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Early Settlers of Cane Hill

by
Ellen Earle Richardson

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W.J. Lemke, Editor

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WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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FOREWORD

Mrs. Ellen Earle Richardson wrote these recollections of old Cane Hill about 1940, with the intention of publishing them in book form. Years of illness, ending with her death in 1953, prevented their publication. The manuscript, which is in the possession of her son, Dr. Fount Richardson, is in finished form and is being published in our Bulletin Series just as she wrote it.

Because Mrs. Richardson was herself a direct descendant of the Buchanans, one of the earliest Cane Hill families, and the daughter of Rev. F. R. Earle, president of Cane Hill College, she was eminently qualified to tell the story of this historic Washington County community. Besides her ancestry, Mrs. Richardson had other qualifications for writing the story of Cane Hill. She had collected documents, letters, photographs, and other material -- much of which is now in the keeping of the Library of the College of the Ozarks at Clarksville. Also, she had a flair for historical writing, as is shown by her articles in newspapers, the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, and other periodicals.

The Washington County Historical Society honored Mrs. Richardson in 1953 by presenting her with the citation of "Distinguished Citizen", in recognition of her illustrious ancestry and her devotion to the cause of pioneer history. It is fitting that the Washington County Historical Society publish her account of "The Early Settlers of Cane Hill."

I myself received my introduction to the romantic history of Washington County from this gracious lady and I consider it an honor to have had a part in the publication of her manuscript.

-- W. J. Lemke

Fayetteville, Arkansas
January 1955

Mrs.Richardson

Ellen Earle Richardson, who wrote this history of the early settlers, churches and schools of Cane Hill, was the granddaughter of John and Ellen (Crawford) Buchanan, who were among the earliest settlers in Washington County.

Mrs. Richardson's mother was Amanda Buchanan, who graduated from the Ladies Seminary at Oxford, Miss., and Mt.Holyoke Seminary. She was an instructress in Cane Hill College when her future husband, F.R.Earle, arrived in 1859 to assume the presidency of the college. Major Earle served in the Confederate army. After the war he returned as president of Cane Hill College and became an influential figure in church and educational activities in Arkansas.

Ellen Earle was born at Cane Hill Sept. ~~20~~ 17, 1872. She graduated in music from the Female Seminary in Lebanon, Tenn., in 1892. She then taught in Texas, where she was married to J.A.Richardson. She returned to Cane Hill after her husband's death in 1905; moved to Fayetteville in 1914 to put her sons in the University; later lived in the old home at Cane Hill.

On her 81st birthday, September 20, 1953, in the presence of a large gathering of her friends and neighbors, Mrs. Richardson received the "Distinguished Citizen" citation from the Washington County Historical Society. Miss Jobelle Holcombe, in presenting the citation, said of the honoree: "Anyone who can read the story of her life and her service must find there an inspiration from a character so worthy of emulation."

Mrs. Richardson died on October ~~2~~ 3, 1953. She sleeps in the old Cane Hill burying ground among her pioneer ancestors.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS AT CANE HILL

Part 1 - Settlers

Part 2 - Churches

Part 3 - Schools

SOME EARLY SETTLERS AT CANE HILL

When Jacob Pyeatt was building his home at Crystal Hill, one of the French settlers came by and, stopping to talk a while, told Mr. Pyeatt he was placing the new house too close to the river, that it would be in danger from floods if built at that place. Pointing to a tree near by, he said he had seen flood waters come up around the roots of that tree. This seemed very unlikely to Mr. Pyeatt as he looked at the distance between the house and the river, and he knew his river-bottom land was good rich land and would grow fine crops. So he followed his own inclinations and let the warning go unheeded.

Floods will come, though, in spite of settlers' hopes of escaping them, and there were seasons when crops were overflowed, sometimes completely washed away. Sometimes houses too were carried off by the river. Of course there were fine trees standing to furnish logs for a new house, and neighbors were good about helping with a house-raising. But, losing a home and well-cleared fields is no light matter even in a new country where land is to be had for the taking and where tall trees to make fine logs for buildings may be had for the cutting.

When such experiences were repeated a few times, the dwellers in the river bottoms began to yearnfor higher ground, for hilly land, such as the country north of the Boston Mountains was said to be. Another reason for wanting to go was that they thought their poor drinking water was to blame for their "chills", while in the new country, so they had heard, there were fine cold springs of pure water, and plenty of them, so that each one might have a home with a spring on it, and everybody would have better health. Then too, the love of adventure was in their blood, and here was a dare.

From time to time while they lived at Crystal Hill, travelers from older settlements would come, visit for a while, and then go on up the Arkansas River to find new homes farther on. In 1876 when people were asked to collect and preserve early history, Major Billingsley wrote:

"My father with two other families moved from Middle Tennessee -- Charles Adams and Samuel Williams -- six in each family, making in all eighteen persons. It was in 1814 we came to the Post of Arkansas in a flat boat. There we exchanged our flat boat for a keel boat. We made our way the best we could until we got to the Cadron where we found one of my father's brothers who had moved from Kentucky in an early day. We stayed there one year, then we moved to Big Mulberry in 1816. We numbered about eighteen families and lived there two years in all the luxuries of life that a new country could afford, such as buffalo and bear, deer and elk meat, and fish and honey. We had all things in common. We had no doctors nor lawyers in those happy days. We had no taxes to pay but county tax; the general government paid all the rest."

The county the Major speaks of was Crawford County and at that time covered most of the northwest quarter of the state.

Rev. John Buchanan also wrote of the early settlements extending along the Arkansas River and along some of its tributaries.

Judge Jesse Turner, in an address given in 1876, said of these pioneers, "It is no disparagement to others to say, speaking as a whole, that in point of character, worth and intelligence, they have not been surpassed by any succeeding tide of emigration that ever set toward Arkansas from that day to this."

These pioneers were friends and neighbors, though their homes might be 50, 75 or 100 miles apart. Their fathers in an earlier day had emigrated together from old states in the East. Alfred Carnahan tells of that, in a leaflet he published some years ago. He says:

"Shortly after the Revolutionary War, two men, Buchanan and Drake, went from Charleston, South Carolina, to "spy out" the Cumberland country, near or on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee. They were pleased with the country in what is now Logan County, Kentucky, and fixed on a region on Gasper River, not far from the present county seat of Logan County. On returning they organized an emigrant train, with Charleston as the rendezvous. There were 156 wagons in the train. Among the family names were the following: Buchanan, Carnahan, Pyeatt, Shannon, Billingsley, White, Blair, Newton, Porter, Preston, Rankin, Marrs, and most likely, Morrow, Tennant, Pylant, Garvin and Maxwell. These are the ancestors of the people of the same name in northwest Arkansas."

From Tennessee and Kentucky a great many of these families came to the settlements at the Post and at Crystal Hill and along the Arkansas River. They could visit each other occasionally, going either by boat or overland on horseback, and after Major Bradford came as Commander of the Post at Fort Smith in 1817 they could send letters back and forth. Bradford used to send a boat down the river to the Post of Arkansas to get mail and it took only about three weeks for the round trip. Arkansas Post had a postoffice at that time named "Arkansas."

When it was known that the Cherokees were to be moved west from their lands north of the river, these Crystal Hillers who had been troubled by floods, and who had had "chills" at various times, sent two young men, James Buchanan and Guilford Pylant (then 19 years old), in the year 1826 to look over the country soon to be opened for settlement by whites, and to bring back a report of its possibilities.

In the summer of that year they came to Cane Hill. One account says they came to Batesville and then west from there. Anyway, they came from the east, coming across the McColloch place, and stopping for a while at the present site of the village of Cane Hill. From there they followed the paths of wild animals to a point near where Lincoln is now. Here they looked out over the Rhea valley. Then they turned east and came to the spring at Prairie Grove. This spring pleased them so much that they chose the land around it as a home for Rev. Andrew Buchanan, a brother to James, who had asked them to find him a place where the land was level and where there was a spring.

The report they carried back must have been a beguiling one, for almost all of the Crystal Hill colony and many of those farther east left their homes and their cleared fields and came to the new country.

That same year James Buchanan came back to Cane Hill and built the double log house near where the White Church stands now, in which he and his wife, Betsy Wooddy Buchanan, lived out their days. Guilford Pylant came back at a later time.

A little earlier than this, some families had settled in the section where Evansville now is. There were two Simpson families, ancestors of the Simpsons at Morrow Town and of the Brewster and Marlar families; two McGarrahs, a Shannon and John Alexander, all of whom have descendants in Northwest Arkansas. This was still Indian country in 1826 and a company of soldiers from Fort Gibson was sent to remove the white settlers. The soldiers had the white families move their household goods out of their houses ready to be carted away, cut down the growing corn with their swords, and, satisfied that they had done their duty, rode back to Fort Gibson.

When they were out of sight, the settlers moved their furnishings back into their homes, put the corn into shocks, and went on living as before. Congress soon passed the act opening the land to settlement, so all they had to do was to wait a while and soon they were settlers instead of squatters.

Early in 1827 the Crystal Hillers packed up and started for the new home. They would need to get some planting done, and they wanted to be here in time for work in the spring. It is said that the Pyeatts, who stopped in the valley around Morrow, reached that place in February and that the Ish family was already there. The Ish place was the one where Hugh Evans and his family lived for a long time. Hugh's mother was an Ish. The Parks and Dykes of Fort Smith are descended from the Ish family.

Some of the party came through the country, bringing cattle, horses, mules, sheep and goats, and some came on keel boats up the Arkansas bringing with them household goods, farming tools, looms and spinning wheels. Those who came by keelboat landed where Van Buren is now, and there joined the party that had come through by land. Now all their goods must be loaded on pack horses and all the people themselves must travel horseback, for there were no wagons in this first caravan nor were there any roads for a wagon to follow — nothing but a trail marked by blazes.

Women carried their babies in their laps and older children "rode behind." Looms were taken apart and packed, with the heavier parts left behind, for there were good cabinet makers in the party who could replace missing pieces. The large wheel of the spinning wheel was usually strapped on the side of a horse. The flax wheels, reels, their furniture, the kitchen utensils, everything must be packed for loading on the pack horses.

Tucked away somewhere in their bundles were seeds for field and garden. Some even brought flower seeds, bulbs and shrubs. Tradition says that the Shannons brought the cions from which were developed the splendid light-green apple called the Shannon Flippin, which was famous for nearly a hundred years. Different tales are told about the origin of that apple, and which story is right, who can say?

Samuel Carnahan brought a pear tree and planted it in his front yard where it lived for almost a full hundred years and bore fruit nearly all that time.

It may be that other settlers had joined the group on the journey, planning themselves to find new homes on higher ground. Dwight Mission had been established near present-day Russellville and Rev. Cephas Washburn had ministered there to the Cherokee Indians for six or seven years. Since 1822 the Garvins, Hagoods and Yates's had been living there, and the youngest Hagood son was named Cephas Washburn. It is thought that these Garvins, Hagoods and Yates's may have reached Cane Hill slightly earlier than the Crystal Hill company. In this latter company were many Pyeatts, Maxwells, Billingsleys, Carnahans, and others. Some Pyeatts waited until later to come. The Pyeatt name had been given to the township in Pulaski County where they lived and it is Pyeatt Township to this day.

It must have taken many days to make the trip from the river up over the Boston Mountains to Cane Hill, for pack horses were heavily laden and doubtless the saddle horses were too. And then the cattle had to be brought along. Another reason for slow travel, and a more serious one, was the fact that one of the party, John Billingsley, was very sick. Some say they made camp the first night of their arrival near Morrow Town. Others say that the first camp was made on Cane Hill at the group of springs there.

It may be that both stories are true. Perhaps those caring for the sick man stopped early because of the seriousness of his condition. He died that night. It seems certain that they then came on to the Bean Springs site, for the spot chosen for Mr. Billingsley's grave is a place on the Hill not far from the springs. There the burial service was held and this place became the first burying ground for whites in northwest Arkansas. William Hagood, son-in-law of Thomas Garvin and great-grandfather of Mts.T.L.McColloch of Lincoln was the second person to be buried there. At one time there were in that one small plot of ground the graves of three men who had served in the Revolutionary War: Major Pyeatt, Rev. John Carnahan and Thomas Garvin. About 30 years ago Dr.W.N.Yates had the body of Thomas Garvin moved to the public cemetery at Cane Hill.

From this camp the pioneers went out to look the country over. There was plenty of land for all, and each one could search until he found just the place that suited him. If he didn't find it on Cane Hill, there was plenty of land to the north and east, so the party scattered, some going to the level land of Benton County, some to Madison County and to Carroll. Some of the Billingsleys and some of the Marrs and some Maxwells chose homes in the Prairie Grove valley.

Since the abundance of good water was one of the reasons for coming, the settlers seeking a home site would look for a spring, and finding one was easy. Simply follow the little spring branch to its source, or follow a buffalo trail to the springs or paths made by Indians as they went to the springs where they would wait for the buffalo.

These men knew good land, and they would not turn down a good-looking prospect for fields, orchards, and meadows, just because it had no spring on it. Two brothers, Lewis and James Hagood, took lands adjoining, with only one spring for both families. So they built both houses close to the spring, and when the deeds were made they showed that half interest in the spring at the Lewis Hagood place belonged to the James Hagood place. In another case, a readjustment of lines gave one spring on the Howard Pyeatt place to the Lon Moore place.

Apparently in the selecting of lands they did their choosing peaceably, for no account of dispute among these earliest settlers has come down to us. There was one lawsuit later on, when General Campbell took up some lcand which included the HowardPyeatt and Thomas Garvin claims. Mr.Garvin lowned much land, probably including the lands of the two Hagoods, some a little farther west, and on the east up to and including the McColloch place. They went to court about it and Mr. Garvin won the suit. General Campbell then took land west of his first choice and built the double- log house still standing on the place Hal Jones bought from Herbert Pyeatt. Charlie Moore had owned it before Herbert had, and he bought it from Ed Sharp who got it from his father who bought it from the Campbell estate.

After General Campbell's death in November 1858, Mrs. Campbell stayed on in her home for a short time, then moved to Lebanon, Tenn., leaving her place in charge of J.A.McColloch to sell for her. It is said that General Campbell had been one of the charter members of the Episcopal Church of Fayetteville. He is buried in Cane Hill. His widow left two darkies here, Cassie and Ben. She gave a walking stick belonging to her husband to old Uncle Pylant and it is still at my house. Her husband built the log house once owned by Ed Sharp family and later by the Herbert Pyeatts. When it was built, it was considered a fine house.

Other Cane Hillers too moved to Lebanon. There was the Dillon family, the widowed mother, the sons Andrew and Hugh, and a widowed daughter, Mrs.Williams, with her two sons Seldon and Dixie. The latter became a well-known evangelist. After they moved to Lebanon, Mrs. Williams married a Mr.Lester.

Then there was Dr. J.I.D. Hinds, teacher of chemistry in Cumberland University, who married Mrs. Bashie Lindsley. The Fields family, too, who lived for a time in the house that Getty McClellan lived in so long, moved to Lebanon, and the son Rufus was on the staff of the Nashville Banner in the 1890's.

A Central Presbyterian preacher, Dr.W.E.Ward, founder of Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, lived in Cane Hill when a young preacher. In a letter to Rev. John Buchanan he says, "I cannot realize that it has been over 20 years since we worked together on and about Cane Hill. I often think of those sweet days." The letter is dated January 23, 1879, and the letterhead reads "Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, 15 Spruce St., Nashville, Tennessee." This school was afterward united with another girls' school in Nashville and is now Ward-Belmont.

The new country was well wooded. There was oak for framing, walnut and cherry for furniture, hickory and ash for their innumerable uses, different varieties of locusts — there seemed to be no lack in any line. The dense undergrowth of cane had given the name to the section and it furnished good grazing for the cattle, though there were times when cattle got too far into a thicket and would fail to get out, starving before they were found.

Wild grapes grew everywhere, both the large summer variety, and the smaller or fox variety, and there were many nut trees besides the walnut and the hickory. Strawberries grew in sunny places and black berries were so plentiful that for the next two generations people would pick them wherever they found them without bothering to get permission from the land owners. There were wild gooseberries too. Sugar maples furnished sap to boil in late winter. Old-timers said that when white settlers first came, they found sugar maples growing on the east side of the creek, Jordan, and on over the mountain to the east, but none growing on the west side of the creek.

Wild plums grew in thickets, beautiful at blossom time and at fruiting time. The black haw and the red are just as lovely at blooming and ripening seasons but not so good for jelly glass and jam pot. Less important things like persimmons and pawpaws were welcome in their way.

Game filled the woods — deer, bear, turkey, opposum, Squirrels, rabbits — enough for all. Senator Bob Wilson said that in those days when a household needed meat, the housewife merely mentioned the fact to her husband. He would reach for his gun and ask "What kind do you want?" Surely these land-lovers must have thought they had come to a land of plenty.

After Mark Bean came here, he wrote home to his people in Tennessee about planting some pumpkin seed. He said that as he was going back to the house after putting the seeds in the ground, he heard a rustling noise behind him and saw, on looking back, the pumpkin vine growing rapidly and headed straight for the house. He hastily grabbed a stick and turned it aside in time to save the chimney.

Clearing and home-building must have kept everybody busy for a time. W. W. Yates says he has been told that the field southwest of the barn on his place was the first land on Cane Hill to be cleared but doesn't know if this is true or not. It seems as if there would have been some cleared and fenced fields left by the Cherokees, since they were an agricultural people and had lived here several years.

Mr. Yates' father, James Yates, came to Cane Hill later than some others of the family. The grandfather, Nicholas Yates, had fought with Jackson and was in the battle of New Orleans. About 1822 or a little later, he and his family came to Point Remove on the Arkansas River. There were fifteen children in the family of William Nicholas Yates and his wife, Elizabeth Hays Yates, and this list of the children was given by Mrs. Etta McColloch, a great-granddaughter: William, Jane, Eliza, Richard, Keturah (married a Mr.Bates), Nicholas, Adline, James, Elvira, John, Mary, Louis, Joseph, Martha and Benjamin. Mary died when only 18 years old. Martha married Mr.Ingram. Joseph went to Corvallis, Oregon. Benjamin lived in New Orleans and three of his children came in the early 80's to Cane Hill where the two boys, Bigelow and Claude, went to school, and the sister Belle taught music.

Mary died when only 18 years old. Martha married Mr.Ingram. Joseph went to Corvallis, Oregon. Benjamin lived in New Orleans and three of his children came in the early 80's to Cane Hill where the two boys, Bigelow and Claude, went to school, and their sister Belle taught music. Later, Claude lived in Austin, Texas. James married Martha Talkington, daughter of Rev.Isaac Talkington, in 1841 and it was after that that he moved to Cane Hill. Two of their daughters married Moore brothers: Allie and Han Moore; Helen and Dave Moore, whose first wife was Katherine Myers, niece of Uncle Jimmie Russell's wife. Another daughter, Eliza, married Sam Pylant Russell and lived in the village of Cane Hill where their two children, Allie and Ollie, still live. The youngest daughter married Allan Bellar, who is still living at Wickes, Arkansas. Mrs. Bellar lived only a few years, dying when her three children, Bertha, Mamie and Claude, were small. Relatives kept the children until they were grown. There was a son Berkley who died young.

James Yates's second wife was Malinda Russell and they were married in 1855. Her father, John Russell, had moved here from Tennessee when she was 3 years old. After the father's death, she and her brother, James Pulaski, lived in the home of their uncle, J.B.Russell. Children of this second marriage were: George, who married his cousin, Lizzie Hagood; William Welch, who married Maude Richmond and lives at the home where Mrs. Richmond, his mother-in-law, lived when her children were small. Mrs.Richmond later married Mr.Christian. Louis Huber, the youngest son, married Charlie Irwin's daughter Annabel. There were three daughters: Alta, wife of Wes Kirkland; Annie, wife of Norris Leach and lived in Montebello, California; and May, wife of Earle Carter, brother of Henry Carter, Mrs.Charlie Irwin and Mrs.Bess Burns.

Three of Nicholas Yates's children married Hagoods. There was Larry (his name may have been Nicholas, too) who married Elizabeth Hagood and lived on the hill at the place now owned by Booth Campbell. Their children grew up there. Dr. W.N. married his cousin Belle; and Clem lived at Booneville; and Jim was State Auditor for years. A daughter, Tommie, was Mr. Henry Pyeatt's first wife. Mary married Burn Morrow, and Sug married Mr.Little.

Eliza Yates married Louis Hagood. Their home was the one with the spring on it that belonged to the two brothers, the place Lonnie Earle bought from the Tom Reed estate. One of their sons, Galitzon, died at Okalona, Mississippi, during the War between the States. Another son, George, married Annie Morrow, daughter of Uncle John Morrow of Cove Creek, and made his home at Cane Hill until his children were almost grown when he moved to Fayetteville, then to Oklahoma. He died in '37. Mattie married W. D. McBride, the one who was postmaster at Cane Hill for a long time. They, too, moved to Fayetteville, then to Oklahoma. Both are buried in the Cane Hill cemetery. Laura married Capt. W.C. Braly, living some years with Mr. Braly's mother and his sister, Miss Fannie, in the old Braly home at Clyde, then some years at Cane Hill, many years at Fayetteville, then some years at Washington, D.C. After the death of Mrs. Braly, Mr. Braly married her sister Mary, whom the family always called "Pet". They lived at Lincoln.

Adeline Yates married Cephas Hagood and their home was at Cane Hill. Their oldest daughter was married to Eli Bellar and after her death he married her sister Mattie. It seems that he was a brother to Allen Bellar who married Jennie, daughter of James Yates. Another daughter of Cephas and Adeline was Julia, who married Milton Buchanan who was called "Bud." They lived in Waco, Texas. Lizzie, a younger daughter, married her cousin, George Yates, and lived at Lincoln.

There were other Hagoods besides those that married Yateses, and there were Garvins and Davidsons.

Back in Virginia, on April 21, 1789, Thomas Garvin had married Elizabeth Young, daughter of James Young, Andrew Young signing as surety, and William Hook and John Dickey signing was witnesses. Sarah, their daughter, married William Hagood.

James Hagood was a blacksmith, one of a long line of fine men serving the community in that way. Whether the calling is a character builder is a question not answered here but it is a fact that most of Cane Hill's blacksmiths from earliest times down to the present have been men of high character — upright, dependable, and well-loved. There were Uncle Larry Yates and his brother James, Sam Russell, Alec Andrew, Pleas West, and some others who should be remembered with these but whose names are not at hand. Uncle Rankin Pyeatt did some blacksmithing, being a man who knew how to do a great many things.

When James Hagood's son Jim was in Fayetteville some years back, Uncle Gus Lewis said to him, "I don't know how good a man you are but I know you are not as good as your father; they don't happen often."

James Hagood's wife was Susan Crumley, a sister to Mrs. Inks, mother of Mrs. Eliza Pyeatt, Mrs. Sue Swope, Mrs. Sarah West, and Tom, Bob, Patton and Jim Inks. Their home was the place now owned by Clint Davis, the house being a double log house with open hall in between the two main rooms. Mr.Hagood was killed at home by Federals during the War.

Em, the oldest daughter, married Tim Whittenburg and lived in Greenville, Texas. Sadie married Buck Russell and lived at Cane Hill for years, then they too moved to Texas. Jim married Sallie Blackburn, twin sister to Dr. T. W. Blackburn, and lived in Memphis. There were three other boys: Tom who lived at Cane Hill many years, and Doak and Gum who lived in Texas.

Like the Nicholas Yates family, the Coulter family from East Tennessee had fifteen children. Some of them may have grown up before they moved to Arkansas, but most of them grew up and married here.

Jemima was the one who eloped from the Truesdale home the night that Sarah Jane Truesdale married young White McClellan, to marry Bob Moore, who was from Pennsylvania. They lived before the war at Clyde, but when their home was burned by Federal soldiers, they bought the lot and built the house where Miss Kate lives now. Their daughter Callie (Mrs. Frank Braly) remembers that there was much fighting at the time their house was burned and there were many dead and wounded around the house. A Colonel Jewell died there, a Federal officer from Kansas. At one time there were six coffins on their front porch.

There were no sons in that family, and when Uncle Bob and Jemima, or Aunt Dick as she was called, were old, the daughters, with Miss Mat at their head, cared for the parents and kept the home together. Miss Lizzie taught school for many years. May married Dr.Griffith.

Ann Coulter married J.B.Russell. There is more about them in another place in this manuscript.

Marian married John Lewis, a pioneer blacksmith of Fayetteville whose home was where the old stone store was, the building now occupied by Hunt's. His blacksmith shop was across the street to the north. Will Lewis came to Cane Hill to live with his uncle, Maurice Wright, and later married Mr. Wright's daughter. After her death he married Lizzie, daughter of G. W. M. Reed of Fayetteville, and they bought the place on Jordan's banks that had been Uncle Pylant's home before the War, and built the house still standing, belonging to Virgil Walker. They reared their children here, and in later years moved to Siloam Springs.

Mr. Lewis had three sisters; two of them lived at Cane Hill. Kate married Sam Smithson and was living at the spring afterward called Monte Ne when her husband died. She and her two daughters then came to Cane Hill, living first in the house where Jim Little lives, the place belonging to Mr.Lewis at that time. Then Mr.Lewis built the house just south of Miss Kate's, the house now owned by Mr.Pitts, and she lived in it for some years. When Mr.Lewis sold that house to the Methodist Church to be used as a parsonage, Mrs.Smithson moved to the house just north of the red brick school now Herbert Pyeatt's. Another sister, Mrs. Joe Mitchell, spent her married life on the farm that now belongs to Maurice Cruse, and there her seven children spent their early years. The third sister, Jennie, married first a Mr. Phillips, then married Col. M.F.Lake of Viney Grove. Mr.Lake's daughter by a former marriage, Ella, taught music at Cane Hill.

Ruth Coulter married Maurice Wright, a brother to the Mr. Wright whose family was murdered. They owned the Lon Moore place, then the place where Ollie Russell lives. Mr.Wright taught school for a time and for some years was a merchant. The firm name was Wright & Lewis.

Rebecca Coulter, too, spent her days at Cane Hill. She married Mr. Kirby and their home was south of Clyde, the farm still known as the Kirby place. Two of their sons, Tom and Chris, stayed on at Cane Hill when they married and had homes of their own. Thomas and his wife Jennie lived on the old home place when their children were growing up but moved later to the house that Chris Kirby built on the old Hill property. The Mehaffys live there.

On the list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Washington County is the name of Christopher Kirby. The name of the Mr. Kirby who married Rebecca Coulter was Henry Franklin and he was too young to have been a soldier in that war. But it is possible that this Christopher was his father and that he came here when an old man to live with his son. This seems likely, since Henry Franklin and Rebecca named one of their sons James Christopher.

This younger Chris Kirby and his wife (Mollie Irwin) lived on Flat Rock branch near where Hazel and Tony Baucum lived, then for several years in a 2-story house directly in front of the Lewis home. Mr.Kirby then bought Mrs. Hill's place, staying some years in the old house before building the house standing nearer the street.

Another Kirby son, Will, married Jennie Irwin, sister to Mrs. Chris Kirby and Charlie Irwin.

Letitia Coulter married Mr. Meyers and died while still young, leaving four small children. They went to live at Uncle Russell's.

Polly married a Mitchell and lived in Missouri. Margaret married a Monkress and lived in Texas. Eliza married a Gilbreath. There were three sons: John, James and Alex. This doesn't account for all of the fifteen, but perhaps they didn't all come to Arkansas.

James Bryant Russell, whose wife was Ann Coulter, lived below Clyde, on the farm Paris Colburn owns, in the house that was torn down when Buford Colburn built the new house. The house was not large and there were seven children in the family, yet somehow they managed to take in and care for eight orphan children of relatives, giving them the same educational advantages they gave their own children. Four of these orphans were children of Letitia Meyers -- Mrs. Russell's sister:Katherine, Will, Jim and Em; two were grandchildren-- Willie and Tom May; and two were children of Mr. Russell's brother John -- Melinda and Pulaski. The May children had a negro, Smith, and they brought him with them. Also, Mrs. Russell had two negroes to help with the work, Jeff and Cynthia.

Uncle Russell was good at propagating apple trees and for some years ran a nursery. His son "G" and family lived in the home with him when he was old, and about 1880, possibly earlier, they traded places with Sam Cole, and Uncle Russell's last years were spent at that place, the one Mr. Artz bought from Mr. Karnes.

That place had belonged in the earliest days to Richard Henderson Bean, brother of Mark Bean, though it isn't certain that he was the first owner. He sold the place long ago, probably to Jim Mitchell, and moved to Texas. After his death, two of his children, Adelaide and Nannie, came back to make their home with their uncle, Mark Bean. Adelaide married Col. J.P.Neal who lived at the big spring in Prairie Grove, and Nannie married Will Buchanan, son of Isaac, and one of the three brothers killed at the same time during the War. After his death she married Tom Buchanan, son of William at Viney Grove and uncle to Velma who taught in the Cane Hill school. After the death of her second husband, she married Mr. Goodpasture. A daughter of hers by the first marriage lives at Springdale near the home of her son, Mr.Trowbridge. This daughter married a second time and is now Mrs.Plummer.

The Beans were from Bean's Station in Tennessee and had come with their parents to Arkansas when they were children. They may have lived at Batesville, for it was there that Mark Bean was married to Hetty Stuart, his first wife. He lived in Franklin County for some time.

It seems likely that the Beans are descended from William Bean, the Scotch-Irish blacksmith in whose home on Bean's Creek near Sycamore Shoals was born Russell Bean, the first white child born west of the Alleghanies, according to John P. Brown in "Old Frontiers."

Richard Henderson, friend of Daniel Boone and well known to the frontiersman, had promoted immiegration to this section and William Bean had been among the early comers to this part of Tennessee. Perhaps he was a friend to the Bean family, for his name has been handed down through that family, and it will be noticed that Mark Bean's brother and his only son are both named "Richard Henderson."

Years before these Bean brothers came to Cane Hill, they and Mr. Henderson Bates and a Mr. Drake, supposedly Uncle Wesley Drake, and some others had been engaged in making salt at a salt spring in the Indian Territory. "They erected a smoke-stack, using cut stone, and from the base of this constructed a long furnace upon which they placed long kettles for boiling the water. When the present line between Arkansas and Oklahoma was run, they were all ordered across the line and were given each 320 acres of land to indemnify them for their loss. The kettles being useless for any other purpose were left on the furnace and some were still there at the close of the Civil War." This account was given by Alfred Carnahan and he adds, "I saw this place in 1877 but the kettles were gone. Good-sized trees were growing in the furnace, and a sycamore tree about two feet in diameter was standing within a few feet of the smoke-stack." Uncle Ned Cowley said there is one of these kettles at Jim Little's spring.

All these men who were ordered to move from the Indian country came to Cane Hill. Mark Bean took the land that still is often spoken of as the Bean place. Mr. Bates, for whose ancestors the town of Batesville was named, settled at the place where Howard Pyeatt lived. Mr.Drake lived on Drake's Creek in the western part of the county. His son N.F.Drake, taught geology in the University of Arkansas.

There were many springs on Mark Bean's place, and when the spring branches all come together, they form a small creek. So he built him a mill beside the stream and made a big overshot wheel 40 feet in diameter for the water to turn, and so could grind wheat and corn for all customers who came. It is said that for a time the power was used to turn carding and spinning machinery. The cotton for this was brought up from New Orleans, but in time Mr.Bean bought a cotton farm at Ozark to grow his own cotton. He owned several darkies. One of them, Uncle Wesley, lived to be very old, and like so many old darkies, claimed to be more than a hundred years old.

Mr.Bean's second wife was Nancy, one of the Parks sisters. At first they lived near Rhea's Mill, then they moved to the place of many springs. It has been said that Mr. Bean paid two dollars an acre for his land. Their children, Eliza and Dick, both married children of Mrs. Mary Lacy. Eliza married Dr. John Lacy and they lived at Cincinnati until they moved to California. When Eliza was a young girl she was sent to school at Ward's Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee. Possibly other girls in the county went too, for Rev. Ward seems to have been approved by the pioneers.

Dick married Lou Lacy and built a house by one of the seven springs not far from the old home. The four older children, Bettie, Ola, Billy and John, used to ride to school, all on one big long horse. No horse, though, was long enough to carry seven, and there were three younger children growing up -- Mary, Nannie and Ruth. Mr. Bean loved good horses and kept several, but it seemed simpler to move the family to a home nearer to school. He sold his farm and bought one from Captain McPhetridge, the place directly south of the Jim Rose farm. The Captain's widowed daughter, Mrs. Gilbreath, and her son Will made their home with him. The famous Bentonville aviatrix, Louise McPhetridge von Thaden, is of the dame family.

About 1880 a small colony of Quakers moved to Cane Hill and lived in a little group clustered around Bean's Mill. Names remembered are: Boles, Bond, Griffith. There were others; probably more are forgotten than are remembered.

The elder Mr. Griffith ran the mill for a while, with the help of some of the others, and they all farmed in a small way. They had no church building but used those already there, holding their services according to Quaker customs. Their children attended school and had been taught to address teachers by the last name only, never using Mr. Mrs. or Miss. The younger children, though, were inclined to take up the speech habits of their associates and soon began using Mr. and Mrs. For about ten or twelve years they stayed, then all moved away. A long time afterward, one of the Griffith sons, Hurvey, with his family, moved back to Cane Hill, living on the mountain east of the village for a few years. While they were here, the elder Mrs. Griffith came to stay with them, died here, and was buried in the College graveyard.

But even before the coming of the Quakers there were several families living in this Bean's Mill community. The Rauchs were there, and some of their children and grandchildren live in and around Lincoln now. The Smiths lived there — Miss Amanda, Miss Bettie and at least one brother, Len.

As the Pyeatts were the first at Crystal Hill, so were they among the first to settle in the new country, some coming that first spring, some coming later. At present they are well scattered over Washington and Benton counties.

In the family of Jacob Pyeatt, born 1760, and his wife Margaret Finley Pyeatt, born 1761, there were seven children. The oldest son John came by wagon from Alabama to Batesville, Arkansas, bringing some cattle with him and having a negro man to help him. At some time on the trip he was so severely frozen that he was crippled from it and died not long after. His wife was Martha Carnahan. His sister Mary (Polly) married Samuel Carnahan, and another Mary Pyeatt, daughter of James Pyeatt, married Rev. John Carnahan (second wife). In fact, marrying Carnahans got to be a habit in the Pyeatt family, a habit that has persisted to this day, the latest being the marriage of Mildred Lacy Pyeatt, daughter of Jim Pyeatt of Cane Hill, to James Carnahan of Prairie Grove.

This John Pyeatt had a small son named Ewing, and after the father's death the little boy lived in the home of his grandparents. He used to wear a bell about his neck when he played alone out-of-doors, so that the elders, busy with work about the house, might be able to find him quickly in case Indians should come. It seems that he played unmolested, as no tales of trouble have come down through the years.

Jacob Pyeatt and his brother James had been apprenticed to a maker of bells when they were young and some of the bells they made for cattle were used on the cattle grazing here at Cane Hill. Probably they had made the bell worn by little Ewing. It belongs now to Ewing Pyeatt of Fayetteville, great-grandson of that first Ewing.

When Ewing grew up he married Betsy Maxwell, daughter of William Maxwell and their home was in the Viney Grove valley. They named their oldest son John, and when he was married he and his wife, Julia Ann West Pyeatt, lived at the old homestead. Now their eldest son Bob lives on with her son and wife after her husband's death. She kept the fine four-poster beds with the little step-ladders beside them, as long as she lived.

The children of John and Julia Pyeatt grew up on the farm but the family moved to Prairie Grove shortly before Mr.Pyeatt's death. The children are: Bettie Zellner, Mattie McCormick, and the boys, Bob, Emmett, Sam and Wallace.

There were two other sons in the family of that first Ewing and his wife Betsy. They were: William, who married Elizabeth Barrington and lived on a part of the old home place and where their seven sons and two daughters grew up; and Preston, who married Eliza Kerr. They too lived on the home place and died there. Their six boys and three girls are in northwest Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Jacob's second son, Peter, always called "Little Peter", was born August 29, 1793, and married December 30, 1822, to Polly Miller, the Rev. John Carnahan saying the ceremony. The Millers had come from Kentucky to Batesville. Polly was born November 15, 1804, so she was less than 23 when she came with her husband and children to seek a new home at Cane Hill. Polly had been living in Independence County and belonged to the Miller family from which Governor W.R.Miller, Arkansas' first native-born governor, came. Her sister married Henderson Bates. Other members of the Miller family came to Cane Hill, including Ebenezer Miller.

It may be that "Little Peter", when he started off from the first camp to find a home, just followed the Bean spring branch to where it joins the branch from the springs on Lon Moore's and Howard Pyeatt's place, then on along what we now call Bush Creek until he found a place that suited him. Anyway, he chose the place we call Bush farm, and there he made his home. There was a squatter already there, but Mr.Pyeatt paid him somthing for his claim and the man moved on.

Peter built his home first, then picked out some good-looking limestones, dressed them with hand tools, and had two good millstones. Now he built his mill and soon had it in operation, the first water mill in northwest Arkansas. One of these millstones is now in the Manse yard at Cane Hill and belongs to Howard Pyeatt Jr.

Two of Peter Pyeatt's sons, Samuel Miller and Henderson, married Marrs girls, Miller's wife being Mary T. Marrs, and Henderson's wife, Emmeline Marrs. Two other sons married daughters of the old Mr.Tennant, the man who lived to be 114 years old and who was a Methodist minister for 90 years. John's wife was Margaret A. Tennant, and Andrew's wife was Miranda Tennant.

Another son, Jacob Preston Pyeatt, married Amelia Ellen Crozier. This Jacob Preston, a Confederate soldier, was wounded August 10, 1862 in the battle of Oak Hill, Mo., and died August 26. Three sons of Jacob Preston Pyeatt and Amelia Ellen Pyeatt lived on or near Cane Hill. Peter, the oldest, married first Nettie Tennant, and second a Miss Whitaker. Charles Married Mary McColloch, daughter of J.A.I. McColloch, and they lived first at the McColloch home, then bought the Henderson Bates place and lived there. Finly, the youngest son, never married. He died in the state of Washington in 1889.

James, the second son of "Little Peter", married Martha Jane Drake. Jesse, the youngest son, married Jane Buchanan, possibly a daughter of Alexander Buchanan. There was another son, Joseph Rankin, who it seems was not married.

A son of Miller Pyeatt, Andrew Francis Pyeatt, living now at Fayetteville, with his daughter, Mrs. Beulah Cruse, furnished much of this Pyeatt history. He lived in Prairie Grove before moving to Fayetteville. Miller Pyeatt had seven sons and one daughter, Isabell, who was the second wife of John S. Campbell.

Not far from the home of "Little Peter" Pyeatt, over in the Bethlehem community, lived some cousins, Stevenson Pyeatt and his sister, Mrs. Blake, always called "Aunt Blake" by the Carnahan children and others among the younger kin. This Mr.Pyeatt was the father of Fiske Pyeatt and Mrs. Jack Edmiston.

Aunt Blake's children were: Heber, who married the Methodist preacher, Mr. Hopkins; Miss Kizzie; Watts, who married Mattie Patterson; Em, who married Mr. Talley at Morrow; and Gar, the one who was sent by General Cabell to come with the Buchanan and Crawford boys and Montgomery Wilson, to bring out old men, here when the Federals took this country.

To go back to the children of the first Jacob Pyeatt who lived at Arkansas Post. There were two sons not yet mentioned, Andrew and Jacob, and three daughters: Catherine, Jane who married a Kellam, and Polly who married Samuel Carnahan.

Jacob's brother James had come with them when they moved to Arkansas and some of his descendants came to Cane Hill. A son, John Rankin, came in August 1827 when he was just 22 years old. An item from the Arkansas Gazette says: "Married, at Cane Hill, Washington County, March 16, 1831, John Piatt, late of Pulaski, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Widow Buchanan of Lincoln County, Tennessee. On the same day at the same place, by Andrew Buchanan, John Stephenson to Nancy, daughter of Samuel Pittman."

Uncle Rankin Pyeatt had one son James, who went west with the 49-ers. Either going or coming back he died aboard ship and was buried at sea. Henry Pyeatt, another son, married first Miss Tommie Yates, daughter of Uncle Larry, then Miss Eliza Inks, and built the home lately sold by their youngest son George to Mr. and Mrs. Britton of Tulsa. In this home their eleven children grew up and all but Daisy and Clara are still living.

There were two daughters in Uncle Rankin's family — Kate, who was Mrs. Will Moore; and Mary, the wife of Pres Patterson, a Confederate soldier, said to have been present when Lee surrendered.

Uncle Rankin was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church for much of his long life. He, like many pioneers, had many skills. He could make a fine piece of furniture, could go into a blacksmith shop and make what he wanted at the forge, knew how to choose good lumber and how to dress it, was a good farmer and orchard man, and knew the milling business from beinning to end. He spent his old age in his own home, with the family of his son-in-law, W.S.Moore. His sister Mary the second wife of Rev. John Carnahan, lived in this home when she was old, and it seems that she was somewhat crippled, for she was always called "Aunt Lame Polly."

The Carnahans, like the Pyeatts, were among the "First Families" both at Arkansas Post and here. Rev. John Carnahan had come to the Post in 1811 from South Carolina. A year later he preached the first Protestant sermon in what is now Arkansas (at Crystal Hill), held the first communion service and the first baptismal service. After his son Samuel came to Cane Hill, he followed and spent the rest of his life here.

In Samuel Carnahan's family, when he and his wife came to Cane Hill in 1827, there were four children: Billy; Jemima, who married James White and lived in the Bethlehem neighborhood near the crossing of Barren Fork on the road to Dutch Mills; James, who went to California; and Martha. The fifth child was Mary Ann Carnahan, the first white child born on Cane Hill. She married Finis Ewing Crawford and lived at the Crawford home on the Greasy Valley road where her son Ewing lives now. She inherited the old Pyeatt family Bible with records going as far back as 1725, now the property of her son Cyrus. Her oldest son Ed married Maggie Henry, Major Henry's daughter. There were two daughters: Lizzie, wife of Smith Kelleam; and Annie, third wife of W.S.Moore.

Other sons in Samuel Carnahan's family besides those listed earlier were: John, Jacob Preston, Sam, Peter and Henry. Henry's first wife was Mrs. Kelleam of near Little Rock, mother of Smith, Charlie and Fannie Kelleam Roberts. Their sons, Will and Sam, made their home at Viney Grove where Sam died several years ago and where Will lives yet. One daughter, Annis, died while still a young girl. Another, Lillie, married Henry Patton of Bentonville and lives in New Mexico.

Jacob Preston Carnahan married Susan Amelia, daughter of Col. Hay Crawford, and was for many years Professor of Mathematics in Cane Hill College. He fought in several battles during the War, and at Corinth, Mississippi, got a bullet in his knee which was never removed. Their children, Alfred, Evie, Jim, Mary Clem, and Susie, grew up in the home that Captain Carnahan built, a part of which is now standing. Captain Carnahan and Alfred took much interest in preserving pioneer history, and some of the material used here comes from their records.

Peter, the eleventh child of Samuel and wife, was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher for more than 50 years. He too was a Confederate soldier. Most of his years in the ministry were spent in Benton County and he lived at various places in and around Bentonville. So long and so faithfully did he minister to those about him, not only to his own flock but to every one who had need of him, that he became a friend to the whole countryside. It is said that once when a new pastor came to take charge of another denomination there, one of the brethren said to him, "I'll tell you now that you won't be asked to marry anybody or to conduct any funerals. Uncle Peter Carnahan does all that."

Mrs. Peter Carnahan was the daughter of Rev. John Buchanan. Two of their children are living: Stella (Mrs. D.C.Lewis of Portland, Oregon) and John, who married Dora Hunt of Fort Smith. Five sons -- Otho, Edgar, Harry, Earle and Winfred -- are dead.

Samuel Newton Carnahan, son of Samuel and Mary (Pyeatt) Carnahan, married Emma Rollins, daughter of Mose Rollins and his first wife, Naomi Crawford Rollins, whose home was not far from Prairie Grove.

They lived near the White Church for many years, then moved to Pea Ridge. Mary, the oldest daughter, married Frank Henry and lived in Texas, where their three children lived in that state. Sallie married Jack Maxwell and lived in Bentonville. Tennis married Ollie Russell and lived in Cane Hill, and Emmie married first Mr. Reno, then Polk Haney. Henry, the only son, married Madge Bailey of Rogers and lives in San Antonio.

There were two daughters in the Samuel Carnahan family not yet mentioned: Mrs. Bettie Pedicord, and Patsy, who lived with Mrs.Crawford until her death about 40 years ago.

When Samuel started out from the first camp to hunt him a farm, he didn't go very far, or else he looked around and found nothing that suited him better than a place about a mile east of the camping site, where he built his house, planted his pear tree in what was to be the front yard, moved his family in, and was at home. This is the place he sold to Fayette Brewster. While the place was the Carnahan home, there was a family burying ground not far from the house. When Mr.Brewster came to buy the place, he insisted that those bodies be moved, so those who had been buried there were taken to the Bean graveyard. Samuel himself, and his wife, are buried in the public cemetery at Cane Hill, and the Sunday School that he had served so long put a stone at his grave with a tribute on it. Fayette Brewster's son Bood owned the place after his father died. Then Willis Trewhitt bought it. The original Carnahan house is gone now.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and their daughters, May and Maude, came here from Chicago, seeking a milder climate since Mr.Middleton's health was not good. It may be that they lived for some time in Peirce City, Mo., before coming to Cane Hill. Choosing outdoor work they began driving around to the nearby farms, buying eggs and selling to the towns. Some credit him with being the first to start the egg-shipping business, and later the chicken-shipping. They moved to Fayetteville, and their home was near where the High School is. May married Robert Chasteen and they lived in Russellville and Fort Smith. The parents and Maude also lived in Fort Smith for years. Now, May and Maude both live in Oakland, California.

Not far away lived Major C. M. Henry. Corinne, who married Charlie Bain, is the only one of the Henry children who lives near the old home. Mag lived for years in Little Rock, and several of the boys lived in Texas. Frank's son, Sam, lives in Lubbock; his daughter Erin Barclay, in Waco; and Wells in some part of that state. Emmitt and wife (Bell Rose) lived in west Texas and Emmitt served as sheriff for years. Their children and grandchildren lived in Plainview and other towns close by. Major Henry's brother Dosh was at the Henry home for a time. His son Allan lives in Tulsa. Walter Henry, a son of Major Henry, married Effie Humphreys who lived with her widowed mother and her brother Harry, in the old Bean home. After Effie died, Walter married and later moved to Fayetteville.

Mark Bean died during the War and was buried in the family burying ground of his wife's family, the Parks family. His wife died and was buried in Santa Ana, California, where she had gone to visit her daughter Eliza.

There had been a daughter Eliza in the Parks family, too, and she married Dr. McColloch; Mary Jane married Richard Bean's brother, Mark Bean; Selina married Mr.Blakemore; Adeline married Major Quesenbury; and Ann married Judge Mullins. Emily was the only one of the seven sisters who didn't marry.

The Parks place has been in possession of the family since 1829, in which year the pioneer Robert Parks and his wife, Elizabeth Johnson Parks, came. Two Parks brothers, Aaron and Joel, lived across the road, near where the filling station is now, and ran a store. It seems that there was a post office in the store for a time. Mr.Watson lived in the home that had belonged to one of the brothers. The Parks farm was bought from a Mr. Woody, probably the William Woody, once County Judge and from June 8, 1830, to December 27, 1833, postmaster at Cane Hill, succeeding Bryan Smithson who was appointed on October 13, 1829.

In the post office records, giving the amount of postage collected in 1830, is this item: Cane Creek $8.28. Since the name Cane Creek doesn't appear anywhere else, and it is known that Cane Hill had a post office at that time, it seems possible that the record should say Cane Hill instead of Cane Creek. That year the postage sold at Fayetteville amounted to $12.18. At the close of the year ending March 31, 1834, both offices had done more business, Cane Hill producing $173.85 and Fayetteville $221.02.

The oldest part of the Parks house was built on the hill near where stands the house built by Jim Mitchell, the one that Ned Stevens lived in for years, and was bought by Mr. Parks and moved across the road to the site close by the spring. Twelve oxen were hitched to it and it took two days to move it over to where it was to rest on its new foundation. Uncle Jimmie Buchanan often came over to watch and would sit in a rocking chair in the house as it moved along. When the work was finished the Parks family gave a big supper for all those who had helped them.

When Mr. and Mrs. Parks were middle-aged, they went to Fayetteville, Tennessee, to visit Mrs. Parks' Scotch-born mother who was growing old and wanted them to have some money she had saved for the education of their son Perry. The only way for them to get it was to go after it. They made the entire trip on horseback, carrying with them their clothing, bedding and provisions. They were gone three months, and about two months after they came back, their second son Bob was born. He married Miss Tennie Strong and they lived in the old home. Bob lived to be more than 90 years old, as his mother had done before him.

Dr.McColloch and his wife, Eliza Parks McColloch, and their children Jim, Clint and Neil lived on the farm that was afterwards the home of Henry Pyeatt, though at first they lived in a house on the east bank of Jordan, about straight east of the gate going into the Pyeatt place. That first house has been gone so long that no one knows exactly where it stood. About 1880 the family moved to Texas.

J.A.L.McColloch, brother to the Doctor, was a man of many trades. He was trained as a tailor in his youth, and some say his was the first tailor's shop in this country. The frame of the old mirror in his shop is still in the hands of relatives. He was a cabinet maker too, and for some years he made wagons. A part of his wood-working shop stood until a few years ago, the place where Wiley Holbrook lived.

Both of the McCollochs went with the 49-ers to California and prospected around Oroville for a while. On the way out, they were to cross what they called "the 80-mile desert". One of the party, George McKee, a lame man living on the mountain east of the Jim McColloch farm, was for giving up and not trying to cross, fearing he could not hold out to walk so far in desert country and he had no horse or mule. Jim McColloch got off his mule, insisting that the lame man take it and ride, saying he was strong enough to walk all the way. In time, both men reached California, and in longer time, both came back to Cane Hill. On Mr.McColloch's return tip he went by ship to the Isthmus of Panama, walked across the Isthmus, then on the Atlantic side came by ship, possibly to New Orleans.

When war came in '61 the McColloch men again left home and this time their sons went with them, all going into the Confederate army. The women and girls in each family were left to keep the homes. As time went on and getting food and other necessities became each week more of a task, the two families decided to live in the same home, and so have just one place to care for. Dr. McColloch's wife Eliza took her girls and went to the home of her sister-in-law, Aunt Polly, where they planned their work in such a way that responsibilities and labor were divided. Aunt Eliza furnished the meat; Aunt Polly the bread.

The children were taught to set traps for wild turkeys on the mountain, and to watch them closely, bringing in all they could catch. A thinly-sprinkled trail of corn led to the traps and often a turkey would be found. Once three large gobblers were in the trap at the same time and the two girls who found them killed all three and dragged them to the house.

There came a time when Jim McColloch got home for a short visit and some bushwhackers found out he was there. One night the bushwhackers and some negroes came and searched the house, saying they intended to kill Mr.McColloch when they caught him. They did not find him, nor did they find him when they came a second time and a third time. The same Mr. McKee whom he had befriended on the trip to California was a soldier in the Federal army and he learned of these raids and had warned Mr. McColloch, adding "I'll slip you through the Federal lines tonight after dark and you can go south to the Confederate army." When dusk came, Mr. McColloch joined Mr.McKee at a place agreed on, and he soon made his way to safety.

Mrs. Jim McColloch was Mary Dyer before she married, and there were other Dyers among the pioneers, some living in Crawford and Sebastian counties and some in this section. Her sister, Emily Dyer, married Obadiah Seay, who came from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1829. She was his second wife. Rufus Seay, who was a blacksmith here for so long, was her step-son.

Rufus Seay joined Captain Buchanan's company when War came and served in that company for a short time, then went as blacksmith to the regiment of Stand Watie, the Cherokee Indian who became a general in the Confederate army. After the war Rufus Seay married Miss Jane Kimbrough and built for his home the house that used to stand just east of the Earle home. Their children, Bettie, Austelle, Obadiah, Belle, and Ellen, grew up there. The family moved to Dutch Mills many years ago.

Becky Dyer married Lige Leach and lived in the valley south of Cane Hill. During the war Mr.Leach buried some money belonging to his niece who was his ward. When Federal soldiers came and demanded that he dig it up and give it to them, he steadfastly refused. When they could not force him to give it to them, they took him and another old man, Mr. Art Crozier, and hanged both to the high cross-bar holding together two tall gate posts at a spot nor far north of the entrance to the place that belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Earle Gould. They hanged one other old man, Mr.Whinnery, at the spring in front of Mr.Neal's house. Since all able-bodied men were in the army and none left at home but the old and infirm, women and girls came with a wagon to take down these bodies for burial. A group of girls drove a wagon underneath the gallows and one of them, Lou Lacy (Bean), taking a large knife in her hand, crept out long the cross-bar and cut the ropes that held the bodies, while the girls in the wagon lowered them into the wagon bed. At the place of burial, graves were dug by these same women and girls. There were other instances, perhaps more than are remembered now, when graves were dug by women. When the Inks boys and Tom May were buried, Mrs. Susan Hagood, aunt of the Inks boys, brought quilts from her home to wrap the bodies in, then helped dig the graves.

Myra Dyer married Green L. Harrison, who was born in east Tennessee April 16, 1812. He came to Arkansas in 1834 and worked at the tanyard of James Mitchell, whose home was near where Cane Hill's eastern side slopes down into Greasy Valley. That slope is often spoken of as the Mitchell Hill. The harrisons' son Dick lived at Prairie Grove. Perry and Mace Harrison are sons of Dick Harrison; Minnie, who married John Mock, was a daughter.

Adelaide Dyer, like her sister Emily, married a widower. Her husband Tandy Kidd, the pioneer, was one of the richest men of his day, and he managed several businesses besides his farm. He ran a mill, kept a store, and at one time was postmaster at Bostonville, wherever that may have been. In fact, he was the only postmaster Bostonville ever had, for the office was in existence only one year.

The well-to-do Mr. Kidd was in the habit of burying his money, which fact was known to other people. Many and various were the tales told about the hiding places of this gold. If he had buried as much treasure as the famous old Captain himself, there wouldn't have been any more tales afloat. Even as late as the 80's, there were rumors of digging done at night somewhere about the old Kidd homestead. Usually the site figuring in these tales was the old spring-house, gone long ago, which was built by the spring farther north on the place. In spite of all the tales whispered about, the truth seems to be that he kept his money in the house, buried under a hearth-stone.

Mr. Kidd was killed at a wheat threshing in a dispute over wheat. After his death his wife moved to a farm near Prairie Grove.

Children of the first marriage were: Mort, who married Miss Thomas and lived in the home the Meals live in now; Jim, who lived at Clyde, and some others. Neal and Clint were children of the second marriage. Clint's first husband was Houston Parks, not related to the Cane Hill family nor to the Parks family of Cincinnati. He lived in or near Prairie Grove. Their daughter Ida married John Rogers, son of Dr. Rogers, a pioneer; their son Jim married Myrtle, daughter of Dr. McCormick. Clint's second husband was Fay McCormick, who owned and managed a flour mill at Prairie Grove.

Neal married Mr. Shofner, and their children were: Ella, who married Dr. Henry Brewster; Clara; Myrtle, who married Mr.Dutton; and a son.

North of the old Kidd place lived John Trousdale, and he too was a miller; he was also merchant, postmaster and farmer. He had the first steam-mill in northwest Arkansas, and for a few years the postoffice here was named "Steam Mill", though Samuel Newton and not Mr.Trousdale was postmaster for the four years that the postoffice existed. After the name was changed to Boonesborough, Mr. Trousdale was postmaster from February 1866 to May of the same year, when John S. Wilson took the place and filled it until August of that year.

Mr. Trousdale's wife had been a miss Harrington. Their home was the place where the Meals live.

When the Trousdales' young daughter, Sarah Jane, was a little less than 15 years old, she and young Mr. Kirby made plans for an elopement, knowing the father would not consent to his daughter's marrying so young. Col. John McClellan's son White and some other young friends were to help the young couple get away. The young men were to come down the road to the place about where the mill dam is now, and while some stayed there with the horses, others would go toward the house, near which they were to find the young lady wearing a white dress and standing under a certain apple tree.

It so happened that a certain young clerk in the Trousdale store learned of the plans and thought this was not the right thing to do. Moreover, he had a liking for the girl himself. So he told the father of the plans, and the father made some plans of his own. He locked the girl in her room,and when the proper time came, wrapped a sheet around him and went to stand under the apple tree. The young men came, left some of the party with the horses at the creek, then Mr.Kirby and one or two others crossed Jordan and went toward the house and the apple-tree. As they approached, one man noticed that the figure standing at the specified place was rather tall. He took a closer look and then he and the others turned and run. Mr. Trousdale ran too, soon caught one of them and recognized him. Indignantly he said, "Jim McColloch, this will come home to you."

And come home to him, it did. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, when sectional bitterness was still running high, his daughter Jerusha ran away and married Jim Wheeler, a soldier in the Federal army, and her father, a deep-dyed Confederate, couldn't help himself. It was a bitter experience for him and he remembered the rebuke given him by Mr.Trousdale.

Boys could make jokes then as well as now, and one of those who fled from the orchard that night, told afterwards that when they got to Jordan on the way back to the waiting friends and horses, Mr.Kirby, an unusually tall man, stumbled at the east bank of the creek and fell straight across to the west bank, so that the others ran over his body as over a bridge.

So there was no elopement, and to guard against the danger of another attempt, Mr. Trousdale took the family on a visit to Indiana and left the girl with her grandmother for a while. She did get married though, after she was more grown-up, and this time the family offered no objection. The gridegroom was White McClellan, one of the friends who had gone to the apple tree to help Sarah Jane run away with another man.

At this wedding at the Trousdale home, Jemima Coulter was a bridesmaid. Before the festivities were over, she slipped out unnoticed, out to where a young man, Bob Moore from Pennsylvania, waited with a horse. In another minute both were on the horse, Jemima "riding behind", and away they galloped through the darkness to the nearest place to be married. Running away to get married seemed to be the rule in the Coulter family, for the simple reason that Mr. Coulter had a habit of forbidding a marriage as soon as he heard of the plans. Jemima's sister Rebecca married the Mr. Kirby who had planned to run away with Sarah Jane Trousdale. So none were left lonely.

Mr.and Mrs. White McClellan lived on the place where Harry McClellan lives now, in a house nearer the spring. During the War, when the Federals were burning Cane Hill, a soldier came to the yard, said to her, "You'd better be carrying out your feather beds, old lady; we're going to burn your house." She calmly went on with her work, saying, "Well, I'll have a clean place for the ashes to fall." The rest of the party didn't come and the house was never burned. The family lived in it until they built the house standing now, about 1870.

White McClellan's oldest brother Charles, born August 22, 1802, was the first of the family to come to Arkansas. He had been sent to do some surveying around Fort Smith and hearing much of the country north of the mountains, came up to look it over. Being well pleased, he bought a place and brought his parents and some brothers and sisters to the new home.

The father of Col. John McClellan had served as Colonel in the Indian wars, serving in tennessee although he was born in Virginia, and he lived many years in Alabama, at Bomerville, coming from that state to Arkansas. He was probably the first to be buried in the family burying ground, a plot on the farm that at a later time was the home of his son White.

The White McClellans often took College students to board, and many of these came from the Indian Territory. One McClellan daughter, Ada, married Taylor Foreman, son of Rev. Stephen Foreman, a prominent Cherokee; and a son Charlie married Jennie, another child of Rev.Foreman. Willie, another son, married Rachel Adair, daughter of a Cherokee family. John, the oldest son, married Mary Buchanan, daughter of Rev. Thomas Buchanan; and Getty married Lizzie Cowley, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Cowley. Annie, one of the older children, married Dr. John Booth and it was for them that the house Mr.Getty afterwards lived in was built. The Zeb Edmiston family lived in that house when they first moved to Cane Hill, and the Fields family lived there for a short time, later moving to Lebanon, Tennessee.

Mary McClellan died unmarried. Lou Parker married Rev.I.A.Gaither, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher and for a time pastor of the church here. Lallie married Will Mills and lived in the Territory. A son Ed Mills lives in Tulsa.

Col. John had a third son to leave Alabama and come to the new country. Matthew, called Colonel Matt, built the house now owned by Jim Little. His daughter Laura married Dr. William Welch and for a short time they lived in that house. Land owners at that time were not good about selling any of their well-loved acres, and Dr. Welch said he had to build his home on a sand bank because it was the only place he could buy. This is the place where the Millers live now.

An older daughter of Col. Matt, Mary, and her husband, Thomas Lacy, left Alabama to come west, first to Texas, then to Van Buren. Mr.Lacy was killed by Federal soldiers during the War and some time later Mrs. Lacy moved to Cane Hill. A son Alec, one of the older children, may have stayed in Van Buren, not coming with the family when they moved. He married Julia Wilcox of Van Buren.

The other children married here. Cammie married Clem, son of J.A.L. McColloch; Laura married James Carter; John married Eliza Bean; and Lou married Eliza's brother Dick; Fannie married Bob Hayes; Theo married Fannie Foreman of Muskogee; Ellen died young; and the two younger girls, Alice and Annie, married two Edmiston brothers, John and Noah.

Miss Dollie McClellan, youngest child of Colonel Matt, was a baby when her mother died and Mrs. Lacy took her into her home and cared for her. Many years after, when through the changes which time brings, the Lacy home was broken up, Miss Dolly went to Fayetteville to live with her sister, Mrs. Welch, and after Mrs. Welch's death she came back to CaneHill to live in the home of her niece, Mrs.Clem McColloch.

Colonel John had some daughters to move here. One daughter, Olivia, and her husband, Harvey Campbell, son of Judge William Campbell of Somerville, came in the fall of 1833, bringing their 6-months-old son Thomas with them. It so happened that Mr.Campbell didn't like the new country at all, so he took his wife and baby and went back to the home they had left.

When that son grew up he married Miss Sarah Welch, whose family had already moved to Cane Hill, and in 1871 they and their baby son Clint followed the trail of the Welches and came to Arkansas. Their other son Booth was born after they came here.

The oldest daughter was Barbara. She married a Rather and stayed in Alabama. Her grandson came to Arkansas and was a banker in Little Rock.

Then there was Sarah who married a Wilson and lived at the place now owned by Nick Matthews. Miss Florence Wilson, the widely known teacher, was their daughter. Another daughter lived in Springfield, Missouri. Montgomery Wilson, who was with the Buchanan boys the night they were killed, was their son.

Elizabeth married Ewing McClure, the merchant, and lived in the home near the Old College Spring, the spring being often spoken of as the McClure Spring. There were no children in the family, the household being made up entirely of grown-ups. Mr.McClure's sister, Miss Becky, and Mrs. McClure's cousin, Miss Sallie McCorry, lived there and still earlier Miss Ruth McClure, another sister, lived with them. She was killed when a horse she was riding reared and fell backward, injuring her so that she died. Uncle Pylant, the old Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, came there to live when he was old, as he was alone in the world. By that time all the members of the family had grown old and it seemed to the school boys and girls passing on their way to and from school, that the household was made up entirely of ancients, although Miss Jo Glenn, who managed the housework, and the various school boys who worked there in order to pay their way in school, must have been still young. The house is the one lately sold by Robert Patterson to George and Roxa Dismukes.

When Uncle Ewing died the home was broken up, Miss Becky going to the home of her brother George, the Evansville merchant. Mrs. McClure and Miss Sallie went to Getty McClellan's, and Uncle Pylant went to the Earle home.

Miss Sallie's mother was Mary Ann McClellan who was married twice; first to Mr.McCorry, then to Mr.Rubell. A son of the second marriage, John Rubell, and his family and his wife's sister, Chloe Clark, lived for a time in the house that was the Tuell home years later, then moved to Fort Smith. After a few years Miss Sallie went to live in the Rubell home and spent her last years there. Mable Rubell and Annie Rubell Powell were daughters of John Rubell.

So, the old Colonel had many of his immediate family near him, and, scattered about over the countryside were the homes of various cousins. There was Mrs. Amanda McClellan Braly, widow of the Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, with her three sons, Carrick, Frank and Sam, and a daughter, Miss Fannie, and not far away was Mrs. Nancy Houston and her children, Will, Frank, Laura and Nannie.

Though so many had come to Arkansas, they had not left Alabama McClellan-less. William, a son of the old Colonel and a West Point graduate, stayed on in the old home state, living near Talladega, and reared a family of 17 children.

The Welches came from the same part of Alabama. The head of the family was Christopher Welch, called Grandpa Welch by the small fry of the place, though none of the said small fry was in any way related to him. His home was the place now owned by Mr. and Mrs.Joe Robinson. After the death of Mrs. Welch, a daughter, Miss Bettie, kept the home for her father and her dead sister's children: Lizzie, Tom and Sallie Blackburn. Lizzie died while still a young girl. The twins, Tom and Sallie, stayed there until they were grown. Dr.Tom married Miss Jennie Reynolds, daughter of Captain Reynolds, and Miss Sallie married Jim Hagood, son of the well-known balacksmith, James Hagood.

The oldest Welch son, Dr. Harrison Welch, just 19 years younger than his father, and his wife Elizabeth lived across the street in the red brick house that had been built for a Methodist Church. Mrs.Welch's widowed sister, Mrs. Cowley, and her two children, Lizzie and Ned, lived with them.

When the new school for girls was begun, a few years after the War, a new church, planned to serve as school building too, was built directly back of the brick house and in it this girls' school was carried on, and the brick church was sold to Dr. Welch and converted into a residence.

Dr. Welch was head of this school for a few years, and continued to teach when it was merged with the Cane Hill College. Later he went to the University in Fayetteville as Principal of the Preparatory Department, and for a few years was at the head of The Prairie Grove Institute, a school maintained by the Methodist Church for several years. He came back to Cane Hill after that and was a partner with his wife's nephew in a village store, the firm name being Cowley & Welch.

Dr. William Welch built and lived in the house next north of Grandpa's. Another Welch son, Tom Welch, lived at Cincinnati where he taught school. His children were: Alice, Harry and Bess. They moved to California long ago.

Mrs. Tom Campbell, a Welch daughter, lived at Clyde many years, then the family moved to the house built by Mr. Andrews, the one that Mrs. Violet Braly owns now. All the family were devoted Methodists and Dr. Harrison Welch was an ordained minister in that church.

Uncle Ned Cowley used to say that when the Cowleys and Welches were moving to Cane Hill, they spent a night at the Brewster home on Cove Creek and found the generous hospitality characteristics of pioneers. So it is plain that the Brewster family had come to the new country before.

Fayette Brewster and wife, Elizabeth Simpson Brewster, sister to Mrs. Amanda Marlar who lived at Prairie Grove, lived on Cove Creek until they bought the Carnahan place and moved there where they could more easily send their large family of children to school. Their seven sons all lived to be middle-aged but only Hugh and Frank are living now; Hugh, a lawyer in Washington, D.C.; Frank, a Presbyterian minister in Missouri. Henry was a physician; settled in Prairie Grove and married a Prairie Grove girl, Ella Shofner. Arthur was never married; lived in the state of Washington. Orrin married Susie Cunningham, daughter of Jim Cunningham whose home was by the crossing of Marrs Creek at Prairie Grove. Susie lived only a few years and her little daughter Beulah was taken into the home of Orrin's parents. Bood lived some years in Washington and married there. After his wife's death he brought his small son Lawrence and came back to his father's home. The grandparents kept the two orphan grandchildren and cared for them as they had for their ten children. Bood's second wife was Rev. Uncas McClure's daughter Netta, twin sister to Pat who married Charlie Kirby. They bought the old home and stayed there until their children, five sons and one daughter, grew up and began making homes for themselves.

Babe's wife was Jessie, daughter of Tom Kirby, and she too died early, leaving a little daughter Lillian, who lived with her Kirby grandparents. Babe married a second time and had a son named Dee.

Annie, oldest of the Brewster daughters, married Dolph Patterson from North Carolina. Doll married George Fain, whose father had been a miller at the Moore and Pyeatt Flouring Mill for many years. Fannie married Ross Moore, son of Joe Moore.

Fayette Brewster's two brothers, John and Hi, also lived on Cove Creek. Mr.John followed his brother's example and moved to Cane Hill when his three children were growing up. Mr.Hi lived on at his original home all his days. His son Tom went to school in Cane Hill.

Not so far away on Fly Creek lived the Cox connection. Coleman Cox was from Logan County, Kentucky, and he had come to Arkansas about 1816, living for some years on Big Mulberry, coming north at the time the Crystal Hill settlers came. His wife was Martha (or Margaret) Buchanan, daughter of John, son of Samuel who came from Irelans in 1702. They settled the place on Fly Creek often called the Aunt Kizzy Reed place, now the property of Mrs. Joe Fisher of California. At first there were 600 acres in the home place, none too much for the big families of that day. The children were: Edminston, Samuel, Anderson, Burwell, John, Maria, and Vina. Coleman's second wife was Polly and they had a daughter Amy, who married Jim Reed, sheriff of the county for a while, and at least one son, Andy, father of W. Erskine Cox.

Edmiston died young. Of the four other sons, three were Cumberland Presbyterian preachers: Samuel, Burwell and Andy. John, the only one not a preacher, had a daughter who married a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Sam Benton Reed, and their son Richard is a preacher.

Burwell lived in Texas, near Bonham. Anderson spent most of the years of his ministry in Clarksville, where a daughter, Mrs. Ida Johnson, still lives. Samuel stayed near home and married Mary Sexton, whose father was the well-known pioneer Methodist preacher, Rev. Jacob Sexton. Their son, Robert Cox, married Jane Christian and their children were: Martha, Milton, Isaac, Alta, Samuel and Albert. Samuel married a second time, his wife being the widow Carmack, born Martha Crozier, a sister to Rev. Polk Crozier. A third time Samuel married, this time to Margaret Sims.

Vina, one of Coleman's two daughters, married a Pyeatt, who like so many others in that family, was named Peter.

The other daughter, Maria, when a little more than 14 years old, married a Dr. Condit and had one child who lived only a short time. Her husband died in about two years. Some time later the young widow, trying to ride across a badly swollen creek, got into water too swift for her horse and was in danger of being swept downstream when a young man came by at just the right time and rescued her and her horse. This was John Morrow from Bowling Green, Kentucky, brother to Rev. George Morrow. A t that time he was a stranger but acquaintance flourished and in time she followed the best romantic tradition and married him. They bought a place on Cove Creek, built a home that is still standing, and there their children grew up.

One son in this family was given his grandfather's name, Coleman. He was a soldier in the Confederate army and one day when riding along with Patton Inks and perhaps some others, they learned that some Federal soldiers were pursuing them with avowed purpose of killing Patton Inks. Coleman insisted that Patton change horses with him, as his horse was much better than the one Patton was riding. They quickly made the exchange and hurried away. Patton escaped but the Federals overtook Coleman and killed him. Coleman's brother-in-law, John King, whose wife was Sadie Morrow, was killed during the war also.

Three young Morrow men lived through the War and made their homes not far away. George and his wife, Dee McAfee, lived at Moore's Mill near Cincinnati, and George may have been miller in that mill for a time. Sam married Fannie Parks of Billingsley. After his death she married Mr. Sloan and lived in Fayetteville. Tom was the one who stayed on at the old home. His wife was Jane Hannah.

There were other girls besides Sadie, just mentioned. Mary married Alfred Strickler and lived on Strickler Mountain. Margaret married James Howell and lived at Billingsley, a place the irreverent call Hog Eye. Emma married Alec Andrews from Harrison, whose first wife had been Alta Kirby, and they lived first at Cane Hill, moving to Fayetteville when their children were growing up, lastly going to Siloam Springs. Ann married George Ragood, son of Lewis and Eliza; lived at Cane Hill, then at Fayetteville, then in Durant, Oklahoma

Martha Jane, one of the older Morrow girls, married Howell Hodges, whose parents, Rolland and Margaret Ellis Hodges, came from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, about the time Arkansas was made a state, and settled on Cove Creek. After Rolland Hodges' death his wife married a man named Chambers.

Howell Hodges, when he was 19 years old, went to California with the 49-ers, probably in the company led by Capt. Lewis Evans, though his name doesn't appear on the only list of that company available for study. When he came back home to Cove Creek, he and Martha Jane were married and went to live on a farm said to have 25 springs on it. Emma Hodges related an odd story she had heard about one of these springs. Those living near it and carrying all their water from it went as usual to the spring in the late evening, finding it flowing abundantly just as it had as far back as white man's knowledge of it went, showing no difference in any way. Next morning when the first comer came with his bucket to carry water from it, there was no water there, no spring at all, nor has it ever come back.

Mr.Hodges lived to be more than 90 years old. After the death of his wife at Cane Hill, he went to Rogers to live in the home of his son, Dr. T. E. Hodges.

His sister Julia married a Kelly and lived in Texas, near Bonham. Another sister of Howell's married James Scott, brother to Bill Scott who used to own the farm now owned by the Land family, and to Joe Scott, the Confederate veteran at Van Buren who lived to be 95 years old. James Scott sent his boys to Cane Hill to school and at least three of them, Billie, Charlie and John, stayed at Uncle Ewing McClure's. Billie married Julia Glenn, a part of the household there for so long. All went to California. There were two girls, Mary (Cole) and Martha (Walker). Ewing, the youngest son, married a Miss Felton and lived in Greasy Valley.

Just why that valley got the name "Greasy" no historian has taken the trouble to record, and the few legends accounting for the name are unflattering and need not be set down here. Long ago when the Methodist Church there was alive and flourishing, the congregation was named "New Hope", and that name too persists today. The eastern slope of Cane Hill goes down into that valley and that slope is often called "The Old Mitchell Hill", the name coming from the pioneer Mitchell family whose home was near the foot of that hill. The pioneer, James Mitchell, whose wife was a Webber, was probably the original owner. His son James taught in Cane Hill College, later taught for a few years in the Arkansas Industrial University, leaving there to go to Little Rock to take a place on the staff of the Arkansas Gazette. Later he was one of the founders of the Arkansas Democrat and for a time was postmaster at Little Rock. His wife was Lizzie Latta, whose pioneer father had built the fine log house still standing near Evansville, the place for some years back spoken of as "the old Shannon place", now owned by Frank Latta of California. Their daughter, Miss Fannie, and a son Horace lived in Little Rock.

Another son of the pioneer family, Will, married Miss Joe Lewis, sister to Will Lewis at Cane Hill, and to Mrs.Smithson and to Mrs.M.F. Lake of Viney Grove. They lived at Apple Hill.

Alfred was a lumberman and lived at Magnolia or Texarkana. John, the youngest son, married Mary West of Cincinnati and was a teacher in different schools in the county, teaching in Fayetteville longer than in any other place. He was struck by an auto and killed.

One of the daughters was Nan, the second wife of Will Crawford, a near neighbor, and they lived in his father's home, the Uncle Jimmie Crawford house still standing. When Mrs. Crawford was a widow, she moved to Fayetteville where her daughter, Mary Lou, taught in the public schools. Her son Alfred, too, was a teacher, being for a year or so head of the Preparatory Department of the University, afterwards going into public school work. After the death of Mary Lou (Holcomb), Mrs. Crawford went to Russellville to the home of her son, staying on in that home after her son and his daughter were drowned in the Arkansas River. She lived to be 90 years old.

Miss Mary Mitchell never married. She was a teacher for some years, and when she was old, she lived in the home of her brother, John, in Fayetteville.

There were two Gifford families in Greasy Valley 60 years ago or more, though perhaps not early enough to be called pioneers. One of the brothers was named John, and the other may have been named Jim. All are gone now.

The Felton family lived in the same valley, coming from Missouri to Arkansas in 1867, and some of their descendants are scattered over the county now. A daughter married Mr.Huffaker, and another daughter married Alec Nugent. Some of the sons went to California, as did some of their neighbors, the Waltons. John Walton married Alice Skidmore, whose family lived in a house that used to stand near where the Land cabin is now. John's oldest brother married Miss Maggie Lacy, Dr.John Lacy's daughter, and after her death married a Mrs. Felton, widow of one of the Felton men who had gone to California from Arkansas.

Not old enough to be called a pioneer but one of the early settlers was Judge H.P.Green, father of Mrs. Ottie Sharp and Mrs. Caddie Beaty. He was county judge 60 or more years ago, and was a member of the state legislature one session.

Then there were the Allens from East Tennessee — William Allen and his wife, who was a sister to Jim Johnston's father. Two of their children, Charlie and John, married two Ball sisters, Bess and Bell. At least three of the Allen boys, Sam, Charlie and John, moved to California, living in or near Fullerton or Orange. Jim's first wife was Hattie Reed.

The Babb sisters were granddaughters of the older Ross family, their mother being a widow when they moved here with her parents. The Rosses had lived around Greenville in East Tennessee, and were already growing old when they came. A son-in-law, Joe Moore, had come to Arkansas while still a single man to visit his brother, Will Moore. After he went back to his home, he married Miss Matt Ross, and about 1880 they moved to western Kansas. There they had some unpleasant experiences with a tornado, so they brought their four children — Charlie, Ethel, Ross, and Tom — and came to settle down in Arkansas for the rest of their lives.

Their first year was spent on a rented farm in Greasy Valley, and Coan was born there. Next year they bought from Mr.Swope and wif,e Sue Inks Swope, the place that had been settled by James Coulter in 1830. Others of the kin left their Tennessee homes and followed the trail to Arkansas. The later ones came by train; the Joe Moore family came in covered wagon.

Jim Ross bought the Spencer place. Mr.Spencer was a son of the pioneer John Spencer and a brother to the John Spencer who lived in the Cliff Cox house and who moved to California long ago. Billy Bullen and his wife, Mary Ross Bullen, lived in the home that Mr. Miller sold to Mr. Remington, then they bought the old Hagood place. Will Ross lived in one of the two small houses near the Moore and Pyeatt mill and was miller in that mill for some years. John Ross and wife, Lucy Moore Ross, moved to south Texas years ago. They lived at Cincinnati some time before moving. Dave Ross married Mattie Holland, a Hanks granddaughter, living in Tahlequah in their latter years. Miss Hattie Ross ran a millinery store in Cane Hill in the days when Cane Hill had such stores; then she too moved to Tahlequah.

The older Rosses, G. M. and his wife, Polly Marsh Ross, came later than some of their children. They bought the Buck Brodie place and that was their home while they lived.

The Brodies were pioneers and were connected with the Brodies of Van Buren and the Stephen K. Stone family in Fayetteville, Mrs.Stone being a Brodie. All have gone from the Valley so long that not all the Brodie family names are remembered. There were Jim, John and perhaps Steve, who came to school at Cane Hill.

On Blair's Creek lived the Blairs, the home presumably being Rev. Jesse Blair's, though his brother, Rev. Jonathan Blair, lived here for a few years in the days when Rev. Guilford Pylant and Rev. Greenfield Buchanan were young, and they used to preach all over southwest Missouri and most of Arkansas. Rev. Jesse Blair had been ordained by Arkansas Presbytery in 1827, along with Rev. J. H. Black who preached in this section for some time, then started a new "circuit" on Red River, thinking that field needier than this.

Jesse married Jane Buchanan, sister to Mrs. Rankin Pyeatt, Mrs. Jimmie Crawford, and Leander Buchanan who lived on Marrs Creek. He was murdered by Federal soldiers. Jonathan married in Missouri, near Springfield, his wife being Melviny Ross.

Jesse's daughter Jane married Alvah West, son of James S. West of Cincinnati, and they lived at the Blair home. The grandfather's name was given to their oldest son, Jesse Blair West.

On the road from the Valley over to the village of Cane Hill is the Land farm, once the property of Bill Scott, brother to Joseph Scott of Van Buren who lived to be more than 90 years old, and to James Scott who lived at Cove Creek. Bill Scott's son Hugh married Kate Marlar; her sister Maggie married G. W. Drummond. The Marlars had come from Mulberry where their people had been pioneer settlers. Bert Marlar married Ethel Edmiston.

Farther down the road is the fine spring we call the Cole Spring and on the hill above that is the place that once was the home of Mark Bean's brother, R. H. Bean, for a short time before he moved to Texas. It was afterwards the home of Jim Mitchell, who moved to Little Rock, and for a long time the home of Sam Cole, his wife Betty, and his children: Nettie, John, Hunter, Lulu, Walter, Mattie, Mary Lizzie, and Carl. The G.Russells lived there next, trading places with Mr.Cole. The Russells were there until the family of children were grown up and out on their own.

The Buchanans and the Crawfords were nearly as well mixed as the Pyeatts and Carnahans. James, born in Washington County, Virginia, was the first of the Buchanans to come here, as is told earlier. His wife was Elizabeth Wooddy, the Wooddys being pioneers in the settlements along the Arkansas River, coming then to the country north of the Boston Mountains.

James Buchanan's father John had come with his four sons, Andrew, Robert, James, and Alexander, and one son-in-law, Coleman Cox, to the river country and had been living on Big Mulberry since 1818. These sons and the son-in-law came early to the Cane Hill country but whether the father, John, came or not, isn't known.

John's second wife, Jane (?), lived to be 107 years old, spending her last days with their daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rev. George Morrow, in the old Morrow home, the same house in which Oscar Morrow now lives. Oscar has the little trunk that "Granny" brought with her from Ireland. She was 9 years old at the time of her coming. Oscar also has the old family Bible of the Buchanans that had belonged to John, or perhaps to John's father Samuel who came from Ireland in 1702.

Of these four Buchanan brothers who came earliest, three were children of John's first marriage, as was Martha (or Margaret), the wife of Coleman Cox. Alexander was a child of the second marriage, and so also was Elizabeth, wife of Uncle George Morrow. There were other brothers and sisters in Virginia, and one brother, Thomas, was living in Bowling Green, Kentucky, at that time. He came to Cane Hill when he was an old man to make his home with his son,s Isaac and John at Cane Hill and William at Viney Grove. He is buried in the Cane Hill cemetery.

Of these first four, James was the only one to make his home on Cane Hill. He and his wife Betsy lived in that log house built in 1826, the house in which the first Sunday School in the state was organized. They had no children, but the children of their many relatives made themselves at home there. When schools were taught in some nearby log house and later at the White Church, the grand-nieces and grand-nephews would go to stay with Uncle Jimmie and Aunt Betsy when the weather was bad. Then after the war, when so few houses were left standing, many homeless ones found shelter under Uncle Jimmie's roof. It is said that at one time immediately following the War, four families made that house their home.

Another one of the four was Andrew, the Cumberland Presbyterian preacher who lived at Prairie Grove and was the first owner of the land on which the town stands. He gave the land for the cemetery and for the church beside it. He it was who organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Fayetteville, now the Central Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Herman Zellner tells this story of the beginning of that burying ground at Prairie Grove:

A family in which there was a sick woman was traveling through the country hoping the outdoor life might bring health to the invalid. For a time they camped near this spot, and, as it was spring, the ground was covered with wildflowers. The sick woman told her husband that when she died she wanted to be brought back to this beautiful place for burial. They moved on and were in Cane Hill when death came to the sick woman. According to promise, the family brought her back to the prairie, and her grave was made in that place where wild flowers had bloomed so abundantly in the spring.

The story of how the Rev. Andrew Buchanan acquired that land is an oft-told tale. He had described the kind of place he wanted to his brother James and young Guilford Pylant when they came to look over the country in 1826, and they thought this was just the right place. He thought to soo when he saw it, but found that another man had chosen the same place and had settled down to make it his home. Uncle Buck explained the case to him, and the stranger said, "Well, parson, if you'll preach us three good sermons, you may have the place." He seems to have made good, for the stranger went his way and Uncle Buck made his home there as long as he lived, and after him, his step-son, Col. J.P.Neal, lived there the greater part of his long life.

Uncle Buck's wife was Mrs. Sinai Harrold Neal. A third brother, Robert, married Polly Stagner and lived in Madison County, where some of their descendants still live. A son of theirs married a daughter of Uncle Ben Pierson. A grandson, Sam Buchanan, lives there.

The fourth brother, Alexander, married Lavinia Shannon, daughter of Joseph Shannon, the pioneer, who like many of these others had settled first somewhere along the Arkansas River, then had come north of the mountains in the Evansville section. A grandson (or great-grandson) of Alexander, Sam Buchanan, lives at Bryan, Texas. He also has a Pyeatt ancestor and is related to the Reed connection to which Johnnie Reed belongs.

A younger John Buchanan, grandson of that first John, came here in 1827, being at that time 21 years old. He had come to Batesville a short time earlier from his home in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Two brothers, Isaac and William, came later.

Isaac had married Naomi, daughter of John and Margaret Crawford, back at the old Cane Creek near Fayetteville, Tennessee, and at the time of their coming here they had one son, Andrew Hay Crawford. Their home was at the place lately sold by Mrs. Ethel Marlar to Mr.Oliver, and in that home grew up seven sons and one daughter. Andrew Hay was a teacher of Mathematics, first in Cane Hill College, then in the Cumberland University. Alfred was a Civil Engineer and was for some years superintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was he who made the first survey to find a route for building a railroad coming through Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and Evansville, about 1870. This is told in an article in the Fort Smith Western Independent of February 9, 1876, which gives an account of a meeting held in the store of E.W.McClure on January 29, 1876, to try to secure a railroad for Cane Hill.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. W.B.Welch, when, on motion, W. C. Braly was elected Chairman and F.R.Earle secretary. A committee consisting of W. B. Welch, J. P. Carnahan, W. S. Moore, E.W.McClure and Z. B. Edmiston later reported that Alfred Buchanan, some five or six years before, had made a survey for the route through Cane Hill and Evansville and had reported it suitable, saying a road could be built for about $17,000 per mile "at present prices for labor and material." Dr. Welch, Prof. Carnahan, E. W. McClure, W.M.Lewis and F.R.Earle were appointed a committee on correspondence. This account was furnished by Miss Rebecca Bryan of Van Buren.

Alfred married Henrietta Smeedham, born in England. His brother Thomas was a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, serving churches in Arkansas and Texas. His wife was Alta, one of J.B.Russell's daughters. Six of Isaac's sons were in the Confederate army, one (Cyrus) having died before the War came up. Three of these young Confederates were killed at one time and were buried in one grave in the Cane Hill cemetery. They were: Captain Pleas, James, and Will, Will had married Nannie Bean, niece of Mark Bean. The other two were unmarried.

Cyrene, the one daughter, younger than the brothers, married Prof. W.D.McLaughlin of Birmingham, Alabama, and lived in Lebanon, Tennessee. where Prof.McLaughlin taught Latin and Greek in Cumberland University.

The Isaac Buchanan family wasn't the only one in the White Church neighborhood that could boast of seven sons. Samuel Carnahan, living not far away, could boast of the same number. His boys were: James, Billy, John, Henry, Jacob Preston, Peter, and Newt. The seven Buchanans were: Andrew, Thomas, Cyrus, James, Will, Pleasant, and Alfred.

Two generations later there were four families in this same White Church neighborhood with seven sons each. In the Allison family there were: Ed, Jim, Tom, Bob, John, Will, and Rufe. They had one sister, Susie. In the family of Major Charlie Henry there were: Frank, Emmett, Bill, Pat, Jim, Bob, Walter, and Ed -- one more than the seven. They had two sister,s Mag and Corinne.

The seven Brewster sons were: Henry, Arthur, Oren, Bood, Babe, Hugh, and Frank. They had three sisters: Annie, Doll, and Fannie.

At the Watson home there were: Harry, Macey, Allie, Joe, Ed, Len, and Frank. They had four sisters: Sue, Fannie, Nellie, and Mattie.

About the time that Isaac's three boys were killed, he was shot and killed by Pin Indians who had come to the house asking for apples. He went with them to the cellar, gave them all they wanted, came out, and as he turned to shut the door, they shot him in the back, killing him instantly. For a long time the bullet was still to be seen, embedded in the framing of the cellar door. Later Federal soldiers burned the house.

When Isaac Buchanan and Naomi, his wife, moved here in 1829, Naomi's sister, Ellen Crawford, came with them and lived in their home until on September 16, 1830, she was married to Isaac's brother John. They chose a place with several springs on it, the place that was sold to the Allisons.

The children in this family were: Aman da, wife of F.R.Earle, Samuel Harris, who married Annie Feemster who taught for a time in Miss Sawyer's school in Fayetteville; Mary, who died of typhoid fever soon after coming home from Oxford, Mississippi, where she had graduated from Union Female College; John, who died at Springfield, Missouri, while in Confederate service; Jennie, wife of Rev. Peter Carnahan; Milton, whom the family called "Bud", married Julia Hagood, daughter of Cephas and Adeline Hagood, and sister to Mrs. George Yates at Lincoln; Albert, who married Mrs. Susan Clark Williamson and lived in the White Church neighborhood all his life; Ed, a civil engineer who was connected with the Kansas City Southern for some years.

William, younger brother to Isaac and John, lived at Viney Grove. His wife was a Mrs. Sharp. A son John lived at the old home, and his son Garland lives there now. Other children of William were Jane, Mark, Thomas, and perhaps some others. Thomas married Nannie Bean Buchanan, widow of Will, one of the three killed by Federals. Their son Lucius lived at Joplin and took an active part in developing the mines there.

Several brothers of Naomi and Ellen Crawford came in 1829. Col. Hay Crawford, colonel of the militia in Tennessee, and his wife, Susan Harris Crawford, were the first owners of the place long owned by Ab Buchanan, who got it from Newt Carnahan, and which belonged to Miss Agnes Oglesby for several years.

There were four little girls in that family when they came, and one of them, Jane, remembered crossing the Mississippi River on a ferry boat and landing on the western side where there were no roads, not even a trace, just some blazes on trees. Colonel Crawford's wife was Susan Harris, whose father, Rev. Samuel Harris, a Cumberland Presbyterian, preached the first Protestant sermon heard in Benton County. They built a log house west of where the present home stands and had a flower garden west of the house, the first flower garden in the new country, the family says. Aunt Nancy Bean had one later, as did Mrs. Campbell, wife of General Campbell, at the Hal Jones place.

The Crawford girls all married. Naomi married Mose Rollins and lived not far from Prairie Grove. Mrs. Tennie Russell is their grand-daughter, and Mrs. Beulah McClellan a great-granddaughter.

Martha married John Tilley, a widower with two sons, Joe and Jim. Their children were Hattie, Annie, Fee, Clem, and John.

Jane was the third wife of James West of Cincinnati. Mr.West's first wife was a Miss Mary Crawford and his second wife was Mrs. Pittman. Alvah West, who lived in Greasy Valley, was a child of the first marriage, and Mrs. Ed Sharp was a child of the second marriage. S.H.West who was general attorney for the Cotton Belt, and Mary, wife of John Mitchell, were children of the third marriage.

Clem Crawford married John Rhea of Rhea's Mill. She died early, leaving a small son Jimmie, who was taken into the Tilley home.

Susan married Capt. J.P.Carnahan. Alfred, their eldest son, did much toward preserving pioneer history.

Not all the children in that family were girls. Jim, their brother, was a teacher for a time, and died during the War. His wife was Ev Pierson. After his death, she married Mr.DeHart and lived at Wesley.

Two other Crawford brothers of the pioneer generation lived near by, Jimmie and Andrew. Jimmie and wife Vicey lived on the place just east of Cyrus' home, and the log house still standing there was their home and the home of their son Will after they were gone. Will's first wife was a Maxwell and their children were Audley and Newt. His second wife was Nan Mitchell of the pioneer family and their children were Allie, who together with his daughter was drowned in the Arkansas River, and Mary Lou, wife of Bruce Holcomb.

Finis was another son of Uncle Jimmie and then there was a son who was killed during the War. Finis' wife was Mary Ann Carnahan, first white child born on Cane Hill. Two of their sons, Cyrus and Ewing, and Ewing's wife lived in the old home. A daughter Margaret married Jim Balis.

Like his brother Jimmie, Andrew Crawford married a Buchanan (Minerva) the only one of her family of Buchanans to come to Arkansas, though she was related to all these others. Minerva was killed by a negro woman named Cal, who then set fire to the house. A passer-by saw the fire, broke into the house, found the 6-months-old baby alive and unhurt, and found that Minerva had been killed with an axe. This baby boy Robert went to South Dakota and lived at Spearfish. Andrew's second wife was Rachel Tinnon. Their daughter Lucy married Alec Cruse, and they and their children lived not far from the White Church. Andrew, a Confederate soldier, was killed in battle at Corinth, Mississippi.

Other Crawfords settled in the Prairie Grove valley and at Viney Grove. Uncle Rankin Pyeatt's wife, Elizabeth, and Jesse Blair's wife Jane, and Uncle Jimmie Crawford's wife, Vicey, were sisters to Leander Buchanan whose home was on the bank of Marrs Creek, on the Cane Hill-Prairie Grove road, where later his son John lived, and still later John's daughter, Mrs. Kate Buchanan Cox.

Part 2

EARLY CHURCHES

Early Churches of Cane Hill

From its earliest beginnings, Cane Hill was known as a moral and religious community. Those who came from Crystal Hill had proved there, their earnestness and their determination to establish religious services, even though their numbers were few.

Most of these people were of Presbyterian ancestry, and when they left their homes in Virginia and the Carolinas and went to Kentucky and Tennessee to make their new homes, they took their religion with them. In Logan County, Kentucky, where many of these people settled, they had established churches, and in one of these, the Gasper River Church, the Great Revival of 1800 is said to have had its beginning.

Rev. Alfred E. Carnahan in his "Early Presbyterianism in Arkansas", says: "There was much infidelity and wickedness among the people when they came to Kentucky. Many had been influenced by French infidelity during the Revolutionary War. A number of devout people made a solemn covenant to pray for a revival of religion in Logan County, and in the whole world. The revival began in 1778, in the Gasper River Church, the first convert being Mrs. Martha Billingsley, nee Blair, wife of John Billingsley, an elder in the church.

In this church and in Little Muddy Church and at other places, John Rankin and McCready and other great preachers of the time had preached. When the Cumberland Presbyterian Church came into being, most of these settlers in Kentucky and their kin in Tennessee went into that church. Here at Cane Hill, they were joined by the Garvins, Hagoods, probably some of the Yates family, and others, -- all people who were deeply religious.

Just when the first service was held isn't known, but it seems certain that preaching services were begun early, the meetings being held in some new log cabin home as soon as there were homes. Perhaps each home took its turn asa house of worship, for the settlers were widely scattered and all parts of the parish could be served in that way.

When houses were well started, plans were begun for a church. So one day in August 1828, when the new settlement was about a year and a half old, a church was organized. Just where the meeting was held we do not know, but we do know the date and the names of the charter members. The records of that day's achievement, the beginning of organized church work in northwest Arkansas, have been preserved, in a thin gray book, about 5 x 8 inches in size, containing the minutes of that day. So many home were burned in the War between the States and so many public records as well as family papers were lost, that it seems miraculous that this escaped. It may have been in the home of John Buchanan, since he was pastor then and his home was not burned. In some way it has been cared for through the years and has come down to us -- the only record of its kind.

In 1928 when Cane Hill celebrated the centennial of this organization, Phyllis West, a great-granddaughter of Rev. Jesse Blair, one of the organizers, read from the little book, the covenant and the names of those who had signed the covenant. Mr.G.W.Morrow was the only person present whose name appears in the old book of minutes. In the list of infants baptized on September 26, 1842, his name is given, together with James W. Givens, Mary C. Harris, Emily Rollins, James G. Hagood Elizabeth R. Trousdale, Thomas J. Garvin, James Munkress, and Martha J Buchanan. So far as was known, Mr. Morrow was the only one of these still living in 1928. In the communion service, he carried the plate containing the bread.

Rev. Jesse M. Blair, who was one of the organizers of the church, had been ordained March 7, 1827, when the Presbytery of Arkansas met "at the dwelling house of Washington Cooper, Lawrence County, Arkansas Territory." Rev. Frank Braly preached the ordination sermon. Jesse Blair was the father-in-law of Alvin West, who lived on the old Blair place in Greasy Valley. Mr. Blair was murdered at his home by some Federal soldiers during the War.

Rev. Frank M. Braly was the father of the three Braly brothers who spent their lives at Cane Hill -- Captain Carrick, Frank M., and Sam Braly.

Rev. W. T. Larramore was the other organizer (with Rev. Blair) of the Cane Hill church. The Larramore family had come to Arkansas in 1818, settling first in Crawford county when that county covered much more territory than it does now. It seems his people lived near Mulberry. He came early to Washington County. After preaching in the Cumberland Presbyterian church for some time, he left that church and became a preacher in the Christian church.

The Cane Hill church is not the oldest Cumberland Presbyterian church in the state. The Hopewell church near Cord, Independence County, was organized in 1825 and still carries on.

Washington County, Arkansas Territory,
30th day of August, A.D. 1828

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, professing faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and wishing to enjoy the ordinances of His Church, and being willing to support the Gospel as God shall prosper us, voluntarily associated ourselves together in the capacity of a religious assembly to be known by the name of Cane Hill Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, under the care of Arkansas Presbytery, and do promise and agree to submit to the government and discipline of that church.

Organized by Rev. Messrs. Wm. T. Larramore and J. M. Blair

1. Jacob Pyeatte
2. James Buchanan
3. Elizabeth Buchanan
4. Coleman Cox
5. Polly Cox
6. Patsy Billingsley
7. Wm. Maxwell
8. Ann Maxwell
9. James Billingsley
10. Matilda Billingsley
11. Thomas Tiner
12. Nancy Tiner
13. Benjamin Garvin
14. Rachel Garvin
15. Samuel Carnahan
16. Polly Carnahan
17. Wm. Billingsley
18. John Reed
19. Polly Reed
20. Charles Pettigrew
21. Nancy Pettigrew
22. Wm. Reed
23. Peggy Reed
24. Rebecca Garvin
25. Matilda Benge
26. Lavinia Pyeatte
27. Martha Pyeatte
28. Isaac Buchanan
29. Naomi Buchanan
30. John Buchanan
31. J. M. Blair
32. John Wooddy
33. Isaac Pettigrew
34. Wm. King
35. Sally King
36. Sarah Haguewood
37. Robert Buchanan
38. Polly Buchanan

In 1829 and 1830 more names were added to the membership, all carefully numbered as the original list was:

39. James C. Pittman
40. Nancy Pittman
41. Wincy Pittman
42. Eewis Evans
43. Eliza Evans
44. Jonathan Allen
45. Martha Allen
46. Eliza McClellan
47. John E. Gray
48. Mary Gray
49. Susannah Garvin
50. Thursa Alexander
51. John E. Davidson
52. Mary Davidson
53. Eliza Davidson
54. James F. Davidson
55. Peter S. Garrison
56. Zilpha Garrison
57. John C. Blair
58. Mary Blair
59. Elbert C. Newton
60. William Dugan
61. Joseph Reed
62. Polly Woods
63. Elvira Davidson
64. Martha Wilson
65. Malinda Wilson

The session met on June 12, 1830, at the dwelling house of James Billingsley and the minutes say: "Whereas the following persons had joined the church at Bradford's spring and their names being lost, were received as members of this church, viz.:"

66. Abraham Landers
67. Sally Landers

On August 30, 1830, at the Camp Ground, these were received as members of the church:

68. Jane Buchanan Jr.
69. Malinda Billingsley
70. Tempy Billingsley
71. Cyrus Gilbreath

They lost members, as well as gained them. On the 21st of May, 1831, the session met at Cane Hill Meeting House and gave transfers to the following: to Prairie congregation - James Billingsley, elder; Matilda Billingsley, Nancy Stevens, and Polly Woods; to Vineyard congregation- Lewis and Eliza Evans, Jonathan and Martha Allen, John and Mary Gray; to Illinois congregation - John and Polly Reed, Wesley and Sally King.

In the next year or so they added these names:

72. James Coulter Sr.
73. Elizabeth Coulter
74. Luticia Coulter
75. Miriam Coulter
76. James Coulter Jr.
77. Ruth Coulter
78. S. H. Harris
79. Eliza Harris
80. John Reed Jr
81. Daniel Buchanan (colored)
82. Lucy Cox (colored)

Later these:

83. Ezra Wilson, elder
84. George W. Corley
85. Nancy Willson
86. Eliza Ann Wilson
87. James R. Willson
88. Abner H. Willson

And these from Prairie congregation:

89. Jane Buchanan Sr.
90. James Crawford
91. Luvicy Crawford
92. Jane Blair
93. Frances Crawford
94. Margery Buchanan
95. Hay Crawford
96. Susan Crawford
97. Wm. D. Crawford
98. E. C. Crawford

After this the book quits numbering them, just crowds the names into paragraphs. In 1835 and 1836 came these:

Wm. Martin, Mary Campbell, Eliza S. Craig, Lewis Hagood, Adam Bradley, Jemima Coulter and Samuel McCardy.

Wm. Story, Eleanor Simpson, Rhody Crawford, LeGrand W. King, Rhody King, Esther A. King, Russell Bryant, Matilda Bell, Samuel Harris, Jane B. Harris, Martha Moore, Miriam Dodson, Wm. Monkress, Paulina Pyeatt and Audley Maxwell.

Ezekiel Gibbs, Margaret Gibbs, Hannah Diven and Polly West.

They found that the minutes of September 1832 had been lost, so the names that were enrolled then were reestablished in the church book of 1835: Edmiston Cox, Mary E. Campbell, Margaret Monkress, James B. Russell, Anna Russell, John B. Walker and Kesiah Walker.

In 1837 is this list: Mrs. Sarah Maloy, wife of Rev. John Maloy; P.A.Maloy, S.A.Maloy, Daniel Maloy, Mary Buchanan and Rebecca Marrs.

After a time, Vineyard congregation became somewhat disorganized and some of the members who had transferred to it earlier, now came back: George and Elizabeth Morrow, Samuel and Mary Latta, Thomas Latta, Henrietta Allen, Wyatt Brotherton and Susannah King.

From 1838 to 1840 many names were added: Samuel S. Forgy and Martha Forgy, Ruth Bean, Margaret Bean, John Latta, Jane Latta, John Davidson Sr., Minerva Crawford, Sarah Martin.

Margret Hamilton, Mary McClellan, Elizabeth P. McClellan, Mary Ann McCorry, John A. Aikin,Mary Coulter, Tennessee Gray, Rebecca Coulter.

Charles Dill, John Hastings, Thomas Williams, George Burrows, John Pevyhouse, Matthew Bucher, Samuel Story, Jackson Oliver.

Andrew Cox, Joel Oliver, Loving Hardister, Garrett Grant, Robert Cox, Anderson Cox, Rachel Macky, Mary Whinery, W. T. Reed.

John R. Pyeatt, Rebecca N. Rawlings, C.C. Pylant, Archelaus Oliver, Lee Oliver, Margaret Oliver, Guilford Pylant, Thomas N. Latta, Robert B. Latta, William H. Latta, William F. Gray, John L. Latta, James E. Latta, John J. Latta and Robert H. Latta.

Jane Cox, Frances Cox, Mark Bean and Nancy his wife, Nathan D.Hanks, Martha Hanks, Adam Miller, Samuel Henderson, Lucinda Campbell, Amanda Campbell, Mary Ann Carnahan, Nancy King.

Patrick J. McKinley, Combs Trimble, John Tulk, Harriette Crawford, Eliza Henderson, Susan Harris, Martha Ann Crawford, James H. Crawford, Andrew H. Buchanan, Alfred E. Buchanan, Thomas Carney, James C. Kellam, Margarette Kelly, Elizabeth Ann Ish, Adaline Ish, Stephen D. Cary, Sam Divin, Frederick Moss, John Wham, Levi Sloan, John Taylor, Joseph Patton, John P. Kellam, Eliza Givens, and Charity Dalton.

Daniel Eddleman, Susan Hagood, Mary Catherine Russell, Elizabeth Ann Russell, Martha Pyeatt and Catherine Pyeatt.

In the days before the War between the States, the negroes belonged to the white folks' church, usually joining the church to which Ole Marster and Old Mistis belonged. So it was here. In the numbered names of members, numbers 81 and 82, Daniel Buchanan and Lucy Cox, have "Colored" written after their names. Then in one of the loose sheets of session minutes not copied in the book is this record: "Session of Cane Hill Congregation met at Cane Hill Meeting House. Members present to-wit: James Buchanan, R. H. Bean, N. D. Hanks, and Isaac Buchanan. elders. Bro. Wm. D. Crawford, ruling elder in Prairie Congregation upon invitation took his seat as a member of session, and received into communion of the church the following black persons: to-wit: Jacob Nelson, Green, Vicey, Mary, and Causby (servants belonging to Mark Bean); Bruce and Adam, servants of James Buchanan; Hagar and Mariah, servants of Mary Harris; Rufus and Jane, servants of Robert Parks; and Alfred, servant of Samuel Carnahan. Session adjourned to meet tomorrow evening at five o'clock. Concluded with prayer.

James Buchanan, Moderator
Jas. Carnahan, Clk."

After the war, conditions were changed and this custom of having whites and blacks members of the same congregation no longer seemed best and gradually the negroes began to have their separate organizations. The A.M.E. Church, the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and some others now developed and served the negroes. For many years though, the darkies would come to hear the white folks' preacher. They would sit in the pews at the back of the church and maintain a very reverent attitude. Even the children were kept on good behavior. There was never any irreverence of any kind. As the old darkies that were "white-folks raised" passed on, this custom died out.

The first time that "Cane Hill Meeting House" is given as the place of the church meeting is March 7, 1830, so some time between August 1828 and March 1830 the first Meeting House was built. It stood on the hill where the public cemetery is now, and was a log house. It seems that the church yard was used as a burying ground as early as 1834, or possibly a little earlier. Mrs.J.A.Miller says her grandmother attended the first funeral service held there, that of a little girl. The next house of worship was the white-painted frame building we call the "White Church."

A subscription list with no date, pleding money to build a church, is still in existence and seems to be the one used for this church. Mark Bean and Isaac Buchanan each gave $200. John Buchanan, P.H.Troutt Samuel Carnahan, R. H. Bean, each gave $100. N.D.Hanks and James Crawford, $40. Hugh Dillon $25, and J.H.Crawford, P.W.Buchanan, W.M.Buchanan, J.P.Carnahan and James Mitchell Jr., each $20. Isaac Buchanan was in charge of the building.

The first mention in the little session book of Cane Hill CampGround is on August 28, 1830. J. M. Blair was Moderator that day and James Billingsley, Clerk. The session met, though, in different parts of the large parish: at Vineyard, if there were church business there; at the "Dwelling House" of Bro.John Latta, or at James Billingsley's or Guilford Pylant's or at James Buchanan's. Once in 1838 it met at Pleasant Hill School House. For a time this was the only church in all the northwest part of the new Territory. From it, other churches were organized, including Prairie Congregation, Illinois Congregation, and others. Then too, as more settlers came in, Methodist and Baptist churches were started.

In March 1834 when the Presbytery was in session at Mt.Comfort, they defined the geographical limits of each congregation, beginning with Vineyard, its southernmost church: - Beginning at the northwest corner of the township, the line ran east with the township line to the north east corner, thence due south to the ridge dividing the waters of Illinois and Lee's Creek, thence with said ridge east to the waters of Cane Creek, thence in a southwestern direction so as to include the waters of Lee's Creek to the western line of the Territory, thence with said line to the beginning.

Next is "Resolved that the following be bounds of Cane Hill congregation: (viz.) Beginning at the northeast corner of Vineyard township, thence northeast to the present dwelling house of Old Mr. Nidever, thence due east to Marrs' Creek, thence up said creek to the mouth of Edwards Fork, thence up said Fork to the north line of Vineyard, thence west and north with said line to the beginning."

In September 1835 they made some changes: "Resolved that the following alteration be made in the bounds of Cane Hill congregation: (viz.) running from the present dwelling house of old Mr. Nidever in such a direction as to pass one hundred yards west of Jacob Pyeatt's house in such a direction as to pass one hundred yards east of George Morrow's, thence in such a direction as to pass one hundred yards west of Wesley King's to the dividing ridge between Barron Fork and Cove Creek, thence with said ridge east to the source of Edwards Creek, thence with the old line to the beginning."

The Cane Hill pioneers having got their church well started in August 1828, went a step further and on October 28 of that same year, they met in the double log house which was the home of James and Elizabeth (Wooddy) Buchanan and organized a Sunday School with thirteen members, one of them a negro man. A Mr. Orr was elected Superintendent but served only a short time, when he resigned and went back to New York. He may have been the James Orr who was acting as assistant missionary with the Rev. Alfred Finney and Rev. Cephas Washburn at Dwight Mission in 1823.

Samuel Carnahan was then made Superintendent and served for twenty years, missing only three Sundays in that time. His Sunday School class bought the headstone for his grave. Now in 1940, 112 years after that Sunday School was begun, it is still carried on at the White Church, though it is very small and weak. The old double log house where the first Sunday School was held stood near where Charlie Hanks' house is now. It was built in 1826 when the country still belonged to the Cherokees.

In 1844 a part of the congregation withdrew and organized another church at the village. Rev.Samuel Harris was pastor, and James Hagood, Lewis Hagood and J. B. Russell were elders. This is the present Cane Hill church. In the 1880's eighteen members of this last-named church withdrew and organized a new congregation about a mile and a half southwest, at Clyde, then called Newton. Now there were three congregations of the same denomination on Cane Hill. When the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church USA united, two of these went into the union but the White Church did not.

The congregation at the village of Cane Hill, then called Boonsboro, named itself Salem. Many years later, after Salem Springs came into public notice, W. F. Bates who had just returned from Presbytery, asked the church to change the name, as the Salem made some confusion when reports were read, now that Salem Springs also had a church. W. S. Moore moved that the name be changed to First Presbyterians, saying that the White Church might have claimed that name but they hadn't, so we might take it. This motion was carried,so the name since then is "The First Presbyterian Church of Cane Hill." In many ways it is a continuation of that earliest church, and its centennial was observed here.

The Chapel of the College was used as the place of worship until the College was burned during the War. On September 3, 1865, the congregation elected John R. Pyeatt and Lewis W. Yates elders. Two former elders, James Hagood and Lewis Hagood, were now dead, and only J. B. Russell was left of the original board. At some time John Spencer was made an elder but the records do not give the date. The minutes do not give the place of meeting but it probably was the house that had been the College dormitory. At least that was where preaching services were held before the College was rebuilt in the fall of 1868. After that they used the College Chapel again.

All church records had been burned when the College burned, so the church session ordered the clerk to procure a book and record a constitution subject to the signatures of the members, and to record all minutes of session meetings during the war. This was done, the constitution recorded, and 45 members signed it. The book is still preserved.

Pastors of the church were: Rev. Messrs. Samuel Harris, Braly, B. H. Pierson, F. R. Earle, I.A.Gaither, A.E.Carnahan, Johnson, S.E. Marris, J.C.Skinner, the present pastor. It is just possible that Rev. Robert King, who was the first president of Cane Hill College, served as pastor for a time. The list of elders: James Hagood, Lewis Hagood, J.B. Russell, John Spencer, John R. Pyeatt, Lewis Yates, R. B. Latta, Zeb Edmiston, W. F. Bates, Clem McColloch, S. A. Andrews, G. W. Morrow, J. P. Carnahan, W. S. Moore, Charles F. Pyeatt, T. L. McColloch, John Ogden, Denton R. Wood.

Lewis W. Yates
Elizabeth Yates
Eugene M. Yates
William N. Yates
Mary E. Yates
Ann Eliza Yates
Elizabeth McClure
Wincey Sharp
J. T. Craig
Elizabeth Craig
Samantha Russell
James B. Russell
Ann Russell
John T. Maloy
Mary J. Maloy
John M. Bates
Margaret H. Bates
Rebecca McClure
A. C. Peck
W. S. Moore
Adaline Bates
Mary L. Hanks
Cyrene Buchanan
Elizabeth Blair
Julia Hagood
Fanny Hagood
Sarah Inks
Elizabeth Bates
Alfred Mitchell
John Mitchell
Thomas K. Hagood
George Hagood
William Bates
Edward Buchanan
Mary Jane White
Flora Ann White
Susan Inks
Fanny Lacy
Leonard Cox
James Carter
Mary Carter
Eliza Yates
Clementine Leach
Sarah Kennan
Edward Brodie

Part 3

EARLY SCHOOLS

Early Schools of Cane Hill

The Goodspeed history says, "Cane Hill was settled in the main by educated Christian people, and it early became distinguished for its churches and schools."

It seems certain that the teaching of the children was not neglected even in the earliest days when houses were being built and fields made ready for the planting. At least we know that far back in our history, some woman who loved to teach would gather in a dozen or so of the neighbors' children, charge a small tuition fee, and carry on a school in her own home.

The same history says that a log school house was built in 1832 on a hill near the village. Maurice Wright taught school there that year. Some say this was the first school and that he was the first teacher. Mr. Wright was a son-in-law of James Coulter who moved here in 1830. Next year J. B. Russell, another son-in-law of Mr. Coulter, was the teacher for the school.

In 1834, two years before Arkansas became a state, a meeting was held in Cane Hill Meeting House to plan for a permanent school, the call for the meeting having been made by Rev. Andrew Buchanan who lived by the spring at Prairie Grove. Rev. Samuel King was present at that meeting and either he or Rev. Ben Pierson presided. The trustees chosen at that first meeting were: Col. John McClellan, Dr. Robert Bedford, Rev. John Carnahan, Rev. Jacob Sexton and Col. Lewis Evans. St. Stephen B. Johns was secretary of the board.

In April 1835 the school was opened and was kept up with more or less regularity until it was incorporated on December 26, 1850, and called Cane Hill Collegiate Institute. During these years the best teachers available were employed. Not many names have come down to us, but we know that one of the early teachers was Robert Minor Winn, who came from Louisville, Kentucky to Monroe County, Missouri, in 1839. He came to Cane Hill from Flint District, Cherokee Nation. He taught here for some time and married Tabitha Bates in 1841. An address he gave at the opening of the school year is in the hands of his granddaughter, Mrs.F.W.McElwee of Fort Smith.

In 1850 Thomas G. McCollough from Illinois was at the head of the school, with Samuel Doak Lowry as his assistant. At this time there was one school building, a brick house of two rooms which stood on the hill directly west of the village, the one we call the "Old College Hill." In 1851 Rev. Robert M. King came to be president of the Institute and either then or the next year Mr. McCollough went to Cane Hill Female Seminary, becoming its president when it was chartered in December 1852.

The Collegiate Institute prospered and prospects were so bright that the ambitious and courageous community took another forward step, and on December 15, 1852, secured a charter for the school and changed its name to Cane Hill College. Two extracts from the Act granting this charter follow:

"The following persons are hereby appointed trustees of said college: Andrew Buchanan, James B. Russell, Lewis B. Hagood, Samuel McColloch, George Morrow, Isaac Talkington and Anderson Cox.

"The faculty of said college shall have power to confer such degrees in the arts and sciences upon the students thereof, or upon such other persons, as in their judgement are worthy of them, as are usually conferred by colleges and universities in the United States; and to grant diplomas or certificates thereof, which shall be signed by the President and professors of said college and sealed with the common seal of the corporation, to authenticate and perpetuate such graduation."

It must have been about this time that the school was given a fine bell by a steamboat captain whose name has been lost. This captain wrote to his friend, Rev. John Buchanan, that his boat had been sunk in the Arkansas River, and that he would be glad to give its bell to the college if some one would come for it and would get it hauled up from the bed of the river. John Rankin Pyeatt then took an ox cart and drove to Van Buren, the place where the boat sank, got the bell raised and brought it back over the rough mountain roads to Cane Hill.

To the people of the countryside this was a very welcome gift, a bell being needed so much more in those days than now. It was, and still is, a sweet-toned bell and could be heard for miles around. Now it served to call pupils to school on school days and to call them to church on Sundays. It served on sad occasions too, for it was always tolled from the time a funeral procession left the home until it reached the church. The bell was damaged in the fire that destroyed the college building during the war. It was badly cracked and couldn't be used. Somehow or other, the people collected enough money to send the bell to a foundry in Cincinnati, Ohio, to be re-cast. It was shipped to Van Buren and again brought from there to Cane Hill. A separate belfry was built, 30 or 40 feet from the building erected after the war. The tone of the bell is as sweet today as it was when Uncle Rankin first brought it 90 years or more ago.

The college built a new frame building in 1854. One room in the second story was fitted up for a library and for a literary society room, and one room on the lower floor was used for a laboratory. They raised $5,000 and bought some "philosophical apparatus." Other rooms were for class rooms.

At the time of the Cane Hill Centennial in 1927, Mr. T.J.Shannon of Evansville wrote: "I went to school at Cane Hill, to King and Lowry, in 1854 and 1855. They had a fine school. My sisters went to New Town to school, to a Female Seminary. We walked from Fly Creek to school but we did not mind that. One day our teacher told us boys to bring a goose quill and he would make us a pen. I hunted and could not find any. I picked up a stick and knocked a goose over to get a quill, and when I got her, I found her neck broken.

"I thought there never could be any improvements made on school buildings, as our college had two rooms with double doors to make one big room. When the closing of school came, it was a grand time for us children. I remember well, I had my first necktie and white shirt with pleated bosom. I had to speak. I got awfully weak in my knees but I spoke my piece.

"We had to get three pages of the dictionary and define every word of it. If you missed three words, you got a whipping, if some one didn't go your security.

"I went to school with Henry Pyeatt, Chris Kirby, the Kidd boys, Hagood boys, McColloch, Braly. I lived two years on Fly Creek, on the place known as the Sam Reed place, then left there and came to Evansville to live."

In 1856 J. Walker Drake, son of ~~Wesley~~ JAMES Drake of Drake's Creek near Cincinnati, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year James H. Crawford took the same degree, was elected to a place on the faculty and taught one or two years.

During the school year of 1856 Reverend King resigned and went back to Missouri. His wife was a half-sister to the three Braly men, Messrs. Carrick, Frank, and Sam Braly.

For a year or more Mr. Lowry served as Acting President. An address he gave before "the Patrons and Pupils of Cane Hill College, Boonsboro, Arkansas, June 23, 1854" is still preserved at Major Earle's old home, as is Major Earle's inaugural address delivered in 1859.

Pleasant Buchanan taught with Mr. Lowry, and Rev.W.G.L.Quaite, whose was kin to Uncle Pylant or to his wife, was appointed Financial Agent. He collected some money and some notes which, while good when given, were worthless after the war.

A third building was added in 1858, a 2-story brick, 43 x 75 feet, which cost $6,000. This new building was ready for use at the fall opening in 1858. There was a fourth building, not on the campus; its date of erection is unknown. This was a house often called the "Uncle Buck House" because the money to build it was given by the Rev. Andrew Buchanan of Prairie Grove, who was usually spoken of as "Uncle Buck." This was to be used as a home for young ministerial students at Cane Hill College. This home, situated a short distance south of the campus, was not burned when the College was,as it was being used as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

This white-painted building faced south and there were wide porches all the way across the front, both upstairs and downstairs. A wide staircase went from the downstairs porch to the upstairs porch, and two large bedrooms opened on that upper porch. Another stairway was in the hall at the back, with a bedroom on each side, above and below. A dining room and a kitchen, built toward the west, joined the main part of the building at the back, forming an ell, with a narrow hallway connecting them.

This house was used for church services for three years after the war, the partition between the two large front rooms being taken out, making one large room with a fireplace at each end. The Ayers family bought this place some years after the war and lived there many years. After that it changed hands many times. Mr. G.Russell, Mr.Fogg, Mrs. Griffith, Mr. G. W. Morrow, Dr. T.E.Hodge, Mr.Hubert Yates, and others owned it at different times. The house burned in the summer of 1937.

The next President was Rev. F. R. Earle of Greenville, Kentucky, a graduate of Cumberland University, who reached Cane Hill in time to begin the spring term of 1859. Rev. William P. Gillispie, another Cumberland University graduate, came about that time to be a member of the faculty.

In June of that year the first "Catalogue of Cane Hill College" and the "First Catalogue of Cane Hill Female Seminary", bound together in one small booklet, were issued. Five or six pages are missing from the only copy still known to be in existence. The student list is missing, except for the last page on which appears this record:

W. W. Sisk, Brownstown
John M. Troutt, Cane Hill
Garrison D. Troutt, Cane Hill
C. Johnson Vann, Ft.Gibson, C.N.
Samuel H. Walker, Brownstown
George Webber, Flint, C.N.
J. Montgomery Wilson, Cane Hill
Maurice Wright, Cane Hill
John Wright, Flint, C.N.
Total number (students) -- 88

On that same page "Candidates for the Ministry" are named, eleven in all. They were: B. Baggarly, Samuel H. Buchanan, Thomas J. Caldwell, John E. Dickson, Frank M. Latta, Jasper N. Brigance, John T. Buchanan, J. B. Daniels, James G. Hagood, Levi C. McDaniels, W. W. Sisk. The graduating class that year consisted of two young cousins, Samuel H. Buchanan and John Thomas Buchanan, both young preachers as is shown in the list above. Two more of these preachers graduated in 1860: James Galitzon Hagood and Frank M. Latta. All four of these became ministers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr.Hagood died during the war, a Confederate Captain. The two Buchanans ministered to churches in Arkansas and Texas, and Mr.Latta was pastor at Russellville and other points in that section.

The College closed its doors in May 1861. The President and other members of the faculty, and most of the men in the community, marched away to war.

The education of the girls had not been neglected all these years, even though the College took only boys. There had been schools for girls at both "the upper end" and "the lower end of the hill." Small boys went to these schools too.

Some time near 1840 a log school house was built at "the lower end of the Hill", on the Cox farm near where Clyde is now. Rev. Samuel Newton taught there several years, and the village that grew up was called Newton. They named the school "The Elm Grove School". After Mr. Newton was gone, Thomas G. McCollough taok his place. He boarded at the home of Uncle Pylant and his wife Aunt Cis. Uncle Pylant admired Mr. McCollough immensely. This Mr. McCollough was not related to the McColloch family living here, the names being spelled differently.

Soon students were coming from nearby counties and from the Indian Territory and more room was needed. A frame house was built near where the Yates store is now, most of the expense borne by J. B. Russell.

When Mr. McCollough went to the Collegiate Institute in 1850, Miss Abby Coleman, a New England schoolmaam, was made principal, but she left after one or two years and Mr.McCollough came back. School prospects were so bright that the ambitious people secured a charter from the legislature, on December 10, 1852, giving the Cane Hill Female Seminary the right to grant degrees. Trustees were: Benjamin Pierson, George Morrow, Jesse M. Blair, Guilford Pylant, William McClellan, Benjamin Routh, Isaac Spencer, James B. Russell, Robert King, Andrew Buchanan, Isaac Talkington, Benjamin Carnahan, John M. Williamson, John Spencer, James A. Hagood.

In June 1854 Mr. McCollough resigned the presidency of the Female Seminary and Miss Etta M. Lord of New York took his place. She taught two years, then went to California. She married a Mr. Baumgardner. In 1856 a new two-story frame building was erected and Rev. Newton Givens of Mississippi, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, became president. There was a music department. The music room, with the piano that had been hauled up from Van Buren over the rough mountain roads, was on the south side at the front. Miss Mary Bellar was one of the earliest teachers of music, if not the first. She married Mr. G. Russell and lived at the old Russell home southwest of Clyde where Buford Colburn lives now.

There were some changes in the Seminary board since 1852, some names gone and two new ones on the roll: James W. Yates and Gen. W.T. Neal. Rev. W.A.L.Quaite, Financial Agent of Cane Hill College, now was serving Cane Hill Female Seminary in the same way.

At the "Upper end of the hill", an outstanding teacher was Miss Laura Graham of DeWitt, New York. She graduated from Mt.Holyoke Seminary in 1848 or 1849 and came to Cane Hill soon after her graduation. She taught in a one-room log schoolhouse, loved her work and her pupils, and was beloved by all. She was still here when talk of war made it seem likely that the nation might soon be divided. Loving the people and the country as she did, she was free from sectional prejudices, but her home and her people were in the north, and both she and her friends thought she should go home while going was possible. Rev. John Buchanan took her to Springfield, Missouri, where she had relatives. She stayed there for some time, and later married William Boxley, a Southern man and a slave-holder. She died in California in 1884. There were other teachers before Miss Graham but no one is left to tell about them now.

Those Confederates who lived to get home again, reached Cane Hill in the summer of 1865. They found that most of Cane Hill, including the buildings on the College campus, had been burned by Federal troops on November 12 and 13, 1864. Only the Dormitory was left of all that had stood for so much sacrifice and so many hopes. This Dormitory which had been built for a boarding house for young preachers was now the only place in which to hold public services. In this house, Major Earle began teaching in September 1865,and perhaps Capt.James Mitchell taught with him. These two men, and Prof. Andrew Buchanan, kept up schools either in this house or in the White Church, for three years.

As soon as families had a roof over their heads, and fields were fenced well enough to protect crops, preparations were made to rebuild Cane Hill College. There was little money, of course, but labor, stone and lumber could be donated. Lime for mortar could be burned near by. J.A.L. McColloch and Capt. J.P. Carnahan were in charge of the work of building, in that summer of 1868, and they finished their work on the Saturday before the first Monday in September, the day on which school was to open. It is said that workmen worked until dark that Saturday night.

So again Cane Hill College, housed in its own debt-free building, was carrying on. Again, students were coming from over the state and from the Indian Territory. Naturally few were prepared for College work, but the teachers provided for all, giving such work as was needed. Many of the pupils had been out of a school room for years.

In 1874 Professor Mitchell left to take a place on the faculty of the state university and he and his family moved to Fayetteville. Mrs. Mitchell was Lizzie Latta, a daughter of John Latta, member of the pioneer family at Vineyard. Prof. Harold Bourland, a son of Senator Solon Bourland, followe Mr. Mitchell as teacher, but stayed here only a year or two.

Cane Hill Female Seminary was never rebuilt. Different teachers taught schools for girls. In 1869, which was, as a paper by Miss Mary Mann puts it, "the second year of the reign of Ulysses, Powell being tetrarch of Arkansas", a school for girls was begun, and a new house built for it which was to serve as a school house and Methodist church too. The trustees were: Dr. William Welch, White McClellan, Lambert Ayres, Rufus Seay, "and others." Bob Hayes, whose wife was Miss Fannie Lacy, a sister of Mrs. Alice Edmiston and Mrs. Annie Edmiston, was the contractor in charge of building the house. The upper story was used as a lodge room by the Masons for a time.

Miss Florence Wilson was principal of the school and Miss Mollie Ayres taught music. The school started well and next year Dr. Harrison Welch was at the head. Having the girls' school in the Methodist church started the custom of speaking of that church building as "The Seminary", and this persisted as long as the building stood. Some time in the early 1900's, Dave Pharr, whose wife was Nannie Bean, bought the house and from the lumber built his home on the Aunt Susan Hagood place, the home now owned by Clint Davis. Miss Florence Wilson went to Tahlequah, where for many years she was principal of the Cherokee Female Seminary. Miss Mollie Ayres married Dr. Kelleam of Charleston and lived there.

Miss Corey of Tiverton, New York, and Miss Allen of Walpole, Massachusetts, seem to have taught together at the White Church. Their school drew patronage from neighboring counties and from the Indian Territory.

A schoolhouse was built a little distance south of the Moore and Pyeatt mill, across the lane leading up to the Moore home, and that served young ladies of the neighborhood for some years. Miss Josephine Griggs from Fleming, New York, taught there soon after her graduation from Mt.Holyoke. Mrs. Mary Pyeatt remembers going to school in Miss Griggs' day. Miss Corey and Miss Allen were Mt.Holyoke students too.

This last schoolhouse mentioned also came to be called "The Seminary" and the name stayed with it even after Will Moore bought the house, made it into a residence, and rented it to a long succession of renters. Mr.Fogg, the cabinet maker, whose fine pieces of walnut furniture are still to be found here, lived in the house when his children were of school age. The house later burned.

In 1875 the girls' school, with Dr. Harrison Welch at the head, and Cane Hill College united, Dr. Welch being made "Principal of the Young Ladies Department." So now Cane Hill's sons and daughters went to the same school. The College catalogue for that year gives one course of study for the Female Department and a slightly different one for the Male Department. There were five on the faculty: Rev. F.R. Earle, Rev. H. M. Welch, Capt. J. P. Carnahan, Miss Betty Welch (music), and Mrs. Amanda B. Earle (painting). Fourteen studied music and six painting. There were five candidates for the ministry: I. A. Gaither, Walter McClure, S. D. Givens, F. T. Dougherty, W. C. Brodie.

The next year Major William Quesenbury, a veteran of the War with Mexico, taught "Drawing and Painting" and had ten pupils. He was a poet, editor, artist and soldier. His wife was Emily Parks of the pioneer Parks family, and the Quesenburys made their home in the White Church neighborhood. They afterwards lived in Fayetteville, then moved to Neosho, Missouri.

In 1882 Dr. Harrison Welch went to Fayetteville to be Principal of the Preparatory Department of the University. Later he taught in the Prairie Grove Institute, but spent his last days here at Cane Hill.

In 1885 Major Earle resigned the presidency, and Rev. J.P.Russell, a graduate of Cumberland University, was elected president. Mr.Russell was a nephew of Uncle Jimmie Russell and was one of the eight orphan children reared in Uncle Jimmie's home. He began his school work in September 1885, with Miss Minnie A. Goodman of New York to assist.

It was in October of that year that the College burned. Dr. H.L. Routh had been called to Tim Deffenbaughs that night (th 10th) and when he came out from there about midnight, he saw that the school building was blazing. He galloped down the road into the village, crying "Fire, Fire!" Those who reached the fire first discovered that the fire had been set at the northwest corner where it might burn longer without being seen by town folks. The difficulty of getting water up the hill made it impossible to save the building. The Methodist congregation immediately offered the use of their church, and this, with the lodge room above it, and the residence across the street, the one in which Mrs. Ethel Marler lives now, housed the school until the new brick building was ready for use. Rev.Mr.Russell, G.W.Morrow and Miss Goodman were the teachers.

The brick building still standing and which is used by the public school now was finished in the fall of 1886 and has been in use ever since Mr.Russell resigned and Major Earle again took the work. In the new building, A.R.Carroll and Miss Goodman taught with him. Miss Goodman married Dr. John Cole, son of Sam Cole, and taught for a year or two longer, then they moved to Crawford County. Mrs. Lizzie White Bush also taught a year or two.

With the state university so near, the College could not compete with a tax-supported school. Also patronage had been declining for years. So, about 1890, or perhaps a little later, the school ceased to offer college work. The public school has used the building since.

Mr. Braly's article in the "Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association, names J. Walker Drake and James Crawford as early graduates. That was before any catalogue had been published. Later names are taken from a catalogue of the early 80's, as follows:

1859
S. H. Buchanan
J. T. Buchanan

1860
F. M. Latta
J. G. Hagood

1873
J. A. Rice
Elijah B. Perkins

1874
W. N. Yates

1876
J. S. Edmiston
Lizzie Blackburn
Lou P. McClellan
E. W. Yates

1877
Walter T. McClure
Mary Mock
Callie Mock
Ella B. Tydings
Amanda Smith
Etta Mann

1878
Lizzie White

1879
James White
John Shipley

1881
Nettie Cole
Eva Carnahan
Alfred Carnahan
H. W. Moore
S. H. West

1883
Stella Carnahan
Mary Clem Carnahan

1884
Clara Earle
G. A. McBride
R. F. Adair
J. W. Sullivan

These are the names given in the catalogue, but some others are remembered, including:

Morton Rutherford, probably in '82. His brother, W.B.Rutherford, either in that year or a year later.

J. T. Maloy and
C. R. Moore, about 1888 or 1889

Both Female Seminaries, the one at what is now Clyde -- before the war -- and the one that was in the Methodist Church in the 70's, had music teachers on their staff, and there had been other teachers who gave lessons in their homes,but it seems certain that Miss Betty Welch was the first teacher of music on the faculty of Cane Hill College. She began her work when the College opened its doors to young ladies or soon after. Her home was where Ike Cox lives now, the house built by her father, Christopher Welch, when he brought his family here from Alabama.

Miss Belle Yates of New Orleans followed Miss Welch as music teacher. She married her cousin, Dr. W.N.Yates, and went to Cincinnati to live, later going to Fayetteville. Their daughter, Hazel Yates McMillan, taught music for years and for a time was head of the Music Department of the University.

After Miss Belle was married, Professor Dolgaruki taught for a year or two. He was an exiled Russian nobleman, and said he had been a pupil of Rubenstein. While teaching here he lived in Prairie Grove, boarding at the home of a Mrs. Garrison. Twice a week he walked the eight miles to Cane Hill in the morning and back in the evening. There was no bridge over Marrs Creek at that time and he would wait on the creek bank for some wagon to come along in which he might cross, or for some man on horseback who would give him a lift on "the back side of his horse", as the Professor put it. There were times, though, when he waded the creek, and to provide for such an emergency he usually carried an extra pair of socks in his pocket, for a change if needed. He was very strict in his music teaching and very stern if the pupil hadn't practiced, but he is remembered by some as a very kind teacher. From here, he went to Cincinnati, where he stayed a year or longer.

Miss Lillie Irwin of Greenville, Kentucky, a niece of Major Earle, taught music at Cane Hill for one year, and Miss Kittie Earle of Madisonville, Kentucky, taught for three years. Miss Mary Clem Carnahan, daughter of Capt. J.P.Carnahan, then taught for one year. She married Dr. H.W.Moore, son of W.S.Moore.

Then Miss Mary Harris, whose father was head of the public school in Prairie Grove, taught music here for two years. During her stay here, her family moved to Evansville and lived there four or five years. She married Dr. Park of Hot Springs. Miss Ella Lake, daughter of Col.M.F. Lake of Viney Grove, taught for three years, then went to Tahlequah to teach in the boys school there. She married Sam Barnett and they built a home on part of the Lake farm. She died in February 1940.

Miss Mary Healy, whose father was one of the old-time drummers, was here for a short time but didn't finish out the year. Her home was in Fayetteville at the time, but after her marriage she lived in St.Louis. It was about this time that school teaching was turned over to the public schools, and no effort was made to keep a music teacher in connection with the school.

INDEX TO

EARLY SETTLERS OF CANE HILL

July, 1987

Compiled by Nancy Maxwell

JUL 06 1987

Nancy Maxwell
10299 Alder Court
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

July 2, 1987

Washington County Historical Society
118 E. Dickson St.
Fayetteville, AR 72701

Enclosed, with my compliments, is the index I compiled for Ellen Earle Richardson's EARLY SETTLERS OF CANE HILL. With so many names in the narrative, I believe the index will make it much easier for readers to locate a particular family or individual. I listed married women twice, once under their maiden surname and once under their married surname. I did not change any spellings, and indexed them as I found them in the narrative.

I believe I found all names, but due to the great number of them, perhaps a few may have been overlooked. I just wanted to do this as a service to readers. As time allows, I will index other WCHS publications I have that lend themselves to indexing.

I hope you don't mind my taking this task on myself, but I'm sure the index will save much time in locating people.

Sincerely,

Nancy Maxwell

Nancy Maxwell

Index

C

D

Mc

M

Q

R

S

T

V

W

Y