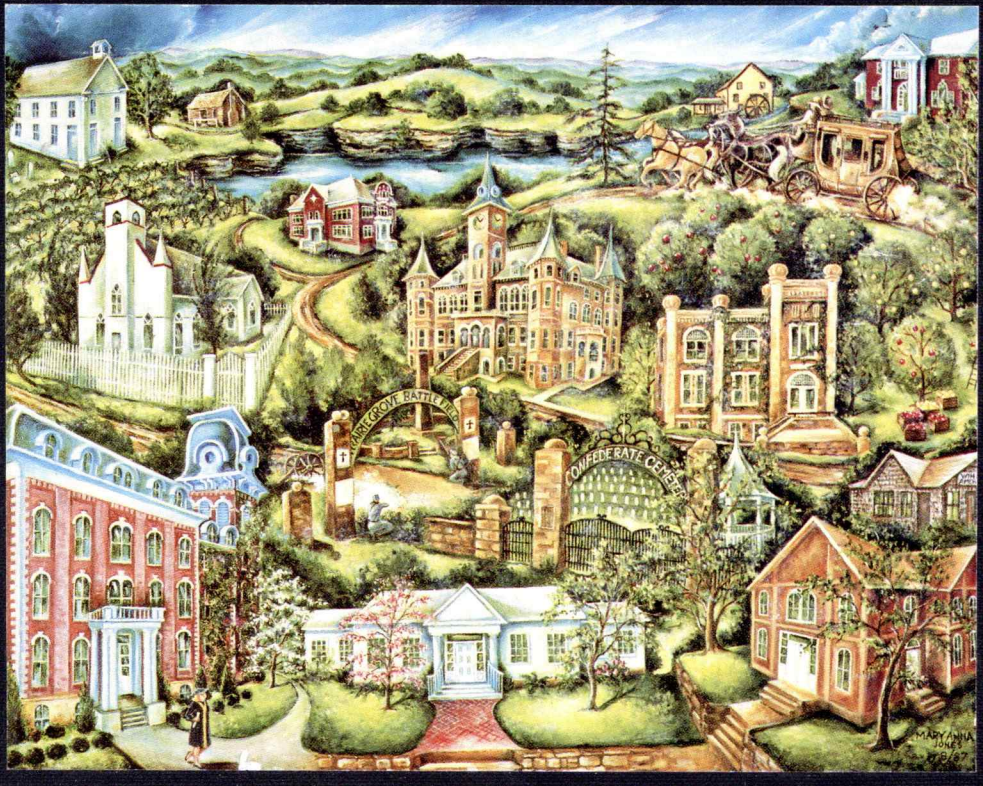
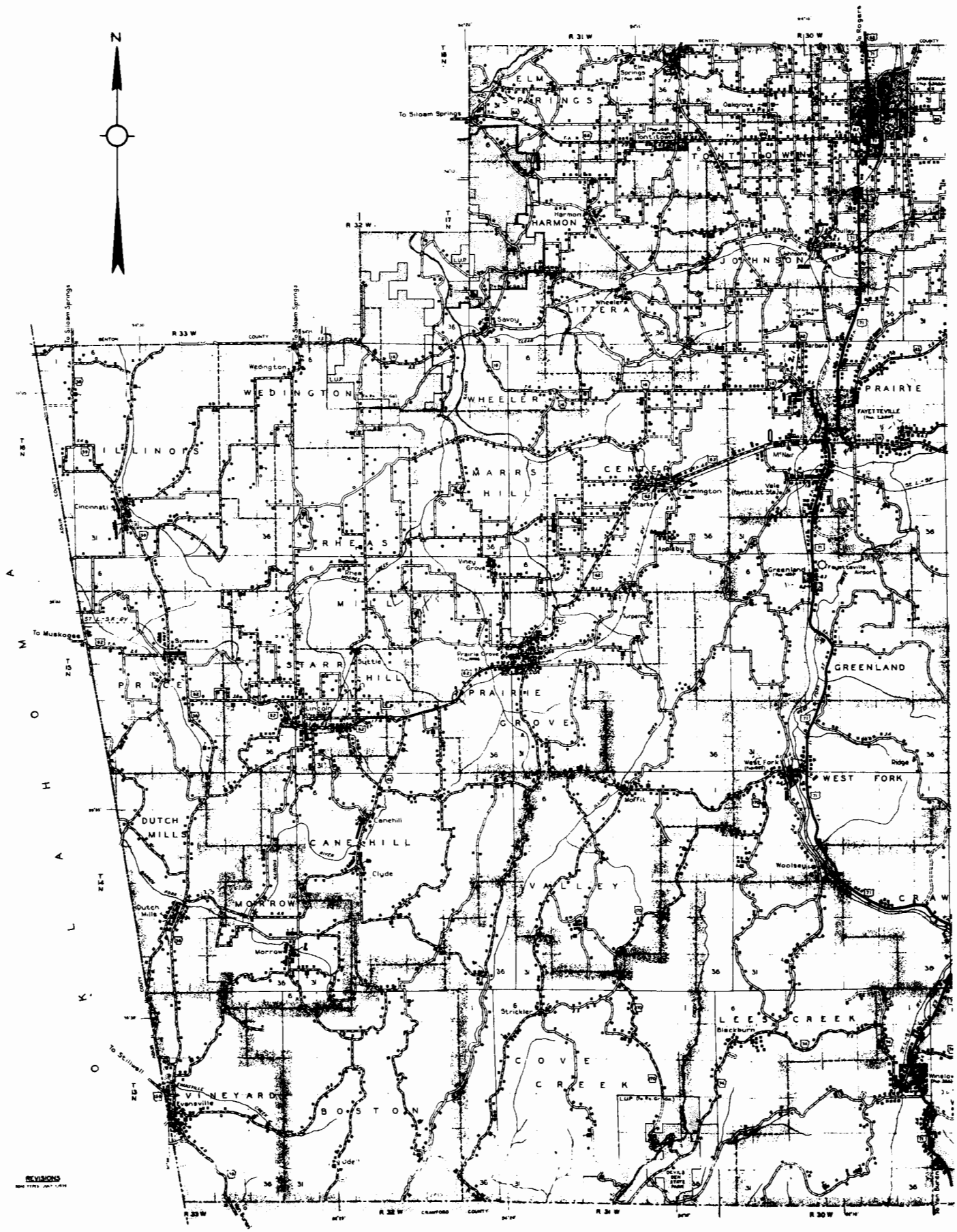
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORY

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CENTER
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PRAIRIE GROVE
GREENLAND
WEST FORK
PRICE
DUTCH MILLS
CANE HILL
VALLEY
MORROW
LEES CREEK
COVE CREEK
VINEYARD
BOSTON
To Siloam Springs
To Muskogee
To Stilwell
Fayetteville
Farmington
Prairie Grove
Cane Hill
Clyde
Morrow
Dutch Mills
Evansville
Cincinnati
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Savoy
Starks
Moffit
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Blackburn
Strickler
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Summers
Viney Grove
Apsley
Barbers
Wheeler
Elm Springs
Oakgrove
Tontitown
Harmon
Johnston
Wedington
Illinois
Marrs Hill
Center
Rheas Mill
Starr Hill
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West Fork
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Dutch Mills
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Valley
Morrow
Lees Creek
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Vineyard
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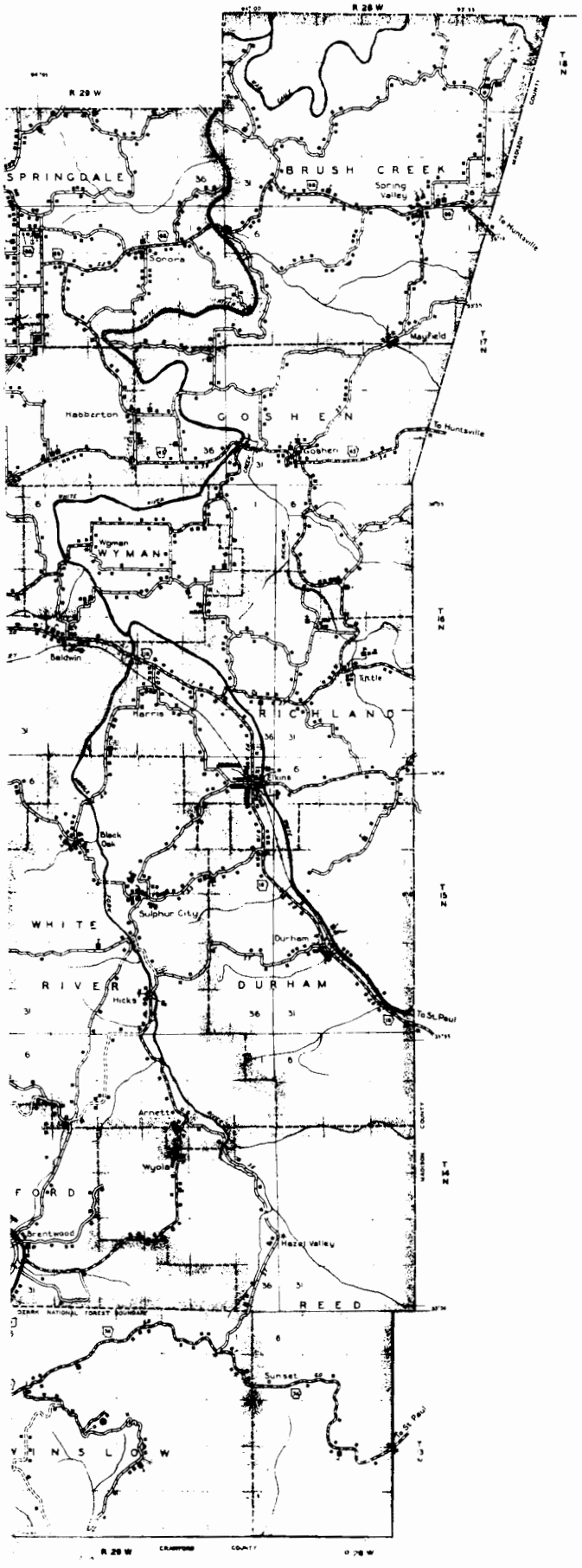


LEGEND

- TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL
- MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
- COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL FIELD
- F.A. FEDERAL AID SYSTEM
- PRIMITIVE ROAD
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
- METAL SURFACED ROAD
- BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- SP SMALL PARK
- A ATHLETIC FIELD
- FORD-ESTABLISHED ROAD
- HIGHWAY BRIDGE
- GRADE CROSSING
- UNDERPASS
- RAILROADS (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
- RAILROAD STATIONS
- RAILROAD TUNNEL
- CIVIL TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
- CORPORATE LIMITS AND ROADS THROUGH TOWN
- COUNTY SEAT
- OTHER TOWNS
- CEMETERY
- G.C. GOLF COURSE
- FAIR GROUNDS, RACE COURSE, OR SPEEDWAY
- FARM UNIT
- FARM UNIT VACANT
- DWELLING OTHER THAN FARM
- DWELLING OTHER THAN FARM, VACANT
- DWELLINGS CLOSELY SPACED
- BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
- BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT, VACANT
- CHURCH-OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
- SCHOOLHOUSE-OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
- SAWMILL
- CAMP OR LODGE
- MINE, QUARRY, OR OPEN CUT
- 62 UNITED STATES HIGHWAY
- 16 STATE HIGHWAY
- FOREST TOWER
- NATIONAL OR STATE RESERVATION BOUNDARY
- RESERVATION WITHIN ANOTHER RESERVATION
- LUP LAND UTILIZATION PROJECT
  - (Fo) USED FOR FOREST
  - (Re) USED FOR RECREATION
  - (Gr) USED FOR GRAZING
  - (Ga) USED FOR GAME

SCALE 1/1255

0 1 2 3 MILES

1936

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP

WASHINGTON COUNTY

ARKANSAS

PREPARED BY

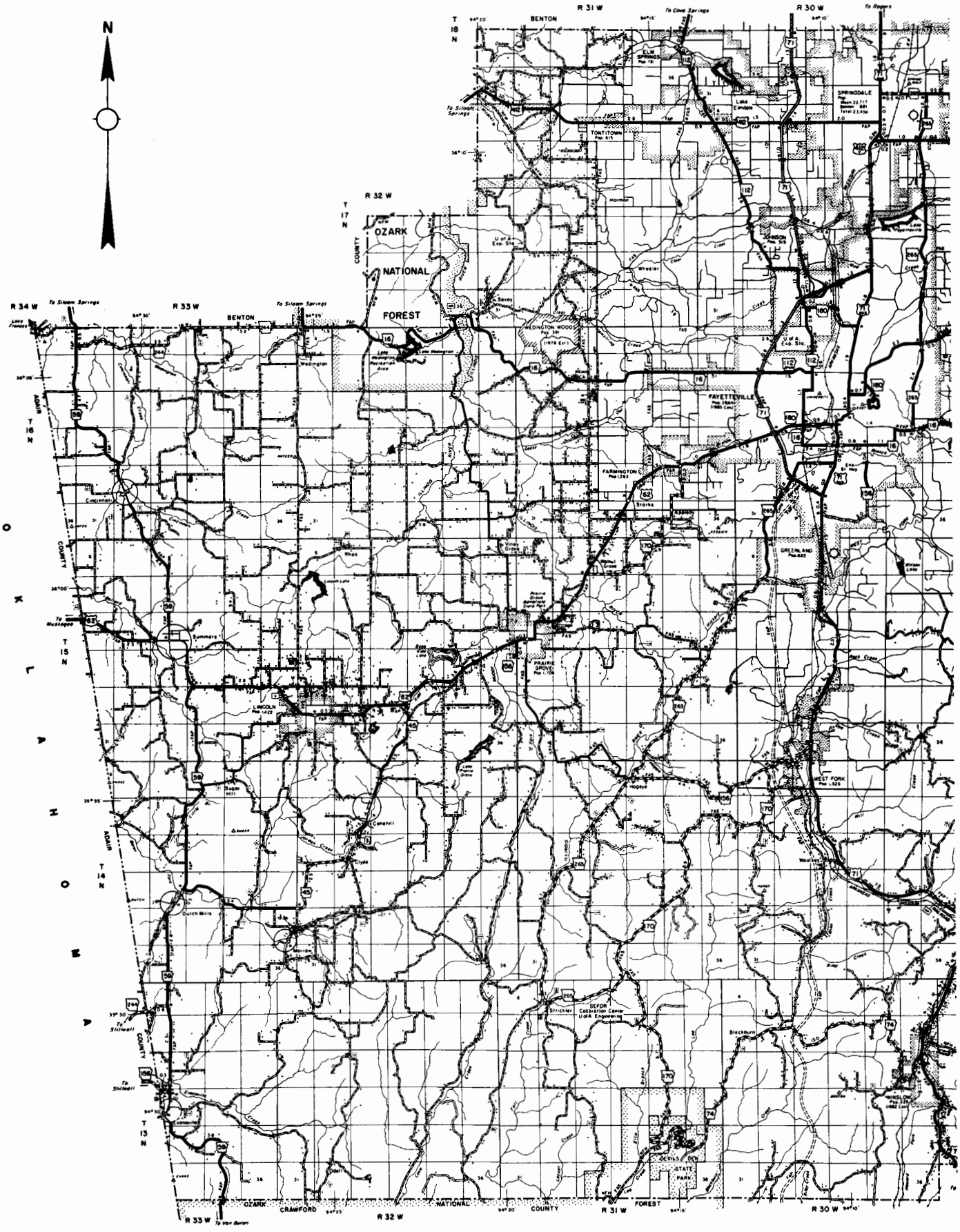
ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY

IN CO-OPERATION WITH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS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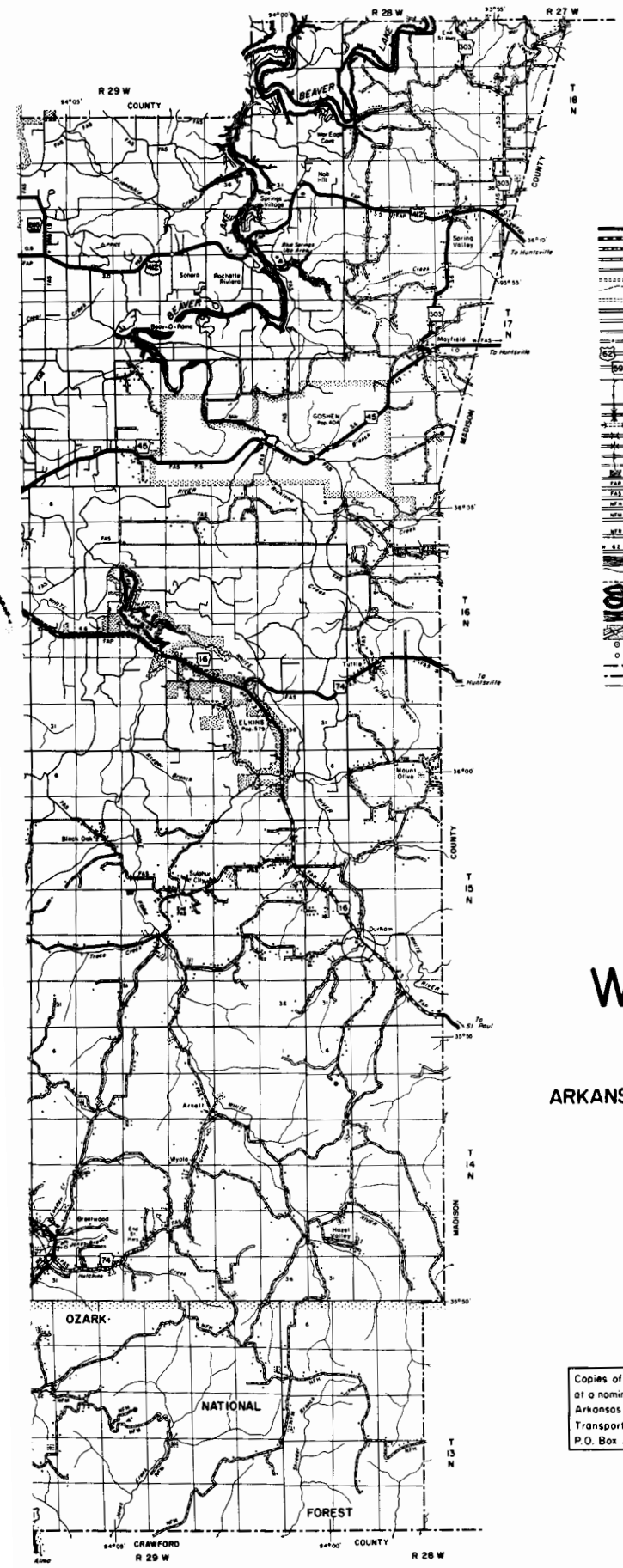
BENTON
ADAIR
CHEROKEE
COUNTY
OZARK
NATIONAL
FOREST
CRAWFORD
To Siloam Springs
To Cave Springs
To Rogers
To Stilwell
To Van Buren
Cincinnati
Summers
Lincoln
Colonial
Dutch Mills
Tontitown
Springdale
Lake Elmdale
Elm Springs
Savoy
Wedington Woods
Fayetteville
Farmington
Prairie Grove
Greenland
West Fork
Strickler
Blackburn
Devils Den
State Park



LEGEND

- CONCRETE OR BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT-HIGH TYPE
- BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT-LOW TYPE
- GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- PRIMITIVE ROAD
- TRAIL
- PROJECTED ROAD
- DIVIDED HIGHWAY (FOUR OR MORE LANES (FCA) INDICATES FULL CONTROL OF ACCESS)
- STATE HIGHWAY
- COUNTY OR LOCAL ROAD
- PRIVATE ROAD
- U.S NUMBERED HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
- RAILROAD STATION
- GRADE CROSSING
- UNDERPASS
- RAILROAD TUNNEL
- HIGHWAY BRIDGE (20' OR MORE IN LENGTH)
- SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
- PAVED FORD OR LOW WATER BRIDGE
- FORD, ROAD ESTABLISHED
- DAM WITH ROAD
- FEDERAL AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- FEDERAL AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY
- NATIONAL FOREST MAINTAINED ROAD (COUNTY ROAD MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE)
- NATIONAL FOREST ROAD (BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE)
- MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
- WIDE STREAM
- NARROW STREAM
- DRAINAGE DITCH
- RESERVOIR, POND OR LAKE
- RESERVOIR WITH DAM
- DOCK, PIER OR LANDING
- CORPORATE LIMITS AND ROADS THROUGH TOWN
- COUNTY SEAT
- OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
- STATE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- U.S. LAND TOWNSHIP LINE
- SECTION LINE
- NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL RESERVATION BOUNDARY
- AIRPORT WITH SURFACED RUNWAYS
- AIRPORT, COMPLETE FACILITIES (COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL)
- AIRFIELD, LIMITED FACILITIES
- FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
- GROUP OF DWELLINGS CLOSELY SPACED (5, IF NO FIGURE SHOWN)
- GROUP OF MIXED CULTURAL FEATURES, CLOSELY SPACED (NUMBER OF UNITS SHOWN REGARDLESS OF ORDER)
- CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
- SCHOOL
- POST OFFICE
- POST OFFICE AND BUSINESS
- TRIANGULATION STATION
- CEMETERY
- CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
- BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
- FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT - COTTON GIN (G)
- SAWMILL
- GRAVEL PIT
- TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL
- HIGHWAY GARAGE
- GAUGING OR PUMPING STATION
- ORPHANAGE OR REST HOME
- POWER SUBSTATION
- TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
- FISH HATCHERY
- HISTORICAL MONUMENT, RECREATION AND USE AREA
- OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
- CAMP OR LODGE
- SMALL PARK (SP-STATE, CP-COUNTY, MP-MUNICIPAL, WP-WAYSIDE, A-ATHLETIC FIELD)
- SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT
- GARBAGE OR RUBBISH DUMP
- AUTO JUNK YARD
- FAIR GROUND, RACE COURSE OR SPEEDWAY
- CAMP GROUND OR TRAILER PARK
- ARMORY
- INTERCHANGE
- DRIVE-IN THEATRE
- FIRE ENGINE HOUSE
- MUSEUM, GENERAL
- HOSPITAL-ANIMAL CLINIC (V)

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

WASHINGTON COUNTY
ARKANSAS

PREPARED BY

ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

PLANNING DIVISION

IN COOPERATION WITH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MILES (1.6 km)

KILOMETERS

Copies of this map are available at a nominal fee from the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department P.O. Box 2261-Little Rock, Ark. 72203

REVISIONS	
DATE	BY
7, 1988	L. N.

FIELD INVENTORY 1978

PHOTO REVISED 1987

Polyconic Projection-North American Datum
Based on U.S.C. & G.S. Special Publication No. 59

HISTORY
of
WASHINGTON
COUNTY

ARKANSAS

Shiloh Museum
Springdale, Arkansas
1989

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To order this book, write or call: Shiloh Museum,
118 West Johnson Avenue
Springdale, Arkansas 72764
501-751-8411

Project sponsored by the Board of Trustees of the Shiloh Museum, Springdale, Arkansas.

Typesetting by Southwestern Computing Service, Inc., Springdale, Arkansas.

Photograph reproduction by Cameragraphics, Inc., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Printing by Phillips Litho Company, Inc., Springdale, Arkansas.

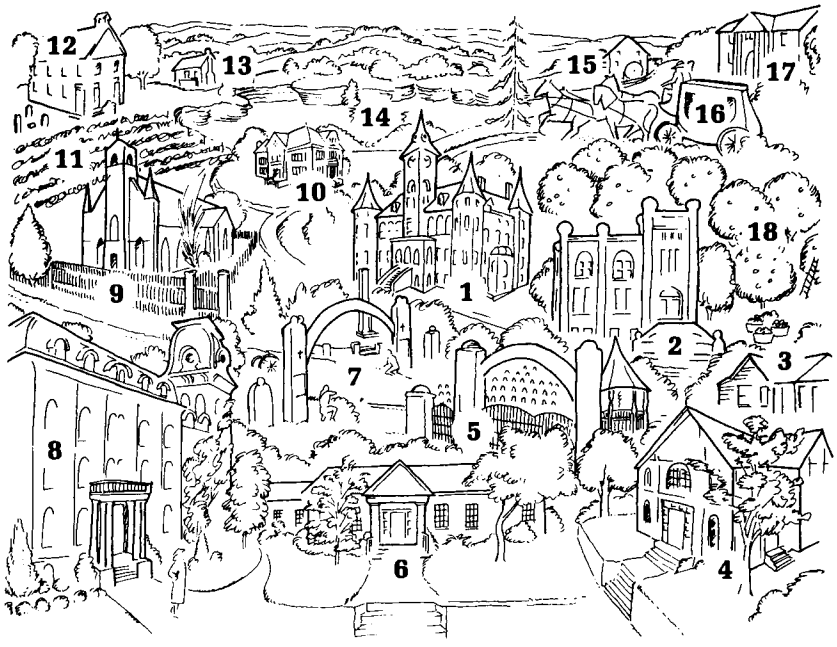
Binding by Nicholstone Book Bindery, Nashville, Tennessee.

Cover Painting

"Washington County Revisited"

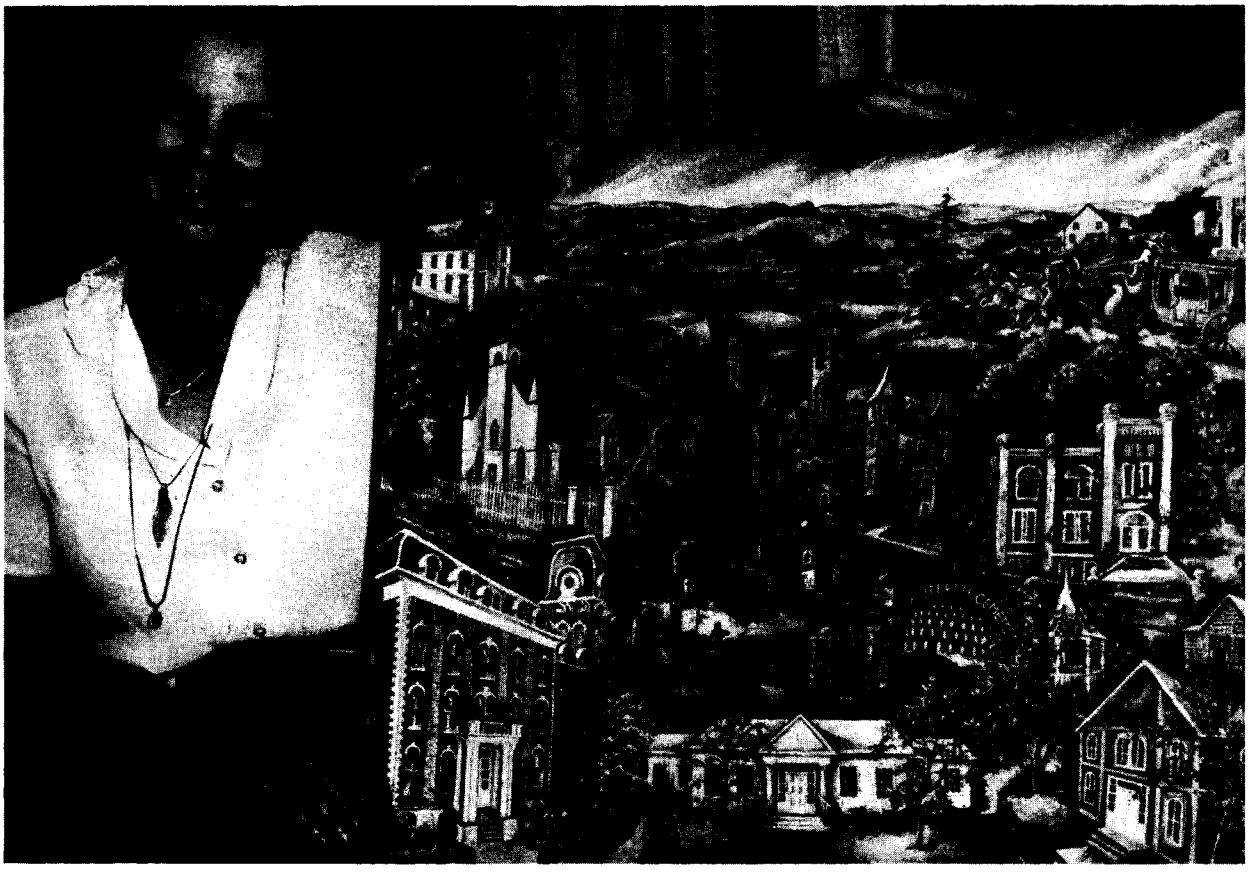
Mary Anna Jones

"Washington County Revisited"
Legend



1. **Washington County Courthouse**
   Fayetteville
2. **Washington County Jail**
   Fayetteville
3. **Maud Duncan's "Winslow American"**
   Winslow
4. **Cane Hill Academy**
   Cane Hill
5. **Confederate Military Cemetery**
   Fayetteville
6. **Jonas Tebbetts' home "Headquarters House"**
   Fayetteville
7. **Prairie Grove Battlefield Historic State Park**
   Prairie Grove
8. **Old Main, University of Arkansas**
   Fayetteville
9. **St. Joseph Catholic Church**
   Tontitown
10. **Old Springdale High School**
    Springdale
11. **Vineyard**
    Tontitown
12. **Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church**
    Springdale
13. **Ritter log cabin**
    Elm Springs
    (Removed to Shiloh Museum, Springdale)
14. **White River and bluffs**
    Washington County
15. **Johnson Mill**
    Johnson
16. **Butterfield Stagecoach on Old Wire Road**
    Washington County
17. **Fulbright home**
    Fayetteville
18. **Apple orchard**
    Washington County

All places depicted in the painting are still standing in Washington County in 1989.



"Washington County Revisited" by Mary Anna Jones was judged the winning painting in the cover contest for the *History of Washington County*. The painting is a montage of 18 elements, each of which represents an historically important location or event in the county. Jones, a native of Washington County, estimates that she worked some 300 hours in research, photographing locations, sketching, and painting the winning artwork.

The artist and her husband, Robert, live in Bentonville and own the Robert L. Jones Real Estate Company. "My husband knew this painting was a real labor of love for me. He told me he would run the business, and I should just stay home and paint," Jones said.

Jones has been researching her family history for the past 18 years and has drawn from her own northwest Arkansas family heritage in creating the painting. She was born in Springdale and attended first grade in the old Springdale high school building, which is part of her painting. Her father, Nolan Helstern, moved his dental practice to Fayetteville, and there Mary Anna completed her education, graduating from the University of Arkansas with a degree in art. "Many of my art classes and labs were in Old Main, so naturally it was imperative to include that gorgeous building in the painting," Jones said.

"The painting includes an apple orchard not only because the fruit and canning industry was once the dominant industry in the county, but also because my grandfather Helstern owned and operated an apple orchard at one time, and my father sold apples by freight carload in Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma," Jones added.

"My grandfather Ruble was a Methodist circuit-riding preacher and

preached at small churches throughout Washington and Benton counties, so two church buildings have been included in the painting to represent the significant role churches played in the county's development," she said.

The White River and its bluffs hold special memories for Jones. "When I was a girl, our family would go to the river on Sunday outings. While Dad fished and Mom sat in her canvas chair reading, my cousin and I would explore the bluffs and the river bank."

Jones' pioneer ancestors were caught up in the Civil War that had such a terrible impact on Washington County. "My great-grandfather, Jacob Ruble, was away commanding a Southern regiment, but his family stayed in the county and braved the horrors of the conflict," she remarked.

"***Washington County Revisited***" is only her second attempt at painting a montage. She said that she never really cared for that style of painting and that she usually worked with water-color. However, in this painting she considered that the use of oils was more appropriate.

Jones and her husband have two daughters, Lauriel Howard of Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Melissa Garrett of Bella Vista, and a granddaughter, Heather Garrett, age 9. The Jones' family history is included in this book.

The four runner-up entries were painted by Bonnie Holt, Jan Huff, Steve Johnson, and Mary Mitchell, all of Springdale. Mary Mitchell's picture and family story can be found in the family section of this book.

All persons living in or having previously lived in Washington County were eligible to enter the contest for the painting to be reproduced on the cover of the *History of Washington County, Arkansas.*

Although the winner was Mary Anna Jones, the Shiloh Museum Board of Trustees thanks all the contestants and commends Jones and the four runners-up—Bonny Holt, Janet Huff, Mary Mitchell, and Steve Johnson—for their special contributions to the pictorial history of the county.

Volunteers

Thousands of hours of work, many of which were donated by volunteers, went into the publication of the *History of Washington County*. Pictured in front of the old log cabin located at the Shiloh Museum are some of the many volunteers to whom the Shiloh Museum Board of Trustees is so grateful. Left to right, back row: Marie Harp, Linda Oxford, Bobbie Lynch, Doyle Morrison, "Buster" Stewart, Eugene Gibson (in cowboy hat), and Lloyd Warren. Left to right, front row: Shirley Overton Quick, Kay Yates (behind Shirley), Bob Clark (holding cap), Julie Stewart (behind Mr. Clark), Beverly Pense, Ray Toler, Gayle Clizer, Norm Clizer, and Ruth Morris.

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Introduction

We began the *History of Washington County* in the summer of 1986. The fact that it has taken some three years to complete is due not only to unexpected delays, but also to our desire to produce a book as complete and accurate as possible. However, if errors are found, please note them in your family copy.

This is the first comprehensive history of Washington County published since 1889, when the Goodspeed Publishing Company compiled in one giant book the histories of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian counties. That was a remarkable undertaking. Even today, using computer programs and laser printers, a massive book such as this requires an incredible amount of time and effort, especially as we were committed to producing a quality book with readable text and a profusion of historic photographs. Joseph C. Neal, a Fayetteville author, historian, and naturalist, was engaged to research and write the county history section. We commend him for his zeal in locating information, verifying its accuracy, and preparing an historically sound and very readable account of the county's history.

Mary Ellen Johnson of Johnson volunteered her services at the beginning of the project, was later employed as office director, and until the end of the project acted as the publisher's executive assistant. This book is evidence of her dedication and competence. The history book office staff also included Kay Hall, who proved to be exceptionally well-qualified to write, revise, and edit stories, and Audra Curtis, who was an efficient receptionist and data entry clerk.

Publicity was given to the project by local newspapers, television channels, and radio stations. County residents were informed concerning the proposed Washington County history and urged to write their family stories. The publicity also generated interest in the histories of churches, schools, organizations, and clubs around the county, some no longer in existence. A plea went out to historians and members of these institutions to submit brief histories of their founding, purposes, and goals.

Individuals and groups were urged to bring suitable photographs to illustrate their stories. The response was immediate and most rewarding. We are especially grateful to all those who allowed their photographs to be copied for use in Joe Neal's county history. We have included their names with the photographs. Our special thanks go to the Washington County Historical Society for its generosity in allowing us to use photos from its files, which proved to be a wonderful source of supply. Prints and negatives of photographs in the county history are on file in the Shiloh Museum for future reference.

To thank all those who supported this project with their enthusiasm and by gifts of their time, talent, and financial support is an impossible undertaking. Some names have surely been omitted, but the Shiloh Museum Board of Trustees is grateful to all who participated in the success of this book in any way. Among those who have helped are June Barrett, Charles Bickford, Audrea Cantrell, Bob Clark, Gayle Clizer, Norm Clizer, Theresa Eubanks, Eugene Gibson, Marie Harp, Bobbie Lynch, Jackie Mooney, Ruth Morris, Doyle Morrison, Jim Morriss, Linda Oxford, Beverly Pense, Shirley Quick, Don Schaefer, Robert Serio, Ed Smith, Buster Stewart, Julie Stewart, Ray Toler, Lloyd Warren, Muria Whittaker, Kay Yates, and David Zodrow.

The Shiloh Museum staff contributed in various ways —locating, selecting, and copying photographs and illustrations; writing and editing sections; preparing bibliographies; proofreading; typing; and computerizing parts of the book.

Maudine Sanders, past president of the Board of Trustees of Shiloh Museum, participated in every phase of the development of the book. Her editorial experience and advice were invaluable. Her enthusiasm and support were responsible for the recruitment of many of the volunteers for editing and indexing.

The History Book Committee of the Shiloh Museum (Stanley Applegate, Jean Ann Boyer, Russell Charlesworth, Dwight Heathman, Maudine Sanders, and Ann Webb) met regularly to review the progress of the book and to make necessary decisions regarding its publication.

The Springdale Chamber of Commerce members, staff, and executive secretary Lee Zachary provided constant support and promotion of the history book. Janet Edwards was especially helpful in keeping financial records.

It gives us great pleasure to present to you this history of Washington County.

—The Shiloh Museum Board of Trustees

Board members during 1986 to 1989 period: Dr. Stanley Applegate, Kit Bakker, Roy Bowman, Jean Ann Boyer, Martha Brogdon, Jim Carpenter, Russell Charlesworth, Norman Clizer, Carol Coffey, Austin Cravens, John George, Bonnie Hanks, Dr. David Harner, Dr. Cynthia Haseloff, Dr. Marsha Hayward, Dr. Dwight Heathman, Betty Hinshaw, Rep. Jerry Hinshaw, Donna Holman, Mary Ellen Johnson, Lawrence Layman, Louis McJunkin, Bettye Mohney, Frank O'Donnel, Roberta Platt, Ed Preddy, Jim Ritter, Joe Roberts, Clifford Samuel, Maudine Sanders, Mary Sellers, Evelyn Shaw, Charles Shumate, Philip Taldo, Stephen Taylor, Ray Toler, Betty Tollett, Julie Watson, Ann Webb, Dr. Bonnie Whitmore, Lee Zachary.

Joseph C. Neal

Preface to County History

The written history of the area now known as Washington County dates to October 27, 1828. It was formed from Lovely Purchase lands, the remainder of which is now part of eastern Oklahoma. The historical period of the county, therefore, amounts to about 160 years.

Prior to the historical period, human beings of various cultural affinities had lived in the county for approximately 10,000 years. An even earlier period in the county's history is recorded in geological formations which have had a powerful influence on human destiny.

In compiling this book, I have consulted books and journals dealing with geology, paleontology, archeology, anthropology as well as the extensive historical literature of the past 160 years. I have tried to see the overall picture while keeping the focus as local as possible.

Journals like the Washington County Historical Society's quarterly *Flashback* are gold mines. I have mined nuggets from this journal and others. Books, articles, and authors are acknowledged in the text, in the bibliography, or in both. It is my intention to give the authors due credit and to provide readers with an opportunity to pursue subjects in depth.

The geological history of the county has been documented by the Arkansas Geological Commission and students and faculty of the Department of Geology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Washington County is fortunate in having the headquarters of the Arkansas Archeological Survey in Fayetteville. Staff and members of the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Northwest Arkansas Archeological Society have made significant contributions to our understanding of the human beings who lived here prior to the 1820s.

My own involvement with Washington County history began in the 1950s when family trips from Fort Smith brought us to the Fayetteville-Springdale area as well as to the region's Civil War battlefields. I attended the University in the 1960s, obtaining a degree in history. Starting in 1971, I began contributing feature stories to a local weekly newspaper, the *Grapevine*. During the next 15 years I found my own interests tending toward local history, including natural history of the southwestern Ozarks, of which Washington County is a part.

The stimulus for working on this book dates to 1984, when Bob Besom of Shiloh Museum, Springdale, was able to provide small grants for research into local agricultural history. When combined with my own personal interests, these grants allowed me to locate and develop information for this survey. Funds obtained from the Washington County history book project permitted me to undertake the present writing.

Some individuals provided invaluable help:

Walt Manger, geologist and teacher, gave generously of his time and insight in helping develop Chapter One. Geologists are historians, too. They look at years in the millions, rather than in the hundreds.

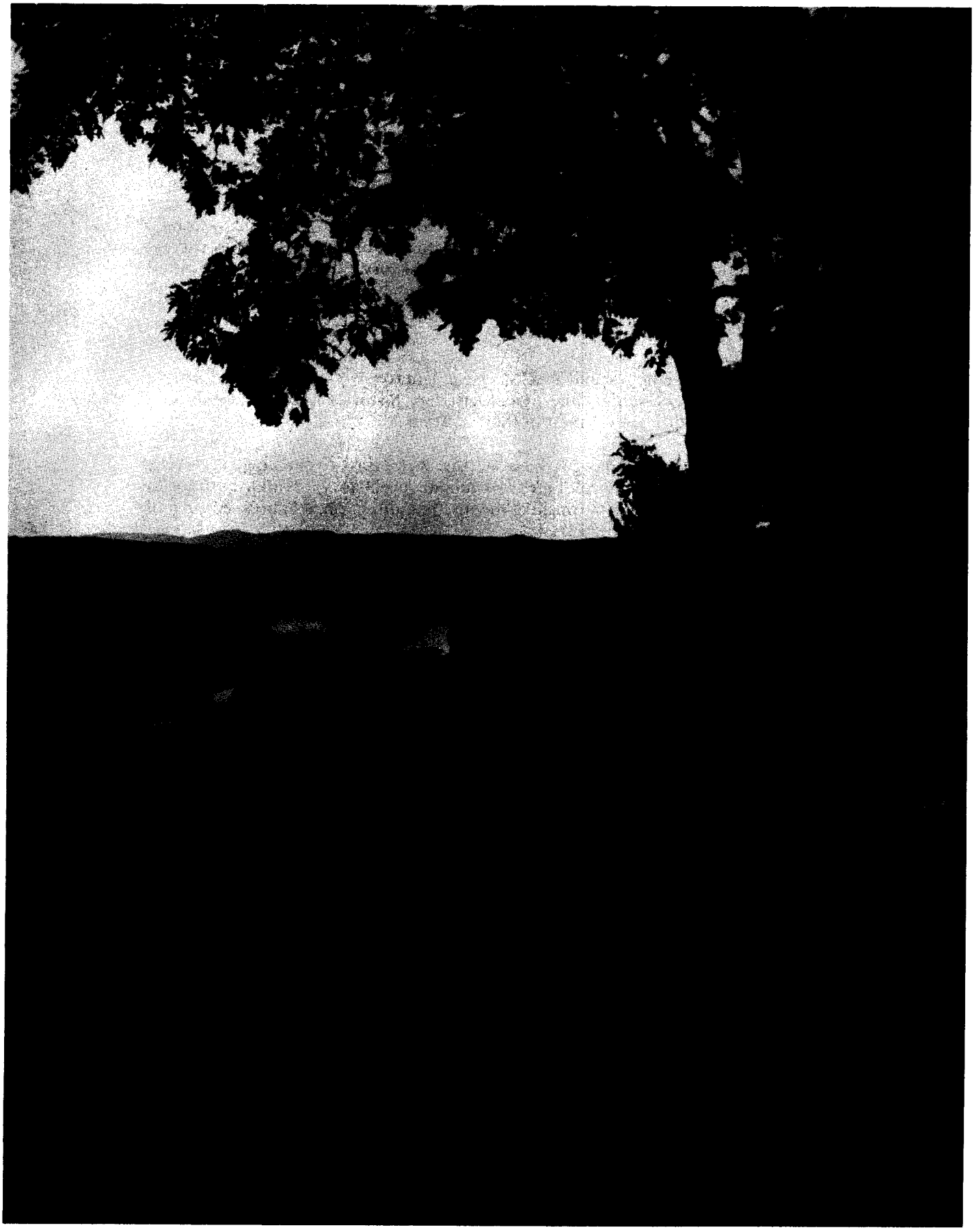
Jerry Hilliard and George Sabo of the Arkansas Archeological Survey guided me through the development of human prehistory. Hilliard's interest in the Sam Dellinger story pushed me in that direction. Sabo's editing of Chapter Two kept me on track.

The staff at Shiloh Museum, and especially my friend Bob Besom, has generously supported my investigation of pre-history and local history. Working with them on museum projects has clarified important themes. Just as the old blacksmiths bent iron into useful shapes, the museum's professional staff (Bob, Mary Parsons, Betty Bowling, Carolyn Reno, and M. K. Motherwell, who planned and laid out the illustrations for the county history) has shaped the final manuscript.

Washington County historian Bob Winn has provided articles, photographs, fossils, and especially friendship. Bob is keen on preserving the history remembered by oldtimers—personal history, told by those who lived it or who heard it from those who came before them. He generously gave permission to publish in this book a cross-section of his informative and often humorous articles which have appeared in local newspapers.

When compared to most counties in Arkansas, the wealth of written material concerning Washington County is downright embarrassing. I gratefully tip my hat to all those many people whose efforts make a history like this one possible.

—Joseph C. Neal



Chapter One

Fossil Lands, Fossil Seas

"Those who draw inspiration from reflection on the processes of creation and the discovery of evidence of the genesis of the land and its inhabitants, will not explore the deep recesses of these ancient hills without reward."

—from *The High Ozarks* by Neil Compton

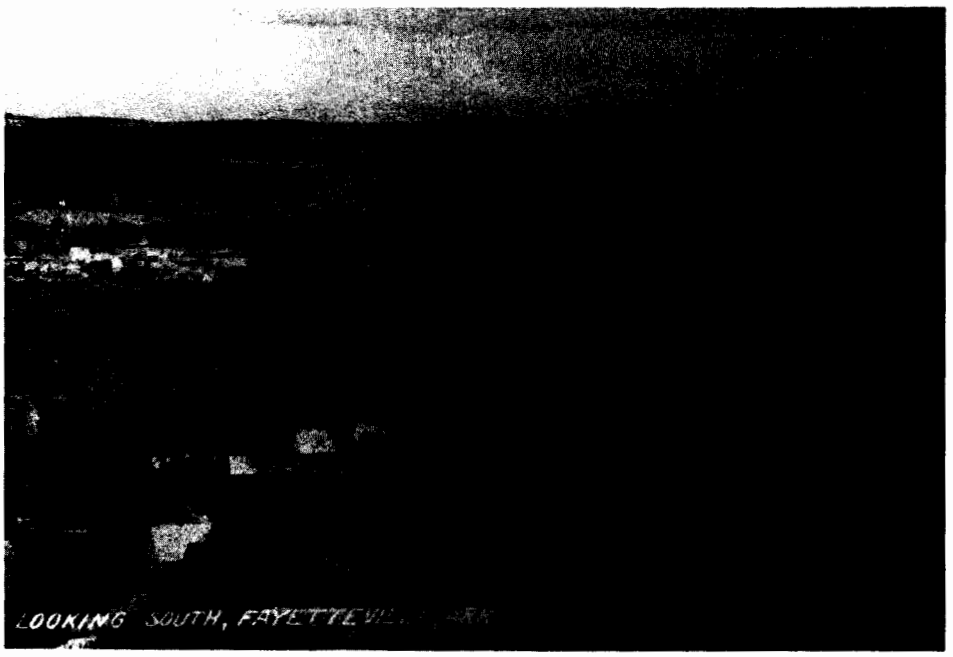
Washington County comprises 955 square miles in the northwestern corner of Arkansas. The county lies in the southwestern section of the Ozarks, which are 40,000 square miles of uplands west of the Mississippi River and south of the Missouri River. Geologically speaking, this is an ancient land. The soils in which the county's early agricultural wealth originated are derived from the weathering of its ancient rocks. It is fitting, then, that this history of Washington County commences with the story of its rocks.

Through ages of geological time the sandstones, siltstones, and shales of the rugged terrain in the southern half of the county have contributed to soils that favored the development of hardwood forests, an early source of economic wealth. In the northern half of the county these soils also supported hardwood forests and the presence of limestone-derived soils provided a basis for the development of grasslands that supported herds of grazing buffalo and flocks of prairie chickens. Later, this limestone country was plowed for field crops that made the county an agricultural leader during the earliest years of Arkansas statehood.

Geology has so favored the county that we often grow lax in our appreciation of natural wealth so easily and bountifully received.

Copious springs were the first magnets that drew the builders of early

Oak trees grace our Ozark hills. The Boston Mountains in Washington County are a section of the Ozarks comprised of sediments deposited in ancient seas. The hilltops, once the floor of these seas, are generally level. In more recent times, streams have eroded these beds, resulting in deep valleys. *(Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism)*



This early post card shows the nearly level flat tops of the Boston Mountains range, south of Fayetteville, which are remnants of ancient sea floors. *(Bob Besom)*

day homes, and spring runs powered the early grist mills. The immensely plentiful sandstone provided all of the early foundations for buildings and the raw material for chimneys. Natural clays furnished materials for the county's substantial brick dwellings and public buildings. Lime sweetened the soils upon which so much depended. Hard, durable chert went into the first road beds, speeding development of transportation.

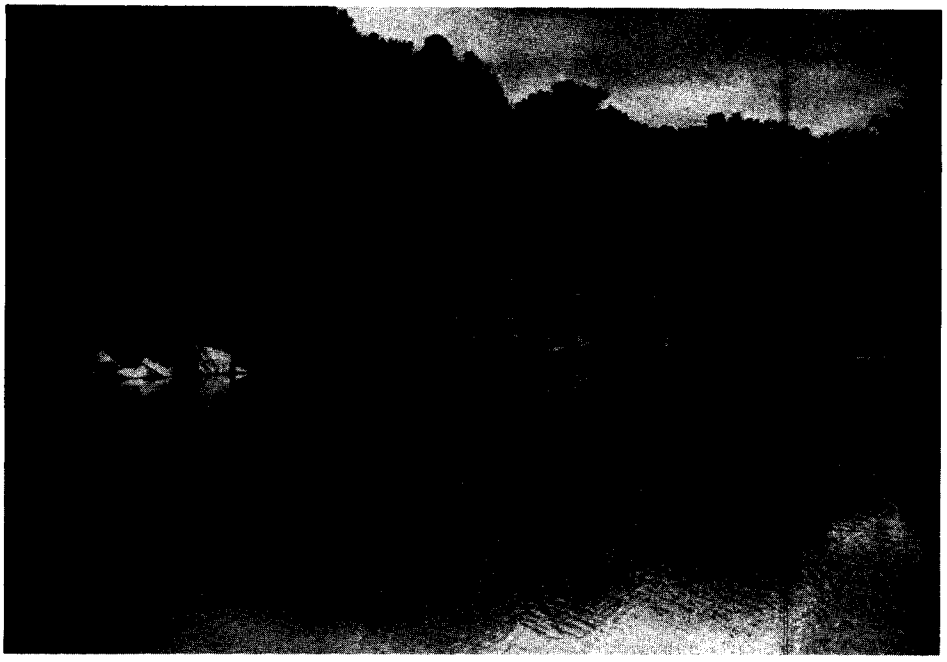
The Plateaus of Home

Those of us used to referring to the "Ozark Mountains" are surprised to learn from geologists that we actually live on plateaus. Erosion has carved this once relatively level land into rough, mountain-looking terrain.

U. S. Highway 71 transects Washington County from south to north, providing us with a view of the landforms upon which human settlement has taken place. In the south, the road enters the county atop scenic Mt. Gaylor, approximately 2,000 feet above sea level. Massive, flat-topped mountains march away in all directions, some reaching an elevation of 2,250 feet. The same mountains also comprise the scenic country in the southwestern corner of the county, in the vicinity of Dutch Mills and Evansville.

From Gaylor, the mountains slip via bench-like stairs to streams whose valleys are hundreds of feet below, often 1,100 to about 1,400 feet in elevation. This is the typical pattern of the Boston Mountains section of the Ozarks in Washington County: high, flat-topped hills below which run creeks that rise from springs (or rainfall) on the hillsides and pour through ravines that have been eroded from the hills.

The Boston Mountains hold sway at Winslow, north of Gaylor, and in



The White River in Washington County has cut deeply into the Paleozoic Era sandstone and limestone rock strata, leaving exposures like Walker Bluff, east of Springdale. *(Roy Nixon)*

the Devil's Den country west of Gaylor and Winslow. Upon reaching Brentwood, Highway 71 is running through the broad, cleared valley of the West Fork, a tributary stream that joins the White River east of Fayetteville. The elevation at Winslow is 1734 feet (old railroad station site) and 1,877 feet at the site of the old Summit Hotel. In the valley at Brentwood, the elevation is about 1,550 feet. This trend of broad valley and declining elevation is pronounced where Highway 71 enters Fayetteville, elevation 1,340 feet. Between Fayetteville and Springdale there is little change in elevation. The Boston Mountains have been largely left behind.

Now the mountainous terrain of the Bostons has been replaced by the low, rolling country of the Springfield Plateau section of the Ozarks, only occasionally interrupted by outliers of higher elevation. Elevations are often in the range of 1,000 to 1,450 feet, and the stream courses are rarely more than 50-150 feet below this elevation.

The rugged terrain of the Boston Mountains holds sway over about one-third of the county, especially in the south-central and southeastern areas. Because of difficulties in transportation and communication and the relative paucity of good agricultural land, human population density has always been low in these areas. By contrast, since Indian times the Springfield Plateau has been highly suitable for hunting and farming. Relatively few obstacles have existed for transportation.

The observer who looks closely at the Ozarks notices similarity in the flat-topped hills of the Boston Mountains and the relatively flat country of the Springfield Plateau. Though often called "mountains," the Ozarks are actually layers of rock in relatively flat beds, one upon another like a wedding cake. For hundreds of millions of years, sediments of sand, silt,

Serpentine Rivers of Washington County

Small creeks that race down mountainsides in Washington County generally follow a relatively straight course toward the larger collector streams below. However, if you look at a Washington County map that shows larger streams like the White and Illinois Rivers you will notice that they twist and turn like the Mississippi River. What are the reasons for these differences?

The small creeks usually rise on a hillside where an underground spring emerges. This water, which is slightly acidic, is capable of dissolving limestone. Even sandstone and shale can be broken down by small amounts of water, which expands in the summer and contracts in the winter, splitting up even the hardest substances. During times of high rainfall the springs may turn into torrents capable of blasting away almost anything in its path. Finally, the forces of gravity direct the flow of the water downhill by the shortest route possible. Slowly but inexorably, the spring run cuts back into the hillside, carving a ravine. Some of these are huge, a testimony to the power of a little water over a vast period of time.

The situation for the Illinois and White Rivers is quite different. The winding form of the rivers is called an entrenched meander. It seems to have developed tens of millions of years ago when Washington County was still a lowland. The ancient rivers that carried sand into the county (which eventually became sandstone) were probably like today's Mississippi—big and sluggish, wandering across lowlands in search of the path of least resistance. As the county was slowly uplifted to elevations more like those of today, the sluggish rivers tended to remain in the twisting and turning channels, downcutting into the elevated lowland, taking the forms we see today.

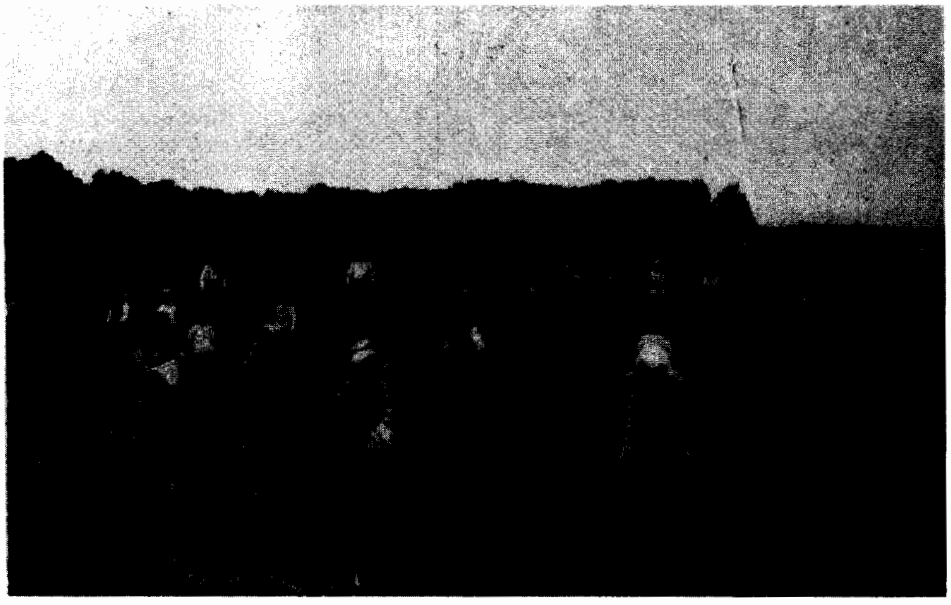
Prairies and Prairie Mounds

Prairie grasslands which are concentrated in the northern and western parts of Washington County developed on soils derived from limestones. (Limestones, of course, are in turn the result of geological processes which converted the bits and pieces of marine shells and other hard parts of marine animals into limestone.)

A geologist who visited Washington County prior to the Civil War described prairies around Fayetteville: "The vegetation. . .is nearly the same as that of the high prairies, and still shows the influence of the limestone. The shrubs are the Sumachs, the Hawthorns, the Brambles, and the Winged Elm. Some of the coarsest species of the prairie plants—the Ragweed, the Ironweed, the Basil, the Boneset—grows there in abundance. Part of the prairies are in cultivation. . ."

Tales of buffalo grazing on these prairies are cherished traditions of the early days. It is said that in 1819 Frank Pierce was stalking buffalo within the modern limits of Fayetteville when he was surprised to see Indians doing the same thing! Prairie chickens, which are totally dependent upon prairie grasslands, are mentioned in several historical accounts. Bones of these birds were found in the excavation of the Ridge House cellar at Fayetteville. The buffalo and prairie chickens disappeared early in the county's history, a result of both hunting and the plowing of these prairies. It was found that the prairie soils supported wheat, corn, and oats which were important crops in the county in the 19th century.

Our prairies have developed on the red clay soils that are characteristic of the chert and limestone of the Boone Formation. The limestone dissolves, leaving angular fragments of chert and red clay. These tight, fine-grained clay soils tend to retain water from spring rains and are therefore too wet for most trees. When the land does finally dry, it tends to inhibit the growth of vegetation except that which is specially adapted to drying conditions.



In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the generally level terrain of the Springfield Plateau Section of the Ozarks hosted a thriving agricultural industry centered on production of fruits and vegetables. This strawberry field was near Prairie Grove. *(Siloam Springs Museum)*

clay, and calcite were deposited in shallow seas or river deltas and were subsequently consolidated into rock. The sand became sandstone, the silt or muds were consolidated into siltstone, shales or clays, and the calcite—derived from pieces of shell and other bone-like structures of marine animals—became limestone.

The most recent of these sediments was deposited more than 200 million years ago in what is now the top layer of the Ozarks—the Boston Mountains in southern Washington County. Directly below the sediments of the Boston Mountains—sediments associated with seas of an even more ancient time—are those of the Springfield Plateau.

In summary, the southern part of the county preserves in its flat-topped hills ancient lowlands (including seabeds and river deltas) that were in relatively recent times elevated several thousand feet. Subsequently, erosion carved deeply into this elevated lowland, sculpting the mountainous appearances of the region. In the north, almost the entire Boston Mountains plateau has been removed by erosion, widely exposing the beds of sediment that constitutes the Springfield Plateau.

Early Geological Explorations

Geologists have been visiting Washington County for more than a century. The first highly detailed account was that made by Frederic W. Simonds, a special assistant to state geologist John C. Banner. Simonds' report was published in 1891. But even earlier reports were made by geologists working under D. D. Owen, who pioneered geological surveys in Arkansas. "The rocks of Washington County," Simonds wrote, "are limestones, sandstones, shales and cherts, which lie in horizonal beds. In these beds erosion has cut out gullies, gorges and valleys, narrow

and broad, and has left behind many flat-topped hills and mountains. These rocks, moreover, vary much in hardness and in their ability to withstand weathering influences. When subjected to erosion, this difference gives rise to a varied topographic expression. Wherever the harder rock prevails there is usually a bench around the mountain, terminated exteriorly by a bluff, giving rise to what is known as bench and bluff topography.

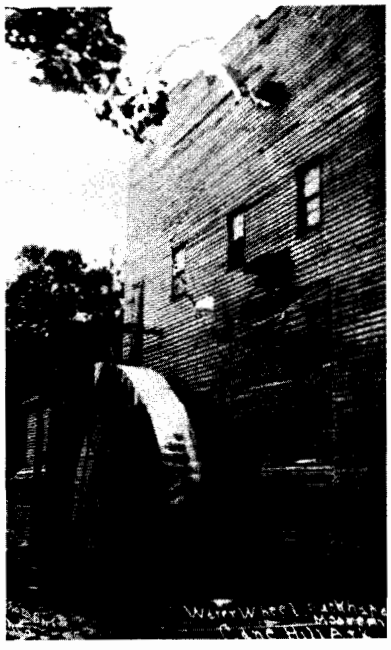
"The bluffs are of limestone and sandstone, and their wasting away is very great; they are undermined, as they usually rest upon a softer rock, shale or flaggy sandstone; their overhanging masses are fissured, and broken up by frost; and vegetation—the roots of trees especially—penetrating small cracks, assists materially in wedging off large blocks. The accumulated debris of the limestone bluffs skirting the mountains. . .is remarkable, blocks of immense size having tumbled together in the greatest confusion. . .But the wasting of rocks does not cease here; the fragments themselves are in the process of decay, and ultimately the material which constitutes them will be borne away. . .The material deposited in the valleys forms the alluvium of the bottoms. . ."

Reports from before the Civil War, published by D. D. Owen in the 1850s and the early 1860s, recorded favorable impressions about the fertility of the soils. The report for the years 1859-1860 included information about beds of coal and a soil called the "red upland" which formed prairies. This was considered "the most fertile soil of this division. . .easily penetrated by the roots of the trees, and easily decomposed by atmospheric action, it makes an excellent ground for the growth of the trees, and consequently for the culture of fruit trees. . .nearly every plantation on the red-upland is surrounded by a fine orchard of peach and apple trees. Most of the too extensive flat lands of this division are

Mounds roughly 30 to 60 feet in diameter and two to four feet in height have developed in many places in the county where these Boone soils are present. These mounds are often scattered randomly across open grasslands, but oak forests have also developed on them. In the past people have speculated that the mounds were the work of Indians, who supposedly set their tepees on them. James H. Quinn, the late head of the Department of Geology, University of Arkansas, showed that the mounds were actually the result of natural forces.

The process that resulted in the formation of mounds in the county is still taking place elsewhere. According to Quinn, "the mounds are built by a weed or other plant getting started, its branches slowing the wind, and causing deposition of its load of sand which then forms a more favorable place for rainfall penetration and more plants. Thus the mound grows." This occurs in areas with rainfall of less than 10 inches annually, less than a quarter of the average annual rainfall in modern Washington County. "The material composting the mounds probably was derived under conditions similar to those of 1934-35 when great dust storms removed from the High Plains vast quantities

Holcomb Spring, located on the east bank of Spring Creek below the present Legion Hall in Springdale, played a critical role in the community's early development. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*



Water pouring over the wheel at the old Buchanan-Moore Mill, Cane Hill, illustrates how vitally important water resources have always been in the county's history. *(Martha Moore)*

prairies, which, underlain as they are by impermeable beds of shales or of fine clay, are generally marshy. Their soil is too strong, hard, cold, acid, and scarcely cultivated. In Washington County only some of these prairies underlain by red shales have a soil more permeable to water and are partly cultivated. . ."

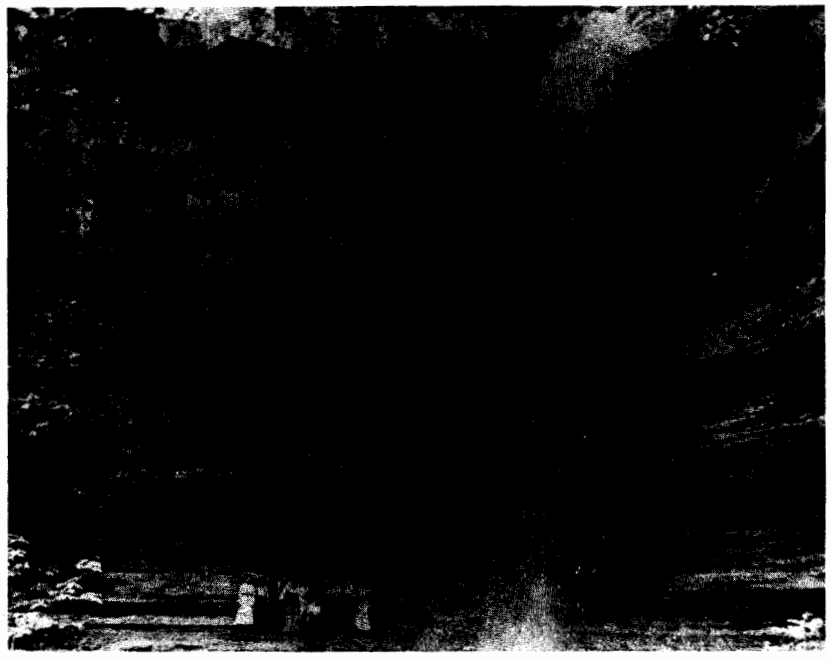
However, at least some of this soil was considered potentially rich. In the report for 1857-1858, Owen noted that certain soil types of neighboring Benton County appeared "to be well adapted for wheat, having a substratum of red clay, which, no doubt, will be found to have fertilizing effects, the productiveness of the surface-soil, by judicious management, need not be materially impaired, even by continuous culture." What was said about Benton County applied as well to northern and western Washington County. It was not long after this report that wheat became an important crop in Washington County.

In the days before reservoirs like Beaver Lake and the introduction of municipal water systems capable of delivering a reliable supply of clean water to homes, the natural flows of springs were considered a precious resource. Perennial flows from the larger springs could power mills. Therefore, the geologists who surveyed the county listed springs along with other resources like soils, coal, and precious metals.

The geological report for 1857-1858 stated that "one of the most interesting features of the northern part of Washington County consists in the noble springs, which gush forth amongst the ledges of limestone, in such volume and force as to afford water-powers for small mills, even at their very source. The Elm springs, forming the head of one of the branches of the Clear Fork of the Illinois river, are one of the most remarkable of these springs. They are, no doubt, due to the fissured and cavernous

of earth material which was deposited over the eastern portion of the United States," Quinn wrote.

Unfortunately, the buffalo and prairie chickens of pioneer days are gone. Many prairie mounds have been plowed away, along with most of the native prairie vegetation. Where there has been little or no plowing, mounds remain. Here and there we can still find patches of the native prairie flowers, reminders of what this country was like in the past.



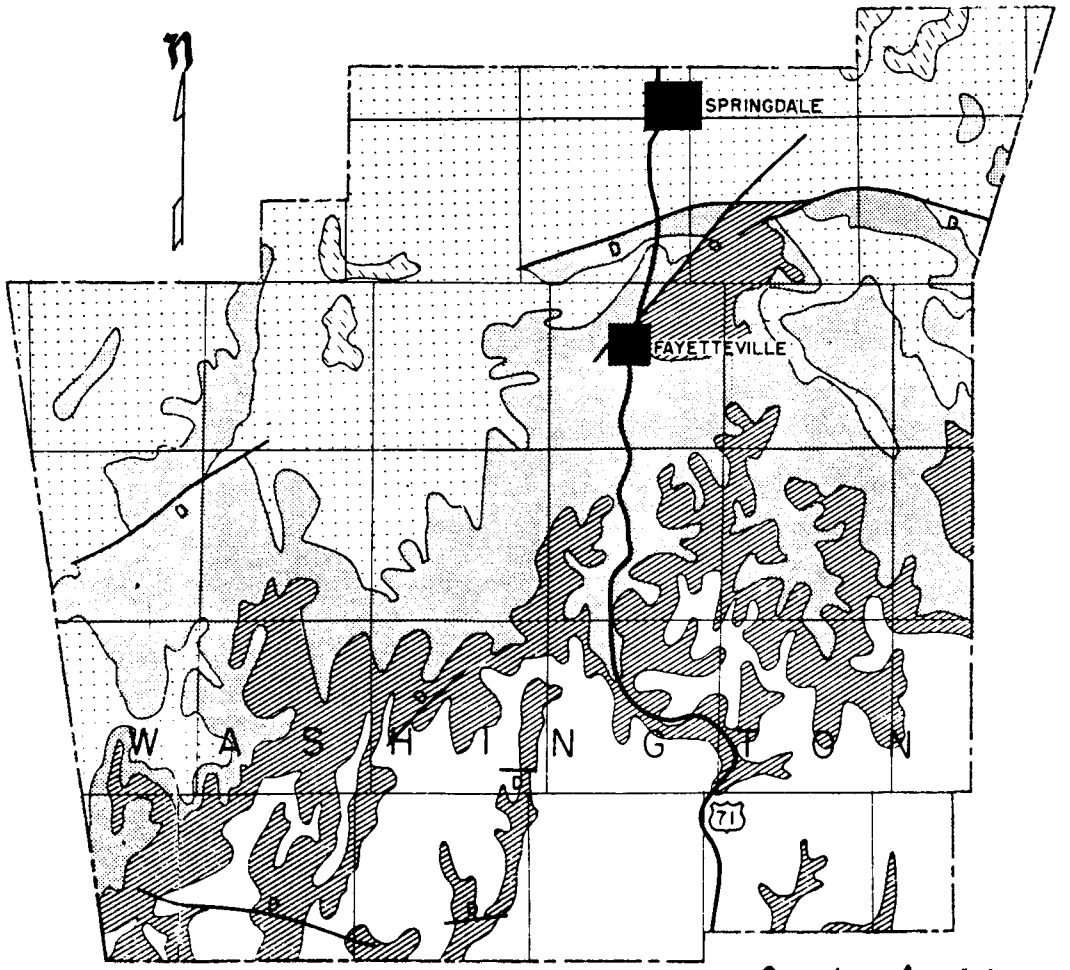
Winslow Falls (or Wheeler Falls) at Winslow was formed by a stream cutting into the relatively soft sandstone and shales of the Atoka Formation. In past years this natural curiosity was a popular spot for social occasions. *(Robert G. Winn)*

nature of the barren limestone, reposing on its underlying impermeable shale. Atmospheric water, filtering with facility through the cavities and rents of the limestone, is arrested by the impervious shale beneath, and flows out along the slope of the southerly dip. Besides affording convenient and permanent water powers, these springs, no doubt, contribute greatly to the fertility of the lands in the adjacent valleys, not alone by their irrigating effects, but by reason of the large amount of carbonic acid and lime with which they are charged, which must, undoubtedly, give a remarkable impetous to vegetation, since they are two of the most essential fertilizers in all manures. . ."

The science of geology has grown tremendously in the century since the first county reports were prepared. Today we know in some detail how the land called Washington County developed over a period of a billion years into an environmental setting which by 1980 was supporting a human population of over 100,000.

Deep Down in the Ozark Dome

To get at the roots of this story we must go back to a much earlier time in the earth's history. There is a billion-year-old "basement" far below the surface we walk on today. How deep is this basement? A well drilled one and one-half miles south of Prairie Grove hit it 2,485 feet down. At this point the drillers reached a red granitic arkose identified as Pre-Cambrian granite, that is, granites from rocks formed over one billion years ago! In order to know more about this basement, many more deep wells will have to be drilled—an unlikely prospect in Washington County. However, we can infer certain aspects of our own basement by looking at the results of drilling and analysis of deep wells in neighboring northeastern Oklahoma. We can also consider what Missouri geologists



LEGEND

- ATOKA FORMATION — PENNSYLVANIAN
- BLOYD SHALE, HALE FORMATION — PENNSYLVANIAN
- PITKIN LIMESTONE, FAYETTEVILLE SHALE, BATESVILLE SANDSTONE — MISSISSIPPIAN
- BOONE FORMATION — MISSISSIPPIAN
- CHATTANOOGA SHALE — DEVONIAN

SCALE IN MILES

0 5 10 15 20

Geologic Map Of Washington County, Ar.

ADAPTED FROM

"GEOLOGIC MAP OF ARKANSAS"

1929

Participants in a national geological conference held at Fayetteville visited formations at Morrow in southwestern Washington County on May 12, 1928. *(Department of Geology, University of Arkansas)*

have discovered about the basement rocks in the region of the Ozarks where they have conducted research.

Washington County borders ancient basement rocks in Oklahoma that have been dated to about 1.3 billion years ago. These rocks are classified as complexes of granite and rhyolite typical of ancient basement rocks that have been found throughout the southern continental interior of the United States. "Rhyolite porphyries and their equivalent tuffs are by far the most common and widespread rock type," according to *Basement Rocks In Northeastern Oklahoma* by Rodger E. Denison. The rocks were extruded as magmas or molten rock. This extrusion seems to have occurred over a relatively short period of time. Even older rocks are present in the same areas, but it is not clear where these older rocks came from.

The lack of deep wells in Washington County makes it difficult to say what our basement looks like, but in Oklahoma the deep underground topographic relief, which is the difference between peaks and valleys, exceeds 1,500 feet in a single township. There may be an ancient mountain range buried below us!

Viewed on a grand geologic scale, the entire region of the Ozarks is a dome. The top of the dome is located in the St. Francois Mountains of southeastern Missouri. From this point, the dome dips away in all directions, including southwest toward Washington County, Arkansas. The granitic rocks exposed on the surface of the St. Francois Mountains are kin to the "red granitic arkose" found buried deeply below the surface of Prairie Grove. Because of the downward dip of the Ozark Dome, a person standing upon an outcrop of billion-year-old rocks in southeastern Missouri who desired to find similar rocks in Washington

Map (opposite) reproduced by Ray Toler.

Paving Highway 71 near Winslow in 1930 was a difficult engineering feat because of the high hills and deep valleys in the Boston Mountains associated with erosion of sediments deposited here in the geological past. *(Robert G. Winn)*

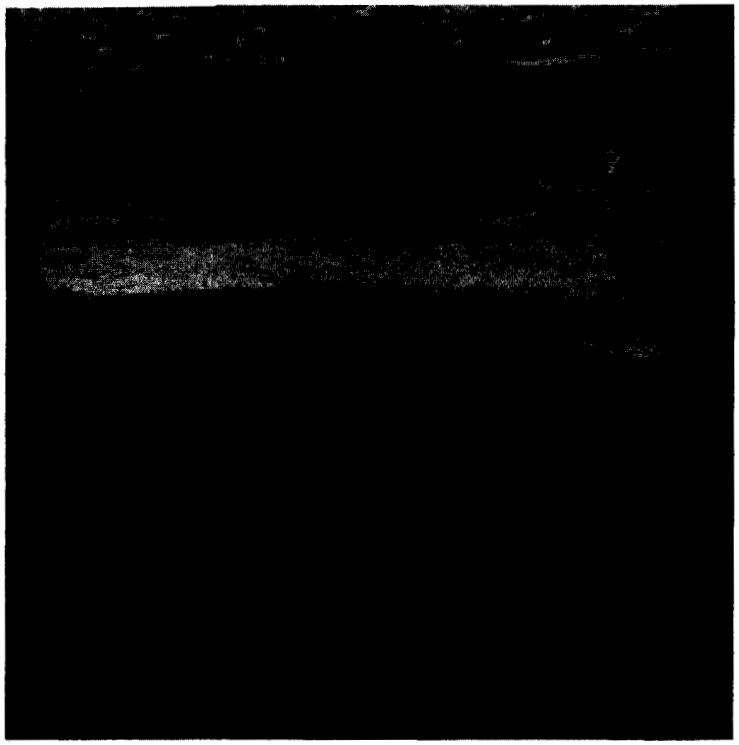
County, Arkansas, would have to dig over 2,000 feet in the Prairie Grove area and presumably reach similar depths elsewhere in the county.

Writing in 1961, geological investigators in Missouri stated that the "igneous rocks of the St. Francois Mountains are composed of a thick series of extrusive felsitic flows which are intruded by a granitic batholith with its associated intrusive masses of felsitic rocks. . ." The rocks of northeastern Oklahoma and those of the St. Francois Mountains are of similar age, with the exposed knobs of the St. Francois Mountains being a bit older, at approximately 1.4 billion years since the rocks were molten.

Paleozoic Era

The igneous rocks of our basement testify to ancient conditions in the Ozarks. After the close of the volcanic activity, there passed a vast period of time, perhaps as much as 500 million years, in which the igneous rocks underwent erosion. Geologists refer to both the period of volcanic activity and the subsequent age of erosion as the Precambrian Period. At the end of the Precambrian it appears that much of the volcanic material was eroded away. Only the knobs of the St. Francois Mountains persisted as evidence of an ancient time.

At the close of the Precambrian, approximately 570 million years ago, vast changes came to Washington County and to the Ozarks as a whole. The period of erosion came to an end, and the land that had been reduced by erosion to a lowland was next subjected to invasions by oceans. For the next 300 million years seas alternately advanced and retreated from the lowlands of Washington County. Sandstones, clays, shales, and limestones were deposited and eventually consolidated into rocks. There were several cycles of erosion, deposition, and consolidation



A ripple-marked slab of sandstone from Washington County forms the porch floor at the McIlroy House on the University of Arkansas campus in Fayetteville. The ripple-marks preserve ancient evidences of environmental conditions.

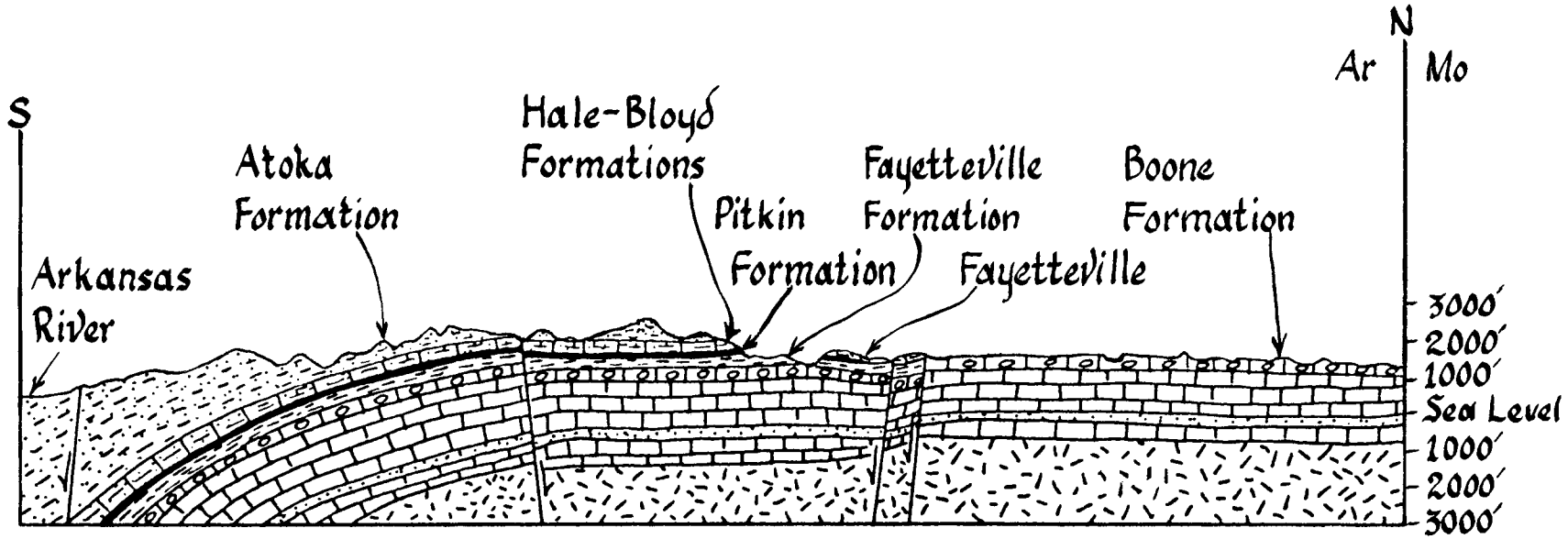
into rock. The land surface we know today in the county was part of the ancient seabeds of this time.

Geologists have named this the Paleozoic Era, a time in which seas periodically invaded the land. Residents of Washington County who would like to hold in their hands the evidence of igneous rocks of Precambrian time far below the surface are bound to be disappointed. However, evidence of the Paleozoic seas is abundant throughout the county. Consider the following examples.

If you are out driving in the northern part of the county, make a brief stop anywhere you see red dirt and light colored rocks in a field, a roadside ditch, or a quarry. Likely as not you will soon pick up rocks with fossil impressions. There may be penny-like disks of crinoids, fan-like impressions of colonial animals called bryozoans, seashell-like fossils of brachiopods, or fragments of corals. All are evidence of marine animals, creatures that lived in seas that once covered the county. Visit an area with exposed slabs or bluffs of limestone. Limestone in the county is often crowded with fossils.

Next, make an outing to a spot where there are exposures of sandstone, either in bluffs along the road or in creek bottoms exposed when water levels are low. You won't look long before discovering slabs of sandstone, some with unmistakeable ripple marks. If you look at the surface of the rock with a ten power (10X) magnifying glass, you can see grains of sand. These will look a lot like the sand you can collect today if you go walking on a sandbar or gravel bar of the White or Illinois Rivers in the county. Ripple marks are as common today as they were in ancient times.

Geologists have subdivided the Paleozoic into a series of periods that



Geological cross-section from Missouri Border to the Arkansas River modified from Cary Croneis, 1930, Geology of Arkansas Paleozoic Area: Arkansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 3.

Map (opposite) reproduced by Ray Toler.

reflect substantial changes in the earth's geological history. These changes are also apparent in Washington County. Sediments associated with these periods accumulated in seas and were subsequently deposited and transformed into beds of rock totaling 2,000 to 3,000 feet in thickness upon the ancient eroded surface of the deeply buried basement rocks.

Rocks exposed in Washington County are from the Devonian, Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian Periods. The deposition of these rocks was influenced by the climate. Research suggests that the earth's equator has shifted considerably through geological time. During the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Periods, for example, the earth's equator may have passed a few hundred miles north of modern day Washington County, rather than far to the south as it does today. Washington County often had a tropical climate, perhaps like the climate that exists today in the Bahama Islands. Soils vital to the county's agricultural wealth are largely derived from deposits in marine environments. Precious freshwater springs, around which early settlements formed, poured from beds of rock laid down in salt water or in giant river deltas.

The oldest rocks in the county that are exposed on the surface are from the Chattanooga Shale formation deposited in the Devonian Period (405 to 345 million years ago). These shales can be seen as outcrops scattered in the western half of the county, in road cuts, and in the lower sections of bluffs above streams. Shale is a common rock type in the county, appearing in several different formations. The Chattanooga Shale outcrops below the cherty limestone of the Boone Formation (see below).

Life Stories of a Few Common Fossils

Fossils are much more than just some old rock. Actually, they form the pages of an ancient book. With the help of scientists who study fossils, we can begin to read these rock pages and understand more about the ancient geological history of Washington County.

Fenestellid or lacy bryozoans form one of these important pages. These fan-shaped fossils can be found almost anywhere in the rock exposures of Washington County. The fossils are usually two inches or less in length. The preserved shape is the limy skeleton of a colony of coral-like animals called bryozoans that usually lived in shallow marine waters and were often associated with reefs. The oblong chambers that constitute the "fan" provided support for the soft bodies of numerous tiny animals. The individual animals had tentacles, a mouth, and digestive system. The tentacles created water currents that swept particles of food into the mouth.

Lacy Bryzoan

Relatives of these fossil bryozoans live today in aquatic environments, usually oceans. One species of freshwater bryozoan still lives in Washington County. The jelly-like masses of the colonies can be found attached to underwater objects like sticks at Lake Sequoyah near Fayetteville.

One of the great joys of living in Washington County is walking along a quiet stream. Here the wonders of nature are gorgeously displayed. In some places we find the hard shells of freshwater mussels or clams that live in the streams. When we come to a gravel bar, especially in the

northern part of the county, we may also find fossil impressions of seashells from ancient times when the Boone Formation was being deposited. These fossils are also common in almost every type of rock formation here, including shales and limestones. Sometimes they are far and away the most common fossil found.

We think of seashells as clams, but the fossils we usually find in the county are brachiopods, a marine animal whose protective shell looks superficially like that of a clam. Numerous species of brachiopod fossils have been found in the county. Some are small, not much more than a half inch across, others as much as several inches in size. These fossils are often molds or casts of the animal that formed after death when it was buried in sediments like lime mud or silt on the floor of the sea.

Brachiopod

Most brachiopods lived attached to the floor of the sea by a fleshy stalk and some burrowed down into the mud of the sea floor. They fed in a manner similar to the bryozoans. The brachipod opened its shell and extended cilia-like tentacles to bring tiny particles of food to the mouth. In ancient times they must have been among the more abundant animals living in the clear, warm, shallow seas that covered Washington County. Worldwide, 30,000 species of fossil brachipods have been identified by scientists; approximately 200 species still live in modern seas. Individual brachiopod fossils are often found, but some rock strata in the county are composed almost entirely of brachiopods in aggregated masses suggestive of the banks where some modern shelled animals (like oysters) live.

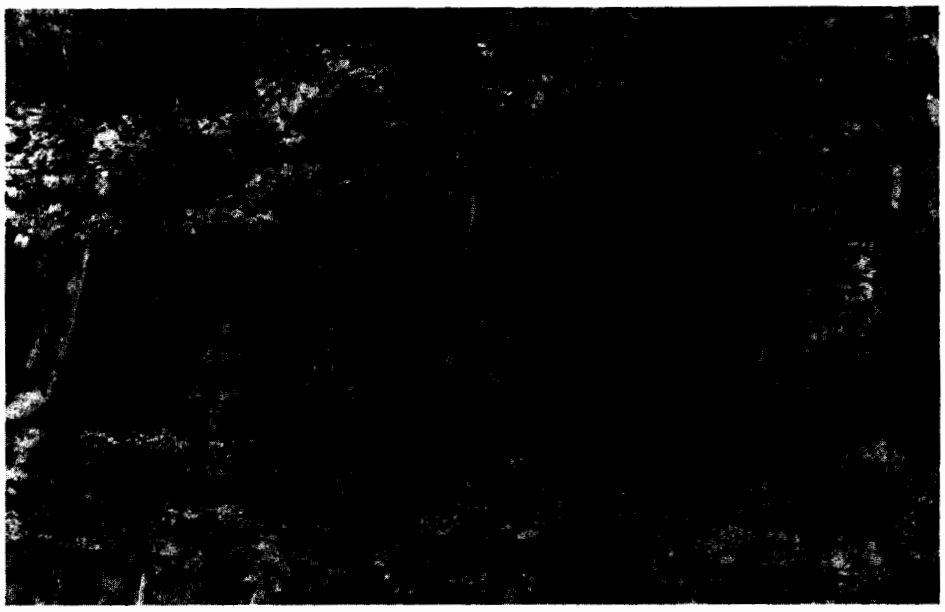
Crinoids or sea lilies are also common fossils in Washington

Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Periods

Most rocks seen in the county, however, are younger in age. These rocks are associated with the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Periods. In terms of rocks visible on the surface, it is easy enough to divide the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Periods in the county. Remember that the Ozarks are made up of a series of nearly level horizonal surfaces or plateaus like a wedding cake, with the youngest or most recently deposited rocks at the top of the cake. The top of the cake (and therefore the land with the highest elevation) is the Boston Mountains in the south part of Washington County. The flat-topped hills visible from U. S. Highway 71 in the southern part of the county represent the top of the cake. These hills are capped by sandstones and shales laid down in seas or deposited in river deltas during the Pennsylvanian Period.

In the northern part of the county, however, erosion has removed almost this entire layer. The next layer down, which is of an older time, is the Springfield Plateau. The Springfield dominates the surface in the northern part of the county. In general, it is nearly as flat as the flat-topped hills in the south. The sediments that form the Springfield were deposited in Mississippian Period seas and thereafter transformed into the limestones and cherts now common in the northern part of the county.

Geologists date the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Periods between 345 and 280 million years before the present. Roughly speaking, the Mississippian Period occupied the first half or earliest part of this time and the Pennsylvanian followed. Most geologists now refer to these two periods under the single name Carboniferous. This name was originally used in reference to the rock strata in England where coal was dis-



The Boone Formation is widely exposed in northern Washington County. Here is displayed the typical alternating bands of light chert and dark limestone. This site is just north of the Northwest Arkansas Mall between Springdale and Fayetteville.

covered. It is appropriate because the formation of coal involves reducing the complexities of living plants to the essential elements of carbon.

This geological history is part of the heritage of every citizen in Washington County—soils for agriculture, freshwater springs and streams, clays for bricks, lime for fertilizer, coal and trees for fuels, natural beauty of the land for recreation, and the wild plants and animals. One need not be a professional geologist in order to appreciate our geological heritage.

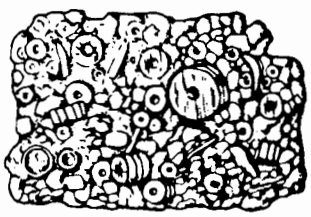
In the northwestern corner of the county, Habberton Road connects Highway 45 east of Fayetteville to Highway 68 (412) east of Springdale near Sonora. There are pastures with a scattering of farm houses along this road. Here as in many other places in the county, red soil is exposed along the road. At the White River, bluffs rise 100 to 200 feet above the water. These bluffs are formed from limestone and chert (sometimes locally called flint) derived from sediments deposited in the Mississippian Period. Red soils in this area are typically derived from decomposition of this limestone. But you don't need to drive this road to see such rocks.

Shoppers headed for the Northwest Arkansas Mall between Springdale and Fayetteville pass several places where the hillsides have been excavated for the roadway, exposing pages from a truly ancient "book" of rock strata: red soil, grayish limestone, and light-colored chert. There are numerous similar exposures along Highway 68 (412) in the western part of the county.

We don't see magnificent bluffs in all parts of the county, but chert and cherty soils provide plenty of evidence of ancient times here. The bluff-forming limestone weathers away. By contrast, chert is resistant to weathering and so durable the Indians frequently used it as the raw material for their tools. Thus, even though the ancient deposits of

County. Large eroded chunks of chert are sometimes composed almost entirely of these fossils. In other places in the county the erosion of limestone sometimes reveals huge numbers of crinoid fragments—so many that it's hard to imagine anything else lived in these seas. In life the animal looked something like a flower, with roots for attachment, a long stalk composed of penny-like discs or columnals, and a crown with petal-like arms. Upon death the body parts became disarticulated and were spread by currents across the ocean floor. The fossils are frequently small, round discs found separately or joined together in columns of two or more discs. Impressions of columnals are also common. Less frequently, pieces of the plates, arms, and other parts of the head or crown are found. Entire crowns are rare in our local fossil record.

Sea lilies are echinoderms, an animal phylum which includes star fish, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers as well as crinoids. Echinoderms possess an internal skeleton composed of numerous calcareous plates in the body wall. The calcite, or calcium carbonate, in these plates is an important component of our local limestones, including limestones of the Boone Formation. Similar materials are also found in the bryozoans and brachiopods, and these contribute as well to the formation of limestones.



Crinoids

Enormous colonies of sea lilies lived on the ocean floor during the long ages when Washington County was under a sea. The animals came in many colors. We can imagine that 300 million years ago the warm, shallow, tropical seas were filled with masses of sea lilies swaying in the ocean water. Of course there was also a rich fauna of marine animals one would expect to find in modern tropical seas. Nevertheless, it is dif-

Miners at a limestone quarry, circa 1930. *(Theresa Eubanks)*

ficult to imagine that hundreds of vertical feet of limestone could be derived from calcium carbonate that formed the hard parts of echinoderms and other marine animals in the ancient seas of Washington County.

limestone are eroded away, chert remains as evidence of geological history on ridges, in ravines, and as gravel bars in all the streams. In the beds of limestone and chert, the chert is hard and light gray to light brown in color, but when it is exposed to weathering—in a field or stream, for example—the chert becomes even lighter colored, porous, and surprisingly light in weight. The association of cherty soils and ancient rocks is readily visible throughout the northern part of the county.

The cherty limestone is called the Boone Formation, named for similar exposures in Boone County. The formation is 300 to 400 feet thick thoughout northwest Arkansas. Outcrops of the Boone are seen in southern Missouri, northeastern Oklahoma, and in northern Arkanasas as far east as Independence County. A well drilled at Winslow encountered 355 feet of the Boone Formation.

Boone Formation

How do red soils come from limestone and chert, neither of which is red? According to Dr. Walter Manger of the University of Arkansas Department of Geology, "The Boone Formation weathers to a distinctive bright red, chert-bearing regolith (soils and other materials above the bedrock). The origin of the red color is unclear, but presumably it is related to oxidation of iron associated with the cherty limestone. . ."

These red soils have long been considered important to the wealth of the county. In his treatise on the geology of the county, Frederic Simonds stated, "With the exception of a strip along the water courses, broken by numerous gulches and ravines, and covered with flinty debris, it furnishes a very fertile soil, notwithstanding the occurrence of cherty fragments in comparatively level areas. Upon it corn and the various

Dr. Walter Manger and graduate student Steve Farris take measurements on an outcropping of the Boone Formation in January 1988. *(Joe Neal)*

grains grow with the greatest perfection. In some localities where the solid rock approaches the surface, the crops suffer from drouth in dry seasons, and from too much moisture in wet seasons. In some localities, too, the finer products of decomposition have been washed out, yet even here, there usually occurs a valuable growth of timber, especially of oak."

The Boone Formation has contributed generously to the wealth of the county. It formed a soil that in the county's early days was called the "flat woods" country. The stoniest soil was impossible to plow, but as Simonds stated, it was suitable for timber. The flat or slightly undulating surface elsewhere contained a relatively small amount of chert. The reddish soils in these areas was suitable for growth of fruit, grains like corn, oats, and wheat, plus clover and grasses.

Wealth derived from the Boone hardly ends at soils. For a number of years, Dr. Manger has taken his students to the quarry at Johnson operated by the McClinton Brothers company. This quarry, which is now closed, had for most of this century utilized both surface and underground operations in order to obtain the 300 million year old cherty limestone of the Boone Formation. Over the years the limestone was sold as a number of products, most recently as crushed rock utilized throughout northwest Arkansas. The company still operates quarries at West Fork in Washington County, Avoca in Benton County, and Huntsville in Madison County. The caverns excavated in mining are still used for cold storage.

In a book prepared for use by his students, Dr. Manger has written, "Production of the various sizes of crushed rock is reasonably simple. The bedrock is broken from a ledge by means of explosives and hauled by truck to the crusher. The rock passes through a jaw crusher and then

Soils derived from Washington County's old prairies provided a rich base for agricultural development in the 1800s. *(Ray Watson)*

Washington County Lime Sweetens the Soil

In 1924, Dr. N. F. Drake, a geologist with the state Bureau of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture published information about the Ozark White Lime Company of Johnson in "Mineral Fertilizers in Arkansas." According to Dr. Drake, the company "operates three kilns that have a capacity of about 12 tons per day each. . .This company sells refuse lime for farm use at $1.50 per wagon load and considerable quantities of that lime have been used locally. . ."

Lime was also available from Mr. I. D. McConnell of Prairie Grove, who had a portable rock pulverizer which he worked in various locations in the south part of the county. He charged $3.00 per ton for crushing rock in 1924.

The lime was important to farmers because it "sweetened" the soil. According to Dr. Drake, "most plants do not thrive well in acid soils and the acid condition may readily be corrected by the application of lime. Moreover, bacteria destructive to nitrates thrive in acid soils, so liming prevents the destruction of nitrates; furthermore, lime fosters nitrate production by making the soil

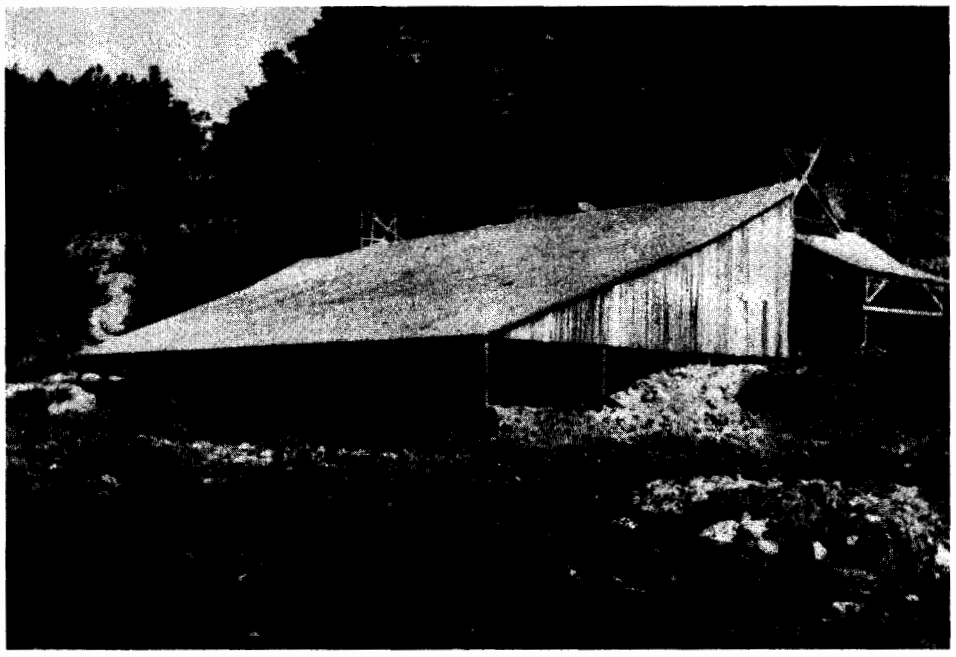
is carried by conveyor belts through a series of different size screens which separate the various rock sizes. . .The finer sizes are used for road base, concrete pads, fill, and agricultural lime. Intermediate sizes serve for road metal. Some of the rock is mixed with asphalt to produce a variety of hot and cold surfaces for roads, driveways, parking lots, etc. The larger sizes are used for filter systems, particularly with septic lines. . ."

There is a long history of limestone quarrying and production of lime in the county, especially in the Johnson area where there are easily accessible limestone outcrops adjacent to the railroad tracks. In his *Geology of Washington County* (1891), Simonds reported on some of the economics of geology. "Four miles north of Fayetteville and directly on the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. . .limestone of the Boone chert formation is extensively quarried for burning lime." He also reported that a quarry had been operated near Mt. Comfort and that in 16 N., 31 W., section 1, a small quantity of this limestone had been taken out along the banks of Hamstring Creek. At the time of his report, Simonds stated that the only active operation was at Johnson (four miles north of Fayetteville).

Ozark White Lime Company

The versatile limestone of the Johnson area also found its way into the classic of local history, William Campbell's *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville.*

According to Campbell, in 1897 the Crescent White Lime Company purchased land on Clear Creek north of Fayetteville (possibly absorbing at that time the operation mentioned by Simonds). In 1902 the company



Limestone is a common rock in Washington County that has contributed to economic development in numerous ways. The Ozark White Lime Company at Johnson sold lime and limestone used in both agriculture and construction. *(Phillip Steele)*

became Ozark White Lime, capitalized at $100,000. At this time Ozark White Lime absorbed the plant formerly operated as Springdale Lime Company, also in the Johnson area. "All their activities are centered at the Clear Creek plant two miles west of Johnson," wrote Campbell, "where they have the highest grade lime rock deposit in the United States, and one of the most spectacular and interesting industries in all north Arkansas. They have a plant that will manufacture every known quality of lime used by the trade and arts using that commodity, with a capacity of 700 barrels daily."

Limestones also figured early in road building efforts in the county. In his 1928 book, Campbell mentioned a quarry "at the north end of Willow Street" in Fayetteville which provided so much rock that "it floored at least fifteen miles of our paving." Another 1928 publication, "Road Making Materials of Arkansas" (published as University of Arkansas Bulletin 22) by W. R. Spenser, listed the Anderson Stone Company that was operating a plant two miles northeast of Fayetteville on the Goshen Road (now Highway 45) and another at Johnson. Anderson sold limestone screenings and graded crushed limestone.

The Boone limestone and chert holds another type of wealth: fossils—fan-like bryozoans, the penny-like disks of crinoids, the clam-like valves of the brachipods, and others. The relatives of many of these ancient animals still live in tropical seas elsewhere in the world. The fossils tell us about life forms during the Mississippian Period, roughly 345 to 310 million years ago, when the 300 to 400 feet of sediments that constitutes the Boone Formation were accumulating. The limestone often shows evidences of marine animals which upon death drifted to the sea floor. Later these remains were consolidated into limestone.

As mentioned earlier, the Boone consists of alternating beds of chert

neutral or alkaline, which condition is favorable for the life and activity of nitrate-producing bacteria, especially those forms that live on the roots of clover, alfalfa, beans, peas and other leguminous plants. . ." etc.

The people who produced lime were proud of what they added to the county. "We wrest our living from the earth just as the pioneers of all ages have and just as the farmers of today do," stated an ad for Ozark White Lime, published in the Northwest Arkansas Times *of March 14, 1940. "We convert the rawest of raw materials into a useful building material. We create wealth. . .we ship by train and truck all over this country and the name and fame of OZARK WHITE LIME has spread far and wide. We employ our own home people and the fruits of their labor come back to this community from all over the country. We know we are an asset to this region and we appreciate the opportunity Mother Nature has afforded us here in the Ozarks."*

West Fork branch of the White River at the town of West Fork. This stream, which rises in the Boston Mountains, provides public water at West Fork. This picture from the Arkansas Geological Commission was made in the 1880s.

The Stone and the Mule

The Van Hoose scrapbook at the Fayetteville Public Library is a compilation of journalistic writings of the pioneer citizen, J. H. Van Hoose. One of his stories was published in the "Washington County Review," dated February 8, 1894.

According to Van Hoose, in the days after the Civil War a pyramid shaped sandstone block weighing about 300 pounds was often used as a hitching post. One day a country mule did the impossible: it dragged the hitching stone away! "The crowds of boys yelled and cheered the mule as he slowly walked backward with eyes dilated and ears set forward intently gazing at that large stone slowly creeping through the mud. . .

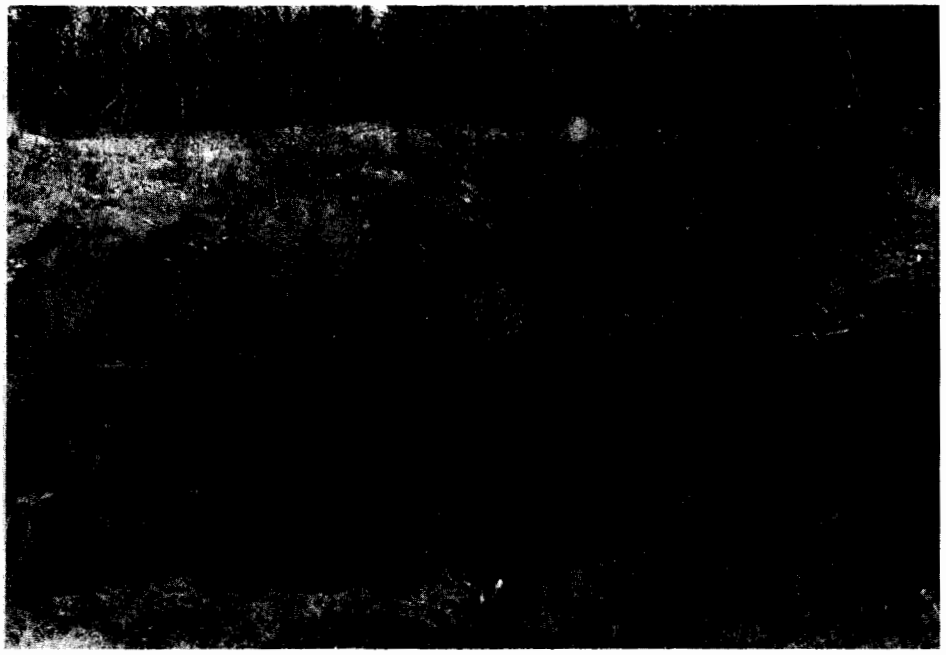
"This stone has a history," Van Hoose explained to his county readers. "It has been a familiar object, standing near the sidewalk on the west side of the square during the last 32 years. Prior to the war it had served as the base of one of the columns that supported the east porch or awning of Hodge's two story brick building which was erected in 1854 on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Young's brick building. . .There were two of these stones, and they were cut and dressed by A. K. Chandler, a stone cutter who did most of the nice work. . .in Fayetteville before the war. . .In

and limestone. The cause of the deposition of alternating beds was long an enigma. One theory held that the sediments may have been deposited in a cool sea whose slight alkalinity (perhaps in the range of pH 7.8) would have been sufficient to allow alternate depositions of limestone and chert. Now it is known that chert formation is a secondary process that occurred after the deposition of the limestone in beds. The process is called silicification, which refers to the fine-grained quartz (silica) that filled pores in the original limestone, radically changing its character. According to Dr. Manger, "Silicification proceeds from the bedding planes towards the centers of the beds giving the outcrops the appearance of being interbedded chert and limestone."

At the end of the period in which the Boone Formation sediments were deposited, the seas withdrew, exposing the land to forces of erosion. This erosion can be traced along the top of the Boone deposits. The Boone surface was possibly subjected to leaching under hot humid land conditions. It was certainly reduced by erosion prior to the deposition of sediments in later seas.

Remember that geologically speaking, rock strata in the Ozarks are something like a layered cake. Ages of erosion have removed all or part of the upper (and therefore more recently deposited) layers revealing the layers below. As we move south through the county, we successively encounter rock strata that have not yet been removed by erosion. That is, we move from the Boone Formation upwards through formations that were deposited closer and closer to our own times.

In northern Washington County, erosion has revealed the Boone Formation, but further south the Boone is covered by other deposits. In his 1891 report Simonds described the Batesville Formation (which he called



The shale of the Fayetteville Formation erodes quickly in places where it is exposed during construction work. This site is behind a cluster of businesses on North College Avenue in Fayetteville.

the Wyman Sandstone) that he found atop the Boone across the northern regions of the county. He saw exposures "along the banks of the White River, four and a half miles east of Fayetteville, and. . .in the vicinity of Wyman school house. . ." and elsewhere. "Its thickness is from two to three feet," he wrote. "It is rather soft, and on a weathered surface is of a yellowish brown color." A quarry had been opened at Fayetteville. Though the thickness of the rock was only three feet, "it breaks into layers of convenient thickness for building purposes." This formation may be the original material for many buildings constructed in the northern part of the county at this time. The formation gets thicker to the east.

Fayetteville Formations

The Batesville Sandstone is a relatively minor formation, especially when compared to what was deposited on top of it, the Fayetteville Formation or Fayetteville shale widely exposed in the Fayetteville area. The Fayetteville shale has been identified in outcrops 225 miles wide from east to west, from Independence County in the east into Oklahoma in the west. North to south the outcrops are about 80 miles wide, covering the northern slopes of the Boston Mountains section of the Ozarks. The shale ranges in thickness from 10 to 400 feet, with the greatest thickness in the south. When freshly exposed it is gray-black and easily split, at times actually crumbly. The fine particles that constitute the shale weather into a sticky clay that is reddish and yellowish.

Between Durham and Elkins in the southeastern part of the county, the bed and lower banks of the White River are composed of Fayetteville shale. Upper Lee Creek in the Devil's Den area cuts into the Fayetteville shale. It appears at Cane Hill and in Wedington Gap. In the Fayetteville

February 1862 this brick building and every other building that fronted on the public square were burned, and in the winter of 1863-1864 all the brick and stone that remained in the walls or foundations of the buildings. . .were used by the Federal soldiers, then stationed here, to build chimneys to their winter quarters or to build up walls in the fortifications to protect them from the bullets and shells that were frequently fired at them by the Confederates from the hills east, west, and north of the town.

"The stone of which I write was not fitted for any place in these chimneys as it was neither square or oblong, so it was allowed to remain where it formerly stood, and although it had had some hard knocks, it yet retained its position by the sidewalk until the afternoon in question, when it was forcibly removed and dragged more than 50 feet through the muddy street by that country mule.

"This stone is the only one to be seen near the public square which formed any part of the many business houses which surrounded the public square in ante bellum days, when Fayetteville was a flourishing town, its inhabitants prosperous, happy and contented."

Faults, Collapses, and Crevices

There is a great fault or fracturing that goes right through Washington County. Geologists refer to this as the Price Mountain fault or the Fayetteville Fault. (Price Mountain is near Sonora east of Springdale). A fracture or some other fundamental movement deep within the earth seems to have caused hundreds of feet of vertical movement of surface rocks in the county.

As in the sudden movement caused by an earthquake, this movement split the rock strata, forcing one side up higher than the other; that is, older rocks deep within the earth were brought in direct contact with younger rocks that were once above them. At Sonora, vertical displacements of rock strata ranging from 20 feet to over 300 feet have been measured. In the Greenland-Prairie Grove area displacements of as much as 250 feet are known. Within the city limits of Fayetteville the displacements are much less, infrequently over 50 feet.

The displacement is apparent in the railroad cut at Fayetteville between Lafayette and Maple Streets. Here in the early 1880s, the cut for the rails was made in the dark beds of Fayetteville Formation shale. Within the cut there was a place where light-colored limestone surprisingly butted directly into the dark shale! Clearly the rock strata had shifted, with the dark shale here brought upwards into contact with the overlying limestone.

The fault has been traced from the Fort Smith area toward the northeast, all the way across Washington County to the Arkansas-Missouri line. Other minor faults are also seen in the county. An interesting one at Devil's Den State Park has pushed Mississippian Period rocks up into contact with younger rocks in the valley of Lee Creek.

Along the line of the Fayetteville Fault geologists have noted a series of pronounced depressions which have been called subsidence or collapse structures. James H. Quinn of the University of Arkansas's Department of Geology theorized that groundwater had eroded massive caverns into the limestone strata below the surface which eventually

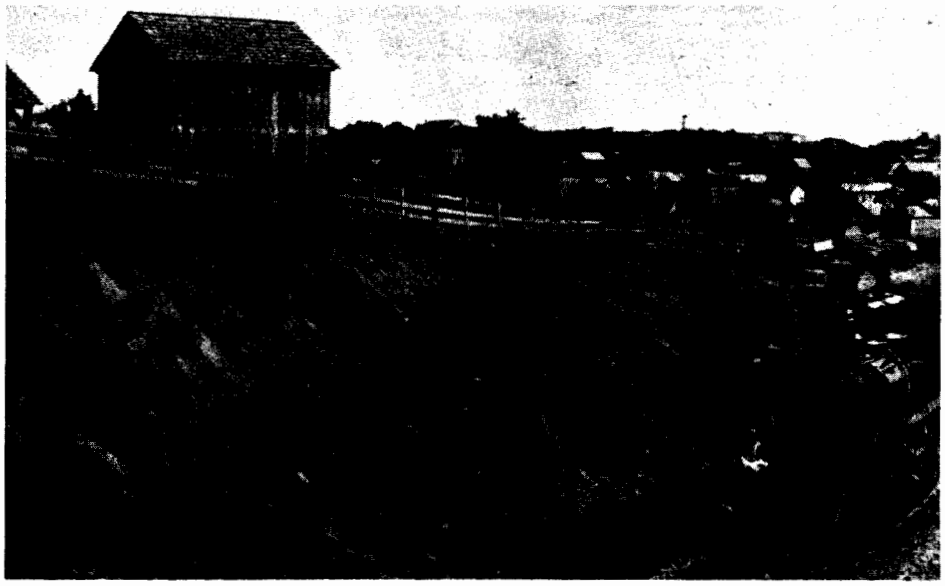
area it is widespread in the beds of several tributaries and in the main section of the White River. In the 1880s the railroad cut between Maple and Lafayette Streets in Fayetteville was partly excavated in the Fayetteville shale. (Most of the cut was made into the Cane Hill member of the Hale Formation.)

Research on the shale was conducted primarily during 1923-1925 when Carey Croneis was on the University of Arkansas Department of Geology faculty. He believed the sediments that formed the shale were muds derived from soils washed from an eroding landmass to the south. Whatever their source, these muds were deposited as sediments in a broad, shallow, calm sea apparently without strong currents or tides.

While much of the formation lacks fossils, certain areas contain a great many of them. Croneis identified 248 species in the shale, including 52 then new to science. The most numerous were brachipods with 85 species. He identified clams, bryozoans, snails, cephalopods, corals, crinoids, trilobites, sharks, and a few others. These were animals that lived primarily in shallow water.

The cephalopods are a class of animals like squids and octopuses. Cephalopods in the Fayetteville sea included nautiloids and ammonoids, relatives of the modern chambered nautilus. Squids and octopuses have suckers on their tentacles. It is believed, on the other hand, that like the modern chambered nautilus, the ancient ammonoids and nautiloids did not have these suckers on their tentacles. The ancient cephalopods had shells that were coiled or straight. With large eyes and tentacles, they had the appearance of an octopus with an attached shell. Cephalopods swam in the sea and were predators on other marine animals.

In 1977 a geology student named Royal H. Mapes found a nine foot



Railroad cut at Fayetteville as it appeared in the 1880s. The photograph looks south from the Lafayette Street bridge. *(Illustration from the Geological Survey of Arkansas' annual report, 1888)*

long fossil of the straight-shelled nautiloid *Rayonnoceras solidiforme* in Town Branch at Fayetteville. This giant is on public display in the University of Arkansas Geology Department. Fossil nautiloids one to two feet in length are found eroding from Fayetteville shale in streambeds.

Ammonoids are now extinct. They were abundant at certain times in the Fayetteville sea. Both nautiloids and ammonoids had shells that were partitioned into chambers. The sutures that formed these partitions underwent considerable evolution in the ammonoids, ranging from relatively simple to highly convoluted forms. Tracing this change in suture form can help date different species of ammonoids as well as the sediments in which they are found. By the time of the Fayetteville sea, ammonoids had developed a distinctive suture with eight lobes that can be clearly seen on fossils. When geologists encounter species with these same goniatitic sutures in marine deposits in different places in the world, they know that the sediments were deposited in roughly the same time period and presumably under similar environmental conditions. The abundance of goniatitic ammonoids in the Fayetteville shale in Washington County makes this fossil interesting to researchers.

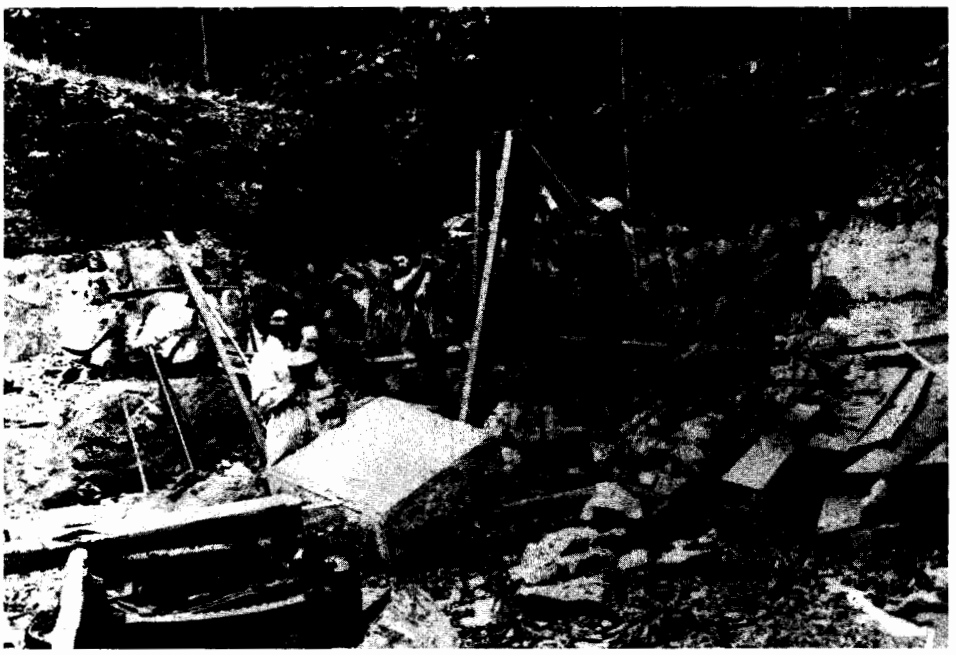
Fossil ammonoids are found by breaking open concretions that occur at certain levels in the shale. Concretions are compact aggregates of mineral matter formed by precipitation from water solution around a central object, like a mud ball or the shell of an ammonoid. Concretions of several types, shapes, and sizes are typical of this formation. The wagon-wheel size "turtle rocks" seen in the White River between Elkins and Durham (and elsewhere in the county) are concretions in which the systematic arrangement of minerals featuring distinctive septa looks like a turtle's shell.

collapsed, causing the surface rocks above to curve downward. The bowl shape of Fayetteville's old City Park (now Wilson Park) shows a downward dip in strata of about 100 feet, apparently the result of a collapse structure. Lake Lucille in northern Fayetteville demonstrates about 200 feet of downward displacement of rock strata.

A very different process has been at work at Devil's Den. The devil's den at the state park is not a limestone cave. Rather, it was formed by fracturing and movement of the sandstone rocks. The weathering of the shale below the massive sandstones of the park has created a slick surface of clay down which blocks of sandstone can slide. If the big blocks slide only a short distance, a cave-like crevice is the result—a fitting den for the devil.

How old are these structures? The process of weathering and movement of sandstone blocks is still underway in the county. Collapse structures seem to have formed within the past one million years. The main movement deep within the earth's crust which created the fault seems to have occurred approximately 300 million years ago during the early Pennsylvanian Period.

The Dorman family and a helper quarry stone for tombstones near Prairie Grove, circa 1902. *(Eugenia Davidson)*



Legacy in Sandstone

The first sidewalks here made of anything but wood were big attractive slabs of sandstone. County historian Robert G. Winn remembers when, more than a half century ago, massive slabs of sandstone formed a beautiful walk from Old Main on the University of Arkansas campus down to Dickson Street. Stone sidewalks are a rarity today.

The sandstone we see today was once part of an ancient seashore, sandbar, delta of a river, or perhaps sand dunes like those we see in coastal areas today. We have gotten a lot of use out of these ancient geological deposits. Sandstone was the bane of early farming efforts in southern Washington County, but this common field stone also served as material for chimneys, foundations of houses, and stone walls around yards in towns as well as fields in the country—a far cry from ancient sand dunes!

A trip to the University campus shows how important sandstone once was here. The retaining walls that front Maple Street, Arkansas Avenue, and Dickson Street on the east side of campus hill are laid with beautiful sandstone blocks. In size and purpose these blocks once served the same function as today's concrete

Wedington Sandstone

Besides the black shale, fossils, and various concretions, the Fayetteville Formation includes a section called the Wedington Sandstone which occurs at the top of the Fayetteville (and was therefore deposited at a more recent date than the black shale). It is named for the sandstone outcroppings that form the Wedington Mountains, northwest of Prairie Grove in the region of the Wedington Unit of the Ozark National Forest. In this area the bluff forming sandstone is over 150 feet thick. At West Fork it forms the familiar sandstone bluff where Highway 156 crosses West Fork branch. This bluff is apparently deltaic in origin. That is, the sand was deposited in a shallow sea at the mouth of a river where a delta was forming.

According to Carey Croneis, much of the Wedington "was laid down in shallow water, for at many places it bears ripple marks of short wave length and oscillation ripples. The cross-bedding, which is characteristic, indicates that the sediments came from the south, southwest, or possibly the southeast. . ." The ripple marked sandstones can be seen easily in the bed of Hog Eye Creek, where it flows under Highway 265 a half mile north of Hog Eye. The association with water is not just a phenomenon of ancient times. People who were digging wells a century ago in Washington County sought this formation. According to Simonds' 1891 report, "Wells dug in this sandstone usually yield an abundance of excellent soft water."

The Wedington contains numerous fossils, notably fossil plants. These plants inform us that, all the way back in Mississippian time, plants were growing on the delta that was forming in what would be Washington County. The Wedington sand was deposited in shallow water, evidence of which remains in sandstones marked by cross bedding and ripple marks.

These geologists were inspecting a sandstone exposure at West Fork on May 12, 1928. Geological research has contributed significantly to the economic development of Washington County. *(Department of Geology, University of Arkansas)*

The fossil plants were the subject of a study by David White, "Fossil Flora of the Wedington Sandstone Member of the Fayetteville Shale" published by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1937. Fossil plant collections were initially made by H. D. Miser in sandstone outcrops near Lincoln in 1928. Later collections were made by C. L. Cooper, L. G. Henbest, C. L. Read, and White.

Additional collecting localities included Wedington outcrops at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. White identified 37 species of plants from these collections. "The Wedington flora is of mixed composition," he wrote. "It comprises ferns and fernlike plants. . ." In addition there were calamarian forms that are like the horsetails or scouring rushes that grow in the county today, except White's plants were like those which in ancient times attained 50 feet in height! He also found considerable evidence of the giant scale trees like Lepidodendron. White's research was significant, because these fossils represented the first definite Mississippian Period land flora that had been discovered in the midcontinent region of the United States.

Before leaving the Fayetteville formation, it is necessary to mention that the abundant shales deteriorate into a sticky clay that is familiar to all citizens of Washington County. This clay (as well as clay from several other formations) can be used for making bricks. According to Bob Besom of the Shiloh Museum in Springdale, bricks were apparently made at Cane Hill as early as the 1830s. The post-Civil War period, roughly 1867 to 1880, was a kind of golden age for brick use in the county. Besom speculates that a number of "great architectural gems of the Arkansas Ozarks," constructed of brick in this period, may have been the result of widespread destruction of wood frame buildings during the Civil War. The clay used for bricks in the University of Arkansas' Old Main was ob-

blocks. The sandstone was hewn from local outcrops and artfully dressed by highly skilled craftsmen. While functional as building materials, they were also attractive additions to the homes and buildings in which they were used. The blocks retain natural earth tones, fossils, ripple marks, and other distinctive geological characters.

William Campbell wrote in 1928 that 2,300 perch of rock went into the foundation of Old Main when it was built in the 1870s. He stated the rock was quarried on "the farm" (presumably the McIlroy farm). These same types of blocks made the foundations for most of the grand homes that are now part of the Washington-Willow Historical District in Fayetteville. The hewn sandstone was used as the chief construction material for numerous commercial buildings, many of which still stand. Campbell stated, "stone has been quarried by many masons from the west side of the hill from the McIlroy home, the south side, and also from the side of the hill south of the (Fayetteville) Square."

In the Washington County Courthouse complex, sandstone is prominently displayed. The old jail, constructed in about 1897, shows several different kinds of sandstone

The Walnut Grove Presbyterian Church on Highway 170 between Farmington and Prairie Grove is a classic example of the superb brick work in Washington County in the decades after the Civil War. *(Bob Besom)*

used in its construction and is a real showcase for this building material. The old National Guard Armory, constructed after World War I, has a sturdy sandstone foundation, as does the Courts Building, at the corner of Center Street and College Avenue. The American Legion Building next to the old jail, constructed in 1940, features beautiful sandstone work. It's altogether fitting that the county's governmental center features an abundance of native stone.

Unfortunately, there are no more sandstone quarries in the county. In recent years, however, there has been a revival in the use of field stone. It was used to build steps, pathways, foundations, and a chimney and springhouse at the Shiloh Museum in 1988 and '89. It is now used in the construction and decoration of fine homes and commercial buildings in the county. The common material of yesteryear now commands a premium price. The concrete blocks so widely used today are attractive on account of their price, functionality, and availability. We can appreciate the versatility of this modern building material without losing sight of the treasures once produced by stone cutters in the county.

tained, molded, and fired in Washington County at several kilns not far from the modern campus. The longest-lived brick works in the county, the Terpening Brick and Tile Company located between Prairie Grove and Farmington, opened about 1890 and stopped making bricks on the eve of World War I. The clay used by Terpening was dug in bottomland soils, laid down in ancient times.

Reefs

The Mississippian Period occupied approximately 35 million years, 345 to 310 million years ago. The last phase of this period in Washington County was marked by the deposition of limestones bearing distinctive corkscrew-like fossils of a bryozoan named *Archimedes* associated with the reefs that characterized this time in the county's geological history. Rocks of this last phase of the Mississippian constitute the Pitkin Formation.

The Pitkin, which rests atop the Fayetteville Formation in many places, was once called the *Archimedes* Limestone. It was first described from outcroppings in the vicinity of Pitkin (now Woolsey) a few miles south of West Fork in the valley of the West Fork branch. The name was later changed to the Pitkin Formation. The limestone contains many other fossils as well, especially crinoids, corals, and brachiopods. The Pitkin attains its maximum thickness near the base of the Boston Mountains in the southern parts of the county and thins toward the north, disappearing in the Fayetteville area.

The Pitkin can be easily seen a mile or two south of West Fork on the east side of Highway 71. For approximately one-half mile, bluffs rise above the road, and enormous detached blocks of the limestone provide

This seven-foot long fossil is that of a nautiloid cephalopod found in the Fayetteville Formation shale within the city limits of Fayetteville. The giant, octopus-like animal roamed the ancient seas approximately 300 million years ago. The fossil is on display at the University of Arkansas Department of Geology, Fayetteville.

easy inspection. There are numerous fossils visible on the detached blocks, including a whole "seabed" of the corkscrews.

The high bluffs along Highway 16, visible between Elkins and Durham, are capped by this limestone. In the Black Oak community, the ceiling of Fincher's Cave is formed by corals, crinoids, and *Archimedes* fossils. Elsewhere in the Middle Fork valley the Pitkin forms bluffs above the river. In the Cane Hill area the Pitkin is exposed in bluffs along Jordan Creek. "In the exposure nearly south of the Cane Hill College building . . .the limestone occurs twenty feet above the principal street of the town," wrote Frederic Simonds in his report. "The stone, which is hard, gray and very fossiliferous, presents a series of steps formed by the various layers." At Evansville a 30 foot layer of the Pitkin first appears 80 feet above the creek.

As in the case of bryozoans already mentioned, Archimedes was a colonial animal. Its delicate fan-shaped fronds were arranged around a backbone-like central axis that looked like a wide-flanged screw. In life the screw was upright and provided the colony with support. Upon death the screw fell over. In some places in Washington County the Pitkin is crowded with these fossils, showing how abundant the animal must have been in life. Most fossils preserve only the screw, but in some cases the screw is in life position with parts of the soft fronds extending well beyond the hard part of the screw.

The shoreline during Pitkin times seems to have passed through Washington County. Warm shallow seas covering the county included reef formations. These were not atolls, islands, or vast ridges like the modern Great Barrier Reef of coastal Australia. Rather, Washington County reefs were low mounds of soft lime muds that resisted wave and

Reefs

We are not used to thinking of Washington County as a place for the development of reefs. Nevertheless, in the geological past reefs of varying sizes developed in warm shallow seas. The evidence can be seen in the limestone rocks of the Pitkin Formation (and other formations) in the county. One reef at Cane Hill is 15 feet long and 10 feet high. One of the largest, located in the bluffs above the White River at Durham, is 60 feet high and 315 feet long.

Reef limestones contain well-preserved fossils. At Durham, researchers found an Archimedes fossil with its delicate fronds preserved that was approximately seven inches long and three inches wide. The dense reef limestone contains numerous branching veinlets filled with clear calcite. The weathered appearance of the rock is lumpy, nodular masses with spaces filled by a crumbly material of fossil detritus weakly cemented by lime mud.

These reefs, often called lime-mud mounds by geologists, formed in water probably no more than 20 feet deep. They were subsequently colonized by marine animals like sponges, corals, brachiopods, bryozoans, and crinoids. Once formed these mounds effectively baffled currents and waves. According to researchers Robert Tehan and Alex Warmath, "The organisms stabilized the buildups by rooting and perpetuated mound growth by baffling currents and trapping lime mud. As mounds in the south developed, they began to influence carbonate deposition shoreward. This allowed subsequent mound development to the north."

The lime-muds may have originated through the dissolution of marine algae. Modern blue-green algae, for example, trap calcium carbonate (lime) particles from the sea water in which they live; upon dissolution this calcium carbonate would be available for mound formation where environmental conditions were suitable. According to Victoria Pinkley, who studied lime-mud mounds at Durham, "The algal

current actions and therefore created environmental conditions suitable for certain life forms intolerant of the open sea. Fossils of corals, brachiopods, bryozoans, and crinoids are frequently seen in these reef formations. Reefs have been seen in Pitkin outcrops throughout the county.

The Pitkin is occasionally oolithic. Ooliths, which look like tiny fish eggs, are grains of sand or other matter around which have formed thin layers of limestone. They may have formed in agitated waters as waves hit beaches here. In modern tropical coasts ooliths form dunes and occur in sand waves in shallow water.

Pitkin exposures mark the end of the Mississippian Period in Washington County. The seas in which the Pitkin reefs developed retreated. Now the land emerged from the sea, and for ages the Pitkin beds were subjected to erosion. Later the land again subsided and was covered by the sea. This brings us to the Pennsylvanian Period, approximately 310 million years ago.

Pennsylvanian Period

Whereas the Mississippian sediments mainly produced limestones and shales with minor sandstones, the Pennsylvanian produced sediments that consolidated mainly into sandstones, siltstones, and shales, with relatively minor limestones.

Concerning the Pennsylvanian age rocks in the Devil's Den area, John McFarland of the Arkansas Geological Survey has written, "The deposition of sandstone, siltstone, and shale is controlled to a large part by the energy of the waves, currents, and storms affecting the sediment. When a muddy river discharges its sediment load into an ocean basin, the

Sandstone blocks form the dam at Devil's Den State Park. It was constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps personnel during the 1930s. *(Roy Nixon)*

larger and heavier particles are the first to drop out, followed by other particles in order of decreasing size and weight as the current wanes. We know that during Pennsylvanian time rivers from the north were pumping sediments out onto the continenal shelf in this general area, building up deltas much as the Mississippi River has built a delta into the Gulf of Mexico in more modern times. . .When the sands, silts and clays build up enough they reach the surface of the ocean basin. Plants begin to grow trapping more sediment. Eventually swamps and bogs form, decaying vegetation matter builds up, is buried, and with time turns to coal. . ."

The sand in Washington County's Pennsylvanian sandstones seems to have been carried here in a river system originating in southeastern Canada where Precambrian granites were being eroded. During this time Washington County was a low lying body of land, nothing like it is today. At times it must have resembled coastal Louisiana or the fresh water swamps of southern Florida. It was so low that the slightest oscillation in sea level could bury the land under salt water or alternately expose a coastal plain of shallow, flat land covered with fresh water lagoons. However, as we can see today, it did not always remain a lowland.

The Pennsylvanian shales and sandstones are the most recently deposited rocks in the county. Because of a much more recent elevation of the whole region, these rocks now form the tops of the Boston Mountains. In the Fayetteville area, for example, Mt. Sequoyah, Kessler Mountain, South Mountain, Washington Mountain, and others are all capped by rocks of Pennsylvanian age. At Devil's Den State Park the hills above Lee Creek are all capped by the Pennsylvanian. Highway 71 through the southern part of the county runs a considerable distance upon Pennsylvanian age ridges, with flat-topped Pennsylvanian Period mountains in view in all directions. In the southwestern corner of the county, in the vicinity of Morrow and Evansville, the roads traverse these ancient rocks.

structures probably maintained a living veneer over the mounds—trapping and perhaps precipitating, and binding sediment." Donald Smith, who studied Pitkin reefs in the Greenland area, said, "Pitkin reefs are composed mainly of dense masses of calcareous algae which surround corals, bryozoans, and other calcareous organisms as well as accumulations of fragments in a matrix of calcareous mud. Corals, bryozoans, and calcareous algae are the reef-forming organisms. Of these, calcareous algae were the principal frame-building and sediment-binding organisms."

On Ellis Branch, approximately one mile down Lee Creek from Devil's Den State Park, geologist John McFarland of the Arkansas Geological Commission has identified limestones that include Archimedes, other bryozoans, several kinds of coral, brachiopods, crinoids, snails, and occasional nautiloids. Here, he writes, "these fossils can be seen in a 'life association,' in other words, the animals have been preserved in fossils in much the same geometry as when the area was a living ecosystem."

The bricks that went into construction of Old Main at the University of Arkansas were made from local clays and fired at local brick yards. The building, the finest 19th century structure in the county, illustrates the importance of geology in economic development. *(Russell Charlesworth)*

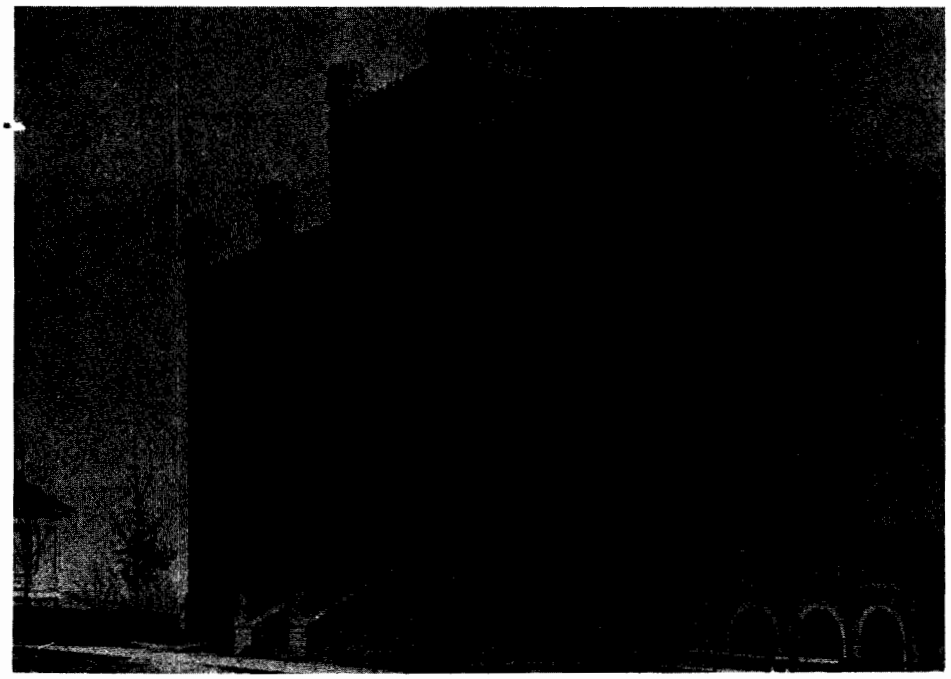
Pennsylvanian deposits in the county amounting to hundreds of vertical feet of sediments have been named the Hale, Bloyd, and Atoka Formations. Some formations have subdivisions called members. This series of formations and members make up the hills in the Fayetteville area. Southward into the Boston Mountains, where the basement strata of the Ozark Dome dips steeply toward the Arkansas River Valley, Pennsylvanian sediments are exposed in creek bottoms all the way up through the mountaintops.

Hale Formation

The return of the sea after the erosion of the Pitkin limestones resulted in the deposition of the Hale Formation, the first of the Pennsylvanian Period. The formation is named for over 100 feet of sediments exposed in a ravine below what was the Hale Mountain School at Hale Mountain in the extreme southwestern part of the county, three and one-half miles from Morrow. The Hale has been subdivided into several members. These members represent even more oscillations of the sea and land.

The Cane Hill member, for example, is named for a series of alternating beds of shaly siltstone and fine-grained sandstone that are well developed in the Cane Hill area. Fossils in the Cane Hill deposits include sinuous tracks of polycheate or bristle worms that fed in the sediments that are now siltstone. These clearly imprinted, roughly paired tracks wind among the ripple marks now, just as they did in life. There are also the curious "fucoid structures" that resemble an animal's paw. It is thought they might be casts of tunnels made by worms or arthropods that burrowed in the soft muds.

After Cane Hill time the seas again withdrew, subjecting the earlier



The old Washington County Jail in Fayetteville was constructed from locally-obtained sandstone.

sediments to erosion. Later upon this erosional surface was deposited the Prairie Grove member of the Hale Formation, which is named for beds of calcareous sandstone (i. e. sandstone with calcium carbonate that forms limestone) exposed east and south of Prairie Grove (there are also numerous other exposures in the county).

One distinctive feature of this member is the honeycomb pattern formed by the weathering out of carbonate patches in the sandstone. No one knows how these honeycomb-like features were formed. The sandstone is resistant to weathering which causes it to stand out as bluffs. It is exposed beside Highway 59 for three miles along the road south of Evansville. At Washington Mountain in Fayetteville, the south-facing bluff along the hilltop is composed of this sandstone, which has weathered into an interesting pattern of shallow caves.

Later upon the Prairie Grove member was deposited the initial sediments of the Bloyd Formation. The Bloyd was named for typical exposures found on the southwest part of Bloyd Mountain near West Fork. The Bloyd is a diverse formation with sediments of limestone, siltstone, sandstone, and shale that were deposited in marine and non-marine environments. The Bloyd also contains the only coal seam found in the county. The Bloyd has been subdivided into four members: Brentwood Limestone, Woolsey, Dye Shale, and Kessler Limestone.

The Brentwood member includes limestones and shales that were deposited in a shallow sea. The limestone contains a great many fossils. It was once called the Pentremital Limestone because in some locales in the Brentwood area large numbers of the blastoid *Pentremites* have weathered free of the limestone. One sometimes hears them called "fossil acorns" or "fossil hickory nuts." The animals were kin to crinoids

Artfully cut native stone forms this chimney, an outstanding example of a skill once common in Northwest Arkansas. *(Benton County Historical Society)*

Method of digging coal at the Baldwin mines in Leith, Washington County. *(Illustration from the 1910 report made by the Geological Survey of Arkansas on coal mining in the state.)*

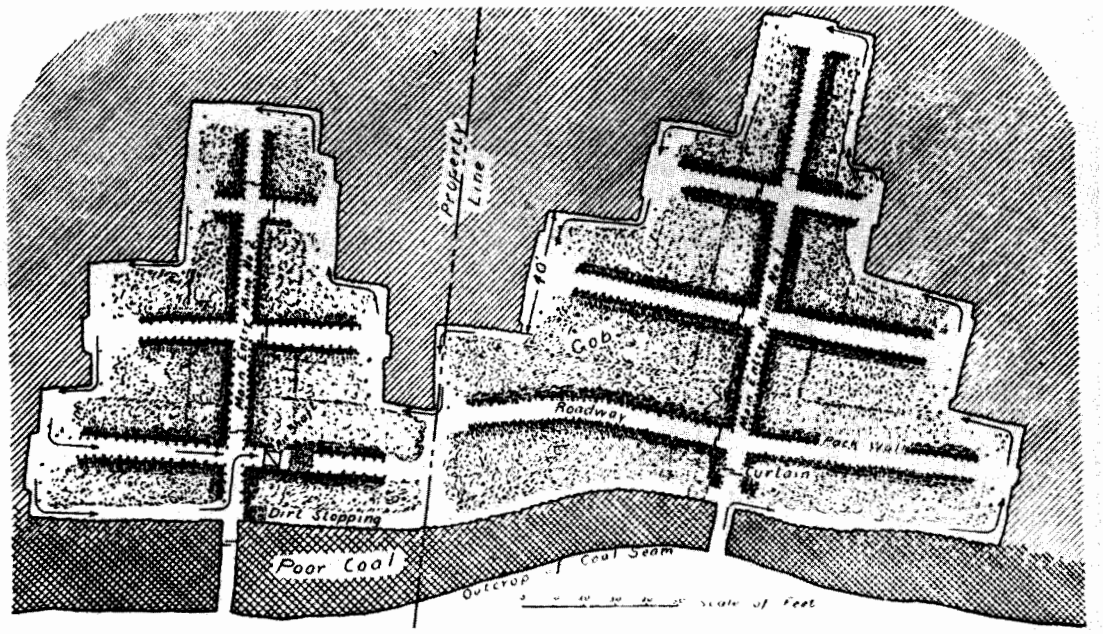
and had similar life habitats. They lived in warm shallow water and were attached to the sea floor.

You can get some idea of how abundant the marine animals were during Brentwood time by stopping at the Highway 71 rest stop near Brentwood. The stream that flows along the west border of the picnic area is the West Fork branch of the White River. Except at times of flooding, the Brentwood limestone is conveniently exposed on the banks and in the creek bottom. The fossils can sometimes be seen better if the rock is slightly wet. Inspection shows an enormous number of animals including crinoids, cephalopods, blastoids, various bryozoans, brachiopods, corals, and an occasional tail of a trilobite.

After Brentwood time the sea in which the limestone was deposited regressed. Once again, Washington County was an emergent lowland. According to the University of Arkansas' Doy Zachry, ". . .nonmarine shale, siltstone, and coal accumulated in a variety of flood-plain and coastal marsh environments. . .East of Washington County thick fluvial sands were deposited by south-flowing braided stream systems. . ." These deposits comprise the Woolsey member of the Bloyd Formation. During this time, rivers carrying sediments into the county had built up a delta sufficient to support a tropical forest. Some of this forest is preserved in the form of coal and plant fossils.

Coal

For coal to form, the vegetation must, at death, escape total deterioration, usually by rapid burial under water. The vegetation that escapes must eventually be compacted under weight of sediments like sand and silt. Only a small amount of the swamp forest's vegetation would likely



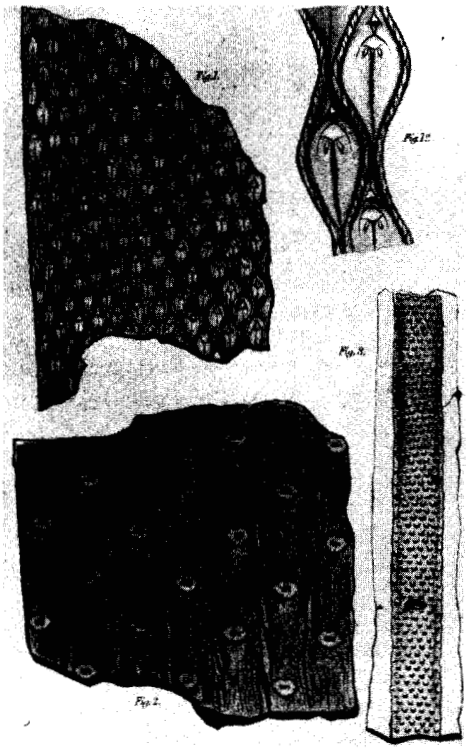
Plan of longwall mines at Leith. *(Illustration from the 1910 report made by the Geological Survey of Arkansas on coal mining in the state.)*

meet these conditions. Furthermore, vegetation that escaped deterioration was first transformed into peat. The ratio of uncompacted peat to coal, about 10 to 1, suggests that a typical coal seam in the county that is today six inches thick would have required the burial under ideal conditions of enough vegetation to make five feet of peat! Fossils found in the county preserve some evidence of these coal-forming plants.

As in the cases of clay for bricks, limestone for a variety of uses, and sandstone for building, coal has had an economic impact on the county. Information published in Frederic Simonds' report (1891) suggests that coal was relatively important in the early days of Washington County. It was being mined as early as the 1840s at Brown's coal bank (or mine) near modern West Fork. This bank was later called Robinson's. In the 1880s, local coal was available for stoves, steam heating, and blacksmithing. Between July 1889 and June 1890 the coal marketed from Lemon's Bank, a few miles east of present Lake Fayetteville, amounted to 321 loads or tons. Lemon's bank is especially well-known among geologists because fossil insects were found there. One of these fossils is a superb impression of a cockroach wing.

According to Robert G. Winn, a frequent contributor to the county's history, "Until about the time of World War II. . .some coal was mined by land owners who dug the fuel and hauled it in wagonloads or at times carried it in gunny sacks for their own use or sold small quantities locally. The coal found in the southern part of Washington County, especially in the Blackburn Creek area, was of superior quality—known locally as 'peacock coal.'"

In 1859 the renowned botanist Leo Lesquereux traveled to Arkansas at the request of D. D. Owen of the State Geological Survey of Arkansas.



Fossil plants drawn by Leo Lesquereux, who traveled through Washington County before the Civil War. *(Illustration from the Geological Survey of Arkansas' annual report, 1888)*

Coal, as Lesquereux pointed out, is "that originator of industrial life," the fuel upon which the industrial revolution of the 19th Century was erected. Owen wanted to know if major coal seams existed in the state. Lesquereux was already widely known for his work with fossil plants. Comparisons of fossil plants from Arkansas with those from other states where major coal seams had been found might indicate Arkansas' possibilities. Lesquereux visited Washington County in his quest.

In the Fayetteville area Lesquereux inspected several coal seams without discovering anything of interest. The stop at Male's coal bank in the headwaters of Mill Creek, several miles east of modern West Fork, was productive. Male's was a strip mine worked by digging a trench down into the 8-10 inches of coal. There was too little coal to fuel dreams of an industrial empire in Washington County, but Male's had another wealth, plant fossils.

Lesquereux was impressed with fossils from *Lepidodendron*, the scale tree that formed the overhead canopy in ancient swamp forests. He found *Cordaites*, a tree that reached 75 feet in height and bore long, blade or strap-like leaves. *Calamites*, a tree that reached 50 feet, was common in this forest. He also found an abundance of ferns and fern-like foliage that had much the same appearance as ferns that grow in Washington County today. He collected 27 species of fossil plants, some of them new to science. "I doubt not that if we had had a whole day to spend at Male's coal-bank instead of an hour, we would. . .have collected at least a dozen other new species," he wrote.

In Washington County termination of these lowland forests is defined by the Dye Shale member of the Bloyd Formation, interpreted as the initial deposit of an advancing sea which covered the beaches, coastal plain,

This old swinging bridge once helped West Fork residents cross the West Fork branch of the White River. The bluff is composed of the Wedington Sandstone, part of the Fayetteville Formation. The Wedington Sandstone was deposited in a vast river system more than 300 million years ago. *(Washington County Observer)*

and swamp forest of Woolsey time. Sandstone, siltstone, claystone, and limestone with marine fossils were deposited in the shallow sea. Upon the Dye Shale was deposited the Kessler Limestone, which indicates that a marine environment with shallow water conditions continued to prevail.

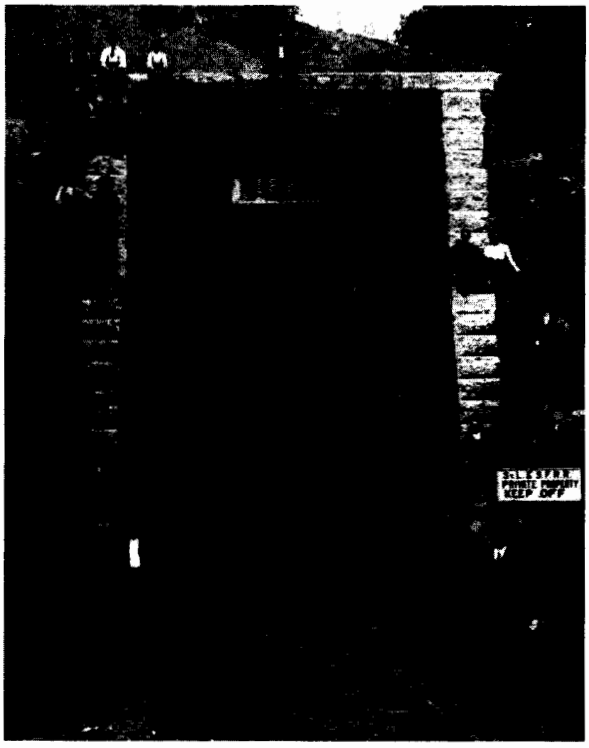
This member is named for limestone exposures on Kessler Mountain near Fayetteville. The most typical rocks of the Kessler are limestones composed of shell fragments and other organisms. There is an unconformity in the rocks between the Kessler member and the next deposition of rocks. This unconformity marks a period when the earlier sediments were being eroded. Upon this unconformity was deposited the initial sediments of a new formation, the Atoka, the last—and therefore most recent—formation deposited in the county.

Atoka Formation

Geologists call the initial Atoka deposits the Trace Creek member. It consists of thick beds of marine shales and thin beds of sandstone. After Trace Creek time, the seas once again withdrew from the land.

The nonmarine sands that were deposited atop the Trace Creek shales mark a major transition in the geological story of Washington County. The predominant sandstones and shales of the Atoka Formation are believed to have been deposited primarily in a lowland river delta system. Today this old river delta system forms the highest elevations in the county—testimony to the power of geological processes to alter the face of the land. In southern Washington County, the lower sections of the Atoka form distinctive "double ledged" sandstone outcrops that can be traced 120 miles east.

A century ago the Atoka was termed the Millstone Grit Formation.



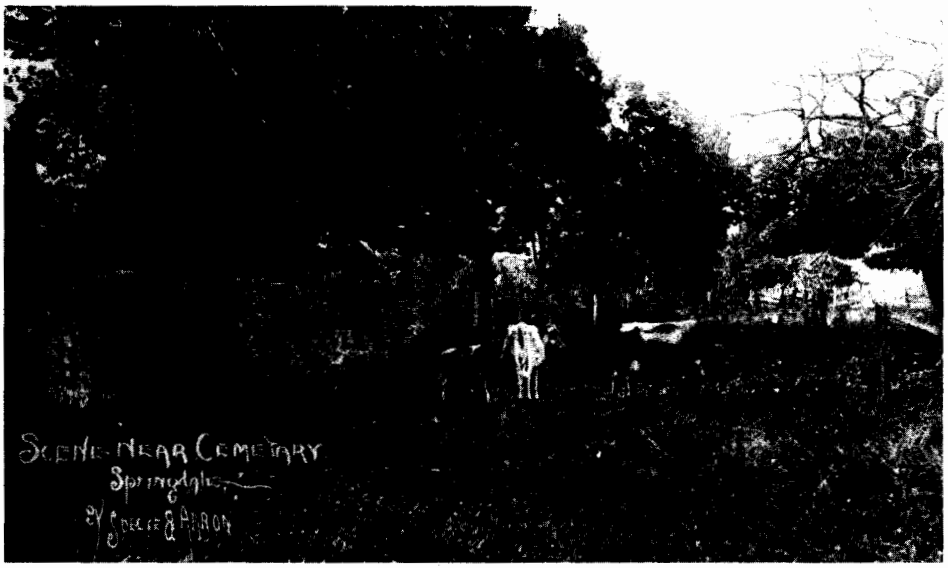
Geology influences human destiny. The great engineering feat at Winslow required tunneling one-third of a mile through sediments of the Atoka Formation. The tunnel, pictured here in 1907, was completed in 1882. *(Bob Besom)*

The basal sandstone is gray to brown in color, coarse-grained, and often contains small, light-colored quartz pebbles. This reminded early geologists of a formation in England from which millstones were quarried. Later the formation was called the Winslow, for at Winslow it is over 2,000 feet thick. The famous railroad tunnel at Winslow was driven through shales of the Atoka. Research in recent times has shown that these sandstones and shales occur over a huge area, and so the name Atoka is now used.

In Arkansas the Atoka ranges from relatively thin deposits in the northwest to more than 10,000 feet in the basin of the Arkansas River in Arkansas and Oklahoma. It is apparent in the figures that during Atoka time a huge amount of sediment was flooding into this region. According to Simonds (1891), "In general, these sandstones and shales cap the Boston Mountains and their outliers, and wind in and out along the sides of the ravines and spurs that extend northward from the main ridge. The outcrops of the shales are generally concealed by debris and residuary soils, while the more massive sandstones and grits often form conspicuous bluffs on or near mountain tops" in the Bostons. The shales deteriorate into sticky clays, as anyone can tell you who has driven country roads during rainy seasons.

At one place Simonds encountered "a nearly level surface. . .completely covered with sandstone slabs, from 4 to 6 or more feet in length, and from 6 to 8 inches thick, their regular form giving them the appearance of building material just taken from the quarry." These stones have been used for building materials wherever found.

In the Bug Scuffle Church area north of Devil's Den State Park there is an outstanding example of thin sandstone beds that look like the pages



The old bridge over Spring Creek near Bluff Cemetery at Springdale illustrates the importance of sandstone as a building material. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*

of a book. These "pages" show that the mouth of a river was near here. The sand that became stone was part of a channel which branched away from the main river. Another outcrop reflects the presence of an offshore sandbar or sand deposits directly at the river's mouth. The sandstones that constitute Yellow Rock in Devil's Den State Park were also deposited in a delta environment.

Zoophycos is the intriguing name given to a fossil commonly seen on the sandstones of Yellow Rock Trial and elsewhere in Atokan rocks. Radiating swirls of lines suggest a feather. At one time it was thought to represent some type of plant, but now it is thought to record the feeding activities of a worm whose modern relatives have a feeding apparatus of moving gill rays that when extended intercept microscopic bits of plant and animal food settling in the shallow water where the contemporary animal lives.

Fossils

Compared to some of the limestones of the Mississippian Period, the sandstones of the Atoka Formation are relatively barren of fossils. However, in some places marine fossils like brachiopods crowd the sandstones. Fine examples of ammonoids, the marine cephalopods kin to modern nautiluses, also occur. Therefore, while the Atoka deposits seem mainly to reflect times when Washington County was emergent from the sea, other evidence like these marine fossils show that oscillations of land and sea were still occurring.

Recent research suggests that during Pennsylvanian times the worldwide configuration of continents was much different than it is today. North America and Europe were joined as one continent. To the south,

Tripoli

There are a number of little known minerals that have been found in the county, but usually not in quantities that have made them famous. The Arkansas Geological Survey, for example, has reported two deposits of tripoli in the county, both in the extreme northeast in the Springdale area where the Boone Formation is widely exposed. Tripoli is a fine-grained, sand-like substance used for abrasive purposes. These deposits were not as large or as good quality as those that have been actively mined in neighboring Benton County.

Small deposits of lead and zinc are also known, but as in the case of tripoli, these deposits haven't made anyone rich. The mineral occurs as galena (lead sulphide) in the Boone Formation. According to a 1940 report by the survey, one deposit is located near Morrow on the bank of Fly Creek. Mining attempts began around 1880, but not seriously until 1908. A mill was erected on the site but it never amounted to much. Most of the mining seems to have occurred during the period of high prices in World War I. Another deposit has been worked one mile north of Rhea's Mill. Around 1905 the Arkansas Mining and Milling Company sank five test shafts into the Boone Formation there, but total production came to only five or six tons of low grade ore.

Natural gas, which is formed by the same geological processes leading to oil, has also been found in the county. In the early days, "shows" of oil in water wells lead to exploration and wildcating for oil and gas. Small "shows" of oil were found, but too small to be of real interest. A report published by the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission in 1973 showed that two natural gas wells at West Fork had produced 851,000 million cubic feet of gas. Wells had also been drilled at Brentwood, but these were not then producing.

David Coble and Jerry Hilliard of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey record data on a pictograph found on the ceiling of a rockshelter used by prehistoric Indians in Washington County. The shelter was created by the erosion of rock strata originally formed in ancient times. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survery)*

the supercontinent Gondwanaland included South America, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, and India. The most widely accepted theories explaining Pennsylvanian oscillations are that sea levels worldwide changed in response to the advances and retreats of continental glaciers on Gondwanaland or to large-scale warping of the deep-sea floor associated with the changing configurations of the continents.

Whatever the cause, the oscillations that resulted in the deposit of the Atoka sandstones and shales seem to have marked the last large scale sedimentation affecting the geological structure of Washington County. The Atoka is, in a manner of speaking, "the top of the rock." We can go no higher in the geological column. The seas of later (i. e., more recent) times left no traces in the Ozarks. The roughly 280 million years since the close of the Pennsylvanian has been a time when sediments laid down in the previous 300 million years were consolidated into rock and subsequently shaped into today's land surface. The ancient sediments have been subjected to regionwide uplifts which produced the elevations of today, some 1,000 to over 2,000 feet higher than the old sea-land.

Finally, we take note of the reality that in fairly recent times the land we call Washington County underwent great change on the surface or near the surface. During the Pleistocene Epoch, which began two to three million years ago and lasted until about 8,000 years ago, the North American landmass of which Washington County is a part was subjected to extremes in climate marked by the periodical advance and retreat of glaciers. There is no evidence that glaciers reached the county, but as they advanced south they created conditions in which rainfall was greatly increased. The elevated landmass of Washington County underwent heavy erosion due to increased rainfall.

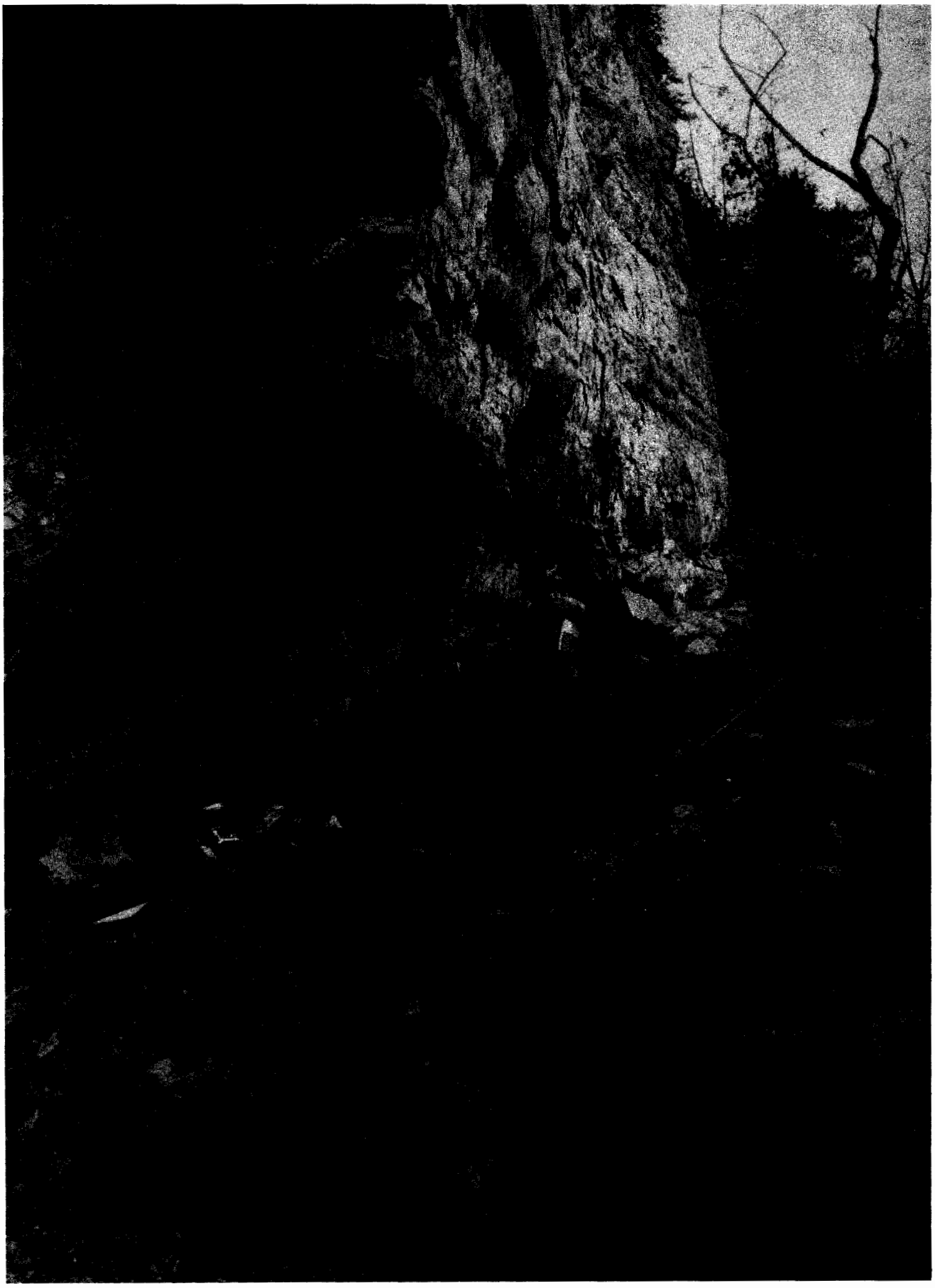
The valleys of rivers were deepened, caves were eroded from the

Much like this one at Cave Springs in Benton County, caves have developed in limestone beds in Washington County during the past three million years. *(Bob Besom)*

limestone bedrock, and the plateaus themselves were reduced by erosion. The red soils associated with the limestone of the Boone Formation probably formed at this time. The movement of ground water through limestone caused the development of cave systems as the limestone eroded. In places these caverns collapsed, altering the surface of the land above.

Drier conditions developed when the glaciers retreated back to the north. At one point several thousand years ago local conditions became so dry that rainfall here was more like it is today in the arid West. Prairie vegetation grew here, prairie animals like bison lived on the land, and distinctive conical mounds of wind blown dust (called "prairie pimples" or "prairie mounds") developed around clumps of vegetation.

We are reminded in all of this that the process of change, which has gone on for hundreds of millions of years here, is going on today—just as it has in the past. Geology is not just about "old stuff."



Chapter Two

The First People of Washington County

"An arrowhead in a shoebox doesn't tell you much about the people who made it."

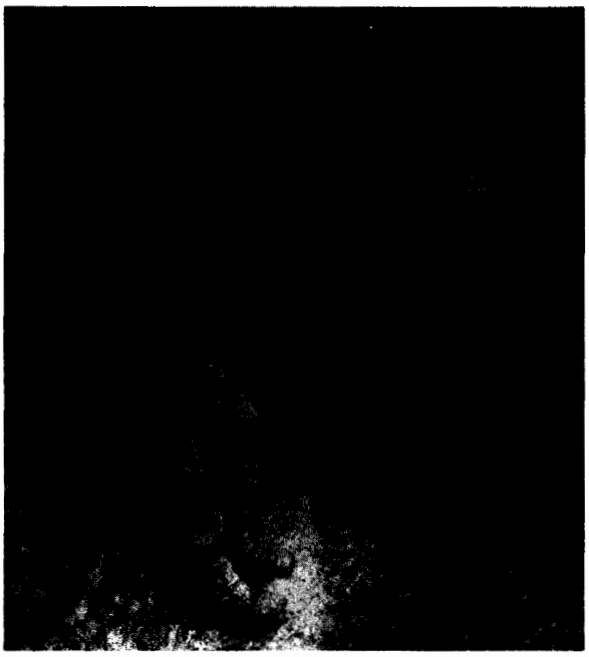
—Hester Davis

The grassy fields where the cattle of Washington County graze were once the domain of mules, horses, and tractors that turned the rich soils of bottomland fields that wind along the streams and rivers. Back then the fields were planted in wheat, corn, and oats. There were crops of hay, strawberries, beans, or tomatoes. The first heavy rain would wash away loose soil, exposing arrowheads fashioned from hard chert, sometimes called flint.

Then as now the hillsides above some of these valleys were marked by bluffs below which had formed shallow caves or rockshelters. Water running down the bluffs had cut away some kinds of rocks while other rocks resisted dissolution and therefore stood out as conspicuous ledges. In some places shale had eroded from below layers of hard limestone or sandstone. The rocks that were most resistant to dissolution formed the ceiling over the cavity that remained when the less resistant rocks dissolved. In the early days wild animals like bears and panthers (mountain lions) frequented such places. In some rockshelters there were enigmatic paintings on the rocks and arrowheads among the debris on the floor. Most surprisingly, in some shelters there were pieces of Indian baskets and other perishable materials preserved in the dry soils.

Who were the Indians who made the arrowheads and created the

Professor Sam Dellinger excavated this rockshelter more than 50 years ago. Careful work by his University of Arkansas crews shed new light on prehistoric life in Washington County and elsewhere in Northwest Arkansas. *(University Museum)*



Dr. Mark Harrington. *(Reprinted with permission of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation)*

paintings found in the shelters? How did they live? What work did they do? What did they wear? What did they do for recreation? The silent arrowheads collected in plowed fields and then stored in buckets and shoeboxes don't help much in the way of answering.

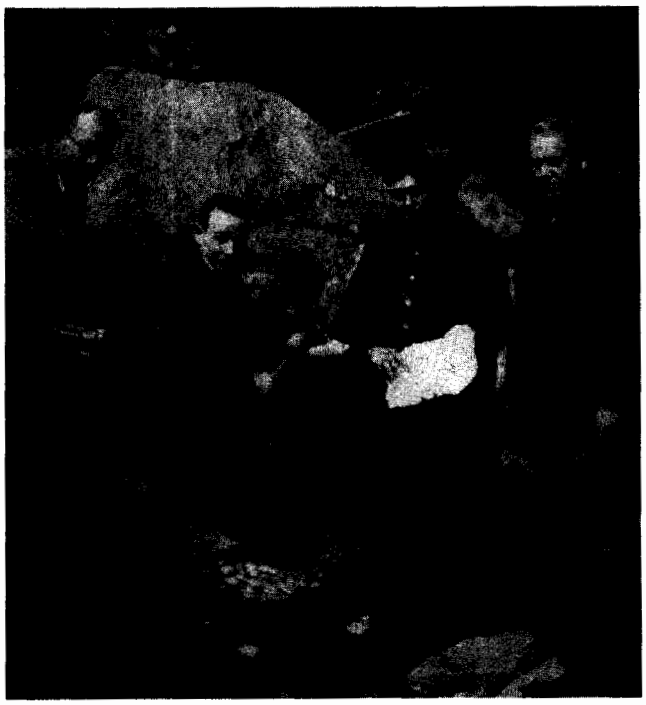
Sam Dellinger early in his career, circa 1915—1921. The Indian artifacts that he and his crews recovered from rockshelters in Northwest Arkansas formed the basis of an important research collection still in use today. *(University Museum)*

Even three decades ago a visit to the museum at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville might have provided a few answers. The museum occupied the rustic upper quarters of Old Main. Displayed in glass cases were arrowheads, pieces of pottery, and desiccated (dried) remains of people whose burials had been found in rockshelters in northwest Arkansas, including Washington County. The shelters were so remarkably dry that baskets and even clothing were preserved along with human remains. Putting two and two together, an imaginative person might have guessed at the relationship between the museum exhibits and the relics found in plowed fields.

Samuel C. Dellinger and Mark Harrington

The materials in the exhibits were collected in the 1920s and 1930s under the direction of a Washington County resident, Samuel C. Dellinger. Professor Michael Hoffman of the museum and the University's Department of Anthropology has written that Dellinger was a native of North Carolina who came to Arkansas in 1915 in order to teach biology at Hendrix College in Conway. In 1921 he was appointed assistant professor in the Zoology Department at the University of Arkansas.

Archaeologically speaking, Dellinger arrived in Arkansas at a critical time. Just as he was settling into Washington County, another young professional, Mark R. Harrington of the Museum of the American Indian



Personnel on one of Sam Dellinger's archaeological excavations in 1931. Left to right: Walter J. Lemke (who later founded the Washington County Historical Society), Mr. Slate, Tom Millard, and Dellinger. Photo taken at Cob Cave in Newton County. *(University Museum)*

in New York, arrived in order to conduct archaeological excavations in dry rockshelters. Harrington had learned that as far back as 1872 "Uncle Jack" Bland of Larue (which is now a finger of land jutting into Beaver Lake in Benton County) had "found a basket made of split cane, a needle or awl of bone, and. . .a woven moccasin of grass, all under the great shelving limestone ledge near his home. . ." The material attracted Harrington because it was in a remarkable state of preservation.

His excavations in 1922-1923 resulted in discovery of prehistoric baby carriers made of cane, stone celts still hafted in wooden handles, storage pits lined with woven baskets, a woven bag filled with acorns, woven nets suitable for catching fish or rabbits, spear throwers or atlatls upon which were mounted stone points often mistakenly called arrowheads (an accurate name is dart point), buckskin moccasins, woven sandals, beads, musical instruments such as a flute made from cane, human burials, and stone tools like those collected today in plowed fields.

Melvin R. Gilmore

Harrington sent the collections of seed, grass, and other plant remains to botanist Melvin R. Gilmore at the University of Michigan "for the purpose of determining the species of plants represented and interpreting the uses which they served in the life of that people." Gilmore reported that the people who left these artifacts were certainly farmers. "We have no traces of their fields," he wrote, "which no doubt were cultivated in the alluvial soil of the river valleys, but abundant evidence of those fields is found in the products remaining in their places of habitation, and in the tools with which they worked, and bags of select seed put away against the next planting time."

Gilmore's identifications provided a picture of gardening in ancient

Ancient Cradles

During the 1920s and 1930s, archaeologists who performed excavations in Washington County and elsewhere in the Ozarks were intrigued to discover, almost intact, baby cradles or baby carriers that had been preserved from decay by the dry soils in some rockshelters. Samuel C. Dellinger of the University of Arkansas Department of Zoology and the University museum published a paper on this subject in the magazine American Antiquity *in 1936.*

In the Putman Shelter along the White River in extreme northeastern Washington County, Dellinger's crews from the museum uncovered a baby carrier that was apparently common in northwest Arkansas. It was made from materials that are still common in the county today. River cane splints were wrapped around a rectangular foundation which was itself made from a cane stalk. The cane frame was made firm by being wrapped with the pliable bark from what was probably a leatherwood bush. Next to the canes, at the head of the cradle, was a layer of fibers and down which apparently served as a pillow.

Some baby cradles from the Ozarks were made with a hood that would

Baby carrier used by prehistoric people in Northwest Arkansas. *(Illustration from* The Ozark Bluff-Dwellers *by Mark Harrington, reprinted with permission of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation)*

have protected a child's head and face from sun. Might this have been a useful feature when the parent was gardening, collecting wild foods, or performing some other task?

times. There was corn of several varieties, garden beans, squashes, and pumpkins. "They also cultivated egg gourds large and small, which they used as vessels of various kinds, cups, ladles, jugs and bottles, bowls and so forth." They raised sunflowers whose seeds were one-half inch long. There were varieties of wild plants common in the Ozarks today, like lamb's-quarters, which were probably cultivated. "The seed of these other species of plants were carefully put away together with the selected seed of corn, beans, sunflowers, squashes and pumpkins." Gilmore identified a number of nut species including acorns, hickory nuts, black walnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, and chinquapins.

Gilmore found that numerous species of native plants of the Ozarks were utilized by these prehistoric people. Ropes were made from bluestem grass. "From this grass rope (they) also made large net bags for carrying home the garden produce or other commodities. . .This grass was also used to make sandals for warm weather and insoles and warm padding for moccasins in cold weather. There was found a pair of overshoes woven from twisted stems of bluestem grass. Dried Ozark mud was still clinging to them. . ." There were also strings of "beautiful, pearly white beads, made from the seeds of Ozark gromwell."

The rockshelters excavated by Harrington were primarily in Benton and Carroll Counties. However, his discoveries were also relevant to the history of Washington County and the Ozarks region in general, since the same kind of rockshelters existed in Washington County. Eventually, work by Dellinger resulted in the discovery of artifacts made by the same prehistoric people.

This summer 1931 photo of Sam Dellinger's archaeological field crew includes (left to right) James Durham, James Gore, Dellinger, Eugene Cypert, and Tom Millard. *(University Museum)*

Early Excavations

The timing of Dellinger's arrival in Washington County is critical, because Harrington deposited his entire collection with the Museum of the American Indian in New York. And even though Samuel Dellinger was not a native of Arkansas, he believed the people of the state had been robbed of part of their natural heritage when the Harrington materials left the state.

In 1926 he stated his feelings in plain English for the readers of *Arkansas Alumnus*, "Imagine my chagrin when I visited such museums as Peabody at Harvard, the National at Washington, D. C., the one at the University of Michigan, the Heye Museum of the American Indian at New York and found there that their finest and most valuable Indian displays had been sent from Arkansas. Specimens are there that can never be found again in our state. . .They are not like a crop of cotton or corn that can be grown again but when these go out of the state they are lost forever. . ."

Dellinger realized that Arkansas had to move quickly to protect its archaeological resources. "These objects are the only documents we have of our past history for these people could leave no written record," he stated. "To a state, a museum is not merely a place for sight seeing but a place for study. Here in the University we have specialists who can make a study of natural history specimens of the state and at the same time instill in our own boys and girls not only a love for their state and its worth, but also give them some idea of her wonderful possibilities."

He commenced excavations under the auspices of the museum in 1927. According to Dr. Hoffman, Dellinger secured a grant in 1930 from the Carnegie Foundation. This money financed three years of work,

This example of plied cordage is from a Northwest Arkansas rockshelter. Prehistoric people in Washington County were skilled in making ropes and cords.

Art and Beauty in Ancient Washington County

The prehistoric residents of what we call Washington County sometimes decorated rockshelters in the bluff lines above stream valleys. During the 1930s, Samuel Dellinger of the University of Arkansas' Department of Zoology and the University's museum directed excavations at a number of prehistoric sites in Washington County. At Bradley Cave, which is located in the Wedington area, he found artwork on the rocks. Unfortunately, when this site was revisited by Jerry Hilliard and John Riggs of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey in the 1980s, the rock art had disappeared, perhaps removed by treasure hunters. Similarly, the enigmatic figure of a human being seen in the 1930s on the wall of the Gibson rockshelter north of Spring Valley in the modern Beaver Lake area had disappeared by the 1980s.

Prehistoric people also decorated themselves. Analysis of materials recovered during archaeological work in the 1920s and 1930s showed that people collected the white seeds of wild gromwell for use in necklaces. The oval, nut-like seed is hard, white, and lustrous and therefore perfect as a bead. Many beads were made from tubular sections of bird bone. Small snail shells were also commonly used.

The most intriguing find of beads in Washington County involved 16 shells from a burial in the Gibson Shelter. The tips of the spires of the shells had been removed so that the shells could be strung as a necklace. These were not your garden variety, run-of-the-mill shells, however. The shells are those of the lettered olive, a marine snail which occurs no closer to Washington County than the Gulf of Mexico. This indicates that the people here long ago had either direct or indirect trade contact with people along the coast.

The art on the walls and the beads for decorations are just two facts among many that are slowly opening a window on the prehistoric past of Washington County.

This pictograph was painted by prehistoric people on a sandstone wall at Hulet (or Bradley) cave in Washington County. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

1931–1934. Between 1928 and 1934, Dellinger's crews excavated approximately 85 bluff shelters, the majority of them along the White River in Washington and Benton Counties, War Eagle Creek in Benton and Madison Counties, the Illinois River in Washington County, the Kings River in Carroll and Madison Counties, Lee Creek and Frog Bayou in Washington and Crawford Counties, and the Buffalo River in Newton County. Included in these excavations were more than a dozen rock shelters used by prehistoric Indians in Washington County, similar to those excavated by Harrington.

Dellinger directed the excavations, but they were actually carried out by crews under various foremen, among whom were Charles J. Finger, Jr., Wayne Henbest, James H. Durham, and Tom Millard. They spent anywhere from a few days to a few weeks at locations that often were reported by families or people who lived nearby. Archaeologist Gayle Fritz recently published one note that Dellinger received from a resident of Elkins in 1929 (the grammatical errors are in the original letter):

"*Dear Sir:*

I noticed an article in South West American paper where there was some exkavating to be done in Ark. this summer for Indian relics. Will Say Would like to have you come to Elkins and look at some mounds which there has bin several relics found such as Potery Pullies Pipes and arrow heads. I have quite a collection would be glad to have you drive out here some time in the near future. When the roads permit and I will be delighted to show you around. . ."

In Dellinger's excavations, care was taken so that the materials recovered could be studied by scientists in the future. A report from 1931 states, ". . .the entire shelter was staked off in three feet squares. A map

Washington County field camp in the snow, circa 1930. Sam Dellinger's crews raced ahead in their work in the hope of protecting as much of Northwest Arkansas' prehistoric past as possible. *(University Museum)*

was drawn showing these squares. Dirt was removed from these sections and a note was made of everything found, giving the number of the section in which it was found as well as position and depth. A careful record was also made of its relationship to other objects in the shelter. . .Each article found was given a number, and this number is entered both in the notes and on the map. . .The work was done for the most part with sieves and hand trowels. Where there was sufficient light, pictures were made of the objects in place. Otherwise drawings were made."

Contents of Rockshelters

In the Illinois River area of western Washington County, there were Bradley Cave, Ezel Cave, Thomas Cave, and the Ricart Shelter. Along the White River in the modern Beaver Lake area, there were Putnam Farm Shelter, Peterbottom Cave, and Gibson Shelter. Along the White River in the eastern part of the county the crews excavated at the Collin's Farm, Watt's Farm, and the Ester Harris site. In the Lee Creek and upper West Fork drainages in the southern region of the county, they worked at Noah's Garden, Brown Bluff, Klondike Bluff, Mill Creek Bluff, and Curiosity Bluff. Some of these places received picturesque names on account of their great beauty. Noah's Garden was two shelters located across from one another in an isolated and heavily forested hollow.

As was the case in the Harrington excavations, the rockshelters excavated by Dellinger contained quantities of normally perishable materials consisting of basketry, textiles, and occasional desiccated bodies buried in a flexed position with knees against the chest and arms folded over the knees. The same kinds of plants studied by Gilmore were found in the Washington County rockshelters. There were numerous artifacts of stone, bone, and some pottery.

John Riggs of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey holds a stadia rod during survey work on the Brown Bluff site in 1986. Riggs and Jerry Hilliard, also of the A. A. S., have been revisiting and documenting sites reported a half-century ago by Sam Dellinger. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

A National Historic Site in Washington County

Many residents of Washington County in the 1980s look forward to the time when when a four-lane, interstate highway is constructed from Fayetteville south to Alma, connecting northwest Arkansas with Interstate 40. Not many people, however, know that when constructed this new highway will pass directly over one of the county's most significant archaeological sites.

In 1932, workers from the University Museum in Fayetteville excavated trenches in a small section of a long, overhanging sandstone bluffline above a stream. Numerous artifacts including basketry, pottery, caches of plant foods, stone tools, two human burials, and one dog burial were found. These materials are now curated at the University Museum. Some of them have been dated to about A. D. 1100.

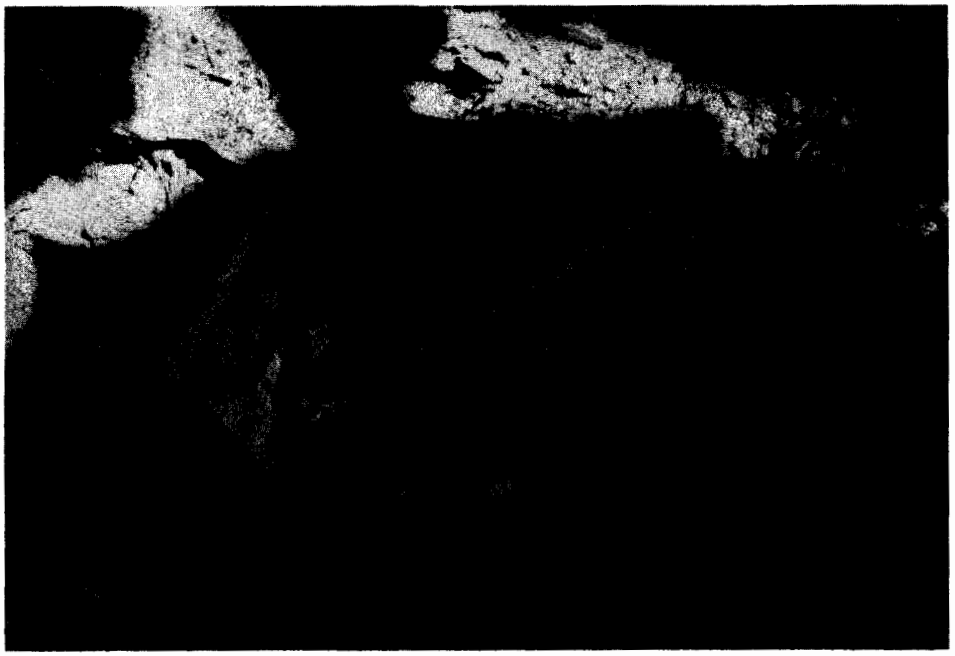
Most surprising to the workers of the 1930s, however, were panels of red-painted Indian pictures that were applied along an 80 meter section of the bluff that is protected from the weather. The distinctive pictograph style at Brown Bluff may be related to a similar style in Indian rock painting that has been observed in the Arkansas River Valley to the south.

Recently, Brown Bluff was revisited by Jerry Hilliard and John Riggs from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey as part of their project of relocating and mapping archaeological sites where crews from the University Museum conducted excavations in the 1930s. They found that only a small area of the rockshelter was excavated in 1932, leading them to believe that future archaeologists could learn much more about the prehistoric people of

In some shelters Dellinger's crews found curious paintings on the stone walls. University of Arkansas photographer Walter J. Lemke, who in 1951 would found the Washington County Historical Society, accompanied Dellinger on one trip in order to make photographs of some of the rock art. One of the great treasure troves was Brown Bluff, located in a south-facing exposure of sandstone and shale above a tributary stream of the West Fork north of Winslow. Excavated in 1932, Dellinger's crews found basketry, pottery, caches of plant foods, stone tools, human burials, and a dog burial. (Later, radiocarbon dates were obtained for some of these materials that established dates of around A. D. 1100 for at least part of the human occupation of the area.)

The prehistoric Indians at Brown Bluff had also made pictures. According to recent work by Jerry Hilliard and John Riggs of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, a sandstone surface had been flaked smooth by these early people before red color was applied. The pictographs consist of "a cross representation, vertically drawn lines in panels, circles, and geometric patterns, possible anthropomorphic or zoomorphic" figures. The Brown Bluff art looks a great deal like art that has been found in the Arkansas River Valley to the south, suggesting the possibility of cultural relationships.

A huge quantity of faunal material—hide, animal bone, broken egg shells, and feathers—was recovered by Dellinger's crews and deposited in the University of Arkansas museum. These materials were analyzed in 1959 and 1960 by Charles E. Cleland, then a student at the University. He wanted to establish which animal species were available to the people of the bluffs and to what extent these animals were used. Cleland studied faunal remains from 57 shelters and identified remains of 42 species of animals. Far and away the most common animal was deer and



This large broken pot (left) was found at the Brown Bluff site in southern Washington County. Note the Indian corn on the left. The pot was later restored (below) and is now in the research collections of the University of Arkansas Museum. *(University Museum)*

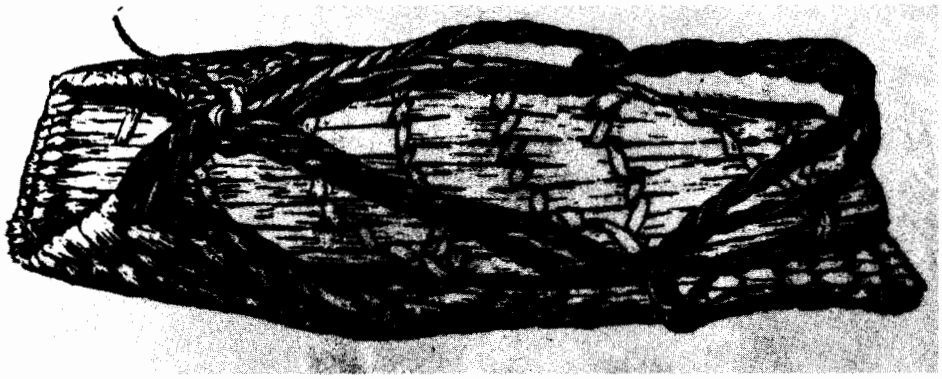
secondarily turkey, followed by raccoon, common box turtle, woodchuck, bison, box turtle, and black bear. In addition, there were remains of woodrats, elks, beavers, cottontail rabbits, ornate box turtles, gray foxes, opossums, striped skunks, bobcats, dogs, and an unidentified species of fox.

It seems likely that animals like bison, elk, and bear played an even larger role in the diets of these people than the relatively few bone fragments suggest. "The long bones, skull fragments, or vertebrae [of bison and elk] were not recovered. This perhaps implies that bison and perhaps elk were killed at some distance. . .and that only the meat and a few bones were brought back. . ." Turkey bones and egg shells were common. It seems possible that young turkeys might have been captured and kept in a state of partial domestication. "Other large and small mammals, fish, small birds. . .crayfish, freshwater mussels, and box turtles occasionally supplemented the diet." Of the fish remains, those of the long-nosed gar were most numerous. This fish could have been caught with the many nets found in the remains.

Cleland identified numerous fragments of tanned deer hide which were apparently used as clothing, footgear, thongs, etc. Animal bone was fashioned into numerous tools: awls, antler flakers (probably for working stone), needles, spades or hoes, and projectile points. A sickle recovered from Brown Bluff was made by attaching a deer jaw bone to a stick handle. The sharp teeth served as the cutting edge. Cleland believed this tool was used in harvesting grasses.

this area if further work at Brown Bluff were possible.

Because of its already proven uniqueness in interpreting the history of this region, Brown Bluff has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. It is hoped that excavations can be undertaken prior to the construction of the new highway. New excavations might allow a more in-depth look at the prehistoric people of Washington County. Artifacts preserved in a new study of the site would allow future scientific analysis of the materials, just as the materials collected in 1932 continue to be studied today.



The highly-developed skills obvious in artifacts like this woven sandal caused some archaeologists to doubt the theory of an isolated Bluff-dweller culture. *(Illustration from* The Ozark Bluff-Dwellers *by Mark Harrington, reprinted with permission of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation)*

Ancient Dogs of Washington County

As long as anyone can remember, dogs and people have been together in Washington County. We are not surprised to learn, then, that the tradition that dates back to pioneer days in the county actually dates back a lot further. Archaeologists working in the county and elsewhere in the Ozarks have found lots of evidence that the prehistoric Indian people here also kept dogs.

During excavations carried out by the University of Arkansas during the 1930s, dog burials were found in rockshelters at the Mill Creek and Brown Bluff sites which are both in Washington County. In both cases the dogs were buried in a flexed (or doubled up) position in a manner similar to human burials of the times. The animal at Mill Creek still had a hickory bark collar around its neck! The dog at Brown Bluff was about the size of a modern terrier.

These animal remains were studied by Charles Cleland, then a graduate student. According to Cleland, "the head is delicate and the ears seem to have been rather small and pointed. A few hairs still clinging to the tail of this individual were about an inch and a half long with a white base

Bluff-dwellers in the Attic

Cleland's analysis marked a considerable advance in our knowledge of the prehistory of Washington County, but many questions remained. Based upon his collections of 1922—1923, Mark Harrington proposed the interesting theory that these people comprised a distinct cultural entity, a tribe or nation separate from others. He called them the Ozark Bluff-dwellers.

They occupied a large territory, Harrington believed, ranging from the eastern edge of the Oklahoma prairies to the mouth of the Buffalo River in Arkansas and from central Missouri south to the Arkansas River. These first people of Washington County, he thought, seemed to have made their homes under the rock ledges, and only rarely did they build villages in open areas. Firm dating procedures, like the carbon-14 method that is available to scientists today, were unknown in the 1920s and 1930s when Harrington and Dellinger did their field work. Harrington thought the latest date at which the shelters were occupied was around 500 to 600 A. D. and that the shelters had by that time been in use for a "long, long time" by the Bluff-dwellers.

As originally presented by Harrington and expanded on by others, the Ozark Bluff-dweller culture was a manifestation of an isolation caused by the rugged terrain of the Ozarks region. In this theory the people were cut off by natural barriers from more progressive Indian cultures elsewhere and therefore retained primitive characteristics. The Bluff-dwellers were thought not to have known well-established village life. Their techniques in pottery making seemed to lag behind other North American Indians. The considerable evidence of hunting and wild plant usage found in the shelters was interpreted as meaning that the Bluff-

University of Arkansas graduate student John Mintz recently studied pottery from Ozark rockshelters recovered by Sam Dellinger's crews. Fragments of large pots, like the one pictured here, continue to shed new light on the past. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

dwellers were only at the dawn of an agricultural revolution that had already swept other Indian cultures.

In short, what Harrington proposed was a cultural enclave as separated from other prehistoric people of North America as the so-called hillbilly culture of more recent times. But just as the notion of the Ozark hillbilly has been discarded, so too has the notion of the prehistoric Ozark Bluff-dweller. Archaeologist Gayle J. Fritz has written that the data now available "cast grave doubt upon the notion that late prehistoric inhabitants of this region were simple provincials living out their lives in isolation from neighbors beyond the mountains. . .a reappraisal of the archaeological picture is in order."

In the introduction to his study of animal materials recovered from bluff shelters in northwest Arkansas, Charles Cleland provided a history of the modern evolution of theory concerning Harrington's Bluff-dwellers. In this introduction we can see some of the roots of the reappraisal called for by Fritz.

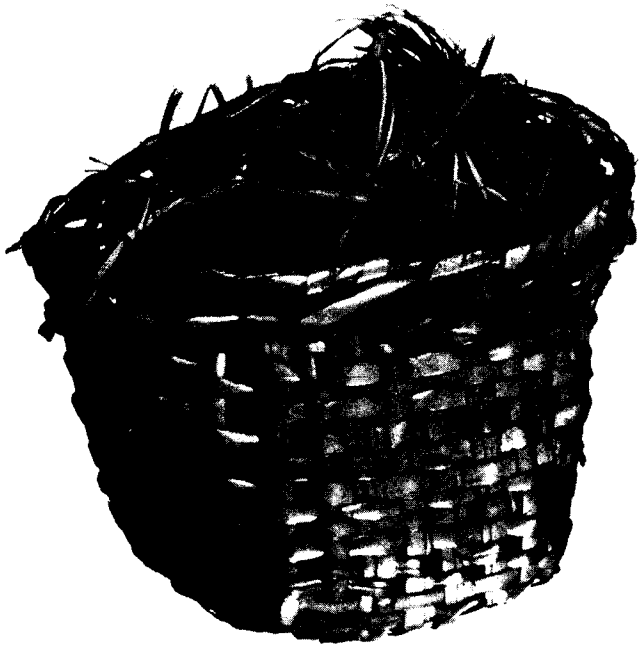
Doubts about the supposed cultural isolation of the Bluff-dwellers appeared in James B. Griffin's 1937 study of some of the pottery found in the rock shelters. Rather than showing that this pottery was a unique type limited to the Bluff-dweller homeland, Griffin found the style similar to that of peoples who lived in the southeastern United States in the late prehistoric period. These late prehistoric Indians, called by archaeologists the Mississippians, intensively farmed rich bottomland soils, built villages, were highly skilled in pottery making and other artistic activities, and constructed mounds that were used for ceremonial purposes. They were not isolated people. A study published by Dellinger and S. D. Dickinson in 1942 suggested cultural links with peoples south and east of Harrington's Ozark Bluff-dweller homeland.

and black tip." Because of the obvious ceremonial way in which these dogs were buried, Cleland surmised that these dogs were probably kept as pets.

Other dog bones have been identified from rockshelters in northwest Arkansas. Of course some of these may also have been pets, but some not. At the Tick Creek Cave site along the Gasconade River in the Missouri Ozarks, archaeologists recovered remains of at least 28 dogs. According to Elmo Ingenthron, "cut marks on the bones examined revealed that some 15 to 20 percent of the Tick Creek dogs had been butchered and probably consumed. . ." This study also showed that the domesticated dog had lived with the Indians over a long period of thousands of years.

The scientific examination of the bones and other remains of dogs sheds interesting light on the prehistoric people of this area. Such studies bring to our modern minds pictures of long ago. Not only has the dog been with us for a long time, but in some cases people then as now valued dogs almost as much as their fellow humans! In this way, at least, very little has changed through time.

This small, complete basket from a rockshelter in Northwest Arkansas shows that prehistoric people here had mastered the complicated float weave style. *(Illustration from* Prehistoric Plies *by Sandra C. Scholtz)*



Prehistoric Plies

The museum at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville includes in its collections a treasure trove of Indian artifacts that were found in rockshelters in Washington County and elsewhere in northwest Arkansas during the 1930s. This material was collected by crews that performed scientific excavations under the direction of Samuel C. Dellinger, then a professor in the University's Department of Zoology as well as Curator of the museum.

The collections include articles of leather, feather, and grass which are in many cases around 1,000 years old. They were protected from deterioration by the dry soils under the overhanging ledges that form the rockshelters. After their collection, these priceless artifacts were carefully stored in the museum. Because they are now protected from vandalism, they have been available for 50 years to researchers probing the lives of the ancient people who lived here.

One of the many important studies that have emerged from analysis of these materials involved prehistoric plies—cordage, netting, basketry, and fabric. The analysis was performed by Sandra Clements Scholtz whose work was published by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey in 1975. Materials from a number of shelters in northwest Arkansas were examined, including those recovered from Brown Bluff, Curiosity Bluff, Gibson Shelter, Klondike Bluff, and

Shelters Used by Various Cultural Identities

Excavations at the Breckenridge Shelter in Carroll County (near the site of Beaver Lake Dam on the White River) in the early 1960s showed intermittent occupation by peoples of various cultural identities from the early Archaic Period to the late Mississippi period, or roughly 7500 B. C. to approximately A. D. 1600. Included were those whom Harrington had called the Ozark Bluff-dwellers. Taking note of Breckenridge and other research, Cleland concluded his introduction by speculating that the major period of occupation of the Ozark rockshelters (which includes Washington County) occurred between A. D. 500 and A. D. 1400, with the bulk of the perishable materials dating to the Mississippi period, roughly A. D. 900 to A. D. 1600.

In summary, by the time Cleland was writing in 1965, it was clear that Indians of several different cultural identities had used the shelters rather than one predominant group, whom Harrington had termed the Ozark Bluff-dwellers. The perishable materials—cultivated plants, leather, basketry, and burials—were not nearly as old as Harrington had thought. The people who left the bulk of them in the shelters were culturally identified with the Mississippians, who were not primitive, isolated, or backward.

Work by personnel from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey in the 1970s and 1980s on a series of earthen mounds in northwest Arkansas shows the mounds are also part of the Mississippi period culture. These mounds are in the valley of the White River in Washington County near Elkins, the valley of the Illinois River south of Siloam Springs in Benton County, and in War Eagle Valley near Huntsville in Madison County. Similar mounds occur in the major stream valleys of the Ozarks in Oklahoma and Missouri. These mounds and the structures often built

upon them served as civic or ceremonial centers where important social and ritual activities took place. The mounds in northwest Arkansas were used for at least 500 years, or from about A. D. 900 to A. D. 1400.

While interpreting the prehistory of northwest Arkansas, including Washington County, neither Harrington nor Dellinger had the kinds of information now available. What they did have was a vast storehouse of archaeological treasures—foods, clothing, adornments, and tools—unearthed in the rockshelters. Harrington was able to use these materials as the basis of a theory about the prehistoric peoples who lived here that was very appealing at the time. We can now see that the knowledge gained from these artifacts tended to focus attention on the rockshelters themselves as a central fact in the lives of the prehistoric peoples and to simultaneously divert attention away from other perspectives. That is, it is as though Harrington and Dellinger had entered an ancient attic, but thought this long-neglected attic was the whole house. It has taken several decades of work to reveal the rest of the house.

If not protected from the weather, perishable items deteriorate and disappear. Non-perishables like stone tools survive—whether they are protected inside the rockshelters or are subjected to weathering and plowing in the valley fields below. In retrospect, we can see that the perishable Mississippi period artifacts Harrington and Dellinger recovered from the shelters were unique survivors of a much larger inventory of foods, clothing, adornments, and tools used by prehistoric peoples. Today the perishables are being studied from a whole house perspective. Researchers now believe that the perishables date to a time when most prehistoric peoples in Washington County lived in stream valleys. Rockshelters served a variety of purposes, including seasonal base camps during winter, temporary hunting camps, and special purposes such as burial and food storage.

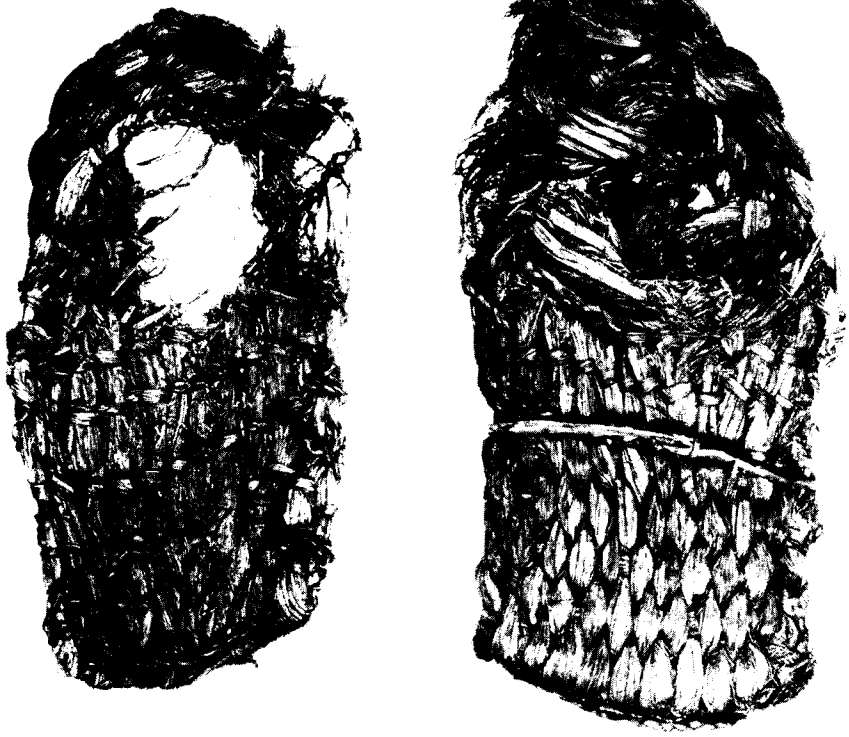
the Putman Farm Shelter, all in Washington County.

These artifacts illustrate considerable weaving skill among the people who left them in the shelters. Cords were used as rope. In one case a cord was used to repair a broken gourd. Nets were made by tying knots in cords. Feathers were wrapped on cords in order to make coats or blankets. Cane splints were interlaced to make baskets, mats, baby cradles, and sifters. Twining was employed in the construction of fabrics and bags. Combs were made from cane. Various barks and plant fibers were employed in the production of clothing.

We can be proud that the early people who made these items were highly skilled in their craft and obviously knowledgeable about the raw materials available in what we now call Washington County. We are fortunate that some people in the 1930s had the foresight to undertake the archaeological excavations that saved these artifacts for future study and to deposit these collections in a museum where they where they could be protected. The wealth of knowledge obvious in Sandra Scholtz's study is a tribute both to the people who made these prehistoric plies, and other people who saved them for future study.

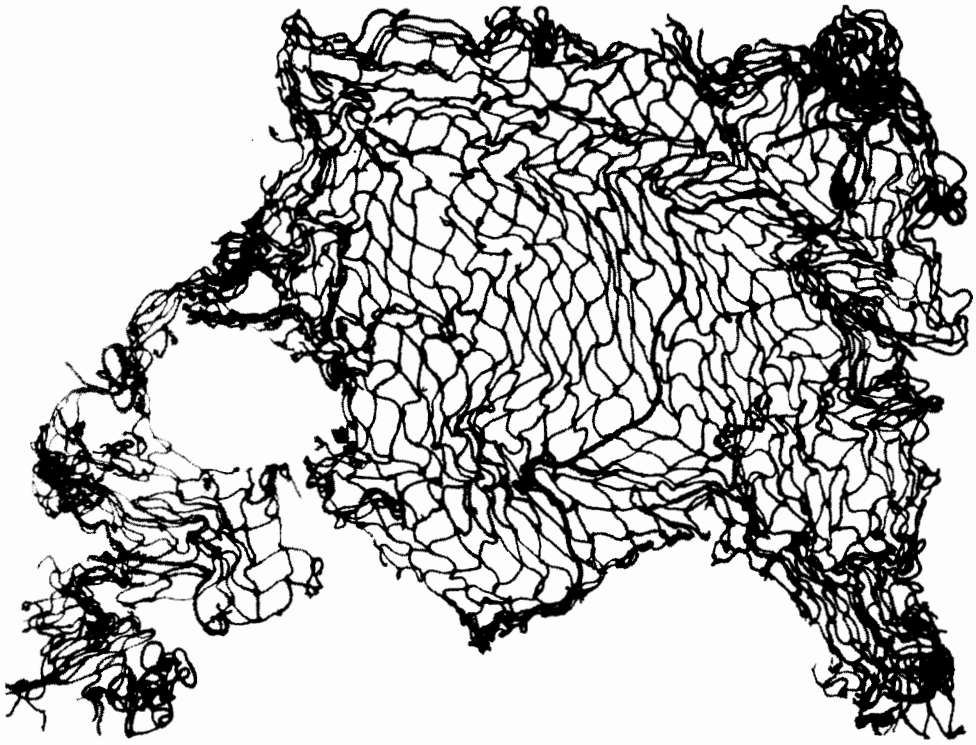
Prehistoric Plies

(Illustrations from Prehistoric Plies *by Sandra C. Scholtz)*



These sandals (right) woven from bark and plant fibers were worn by prehistoric people in Northwest Arkansas. The weaving tools (below) were recovered from rockshelters and are now part of the research collections of the University of Arkansas Museum.

This large fragment of a net was made by knotting two-ply, Z-twist bast fiber cords made from locally obtained plant materials. The fragmentary nature of this artifact makes it difficult to say precisely how prehistoric people in the Ozarks used it.



This basket from a rockshelter in Northwest Arkansas illustrates prehistoric peoples' mastery of the patterned float weave technique. The patterned areas form geometric shapes, primarily triangles.

Washington County Arrowheads

The great bulk of the stone relics that have been found in plowed fields in Washington County are not arrowheads. Rather, they are various kinds of tools that have been chipped from hard chert.

Among these pseudo-arrowheads are projectile points that were fixed on the tips of darts or lances. Other stone tools that look like arrowheads include knives that were mounted on handles. Blades sharpened on the ends could be used as scrapers or knives. Stone drills were hafted on handles and used in the same way drills are used today. All of these tools can look like arrowheads to untrained observers. This leads to the mistaken idea that most Indian artifacts are arrowheads, and that Indians must therefore have spent all of their time making war!

Another misunderstood artifact from the county is the "ax" chipped from stone. Many of these axes are in fact hoes that were used for working the ground, just as gardeners do today. Archaeologists who inspect these artifacts usually note that the hoes exhibit heavy use wear in the form of polished edges and scratches. Another kind of "ax" is actually a

The re-evaluation of the Ozark Bluff-dweller concept is part of a broad, evolving picture about life in Washington County during the past 10,000 or more years. In addition to the people who left perishable items in the rock-shelters, many other Indians lived in Washington County during these thousands of years. Different languages have undoubtedly been spoken here, food has been prepared in a variety of ways, the clothing worn by the people has varied in radical ways, and religious beliefs have changed through time.

We tend to be ignorant about these aspects of ancient life because the tales of prehistoric residents of the county were not preserved in letters, newspapers, or diaries. There are no childhood photographs and no stories about the games children played here for thousands of years. However, ancient people left other permanent kinds of information. Our knowledge, while not complete, is adequate to make generalizations. They can now take their rightful place in a general history of the county.

The County's First People

No perishable artifacts like corn, baskets, or feather coats are associated with the very first people of the land we call Washington County. Instead, we know them from a few stone tools they made from chert found here.

The most distinctive of these tools is an arrowhead-like object that may have been used as a knife, a projectile point on a spear or dart, or used to work hides of animals. It is lanceolate (lance or spear head) in shape.

In his book *Indians of Arkansas*, Charles McGimsey states, "when the Paleo-Indians came into the New World they already had the knowledge

Collection of arrowpoints recovered at the Moss rockshelter in Washington County. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

of how to chip stone and work it into a desired shape. In fact, they had so mastered the technique of flaking stone that they could closely control the size and shape of a chip removed from a piece of stone and produce a point beautifully made as well as efficient in killing game."

The earliest of these stone points had large channels or flutes carefully removed from both sides of the base. These people have been called the fluted-point hunters or Paleo-Indians (paleo means ancient or remote in the past). There are several sites in Washington County where finds of these chert points indicate the long ago presence of these people or a slightly later people. Just west of Washington County in Mayes County, Oklahoma, an ancient fireplace was dated to about 9,400 years before the present. This site contained a stone point comparable to the few that have been found in Washington County; presumably the Mayes County date reflects ancient life here as well.

People in modern times would barely recognize Washington County as it existed upon the arrival of these hunters. The hills, rolling country, and streams were here, of course, but the climate and vegetation were different. During the Pleistocene Epoch great sheets of ice centered in Canada had on several occasions moved southward toward Arkansas and then retreated. The most recent glaciations seem to have taken place between 25,000 and 10,000 years ago. As little as 6,000 years ago southern Canada in the Toronto area was still under ice! On several occasions ice had covered extensive areas in northern Missouri. There were times when the near presence of the ice seems to have produced in northwest Arkansas a cool taiga climate (imagine Siberia in Arkansas!) and a boreal forest in which spruce was the dominant tree.

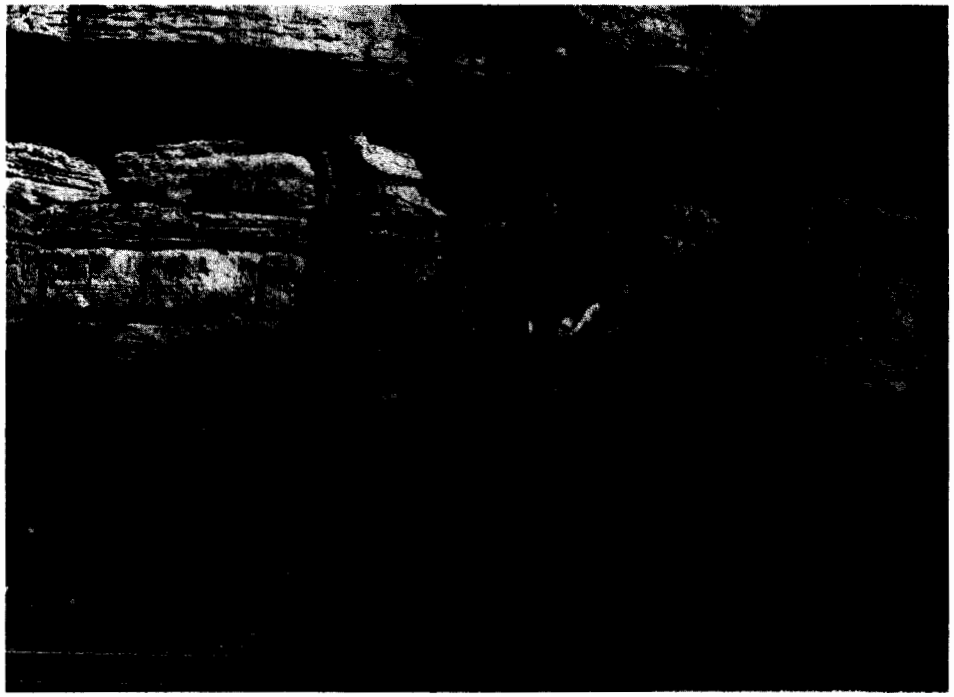
Worldwide sea levels had dropped because so much of the world's

chopper which is usually large, heavy and shows much use wear in the form of fractures and abrasions.

If many "arrowheads" are not actually arrowheads, what IS an arrowhead? Bow and arrow technology did not arrive in Washington County until many thousands of years of prehistoric time had elapsed. In fact, it seems to have arrived here only about 1,100 years ago, at which time humans had been living here and making various kinds of stone tools that "look like" arrowheads for more than 8,000 years!

True arrowheads are small stone points, sometimes called "bird points." The concept of bird points originated with the incorrect assumption that all arrowhead-looking stone points are arrowheads. Therefore, the smaller ones would be suitable for shooting birds. In light of what the average person knew about the county's first people, this was not a bad theory. These small arrowpoints may of course have been used for bird hunting, but they were used for many other purposes as well.

The point in all of this is that Indian society was much more complex, and therefore much more interesting, than many of us have previously thought. The study and



The 10-mile rockshelter site near West Fork during excavations in January 1972. This site yielded a large cache of fossil bones, documenting the past presence of numerous now extinct animals like the mastodon. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

correct identification of prehistoric tools makes it clear that these people possessed a technology that was well adapted to the times in which they lived. Like modern people in the 20th century, they tried to make the most of the resources that were available to them by designing tools and crafting raw materials into the substance of daily life. Their successful adaptation to the natural environment can be a useful lesson to us today.

water was frozen in glaciers. The level of the Bering Sea was lowered, allowing the emergence of a broad bridge of land in the Bering Strait between Asia and North America that connected Siberia and Alaska. Scientific research continues on the questions of who the first peoples in North America were and how they got here, but many believe the Bering Sea bridge was utilized by a host of Arctic life forms, including nomadic groups of humans who could have made the crossing during most of the period that extended from 25,000 to 10,000 years ago. Paleo-Indians certainly appeared in North America about 12,000 years ago, and as we have already seen, they were present in Mayes County, Oklahoma, by 9,400 years ago. Even with the scanty evidence now available, we can confidently say that within the past 10,000 years—long before the Pharaohs of Egypt built their pyramids and long before the glories of Greece and Rome—the descendants of the first Native Americans made their way south into what is today Washington County.

Ice Age Animal Traces

The boreal climate associated with the Ice Age had a profound effect on the kinds of animals these early hunters would have known. A large cache of fossil bones was found at the foot of a limestone cliff just south of West Fork along Highway 71. This cache reminds us of an "attic" of perishable artifacts because the cache of bones preserves objects of a long ago time in Washington County.

Among these bones are those of many Ice Age animals that are either extinct or which disappeared from the county over the next few thousands of years as the climate warmed, making this land environmentally unsuitable for northern species of animals. The extinct species include the giant armadillo, dire wolf, mastodon, a prehistoric form of the

horse, and the giant peccary. Species that were in Washington County when the climate was still boreal were short-tailed shrew, star-nosed mole, red squirrel, Gapper's red-backed vole, heather vole, meadow vole, and Andean tapir. Remains of elk, bison, and pronghorn antelope were also found at this location. Evidence of sabre-toothed tiger, mammoth, elk, and musk ox have also come from northwest Arkansas and were probably in Washington County.

People arrived here in a time of transition. Glaciers were retreating and the climate was changing. The Paleo-Indians in Washington County at this time may have been hunting musk oxen, mastodons, and other Pleistocene animals. "Kill sites" that feature Paleo-Indian projectile points embedded in the bones of Ice Age mammals have been found in a few places in North America, and presumably these animals were also hunted here. Of course we have no way to know exactly what kinds of lives these first peoples lived, but it is known that the big Ice Age animals like musk ox, elk, bison, and mastodon were relatively common and that in the glacier-influenced climate wild plant foods were relatively sparse. It has therefore been assumed that Paleo-Indian peoples were nomadic hunters, following the big game animals.

In Washington County the sparsity of artifacts suggests that population densities were low. The discovery of Paleo-Indian points in both rock shelters and on river terraces in northwest Arkansas suggests they ·· ed a variety of habitats. We can assume they were adjusting to changes, presumably exhibiting flexibility in their hunting of animals and gathering of wild foods.

By about 10,500 years ago, the large, fluted lanceolate shaped points that had long been in use were being replaced by another style ar-

The Invincible Wild Turkey

Archaeologists who conducted excavations in the dry rockshelters of northwest Arkansas in the 1920s and 1930s reported discovery of numerous evidences of wild turkey. In prehistoric times the Indians here regularly hunted turkeys and made considerable use of turkey feathers. In the Tick Creek rockshelter in the Missouri Ozarks, researchers identified over 1,000 turkey bones. In northwest Arkansas, including Washington County, turkey bones were recovered from two-thirds of the rockshelters visited during excavations by the University of Arkansas museum in the 1930s.

One use of the turkey involved the construction of coats or robes that must have been warm in winter. Down feathers, probably those of turkeys, were wound around fiber cords in order to form a feathery rope that served as the warp. The welt was formed from plant fibers or deerhide strips. When twined together this made a light, highly functional coat.

Did prehistoric people here keep turkeys in domestication? The presence of the down coats, and the great abundance of turkey bones and egg shells, has caused researchers to speculate about possible domestication. No pens where turkeys would have been kept have been found among the normally perishable items in the rockshelters. Charles Cleland, who studied materials from 57 shelters in northwest Arkansas, including a dozen in Washington County, proposed the idea that the Indians captured young wild turkeys and then allowed them to range freely in the woods near the rockshelters. Perhaps the turkeys were fed to keep them nearby. If the birds were nearby, their nests could be raided for eggs, and meat could be obtained by simple trapping.

Turkeys were still common birds in Washington County during pioneer times. According to T. H. Holder in his authoritative A Survey of Arkansas Game *(published in 1951), "the early settlers made a sport of hunting flocks, or 'gangs,' of turkeys with dogs. . .The dogs, barking furiously, would run among the flock, causing*

Lynch rockshelter in Washington County near the Illinois River. Excavations in 1977 showed that scientifically valuable prehistoric deposits had been seriously disturbed by relic hunters and vandals. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

the birds to fly at the tops of nearest trees. . .Then the hunters would slip behind trees and fire. . .The flocks began to decline soon after each region was settled." However, hunting was not the only pressure on turkeys. By the turn of the century, much of the forest in which turkeys must live had been cleared for small farms.

It is not easy to imagine that an animal that had had such a long and beneficial relationship with people in what is now Washington County could have been exterminated here in such a short time—but it happened, a conservation lesson for all to see. Holder reported that turkeys disappeared from Washington County by 1900. Due to soil exhaustion and the failure of numerous farms during the 1930s, the forest began to return to much of the county, especially in those areas eventually included in the Ozark National Forest. The return of the forest and the regulation of hunting benefited the turkey. In 1941, birds captured in southeastern Arkansas were reintroduced into the county, forming the "pioneers" of the turkeys we occasionally see in the county today.

chaeologists today call Dalton points, which have been found in a number of surface locations in Washington County. These are roughly triangular in shape with a flared base created by the removal of a large flake. The blade is usually well-flaked to produce serrations which forms a saw-like edge. The reason for this change in point style isn't known. However, the environment in which the Paleo-Indian peoples had lived in Washington County had also changed. The spruce-dominated boreal forest persisted, but now as the glaciers continued to retreat, deciduous forest species like oak, hickory, and elm expanded. The big Ice Age animals were also going extinct, presumably causing local peoples to seek other quarry.

The change in point styles is so striking that it seems to mark a cultural change among the prehistoric peoples who were making them. In his 1969 summary of prehistory in northwest Arkansas, James A. Scholtz referred to a proto-Archaic time, "a transitional stage between big-game hunting orientation and the hunting-and-gathering orientation of the subsequent Archaic stage cultures. This is reflected archaeologically. . .by the presence of lanceolate spear points without flutes, but whose smooth concave bases are often well-thinned by the bifacial removal of several flakes." More recently this transitional time has been called the Dalton period, approximately 10,500-9,500 years before the present.

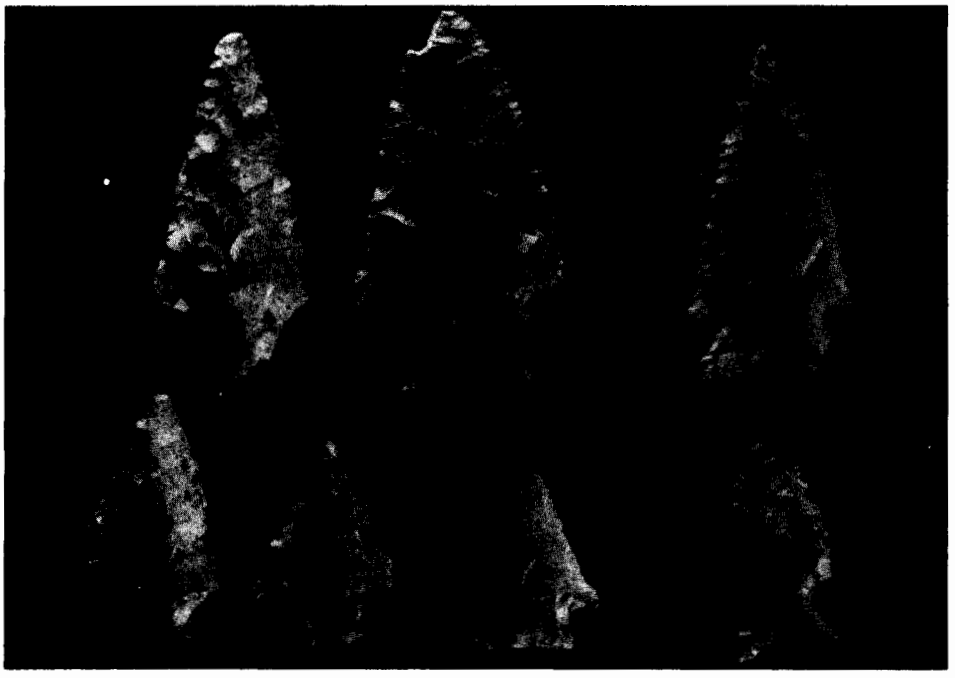
The evidence of Dalton culture in the county is not limited to the distinctive Dalton culture points. Dalton culture peoples made other stone tools as well. Their stone adzes served for woodworking. Their spokeshaves were suitable for scraping or shaving wood. According to George Sabo and others at the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, tools in the Dalton kit "reflect the importance of woodworking to produce such items as weapon shafts, tool handles, containers, snares and traps. . .Bone

awls and needles along with scrapers and chipped stone perforators suggest that clothing and perhaps other items were fashioned from animal hides. Sandstone mortars, grinding stones, and pestles were used to process wild plant foods such as nuts, berries, and seeds."

Archaic Period

Based upon the records maintained by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey in Fayetteville, Indian activity in Washington County may have increased after the Paleo-Indian and Dalton periods. While there are only a bare handful of sites on record representing these earlist periods, more than 175 sites have been found which produced artifacts associated with the subsequent Archaic period cultures. During the 1970s a survey of the White River and its tributaries in northwest Arkansas (including Washington County) revealed nearly 300 Archaic sites, and these probably represent only a fraction of the actual total. An archaeological survey done in the Beaver Lake area in the 1960s located 73 Archaic sites in that one area.

The name Archaic has been assigned to a long period dated from the end of the Dalton period, about 9,500 years ago, to about 2,500 years ago. It consists of numerous evolutionary cultural developments that connect the sparse, mobile populations of early Paleo-Indian hunting and gathering peoples with the agriculture, social complexities, and village lives of later prehistoric Indian peoples. As in earlier times stone points were used as missiles on spears or darts, as knives, or in other ways. They continued to be generally large in size, but now many more types were being produced, suggesting a proliferation of functions and styles. For the first time many of the stone points were distinctively notched on the sides near the base, a technical innovation which aided in attaching the point to a shaft or tool handle.



Collection of dart points recovered from the Moss rockshelter in Washington County during 1977 excavations. The Moss site was utilized by various prehistoric peoples from at least the Archaic to the comparatively recent Mississippian Periods, or for approximately 8,000 years. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

Many of the stone "arrowheads" that have been found in plowed Washington County fields were made in Archaic times. However, Archaic peoples of Washington County knew no more about arrows and arrowheads than the people who legally organized Washington County in 1828 knew about automobiles. That is, the bow and arrow was a later "invention," unknown in Archaic times. Many Archaic points were tools (like knives) or were attached to spears or darts, as in earlier times.

According to Charles McGimsey, "The difference between these two hand weapons, the spear and the dart, is principally in the length of the shaft upon which the stone point was hafted—spears had a long shaft and darts a shorter one. Both were used in essentially the same way, and, as far as we know, the stone points with which the spear and dart were tipped were not necessarily different in size. . .(Very small points, of course, were used on arrows, which are later in time). . .We find definite evidence of the use of the atlatl in the Archaic period. The atlatl is a throwing stick or dart thrower which consists of a short piece of wood, or of wood and bone, perhaps two feet in length, with a hook at one end and a hand hold at the other. A dart shaft is placed against the hook while the hunter's hand grasps both the other end of the atlatl and the center of the shaft. Use of the atlatl gives greater force and power to the dart thrust."

The Ice Age glaciers continued their northward retreat during Archaic times. By about 8,000 years ago the climate in Washington County was shifting from the cool and moist boreal world of the Paleo-Indians to conditions that were warmer and drier, perhaps comparable to conditions which today prevail west of Washington County in central Oklahoma. This was probably the time when the conspicuous prairie mounds, which are today widespread in northern and western Washington County, were

being formed by the accumulation of wind-blown dust around clumps of vegetation. The great Ice Age mammals like dire wolf and mastodon were gone. With prairie conditions came animals like bison, antelope, prairie chickens, and others. (The bones of these animals were found in a rock shelter near West Fork.) It is thought that these animals of dry environments moved into the area about 6,300 to 3,600 years ago.

Plant Foods

George Sabo and others have pointed out that dry conditions probably restricted the former forests of this area to belts along the rivers. The ranges of deer and other forest animals would therefore have also been restricted. Many known Archaic period sites occur in river valleys, where the effects of the dryness would have been buffered. "Some important shifts in food-getting activities are also reflected. There is a marked decline in the dietary importance of deer, with smaller mammals, especially rabbit and squirrel, being more intensively hunted. Birds and fish were also utilized, and mussels are added to the diet in increasing numbers. . .Another shift in food procurement may be reflected in the significant increase in the quantity of artifacts used for grinding and processing plant foods."

Tools utilized for grinding and processing wild foods are indicators of a significant cultural heritage. Elsewhere in North America studies have shown that Archaic peoples probably made use of at least 20% of the wild plants available to them. These people did not have libraries filled with easily accessible, lavishly illustrated botany books. Rather, the possession of such a vast wealth of knowledge of locally-available wild food and fiber plants must have been gradually acquired and then carefully passed from generation to generation over a very long period of time.

This twined bag was filled with Lamb's-quarters seeds, a common food item in prehistoric times in Northwest Arkansas. *(Illustration from* Prehistoric Plies *by Sandra C. Scholtz)*

A general view of a scientific excavation at the Lynch rockshelter in 1977. Members of the Arkansas Archaeological Society donate time and effort in order to learn more about the lives of prehistoric people in Washington County. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

The Future of the County's Prehistoric Past

Charles McGimsey, Director of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, and Hester Davis, Arkansas State Archaeologist, have their headquarters in adjoining offices on West Avenue in Fayetteville. McGimsey came to Washington County in September, 1957, while Davis arrived in July, 1959. Both served as officers when the Arkansas Archaeological Society was organized in 1960. McGimsey became director of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey when it was established by an Act of the Arkansas Legislature in 1967. Davis became State Archaeologist.

McGimsey and Davis are in a sense "children" of Samuel C. Dellinger whose work, starting in the late 1920s, resulted in the preservation of archaeological materials in Washington County, northwest Arkansas, and elsewhere in the state. These materials have subsequently formed the basis of studies that continue to help us understand the prehistoric people who lived here before we did. During the 1930s Dellinger labored to save parts of Arkansas' rich and varied archaeological heritage. Beginning in the late 1950s, Davis and McGimsey labored to extend what Dellinger had begun.

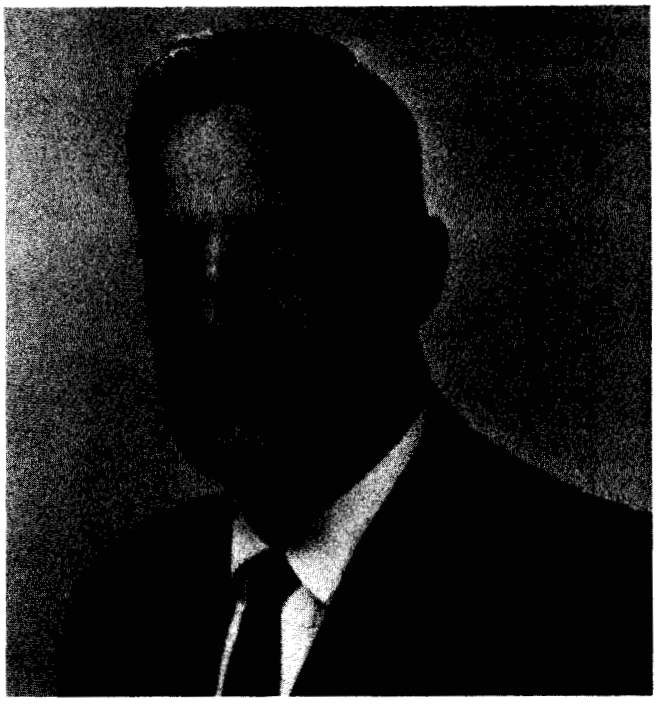
The introduction to Indians of Arkansas, *written by McGimsey and Davis, contains the following statement: "The archaeologists can succeed only if they have the assistance and cooperation of all interested citizens in Arkansas. Time is short. Advanced land use and agricultural practices so necessary for the State's continued economic development. . .as well as change in the land's surface brought about by construction and urban expansion are rapidly destroying nearly all evidence of Arkansas' early history. . . Everyone may assist in this effort to preserve the past. . ."*

Obviously, this knowledge was critical for the survival of the Archaic peoples who did not practice large-scale agriculture. The same type of knowledge was greatly valued by the 19th Century pioneers of Washington County.

We can get some idea of how the rockshelters were being used in Washington County during Archaic times from scientific studies of sites located in neighboring counties. For example, careful excavations of the Albertson rockshelter in Benton County by Don R. Dickson indicated that the site was used as a temporary family group habitation during the early phase of the Archaic period. The shelter was also used regularly by hunting parties during fall and winter. By midway in the Archaic there was a noticeable expansion in the type of tools used by the Indians, implying a longer term seasonal occupation. Results from Dickson's excavations at another, larger shelter seem to indicate that it was used as the base camp of a larger family or even of a multiple family group.

The adaptive and evolutionary trends that had been afoot in the Ozarks for several thousand years continued, linking the late phase of the Archaic period with the early part of the Woodland period, some 5,000 to 1,800 years before the present. During this time people in the Ozarks made their first pottery and utilized a few domesticated plants. That is, the time-honored Ozark tradition of gardening dates a long, long way back in prehistory! New tools also appeared. There were new stone point styles, manos and grinding basins, double-bitted chipped stone axes, and chipped stone hoes that seem to have been used for ground-working activities.

Approximately 90 sites in Washington County have been identified as having Woodland period occupation as indicated primarily by stone tool



Hester Davis (left) and Charles R. McGimsey, 1968. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

styles. One of these places is the Moss rockshelter in western Washington County where excavations were made in 1977 by personnel from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey. This site actually consists of three rockshelters. The excavators slowly worked their way down about 100 inches, finding old occupation zones that represented 3 or 4 separate periods of shelter use. Stone tools were found that date all the way back to the early Archaic, or as much as 9,500 years ago. The top 31 inches contained various tools that seem to date to the Woodland and later Mississippi periods, including stone hoes and a stone ax as well as scrapers, pitted cobbles (which may have been used as nutting stones), and other stone tools. Between 32 and 64 inches from the top there were artifacts that date to middle and late Archaic times. It is possible that the deeper, undisturbed areas may even contain information about the Paleo-Indians.

Woodland Periods

What was the environment like for people at that time? In the transition between the late Archaic and early Woodland periods, the dry conditions that had fostered the spread of prairie habitat in the region were moderated by a trend toward more rainfall. This encouraged development of open oak-hickory forests that are still typical of Washington County today. This relationship between the former prairie and the modern forest can be viewed in some places in the county, like the University Experimental Farm at Fayetteville, where the oak-hickory forest grows on a land surface formed by prairie mounds. The increased forest cover seems to have encouraged an expansion of the region's deer populations. Kitchen debris recovered from rock shelters in northwest Arkansas indicates that by late Archaic times the Indians had shifted to a considerable dependence upon deer. They were also exploiting a wide

We are proud to note that volunteers have come forward in Washington County. On October 12, 1958, the Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society was organized at the Fayetteville home of the group's first president, Harry R. McPherson. Besides McPherson, officers were Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Fayetteville, secretary; Charles McNair, Prairie Grove, treasurer. Don Dickson of Gentry was the society's first editor. Within a year the society had 200 members. It sponsored an active educational program, strove to preserve and protect archaeological sites and artifacts, and to promote the program of archaeological research in the state. The society assisted the museum at the University in its survey of the White River prior to the construction of Beaver Lake.

McPherson was a native of Ohio who had worked with the Ohio State Historical Society. He accumulated a collection of pottery from eastern Arkansas that was later donated to the museum in Fayetteville. According to an early newsletter of the Arkansas Archaeological Society, "Mr. Mac has been the steam behind

These siltstone and chert tools were collected by Clint Mason of Elkins near the Collins mounds site in Washington County. Some tools were used in working gardens. *(Arkansas Archaeological Society)*

the founding, organization, and growth of the Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society. . .He has envisioned the formation of a statewide archaeological organization since he first came here."

Public spirited people are trying to preserve the future of our past. According to Hester Davis, "arrowheads, dart points, broken pieces of pottery, and other artifacts are found in most places where the ground is broken by plowing or construction. But an arrowhead or a piece of pottery by itself tells us nothing. It is like a word which has no meaning unless it is combined with other words in a sentence. Only when we know exactly where the arrowhead was found, what other tools were found with it, whether there were houses or burials or firepits in association with it, can we begin to piece together the story of the Indians who lived in that particular place and who made that particular arrowhead. . .

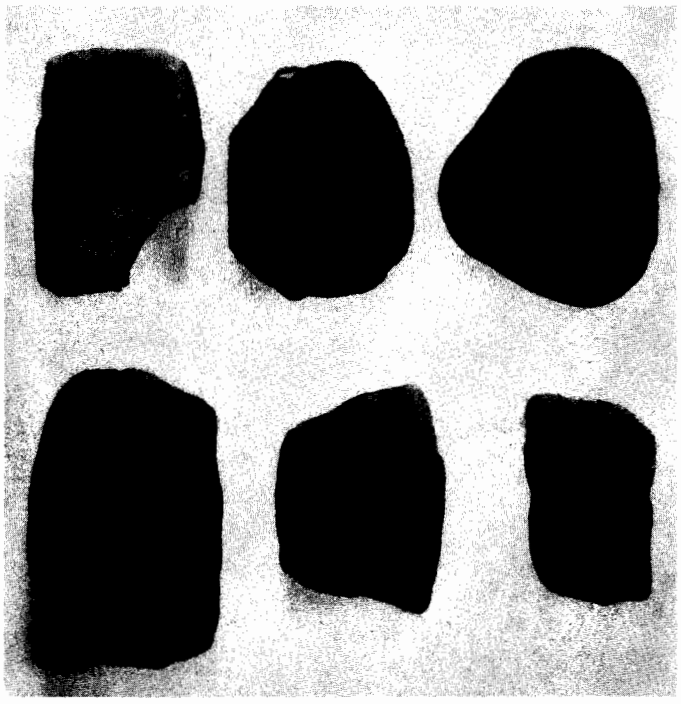
"Every day pages from the unwritten book of history are being destroyed. . .Every time someone digs in an Indian site just looking for relics, he destroys another part of this unwritten story. In this way the past is disappearing faster than it is possible to make a record of it."

range of animal foods, including other mammals, turkeys, fish, and freshwater mussels.

One indication that human culture was changing in what eventually became Washington County was the introduction of pottery, which had been unknown to the Paleo-Indian, Dalton, and Archaic cultures. Sherds or broken pieces of pottery have been found in rock shelters dated as early as the middle Woodland period. These first ceramics were characterized by fired clay tempered with dry clay or occasionally grit from pulverized rock, and they were either plain or decorated with simple incised designs. Whatever its form or appearance, pottery that could be manufactured as needed made these first peoples less dependent upon the vagaries of nature in supplying the essential vessels of domestic existence.

Late Archaic and early Woodland times also saw what appears to have been the first unequivocal effort at cultivation of domesticated plants—what we call gardening today. Squash and gourds that have been recovered from shelters in Washington County are like those that have been identified in middens excavated in southwest Missouri dated to 4,200 years ago. This initial effort at gardening was adopted alongside the ancient traditions of hunting animals and gathering wild plants for food and fiber.

The squash and gourd originally seem to have come from tropical areas to the south like Mexico and Central America, arriving here via neighbor-to-neighbor trade. Whatever their source, they probably initiated a major change in the lives of the Indians of this region, who before were almost exclusively dependent upon the availability of wild foods and raw materials. According to George Sabo and his co-workers, "one immediate effect of even small scale crop production would be to



Grinding basins and pitted cobbles from the Moss rockshelter in Washington County. These tools were used in the preparation of food. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

buffer occasional fluctuations in the availability of other native food sources. Over the longer run, increasing production of and greater dependence on tropical cultigens permitted human populations to exert even greater control over portions of their environment."

Evidence of this change can be inferred from at least one place that is located in Washington County. On several occasions between late Archaic and middle Woodland times (roughly 5,000 to 1,800 years ago), native peoples inhabited a strip of land along the White River near Lake Sequoyah. These habitations may have represented base camps or perhaps even villages, but it is yet premature to say. Considerable evidence of hunting and gathering of wild foods were found there during excavations. It must have been a busy place at times because among the artifacts were many cores, blanks, and preforms—raw materials from which other stone tools would emerge. Numerous dart points were found, as well as a few actual arrow points. These are suggestive of hunting, which may have been excellent in the forests along the river. There were hand-held grinding stones and pitted cobbles. The latter may have been used for cracking acorns or perhaps as pivots for starting fires with the bow technique. There were also fragments of hoes that are suggestive of gardening. A double-bitted siltstone ax would have assisted in woodworking.

Archaeological field work in the upper Lee Creek area (in Crawford County just south of the Washington County line) indicates that Woodland people were possibly living on farmsteads or in agricultural hamlets. The recovery of agricultural tools like chipped stone hoes on terraces above the creek suggests that bottomland fields made fertile by periodical flooding of the creek were used for gardening. The nearby rockshelters seemed to serve specialized purposes including food storage, burial of some of the dead, and temporary hunting camps.

McGimsey, Davis, and their professional and volunteer associates in groups like the Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society are trying to preserve enough of the archaeological record in Washington County and elsewhere so that future researchers can continue the kinds of studies that will shed light on the lives of the people who lived here before we did. In this respect, they are the counterparts of the Washington County Historical Society which seeks to preserve the history of Washington County since the pioneer times of the 1820s.

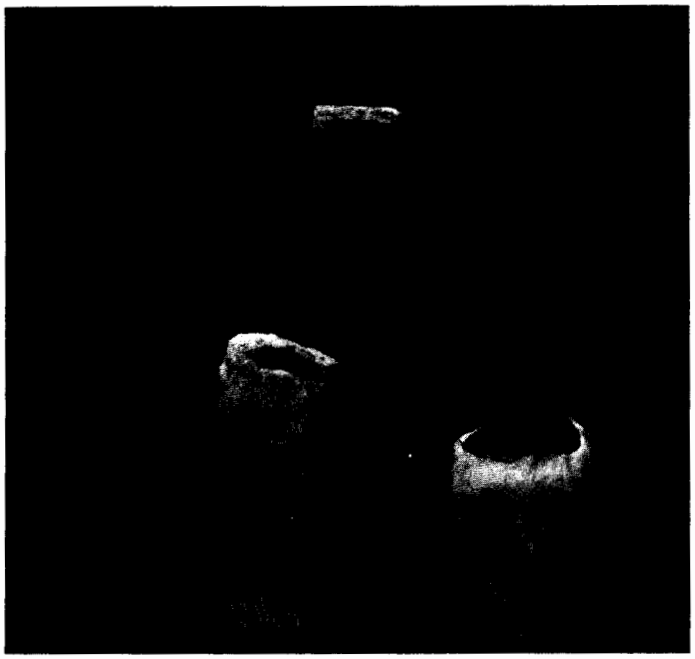
This woven bag found in Northwest Arkansas was filled with small brown seeds and kernels of corn. *(Illustration from* Prehistoric Plies *by Sandra C. Scholtz)*

Gardening Efforts

From the initial period of tropical plant introduction (at least 4,200 years ago) the people living here incorporated into their diets a variety of plant foods subject to gardening efforts. The first arrival of the most famous of these domesticates, maize (corn), is indicated by a single kernel found in a bluff shelter in Benton County, which dates to late Woodland times (prior to 1,100 years ago). Corn is found in great abundance in shelters in Washington County and elsewhere in northwest Arkansas that were occupied during the subsequent Mississippi period.

By late Woodland times the relatively large projectile points or darts used on the atlatl by Indian peoples for thousands of years were being replaced by small stone points hafted upon arrows. Surely the revolution wrought in the lives of these people via the use of bow and arrow technology was as great as the later revolution resulting from the introduction of gunpowder.

According to George Sabo and his co-workers, "by late Woodland times the Ozarks were occupied by groups scattered along some of the major waterways . . .These groups made occasional use of rockshelter sites, most often for specialized purposes but sometimes for habitation. More permanently settled sites were concentrated on terraces overlooking fertile bottomlands. Small bits of evidence scattered amongst a few of these sites indicate that these populations were becoming more involved in the development of horticulture. . .these groups still strongly supplemented their efforts to raise crops. . .by hunting and by extensive use of wild plant species. . ."



Carved from animal bones, these beads were recovered from the Brown Bluff site in southern Washington County. Beads carved from bone, seeds, and the shells of snails and clams were common forms of adornment. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

The Mississippians

By 1,000 years ago, or roughly 800 years before the arrival of the first white pioneers here, the native peoples of Washington County were part of a far-flung network of complex Indian societies that has been called the Mississippian culture. During this time prosperous, well-organized Indian societies based upon intensive cultivation of maize and other plants developed in the lower valley of the Mississippi River and spread elsewhere. Mississippian culture was highly developed throughout the lowlands of eastern Arkansas during the 1500s. In 1541 Hernando DeSoto marched his gold-hungry army through eastern Arkansas and there met Indian peoples who farmed large acreages and lived relatively prosperous lives in well-ordered towns presided over by powerful chiefs.

A variation of this culture penetrated the Ozarks during this period, prevailing in Washington County and northwest Arkansas for about 700 years, until late prehistoric times, around 300 years ago. As was the case elsewhere in the southeastern United States, these people in Washington County lived in a social order whose sophistication was sufficient to marshal resources for the construction of earthen mounds that served as civic-ceremonial centers, a kind of prehistoric town square and church combined. Some individuals were buried with special objects, suggesting that Mississippi period people (like people today) recognized social rank, with chiefs or priests presumably occupying high positions.

One of the hallmarks of this period is that a variety of domesticated plants were grown in the fertile river bottomlands. Nevertheless, the ancient tradition of hunting and gathering of wild foods continued. The collection of wild foods was hardly a matter of randomly wandering through the woods and hoping for the best. Consider, for example, the ubiquitous

This woven basket filled with acorns was found in a dry rockshelter used by prehistoric people in Northwest Arkansas. The basket, made from local plant materials, illustrates the skill of these first people. *(Illustration from* The Ozark Bluff-Dwellers *by Mark Harrington, reprinted with permission of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation)*

acorn—the nut that well-fed modern people in the county are content to ignore.

Anyone who visits the woods in Washington County today knows that in many years there are good crops of acorns. As is the case today, in prehistory acorns came in many shapes and sizes. Jerry Hilliard of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey recently analyzed almost 3,000 acorns from eight rock shelter deposits associated with the Mississippi period. Five species of acorns were dominant, including white oak and post oak from the white oak group, and Shumard, black, and northern red oak from the red oak group. The high number associated with the red oak group (67% of the 3,000) suggests that these people may have preferred collecting them, perhaps because these acorns have a higher nutritional value. The acorns were parched or roasted whole prior to storage in order to prevent spoilage and worm infestation. The abundance of acorns in cultural deposits suggests they were highly prized.

Today, cows graze in a big pasture situated in the broad bottomlands of the upper White River near Elkins. In Mississippi times Indians of the region must have gathered there on special occasions. We are reminded of this time by a cluster of five mounds that rise above the field. The mounds enclose a broad flat area which may have served as a plaza or gathering place. These people were apparently careful observers of astronomical phenomena, for recent study shows the mounds were constructed with solar alignments in mind. The arrangement of the mounds demonstrates alignment with the summer solstice sunrise and winter solstice sunset, the solar equinox, and the summer solstice sunset and winter solstice sunrise.

We don't know what the exact purposes of these alignments were, but

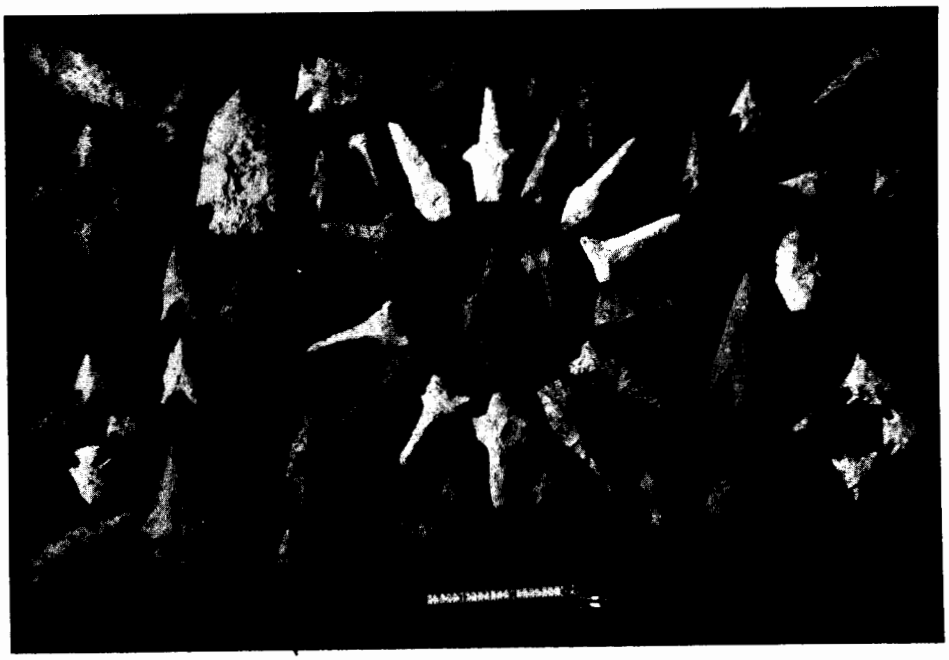
Collins site, mound B, near Elkins. The mound, which was used for ceremonial purposes in prehistoric times, is the low rise immediately above the fence line. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

calendar-like functions come to mind, like the timing of religious ritual or the planting of crops. Were great dances lit by bonfires held in the plaza by the mounds, the hill slopes ringing with chants, drums, and singing? There were structures on the mounds at various times, but the information available from the Elkins mounds is too little to say what the structures were or what purpose they served.

Elkins and Huntsville Mounds

Clusters of mounds whose builders were culturally affiliated with the Elkins mounds have been identified in the Illinois River bottomlands near Siloam Springs in Benton County and in the valley of the War Eagle near Huntsville in Madison County (and elsewhere). More is known about these mounds. Excavations at the Illinois River mound sites revealed the presence of several structures, including one described as a mortuary house dated to about 900 years ago. Several of the mounds were purposefully constructed with distinctive cores of alternating light and dark colored sediments encased in black clay. At Huntsville, the flat-topped primary mound was constructed in three stages. Several structures were identified as having been built upon the last two mound stages. One of these dated to about 500 years ago, at which time a final cap of clay was added to the top of the mound.

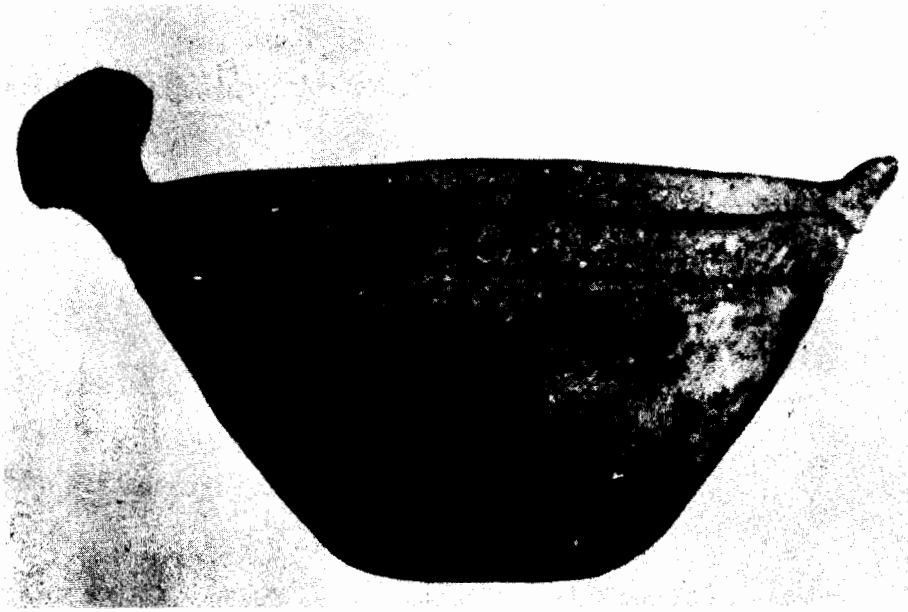
The people who built the mounds shared the same culture as the people who left most of the perishable materials—baby cradles, corn cobs, cane flutes, pieces of leather clothing, and stone tools—recovered by Harrington in the 1920s and Dellinger in the 1930s (including material from more than a dozen rockshelters in Washington County). They were the same people whose talents were described by Sandra Scholtz in her analysis of cordage, netting, basketry, and fabric recovered from rockshelters in Washington County and elsewhere.



Collection of projectile points, drills, and knives found by Clint Mason of Elkins in the valley of the White River. Only a few of these "arrowheads" actually were used as points on arrows. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

The skills these people demonstrated in making tools, clothing, baskets, and growing food also extended to pottery making. One good example is a ceramic bowl found in a rockshelter above the Middle Fork of the White River in Washington County. In Woodland times pottery had been tempered with clay or grit, but by Mississippi times the pottery was strengthened by the use of shell as tempering. The Middle Fork bowl was shell-tempered and finely decorated with the head and tail of a bird (perhaps that of a Wood Duck), an ornamental style common in Mississippian cultures of the Arkansas River Valley and the Mississippi River Valley. Its discovery in Washington County is an example of cultural links in prehistorical times.

The same kinds of links are revealed in the deliberate elements of mound construction techniques discovered through careful archaeological work. Celestial alignments have already been mentioned. Horizontal and vertical alignments within the mounds were maintained even when, over long periods of time the mounds were remodeled. Excavations revealed that the old mound surfaces were cleared of debris, indicating intentional cleaning. Burial chambers in mounds elsewhere in the Ozarks indicate ritualized treatment of the dead—a habit that continues today in a somewhat different form. Sediments used in mound construction often contrasted in color and texture and seemed to have been used to delineate spaces, such as to set off one construction stage from another. According to George Sabo and others who are studying the mounds, "these qualities of mound construction can be interpreted as symbols expressing the underlying structuring principles, which must have been very meaningful elements in the cultures of the groups who built and used these mounds."



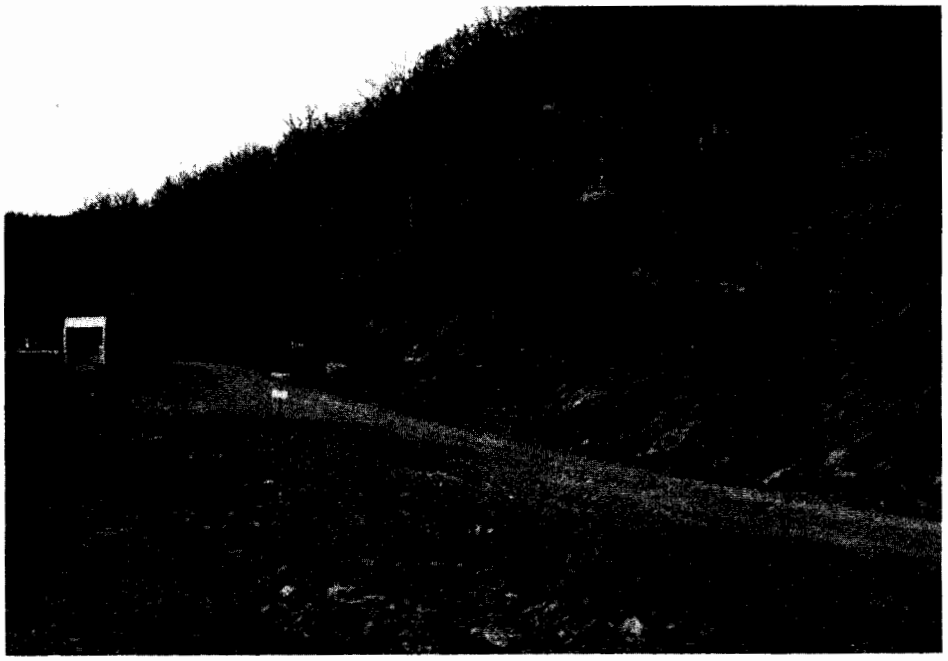
Birds played an important role in the lives of prehistoric people in Washington County. This bowl, found in a rockshelter, was decorated with a bird effigy. *(Illustration from the* Central States Archaeological Journal, *July 1961)*

Cultural Links of Prehistoric People

The people who built mounds and who took part in rituals in what is today Washington County shared this culture with people in the Arkansas River Valley, the Red River Valley, as well as with other prehistoric people in the southwest Ozarks of Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The particular qualities in mound construction were associated with the prehistoric Caddoan culture, which originally emanated from the four state corner region of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. An important center of Caddoan culture was located at the Spiro site, which is a cluster of mounds in a bend of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma, just west of Fort Smith, Arkansas. The people who constructed Mississippi period mounds in Washington County were likely at one point associated with the Caddoan center at Spiro.

In trying to explain the amazing artifacts of the Ozark rock shelters, Harrington and others of a half-century ago were not able to see the network of cultural links apparent today. Now we know that far from being isolated, these people in what would one day become Washington County were in contact with the outside world, interacting socially and ritually with people in adjacent areas, especially those in the valley of the Arkansas River and the Mississippi River to the east.

During the Mississippi period, Indian settlements in Washington County were probably organized according to the distribution of agriculturally productive soil in bottomlands of major streams and rivers as well as in relationship to the location of civic-ceremonial centers, like the one at modern day Elkins. However, despite advances in agriculture, hunting and foraging for wild foods continued to be important in the subsistence life patterns of these people. Presumably the availability of these wild



The Brown Bluff site in southern Washington County is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological work is scheduled here prior to its disturbance by planned highway construction. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

foods also influenced where these people lived. Narrow strips of bottomland soils along the rivers would have been suitable for gardening, just as they still are today. The nearby forest and river would have been an ideal place for both hunting and gathering wild foods.

Back in 1933 Dellinger's crew from the University museum excavated what is now recognized as a Mississippi period habitation. The location is a bottomland field in Washington County between Elkins and Durham a few miles up the White River from the Elkins' mound group. Then as now, the land would have been excellent for gardening, hunting, and the collection of wild plants. The people who lived there could have easily participated in the cultural activities associated with the mound center at Elkins. The crews found some kind of an "earth house" as well as three burials. Among the artifacts were a black phosphate nodule bead, two T-shaped stone pipes, pottery sherds, and various stone chipped artifacts, including nine hoes or spades. Nearby was found another "earth house" which was associated with burned logs, cane, clay daub, and a spade.

End of the Prehistoric Period

What became of these people? There were no Mississippian peoples in Washington County when European hunters passed through in the early 1800s. This is not to say that the people who made elegant pottery, erected mounds, watched the stars, and farmed valley soils "disappeared" in some mysterious way. Virulent diseases, inadvertently introduced into North America from the time of Columbus and thereafter, led to unimaginable suffering and death among native peoples, who had no natural resistance to these diseases. Professor Michael Hoffman has written, "in several areas where there is written documentation, 95% of the original population was gone within 100 years of White contact.

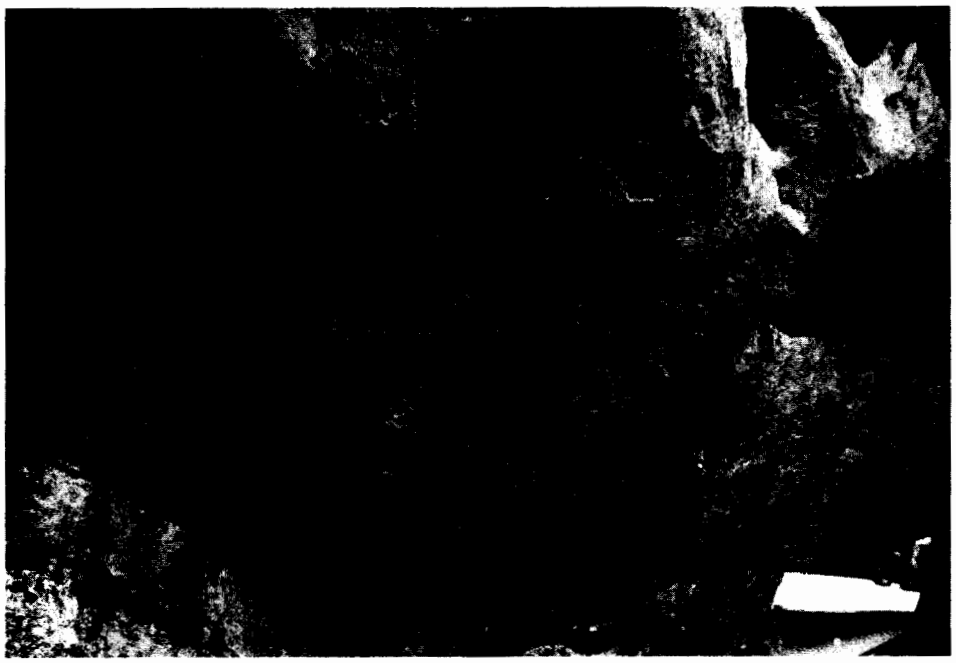
Archaeology at Lincoln Reservoir

During the spring of 1963, members of the Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society (NWAAS) learned that the Soil Conservation Service was planning to construct a dam over Moore's Creek north of Lincoln. This dam would cover 89 acres. Permission was received to conduct archaeological work, which was performed between May 1963 and December 1965.

According to the report compiled by Don R. Dickson, "a comprehensive site survey was headed by Dwight Morris of Siloam Springs. . .and 26 bluff shelter sites were recorded in the area to be flooded. . .Each of the 26 shelter sites was delegated to one or more NWAAS members. . .All inexperienced members were required to attend a special instructional meeting. . ." where they learned modern techniques in "basic site mapping and excavation techniques. . ."

Dickson concluded that the various rockshelters were in use at irregular intervals from early in the Archaic period through late prehistoric times, or a period of thousands of years. One apparent village site was located. Some of the shelters seemed to have been occupied on a seasonal or part-time basis. Moore's Creek was an important place for people who lived here in the distant past.

The Lincoln Reservoir project illustrates the importance of cooperation in developing knowledge about prehistoric times. Besides Dickson and other volunteer excavators, considerable help was obtained from personnel at the University Museum, the Soil Conservation Service, and the City of Lincoln. Without cooperative efforts, much of what we know about the human history along Moore Creek would have been lost.



Sunburst pictograph on sandstone in the Northwest Arkansas area. Robert Ray is on the right, making notes on a project in collaboration with Gayle Fritz. Unfortunately, many such drawings by prehistoric and early historic Indians have been damaged by visitors in recent years. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

Single smallpox epidemics in which essentially everyone got the disease had a 75% mortality. In areas such as Arkansas it is probable that disease depletion began even before the DeSoto expedition since there was a major smallpox outbreak in Mexico in 1520-24 which probably spread north by Indian to Indian contact. . ." Was this the fate of the people who lived here?

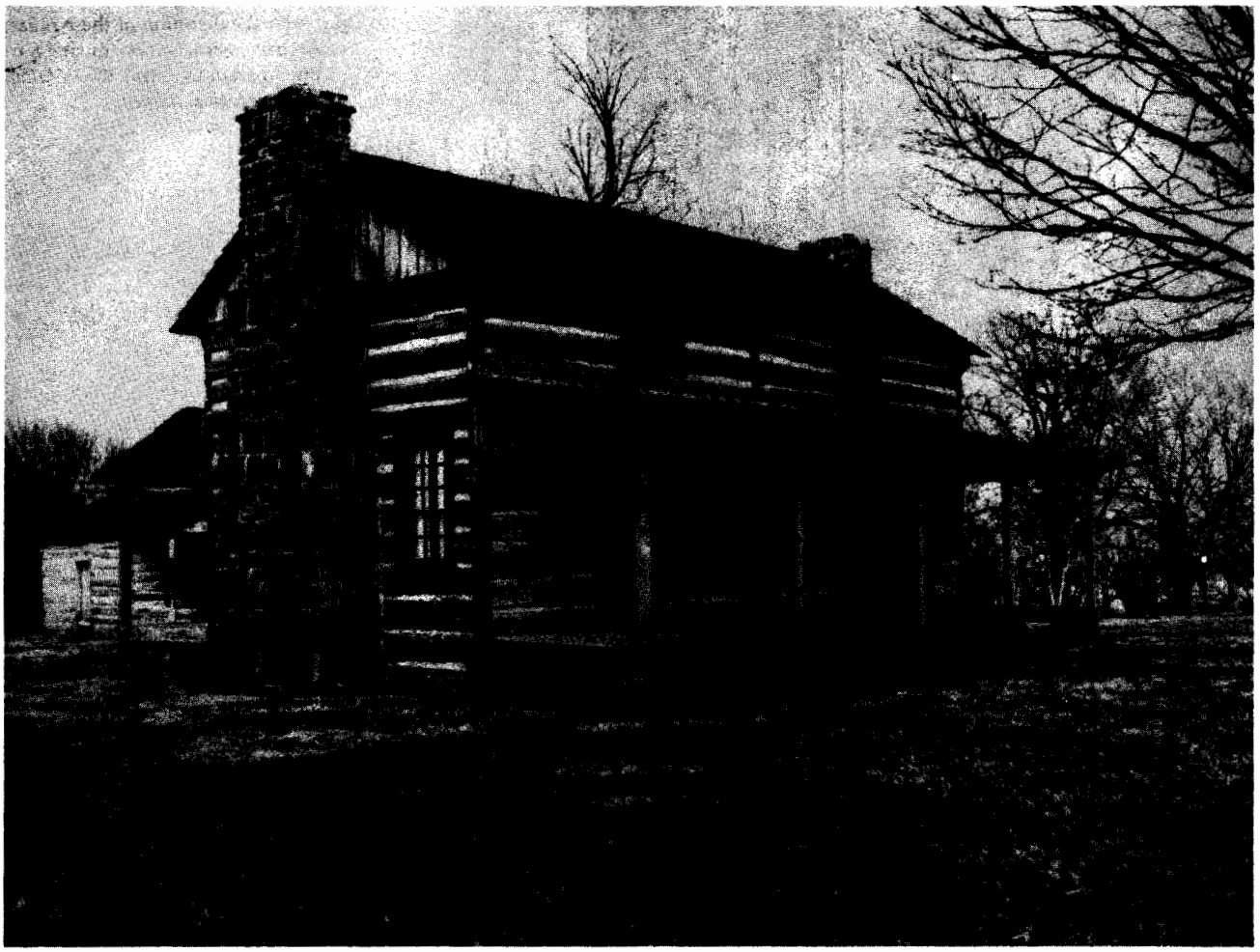
Did the Mississippian Indians in Washington County at some point give up their efforts in the Arkansas Ozarks and go south, joining their cultural kin in the Arkansas River Valley? No one lived here permanently at the time the first white hunters made their way into the county. The native peoples encountered at that time were the Osages, who occasionally hunted in northwest Arkansas, but whose villages and gardens were in Missouri. The very top midden layer in some rockshelters contain artifacts identified with a late prehistoric period culture manifestation that some archaeologists believe may be the ancestral culture of the Osages. If this is so, at one time the Osages may have spent more time in Washington County than they did later in early historic times. Future research may shed more light on this question, or perhaps we will never know what became of the people who built the mounds.

The past 50 years has witnessed a considerable expansion in knowledge about the roughly 10,000 years of human activity in Washington County that preceded the settlers who in 1828 formally created a government here. In terms of what contemporary people understand about the land called Washington County, we have gone from relics in shoeboxes to Ozark Bluff-dwellers to an agricultural people who aligned their monuments with movements of the sun. The changes through time have ranged from sparse evidences of the Paleo-Indians who were apparently descended from those first immigrants who crossed

General view of the Arkansas Archaeological Society excavation of the Moss rockshelter in Washington County. Society members worked under the direction of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey during a training program in June 1977. *(Arkansas Archaeological Survey)*

from Siberia to Alaska on the Bering Sea land bridge, to skilled potters and hunters who learned to quiet their hunger by planting crops in bottomland fields.

Only very recently—a few hundred years ago at most—was the stage set for yet another assemblage of cultural ideas. These belonged to the English-speaker, an immigrant who had crossed an ocean in a wooden boat and whose descendants were wandering across a continent in a manner the ancient Paleo-Indian might have appreciated.



The Latta home, constructed in the early 1830s, was one of the earliest substantial structures built in Washington County. Originally located near modern Evansville, the house was moved to Prairie Grove Battlefield Park, where it has been restored. *(Photo by Mary McGimsey)*

Chapter Three

Pioneer Trails to Washington County: From the Early Days to the Eve of the Civil War

"If any man had had a lock on any of his doars in those days he would have been look on with suspicn."

—John Billingsley, pioneer

In the mid—1820s a caravan of 60 relatively well-to-do families with their black slaves left Charleston, South Carolina, in order to seek their fortunes in the newly opening American West. In the York District of South Carolina the caravan was joined by the family headed by John Latta. The travels were made primarily in ox wagons. When they reached rivers, they used rafts. These families reached the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, where they apparently remained several years. The family headed by Samuel Latta seems to have already been in Tennessee, ahead of the new immigrants. Several of these families eventually settled in Arkansas Territory.

During this period, members of the Latta family made several scouting trips further west, into what became Washington County. One of these trips may have been made as early as 1826. Whatever the actual year, during that first trip a small cabin was constructed. The land was part of the Lovely Purchase, claimed by the Cherokees and closed to white settlement. No Indians were living in the immediate area, however, and whites were squatting on the land in expectation that legal settlements would soon be possible. According to Latta family history, a plow was made from the crotch of an oak tree, and a few acres of grain were

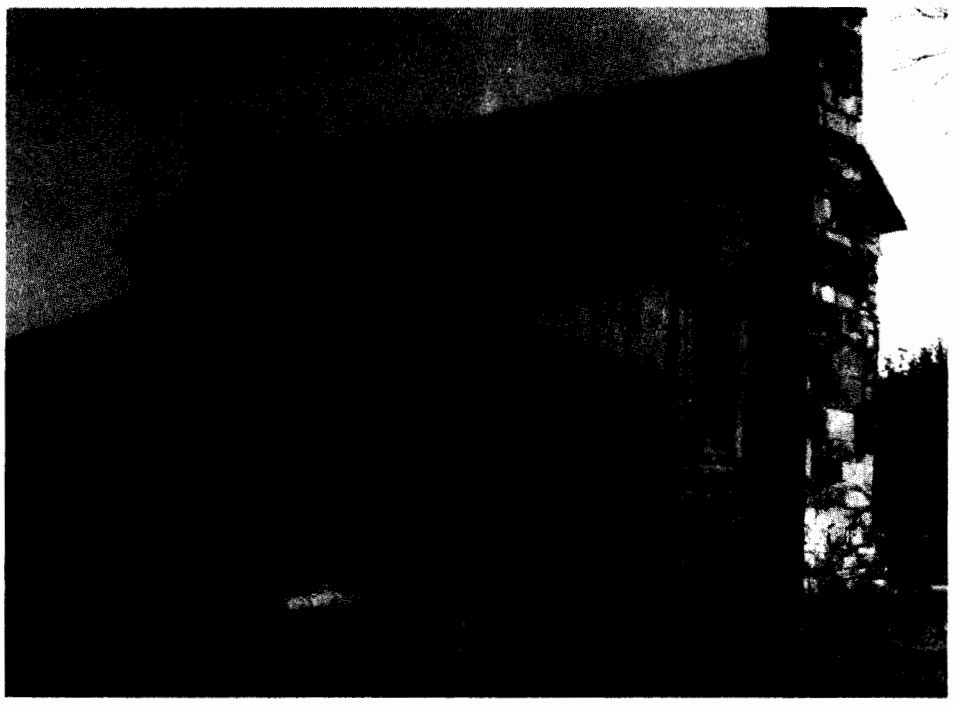
planted. It was perhaps in this manner that the Lattas established what, at the time, amounted to squatter's rights to some gorgeous mountainous land that would be called Vineyard (site of Washington County's second post office, established February 21, 1829, with the name and location changed to Evansville in 1837).

Latta Settlement

In 1828 the Cherokees were forced west. Washington County was then created out of the Lovely Purchase lands, and white squatters were able to legally claim land. In 1831, several years after their initial scouting trip, John Latta, two black slaves named Dan and Ben, and several other family members collected wagons, teams, pine lumber that had been cut and milled in Tennessee, and tools. Two rafts of logs and lumber were floated and poled down the Tennessee River into the Ohio, then down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas River. The rafts were then towed up the Arkansas by a government steamboat to Phillips Landing (Van Buren), then freighted 45 rugged miles to Vineyard.

Here a settlement had already begun under Captain Lewis Evans, the new county's first sheriff. According to the Goodspeed Publishing Company's *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas*, "A horse-mill was built by Evans soon after he opened his store, and for a short time it supplied nearly the whole county with meal." A few miles to the north at Cane Hill, several related families had settled and built homes by 1827.

At the Latta settlement, tents were put up and work started on houses. According to an account written by a Latta descendant, *The Lord's Vineyard*, "The colored mechanics, Ben and Dan, did the mechanical



A view of the Latta house taken just prior to removal to Prairie Grove in 1957. Constructed with the help of skilled slaves, it stood the test of time.

masonry work. . .They would work at one home at a time. Ben and Dan put in the stone foundations and chimneys, and moved to the next place. The rest of the workers hewed the logs and erected the frame of the building. Then Ben and Dan would come back and do the cabinet and inside finish work. . ."

Most of the work on the main Latta house seems to have been finished in 1832. During the 1831 trip, the other members of the large Latta family had remained in Tennessee. The families seem to have completed the westward migration into Arkansas Territory by 1833. In this final move there may have been as many as 30 people, including the numerous Latta children and the families of the slaves. The site chosen for the main house was a gently sloping hillside above a tributary of Evansville Creek that is today called Possum Hollow Creek, two miles from the state line and an equal distance northeast of Evansville on Highway 59. A log house was constructed nearby for the slaves.

In mid-March of 1833, the new arrivals to Washington County could see mountains in all directions. There were no leaves on the trees, but the sarvice trees were covered with gorgeous white flowers, and spice bush and witch hazel were blooming in the creek bottoms. Springs flowed freely throughout the area. Vultures were soaring above, and the little spring peeper frogs announced a new land and a promising season.

According to descendant F. F. Latta, "An industrial establishment was planned, developing a general manufactory, including a blacksmith shop under the Negroes, Ben and Dan; cabinet, carpenter and wheelwright shops under grandfather (John Latta); cobbler, saddle and harness shops under Eli Kelly; weaving and tailor shop under Aunt Leah Hale; and a grist mill. 'The Lord's Vineyard' was intended to be as near self-sufficient as necessary to insulate and isolate it from the outside world."

Pioneer Trails From Old Crawford County

At least 26 of the "first families" in Washington County came from old Crawford County. As constituted in October 1820, its territory embraced all or parts of the present state of Oklahoma, as well as the present counties of Yell, Logan, Johnson, Franklin, Scott, and Sebastian. Present day Crawford County was in Indian country and was therefore not included. The 1821 Crawford County tax list contained 94 names, including 26 which appeared later on the 1829 Sheriff's Census of Washington County.

According to Walter J. Lemke, "It seems logical to conclude that the 26 families. . .emigrated from the original Crawford County (south of the Arkansas River) to what is now Washington County—probably in 1827 when Lovely County was created or in 1828 when this territory became Washington County. The Billingsleys, Buchanans, Coxes, Curetons, Morrows, Tyners and Wilsons—all of whom are named on the tax list of 1821 in the original Crawford County—may have joined the Carnahan-Pyeatt trek from Pulaski to Washington County in 1827-28" (Flashback, *January 1960, p. 39).*

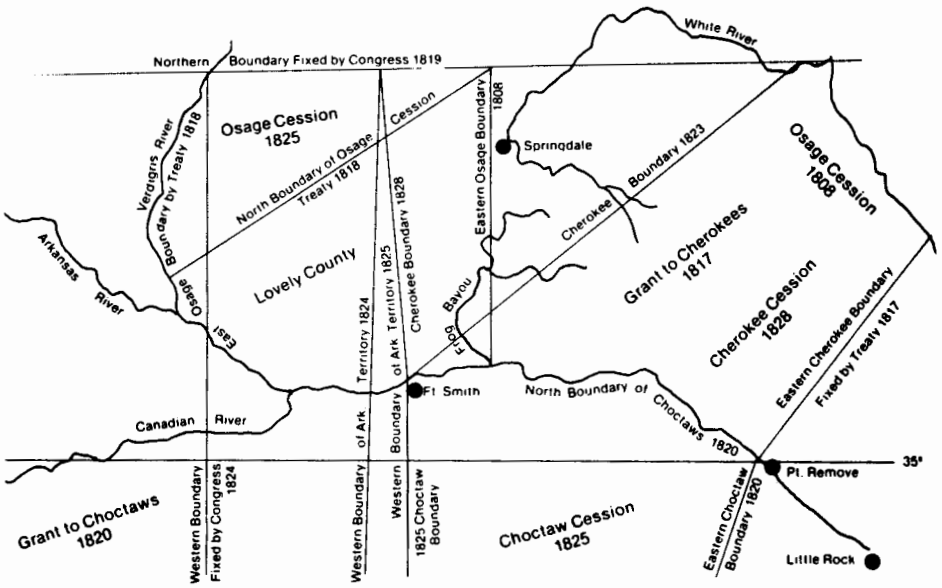
The two-story log home and several outbuildings stood more than a century at Vineyard, long after almost every trace of Washington County's pioneer day structures had disappeared. In 1958 the Latta buildings were carefully dismantled, transported to Prairie Grove Battlefield Park, and there reassembled. Modern visitors to the park may now ponder the achievements of pioneering carpenters, white and black, in a young Washington County.

Before Washington County

The pioneer efforts of the Lattas stir our imaginations, even if the Lattas were not the "first of the first" pioneers here. In fact, it is certain that many people passed through the land we call Washington County, leaving little trace of their times. The presence of other early settlers, like those at Cane Hill in 1827 and 1828, is well documented. The early, early story of Washington County is wrapped in mist and ensnared in a complicated tangle of legal actions involving the forced migration of Indians and several shifts in the western boundary of Arkansas Territory.

The Osage Indians once ranged over a huge territory embracing parts of modern day Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas. In the late 1600s, Osage villages were seen along the Osage River in modern Missouri by European travelers, and by the late 1700s and early 1800s Osage villages were seen on the Osage River and along the Neosho and Verdigris Rivers in what we now call Oklahoma. The Osages were farmers, but they also were hunters, and they raided neighboring Indians. Their hunts for deer, bison, bear, and beaver and their raids took them far from their villages. Northwest Arkansas was part of their hunting territory.

This Osage hunting territory was also coveted by various European



Indian cessions, land grants, and changes in the western boundary of Arkansas. ***(Bobbie Byars Lynch, Springdale Centennial publication, 1878-1978)***

countries. France had claimed the land from 1682 until it was ceded to Spain in 1762. Spain retained it until the land was returned to France in 1800, who in turn sold it to the fledgling United States in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. East of the Mississippi, the rising clamor among white people for the removal of all Indians greatly increased after acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase lands. Pressure on the Osages to cede their lands coincided with pressure on Indians like the Cherokees who had extensive holdings east of the Mississippi. The Osages ceded lands in treaties dated 1808, 1818, and 1825. In terms of the future Arkansas Territory, the cession of 1808 provided lands for part of what became Washington County.

Under earlier Spanish influence, some members of the powerful Cherokee tribe had voluntarily moved west and settled in what is now northeastern Arkansas. However, as a result of the New Madrid earthquakes in December 1811, many of these Cherokees abandoned northeastern Arkansas and moved further west. There is no evidence that Cherokees established villages in what is now Washington County, but they did so in several neighboring counties. Therefore, it seems likely that Cherokees were hunting here in this period, and some might have taken up residence.

Pressed by demands for land cessions, the Osages naturally resented and resisted the activities of other Indians, like the Cherokees, who were being pressured by white settlers to move west. As the pressure increased on the eastern Cherokees to move west, so did the pressure and conflict increase between the Osages and the newcomer Indians. Warfare broke out between the tribes. In 1813 this warfare, and the unsettled conditions on the frontier the warfare created, prompted the United States government to assign William L. Lovely as an agent to the western Cherokees. In December 1817 a military post was established at Fort Smith above the

The heads of the 26 families were:

Adam Beaty
John Beaty
James Billingsley
John Billingsley Sr.
John Billingsley Jr.
Samuel Billingsley
Alex Buchanan
James Buchanan
Robert Buchanan
Coleman Cox
Henry Cureton
John Cureton
John Davidson
Nicholas Edwards
Wesley Marrs
George Morrow
Larkin Newton
John Pierce
Hugh Shannon
James Simpson
John Smith
Thos. Tyner Sr.
Thos. Tyner Jr.
Thos. Wagnon
John Wilson
Joseph Wilson

Others listed in the 1821 list came to Washington County later—Mark and Richard Bean, W. T. Laremore, William Maxwell, plus other members of the Buchanan, Edwards, and Shannon families.

Several of these families that emigrated from old Crawford to new Washington County already owned slaves in 1821: William Bradford, four; Alex Buchanan, four; James Buchanan, three; and Thomas Wagnon, six.

It will come as a surprise to modern readers that these early pioneers owned relatively few horses and mules—the draft animal of choice was "neat cattle"—oxen. Mark Bean owned 35 of them and only two horses/mules. Others owned many oxen—James Billingsley owned 20 and William Maxwell, 40. Oxen were a familiar sight in the early days. Rather than the now familiar horseshoe, the distinctive ox shoe is a relic that is found around the old pioneer places.

And finally, single men in 1821 paid a tax of $1.00 (roughly five-10 times the tax paid for owning an ox) for not being married!

Ghost Story

The ghostly lore of Ghost Hollow, a rocky ravine which originates on the south side of Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville, is related in an article by Ron Foldvary that appeared in the May, 1979 issue of Flashback.

According to a story told to Foldvary, the incident which inspired the legend of Ghost Hollow is said ". . .to have taken place in the winter of 1853 when a young married couple from Fort Smith moved into the log house built by Mathew Leeper" a quarter of a mile southeast of the Walker and Confederate Cemeteries, atop the south side of Mt. Sequoyah, and just behind the present site of the historical Walker-Knerr house.

"One evening the young woman stood too near the fireplace and her dress was ignited. In a frenzy of fear she ran from the house and into the deep ravine some distance east of the house. Her screams were heard by her husband and some of the Negro slaves, but they were unable to reach her until she had been so severely burned that she died.

"Due to the impassable condition of the road to Fort Smith, the young woman was temporarily buried near the house in Leeper's walled garden.

confluence of the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers, 25 straight-line miles south of the modern Washington County line.

In the same year that Fort Smith was established, a cession treaty was concluded between the United States and a tiny minority of the eastern Cherokees. Despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of the eastern Cherokees rejected this cession, tribal lands in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia were exchanged for a 4.2 million acre reserve between the Arkansas and White Rivers in northwestern Arkansas. The reserve was roughly cornered by Harrison and Batesville in the north, and Fort Smith and Morrilton in the south. Modern day Washington County was outside this formal reserve. However, Washington County was part of the adjoining "Lovely Purchase" lands which agent William Lovely had obtained in an unauthorized purchase from the Osages in 1816. The actual western border of the Cherokee reserve (Washington County and lands further west) was unsurveyed until 1825 and left deliberately vague. The Cherokees were promised that they would have no limits to the west and that they would not be surrounded by white people. The Cherokees had no formal title to this "western outlet," but for the time being whites were not allowed to settle the lands, and the U. S. Army was ordered to evict white squatters.

Cherokee Settlers

Several historians have pointed to the reality that many Cherokees were married to whites, making it difficult to say whether the first settlers in Washington County were "really white" or Indian or mixtures of Indian, black, and white. A recent history of the West Fork community, for example, states that, "As a result of many whites marrying Cherokee wives during this period and remaining in the area, several present day

residents are of Cherokee ancestry." Bobbie Byars Lynch, who has written extensively about the poorly documented early history of the county, wrote, "To say that these educated Cherokees stayed confined in an invisible line is closing our minds to history." She believes there were settlers of mixed ancestry here as early as 1808!

These Cherokees were showing themselves to be highly adaptable during this period of upheaval and emigration. When the naturalist Thomas Nuttall encountered Cherokees along the Arkansas River in 1819, he found their houses were "decently furnished," and their farms were "well fenced and stocked with cattle." Furthermore, "their superior industry either as hunters or farmers proves the value of property among them." Some of these Arkansas Cherokees were, in fact, part of the planter aristocracy, using black slaves to work estates.

The Cherokees were making themselves an asset on the new frontier, but they occupied valuable lands by treaty and had use of the Lovely Purchase lands. In short, they stood in the way of full white acquisition of the Arkansas Territory lands. As the clamor rose among whites for total Indian removal from Arkansas Territory, the Cherokees replied as best they could. Nu-Tah-R-Tuh (or No-Killer) addressed a letter to the editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*. "But what is civilization? Is it a practical knowledge of agriculture? Then I am willing to compare farms and gardens of this Cherokee nation with those of the mass of the white population in the Territory. . .Does it consist of morality and religion? Our people have built, wholly at their own expense, the only meeting-house in the Territory. . ."

In 1820 the Arkansas territorial legislature created Crawford County, taking in much of the western border of modern Arkansas and the

The body was later disinterred and removed to Fort Smith. Shortly thereafter a rumor started circulating among the slaves on the property that both the log house and the ravine were haunted. For years after, numerous black people reported sighting the young woman's ghost running madly through the ravine, which they referred to as 'Ghost Hollow.'"

One of the county's earliest pioneers, the Reverend John Buchanan was influential in the settlement of Cane Hill. He served as the first pastor of the Cane Hill Central Presbyterian Church and was one of the organizers of Cane Hill College.

Creating Washington County

The act creating Washington County was passed at a special session of the Arkansas Territory General Assembly on October 17, 1828. Section one of the act defined the boundries of the new county: ". . .Beginning at a point where the western boundary line of the territory strikes the northern boundary line of town twelve north; thence east with the northern boundary line of town twelve north to the western boundary line or range twenty-five west; thence north with said line to the southern boundary line of the state of Missouri; thence west with said boundary line to the southwest corner of the state of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas to the beginning, be constituted and erected into a new county to be called and known by the name of Washington; and henceforth the county of Lovely shall be extinguished."

If you follow this on a modern map, it is apparent that on October 17, 1828, Washington County embraced much more territory than it does today. It then included all of Benton County, about one-half of Madison County, and about one-forth of the present Carroll County.

eastern border of modern Oklahoma. The county seat was first at Fort Smith, then at Billingsley's Settlement (or Crawford Court House, opposite the mouth of Frog Bayou) and later at Van Buren. In 1824 Congress passed a bill extending the boundary of Arkansas Territory 40 miles to the west (of the modern state boundary), but the treaty of 1817 still prevented white settlers from establishing legal residence. The army was charged with prohibiting white entry. This prohibition was reinforced by the final survey of the western boundary of Cherokee lands in 1825—a boundary which was enforced, at least temporarily, by the U. S. Army.

Agitation by whites for the right to enter the Lovely Purchase continued. According to W. J. Lemke, "The white people of Arkansas and the legislature addressed repeated requests to the President, asking for permission to settle what is now northwest Arkansas and northeast Oklahoma. They were refused, but settlers continued to filter into the region. The Secretary of War finally released the order of inhibition, and by 1827 several hundred families moved into the Cherokee country known as Lovely's Purchase."

On October 13, 1827, the Arkansas territorial legislature acted to create Lovely County, taking in the 40-mile strip of 1824. Modern Washington County was within the Lovely County boundary. The county seat was established at Nicksville, near the present Marble City in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. Many of the early settlers of Washington County came here after October 13, 1827.

By an 1828 treaty, the Cherokee reserve in northwest Arkansas was abandoned, the Arkansas territorial boundary was moved 40 miles east (to its present location), and the Cherokees moved to what is now northeastern Oklahoma. On October 17, 1828, the Arkansas territorial

This wooden trunk on display at Prairie Grove Battlefield Park is typical of those used by pioneers to convey their belongings when traveling to a new home. *(Photo by Mary McGimsey)*

legislature created Washington County out of Lovely County, which ceased to exist.

First White Families

One of the pioneers of Washington County's old Cane Hill settlement recalled the history of that time for an article published in the *Fayetteville Democrat* more than a century ago. "The first families came to Washington County in 1826," stated the Reverend John Buchanan, "before the Treaty was made giving white people the right to settle in what is now Washington County. There were six families: John Alexander, two McGarrah families, two Simpsons, and one Shannon. Their settlement being a trespass upon the Indians, a command of U. S. soldiers was sent from Fort Gibson to order them off. This was done in August 1826. The settlers had each a small field of corn growing, all of which the dragoons cut down with their swords. After the soldiers returned to the fort, the families gathered up and shocked the green corn and remained at their new homes. . ."

And now, with treaties made, white settlers poured in to establish claims in the new land. Newspapers of the time reported how people were moving "to the flourishing settlements on the headwaters of the Illinois which embrace one of the finest bodies of land in the western country, watered by springs." Among these settlements were Cane Hill and Washington Court House (soon renamed Fayetteville). The Lattas were scouting the country, too, preparing for their move to Vineyard.

As the Reverend John Buchanan observed, "The line was established between this county and the Indian country, and the county was settled up rapidly."

It is also apparent that the siting of Washington Court House (soon renamed Fayetteville) was no accident. In the days when travel and communication were much more difficult than today, the court house town was logically situated in the geographical center of the original county. Unfortunately for the people living in the western and southern regions of the county, the court house town wound up in the northeastern part of the county as a result of further acts of the General Assembly that created Benton and Madison Counties in 1836 and added to Carroll County, which had been created in 1823.

Reproduction of a map of Washington County drawn by David Walker in 1834.

Pictures of the New Land

The country that "settled up rapidly" looked different from the country of today. Much of the area, especially in the northern half of the county, was an open grassland, with large scattered trees forming oak "barrens." Forests were generally restricted to stream bottoms and some hilltops in this region of prairie and barren. The southern half of the county was more continuously forested, both along the streams as well as on the hills. Prairie Township, created in 1829, was named for the dominant feature of the land where the county seat, Fayetteville, would develop. The cutting of an old black oak tree on Fayetteville's Dickson Street in 1888 called forth from pioneer J. H. Van Hoose some memories of what the country looked like in those early days. "This tree was one of the original land marks on Prairie Hill, which was the Indian name for this locality before Capt. Magarah [McGarrah] built his first log cabin here. Sixty years ago this hill and these surroundings were not covered with timber as we have always been accustomed to see them, but at wide intervals there could be seen only a solitary tree dotting the prairie. This old oak of which I speak was one of the original or first trees that took root and grew upon this hill."

In 1834 another pioneer named David Walker wrote his father a letter and included a map he had drawn of the county, which at that time included all of today's Benton County and parts of Madison and Carroll Counties. "Where I have marked Prairie on the map, you may generally consider it valleys of from two to four miles in width between low mountains or knobs. I would here remark that the knob indicates the quality of the prairie. It is not uncommon to see one half of the knob covered with walnut, large sycamores even on the top, and other rich growth, and limestone—on the other. Post-oak, haw-bushes, sandstone, and you may

well conceive how the prairie is that joins them. The Barrens are high and tolerably level. The mountains in the north and northwest are high. The (soil) is rich, particularly near the Osage Springs. The timbered land noted on the map is high and the timbered land growth walnut abundance, large cherry, hackberry, etc."

As was the case with Prairie Township, Cane Hill Township took its name from a dominant natural feature. "Cane Hill, see map, is about four miles square," David Walker explained. "It is a high timbered (up)land once thickly now thinly covered with [cane], soil two or three feet deep, small mulberry, walnut, hackberry, locust, grapevine, etc. etc. On that hill five stores, mills, mechanic's shop, a — population, etc. Southeast part poor broken mountains. Our population will nearly double itself this year."

Natural Features

A recent history of the Summers area in western Washington County reported the early settlers saw "large areas of prairie covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses and the surrounding elevations were largely bare of timber. Most of the valleys and creek bottoms were a tangled mass of wild grape vines, interspersed with walnut, elms, honey locust, green briars, and thorn bushes."

The prairie is also mentioned in Colonel James P. Neal's account of what became Prairie Grove. He told the publishers of Goodspeed's history of Washington County that by 1829, "the buffalo had then receded some 15 or 20 miles to the northwest. Their paths were still numerous, leading mainly from one lick to another. Their heads were scattered all over the prairies one perhaps on every three acres of land. These licks

Post Offices Before the Civil War

Post offices are usually established because of local need. Post offices were established throughout the county prior to the Civil War. Their presence gives some idea of where people lived. Some of these post offices have lasted more than a century, but many others lasted only a few months or years. However long they lasted, their locations and dates of establishment provide information about the early development of the county. Goodspeed's 1889 history of the county included a summary of the early post offices (p. 318-323). Much more information is included in Deane G. Carter's authoritative Washington County Postmasters and Post Offices 1829-1976, *which includes other historical notes about the county. In the May 1986* Flashback *Russell P. Baker provided an alphabetical listing of Post offices.*

The following list is gleaned from all three of these useful sources. In general the list and dates follow Carter. Please note that many post offices were periodically discontinued, and that during the Civil War all government functions ceased. Therefore, the dates given do not imply continuous service. The post offices are listed in order of establishment:

1. Fayetteville, 1829 to present.
2. Evansville, established as Vineyard, 1829 to present.
3. Canehill, 1829 to present; variously named Cane Hill, Steam Mill, Boonsboro, Boonsborough, and Cane Creek.
4. Richland Creek, 1832; after 1849 located in Madison County.
5. Wareagle (War Eagle), 1832; later located in Benton County.
6. Mountain, 1833-1839; located in modern Hog Eye area.
7. Eutaw, 1838; lasted a few months; location???
8. Cincinnati, 1838-1911; earlier called Sylva.
9. Cherokee Agency, 1840-1849; Washington-Crawford County line???
10. Brush Creek, 1840; lasted 10 months; location???

were depressions in the earth, filled with water a little brackish in wet weather. In summer, when dry, they were resorts of buffalo for the salt. . .and were then known as buffalo licks. They afforded salt stock for many years after the country was settled. . ."

Judging from Colonel Neal's description, it should come as no surprise that buffalo figure prominently in the story of one of the early white visitors to what became Washington County. According to the Goodspeed account, "about 1819" Frank Pierce "came up White River trapping and hunting. On reaching the mouth of West Fork, he ascended the stream within two miles of Fayetteville, where he discovered a herd of buffalo. In attempting to kill one of them. . .he saw a band of Indians. He lowered his gun without firing, dropped under the bank and retired for the night under the friendly shelter of a large elm. . ." Goodspeed states that Pierce returned in 1828 and settled near the place where he spent the night. (This Frank Pierce may be the same Francis Pierce recorded in the Sheriff's 1829 Census of Washington County.)

The natural features of the western part of the county were described by the Germans who created the settlement of Hermannsburg (later Dutch Mills) in the early 1850s. "Not only the valley, but the flatlands on the crests of the hills and mountains are made up of very fertile soils, often overgrown with wild cherry and mulberry trees. Canes are tall and abundant; vines are found almost everywhere."

In the late 1850s, the botanist Leo Lesquereux visited Washington County. From him we have this description of the virgin forests which then existed in the southern part of the county. "From the banks of the White River, where the Shellbark Hickory, the Sweet Gum, the Maple, with Red, Black and Spanish Oaks abound, the divide, to the high waters

The Reed family, circa 1910 (left to right): Jordan Carter Reed, John Albert Reed, Emma (Mrs. E. L.) Morris, Elizabeth McGarrah Reed (mother), Robert Wakefield Reed, William Martin Reed, Rachel Augustine Reed, and Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Hugh Robert) Hope. The log cabin was constructed in the 1830s and a frame addition was built in 1855. The house served as a post office for Boone's Grove, Hood, and Elkins. *(Ruth Morris)*

of Lee's Creek is still a broad ridge. . .It supports a very luxuriant growth of timber. The trees grow here at an equal distance from each other, just as though they had been planted by hand, raising their straight, large trunks to a height of sixty to eighty feet, and supporting immense pyramids of branches, forming there an arch of plashing boughs. They are of the same species formerly enumerated with the addition of the thick Shellbark Hickory, and without any underwood but some shrubs of the Chincapin."

The virgin forest, the miles of open prairie grassland, and the fertile, cane-and-vine clothed soils made Washington County a highly attractive country—an open door inviting the settlers who would soon "settle the country up."

Pioneers

In January of 1860, the *Arkansas Gazette* interviewed an old settler of Washington County, William McGarrah, called "Captain Bill McGarah." This interview was published in the *Gazette* on February 4, 1860. The McGarrahs (the last name is spelled in various ways in various accounts) were among Fayetteville's first settlers. Bill, or William, was the son of James McGarrah and his wife.

According to the *Gazette* interview, around 1809 William and three others, "daddy, mammy, and Jack" (Jack was John McGarrah, his brother) arrived in the St. Francis River country of what became northeastern Arkansas, using a pirogue or dugout canoe as their method of travel. Bill McGarrah was about 15 years old at the time. He had been born in South Carolina and had accompanied his family to Tennessee prior to the move to Arkansas. After two years at the mouth of the St.

11. Marrs Hill, 1840-1841; just east of modern Farmington.

12. St. Patricks, 1840-1843; location???

13. Sweet Home, 1840-1846; first of three post offices in Prairie Grove area.

14. Bostonville, 1844-1848; between Hog Eye and Strickler.

15. Cove Creek, 1844-1848; post office building probably historic Morrow house on Cove Creek near Strickler.

16. Elm Springs, 1848 to present.

17. Taney, 1848-1879; Hazel Valley area.

18. West Fork, 1848 to present.

19. Hiloche, 1850-1868; northwest of modern Savoy area.

20. Dutch Mills, established as Hermannsburg, 1853-1965.

21. Maguire's Store, 1853-1888; just north of Elkins.

22. Billingsley, 1854-1887; Hog Eye area.

23. Greenville, 1854-1874; Strickler area.

24. Boone's Grove, 1857-1869; Elkins area (post office established and immediately discontinued in 1851).

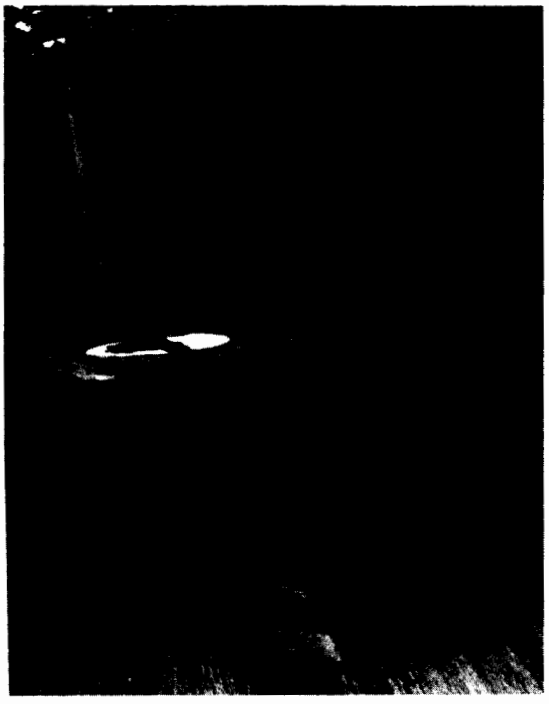
25. Ada, 1857-1867; second post office established in Prairie Grove area.

26. Spring Mill, 1858-1866; actually only active two years; near Fayetteville???

27. Boston, 1858-1868; west of Winslow.

28. Lynch's Prairie, 1859-1866; just east of modern Springdale.

This rocking chair displayed at the Prairie Grove State Park belonged to Edmund Reed of Cane Hill. *(Photo by Mary McGimsey)*



Justice at Cane Hill, 1839

"Violence is not pleasant to contemplate. . ." wrote W. J. Lemke in the January 1956 Flashback, *"Yet Washington County owes its existence to pioneers who had a stern code and carried both a Bible and a gun. . .So, when violence came, and murder, the pioneers took law into their own hands and enforced it even to the end of a rope."*

Probably the most noted instance of pioneer justice occurred at Cane Hill. Members of the Wright family had been brutally mutilated and murdered on June 15, 1839. The unbelievable savagery of the crime caused some people to suspect the Indians who lived in the Cherokee Nation only a few miles to the west. A general alarm was raised about an Indian uprising, but when no Indians appeared the minds of the people turned to finding and punishing the guilty parties. The official law enforcement structure was by-passed—Fayetteville was a long journey by horse, and law enforcement was considered too lax. Instead, a committee charged with bringing justice to the affair was formed of 36 reputable men in the western section of the county. A company of 100 "light horse" was sent out to scour the country and arrest any suspicious

Francis River, the McGarrahs floated down the Mississippi to the region where the Arkansas and the White Rivers meet, then went up the White River to Plum Bayou (Batesville). From Plum Bayou the McGarrahs explored the White River country, hunting and trapping their way west as far as the mouth of the War Eagle, where they encountered Osage Indians. Fear of further encounters with Indians seems to have prompted yet another move.

Prior even to the establishment of Fort Smith (1817), the McGarrahs left Poke Bayou and resettled at the junction of the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers, a site which later became Fort Smith. According to the *Gazette* account, "From the mouth of the Poteau he again beat further on, and made a halt at a place in the present Flint District of the Cherokee Nation. His citizenship there was contrary to public regulations, and he was ejected—he and three or four other settlers—by a military command from Fort Smith. The cattle were all driven to the fort, except the Captain's. He had got wind of the coming of the command, and had securely secreted all his stock in a hollow. But the cornfields were destroyed and the cabins burnt."

The last move was to the site that became Fayetteville. "The Captain can direct the eye to many spots where more than thirty years ago he killed buffalo and made camping places. . ." According to what the Captain told his interviewer, two years passed before anyone else showed up. He told his interviewer that by the time a few people had settled around Fayetteville he had entered into "business" selling "as good an artikel of them ar sperits as was ever fetch down the Massasippy." A long time he sold "them ar."

The McGarrahs settled in the geographical center of the newly created

county. Only later—when land was deleted from Washington County and given to Benton, Madison, and Carroll Counties—would the McGarrah land be in the northeastern part of the county. As of February 9, 1829, mail to the new county government was be sent to "Washington Court House" (Washington honored the late President and Revolutionary War general), but the name was soon changed to Fayetteville. Fayetteville was probably chosen for a town in Tennessee that had been the home of several of the county's pioneers.

Cane Hill Settlers

By comparison with the plebian canoe of William, "daddy, mammy, and Jack" McGarrah, the advent of the Cane Hill settlers of 1827 and 1828 seems almost aristocratic. Important details of this early settlement were published by the Washington County Historical Society in two bulletins, "The Pyeatts and the Carnahans of Old Cane Hill" by the Reverend Alfred E. Carnahan and Susan C. Cruse and "Early Settlers of Cane Hill" by Ellen E. Richardson.

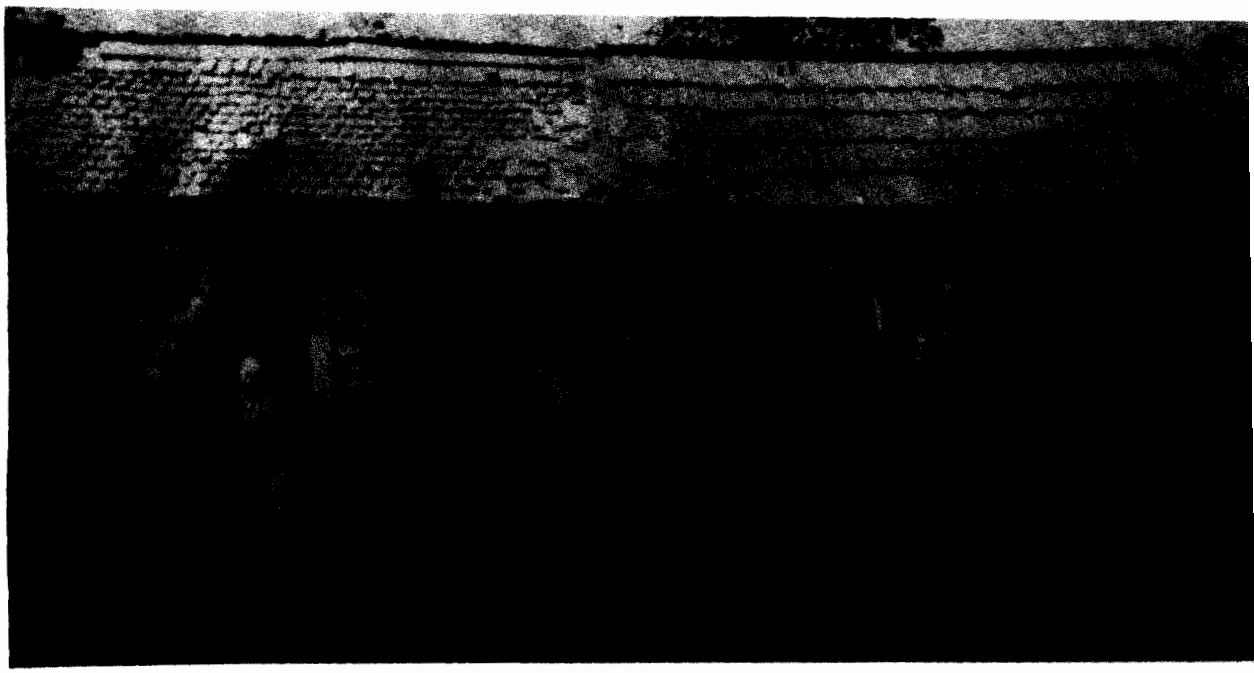
Alfred Carnahan traced the trail of Cane Hill all the way back to a time shortly after the Revolutionary War. "Two men," he stated, ". . .went from Charleston, South Carolina, to 'spy out' the Cumberland country, near or on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee. . .On returning they organized an emigrant train, with Charleston as the rendezvous. There were 156 wagons in the train. Among the family names were: Buchanan, Carnahan, Pyeatt, Shannon, Billingsley, White, Blair, Newton, Porter, Preston, Rankin, Marrs, and most likely, Morrow, Tennant, Pylant, Garvin, and Maxwell. . ."

Several of these families, including Pyeatts and Carnahans, left Logan

persons.

Suspicion finally settled upon a farm laborer and two small farmers. A confession of sorts was obtained, and the three were sentenced to be hung in late July 1839. According t an account written by J. P. Neal, "On the morning of that day abou 1,000 people assembled at the sce of the execution. . .By 10 o'clock. . .the gallows were surrounded by a mass of surging humanity, white, black and red impatient for the exciting even fearful lest it be postponed. . . vent prayer was offered by th Andrew Buchanan. . .and th instant three writhing forms swaying to and fro beneath lows tree. . ." A fourth ma caught and hanged.

Despite the fact the acti widely supported at the t years it was asserted by nocent people had been cording to Neal, "there distinct parties in Was County, the one upho of the committee and demning it, and to th reference to the Car arouses the grey-ha



The Jesse and Nancy Niccum family lived in this log cabin, which was one of the few in Shiloh to survive the Civil War. By the time of this photograph between 1900-1910, an addition had been added to the original building. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*

Early Days According to "Dan" Fitzgerald

...on Fitzgerald—Uncle ...in Springdale—was ... Mary Fitzgerald ... fame in the ...He was born ...died in ...s said by ...ve been ...ven ...ded ...ter- ...was ...e, in later ...ne that in- ...anged. Ac- ...rew up two ...ington ...ling the action ...he other con- ...s day a ...e Hill tragedy ...red pioneer. . ."

County, Kentucky, in 1809 and moved to Cherokee lands near the present Huntsville, Alabama. This being a trespass on Indian lands, these families were ordered out by a company of state militia from Georgia. Two Pyeatt families built a large flatboat and in January 1811 moved to Arkansas, following the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers and arriving at the mouth of the White River in what is now southeastern Arkansas on May 15, 1811. In the spring of 1812 the Pyeatts took keelboats up the Arkansas River. In 1812 they settled at the mouth of Palarm Creek, where they trapped animals. This was the beginning of the Crystal Hill settlement in what is now Pyeatt Township, Pulaski County. At Crystal Hill they were joined by other people they had known in the east.

According to Richardson, "When it became known that the Cherokees were to be moved west from their lands north of the (Arkansas) river these Crystal Hillers. . .sent two young men, James Buchanan and Guilford Pylant (then 19 years old), in the year 1826 to look over the country soon to be opened for settlement by whites. . ." They seem to have traveled up to Batesville and traveled west from that point across the Ozarks. "The report they carried back must have been a beguiling one. . ." That same year James Buchanan returned and built a log house at Cane Hill, and in early 1827 the Crystal Hillers packed up virtually en masse and started for Cane Hill.

"Women carried their babies in their laps and older children 'rode ...ehind,'" Richardson wrote. "Looms were taken apart and packed, with ...avier parts left behind, for there were good cabinet makers in the party could replace missing pieces. The large wheel of a spinning wheel ...sually strapped on the side of a horse. The flax wheels, reels, their ...e, the kitchen utensils, everything must be packed for loading on ...ck horses."

Angeline Cross Berry, mother of Judge Millard F. Berry, on the porch of the Berry-Braun house in Springdale. Spinning wheels, such as the walking or great wheel pictured here, were an important item in pioneer households.

Some of the party came cross country, others on rafts up the Arkansas. From Phillips Landing (Van Buren), everything was loaded on pack horses and the people traveled on horseback. There were no wagons in the first party, and the only "road" was a trail marked by blazes. The first contingent reached the Cane Hill area in February or March 1827, and a second contingent arrived in November of the same year.

The natural wealth that drew the Crystal Hillers was described on March 14, 1836, for readers of the *Times*, a Little Rock paper. "Cane Hill is a hill 150 to 200 feet above the surrounding country, of about six miles in length and four in breadth—all of which was formerly covered with cane. . .The ascent is generally rugged and steep; but no sooner is the summit gained than the scene changes, and all appears as though it was a creek or river bottom.

"The soil is immensely rich and productive, and the growth is generally such as is found in the low lands, consisting of black and white oak, elm, sassafras, ash, dogwood, black walnut, mulberry, red-bud, lynn, and a variety of undergrowth; while the forests seem bound together with innumerable grape vines. . .Cane Hill is interspersed throughout with a number of clear running springs of cold water, which the greatest droughts and most powerful freshets cannot affect either in quantity or quality."

Shiloh-Springdale

Cane Hill was settling up rapidly, and so were other parts of the county. In the 1820s and 1830s new settlers spread widely in the county. Early settlement in what is today the Shiloh-Springdale area has been detailed by Bobbie Byars Lynch in a booklet prepared for the Springdale

by the light of a pine knot or 'tallow dip' to keep the busy wife with spinning material for the next day. Wild honey supplied the place of sugar, and when the first coffee appeared, 'we tried to bite it like ye do beans, ye know, said 'Uncle An.'

"Letters were seldom received, but the advent of a missive was the signal for the neighborhood to gather 'round the 'Squire, whose learning enabled him to read to them news from the hieroglyphics; and when a like document was to be written, the 'Squire sharpened his goose-quill, and dipping into the oak-ball ink, became amanuensis for the neighborhood.

"Card-playing was an amusement, and the settlers knew where Troy Gordon's 'still' was, but 'Uncle An' and his gray-haired compeers affirm that none of the well-known evils of to-day were attached to them then. 'Hoe-downs' and reels —'none o' yer huggin' dances—were tripped lightly, and with jollity, to the tune of 'Roarin' River,' etc., which some deft musicians drew from the gourd 'fiddle' with its horse-hair strings and bow, and the gourd banjo with its squirrel-skin head and horse-hairs.

"'We had debatin' sasieties too—bony-fide (bona fide) debatin'"

said 'Uncle An.' 'Pursuit and Possession,' 'Art and Nature,' and 'Which would a man go further fur—money 'er his best gurl?' were passed upon, and when it came time to walk home with some bright-eyed lass, 'we walked a leetle ways off,' said 'Uncle An,' 'we didn't clevis arms uz they do now!'"

Centennial (1878-1978). According to Lynch, "John Fitzgerald, Sr., came to the Lowell, Arkansas, area in 1825 and settled northeast of Springdale." (The Lowell area was originally part of Washington County.) "His land and many other abstracts of the Springdale area were originally Choctaw Land Grants of Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty of 1830. This treaty gave the Choctaws land from the western border of Arkansas Territory to the 100th meridian. The northwest Arkansas boundary lines were being changed constantly by our government with the incessant demands of the white man in his western migration. With the permanent western Arkansas line established, the Choctaws sold their land to those entitled to own land in our area."

In 1834, when the government surveyed part of what became Springdale Township, "there were six farms and over 100 acres in cultivation. . .Only one family is mentioned in the survey notes and that was James Fitzgerald, the son of John. Records indicate the other families to be the Grahams, the Brandons, Lynches, and the Quinons and Fines by 1840. Patent dates do not indicate the ownership or first settlement of the land, as it was to the settler's advantage not to file until he had to, due to tax levies. Some lived on their lands forty years before filing, while others lost their lands to claim jumpers who filed on their homesteads. These claim jumpers usually sold the land back to the original owner in a few days, but of course there was a fee."

Peter Mankins

The early settlement of the Middle Fork valley of the White River in what became White River Township was celebrated by Donald Harington in his *Let Us Build Us a City*, which includes a chapter on Sulphur City. The first settler of record seems to have been Peter Mankins, who at the

Stonemason Jim Millwee dismantles the 19th century rock springhouse at Old Carter's Store on the Middle Fork of the White River. The carefully-shaped stones were hauled to the Shiloh Museum in Springdale where Millwee and another stonecutter, Butch Byers, reconstructed the springhouse. *(Photo by Bob Besom)*

who at the age of 20 had what Harington called, "the moving-on itch that infects all young folk: the pack-up, get-out, keep-going, don't-look-back blues, the relocation yearning, exact opposite of homesickness. . ."—an exact description of what caused so many pioneer trails to converge on Washington County.

Mankins left his family home on the Big Sandy River in Floyd County, Kentucky, where his father, also named Peter Mankins, operated a whiskey distillery. Young Peter traveled west with a man named George Lewis. By 1832 or 1833 young Peter was clearing bottomland on the Buffalo Fork of the White River, which is now called Middle Fork.

Young Peter married Narcissa Mills, who bore 10 children. Of Narcissa, Harington asks, "Where did he find his daffodil, Narcissa? We know so very little of the origins, let alone the appearance and demeanor, of the wives of all our frontiersmen, founding fathers, or settlers. Her tombstone says that she was the daughter of 'Isacc v R Mills,' who was, we gather, an Indianian, but did Peter find her in Indiana or was she waiting for him in Arkansas. . .We can only visualize her, one day, sitting in the broad meadow anent Buffalo Fork, hacking away at slabs of sandstone to square them off into building blocks for a chimney. . ."

Shortly after young Peter's arrival the elder Mankins and family also moved to the Buffalo Fork valley. This new settlement was named New Prospect. (Later it was simply called Mankins, and later yet, Sulphur City.) As a kid, Old Pete had seen George Washington's Revolutionary Army marching through Annapolis, Maryland, on its way to Yorktown, where the Americans with the help of the French fleet won the decisive battle of the war. Likely young Pete was probably the "A. Mankins" listed as having carried chain during the original survey of Fayetteville in 1835.

This lovely indigo and white quilt was made by Polly Gray, who was sewing in the new county in its first year, 1828. This quilt is the earliest known example of needlework from Washington County. *(Illustration from* Stitches in Time *by Michael Luster; reprinted with permission of the Rogers Historical Museum.)*

Legacy in Quilts

Pioneer women of Washington County made quilts, just as women in the county do today. The quilters and the quilts made in Washington County and elsewhere in the Ozarks are the subjects of Stitches In Time, A Legacy Of Ozark Quilts *by Mike Luster. The book was published by the Rogers Historical Museum in 1986. It includes photographs of the quilts discussed.*

In the foreword, Elisabeth Donaghy Garrett wrote, "Housekeeper, gardener, field hand, nurse, doctor, seamstress, wife, mother, teacher, cook, and dairy maid, the frontier wife had a demanding life, at once relentlessly repetitive and disturbingly unpredictable. Loved ones moved away or died without rhyme or reason; life's sentence was inscrutable. The quilt allowed a woman the chance to assemble a lifetime of observation and experience in a tightly organized, sharp-edged arrangement, soul-satisfying in its clear-cut precision and logical predictability. The Ozark housewife would understand what Ellen Spaulding Reed wrote, on March 19, 1856, of 'piecing me a comfortable.' For the quilt was—visually, physically, and

Another of the county's lost towns is old Maguiretown or Maguire's Store, once a thriving trade area on what is now Highway 74 near the main branch of the White River, two miles north of Elkins. (The story has been told by several people, including Tom Feathers and Juel B. H. Giles.) Owen and Mary Maguire and their sons, Hosey and Green, came to northwest Arkansas from Bowling Green, Kentucky, probably in the early 1830s. As was universally the case on the Washington County frontier, about the first thing they did was to build a log cabin. "The Maguires then built a little trading post where they dealt in tobacco, as well as buying, selling and trading anything of value," Giles wrote. A log school house was built on the Maguire place by the Maguires and other settlers in the area. The Maguires seem to have prospered, for their son Hosea built a handsome "big house" in 1850, owned slaves, and reared a large family, forming a nucleus for a growing community which, however, declined after Hosea's death in 1888. Much of the community's activity moved to nearby Elkins.

One of the earliest settlers in the West Fork area was Eli Boyd, who was born in Maryland, then passed through Virginia and Kentucky before arriving in Arkansas Territory in 1816 and at West Fork by 1828. According to a school paper written by Bernice Karnes in 1930, "This family brought all that they possessed in a two-wheel cart drawn by oxen. The trail had to be blazed as they went through the forest. The mother said that she walked behind the cart and was careful to pick up every grain of corn that was dropped. While the land was being cleared and a crop grown, the family lived on the flesh of wild animals and honey. . .At the time of this settlement the nearest store was in Missouri, the nearest mill at Natural Dam and the nearest neighbor, Major John Billingsley, lived seven miles west. . ."

Kinship and Land Choice

Many of the early settlers in the county started their lives here, not in isolation, but rather with the support of kinfolk. We can see this in the story of the Crystal Hillers who settled Cane Hill, for example. It is also apparent in the origins of Richland Township, along Richland Creek in the eastern border of the county. Once again we return to the Cherokee treaty of 1828 around which so much of our early history revolves.

According to an article by Wally Waits in the Washington County Historical Society's *Flashback*, the related families of Holmesleys, Masters, and Austins seemed to have entered Arkansas Territory from Missouri in about 1827, probably settling west of Evansville on lands claimed by the Cherokees. In the 1828 treaty that settled the county's western border, white settlers living west of the line were given 320 acres of land in Washington County as compensation for losing their homesteads. The 1829 Washington County Sheriff's Census showed that eight of the 33 men eligible to vote in Richland Township had been among those living west of Evansville and required to move by the 1828 treaty.

Kinship affected where people settled and the quality of the land they settled upon—just as it does today. A study by University of Arkansas graduate student Mark Hackbarth of the effect of kinship on land choice in Washington County during the 1830-1850 era showed that settling near kin was more important than settling on the very best available land. He looked at the Prairie Grove area, and especially at several extended families including four Billingsleys, 16 Buchanans, three Lawrences, nine Marrs, several Pettigrews and Rutherfords. Families which seemed to have no local kin in the study area included families headed by John P. Click, James W. Comey, Timothy Culp, Anthony Dickey, William Morton, John Onton, and Hugh Trueman.

emotionally—just that."

The earliest work discussed by Luster is a lovely indigo and white quilt with a central medallion featuring a pattern of rooster tail plumes and a border of the Wild Goose Chase style. It was made by Mary G. McBride Gray, called Polly, who was born in 1800. She married John V. Gray in 1819. Around 1826 the Grays joined the restless western tide leaving Tennessee and settled at Evansville. Family tradition says the quilt dates to that year, or perhaps a little later. Luster quotes from a sales receipt that shows Polly Gray purchased "2 oz. indigo, 2 oz. madder, coffee, sugar, and 1 1/2 yards calico" on July 28, 1828, from the store owned by Lewis Evans. Regardless of when her quilt was made, she was sewing in the very first days of the county, making history as she stitched.

Other women were also busy making special quilts. In 1856, Isabella Engels worked with her mother to finish a beautiful quilt that survives to this day. Her parents, James Kinnibrugh and Jane Moore Kinnibrugh, had entered Arkansas Territory in 1828 and settled in what is today Farmington. Isabella was born in 1834. She married William

The Walker-Stone House located at 207 W. Center Street in Fayetteville was constructed in 1845. It survived the Civil War and has been adapted for modern use.

Engels, who had worked for some time in his uncle's grist mill and in 1857 brought the first mechanical reaper to Washington County. Isabella's quilt is in the Democratic Victory style. As in Polly Gray's quilt, it features a pattern of rooster tail plumes, but Isabella used red fabric and did not make a border.

The skills of Polly Gray and Isabella Engels are good examples of the talents of the people who made the first pioneer settlements in Washington County. These quilts were exhibited at the museum in Rogers in 1986, artifacts of high art in the first years of the county.

"Word-of-mouth invitations summoned the sisterhood for actual quilting," wrote Elisabeth Garrett in the preface to Stitches In Time. *"Sprightly, productive quilting parties rejuvenated the lonely women in the silent county. . ."*

Hackbarth's research suggests that the first family member making a settlement in Washington County might get very high quality lands, but later family members tended to choose land close by, even if it wasn't as high quality. To offset this disadvantage, later settling family members tended to purchase larger amounts of land. Of course there was an excellent reason for settling nearby. Relatives provided an important pool of labor that could be easily drawn upon for jobs, such as construction of homes and barns and harvesting crops, where many hands were needed for a short time. By contrast, the nuclear, unrelated families tended to purchase smaller pieces of land which, however, tended to have higher qualities of soil.

Families with kin tended to stay in the county longer, suggesting that kinship was an important factor in stability—perhaps because related families had economic advantages over nuclear families without kin. In some cases the nuclear families either eventually married into the kindred families or left the area. Common sense also tells us that in a frontier situation the presence of kin could help families overcome tragedies and hardships that would dishearten those without the comfort and support of an extended family.

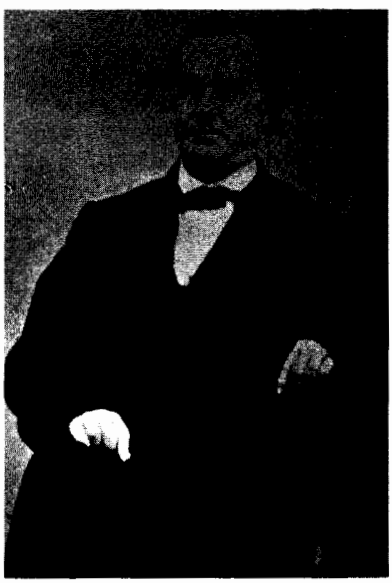
David Walker

In many cases single family members came ahead of other family members who later joined the original settler. This is what happened in the case of David Walker. Like so many early settlers whose pioneer trails eventually led to Washington County, David Walker was part of a restless family looking for opportunities.

He was born in Todd County, Kentucky, in 1806. In 1819 the family

moved to Illinois, where Walker's father was a bank director representing the interests of Kentucky citizens. When David was 16 his family moved to Missouri. In a series of letters written during the Civil War, Walker related how in Missouri, "I built a cabin, hewed the puncheons, and laid the floor, and made the chimney. . .That fall I worked. . .taking the pay in potatoes which I packed home on my back at night, a bushel of potatoes for a day's work." In 1824 the family returned to Kentucky, at which time his mother was given two slaves. "This gift relieved me of much labor. . ." He went to school and later "read law," becoming an attorney.

In September of 1830 he left Kentucky, arrived at Little Rock on October 10, 1830, and reached Fayetteville about October 30 of the same year. "The county had not been surveyed," he wrote. "There were only six or eight families at Fayetteville. I had but $2.75 left, and although I was pleased with the country there seemed no prospect for business. . .I took boarding with a Mr. John McGarrah. . .Upon the next day after my arrival there was a house to be raised in the neighborhood. I was invited to go out and assist them, and did so. I was an expert ax-man and carried up a corner, was prompt and always ready for the next log. . .That night there was a dance at Tom Stevens'. . .I declined going to the dance. . .I wished to be sociable, but not familiar. . ."



Judge David Walker.

Two weeks later he commenced his law work in the Crawford County Circuit. The year 1832 marked the first of a string of elective offices: prosecuting attorney in 1832; the territorial legislature in 1835; delegate to the convention which framed Arkansas's 1836 constitution; state senator in 1840; justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court in 1848. The two-story brick house he built in 1847 stands today on West Center Street in Fayetteville. This house was later sold to a prominent Fayetteville merchant, Stephen K. Stone.

This house on the West Fork of the White River belonged to Judge David Walker.

"Uncle Buck" Buchanan

One the emigrants of 1829 was the Reverend Andrew "Uncle Buck" Buchanan, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In the early spring of 1829, Uncle Buck and family and two "man servants" left Warren County, Kentucky, and took passage on a little boat, the "Traveler." At the mouth of the Cumberland River they transferred to the "Daniel Boone," which carried them to the mouth of the White River in southeastern Arkansas Territory. The family then traveled up the Arkansas River to Little Rock on the "James O'Hare," and then on the "Facility" to Frog Bayou, Crawford County. Here the family remained for a short time.

Uncle Buck and his two slaves went to Cane Hill where three of his brothers were living. Here he was told of a good place to settle six to seven miles east where there was a large spring at what would become the center of Prairie Grove. According to the account written by Colonel James P. Neal, Sr., "He was much pleased with the prospect, but another old pioneer named Tom Wagnon, known as a great hunter, had while hunting for elk and bear found this spring and laid claim upon it. He had made some improvements such as cutting down a post-oak tree and burning a hole in the top of the stump in which to pound the corn of which he made his daily bread."

Uncle Buck told Wagnon that "he would like to make his home beside that flowing fountain of clear cold water. The old hunter very generously offered to be neighborly and courteous to strangers, especially to a preacher, and told him that he would take his pony and gun and look over the adjacent hills and valleys and if he could find another spring not claimed by anyone else, he would let him have his improvements. . .He

shouldered his old flintlock gun and started out. . .after two days search, [he] returned saying he had found another spring that would answer his purpose and that if Uncle Buck would come to his new home when he got settled down and preach two good sermons, he would let him have the claim on the spring. . .The spring and branch were alive with small fish, and the surrounding country abounded with birds and prairie chickens."

With the site selected, the rest of the family came up from Frog Bayou. The family arrived at Marrs' Creek on September 5, 1829. The Buchanans were accompanied to the new homestead by friends and relatives from Cane Hill. Isaac Marrs, an earlier settler, took the Buchanan newcomers to a place "where there were some ashes, part of a back-log and some chunks, an old face-camp and a dilapidated camp-lamp. 'Here,' he said, 'I kindled the first camp fire and built the first face-camp that was ever made in this valley by a white man.'"

A picnic was spread, and later there was a religious service. "Uncle Buck got out his Bible and hymn book and proceeded to talk to the assembled crowd. . .His talk was mostly about their old friends and neighbors. . .During the singing they all shook hands around; then prayer was offered; blessing were asked. . .and the little group of pioneers was dismissed. . ."

In *Flashback* for April 1952 Walter Lemke wrote that Andrew Buchanan was "one of the greatest of the pioneer preachers . . .He preached all over northwest Arkansas and southern Missouri as an itinerant circuit rider. In his will he left all of the land that Prairie Grove now occupies to Cane Hill College." The spring around which the Buchanans settled is today located in Mock Park on Prairie Grove's main street, which appropriately is named Buchanan Street.

Mayfield

*The people in this community in northeastern Washington County wanted to name their postoffice Macedonia, but when it was discovered there was already a Macedonia in Arkansas, they settled on Mayfield, in honor of the family which has so many members in the area. This fact and others appeared in "The History of Mayfield" by Bobby Fultz (*Flashback, *February 1953).*

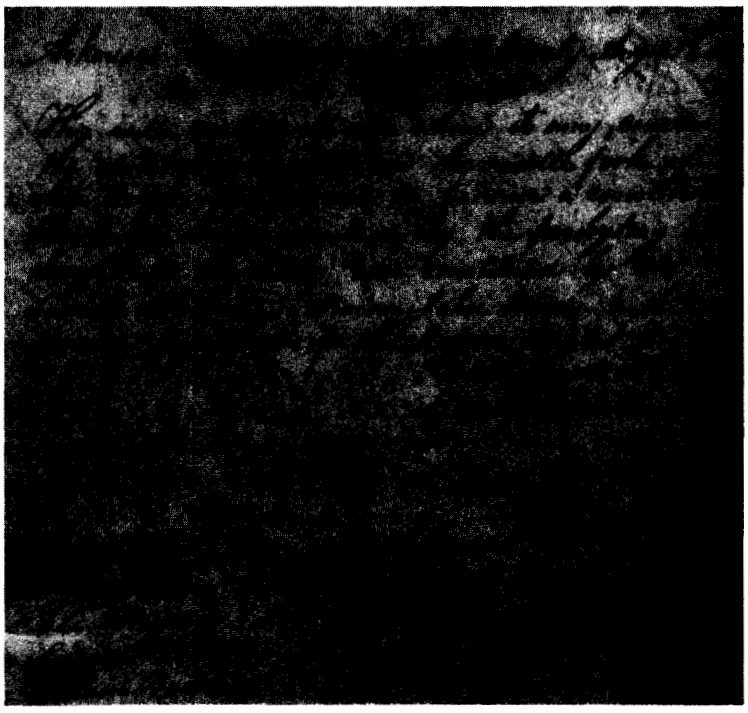
In the early days, Methodist camp meetings were held along Brush Creek in this community. One of the oldest standing houses in the community dates to about 1879, and it is said the wood came from Peter Van Winkle's sawmill. In 1886 a water mill was installed on Brush Creek, which washed it away several times. In 1897 a mill, blacksmith shop, and a store were built in the community. The following year saw the opening of a post office and the construction of a new school. W. H. Shaffer taught 99 students there in 1899.

The Cumberland Presbyterians had tremendous influence in the early days of the county. According to Chris Catalfamo-Serio's study, ***The Effect of the Civil War on Ozark Culture***, the reason the denomination "made so much headway so early, especially in the Cane Hill area, was because the first great clans of settlers that came there, including the Buchanans, were circuit-riding preachers who spread the Cumberland Presbyterian faith throughout the area after establishing it at Cane Hill."

Prior even to the establishment of the county, the Reverend Guilford Pylant and James Buchanan scouted this area ahead of the Cane Hillers of 1827. In 1828 the Cane Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized with services held in a log school house. Catalfamo-Serio quotes from a description of the Cane Hill church during the 1850s given by Rosetta Cooper: "By rigid custom the women of the congregation sat on one side, the men on the other. I blush to chronicle the fact that our fathers and brothers. . .did not hesitate to chew tobacco during the service, and the filthy accumulation of much spitting seems now a thing incredible. . .The pulpit was a queer round boxed up affair. . .Three ministers could sit with ease inside and only one head and face were visible when seated. When standing, only the breast could be seen above the cushion on which the Bible rested."

Camp Meetings

The Cumberland Presbyterians were firm believers in camp meetings. Many of these revivals were held in brush arbors built in the woods. According to a report written in 1846 by the famous missionary and minister, the Reverend Cephas Washburn, the Cumberland Presbyterians were shouters whose camp meetings aroused "strong excitement of animal passions, shoutings, noise and disorder."



In August 1836 a group of four men and three women met on the Middle Fork of the White River to form the Regular Baptist Church of Christ. The name of the church was later changed to the Regular Baptist Church of Christ on the West Fork. The congregation's records survive today, providing insight into the life of a pioneer church. *(Bob Besom)*

Their religion, he wrote, subsists "almost entirely on the strong excitement of feeling. . ." They were also "strongly and decidedly sectarian and especially prejudiced against. . .Presbyterians" from whom they had split early in the 19th Century.

According to a *Flashback* article by the Reverend William Sherman, "Thornsberry, A Famous Old Methodist Camp Ground," there were at least six camp meeting sites in Washington County in the pre-Civil War period that were used year after year: Salem (near Cane Hill), Goshen, Macedonia (now Mayfield), Bethlehem (near Dutch Mills), Greathouse Camp Ground, and Thornsberry. The latter was 12 miles west of modern Springdale near the Washington-Benton County line. Established in 1860, Thornsberry endured as a place for revivals for many years.

At Thornsberry, the Methodists constructed a 40 by 60 foot camp shed, covered the ground with straw, and lighted the building with tallow candles and kerosene lamps. Families constructed one room log cabins for use during the meetings. Others lived in wagons, tents, or brush lean-tos. Meetings, which often lasted 10 days, were at first held during the third and fourth weeks of September, and later the second week of August.

According to Sherman, "The schedule for services was a strenuous one. In the morning, a horn would be blown to awaken the sleepers, who would repair at once to the shed for morning prayer. After breakfast they would visit among themselves, until time for the morning service at 11 o'clock, and then again preaching at 3 p. m. and at early candle-lighting. Before the evening service the men would go to a grove on the hillside southeast of the camp and the women would go to a grove west of the camp, for a 'grove prayer meeting'. Sometimes the power would come

By Oxen to the Camp Meeting

In 1925, when Mrs. M. A. Yates of Clyde was 88 years old, she was interviewed by L. G. Chalmers, and a story appeared in the Enterprise State American, *a weekly publication of John Brown College (now University) on March 18, 1925. The article was reprinted in* Flashback *in May 1971.*

"Traveling in an ox-wagon would, no doubt, seem very slow to the people of the present generation, who ride in automobiles and airplanes, but many of the early settlers in Northwest Arkansas drove oxen as far as 50 miles to attend camp meetings. . .

"Mrs. Yates has lived in, or near, Clyde for almost eighty-five years, having come with her parents from Tennessee in 1840, when she was three years old. She is one of the few people yet living who remember the old time camp meetings. . .

"Each year several days before the meeting began, the men loaded wagons with the necessary household goods and drove to the grounds where they worked for several days in making final preparations.

"A large shed stood in the center of the grounds and around this the

cabins were grouped, for many of the families built log cabins in which they lived during the meetings. Others camped on the grounds living in covered wagons or tents. . ."

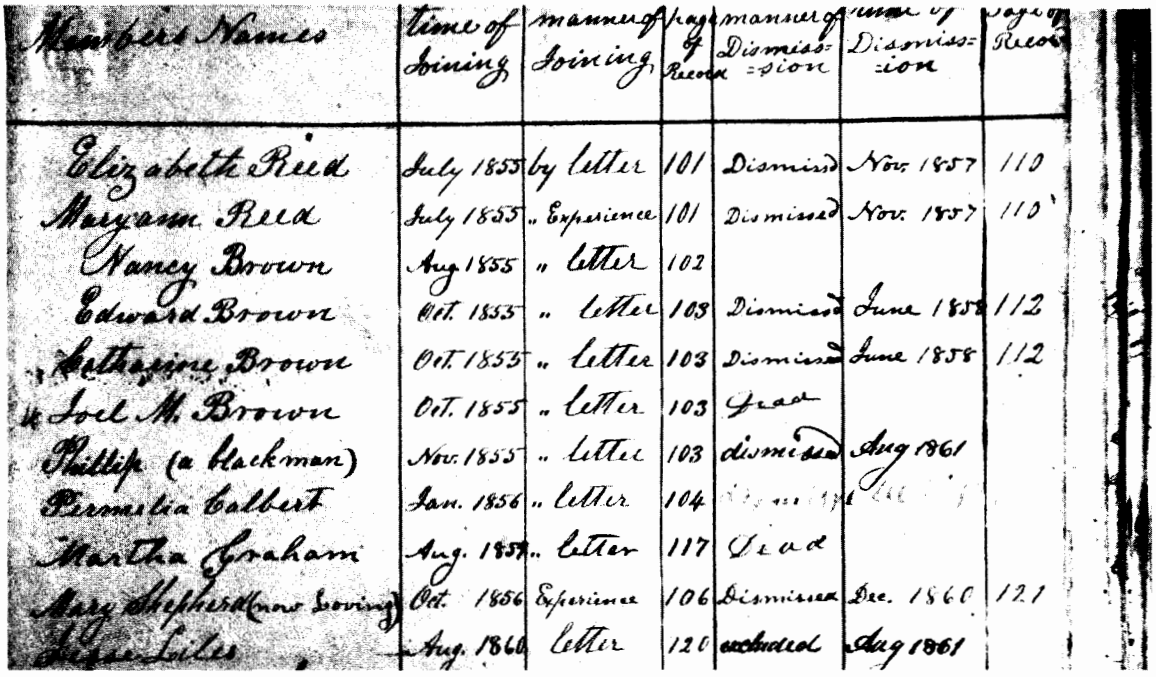
down upon them and they would return to the camp singing and shouting. . .At times they would sing and pray until after midnight. . ."

The camp meetings were much more than religious activities. Camp meeting was a time when people from far away gathered to socialize. It was a time when work on the farm was put aside. As Chris Catalfamo-Serio wrote, "Camp meetings helped to calm the natural disorder of the backwoods, or at least translated its chaos into religious emotionalism."

Methodist Reverend Josiah Trent and a slave boy pitched a tent in what is now Farmington in 1828. He married Sarah Wolsey and had 11 children. According to one of the descendants, "There were only three sons. Each was named for Methodist preachers. . .Their home was the stopping place for preachers. My father laughingly said that he was grown before he knew there were any pieces of chicken but drumsticks."

The Methodists in Fayetteville date to 1832 when a meeting was held at the home of Lodowick Brodie, but a preacher had been assigned to the "Washington Circuit" as early as 1827. According to Deane Carter's history of the Fayetteville Methodists, Brodie "was active in business, part of the time in partnership with his father-in-law, A. B. Anthony. The county court records list Brodie as the owner of eight slaves at one time. He was active in the real estate market, owner of building lots bought at the first auction of city lots in Fayetteville, and donor of the site for the first church building on West Center Street. Mr Brodie was one of the incorporators of. . .Miss Sawyer's School. . ."

According to W. J. Lemke, "The first Baptist churches in Washington County are given on page 125 of the history of Arkansas Baptists as follows: Baptist Ford 1830; White River Church 1830 or earlier. The Spring River Association at its 1830 session arranged for a camp meeting at this



Members Names	Time of Joining	manner of Joining	Page of Record	manner of Dismission	Time of Dismission	Page of Record
Elizabeth Reed	July 1855	by letter	101	Dismissed	Nov. 1857	110
Maryann Reed	July 1855	" Experience	101	Dismissed	Nov. 1857	110
Nancy Brown	Aug 1855	" letter	102			
Edward Brown	Oct. 1855	" letter	103	Dismissed	June 1858	112
Katharine Brown	Oct. 1855	" letter	103	Dismissed	June 1858	112
Joel M. Brown	Oct. 1855	" letter	103	Dead		
Phillip (a blackman)	Nov. 1855	" letter	103	dismissed	Aug 1861	
Permelia Calbert	Jan. 1856	" letter	104			
Martha Graham	Aug. 1857	" letter	117	Dead		
Mary Shepherd (now Loving)	Oct. 1856	Experience	106	Dismissed	Dec. 1860	121
Jesse Liles	Aug. 1860	letter	120	excluded	Aug 1861	

The name of "Phillip (a black man)" is listed in the membership records of the Middle Fork Regular Baptist Church of Christ from the late 1850s. Several other entries indicate slaves were members of the congregation at various times. *(Bob Besom)*

White River Church with Elders David Orr and R. Kezee in charge. It was located on Middle Fork of White River." According to the Goodspeed history, the Friendship Baptist Church was organized about three miles southeast of Springdale in 1847. Campbell's Fayetteville history notes that a Missionary Baptist congregation was organized in 1858.

Black Congregations

The black people of Washington County worshipped here in the years before the Civil War, but details are few. Religious meetings were conducted by black people in a locale called Happy Hollow, northeast of Cane Hill, but these seem to date to the post-Civil War era. There were enough black people in the Cane Hill area before the war, however, to suggest there was likely a black congregation there. In 1908 there was a black school, Methodist church, and cemetery on land owned by J. W. Bean on the edge of Lincoln; does this date to Civil War days? Churches were one place black people could exercise freedom during slavery days; it is highly likely that a number of small black congregations existed in those townships where slaves were numerous.

According to Campbell's history of Fayetteville, the congregation that worships at St. James Methodist, corner of Willow and Center, may date to times when slaves worshipped in a small building behind the white Methodist church when it stood on W. Center. The present brick building was constructed in 1907. Campbell states that "The Episcopal church. . .had a gallery for 'colored help' in that church" before the Civil War. "The negro Baptists had an organization since before the (Civil) war, also. 'Squire Jahagen,' personal servant of Mathew Leeper, became a Baptist preacher after freedom came, and spent his life here." Campbell states that their "first house of worship" was torn down about 1922. In

A letter of dismissal given in February 1855 to departing congregation member Joel M. Brown attested to the fact that he was "a member in good standing" of the Middle Fork Regular Baptist Church of Christ. *(Bob Besom)*

1988 the church moved into a new building adjacent to the old one at the corner of Willow and Mountain. The old building was torn down. A third church serving the black community, the Church of Christ at Willow and Fourth Streets, dates to a more recent time.

History of White Churches is Better Known

According to Goodspeed, "The West Fork Christian Church is probably the oldest organization of the followers of the teachings of Alexander Campbell in Washington County. It was organized in 1837. . ." A Christian congregation was meeting on the Middle Fork of the White River in 1840. The Reverend Robert Graham organized a congregation at Fayetteville in 1848, with about 50 members. (The beautiful old brick building that stands today at 220 N. College was constructed in 1913.)

The county's Episcopal congregation dates to spring 1848, when the Reverend W. C. Stout presided at a meeting in Fayetteville. The fine old brick building in which this church now meets, 224 N. East Street, was constructed in 1888. Catholic congregations in the county can claim lineage back to about 1844, when the Reverend John Cary purchased land near Goshen and said what was, according to William Campbell, "the first Holy Mass in this county."

In short, according to William Campbell, the pioneer ministers "came with their gospel messages, and enthusiasm, and stirred the people to constitute churches. . ." The churches and the numerous educational endeavors associated with them form a vital part of the county's early history.

Prepared for the Wilderness

The people who pioneered Washington County were in many cases well-prepared for their undertaking. David Walker, for example, was already skilled at building as well as practicing law. The Cane Hillers brought their looms and apple tree seedlings with them. Many people had pioneered elsewhere and were therefore pre-adapted to life on the edge of civilization.

The Cane Hillers of 1827 came as groups of families that already had considerable experience in creating settlements (Crystal Hill in Pulaski County, for example) prior to their arrival here. As related families, they combined the many skills needed for success in a raw country—blacksmithing, gristmilling, hide tanning, house raising, not to mention education and religion.

In South Carolina the Lattas had a business in which they employed journeymen wheelwrights, or wagon and plow makers. "They did the woodwork," a Latta relative wrote, "and Father and Brother Thomas and Andy the ironwork of wagons and plows and all kinds of farm implements. . ." In the final move to Vineyard, near Evansville in Washington County, the Lattas brought with them milled pine lumber to use on the floors, plus premade doors, windows, and casings. This preparedness seems to be the key to understanding how Washington County so quickly developed into the leading county in the state.

Jerry Hilliard of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey analyzed this rapid early development in his study of Fayetteville during the territorial period. According to Hilliard, "As a result of Federal appointments, several families came to Fayetteville from 1828 through 1832. Archibald Yell, later the second governor of the state of Arkansas, came as a

Federal judge, appointed by President Andrew Jackson. Matthew Leeper came from Tennessee after being appointed Receiver of the Land Office by Jackson. Others, notably David Walker, came to practice law in Arkansas Territory.

"A large percentage of the town's population was relatively well-educated, and many families were economically well-to-do. The 1840 census shows that only four of the 157 whites could not read or write. The Fayetteville area became an early leader in the state's higher education. . .

"In the 1830s Fayetteville became a regional service center for the greater agricultural hinterland. The Circuit Court, U. S. Post Office, and Fayetteville Land Office District, which served all of northwest Arkansas Territory, brought people and business to the town from the surrounding area."

Archibald Yell

A marker set on a native stone pillar at the corner of Seventh Street and South College Avenue, Fayetteville, is inscribed:

"1833, Waxhaws, Home of Archibald Yell, Governor, Congressman, Soldier, Killed at Buena Vista 1847, U. S. W. V. 1928."

Archibald Yell was perhaps the most celebrated person of Washington County (and Arkansas) of the 1830s and 1840s. According to a biographical sketch prepared by Michael B. Dougan for *The Governors of Arkansas*, he was probably born in Tennessee, in either 1797 or 1799, in a slave-holding family. His military career began with the War of 1812, when he was barely a teenager. "Yell took part in the Battle of New Orleans," Dougan wrote, "where he attracted the favorable notice of the victorious commander, General Andrew Jackson."

Waxhaws, Fayetteville home of Archibald Yell. Unfortunately, efforts to save this historic home failed.

In 1818 he served in the Seminole War, then returned to Tennessee and studied law. In 1827 he was elected to the Tennessee legislature. During the campaign of 1830 he was part of a political brawl that caused him to leave Tennessee for Arkansas Territory, where he received an appointment from President Andrew Jackson.

His fate became entwined with that of Washington County as a result of his appointment by Jackson as a circuit judge. At Fayetteville he built Waxhaws, a colonial style one-story structure with fireplaces at either end, and painted white in a time when most structures in the county were unpainted or made of logs. According to Dougan, "Although Yell did not demonstrate extraordinary legal talent, his personal qualities made him a success throughout his wide circuit."

Yell was an active member of the Masons, serving as state grand master in Tennessee and later helping to organize a chapter at Fayetteville. (His career as a Mason in Washington County is commemorated by a marker in front of the Washington County Courthouse.) In 1836 he was elected as Arkansas's first Congressman, and in 1840 as Arkansas's second governor. As a politician, Yell seems to have been unmatched in his time. In 1844 he again ran for Congress, this time against a prominent fellow Washington County resident, David Walker. In his sketch of Yell, Dougan quotes the following campaign story that shows Yell as a "man of the people," as well as being a man of his times:

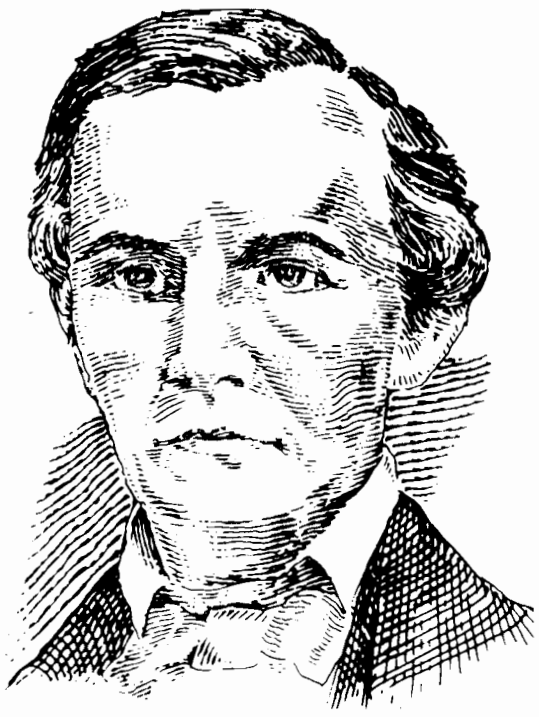
"When on the way to Yellville to fill an appointment they stopped on the wayside at a shooting match in progress for beef. Judge Walker's conscientious convictions cut him off from either shooting for beef or indulging in a drink. Yell after shaking the hands of every man and boy on the ground, bought a chance in the match for beef, and fortuitously made the

best shot and won first choice. The crowd yelled and hazzaed for Yell, whilst Judge Walker looked on in calm and cold stoicism and some degree of disgust. Governor Yell inquired for the most necissitous [sic] widow in the vicinity, and sent his beef to her. Next he sent for a jug of whiskey and tipped glasses with the voters. These attainments and achievements filled the estimate of congressional qualifications in the opinion of the sovereign electors (Hallum, *Biographical and Pictorial History of Arkansas*, p. 117)."

Yell's "Mounted Devils"

Yell won the election, but with the coming of the Mexican War, he left Washington and returned to Arkansas. He enlisted as a private and was then elected colonel in the Arkansas Mounted Volunteers. It seems to have been a "popular war" since Washington County itself raised a company with Stephen B. Enyart elected captain. Of approximately 100 men in this company, most were enrolled at Fayetteville on June 9, 1847, according to a roster published in *Flashback* in June 1955. These were young men, mostly in their late teens or early twenties, living in what was then the far west, full of adventure, wild and wooly and unused to military discipline. According to Dougan, Yell ". . .had plenty of problems as a military commander," not the least of the problems being attempts to control the Arkansas volunteers, who came to be called "Colonel Yell's Mounted Devils."

As United States forces were invading Mexico, the Mexicans struck back with guerrilla tactics. According to a history of the war by Robert Johannsen, *To the Halls of the Montezumas* (p. 37), the Arkansas volunteers were "employed as scouts and occupying outposts (and) had suffered more than others from guerilla attacks. At the same time, they had



Archibald Yell. *(Illustration from* The Governors of Arkansas *by Timothy P. Donovan and Williard E. Gatewood; reprinted with permission of the University of Arkansas Press.)*

the reputation of being a particularly undisciplined lot, 'wild and reckless fellows, with the. . .firm belief that their state could whip the world and Mexico in particular.'" During the approach to what became the Battle of Buena Vista in February of 1847, one of the Arkansas volunteers was found murdered. "Swearing revenge, they overtook a group of Mexican peasants who had sought safety in the mountains and began an 'indiscriminate and bloody massacre of the poor creatures.' As many as thirty men, women, and children were murdered before a company of Illinois volunteers arrived on the scene and restrained the Arkansans."

Yell's reputation as a commander was tarnished, but Johannsen points out that while roundly condemned, this brutality on the part of the Arkansas volunteers was apparently mild compared to that of the Texas Rangers.

Yell died on February 23, 1847, "with his boots on" while attempting to rally his regiment, which had been routed during an attack by Mexican lancers in the Battle of Buena Vista. A measure of the esteem in which this pioneer soldier and politician was held can be seen in what must have been one of the largest assemblies in northwest Arkansas up to that time. According to Melinda Meek's "The Life of Archibald Yell," published in the *Arkansas Historial Quarterly*, a crowd of 4,000 gathered at Waxhaws when Yell's remains were returned to Arkansas in August. [An excellent biography of Yell written by William Hughes was published too recently for inclusion in this account—Author.]

Albert Pike, a political opponent of Yell's, had this to say about him in later years. "Archibald Yell was a worthy and honorable man; an officer of the government, of unblemished integrity; a sincere devotee of the interests of his country; a man of a kindly nature, amiable and oblig-

ing, and of heroic bravery. Frank, open, free-spoken, he harbored no secret malice." Walter J. Lemke considered Yell one of the greatest figures in the county's history. In a review of Charles Morrow Wilson's novel about Yell, *Road to Glory*, Lemke wrote, "Arch Yell was a romantic and heroic figure. . .From the day the untutored country lad joined a wagon train in Tennessee as a drover until the day he galloped against Santa Ana's veterans at Buena Vista he had his eye on the 'road to glory.'"

Black People

There is no particular monument to the black men, women, and children who helped pioneer Washington County, but slavery came right along with the initial wave of settlers, and slaves performed a great deal of back-breaking "grunt" labor in those early days. They helped in the basic "building" of the county.

In the first census of the county, conducted by Sheriff "Colonel" Lewis Evans in 1829, there were 744 free whites and 84 black slaves—10 percent of the population. By age, these slaves were young: 26 were in the age range of 16 to 44, and 56 in the 15 years or younger category. They were owned by 20 leading families.

A look at the returns from the 1830 census of the county gives some idea of how slavery and slave labor contributed to early times here. The Cane Hill settlers owned many slaves. Jacob Pyeatt, who arrived in 1827, owned five slaves, as did Samuel Carnahan. Andrew Pyeatt owned four slaves. Robert Buchanan, who helped organize the first church at Cane Hill, owned three slaves. Andrew Buchanan, who was linked with the Cane Hill group but went on to what became Prairie Grove, owned three slaves.

Lewis Evans, who settled what became Evansville and served as the first county sheriff, owned eight slaves in 1830. Did they run the horse-mill that ground corn in the first days of the county? John Wilson, the county's first surveyor, owned four slaves. Solomon Tuttle, an early settler at Mt. Comfort, owned four slaves. John Holt, an early settler at Walnut Grove, owned six slaves. William Weddington, who served on the county's first grand jury, owned seven slaves. The Sweeney listed in the census as owning four slaves is presumably of the same family who kept one of the county's first hotels, at Fayetteville.

The family history of the Lattas includes numerous references to the slaves who helped build and sustain the pioneer settlement at Vineyard. The following story concerns two slaves, Ben and Dan: "They were great, powerful, shining black negroes of a tribe not like the rest of grandfather's slaves. My mother used to say that they were each more than six feet, three inches in height and resembled Nubians. . .They had been trained by Grandfather John Latta and were the finest mechanics ever to come into the country, excellent blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagon makers, cabinet makers, carpenters and stone masons. . .Grandfather used to hire Ben and Dan out to surrounding settlers. They were required to save a portion of their pay to purchase their freedom so that when they were of a certain age they would be free. (This money was used to buy land, stock and farming tools and to build a cabin when they were freed. They were given their freedom. . .)". According to James Doolin's article on slavery in Washington County, one of the Lattas who died in 1834 emancipated his slaves and left them a bequest.

Doolin points out, "In Washington County, slavery was out of its natural element. There were no large plantations, no fields of sugar cane or rice paddies, no precious ores to be mined. . .What effect did these

Aunt Adeline

"I was born a slave about 1848 in Hickman County, Tennessee," said Aunt Adeline, then living at 101 Rock Street, Fayetteville. The year was 1937 and Adeline was 89 years old. She was telling her story to Mrs. Zillah Cross Peel, who had a strong interest in the history of the county. The story was collected as part of a plan by the Federal Writer's Project to preserve the oral history of black people who had once been slaves. These "slave narratives" are available on microfilm in the University of Arkansas Mullins Library.

According to Mrs. Peel, "Aunt Adeline has been a slave and a servant in five generations of the Parks family. Her mother, Liza, with a group of five Negroes, was sold into slavery to John P. A. Parks, in Tennessee, about 1840."

Adeline told Mrs. Peel the following: "When my mother's master came to Arkansas about 1849, looking for a country residence, he bought what was known as the old Kidd place on Old Wire Road, which was one of the Stage Coach stops. . .We had a big house and many times passengers would stay several days and wait for the next stage to come by. It was then I earned my first money. I must have been about six or seven years old.

Peter Van Winkle was a Northwest Arkansas pioneer who was important in the area's development. He owned a great deal of timber land and other property and operated several thriving lumber mills in the area. He supplied the lumber for Old Main at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. The Van Winkle Hotel in Fayetteville, which later burned, was said to have been the largest wooden structure in Arkansas.

One of Mr. Parks' daughters was about one and a half years older than I was. We had a play house back of the fireplace chimney. We didn't have many toys; maybe a doll or two made from a corn cob, with a dress made from scraps and a head made from a roll of scraps. We were playing church. Miss Fannie was the preacher and I was the audience. We were singing 'Jesus my all to Heaven is gone.' When we were half way through with our song we discovered that the passengers from the stage coach had stopped to listen. We were so frightened at our audience that we both ran. But we were coaxed to come back for a dime and sing our song over. I remember that Miss Fannie used a big leaf for a book.

"I had always been told from the time I was a small child that I was Negro of African stock. That it was no disgrace to be a Negro and had it not been for the white folks who brought us over here from Africa as slaves, we would never have been here and would have been much better off.

"We colored folks were not allowed to be taught to read or write. It was against the law. My master's folks always treated me well. I had good clothes. Sometimes I was

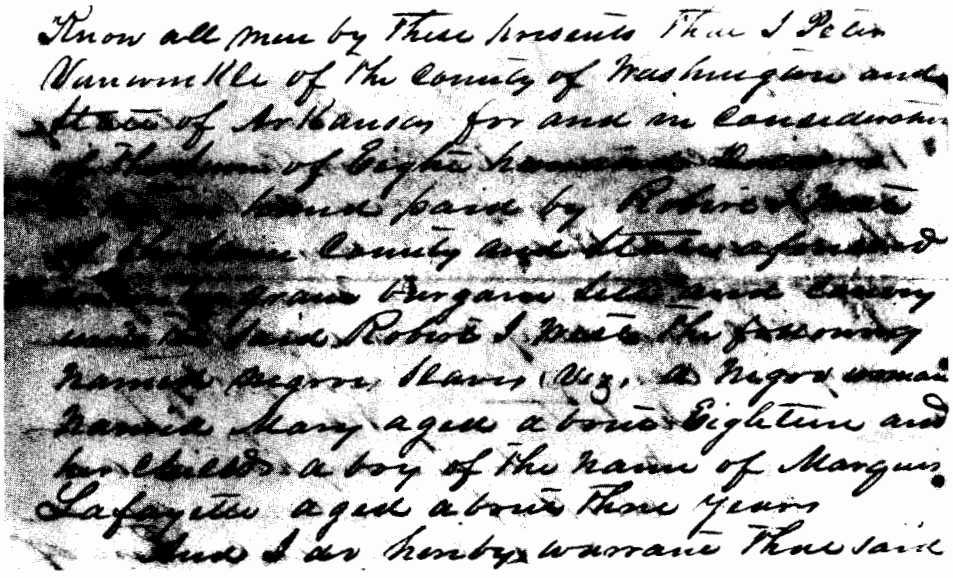
factors have on the individual slave in Washington County? He, not surprisingly, worked under better conditions, was better fed, of better health, and probably treated in a more humane and dignified manner than his southern counterparts."

Slave Holdings

W. J. Lemke's analysis of the county's 1836 tax lists showed that "The Bean brothers of Cane Hill were the county's largest slave holders. Richard Bean assessed 15 slaves and Mark Bean 14 slaves. Leonard and Willis Wallace jointly paid tax on 13 slaves. M. J., Joseph, and Wm. Ake paid taxes on nine slaves. The Reverend Andrew Buchanan assessed eight slaves. John Tilly assessed his eight slaves at $3,000. Ludovic Brodie paid taxes on 10 slaves in 1836. Judge Seborn G. Sneed assessed three slaves in 1836 but four years later (1840) he paid taxes on nine slaves assessed at $5,900. . ."

The numbers of slaves in Washington County grew throughout the pre-Civil War period: 883 in 1840, 1,199 in 1850, and 1,493 in 1860, ranging from about 10 to 12 percent of the total population. As shown by Gordon Morgan in *Black Hillbillies of the Arkansas Ozarks*, by 1850 and 1860 the slave population was heavily concentrated in Illinois, Cane Hill, Prairie, and Richland Townships (or in modern day locations, the Cincinnati-Summers area, Cane Hill area, Fayetteville area, and the Elkins area).

By 1850 several large slave holdings had developed in the county. Mark Bean and Richard Bean were recorded as owning 34 slaves each in that census. As early as about 1819, they had owned slaves and operated a salt works on the Illinois River near its junction with the Arkansas



A handwritten bill of sale from September 2, 1850, indicates that Peter Van Winkle sold two slaves to Robert J. West for the amount of $800. *(Shiloh Museum collection)*

River, 50 miles west of Ft. Smith. This was on Lovely Purchase lands that were subsequently granted to the Cherokees in the treaty of 1828. Mark Bean received 320 acres as compensation for lands lost in the 1828 treaty. In later years in Washington County, Mark Bean owned a cotton gin and a mill and lived at Fayetteville.

The consensus of writers on the subject of slavery in the county is that, in the main, slaves were better off here than further south—better food, better working conditions, and better health. However, there were definite exceptions. Stories about early days in old Maguiretown, for example, include reports about slave chains and rings found in the basement of the fine two-story house built by Hosea Maguire. The Maguires owned slaves, and according to a family history, "Hosey bought, sold, and traded everything under the sun; no doubt he trafficked in slavery some, too."

James Doolin recounted a court case involving outright brutality. A man named Pyeatt sold a man named Spencer a female slave in 1839 for $650. The woman was supposedly "mentally unsound." According to the court record, ". . .a few days after Spencer bought the slave, he was found whipping her. He had her stripped, and staked down on the ground; her feet and hands extended, and fastened to stakes; her face upwards. He appeared calm. . .and was whipping her at intervals, using a cowhide, with a plaited lash about fifteen inches long. He asked her what made her do so (run away?), and she said that Bedford and Buchanan told her, that if she stayed there, she would be whipped to death. . .Spencer had drawn some blood, but not a great deal. He took salt and a cob, and salted her back."

whipped for things I should not have done just as the white children were.

"When a young girl was married, her parents would always give her a slave. I was given by my master to his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, who married Mr. Blakely. I was just five years old. She moved into a new home at Fayetteville and I was taken along but she soon sent me back home to my master telling him that I was too little and not enough help to her." During the Civil War she and the Blakely family lived in a house near the Masonic Hall (built around 1840) which once stood at 119 S. Block Street near the Fayetteville square. Her mother's family was carried south by Mr. Parks in order to obtain protection from the Confederate Army.

"My mother seemed to have a gift of telling fortunes. She had a brass ring about the size of a dollar with a handwoven knotted string that she used. I remember that she told many of the young people in the neighborhood many strange things. They would come to her with their premonitions."

From the Old Court Records

Lloyd McConnell has had direct access to many old county government records during his approximately 50 years of employment in county government. He has, for example, published numerous lists of marriages as well as summaries of the proceedings in county courts.

From the year 1841, for example, McConnell harvested the following bits of county history: In November John Work was charged with murder, and the jury convicted him of excusable homicide and he was held on an assault and battery charge; at the next term of court he was acquitted.

Young Bird, a Cherokee, was charged with horse stealing. He was found guilty and sent to the Arkansas Penitentiary for five years. Sam, a slave owned by John Ballard, was tried for rape but the jury was "hung"; the case was transferred to Madison County "because of prejudice among the citizens of Washington Co." Tannah, an Indian charged with murder was convicted in a first trial, but found innocent upon retrial.

In 1842, Battease, charged with larceny, was acquitted. Nelson H. Hackett, charged with grand larceny, was sentenced to 20 lashes and

Search for Freedom

While the Spencer case seems to have been an exception to the rule, bondage was bondage, and the victims of the system occasionally took great risks in search of freedom. Consider the life of a slave here two years after the torture described above. In June of 1840 a black slave named Nelson Hacket was obtained by Alfred Wallace, who had settled near Fayetteville in 1829. Hacket was then said to be about 30 years old, a real "dandy" who was handsome, well-dressed, and of a "prepossessing manner." He served as a valet and butler to Wallace, who had developed a plantation near Fayetteville, and with his brother Willis opened a store in 1833 on the west side of what became the Fayetteville square.

In July 1841 Nelson Hacket escaped. On his way out of town Hacket helped himself to a saddle belonging to Washington L. Wilson (another store keeper), a gold watch that belonged to August Ward, plus an overcoat and a horse from Wallace.

According to research published in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* by former University of Arkansas history professor Roman Zorn, Hacket traveled at night through north Arkansas and Kentucky, successfully crossed the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, then journeyed through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. In six weeks he reached a refugee settlement in Canada, 50 miles from Detroit. However, Wallace and another man, George Grigg, had followed Hacket and attempted to extradite him back to Fayetteville. "After a severe beating 'with the butt of a whip, and a large stick' the unfortunate refugee yielded the stolen property and submitted to arrest," Zorn wrote. The implication of the Hacket case—that slaves could not even escape to freedom when reaching a non-slave country like Canada—aroused national and international anti-slavery organizations.

Arkansas Governor Archibald Yell demanded Hacket's extradition after Hacket was indicted for theft by a Washington County court. Because he had been indicted for theft, the extradition was allowed by authorities in Canada. In May 1842 Hacket lost his bid for freedom and was returned from Canada by Onesimus Evans and Lewis Davenport.

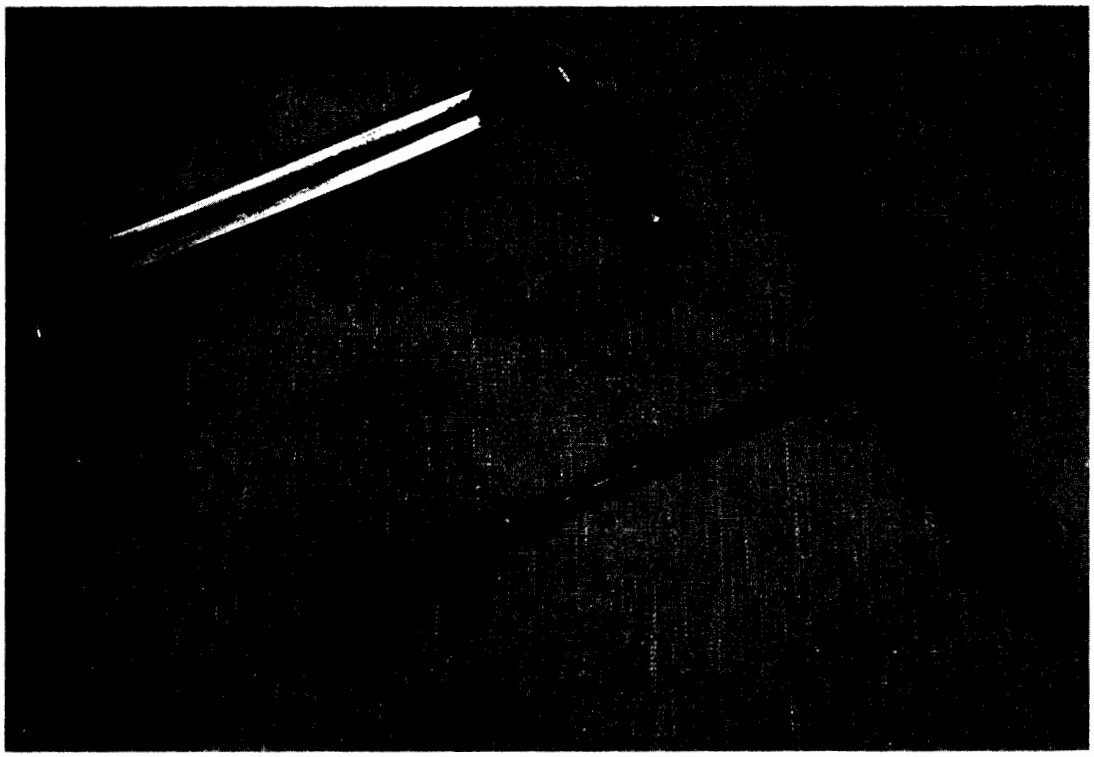
According to Zorn, "This was the first instance in which criminal extradition had retrieved a fugitive slave from Canada, and abolitionists soon perceived the menace of the precedent. . .Since Southerners could now exploit indictment for theft as a device to recover runaway slaves, the abolitionists warned that the security of all refugees in Canada had now been jeopardized." There were 12,000 runaway slaves in Canada at the time Hacket made his bid for freedom.

to stand in front of the pillory for one hour. (This Nelson Hackett is presumably the same slave whose name is spelled "Hacket" who in 1841 had made an attempted escape to freedom on a stolen horse, but was returned from Canada to Arkansas.)

Borderland

Slavery was not the only issue agitating the pioneer citizens of northwestern Arkansas Territory. Washington County was then a borderland, sparsely populated and right on the political boundary where the United States of America ended and the Indian Nation began. Unlike the white pioneers, their Indian neighbors had come under duress, and their unhappiness had considerable impact on Washington County.

In 1819 when Frank Pierce was preparing to shoot bison in a place where Fayetteville stands today, there were Indian hunters in the same place. This land we call Washington County was a borderland, and those Indian hunters may have been Osages, Cherokees, Shawnees, Delawares, or for that matter bits and pieces of other decimated tribes that had been forced west. The borderland conditions fostered intermarriages. William Vaughan, for example, was married to a Cherokee, Fair-A-Bee. Accom-



Tools used in the construction of a log cabin usually included a drawknife (left) and an auger or drill. *(Shiloh Museum collection; photo by Mary McGimsey)*

A maul and a froe were also necessary tools in constructing a log cabin. *(Shiloh Museum collection; photo by Mary McGimsey)*

Walter Ritter with the log cabin owned by his grandfather at Elm Springs. The cabin has been restored and is now on the grounds of the Shiloh Museum in Springdale.

panying the Vaughans was Philip Harp, who also had a Cherokee wife. These couples were living near Evansville prior to 1825, and after the 1828 treaty, the Vaughans remained in what became Washington County. William helped lay out Washington Court House (later, Fayetteville). The Harps went on to Indian Healing Springs (later, Eureka Springs in Carroll County). These are just a few examples of how the borderland affected the early development of the county. Writing on the early history of the county, Elsa Vaught has noted that many last names associated with Cherokees appear in census lists, marriage records, and on the tombstones of old cemeteries.

Violence sometimes spilled over the border. The 1817 treaty that had created a Cherokee reservation in northwestern Arkansas had caused the tribe to split into factions with different ideas about how to meet white pressure for Indian lands. Eastern and western groups of Cherokees formed, with the small western group emigrating to Arkansas and the much larger eastern group hanging on to tribal lands. In 1830 the U. S. Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which required all Indians living east of the Mississippi River to give up their lands and move west. Some Cherokees emigrated at this time, and it seems that groups of various sizes passed through northwest Arkansas Territory, well before the infamous Trail of Tears of 1838-1839. In 1835 the United States government forced on the eastern group a treaty that was opposed by all but 300-500 of the 16,000 Cherokees.

Members of the minority "treaty party" Cherokees began moving west. John Ridge, for example, left Georgia in March 1837, traveled by boat in relative comfort, and arrived near Fort Smith late in the month. Not everyone was so comfortable. In October 1837, 365 members of the Cannon party of Cherokees traveled overland from the east and did not

The Ritter Cabin

The Ritter cabin was moved in 1980 from Elm Springs onto the grounds of Shiloh Museum in Springdale. Donated to the museum by Dewie and Jean McDonald, the cabin had been a stagecoach stop and later was the home of the James Ritter and William J. Bradley families. David Stahle, with the Department of Geography at the University of Arkansas, used a tree-ring dating process in order to show that the cabin was likely built in 1854.

In his book Ozark Log Cabin Folks, *Paul Faris provides numerous details about "the way they were" in the old days. The basic materials for cabins were easily available in the county—big trees. And the tools needed were easily brought in a wagon. "Tools for the job were simple enough—a chopping axe to fell the trees and trim them, iron wedges and wooden wedges ('gluts') to split the larger logs, a broad axe to hew the logs square, a froe and a maul to split blocks into boards and shingles, a draw knife to smooth down the boards for floor and trim, an auger or two, a saw, a hammer and some nails."*

Most logs were hewed square. The logs fit better this way, and removing the bark also meant removing insects that could later damage the cabin. Nevertheless, as Faris points out, some pioneers were so eager to "get out of the wagon" they build the cabin with round logs and left the bark on. When nails were available, poles were laid across the roof boards to hold them on. With no metal flashing for the ridge line, boards on one side were extended over the top for protection against rain. Windows were few; they were hard to cut and glass wasn't available.

Some primitive cabins had dirt floors, but puncheon floors, made from split logs, were the rule. Of

course these floors were likely to have splinters, so rugs were made to lay over them. Chimneys were sometimes made from sticks and mud, but in Washington County stone was usually available. Flat stones were collected and fitted together. Mud, or perhaps lime from nearby limestone cliffs, was used to hold them together. It took a careful search to find the big rock that could serve as the fireplace lintel.

In the process of restoring the Ritter cabin, a new split cedar shake roof was built, and the gables were filled with specially-cut yellow pine boards. Rocks from the chimney of the McGarrah-Reed log house south of Elkins were moved to the museum to build a chimney. Log structures still exist in the county, but many are either covered by boards or are in such deteriorated condition that few can actually visit them. The restoration of the Ritter cabin on the grounds of the museum permits modern people to see firsthand the labor-intensive architecture that dominated Washington County's pioneer skyline.

arrive at Cane Hill (just prior to entering what is now Oklahoma) until December 26. By that time 15 members of the original party were dead, including 11 children.

Trail of Tears

All of the forced movements of the Indians can be called "Trails of Tears," but the central tragedies did not begin until 1838. In the spring of that year President Andrew Jackson sent 7,000 state and Federal soldiers into Georgia to force the eastern Cherokees to abide by the fraudulent treaty of 1835. By June, 15,000 Cherokees were confined in stockades prior to forced marches to the west. Eventually, the Cherokees were organized into caravans and marched west. Several caravans of about 1,000 Cherokees each passed through northwest Arkansas. One of these caravans was involved in the "Fayetteville Riot" of 1838. According to an account by Ted Worley published in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, it was a Sunday when the Cherokees arrived in Fayetteville, population around 400 including 100 slaves. Presumably saloons were normally closed on the Sabbath, but one enterprising saloon keeper accommodated the Cherokees. At some point a white man, Willis Wallace, insulted a Cherokee woman. In the fight that followed, Wallace killed Nelson Orr, an Indian. According to Worley, "Wallace escaped the angry Cherokees and fortified himself in his home. Indians crowded him and threats were heard of burning the town if Wallace did not surrender. Wallace was persuaded by his friends to leave town. He was acquitted of a murder charge in the May term of court, 1839."

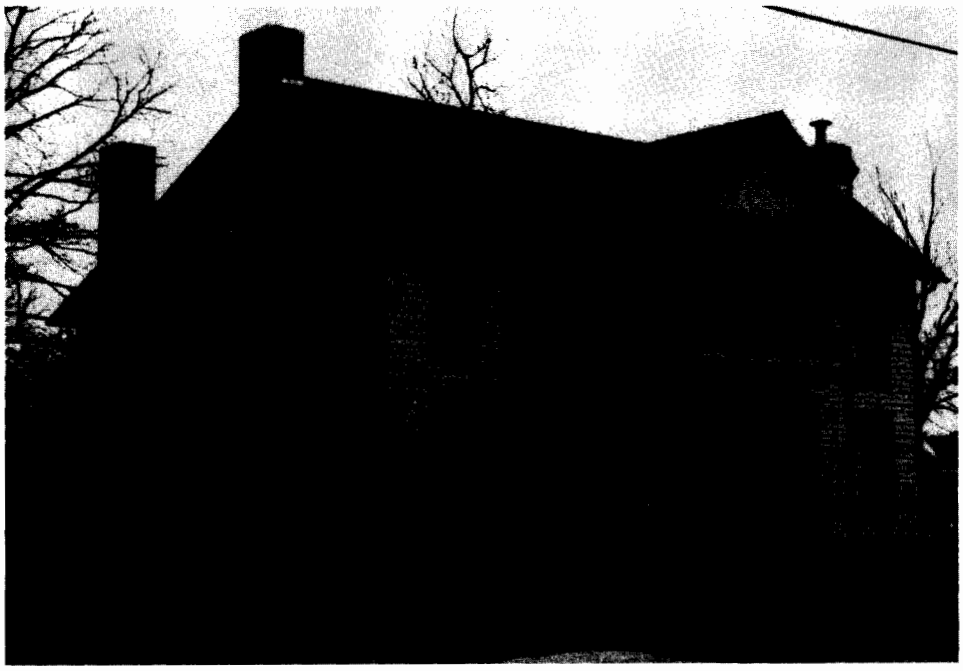
Walter Lemke reported the discovery of the diary of a doctor who accompanied Cherokees through this area in late March of 1839. These Indians passed through Benton County in the Pea Ridge area, turned south

through what became Springdale, and reached Fayetteville on March 21. From Fayetteville they turned west, passed through Sylva (now Cincinnati), then into Oklahoma. The travels of this group during winter and early spring must have been difficult.

The Trail of Tears, or more accurately Trails of Tears, cost the Cherokees approximately one-fourth of their numbers, or about 4,000 lives. This horror deepened the antagonisms already existing among the Cherokees as a result of the pressures for removal. The removal policy and the deep antagonisms created among the Cherokees also had direct effects on the lives of Washington County citizens of the time.

The reality of life on the borderland is reflected in the letters of Stuart Walter Case, whose brief career in this area, 1838 and 1839, includes a series of letters he wrote which were edited by Pat Donat and published in the Washington County Historical Society's journal, *Flashback*. Case, who worked as a store clerk, noted that a business boom was created when the Cherokees were passing through. His comments on a store in Benton County are probably also descriptive of business in Washington County as well. There was what he termed "an immense amount of travel. . .wagons passing constantly going down to the Nation, among the Indians to trade, loaded generally with meal, bacon and flour and most other kinds of provisions. . ."

The customers Case met were mostly "Indians or Mixed Bloods. . .some of them are very fine people, a great many white people here are mixing with the Indians. A white man with a Black wife is an occurrence not at all uncommon here and vice versa." At the same time, the Goodspeed history of Washington County notes, "a flood of merchants came in. . ." to the Evansville area, "bringing large stocks of goods



Ridge House in Fayetteville, saved and restored through the efforts of the Washington County Historical Society.

to sell to the immigrant Cherokees, to whom large sums of money were due from the government. . ."

This economic boom brought with it some worries. It is obvious in Case's letters that the bitter strife among the Cherokees was taken seriously by the white settlers. On March 31, 1839, Case wrote, "the Nation, at present, is divided into two factions or parties, one of which is called the Ross party, which is by far the most numerous and is principally composed of full-blooded Cherokees—they were opposed to removal of themselves west. The treaty was made by the other party without their consent. The other party is called the Ridge party and is principally composed of half-breeds and mixed blood'd Indians, together with a great many white men who have married into the Nation. They being principally all well off. These small factions cannot bear the sight of each other and if they happen to meet anywhere there is sure to be a fight."

On June 22, 1839, Washington County and the entire borderland region was thrown into an uproar when members of the Ross faction avenged themselves on the Treaty group, murdering Major Ridge, his son John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot. Major Ridge was killed in western Washington County, just two miles north of modern Dutch Mills. At the time of his murder he was on his way to Vineyard to see about a slave he had hired out to John Latta.

In a letter written from Fayetteville and dated August 4, 1839, Case wrote, "the state of the Cherokee Nation at this time is dreadful, a civil war is on the point of commencing. . .Much alarm has been felt by the people of this country. Some families have left and are leaving. Volunteer companies have been formed throughout this and adjoining counties. The arms, ammunition, etc. in the arsenal at this place have been dis-

tributed to the different volunteer companies so that almost every man is completely armed and altogether our town and country has taken on a very warlike and savage appearance." Refugees poured across the border into Washington County.

Sophia Sawyer

Ironically, from this "warlike and savage" business, including the deep sufferings of the Cherokees, there unpredictably emerged something good. Among those who took refuge across the border was Sarah Bird Northrum Ridge, widow of the slain John Ridge. Mrs. Ridge apparently arrived in Fayetteville on July 1, 1839.

She made her residence in a two-pen dog-trot log house at the corner of Locust and Center Streets in Fayetteville, where it stands today. It was built in 1836 by a doctor, M. H. Clark. Mrs. Ridge occupied the house from 1839 to 1859. Thereafter it had several owners, including Sheriff Zebulon Pettigrew. It was modified and enlarged several times, attaining its present salt-box form by 1877. According to architect Cyrus Sutherland, "When threatened with demolition in 1973 the house was purchased by the Washington County Historical Society, aided greatly by public subscription." The Ridge House is on the National Register of Historic Buildings.

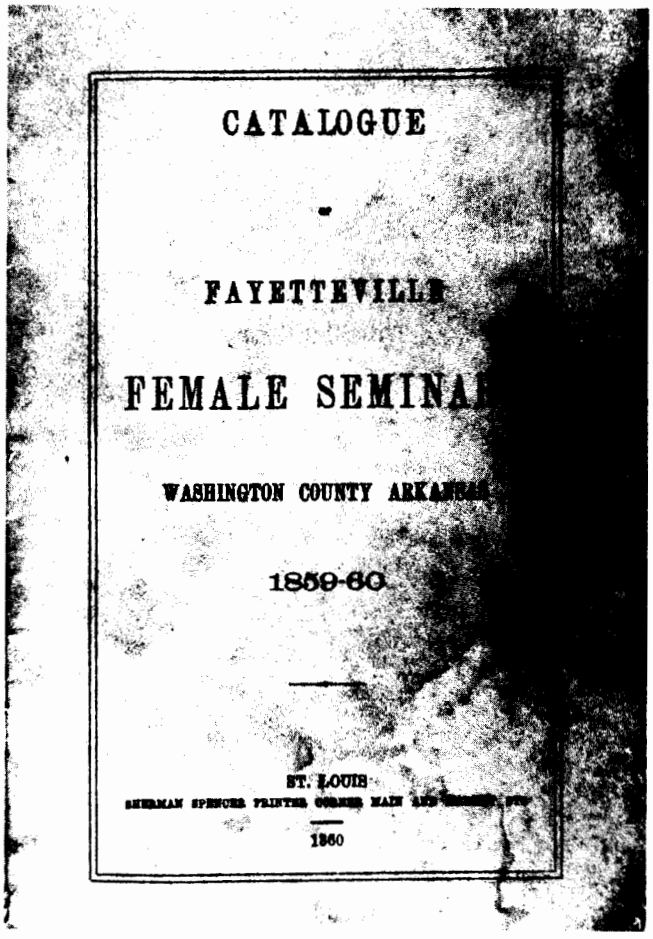
The Ridge House is an important historical legacy for Washington County, but of even greater importance is a legacy left by a school teacher, Sophia Sawyer, who accompanied Mrs. Ridge to Fayetteville in 1839. On October 11, 1839, Sawyer wrote the Reverend David Green, secretary of the American Board of Missions. "I left the Nation with Mrs. Ridge, the children & a part of the servants a few days after the murder

of her husband. . .when I saw her sinking under the weight of sorrow—fearful apprehensions & undecided anxieties—I consented to leave for this town as the nearest place of safety & accommodation."

Sawyer was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1792, and had been sent by the American Board of Missions to serve as a missionary among the Cherokees, who desired education for their children. It was in this way that she became on good terms with chief Major Ridge and his son John Ridge. She accompanied the Ridges when they emigrated in response to the 1835 treaty which required all the Cherokees to move west. After the murders of June 22, 1839, and the flight from Cherokee Nation with Mrs. Ridge, Sawyer opened the doors of a new school at Fayetteville, starting with 14 Cherokee girls. This was the beginning of what was long known as "the Indian school," and officially as the Fayetteville Female Seminary.

In its first days the school met on the second floor of a building on the Fayetteville square above the quarters of a Thespian Society. "In the spring a company of players gave performances in this 'theatre' where they rehearsed during the day. 'Miss Sawyer's girls', alas! were under strict orders, when passing by the open doors of the clubroom on their way to and from classes, to pay no heed to those 'sinful' actors," wrote Rowena Gallaway. The headmistress of this growing school "was of medium height and slight build. She wore her dark brown hair parted in the middle and combed well down over her ears. Her pupils liked best to see her wear the plain silk frock that she donned for 'dress up' in the winter."

David and Jane Walker gave the school land on West Mountain Street near the square, which was described by Sawyer as "overlooking a



CATALOGUE

OF THE

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINA

WASHINGTON COUNTY ARKANSAS

1859-60

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SHERMAN SPENCER PRINTER CORNER MAIN AND

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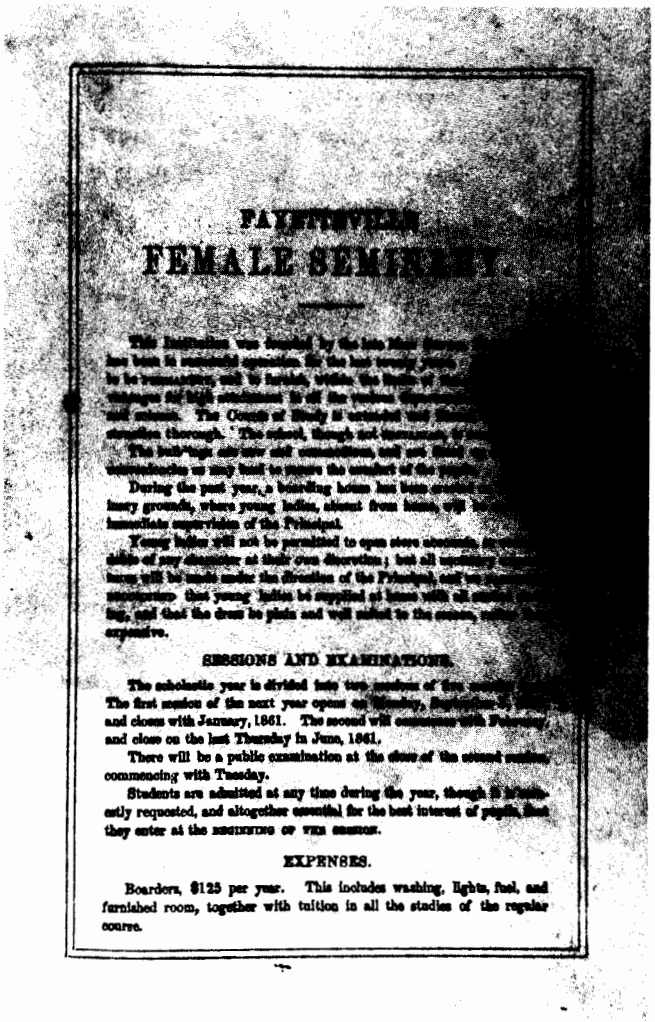


FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

SESSIONS AND EXAMINATIONS.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session of the next year opens on Monday, September 3, and closes with January, 1861. The second will commence with February and close on the last Thursday in June, 1861.

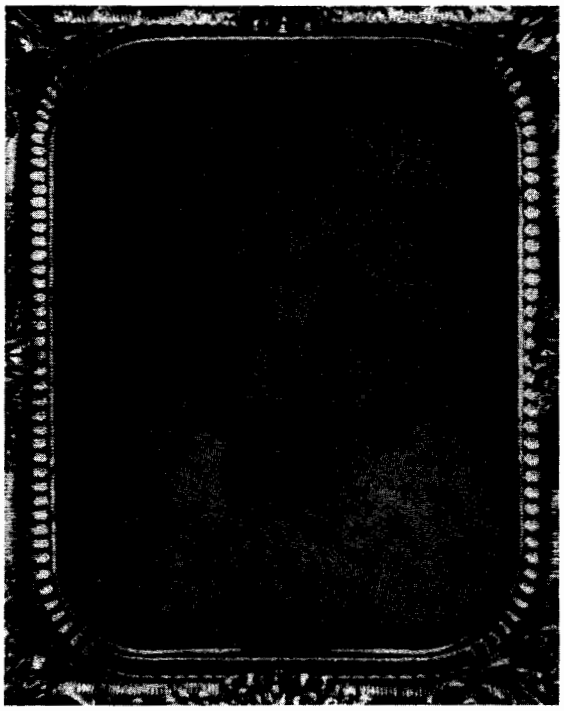
There will be a public examination at the close of the second session, commencing with Tuesday.

Students are admitted at any time during the year, though it is earnestly requested, and altogether essential for the best interest of pupils, that they enter at the BEGINNING OF THE SESSION.

EXPENSES.

Boarders, $125 per year. This includes washing, lights, fuel, and furnished room, together with tuition in all the studies of the regular course.

From the Shiloh Museum collection.



This tintype of Elizabeth McGarrah Reed was made in 1859 when she was a 16-year old student at the Fayetteville Female Seminary. *(Ruth Morris)*

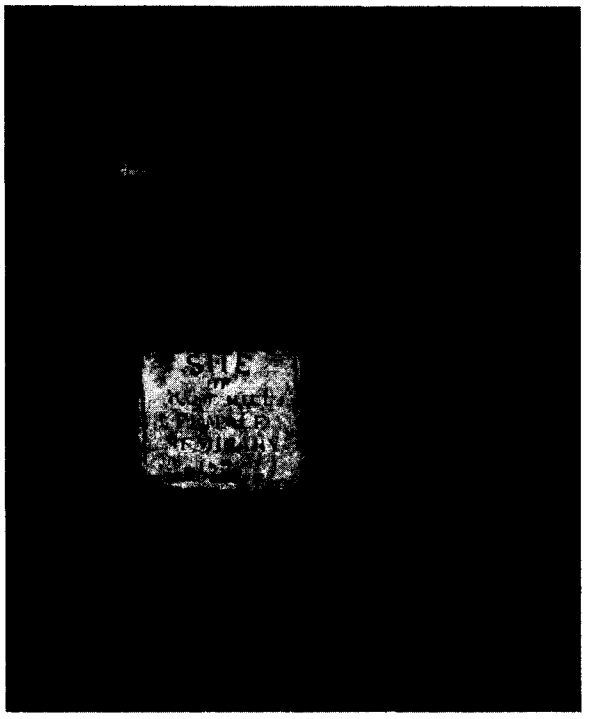
beautiful valley, mountains and woodland in the distance." In 1841 the school moved into a new 20 by 28 two-story building. By 1842 the school had approximately 50 students. The school site is at 305 W. Mountain and is marked with a bronze tablet that reads: 1839-1860 SITE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY FOUNDED BY MISS SOPHIA SAWYER TABLET PLACED BY FAYETTEVILLE P. T. A. 1928.

Influence of Sawyer's School

The early days of the school are captured in a series of letters edited by Pat Donat and published in *Flashback*. On December 7, 1839, 13 year old John Rollin Ridge wrote that Miss Sawyer had "about thirty scholars, the most of whom are boys. . .My sister, brothers & myself are going to her school. . .I have gone through Ancient Geography & the Ancient History of Greece. I am now going over Modern Geography again, & I am studying Arithmetic & definitions. . .

"In this town there are three groceries & the people sometimes fight with knives and pistols & men have been killed here, but the people do not seem to mind it much. . .there are two saddler shops, two tailor shops, three blacksmith shops, one silversmith, one gunsmith, eight stores & two taverns & a good many other houses. . .There are also several lawyers & they have a good deal of business. . ."

A letter written by Enis Combs Trimble dated January 18, 1840, states, "There are thirteen scholars in the grammar class and twenty three in the definition class and seven in geography class and twenty four writers, eight who read in Natural History, all boys, eleven young ladies who read in the first book of history."



This marker at Cane Hill commemorates the establishment of a very early school for women in this education-conscious community. *(Photo by Gene Clark)*

"The school saw its heyday in the early 1850's," wrote Rowena Gallaway. "At that time the campus comprised an entire block. The four buildings, facing on West Mountain street, were of New England rather than Southern architecture. These white houses, set on a neatly kept lawn with shade trees, shrubs and evergreens, presented a pleasing picture. Indeed, the seminary was a showplace of the countryside. Its plant no less than its faculty compared favorably with those of older schools in the east. Miss Sawyer's seminary with its 100 to 150 students per year—in a town of scarcely 600 persons—was a noteworthy institution."

The effects of this school reached far beyond its one block campus and its less than three decades of life. According to William Campbell's history of Fayetteville, in 1842 a writer for the *Van Buren Intelligencer* praised Sophia Sawyer, stating that, "By her exertion, a degree of intelligence and refinement is spread over this county, unseen and unfelt in other new countries. . ." J. H. Van Hoose, the premier historian of Washington County in the 19th century, stated in 1852 that, "Many beautiful young ladies from Missouri, the Indian country, and south Arkansas attended this school. . ."

"The location of the University at Fayetteville is largely due to the influence of three individuals who long years ago labored here and instilled in the minds and the hearts of the young men and women a desire for knowledge: Miss Sawyer, Robert W. Mecklin and Rev. Robert Graham," Van Hoose wrote in 1890. Miss Ann James (later Mrs. A. J. Marshall) wrote in her autobiography that Sawyer ". . .created an educational interest, to which the locating the Industrial University there is largely indebted. She is dead, but her work follows her. . ."

Modern day citizens of Washington County who annually derive

countless social benefits and hundreds of millions of dollars in economic benefits from the location of the University of Arkansas here will no doubt share historian Pat Donat's opinion that "the benefits brought by the Cherokees to their new home [have] never been measured."

Other Colleges and Academies

Sophia Sawyer's "Indian school" was not the only school in the county; there were others, both before and after. Many articles dealing with the history of education in the county have appeared in *Flashback* as well as in the Washington County Historical Society's Bulletin Series, including W. J. Lemke's *Early Colleges and Academies of Washington County, Arkansas.* More recently the Washington County Retired Teachers Association has published *School Days, School Days: The History of Education in Washington County, 1830-1950.* The scope of educational activity is readily apparent in the summaries furnished by Walter Lemke in his *Early Colleges* bulletin.

Cane Hill School was established in 1835 after a meeting on October 28, 1834. The school provided instruction for boys who desired to enter the ministry. The school, which first met in a log house, had by 1850 evolved into Cane Hill College. The Fayetteville Female Academy was chartered in 1836 by prominent Fayetteville residents. Its guiding spirit was the Reverend Robert W. Mecklin, who was assisted by his wife, the former Louisa Ann Anderson. He founded the Ozark Institute at Mt. Comfort in 1845. Bethesda Academy, in the Cane Hill area, was chartered in 1843, but little is known about it.

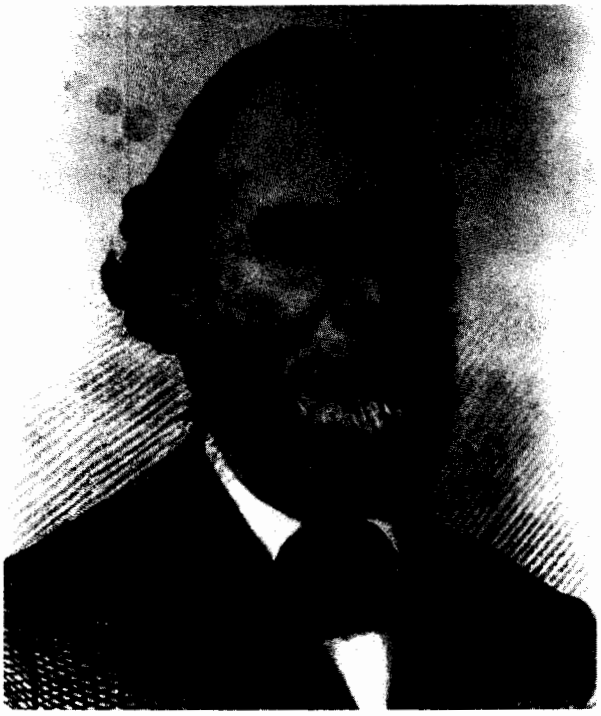
The Far West Seminary was chartered at Mt. Comfort in late 1844. The school seems to have existed prior to this date. The famous educator

A Cane Hill College diploma issued to Mary Clem Carnahan.

Cephas Washburn was its leading light. Washburn had originally come west as a missionary to the Cherokees and founded Dwight Mission in what is now Pope County, Arkansas. Despite the fact that numerous leading citizens helped charter the school, it doesn't seem to have remained long in operation. Mecklin's name appears on the charter of Far West Seminary. The functions of the school were taken over by Mecklin's Ozark Institute around 1845. The site of the Far West Seminary is commemorated at Mt. Comfort with a plaque that credits the seminary, the Ozark Institute, and James's school with giving "our county its educational reputation that resulted in the establishment of the State University in 1871."

During the life of the Ozark Institute, 1845 to 1857, there were sometimes as many as 60 to 100 students in a two-story brick building with four rooms, as well as a frame dormitory and a residence for the president. According to Lemke, all that remains of the old Institute building is a pile of foundation rocks (one mile east of Mt. Comfort) that is surmounted by a chiseled stone inscribed: "1845-1871 — Ozark Institute — Founder, Robert W. Mecklin — Marked by Thomas Fox of Concord Chapter D. A. C. — Washington County, Ark. — 1934."

The Mt. Comfort Female Academy, usually called "Miss James's School," was organized in 1849 as a female companion to Mecklin's school for boys. The school lasted only a year or two, and James married the Reverend Lewis Marshall and left Washington County. In the same year, two schools were organized at Elm Springs, serving boys and girls. The male academy under the Reverend Jesse McAllister had about 60 boys, while 40 girls studied under Mrs. McAllister. The school was supported by William Barrington, but it perished during the Civil War. An academy was established on the same site after the war.



William Baxter, president of Arkansas College and pastor of the Christian Church in Fayetteville.

Chickasaws at Arkansas College

"A large delegation of young gentlemen from the Chickasaw Nation arrived in town on Monday last for the purpose of entering Arkansas College," reported Fayetteville's Southwest Independent *newspaper dated September 30, 1854. "We notice among them several who were students at the last term.*

"There are but few of our readers abroad who are aware of the amount of intelligence, refinement and wealth contained in this nation. It is true they have good Schools among them, but many are sending their children abroad to the best Schools and Colleges in the States, that nothing may be omitted to render their daughters accomplished and elegant ladies, and their sons well educated gentlemen.

"We welcome with pride to our town such delegations as these. And it must be gratifying to any philanthropist to see our neighbors of the West entering with so much ardor and zeal into that spirit of progress and improvement which marks the age we live in.

"The students in Arkansas College, from the Chickasaw Nation, at the last session were noted for their orderly and gentlemanly deportment."

(This material appeared in Flashback, *August 1961, page 54.)*

Cane Hill College (for boys) was established in 1850 at Cane Hill under the name Cane Hill Collegiate Institute, and as Cane Hill College in 1852. Cane Hill Female Seminary was established in 1852 at the south end of Cane Hill (present day Clyde). Both were degree granting institutions. James B. Russell erected a building for the female seminary and supplied it with a library. Later a two-story building with a belfry was added. The Reverend Robert M. King, the first president of Cane Hill College, taught ancient languages and literature. During the 1850s Cane Hill College met in substantial brick buildings that symbolized the importance of this early school. School work was suspended in 1861 when many teachers and students joined the Confederate Army. Most of the college buildings were burned in 1864. The two-story brick building standing in Cane Hill today was completed in 1886. The site of the female seminary is marked at Clyde.

Arkansas College, which gave its name to College Avenue in Fayetteville, was chartered in 1852 and was the outgrowth of an academy started by Robert Graham in 1850. Graham was a native of Liverpool, England, who came to Fayetteville in 1848. He was the first resident minister of the First Christian Church. He had worked with Robert Mecklin at Ozark Institute, but left with 20 students to found Arkansas College. There were annual graduations until 1861. According to Lemke, "The attractive building was erected in 1852, with a library and two wings added later. The building stood on a 10-acre campus that had been deeded to Graham by William McGarrah on December 1, 1851." A bronze marker in front of the First Christian Church at 218 N. College Avenue in Fayetteville marks the college site. "The first college degree conferred in Arkansas was awarded here," it reads. "The University of Arkansas was the outgrowth of this College." Arkansas College was burned on March 4, 1862, a few days before the battle of Pea Ridge.

This drawing of Arkansas College in Fayetteville shows the state's premier institution of higher learning as it existed just prior to the Civil War. Like many other wooden structures in the county, the college burned down during the war.

A native of England, Robert Graham came to Fayetteville in 1848. In 1852 he established Arkansas College on land donated by William McGarrah.

The last of the pre-Civil War schools in the county was the Fayetteville Female Institute, established in 1858. According to Lemke, "T. B. Van Horne, the head of the school, had built a two-story frame building with a tall spire, but he was a Unionist and went north in 1861. . ." The school, which stood at the corner of College and Dickson (now the site of the First Baptist Church), was destroyed after the battle of Pea Ridge.

Corn

Many people familiar with the history of the county justifiably remember the community of Rhea's Mill where a then novel steam-powered mill was constructed in the 1850s. This fine mill featured an impressive stone chimney that stood 54 feet in height, a skyscraper in its time. The mill and its stack were symbolic in terms of notions of progress in business, just as the county's numerous pre-Civil War educational institutions were symbolic of cultural achievement. In later years the stone chimney was moved and now serves as a monument in Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. Like other early settlements, Rhea began midst humble pursuits.

The Reverend J. H. Rhea, son of the Pleasant V. Rhea family that settled in the county in 1829, has written about these early days there. "Our first settlements were made with reference not so much to the richness of the soil as convenience for fishing, hunting, etc., agriculture was not the leading pursuit for many years. We had no mills but beat our Indian corn into meal in wooden mortars made by burning out a cavity, tunnel-shaped, in the end of a stump or block near the cabin. The corn placed in this was broken with a kind of pestle or club made of hickory wood with one end left enlarged to give it weight enough. Our cabin walls were usually lined inside and out with deer, bear, coon, or wolf skins. . ."

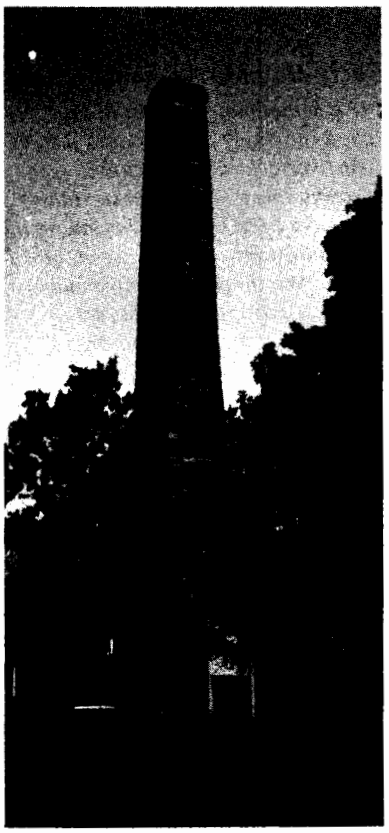
As was the case with the prehistoric Indians who lived in what is now

Washington County, corn was a vital crop to the pioneer farmers, preferred because it could be eaten directly, turned into meal, fed to livestock—including hogs, the number one animal here in those days—or turned into whiskey, a favorite and widely used medicine, a handy trade item, the elixir of pioneer social intercourse. Corn cobs could be burned as fuel or turned into pipes and dolls, and the shucks could be stuffed into mattresses or turned into mats, brooms, and the like.

In 1934 Marjorie Moore, then a student at Meadow Valley School (Mt. Comfort-University Farm area) wrote about processing and using corn. "In the autumn, after the corn had ripened, but before it was fully hard, the grater was a popular method of converting it into meal. The grater was made by punching holes through a sheet of tin and then nailing the sheet rough-side out, to a board somewhat narrower so that the tin would slightly curve. Then an ear of corn was rubbed back and forth. . ."

Mush was made from grated meal and eaten with milk in a bowl. "Cornpone and johnnycake were also made of grated meal. Pone was baked in the iron skillet, which was set over a bed of hot coals and more coals piled on the lid so that the top would bake evenly with the bottom. Johnnycake was made by placing a stiff dough on a smooth board, then propping the board nearly upright in front of the fire. . ."

Food eaten by Washington County's early settlers didn't come from the supermarket, and tractors powered by refined petroleum products were still several generations in the future. Instead, the first gardens where corn was raised were usually made by girdling trees in a small plot. The girdling killed the trees, and when the leaves dropped, the garden could be planted immediately, without bothering to cut the trees. The dead trees could be removed later.



The 55-foot high natural stone chimney at Rhea's Mill was an important landmark in pre-Civil War Washington County. The chimney was later moved to Prairie Grove Battlefield Park, where it serves as a monument to those who fought there.

"A smooth crop and split in each ear." Registered Nov. 25 1846 by Geo.A.Pettigrew.

"A hole and a swallow fork in each ear." Registered May 1 1848 by P.F.Price.

"A swallow fork and underbit in each ear." Registered 1848 by Henry E.Freyschlag.

"A crop and a slit in the left ear." Registered 1848 by Mathew McGarrah.

Early-Day Marks and Brands

It is sometimes said that in the "good ole days" people could just let their livestock run free without fear of losing them. To some extent this may have been true, but beginning in 1840 an owner of cattle, sheep, or hogs in Washington County could register marks—cuts in the ears of livestock—in the mark and brand register of the County Clerk. This register was analyzed by W. J. Lemke, who published the results in a 1961 issue of Flashback.

According to Lemke, "On each registration blank there are two drawings, showing the left and the right side of the animal. . .on which the Clerk has indicated the 'mark'—crop, underbit, swallow fork, hole." On January 9, 1840, for example, George Taylor registered a mark described as "Half crop off right ear and underbit in the left." On the same day, J. W. Johnson registered "A crop and underbit in the right ear and a swallow fork in the left ear."

By 1847, 150 marks had been registered. Registration of brands began in the 1880s.

In the early days hunting existed alongside livestock that was allowed to freely range in the woods. Therefore, good places for settlements included good springs especially at the entrances to hollows or valleys whose encircling hills reduced the problem of straying associated with cows, hogs, and other animals—and provided good hunting. As researchers from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey have pointed out, these activities had a seasonal basis. "During the summer season the men looked after livestock while the women tended gardens. After the cattle were driven to market at the end of the summer, hunting became increasingly important during the fall and winter months. A few head of livestock were kept through the winter in the protection of thick canebreaks along the river bottoms, and in spring they were turned out to graze in the uplands while new garden crops were put in and the cycle began anew."

The compendium of the 6th Census of the United States, published in 1840, tells us some of what the farmers and their slaves were doing when the county population was just over 7,000 people. By far, the largest single crop was Indian corn, amounting to about 380,000 bushels, followed by oats at 47,000 bushels, potatoes at 24,000 bushels, and wheat at 16,000 bushels.

Livestock

Then, as now, Washington County was Hog Country, but for different reasons. In modern times, the University of Arkansas's Razorbacks have made the state famous, but in 1840 the hogs were important because everyone owned at least a few—36,000 counted in the census of 1840. There were likely many thousands uncounted, running loose in the oak woods. The census reported a grand total of 10,000 chickens—a

Oxen played an important role in the settlement of Washington County. *(Shiloh Museum collection; photo by Mary McGimsey)*

respectable total for a young county, but a mere glimmer of what poultry would mean here less than a century later. The 8,000 sheep counted produced 12,000 pounds of wool that quickly found its way into clothing and other domestic articles.

In 1840 Washington County was a land of what the census-takers called "neat cattle." Strictly speaking, neat cattle are oxen, but in fact the term includes both oxen as well as horned, four-footed cattle. There were 12,000 "neat cattle" in the county in 1840. The oxen were durable beasts able to stand the heavy work of plowing rocky land and hauling carts and wagons over rough trails. Some of the "neat cattle" were milked, but the commercial value of the dairy industry in the county that year was zero—dairying lay in the future. The heavy farm work performed by the oxen was shared by the 4,500 horses and mules in the county in 1840.

Farmers had apple trees from the first days, having brought seedlings with them in saddle bags. However, orchard production as yet amounted to very little. In 1840 there was little indication that within half a century Washington County would be the heartland of what would be called "The Ozark Fruit Empire" and the "Land of the Big Red Apple."

There is little tobacco or cotton grown in Washington County today. However, in 1840 farmers reported harvesting 6,000 pounds of tobacco and 18,700 pounds of cotton.

Cotton raised in pioneer Washington County was for home use. While the men were out "killin' bars," the women were home with the tedious jobs necessary for making clothing. According to Bonita Musgrave's 1929 study of pioneer crafts in the county, "At first, the fibers were picked from the seeds by hand. This process was known as 'finger picking' and was a very slow one." Musgrave interviewed Mrs. Will Houston of Clyde

who had lived in the county since 1861 and Mrs. Margaret H. Patterson of Lincoln, who lived there since 1854. According to these women, "We usually finger picked the cotton (separating the lint from the seeds) after supper was over and the younger children had been put to bed. The older members of the family helped and, as a rule, enough cotton was separated in one night to keep the mother busy carding and spinning the next day; or else enough to pad a quilt, depending upon which of these articles was most needed."

This tedious operation was made simpler with a hand-powered gin. Musgrave saw one that Mrs. Will Houston still owned in 1929. According to Musgrave's description, "The process is carried on by two persons operating the simple, hand-made device which consists of two smooth, round steel rods fastened very close together with a crank on the opposite end of each. In operating this gin two persons sit facing each other, each turning a crank. One feeds cotton; the other removes lint. The seeds drop down."

Growing and processing cotton was a basic industry. Another one involved tanning leather. County tax lists for 1836-1837 showed that seven tanyard owners assessed their property—James Boone, Dennis Callahan, James Campbell, Lewis Evans, William McAdams, James Mitchell, and Robert Parks. These tanyards, no doubt, would offend modern sensibilities. The smells were horrifying even to early citizens, at least until they realized that the smell was a tannery. A recent history of the Cincinnati area compiled by Jaunita Wilson contains the following description of a tannery:

"The vats were dug into the ground as much as 8 feet deep, depending on how many hides were to be tanned. . .In making leather it was neces-

sary to locate on a stream where there was plenty of water. A dam was necessary to back the water into the vats when it was needed for replacement. Tanic acid was the most important ingredient. . .It was made by stripping bark from Red Oak trees. . .the bark was fed into a bark mill. . .and was ground into a powder. . .The hides to be tanned were mostly cattle, sometimes deer and other small animals. . .To get the hair from the hides, it was necessary to have one vat for that purpose. . .After this, the hide was placed on a flat rock and thoroughly scraped. . .After thoroughly cleaning the hides, they were placed in a regular tanning vat. . .After several months and maintaining a water level in the vat, some times as much as 8 months, depending on the class of leather wanted, the hides were removed and properly worked. . .If to be used for shoes or fine grain leather, it was worked longer than for harness. . .The tanner made his own neats foot oil by boiling the feet of the animal. . ."

Mills

Tax records also show that six sawmill owners paid taxes on their operations in 1837: Barnett Brixey, George Freyschlag, Joshua Onstott, Warren Philpot (two mills in the present day Goshen area), David Walker and Samuel Wilson. W. J. Lemke, who examined these tax lists and published the results in the September 1956 *Flashback*, stated, "There were other sawmills in the county but they do not appear on the tax list. . .State and county property taxes were in effect in 1836, but few citizens assessed their real estate."

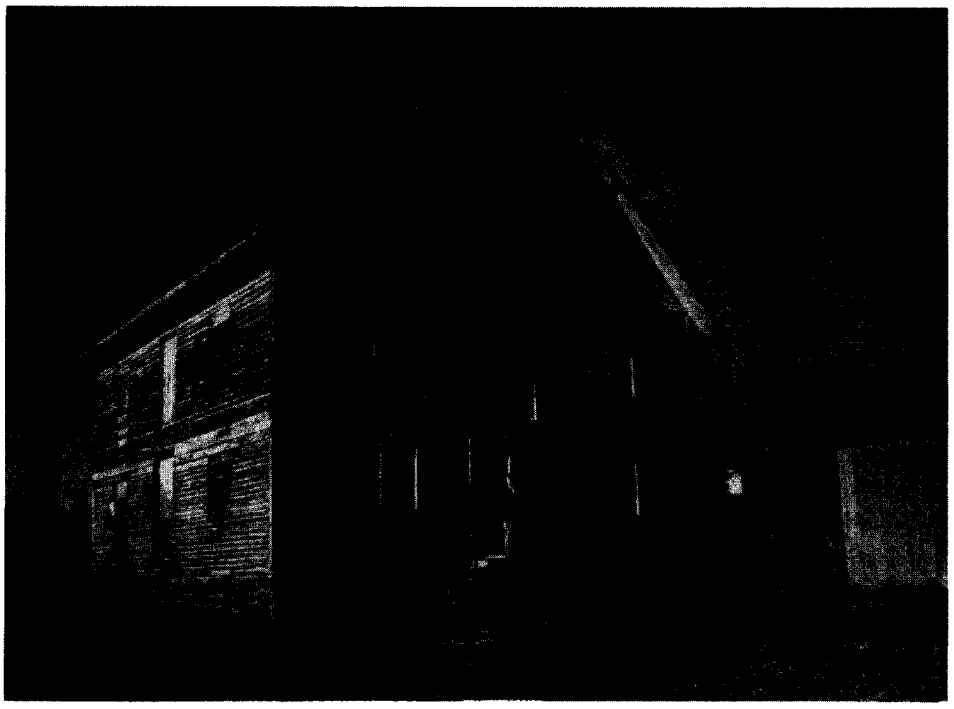
Mills thrived in the county as soon as there was corn or wheat to be milled and boards to be sawed. The success of many mills was associated with one of the county's greatest natural resources, springs. Big springs

could turn the wheels, small springs could be dammed, and the water carried by flumes or raceways to the wheels. Mill wheels placed directly on large streams were destroyed by flooding.

According to researchers at the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, "The most common type of water mill had a large 'overshot' wheel with several buckets attached around its circumference. The water spilled out of a chute at the top of the wheel, and as it was caught by the buckets, the weight of the water turned the wheel around. . .However, this type of mill required a high waterfall, and where this could not be arranged an 'undershot' wheel was used which was turned by water rushing beneath the wheel and pushing against the paddles. . .Another type of mill was powered by a water turbine rather than a wheel. These various water mills also usually incorporated log dams with adjacent raceways, or flumes. Where adequate water sources to power these types of mills was unavailable, treadmills were constructed which were powered by horses or oxen."

Bobbie Byars Lynch of Springdale has studied the original township survey maps and field notes for Washington County, dated 1831-1834, which are on file in the County Clerk's Office. According to her 1975 *Flashback* articles, the surveyors found eight mills and mentioned two more in their notes.

According to this data, the earliest known mill in the county was constructed near Clear Creek in the area of modern Johnson. In 1834 it was called the Truesdale Mill. The site is the same one where the restored Johnson Mill is standing in 1989. The old mill was burned during the Civil War, and the restored mill dates to after the war. In discussing this mill site, Lynch was intrigued with the survey notes which in 1834



Ben Johnson at the old Johnson Mill which in the late 1980s has been restored and is a popular stop for tourists.

referred to the "old mill house." John Truesdale was apparently not in the county in 1830. From whom did he purchase it? How old was "old" in 1834? Lynch notes that people who left no legal records behind almost certainly lived here and constructed a mill before there was even a Washington County!

Another early mill was constructed on Clear Creek in the general area of the present day site of Lake Fayetteville. It was listed on the early maps as Banner's Mill, but Lynch's research indicates it was actually owned by Wilson N. Dameron (also spelled Damern, Damson, etc.). The mill was allowed to deteriorate sometime after 1900.

Edwards Mill, northeast of present day Tuttle, was on the bank of Richland Creek. The survey of 1832 showed the Thomas Smith horse mill a mile south of Edwards Mill. Nearby was Wilburn's Tanyard, as well as a number of families—Philpot, Shoal, Titworth, Stanley, and Smith. "So in Tuttle, very early, we had a mill, a horse mill, and a tanyard. Sounds almost as busy as early Cane Hill," writes Lynch.

The 1832 survey shows that southwest of the modern Prairie Grove area was Blair's Mill on Blair's Mill Creek. Thomas Blair was counted in the 1830 county census. His wife was Sarah Carnahan.

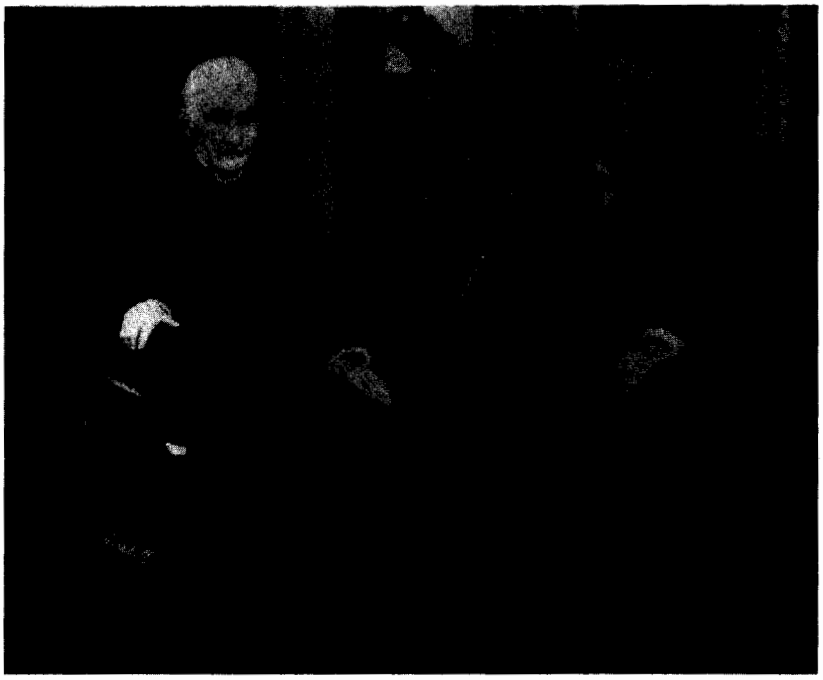
On the right branch of the Illinois River, north of the Jordan Creek branch, there was an unnamed mill shown in the survey. Lynch believes this may have been the mill built by Thomas Garvin and later owned by John Truesdale. "This mill was one-quarter mile south and west of Cane Hill, as the survey maps show Cane Hill Settlement approximately a mile and a quarter north of its present site."

Cane Hill Mill

The original site of Billingsley Mill, which is commonly remembered as the Cane Hill Mill, is marked with an overshot wheel that is 36 feet in diameter and can still be seen on Jordan Creek along Highway 45 between Cane Hill and Clyde. The survey notes from 1832 calls "Mr. Billingsley's mill. . .one of the best in the country." According to W. J. Lemke in his November 1961 *Flashback* article, "The Old Mill at Cane Hill," before the Civil War John R. Pyeatt built a mill north of Cane Hill. Later Pyeatt was joined by William S. Moore. Moore traveled to Cincinnati to purchase new machinery. After Pyeatt's death in 1895, Moore was joined by Walter Buchanan. Around 1902 the mill was moved to a site one mile south of Cane Hill where it continued operations until about the 1930s. This is the site marked today by the old mill wheel. At various times the mill made flour and cornmeal, sawed logs, and carded wool. The numerous photographs of this mill date to when it was the Moore-Buchanan Mill.

Lynch mentions other mills in her article. Indeed, mills were built early and widely in the county. Often they formed the center of growing communities. Such was the case at Elm Springs. According to Goodspeed, "This name is derived from probably the largest of Washington County springs. . .of such great power that, not far from their openings, John Ingram, in 1844, found them strong enough to run a water-mill. . ."

Research by W. J. Lemke and Tom Feathers produced facts about a mill intimately connected to early construction in the county seat. John Stelle, who was born in Ohio in 1816, came to Washington County in 1836 and erected a grist and saw mill on the West Fork of the White



Mr. and Mrs. Stephen K. Stone in later years as photographed by Burch Grabill. In 1840 Stone came to Fayetteville and established himself as a general merchant. At one time he owned the entire east side of the Fayetteville square.

River, four miles south of Fayetteville, in the Greenland area. Account books for the mill covering the years from 1838-1840 contain the names of 122 citizens. Lemke and Feathers wrote that he manufactured lumber that "went into David Walker's house on Center Street, the Female Academy, and the buildings of such early residents as Onesimus Evans, the Suttons, Leeper, Throckmorton, the Putmans and others."

Mills powered by steam came into the county by the early 1850s. The famous mill at Rhea seems to date from this period. The steam mill built by Joe L. Dickson and J. H. Stirman in the 1850s was located southeast of the Fayetteville square on what was later called Mill Street.

A mill of a different sort went up in Fayetteville in 1848. According to William Campbell's history of Fayetteville, Addison Crouch utilized a treadmill powered by horses and mules to card about 100 pounds of wool per day at a factory located on S. East Street. Later he purchased a seven horsepower steam engine at Cincinnati. He also installed a cotton gin, then said to be the only one north of Van Buren.

Busy Washington County

Mills served as important centers in the early years of the county, just as did churches, schools, tanyards, etc. The first mercantile establishments served a similar function. Commercial activity was brisk as early as the 1830s.

A visitor to Cane Hill in 1836 wrote, "So inviting a place is settling up rapidly. It is even now among one of the most densely settled neighborhoods in the west. There are four dry-goods stores, one grocery, two wagon-makers and four blacksmith's shops, a post office, one church, an excellent school, one saw mill, and three grist mills. . ."

At the Store

Stephen K. Stone, whose fine two-story red brick home still stands in Fayetteville today, opened a store on the Fayetteville square in 1840. His account books provide a look at the prices paid by customers in the 1850s and 1860s, as well as showing the value of credit earned by customers who made articles at home. A summary of these accounts appeared in Bonita Musgrave's Master of Science thesis (1929) titled, A Study Of The Home And Local Crafts Of The Pioneers Of Washington County, Arkansas. *According to Musgrave, ". . .many articles necessary to comfort in life were considered high in price during the period of this study, and. . .the producer received little for those things produced at home."*

Prices of Goods Purchased in the 1850s:

1 pair dog irons	$1.00
1 shovel and tongs	1.25
shoeing one horse	1.25
1 plug tobacco	.35
1 spool thread	.10
1 bar hand soap	.13
1 gallon molasses	.88
10 pounds sugar	1.00
7 pounds coffee	1.00
10 pounds rice	1.25
1 bale thread	1.25
3 pairs shoes (1.00, 1.25, 3.00)	5.25
1 bushel meal	.40
2 papers snuff	.25
1 pound soda	.15
cassimere per yard	2.00
velvet, per yard	5.00
1 yard supr. homespun linsey	.50
sharpening one plow	.13
100 pounds flour	2.50
1 pair undershirts	4.50
2 hanks flax thread	.25
1 scythe snath	1.00
1 blanket	8.00
2 pounds cotton yard	.50
carpet warp, one pound	.30
1 pound logwood	.40
matches, one box	.05
3 papers needles	.38

A Fayetteville merchant's account book from 1861 shows purchases made by Margaret Thomas of dresses, calico, shoes, thread, pins, and other necessities. *(Bob Besom)*

Exchange Credit During the 1850s and 1860s

The following articles were credited against accounts:

Mayfield cr. by 34 yds. homespun	$8.25
Bassore cr. by 1 pr. jeans	5.00
John Higgins cr. by 730 lbs. flour	18.25
Mrs. D. Williford cr. by 21 1/4 lbs. butter	1.74
by 47 lbs. lard	3.92
paid to Mrs. A.M. Brodie for 140 1/2 lbs. bacon-hams	11.24
To John Higgins for 492 lbs. flour	12.30
Mayfield cr. by 29 1/2 yards jeans	14.75
by 5 doz. eggs	.20
credit by making 1 coat	2.00
credit by 8 yards linsey	3.00
credit by 17 1/2 lbs tallow	1.40
credit by 157 lbs. bacon-shoulders	10.99
credit by 1247 lbs. wheat	15.58
credit by making 1 cloth coat	2.50
paid for 1 cherry plank .03 per foot	.48
paid to Jacob Yous, Sr.:	
for 143 lbs. pork	4.29
for 8 hanks yard	1.20
for 600 binds oats	7.50
for 3 sides deer leather	9.00
for 9 deer skins	9.00
sold 8 lbs. nails	.96
1 bale of thread	1.35
5 yards jeans	5.00
1 pair boots	4.50
credit for labor June 26-Sept. 27, 1861	38.50
credit by 20 yards jeans	15.00
credit by 12 yards ticking	3.60
paid for board, 29 weeks $2.50	72.50
paid for hire of 1 man, 1 day	.75

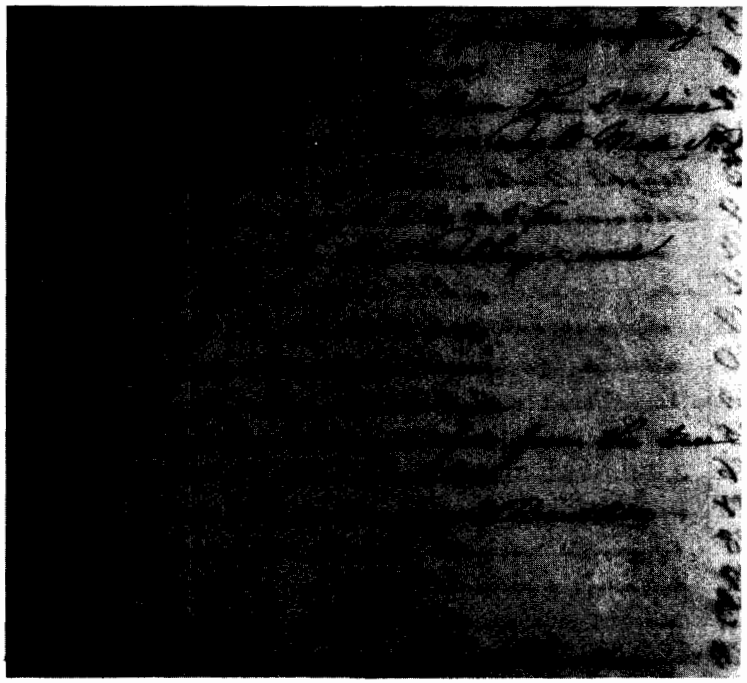
A ledger book for 1837-1839 from a store operated at Cane Hill provides detailed information about how people shopped 150 years ago here. According to W. J. Lemke's summary of the 1837 ledger, 125 customers had charge accounts with the store in 1837. "Most of these customers lived in or near Cane Hill, although there are names from as far away as Viney Grove, Wedington, Billingsley, and West Fork. By 1839, 285 names are on the books," wrote Lemke.

"There was a great deal of barter. . .we find Campbell & Pittman accepting such things on account as 'by labor done', 'by use of wagon', 'by butter', 'by socks', 'by one heifer', 'by fodder', 'by leather', 'by one sheep', etc."

Among numerous interesting details the ledgers show that Andrew Buchanan paid his $40.61 account entirely "by butter" and "by socks." James Coulter earned $6 credit by "hauling from Van Buren." The store sold a variety of items that appeared in the registers: calico, eight yards for $3; a Bible, $8; a silk hat, $1.50; 12 pounds of nails, $1.54, etc.

Busy Washington County was attracting immigrants from many places, including other countries. Jacob M. J. Smith, who was born in Denmark in 1799, and two other Danes, Asmus Outzen and John Kneudson, left Pennsylvania for Arkansas in 1836. Subsequently all three ran businesses at Fayetteville. Outzen made wagons, Kneudson was a farmer as well as running a confectionery shop, and Smith was a professional gardener.

In the fall of 1836, Jacob Smith purchased the original log cabin and 160 acres that had been settled by William Skelton. This site is near the corner of Township and Gregg Streets in north Fayetteville, along Scull Creek near where the Coca-Cola bottling plant stands in 1989. A *Flashback* article by C. Allan Brown states, "During the subsequent 42



Journal entries made by Jacob Smith in the spring of 1847 record the arrival in his Fayetteville garden of whip-poor-wills and hummingbirds. The two volumes of Smith's 34-year journal were donated to the library of the Arkansas Industrial University in December of 1895. *(Jacob Smith Journals, Special Collections, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville)*

years that Jacob resided there, he transformed the old log cabin and its brushy surroundings into a neat, weather-boarded cottage set amidst vines, fruit trees, and flower gardens. The *Fayetteville Democrat* reported that Jacob immediately "went to work to beautify and adorn the grounds, which were afterwards known as Smith's Flower Garden. He planted the choicest fruit, ornamental shrubs, rarest flowers, and very soon it became to Fayetteville what Shaw's garden is to St. Louis—a place of resort for those who admire the beautiful." William Campbell's history of Fayetteville relates that people "use to ride out there in parties to buy flowers for weddings, parties, and funerals. . ."

Jacob Smith contributed to the premier horticultural publication of its time, *The Horticulturalist.* In his correspondence we see an educated man devoted not only to his adopted Ozarks, but also to the bigger world beyond. Beginning around 1844 he kept careful records on the spring arrivals of hummingbirds, whip-poor-wills, and other birds, making him one of the county's first "bird watchers." He also noted the first blooming dates of his flowers and shrubs. As a gardener he had a special interest in hummingbirds. His journal entries for a 23-year period showed the average arrival date for ruby-throated hummingbird was April 20, but sometimes he saw them as early as April 10 and as late as April 28. These two journals are now in the Special Collections Department of the University of Arkansas.

William Quesenbury (Bill Cush) drew this grotesque cyclops on the fly-leaf of an old book.

Bill Cush

Another newcomer to Washington County in the 1840s was William Quesenbury, also known as Bill Cush. A marker that is today located at 15 S. Duncan Street, Fayetteville, reads in part: "This was the home of William Quesenbury Editor, Humorist, Cartoonist, Artist, Musician, Poet.

Quartermaster of Yell's Regiment in Mexican War. Quartermaster under General Albert Pike in War Between the States." The house, which was later the home of D. H. Hill, a Confederate General and University of Arkansas President from 1877-1884, is no longer standing.

Quesenbury was born near Fort Smith in 1822 and moved to Fayetteville in 1847. In 1854 he established *The Southwest Independent* newspaper at Fayetteville, serving as both editor and publisher. According to Thomas Rothrock, "He was a racy and vigorous writer, an accomplished editor, a poet, a humorist, and a fiddler of note." He is credited with having painted the only known pictures of the Fayetteville Female Seminary and of Arkansas College.

Fayetteville writer Ethel C. Simpson has collected examples of his humor. In 1851, for example, he was in the California gold fields: "I took a shovel, pick and pan. . .through the gulches prospecting. I suppose I mined. . .a dollar or so, which when I returned to the city some gentleman stole. . .When I left home an idea prevailed that in the mining country a man might dig anywhere he pleased and find gold, but they might as well go a-duck hunting in the uplands as to endeavor getting the dust away from the streams in the dry season."

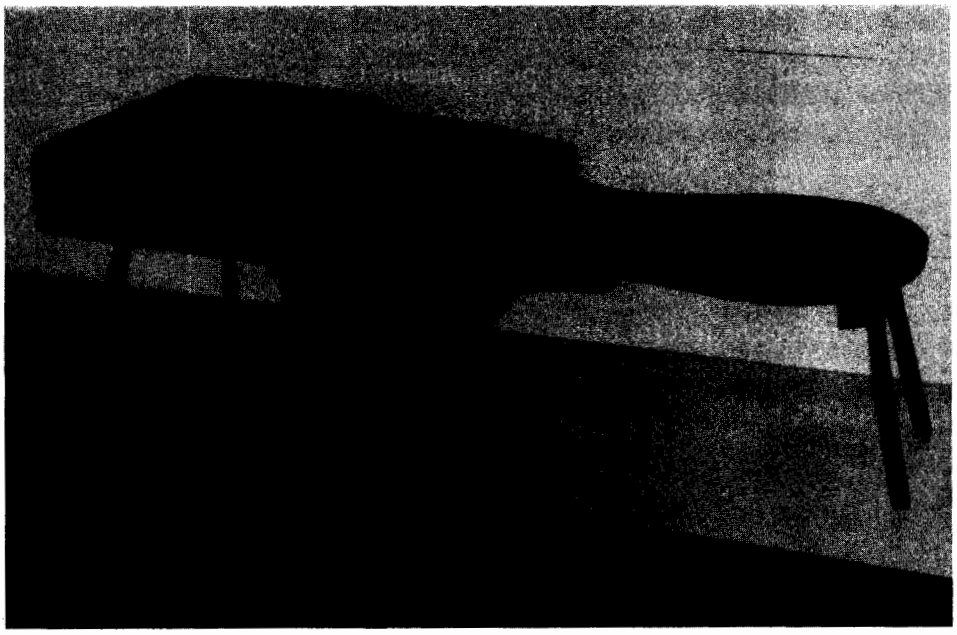
In 1860 he was back in Washington County, working as a newspaperman. He attended the commencement exercises at Cane Hill College and had this to say about the band: "As soon as a tune was announced, they went at it. . .One of the young men had a couple of large brass dishes, another a thundering big drum. . .and several had horns about the size of ordinary gum-logs. Indeed, at the end of each tune they laid them down and crawled into them and rested. . ."

He was an instructor of painting from 1876-1878 at Cane Hill College.

The News

According to research by Thomas Rothrock, the only newspapers in Washington County prior to the Civil War were located at Fayetteville, the county seat. According to Rothrock, the first paper was The Fayetteville Witness, *published in 1840 by C. F. Town, but it was in business only a short time.* The Western Pioneer *appeared on May 8, 1852, under William E. Smith, who had previously published at Huntsville in Madison County. The paper ceased operation in 1858.* The Southwest Independent *hit the streets in 1854, with William E. Quesenbury ("Bill Cush") as editor and publisher. He sold out in 1858.*

The Fayetteville Arkansian *was established by J. R. Pettigrew and E. C. Boudinot on March 6, 1859. According to Rothrock, "Boudinot was a noted Indian educator, artist and statesman and an early resident of Fayetteville. The paper was a six-column folio, and was conducted with sufficient ability to make it one of the most influential papers in the S. .te outside of Little Rock, and the weekly circulation soon reached 2,000. Such writers as Quesenbury and Washbourne made frequent contributions. The stated objectives of the paper were as follows: 'To ad-*



Cobbler's bench, now in Prairie Grove State Park. *(Photo by Mary McGimsey)*

Unfortunately, very little of his artistic production has survived. A few drawings of strange, exaggerated figures are reproduced in Simpson's article. It has been reported that ". . .it was his custom to paste. . .pictures about the walls of his room and even on the ceiling, until both wall and ceiling would be hidden by the accumulation of sketches."

The 1850s

Details from the U. S. Census of 1850 show just how much development had occurred in the county in slightly over two decades. The population had increased from the 7,148 of 1840 to 9,970 in 1850. The livelihood of most of the 9,970 came directly from the farm, but some combined farming with special occupations. According to a summary written by W. J. Lemke, these special occupations included:

blacksmith	49	tanner	6
tailor	10	merchant	18
clergyman	35	stone mason	5
miller	8	shoemaker	16
school teacher	31	cooper	5
cabinet maker	7	lawyer	12
carpenter	29	public offical	5
saddler	6	physician	12
wagon maker	26	gunsmith	3

All of the 35 ministers listed were from four denominations: Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, and one Episcopalian.

The 1850 census also provides a fascinating look at the previous homes of the settlers. Origins of the heads of families in the census were:

born in Tennessee	533	born in South Carolina	50
born in Kentucky	194	born in Alabama	48
born in North Carolina	184	born in Georgia	40
born in Virginia	134	born in Missouri	36

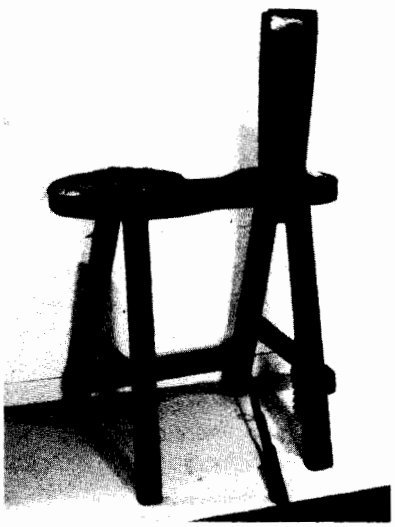
vocate the principles of the Democratic Party, and to stay the onrushing tide of abolitionism, which threatens to overwhelm the South; to advocate the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to secure its location on or near the 35th parallel, and to promote the cause of education.'" The Arkansian *went under with the start of the Civil War.*

What is today the Northwest Arkansas Times *began publication as the* Fayetteville Democrat, *apparently in late July 1860. The first publisher and editor was W. W. Moore. According to Rothrock, "His press was destroyed when the Confederates evacuated Fayetteville, and W. W. Moore joined the Confederate Army to serve until the close of the Civil War."*

Those desiring more details can consult "A History of the Washington County Press," Flashback, *February 1966.*

A few residents of the county in 1850 were born in northern states, especially Illinois and Ohio.

An interesting sidelight to the Census of 1850 is that at the time the census was taken a number of men from the county had gone west in the gold rush. During the spring of 1849, for example, 87 men from Washington County enrolled in the Fayetteville Gold Company headed by Captain Lewis Evans. Evans' lieutenant was Peter Mankins, the pioneer from Middle Fork valley. The Fayetteville '49ers left town on April 16. Half of the original company reached the California gold fields by early November.



Harness horse, now in Prairie Grove State Park. *(Photo by Mary McGimsey)*

A few, like Mankins, seemed to have returned home with a small fortune. Isaac Murphy, who came to the county in 1834, didn't do so well. Prior to the gold rush he had served in a number of local public offices, operated a school, and had been sent to the General Assembly in 1846 and 1848. According to one account, "At the age of fifty he set out for the newly discovered gold fields. Like many other forty-niners, he failed to strike it rich and returned home two or three years later in considerably reduced circumstances."

Some remained in the west, and others died during the adventure. Gold fever was still rampant in the spring of 1850. On April 9 a group that left Cane Hill included William Quesenbury. A second group of 24 left Cane Hill in the same month.

During the early 1850s, the population of the county was enriched by a colony of well-educated immigrants led by John and Karl Hermann. Possibly as many as one hundred people or more left Germany because of political strife and resettled in Washington County. Besides the Hermanns, the family names included Wilhelmi, Dieterich, Ganter, Schmidt,

Judge Jonas M. Tebbetts (center) with sons Hale (left) and Howard, June 1888.

Dannenberg, Weber, Eberle, Kraft, and others. They settled on the Barren Fork River on the western border of the county in an area that became Hermannsburg, now called Dutch Mills.

The settlement received a post office in 1853. They established mills for lumber, flour and wool. Being on the border of the Indian country, they carried on a profitable cross-border trade until the time of the Civil War.

Jonas M. Tebbetts

Another newcomer to the county was Jonas M. Tebbetts, whose home at 118 E. Dickson Street, Fayetteville, was constructed in 1853. It has been called Headquarters House since 1967. The house serves as a museum, and one wing provides offices for the Washington County Historical Society. Tebbetts came to Arkansas in 1839. He practiced law at Van Buren as an attorney for the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creek Indians in what is now Oklahoma. In 1847 he was married to Matilda Winlock. The Tebbetts built their home on four acres purchased from William and Elizabeth McGarrah in 1852. The house may have been designed by the Reverend William Baxter, president of Arkansas College, whose own home (and the college) stood across the street from the Tebbett's house. The house served as headquarters for both sides at various times during the Civil War.

After he moved to Fayetteville, Tebbetts was elected to the Arkansas legislature and was appointed attorney for the Fayetteville branch of the State Bank. His support for education included serving as one of the incorporators of Arkansas College. He also aided in establishing the Fayetteville Female Institute in 1858. Tebbetts was a friend of the

The Circus is Coming!!!

Marian Tebbetts Banes remembered a circus that came to Fayetteville in the 1850s—a memorable event in a small frontier town. According to research by Harold Tedford, published in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly *in 1967, several circuses seemed to have played to crowds in northwest Arkansas during the period before the Civil War.*

Banes' memory probably involves 1859, for in that year several circuses appeared in Washington County. Mabrie's Menagerie and Circus played Fort Smith on May 16, 1859, Evansville May 19, Boonsboro (Cane Hill), and Fayetteville May 21. According to Tedford, "The circus featured an elephant, the first to be advertised in this region. Up to this time the circuses had been composed mainly of equestrian acts. The performers included I. Huyck and Garry Demott, clowns. One of the announced events was 'a grand procession of the forenoon of the day of exhibition preceded by the Musical Chariot drawn by elephants!'"

The Mabrie show was quickly followed by The Caribow and the Great Southern Menagerie and Varieties, which appeared in Fayetteville during the week of May 23. Caribow featured Miss Vic Aken, a sentimental singer and "danseuse," M'elle Nanna, suspensionist and "danseuse," a magician called Mago Del Oriente, and the Motly Brothers, advertised as "the greatest tumblers of the age." According to the May 28, 1859, Fayetteville Arkansian, *"We are humbugged too much—Last week we had Mabie's Circus exhibiting to crowded houses, from city and country and as a people were lessened in value five or six hundred dollars; and this week the air we have breathed, has at times, made vocal by the soul-stirring music, the offspring of the "Variety Band" attached to the 'One-Horse' exhibition called 'Caribow.' This concern is in every sense 'one horse' commanding the services of but one 'unfortunate' pony, and came near losing that, for Constable Taylor unceremoniously laid an attachment upon the back of the afore said pony; but to preserve the horse of the institution, the demand was liquidated. One redeem-*

Marian Tebbetts Banes, daughter of Jonas M. and Matilda Winlock Tebbetts. Her journal is an important source for early Fayetteville history.

Reverend Robert Graham, founder of Arkansas College and of the Reverend William Baxter, who was president of the college when the Civil War broke out.

Jonas and Matilda had four boys and three girls. The girls were born in Headquarters House. One of the daughters was Marian Tebbetts Banes. In her old age she wrote a biography of her family, including the Washington County years. Installments were published in *Flashback*, and the entire manuscript was reprinted in 1977 by the Washington County Historical Society in one book with William Campbell's *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville*. The Banes manuscript provides intimate details about Washington County in the pre-Civil War days of the 1850s.

"Father and Mr. McGarrah were near neighbors," she wrote, "and had many a fishing trip together down on the White River, where they got many pike, red snappers, catfish and goggle-eye perch of which Father insisted Mr. McGarrah should take all but some perch. . .In the winter the quail man came with buckets of dressed quail—dozens and dozens of them, which sold for 25 cents per dozen. . .In the fall when the passenger pigeons were going south, many persons lived on pigeon pie. The beautiful creatures came in such numbers that as they flew over town, it seemed as if a great, black cloud was passing—thousands and thousands of them on their way to a roost south of town. . .Men and boys went out and beat them down with poles. . ."

She described a circus that came to Fayetteville in 1853 or 1854. "Whether it was a good or a bad circus is not reported, but it seemed to be well equipped with gaily caparisoned horses, on which beautiful short-skirted ladies rode and danced; and a clown and animals and a strong man, named Mr. Tubbs. Also, there was a lone white horse on which a man in white clothes all spangly and shiny stood erect."

Canning, which later became such an important part of Washington County's agricultural industry, was in Banes' day just at its beginning. "A load of fine peaches were provided," she wrote, "and everyone fell to work peeling and paring the fruit for tin cans, then the tinner came with his soldering iron and finished the job."

James Stevenson opened Fayetteville's first drugstore in 1854. Of this store Banes wrote, "No one supposed that it would live, but the druggist added a soda-fount and provided plenty of 'ju-ju' paste, a sweet jellied concoction of some kind that set the young people crazy. Besides, everybody both young and old had to taste the unheard of soda-water, and so the drugstore lived."

The modern generation that is used to electric lights may wonder how anyone could see at night here 130 years ago. "The main dependence for lighting a house was candles, sperm candles, wax candles, tallow candles and star candles. . .In the late fifties, or maybe early sixties, a new illuminating device was introduced, a bad smelling oil, that showed dark and muddy through the bowl of a glass lamp. It was called 'burning fluid' and was the first fruits of the oil field—petroleum."

County Poor Farm

The life of society's educated upper crust so apparent in Marian Tebbetts Banes's journal was, of course, not shared by all the citizens of Washington County. Adaline Quesenbury, wife of the famous Bill Cush, kept a journal. Her entry for January 24, 1853, includes this: "Saw an old scamp in the street, one shoe off. Beggar, I suppose."

Attempts were made to alleviate the poverty of the time. According to Tom Feathers, "In January 1852, Judge Jonathan Newman, who served

ing feature, however, was the 'learned' dogs, displaying almost as much sagacity as the big 'dog' who exhibited them. It is but just to remark, that this Caribow was patronized—indeed an 'organ-grinder' seldom fails to have a respectable hearing; and if he has a monkey, his success is rendered doubly sure."

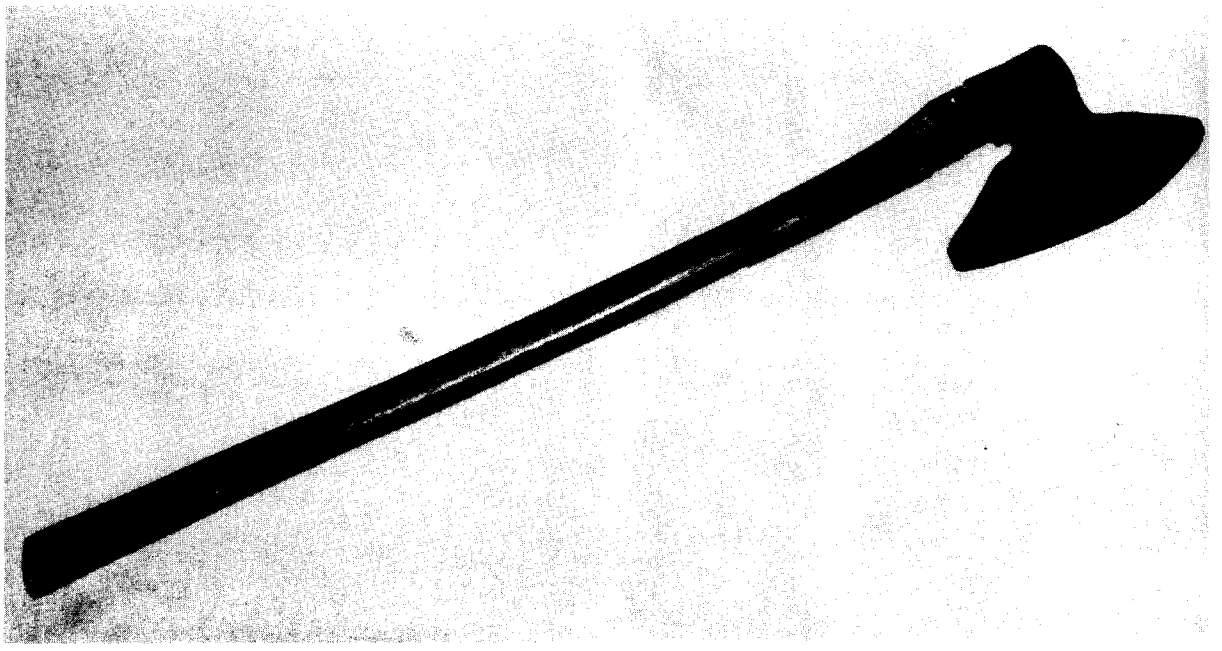
In August 1859, the Arkansian *announced The Rivers and Derious Equestrian Dramatic Co. would appear in the county in September, with a "Thrilling Equestrian Dramatic Spectacle of Mazeppa; or The Wild Horse of Tartary." Tedford, however, found no evidence this circus actually appeared in the county.*

as county judge from 1844 until 1860, appointed a committee to select and purchase for the county a poor farm. . ." This committee, composed of James P. Neal, A. W. Brownlee, and William Bowers, purchased 80 acres of the farm of Elias Muncey. (Today this site is across Highway 45 from Son's Chapel, northeast of Fayetteville.) The Muncey home served as the caretaker's residence. The county court ordered the erection of two log buildings for inmates near a large spring.

"One of the first log buildings to be erected was to be used to accommodate paupers of 'good and sound mind.' The State of Arkansas had no hospital for nervous diseases, so the second building erected. . .was to house the 'weak and feeble-minded,'" Feathers wrote. Some people in this latter group ". . .were better controlled by the use of a 'ball and chain', which was attached to the ankle. Later the 'ball' part was removed and the chains were attached to the wall, either inside for the colder weather or outside during the summer."

All that remains of this first county poorhouse site is a pauper's graveyard, with sandstone markers "tilted in all directions. And these grave markers have neither names nor dates." This site was used until 1896.

The fact that Washington County could make provision for the destitute by the 1850s suggests how well off the county was in other ways, especially when compared with the rest of Arkansas. Washington County's economy could support specialists like doctors, lawyers, blacksmiths, etc., but farming provided the basis for the general prosperity evident in the decade before the Civil War. Details from the Census of 1850 show that in production of wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, beeswax and honey, orchard products, and hay, Washington County ranked first



A broad ax was essential to the work of early settlers in Washington County. *(Shiloh Museum collection; photo by Mary McGimsey)*

among the counties of Arkansas. Washington County was first in the state in the overall value of its livestock, leading all counties in the number of horses, milk cows, working oxen, other cattle, and sheep:

improved land	38,847 acres
unimproved land	108,130 acres
swine	33,257
sheep	10,917
other cattle	6,628
milch cows	4,071
horses	3,974
working oxen	2,123
asses & mules	557
Indian corn	557,757 bushels
oats	136,086 bushels
wheat	34,472 bushels
rye	747 bushels
butter	103,987 pounds
wool	20,613 pounds
sweet potatoes	20,327 pounds
tobacco	19,987 pounds
beeswax & honey	16,487 pounds
Irish potatoes	15,398 pounds
hay	847 tons
value of orchard products	$9,299

Use of the Land

Two decades of farming had changed the face of the land. Shortly after settlements began forests began to extend into the old prairie areas. According to the Goodspeed history of the county, "the supply of this young timber has grown in the last century and is so abundant that there is much more wood now than there was when settlement began." Henry Miller, a University of Arkansas graduate student who studied the history of vegetational change in northwest Arkansas, believes this change resulted from the control of fire by the settlers. He believes that in the past the prairie grasslands had been maintained by periodical fires; the same explanation may account for the presence of oak barrens largely free of underbrush.

According to Miller, "If fire can be accepted as a determining variable, a suitable explanation is possible for the expansion of forest during historic times. As European settlers came into the area, they exerted a great influence upon the vegetation. Cattle and horses grazed the prairie and gradually reduced the grass cover. . .and the plow removed much of the fire's potential fuel. Thus the fires were reduced in extent and frequency and then completely eliminated. With nothing to remove the invading plants, the prairies and barrens were gradually covered with underbrush and young timber and the forestation, which was reported, occurred."

It was not only the face of land that was changing. Washington County was continuing to grow at a rapid pace before the Civil War. Between 1850 and 1860 the population leaped from 9,970 to 14,673. From 1850 to 1860, 21,000 acres of improved land and 65,000 acres of unimproved land were added to the county's farmlands. During the decade cattle had become more important and oxen were disappearing from the farms.

Important increases in production of wheat and tobacco were recorded. Wheat production increased from 34,472 bushels in 1850 to 122,644 bushels in 1860—a four-fold increase that added to Washington County's reputation as the state's breadbasket. Tobacco production more than doubled, from 19,987 pounds to 43,123 pounds.

The general prosperity of the decade was such that a county fair was planned. According to the Goodspeed history (page 181), "The organization of an agricultural and mechanical association early engaged the attention of some of the most progressive citizens of the county. Such a society was organized in 1856, and the first fair was held that year" on the public square at Fayetteville. "The agricultural and mechanical productions were exhibited in the court-house" which was then located in the center of the square. "A track was around the outer edge of the yard, and here several races were run. Capt. S. P. Pittman rode the winning horse, which belonged to Maj. W. D. Reagan.

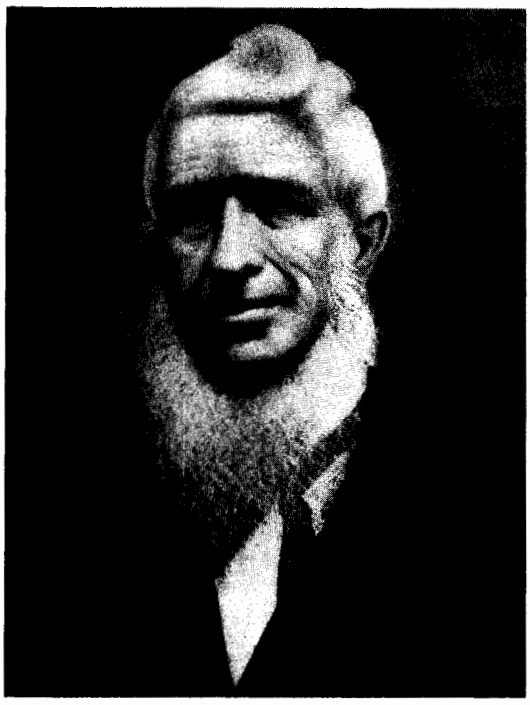
"This fair was declared a success, and the next Legislature granted a charter to the association. Five acres of land was donated by Judge David Walker, and grounds, several acres in extent, were enclosed and improved. These grounds lay south of town, and there in October, 1857, the second fair was held. . ." The last fair hosted by this association occurred in September 1859.

In 1860 Washington County boosters could point proudly at 13 flour and grist mills, 25 blacksmith shops, and not less than six carriage and wagon factories. There were doctors, lawyers, and numerous stores with a wide array of goods. People came to do business in the county from the Indian Nation, Crawford County, and the lands to the east.

Overland Mail Company

As in the case of lawyers, doctors had practiced in the county since the earliest days, and they were as active in the various affairs of public life as in their professional lives. One of the famous early day doctors was T. J. Pollard, who moved into the county from Kentucky in the 1830s. He did considerably more than travel the county on horseback with his black bag. Back in those days oxen were the only dependable means of hauling anything into Washington County. Horses couldn't take the strain, and mules weren't in wide use for this purpose. According to William Campbell in his history of Fayetteville, the ". . .clangor of ox-bow rings became common on the streets of this old town in the thirties, forties, fifties." In the 1840s, Dr. T. J. Pollard and his brother Dr. Wade Pollard opened a line of stage coaches that connected with a railroad in Missouri and boats on the Arkansas River. In 1853 Dr. T. J. Pollard was one of the incorporators of the Arkansas Western Railroad whose purpose was to "build and operate a railroad from Fort Smith by way of Van Buren thence to such point on the Missouri line by way of Fayetteville and Bentonville." (It would be almost 30 years, however, before such a line was completed.)

The Pollards sold their business to John Butterfield's stage line, the Overland Mail Company. Beginning in 1858, Butterfield's stages carried the U. S. Mail, freight, and passengers from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast along a route that totaled 2,800 miles. Springdale historian Phillip W. Steele's *Butterfield Run* states that mail and passengers from St. Louis took the train to Tipton, Missouri (in the central part of the state), met the stage, then traveled south through Springfield, Missouri, before entering Arkansas for a stop at Elkhorn Tavern near modern Pea Ridge.



T. J. Pollard, pioneer doctor in Washington County.

In the vicinity of Shiloh (now Springdale) one scheduled stop was at the station kept by John and Mary Fitzgerald. The stable, made from native stone, was still standing in 1987 in the northeastern section of Springdale on the "old wire" or "old Missouri" road. The stage passed just east of the community of Shiloh, on a road that Butterfield cut to shorten the route into Fayetteville. The first post office established in the Shiloh area was at Lynch's Prairie in 1859. (The Lynch family had moved there shortly after 1830). Thereafter, the Butterfield stage stopped at Fitzgerald's or the log cabin post office.

Next, the stage rolled on to Fayetteville. There, Butterfield built a hotel, barns, and a station on land that is today occupied by the Washington County Courthouse and the now abandoned Ozark Theatre. According to the journal written by Marian Tebbetts Banes, "The big 'Overland Stables,' accommodating eighteen horses, were built at Fayetteville, and Mr. Charlie Butterfield who, with his father, owned the enterprise, brought his wife and sister and made a home there until the advent of the Civil War. The ladies of the family, fresh from eastern fashions, especially with sure enough up-to-date riding habits with close-fitting hats sporting plumes, were a matter of much interest. The ordinary riding outfit of the Ozark woman was a single long skirt to protect the garments beneath. My friend, Mary Graham, and I had many a ride on the arms of an old colonial sofa that sat on the back porch with feathers from the rooster's tail for an improvised hat and Mother's gingham work-apron doing duty for riding habit. The only question to jar being which should impersonate Miss Butterfield."

According to William Campbell's history, a branch line from Fayetteville went through Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Newtown (now called Clyde), Hermannsburg (now Dutch Mills), and finally to Evansville. The

Lynch's Prairie Post Office on the Butterfield stage route provided mail service to the community of Shiloh (Springdale) from 1859 to 1866. The cabin stood at what is now the northwest corner of Highway 265 and East Caudle Street.

main stage traveled south from Fayetteville along the route of modern Highway 265, passing through Cato Springs and Hog Eye. According to Steele, "A tavern along the route in Hog Eye operated by a widow who was well known for her high quality corn whiskey also became a popular nonscheduled stop. There passengers often bought the widow's brew in earthenware jugs to help them better endure the rough trip ahead over the rugged Boston Mountains." The Hog Eye stop was at Park's Station. At Strickler the coach stopped at Brodie's Station.

Near Winslow the stage stopped at the Woolsey home. This station was known as Signal Hill, because of the loud blast of the stage horn. South of Signal Hill the road traversed what was known as the roughest section of the entire 2,800 mile route. According to *New York Herald* reporter W. L. Ormsby, who traveled in the first coach, "I might say our road was steep, rugged, jagged, rough, and mountainous—and then wish for more expressive words in the language."

Washington County - an "Uptown" Place

In this decade prior to the Civil War, Washington County was the fairest and wealthiest land in all of Arkansas. It had its churches and schools, bustling farms, a successful county fair, a railroad in the works, and now even a fashionable elite.

The famous Rhea mill, mentioned earlier, dates to this time. Its curious origins—in shrewd poker rather than hard farm labor—are told in the history of Cincinnati compiled by Jaunita Wilson. William H. Rhea, a son of the pioneer Rhea family, had opened a store in Cincinnati in 1851. The town had a certain attraction to outlaws who escaped justice by hiding in the Indian Nation, but who came into Cincinnati for supplies

The Fitzgerald house was remodeled before 1955. *(Photo by Charles Bickford,* Springdale News*)*

(like those available in the Rhea store) and to gamble at a hotel called the Cincinnati House. The gambling seems to have attracted a sufficient number of the get-rich-quick crowd, for one winter night in 1856 William H. Rhea was enticed into gambling. After playing all night he had won a pot worth thousands of dollars. It is said he decided not to gamble anymore and instead to go into the milling business. The big winnings from the Cincinnati House were invested in what was called the finest mill ever built east of the Mississippi.

The origins of the stocks of goods in Rhea stores at Cincinnati and Rheas Mill were recorded in ledger books. According to an analysis by W. J. Lemke, many of Rhea's goods were obtained from agents in Van Buren. These goods were hauled by wagon from the steam boat landing at Van Buren over the Boston Mountains to Washington County. St. Louis companies shipped goods via rail to Tipton, Missouri, which were then hauled overland into Washington County. Other goods were purchased directly from companies in New York and Philadelphia.

The goods shipped to Rhea suggest that Washington County was not isolated in the decade before the Civil War. Goods from far away places were not the only evidences that Washington County was becoming an "uptown" place. It had degree- granting institutions that attracted students from a wide area beyond the boundaries of the county. Regular outside communication was guaranteed by scheduled stagecoaches, including the famous Butterfield line. There had been several newspapers in the county (starting with the short-lived *Fayetteville Witness* of 1840) and in about July 1860 came the first issue of the *Fayetteville Democrat* (renamed *Northwest Arkansas Times* in 1937). Also in 1860 telegraph wires were strung into the county by the Stebbins Telegraph Company.

According to William Campbell's history, "In 1860 a gang of linemen

strung a wire from Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, along the old Military road cut through here in 1835, to Fort Smith on the Arkansas. This was strung on trees where forests and low poles cross prairies. It was the first thrust of the miraculous through our very own dooryards. . .Colonel J. R. Pettigrew sent greetings to the mayor of St. Louis and received reply." J. H. Van Hoose recalled Fayetteville in this time before the war as "a pretty little village of about 600 inhabitants, all of whom were prosperous and happy."

Indeed, Van Hoose recalled a bright, moonlit night in July 1853, when he and some friends went out to serenade newlyweds James L. Carlile and the daughter of Nathan Wilcox, a cobbler. "Clint Yell was with us playing the flute, John McKisick with his violin playing an accompaniment to the 'Old Pine Tree,' which was well sung by such vocalists as myself, Jack Smith, Jack McIlroy, T. W. Pollard, W. R. Quarles, William A. Watson and others.

"We wound up the evening's entertainment by shivareeing James Ballard and his wife, who had only that day agreed to kiss and make up, and I remember too how unceremoniously the boys left the yard when Ballard fired one shot through the window. We had cake and custard at Wilcox's, and were offered birdshot at Ballard's, but begged to be excused as they 'didn't want any in theirn.'"

Foreshadows of Civil War

The fetching innocence of Van Hoose's story stands in contrast to other events that, in retrospect, seem to have been a foreshadowing of the tremendous destruction inflicted upon Washington County during the Civil War. One event that stands out is the death of Dr. Boone, the pioneer doctor and wealthy farmer of what is today the Elkins area.

Dr. James Boone, a veteran of the War of 1812, was one of the first medical doctors in Washington County. He came here in 1830, bringing with him his wife Sophronia Smith and two sons. The Boones settled near modern day Elkins. One of the doctor's relatives opened a store, and soon the community was called Boone's Grove and had a post office. Boone was a popular figure in the county, serving as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 that resulted in Arkansas statehood.

The county was shocked in 1856 when Dr. Boone was beaten in his home and died without regaining consciousness. At the time Boone had no family at home. His wife was dead and his three sons had left. He was then a wealthy man with a huge farm that required a number of slaves. In 1928 Nora Carlisle, a granddaughter of Dr. Boone, told Stephen Cisler, then a University of Arkansas journalism student, what she knew about the incident. According to her, in his old age Dr. Boone had offered to share the profits of his farm with his slaves. "In organizing his farm anew, he appointed one of his most trusted retainers as an overseer and gave the negro a horse on which to make the rounds of the fields." It was this appointment, Mrs. Carlisle believed, that caused jealousy to spring up among the other hands who believed that the overseer was obtaining more than his share of the earnings.

Facts as to the reason for the beating seem few. The general motive was said to have been robbery. Suspicion fell upon three slaves—two that belonged to Boone, and one to a neighbor. An overheard conversation concerning the beating "was taken as sufficient evidence" and sealed the fate of the accused slaves. "Fayetteville the next day was the scene of a milling mob which congregated on the dirt streets and clustered in little knots about the jail steps." A lynch mob led by one of the Boone sons swarmed into the jail and took out the three blacks. One slave was

returned to the cell because "he was the property of a neighbor." (He was hung later, after a trial). The other two were hung without delay of a trial from one of the big trees next to Waxhalls, the home of the late Archibald Yell.

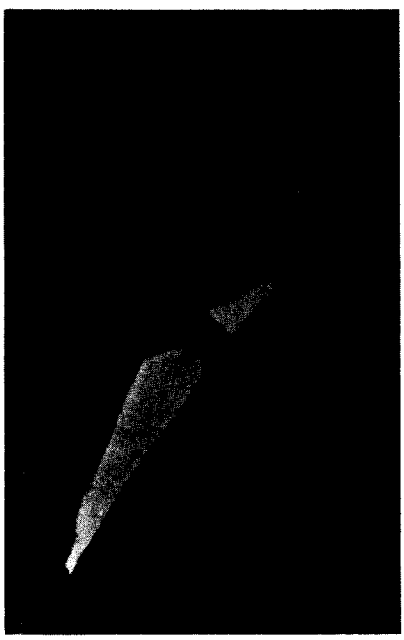
These hangings ended what was at the time apparently considered a local version of the "slave rebellion" so feared throughout the South. While it is true that Washington County (and the Arkansas Ozarks in general) was not as deeply involved as southern Arkansas and much of the South in the social and economic network of slavery, the institution nevertheless had roots here. Slaves, after all, had come right along with the settlers of the late 1820s. Many leading figures in the county had owned at least a few slaves. Slavery was part of the economic foundation upon which Fayetteville's early flowering was based. Slaves made the county's large farms prosper, and slaves did much heavy construction work in the pioneer period. Some families, like the Lattas of Vineyard, owned slaves but also provided ways (short of personal financial ruin) for black people to buy their freedom. This is not to say, however, that slavery was dying out in the county.

States' Rights

Increasingly the issue of slavery was entwined and in some respects supplanted in importance by the issue of states' rights. In 1850, for example, the Arkansas General Assembly was embroiled in the raging national controversy over whether slavery would be allowed in states newly admitted to the Union. In this, as in other cases, the moral issues associated with slavery were considered less important than whether or not the national government had the right to compel states to follow Federal law.

As a delegate to the Assembly that year, Judge Jonas Tebbetts of Fayetteville, who was a slaveowner, spoke strongly for the Union, calling on his fellow delegates to guard "the portals of the temples of the Union and Constitution, cemented by the best beloved of our ancestors. . ." To do less, he stated, would allow the stars and stripes to "trail and draggle in the dust and be trodden upon by the feet of infuriated millions. . .a shout of derision, scorn and contempt will go up from the tyrants of every downtrodden nation of the earth." In 1861, when the issue at last was focused narrowly on states' rights and the preservation of unfettered expansion of slavery versus the power of the Federal government and preservation of the Union, Judge Tebbetts would go with the Union.

One of Tebbett's contemporaries, Alfred McIlroy Wilson, studied law books borrowed from Archibald Yell and was sent to the Arkansas General Assembly in 1848 by Washington County voters. He was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas in 1852. He too was in the Arkansas Assembly when the 1850 Compromise Bill was debated, and like Tebbetts he opposed arguments that the South should secede from the Union if necessary. In a letter thought to have been written to relatives in 1852 or 1853, he said, ". . .secession is certainly a poor remedy—such a one as no one in his senses ought ever think of resorting to, for the purposes of remedy." Later he changed his mind. In a letter dated February 14, 1861, this prominent lawyer wrote, "I believed that the safety of the south depended upon its united action, and that the south would unite in a demand upon the north to recede from their hellish doctrine and respect the federal constitution, and in default thereof, the south would unite in a Southern Republic."



Colonel A. M. Wilson.

Washington County was of a divided mind on the eve of the Civil War; debates raged in every community. War clouds were gathering, and the

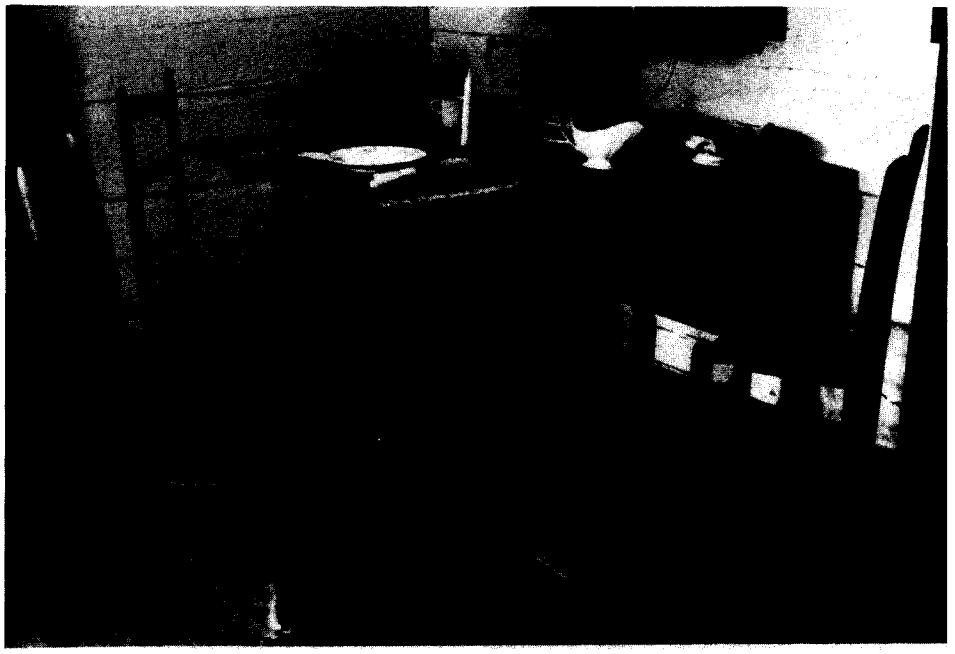
violent deluge was soon to drench everyone, regardless of his political views. From this time there comes the story of an eagle, as told by J. H. Van Hoose and published in *The Arkansas Sentinel* long after the war.

Proud Bird of Liberty

An eagle was found by a farmer near Elk Horn Tavern in Benton County. The eagle had engaged in an aerial combat with an owl, after which the owl died, and the great bird was captured by the farmer as it lay exhausted in a field. The bird was eventually given to Judge Tebbetts (whom Van Hoose refers to as "Col. Tibbetts").

"Col. Tibbetts was a strong union man (as were many other of Fayetteville's good citizens at that time, believing it unwise in the Southern States to secede as South Carolina had already done) and he and his many friends here felt proud of the 'the old bird of liberty' and sympathized with it in its captivity. Col. Tibbetts provided a good roomy cage for it and it was fed on the best the market afforded, while it received many calls from gentlemen and ladies of Fayetteville. It was indeed a drawing card, and although Col. Tibbetts and his accomplished wife and daughter were very popular in Fayetteville society, they received many calls from those who came out of curiosity to see the once proud bird whose strong wings had so often fanned the clouds aside and borne him upward above the raging storm, where he could gaze undismayed upon the brightness of the sun, but who by misfortune was now a captive and a slave, confined in a prison.

"The old eagle seemed to learn that although deprived of his liberty, he had yet a friend in Col. Tibbetts and the sympathy of all who called to



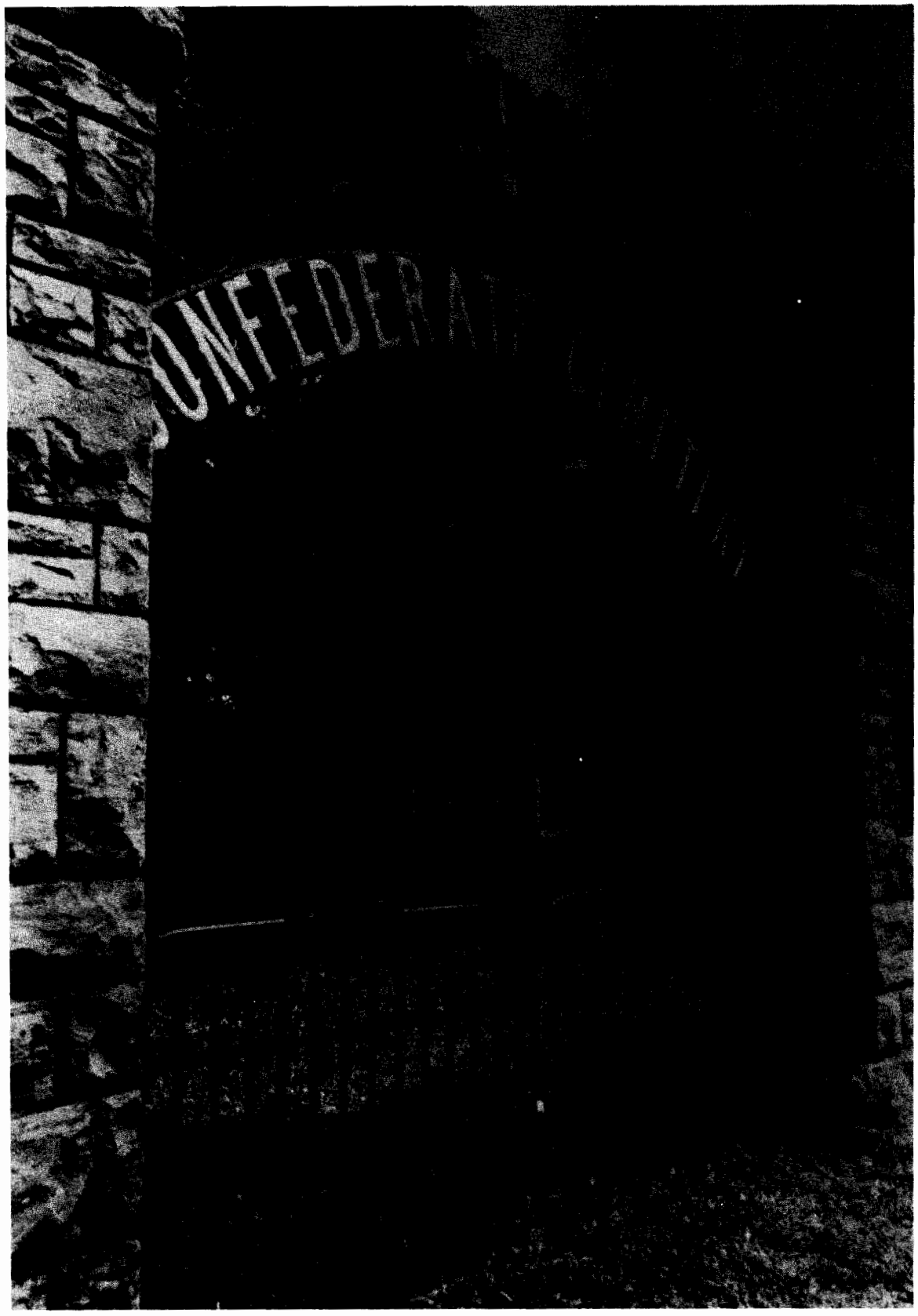
This table was brought from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1840 on a two-wheel cart by Samuel Pinkney Shreve. William Shreve is said to have fed 150 soldiers from this table during the Civil War. It is now on display at Prairie Grove State Park. *(Photo by Mary McGimsey)*

see him. This proud captive bird was kept and well cared for until the 7th of May, 1861, on which day news was received here by wire that the State Convention, then in session at Little Rock, had on the day previous passed the ordinance of secession. . .

"I think it was on the afternoon of that day. . .that Col. Tibbetts opened the prison door and addressing his captive said, 'Go proud bird of liberty, thou art free.' The old eagle stepped out and spreading its wings rose up over the housetop and made his way to the Female Institute building. . .and alighted on top of its cupola. . ." The bird remained there, Van Hoose wrote, "for a half hour or more before taking his final leave of the pretty little village of Fayetteville.

"After satisfying himself that his wings had strength for his aerial voyage, he spread his pinions and circling round and round, each circle rising higher and higher, until he had attained a lofty height, he sailed off toward the northwest, just as the setting sun was dipping down behind the western horizon, and soon was lost to view in the evening twilight."

Washington County, left behind by this "old bird of liberty," was soon at war.



Chapter Four

Civil War in Washington County, 1861-1865

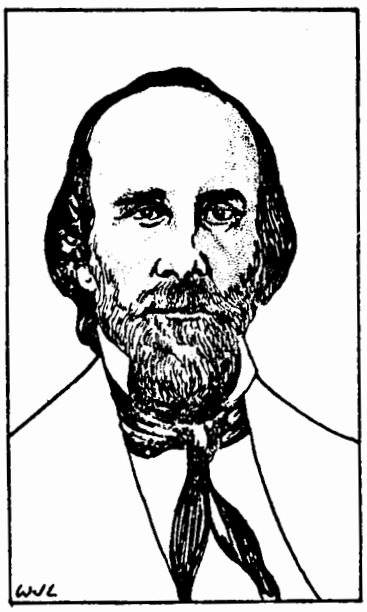
> *"The land is steeped in blood—innocent blood—and defiled with crime. Let us wash it out with tears of sorrow and repentance, works of love, kindness and charity, that peace, goodwill and confidence may return and dwell among us. Let our last conquest be the conquest of the hearts of our enemies by kindness—then peace will be lasting."*
>
> —Isaac Murphy

Washington County was 33 years old in 1861. The original pioneer generation of "Twenty-eighters" was being replaced by their children and assorted newcomers. The children of the old settlers of 1828 who had trudged through the mountain forests in oxcarts were coming into their own.

The great topic of the late 1850s and now in 1861 was secession from the Union. In Washington County talk of war and secession occurred in families whose relatives, husbands, fathers, and sons had fought under the stars and stripes in every American war including the Revolution of 1776 down through the War of 1812, the Seminole War that began in 1835, and Mexican War that in 1847 had cost Archibald Yell his life. The tradition of patriotism was a powerful one.

These same settlers or their immediate families, however, had by and large immigrated from southern states in which slavery had tenacious roots, and hence where opposition to the election of Abraham Lincoln—whom some branded an abolitionist committed to destroying the institution of slavery and placing the South under the heel of the

Front gate of the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville. The dead, most of them unknown, were disinterred from Northwest Arkansas battlefields and reburied here.



Isaac Murphy was a pioneer figure in Washington County before the Civil War. He alone refused to approve Arkansas' secession from the Union during the convention of 1861 and became governor of Arkansas with the Union victory. *(Illustration by Walter Lemke from the* Fayetteville Daily Democrat*'s special Arkansas centennial edition, 1936)*

North—was strongest. It was for this reason that patriotism to family and former family roots in the deep South had the power to overcome what had formerly been a strong allegiance to a Federal Union of the states.

Despite these deep conflicts in loyalty, the Federal Union was not dissolved quickly or easily in Washington County. There was considerable public opposition to secession. Nevertheless, many people in the county placed loyalty to their state and the South above loyalty to a far away national government. After the outbreak of the war on April 12, 1861, Washington County sent several thousands of its sons and fathers to the Confederacy. In 1862, proponents on the other side raised from Washington County the first Union regiment composed of citizens from a seceded state. Beneath this formal war, the bitterness engendered by deeply divided loyalties fueled a horrendous civil conflict in Washington County whose victims were women, children, and the elderly.

During the period 1861-1865, the brilliant achievements of the county in education, economics, and religion collapsed. At the conclusion of the war in 1865, Washington County's farms and public institutions lay in ruins. In 1896, three decades after the close of the war, Confederate Captain S. P. Pittman of Fayetteville wrote, "Today may be seen upon our streets a few grizzled veterans who fought in opposing ranks. . .and many sleep in the cemeteries adjoining our city. Let us hope those beautiful hills and valleys will never be trodden by hostile armies again."

Washington County neither willingly nor gladly embarked upon the sea of rebellion and civil war. South Carolina—a state which had been the birthplace or family origin of many residents of Washington County—seceded from the Federal Union in December 1860 and was soon followed by other Southern states. In Arkansas, the concept of

secession did not enjoy majority support, and the state did not at first secede. Northwest Arkansas in particular was not hospitable to the idea of rebellion.

Question of Secession

On January 24, 1861, the Arkansas legislature passed a bill calling for a vote on whether to hold a state convention to consider the question of secession. A mass meeting at Fayetteville on February 2, 1861, was attended by an estimated 500 people. On January 26 a meeting at Boonsboro (Cane Hill) had adopted a resolution whose substance was that if the efforts to find some compromise between secession and Northern dominance failed, then Arkansas should "take such action as those of the older and more powerful states shall indicate for themselves." The Boonsboro meeting had also suggested delegates to the state convention. The resolution was read and suggested delegates announced at the February 2 meeting in Fayetteville. Unionists charged that secessionists had, in effect, "fixed" the outcome of the meeting, which collapsed into confusion.

The only vote involving the issue of secession occurred on February 18, 1861. The citizens were asked to vote for or against a state convention that would consider secession. By a nearly three to one margin, the Washington County voters rejected the convention. Nevertheless, a state convention was approved by voters elsewhere in the state. Washington County voters gave huge majorities to delegates pledged to moderation, which at this time meant support for maintaining the Union. The *Fayetteville Arkansian* noted that Benton, Madison, Crawford, and Sebastian counties had also defeated "Southern Rights men" by large majorities.

Songs of the Times

In her study entitled The Effect of the Civil War on Ozark Culture, *Chris Catalfamo-Serio has provided several lists of music popular in the decades before the Civil War as well as during the war. Some of these are still popular more than a century later! Popular religious music included Daughter of Zion, Weep Not For Him That Dieth, Amazing Grace, The Christian's Death Song, That Blissful Land, Pennsylvania, Rock of Ages, Ebenezer, Old Hundred, Jordan, The Old Church Yard, New Albany, America, and Italian Hymn.*

Of course churches weren't the only places where people heard or played music. "One must remember that a weekly top ten that people grew tired of. . .simply did not exist a century ago" writes Catalfamo-Serio. "Thus, the popularity of a song was much longer lasting, and a favorite melody was given new words at every opportunity. 'Rosin the Beau'. . .went through many political versions for everything from the Campaign of 1840s 'Old Tippecanoe' to 'Lincoln and Liberty Too'." Popular tunes in the 1850s included Camptown Races, Lorena, Dixie, Wait For The Wagon, and Polly,

Wolly, Doodle. In the 1860s there was Goober Peas, Aura Lea, Kingdom Coming, The Bonnie Blue Flag, as well as others.

Some of the following songs, which were part of the culture of the pre-Civil War and Civil War periods, are still being sung: Nelly Was A Lady, Nelly Bly, Old Kentucky Home, The Arkansas Traveler, The Shining Shore, When I Saw Sweet Nellie Home (The Quilting Party), Listen To The Mocking Bird, Blest Be The Tie That Binds, The Blue Tail Fly, Lubly Fan (Buffalo Gals), Old Folks At Home, Jingle Bells, Pop Goes The Weasel, Skip To My Lou, The Three Bells, Down In Alabam', The Yellow Rose of Texas, Tenting On The Old Camp Ground, Frog Went Courting, Jenny Get Your Hoe Cake Done, and Root, Hog or Die.

By the time Abraham Lincoln took office in early 1861, seven states had left the Union. Lincoln announced his determination to hold Fort Sumter in South Carolina. On March 5, 1861, yet another mass meeting was held at the Washington County Courthouse to "take the sense of the people on the inauguration of A. Lincoln."

From March 4-21, 1861, the state convention was held at Little Rock. David Walker of Fayetteville was elected president of the convention. According to the "UNION ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS" issued at the conclusion of the convention, "we found that a clear majority of Union delegates had been elected. . .The path of duty to us was clear, and the ordinance of secession was voted down. . .While Arkansas is not committed to the doctrine of secession, she condemns coercion by the Federal Government, and recommends the removal of causes that might lead to a collision. . ."

The convention adjourned after calling for a statewide vote on secession during the first week of August, 1861, which "will seal the fate of the State, and in all probability determine whether the Union will cease to exist and shed its blessings upon millions of people, or cease to occupy a place upon the map of nations: whether our national greatness is perpetual, affording a bright example and living evidence that man is capable of self-government, or be destroyed in the morning of its existence. . .Your verdict we shall await with confidence that you will not determine to destroy that government. . ."

The convention appealed to "patriotism, love of country and reverence for the memory of your fathers, who handed it down to you to be transmitted as a sacred inheritance to your children. . .What the future will develop, once the work of disintegration passes to a point beyond con-

This 1929 postcard shows the entrance to the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park.

trol, which it surely will, if Arkansas secedes, is beyond the wisdom of man. . ." Finally, the address called upon Arkansas citizens to ignore the "mad ravings" of the "ultras" in both the North and South and to listen to the "appeals of patriotism and justice" for both sections.

In his book *Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove*, the Reverend William Baxter, Fayetteville minister and president of the famous Arkansas College, told how the crisis initially affected local college students:

"Although I had long been engaged in teaching, I had never had a class to which I was so much attached, and of which I felt so proud, as that under my charge during the session of '60-'61. . .Up to the month of March, 1861, the studies had suffered but little interruption; at the close of the first term in January, and on the 22d of February, several addresses were made, mostly in a loyal tone, and some of them in a spirit warmly patriotic; only one or two inclining to the Southern view of affairs. In the Literary Society, too, political matters began to engross considerable attention; sides were taken, with but little bitterness of feeling. . ."

Black Republicans

Agitation for war got boosts from the "ultras" on both sides. War fever in the North was stirred by images depicting every Southerner as a brutal slave holder. Secession got a boost from fears of the Northern "ultras" whom Southern "ultras" called "Black Republicans." Southern "ultras" claimed Northerners fervently desired the abolition of slavery, social and political equality for blacks, and the triumph of the North over the South in national affairs.

In its statement of purpose the influential *Fayetteville Arkansian*, es-

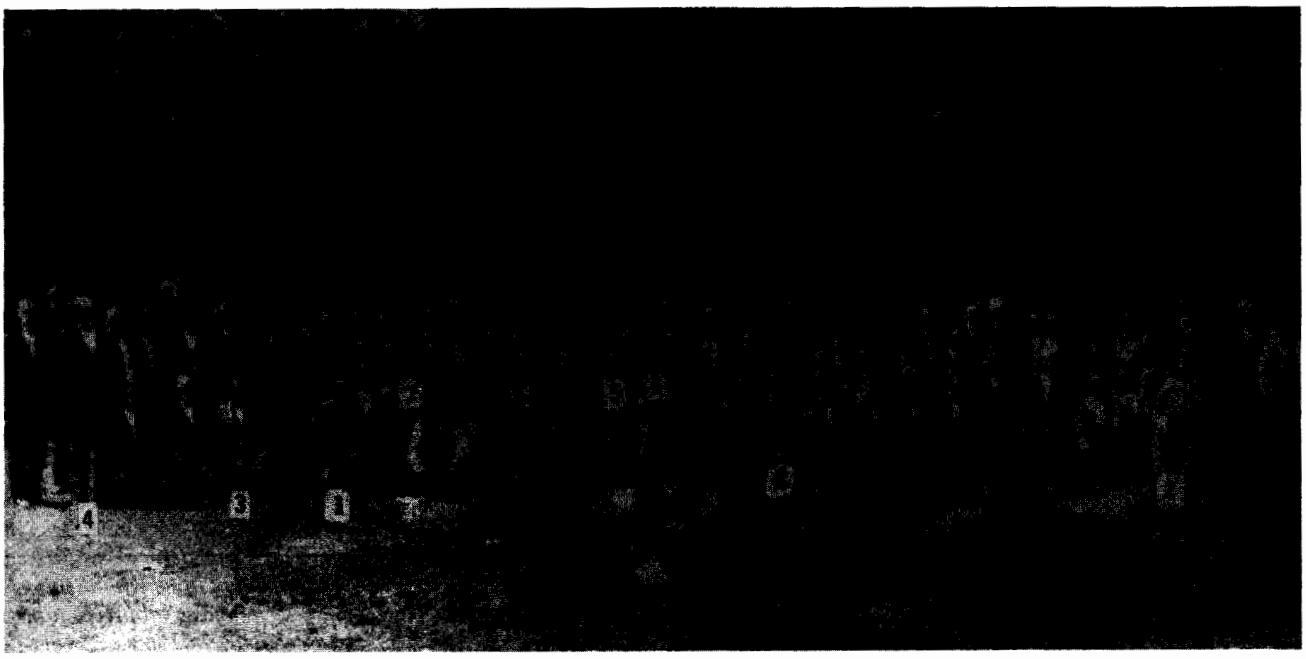
A Park for Prairie Grove

The men who had fought there would remember the place, but who else would? Would the death and suffering now called the Battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, pass from human memory when the battle's survivors all died?

Beginning in 1886 the Confederate survivors had held reunions on the old battlefield. Union survivors also visited the site, but their reunions were held in Iowa, Wisconsin, and elsewhere in the Northern states that furnished troops for the battle (see Flashback, *February 1961, for information on these reunions). In 1906 a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was formed at Prairie Grove with the determination to purchase property on the battlefield. In 1908 a parcel of just over nine acres was secured for about $1,000. The park provided the stage for great pageantry at some of these reunions, including "distinguished speakers. . .parades with beautiful horses and elaborately decorated vehicles. Always, of course, belles of the city were asked to ride in the parade."*

But of course soldiers, even those who survive hot fights like that of December 7, 1862, eventually pass away. The last official meeting of Samuel Crawford Camp No. 384 of the United Confederate Veterans was held on the battlefield in 1924. The United Daughters of the Confederacy kept the reunions alive until World War II. Now what would happen? Was it time now to forget?

In 1953 the Prairie Grove Lions Club got involved with the park, making numerous improvements. The involvement of the Lions set the stage for what has become the modern park, for on December 7, 1956, the Battle Monument—a 54 feet high chimney of native stone from nearby Rhea's Mill that was moved into the park—was dedicated. Plans were also in the works for moving into the park several historic structures, like the Morrow house, that figured in the battle. (For numerous details on the history of the park in this period, see Robert Logan's compilation in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, *Autumn 1957,*



Confederate (and Union) reunions on the battlefield at Prairie Grove kept alive the comradery of the war years and lead to the eventual establishment of a park on the site.

pages 257—280).

The park has continued to grow. A visitor's center dedicated to the memory of Confederate General Thomas C. Hindman also houses the park's offices. Every year on Labor Day weekend a popular arts and crafts fair brings thousands of visitors to the same ground where Americans fought one another so bitterly. In the late 1970s the Arkansas Legislature approved funding that added 74 acres to the east side of the existing park and provided for renovation of the Borden house, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. And for those with nostalgia for the central fact of the park, there are periodic reenactments of the battle itself.

tablished on March 6, 1859, included a determination "to stay the on-rushing tide of abolitionism, which threatens to overwhelm the South. . ." Alfred M. Wilson of Fayetteville, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas and a leading pro-South advocate, made reference to the hated "Black Republicans" in his letters. Prior to the February 1861 vote, Wilson predicted that "spunky" southern Arkansas would resist Federal coercion, but that the "northern parts" of the state, which of course included Washington County, "are very inclined to Black Republicanism, and I expect will vote to fold their arms and tamely submit."

After months of tension, the Southern "ultras" finally triumphed. On the national scene, the war of words ended and the shooting commenced on April 12, 1861, when the Federal garrison at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor was attacked by Southern "ultras." President Lincoln called on the states to furnish troops, asking that Arkansas furnish a regiment for the purpose of putting down the rebellion.

The March 1861 state convention had ended with a decision to await events, with a new vote scheduled for August. As convention president, David Walker had discretionary power to reassemble the convention if events dictated the need. In this respect—his power to call into session a convention that could overturn civil law and take the state out of the Federal Union—the future of Washington County and the state as a whole rested in his hands. He called the convention to reassemble at Little Rock on May 6.

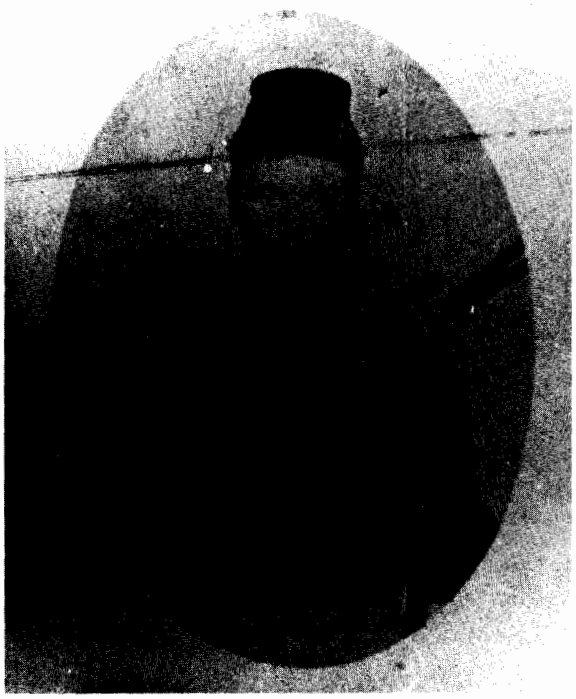
In his book *Loyalty on the Frontier*, A. W. Bishop wrote that on about April 27, prior to leaving for Little Rock, David Walker issued an address "TO THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY" in which he stated,

"Your delegates were elected under a pledge to cooperate with the Border Slave States, in an effort to settle our difficulties with the Northern States upon honorable and just terms, and under no circumstances to vote for an ordinance of secession, unless the same was referred back to you for your rejection or approval. The majority received by myself and colleague was very large, so great as to leave no doubt that you heartily approved our position. . ."

Now that the fighting had begun, Walker thought it was time to go back to the people, or at least to the convention. "The question presented for your consideration is, under existing circumstances, what will you have your delegates do? Shall they still adhere to the position taken by them before the election, and which you so unanimously endorsed, or will you expect of them to vote for an unconditional ordinance of secession, which is not to be referred back to you for approval?"

Washington County's citizenry had little time to instruct the delegates. A. W. Bishop, a strong Union partisan, wrote that the people of Washington County "had been lulled into security by the ordinance of the 20th of March" in which secession had been defeated. "They sought, nevertheless, to meet the emergency," Bishop wrote, "and immediately steps were taken to instruct David Walker in accordance with his request. Union men rode night and day about the county, urging the people to assemble with all possible dispatch in their township capacities. . ." Bishop states that the convention opened in Little Rock on May 6 before these meetings could have effect.

On April 27 voters in West Fork Township held a mass meeting and issued a four-part statement strongly opposed to secession. ". . .We utterly oppose any action in the State Convention that will sever the State of



William Carey joined the Union Army at age 17. Washington County and the rest of Northwest Arkansas provided soldiers to both sides. Carey was wounded in the war and retired to neighboring Benton County in 1872.

Arkansas from the Federal Government, without a full and fair expression of the loyal voters of the state."

The convention of May 6 took Arkansas out of the Union and into what Walker had called the "calamity that is now upon us." At first five delegates opposed secession, but under pressure from the convention, four changed their votes. The lone remaining "no" belonged to Isaac Murphy, formerly an attorney and educator in Washington County. "My principles are all Southern," he stated. "If necessary, I would lay down my life for the benefit of the Southern States, but I would rather lose a thousand lives than aid in bringing about the untold evils that would assuredly follow in the train of secession. Again I say, to the passage of this ordinance, 'No!'"

The War Begins

On the campus of Arkansas College in Fayetteville, the Reverend William Baxter watched his school disintegrating. "Recruiting and volunteering began," he wrote. "The feeling among the students on both sides grew warmer; those who were in favor of enlisting began to accuse those who were loyally disposed with a want of courage; the pressure of public sentiment in favor of all young men going into the army began to have influence, til at length, in early May, a young man, who had ever advocated the Union side, stung, doubtless, by the taunts of cowardice. . .closed an address to the students assembled in the college hall for religious and literary exercises, with the words, 'Let us die like men!' He was cheered tumultuously. . ."

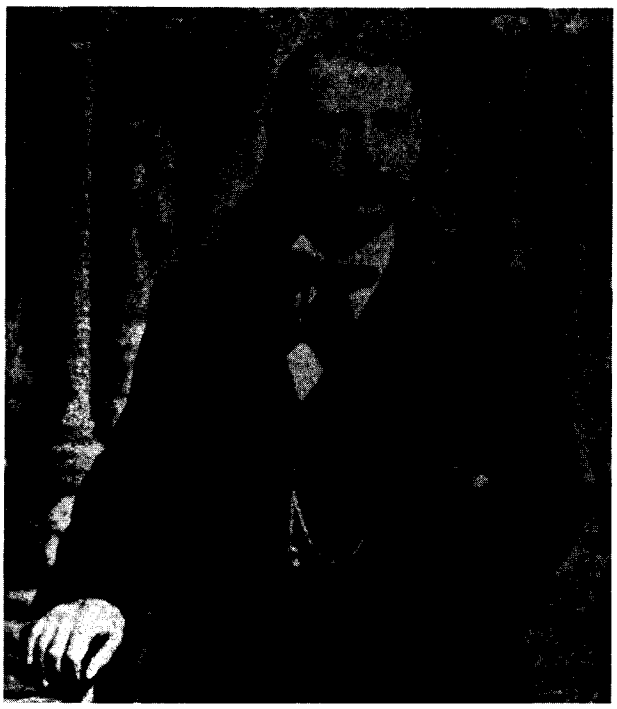
At the corner of East and Center Streets in Fayetteville (in 1987 the site of the First National Bank), there is a bronze tablet commemorating

a day in May 1861 when a company of boys, mustered into Confederate service from the Walnut Grove Church area, received from the hands of Miss Mary M. Stone what Fayetteville's historian William S. Campbell called "the first Confederate flag unfurled in this county." They became Company E, Second Cavalry Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers.

Washington County was a coveted prize. A day's ride to the north was Missouri, a state that remained in the Union but which had strong sympathies with the South. The two great battles fought in northwest Arkansas—Pea Ridge on March 6-8, 1862, and Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862—both involved attempts by the Confederates to consolidate control over northwest Arkansas and to wrest control of southern Missouri from the Union.

The Indian country with its productive farms and growing population was immediately west of Washington County. Alfred M. Wilson of Fayetteville sought an alliance between the Confederacy and the Cherokees. Elias C. Boudinot, who had helped to establish the pro-South ***Fayetteville Arkansian*** in 1859, was the son of a Cherokee leader slain during the 1839 murders that brought Sophia Sawyer and her future school to Fayetteville. Boudinot had been elected secretary of the Arkansas secession convention of March 4, 1861. Writing on the subject of Arkansas and the Cherokees, E. E. Dale stated, "While he was of sufficient prominence to make him a logical choice, it is probable that his selection was meant, in part at least, as a friendly gesture toward the Cherokee neighbors. . ." Eventually, Indian soldiers fought on both sides in the battles affecting Washington County.

Washington County was a rich resource for whoever managed to maintain control. The U. S. Census for 1860 showed the county ranked first



Elias C. Boudinot was a Cherokee whose father was killed in 1839. Elias later studied law in Fayetteville and became an associate editor of the *Fayetteville Arkansian*. He became a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate Army. According to William Campbell, "He was the soul of honor and chivalry, and knew nothing about fear. An accomplished musician, vocalist, orator. . .he was the cynosure of any occasion." Boudinot later represented the Cherokee nation before the U. S. Congress. *(Phillip Steele)*

in Arkansas in wheat production (123,000 bushels), sheep (11,000 head), wool (23,000 pounds), corn (664,000 bushels), oats (85,000 bushels), Irish potatoes (18,000 bushels), hay (1,800 tons), and grass seed (1,000 bushels). The county ranked second in the state in numbers of horses (5,000), swine (34,000), rye (6,400 bushels), value of garden products ($7,000), sorghum (13,000 gallons), and was in the top five counties in value of livestock, production of butter, pounds of honey, and value of animals slaughtered.

In short, the army that controlled Washington County held keys to the future of southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, had an inside track on an alliance with the Indians, and could draw upon the rich harvests of the county to support military operations.

Military Activity

In that spring of the war Confederate military companies were organized in the county. Peter Mankins, Jr., a pioneer in the Middle Fork valley, raised a company of 84 men and personally paid to clothe 64. Campbell's history of Fayetteville mentions the organization of Company C, First Regiment, Arkansas Confederates and on October 9, 1861, Company E, First Regiment, Arkansas Confederate Cavalry. According to Goodspeed's history of northwest Arkansas, around the first of July 1861 General Ben McCulloch of Texas, in charge of Confederate troops in Arkansas and Indian Territory, issued a call to arms which resulted in several hundred enlistments at Fayetteville.

Fontaine Richard Earle, the young president of Cane Hill College, closed the college in 1861 and enlisted as a private in a company of Arkansas militia. The college's professor of mathematics was elected cap-

tain of the company, which was composed primarily of Cane Hill College students. This unit would soon see battle at Wilson's Creek in Missouri. The Reverend William Baxter states, "enlistments went on rapidly, and as the secessionists had taken time by the forelock in this matter, by the consolidation of companies which, for months before hostilities broke out, had been on drill. . .The ladies, too, caught the war spirit; uniforms, sashes, and banners grew under their active hands."

With the advance in military activity, came repression of public sentiment which could be thought of as abolitionist, or at least not pro-Southern. A. M. Wilson of Fayetteville wrote as early as May 7, 1861, that "the Southern people may look out for emissaries to stir up insurrection among the Negroes, and would therefore suggest that a police be established in every neighborhood whose business is to hang such cattle wherever found. . ."

Joseph Sanders, who lived in Brush Creek Township in the northeastern section of the county, was a popular figure who served as justice of the peace, constable, school teacher, and postmaster. He also kept a diary. Though he had come to Washington County from Indiana, he was not an abolitionist, and he tried to remain neutral during the war. In his diary he mentioned attending a meeting in Fort Smith during a time when two "abolitionists" there were hung. According to Sanders, this event "scared the boys so bad that we drove all night and got across the mountain 40 miles and landed in Fayetteville at sunrise."

At first Washington County might have seemed a safe haven, but "finally, through false reports, it got to be dangerous for any man to advocate the Union. Some few still ventured to say to each other what they thought. Finally the country was called out as home guards, some intend-

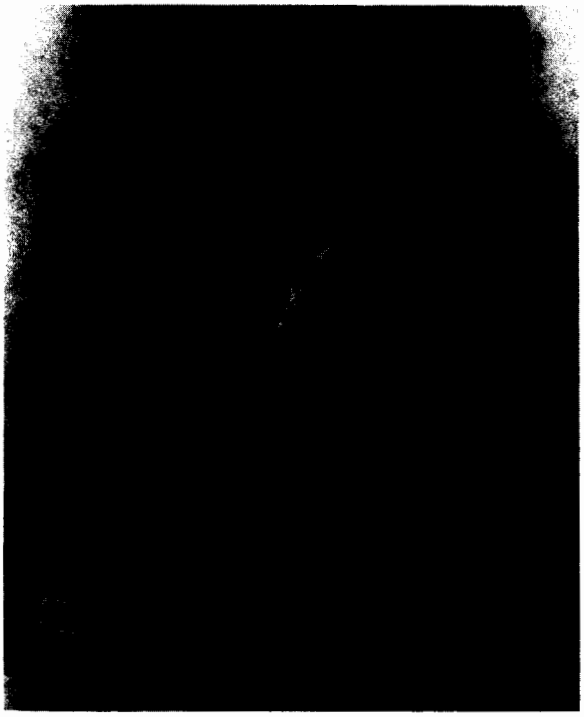
ing to shoot any person that spoke for the Union. . .Finally the churches were prevented from meeting for fear someone would pray for the Dutch. . ." (Dutch is probably a reference to the recent German immigrants who were serving in the Union Army units that fought in northwest Arkansas—Dutch being used incorrectly. The German settlement at Hermannsburg that was eventually renamed Dutch Mills is also an incorrect reference to the nationality of these pioneers.)

Confederate Territory

The first outside military units to reach the county were the Hempstead Rifles, from Hempstead County, Arkansas. "Most of them were fine-looking fellows," Baxter wrote, "some of them men of wealth, position, and influence; some of them former students of Arkansas College." Shots had not yet been fired, but the arrival of regular troops made it clear that this was now Confederate territory. "The mails stopped," Baxter wrote, "newspapers ceased to be seen. . ." Basic articles like hardware, medicines, pins and needles, matches, "nay, everything, one might say, were now foreign articles. . ."

On August 10, 1861, some of the Washington County boys who had enlisted enthusiastically in the spring and summer—including the students and professors from Cane Hill College—got their baptism of fire at the battle of Wilson's Creek or Oak Hills near Springfield, Missouri. The Confederates gained a partial victory, forcing the Union Army into retreat. The losses in the fight were severe, estimated by historian Elmo Ingenthron at about 2,300 killed, wounded, and missing, or 11 percent of the Confederates and 20 percent of the Unionists engaged! Confederates under Sterling Price occupied Springfield.

The Confederate units from Arkansas were mainly home guards, en-



General Thomas C. Hindman commanded Confederate troops at Prairie Grove, the major Civil War battle fought in Washington County. Killed, wounded, and missing in this battle totalled about 2,500.

listed only for the defense of the state. These troops under General Nicholas B. Pearce (commander of the Northwest Arkansas state troops) and General Ben McCulloch began to return to Arkansas. Washington County had become the Confederate commissary, and Fayetteville was a huge storage depot in the Confederate rear. After Wilson's Creek, McCulloch's Texans and Colonel Louis Herbert's Third Louisiana Brigade (including the Pelican Rifles and the Iberville Grays) spent the fall and winter in the Fayetteville and Van Buren areas. The Louisiana troops were quartered on the campus of William Baxter's Arkansas College.

The Fayetteville Female Institute, called Van Horne's Academy for its founder Thomas B. Van Horne, occupied a two story frame building with a tall spire at the corner of College and Dickson. Van Horne, a Unionist, went north in 1861. His building became an arsenal. The stables of the old Butterfield Overland Mail Company became the seat of Confederate government. According to Baxter, "Depots for beef and pork were established, and were rapidly filling; food for a large army was collected, mills were pressed for the military service."

The war came to Washington County in both humorous and grim ways. A paper published at Fayetteville called ***The War Bulletin*** dated February 4, 1862, tells about a snowstorm on January 28 that covered Fayetteville with a foot of snow. The Southern boys from Louisiana and Texas went wild, rolling officers and civilians in the snow, with sometimes as many as 50 soldiers whooping and yelling as was "never heard this side of the masterly Yankee advance upon Manasseh" (as reprinted from ***Flashback***, February 1977, p. 10). But it wasn't all fun. The same issue of the paper contained a list of 62 Confederate soldiers who had died of disease in hospitals at Mt. Comfort, at Ozark hospital (near Mt. Comfort), and at Fayetteville.

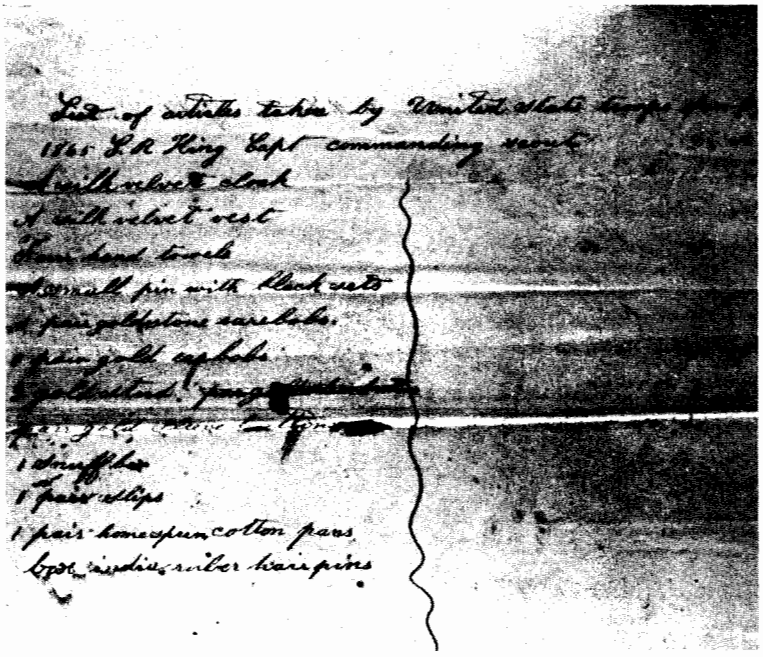
This fine residence was built in Fayetteville for the Tebbetts family in the 1850s. It survived the fires of the Civil War. Strenuous efforts by the Washington County Historical Society resulted in its preservation and restoration.

In February 1862, the regrouped Federal Army in Missouri under General Samuel R. Curtis began to move against the Confederate units in Missouri, forcing them into retreat. On February 20, Confederate units from Missouri began moving south through Fayetteville. On February 21 the main units arrived. "The roads were bad, their clothing scanty, their looks dispirited. . ." wrote Baxter. "The officers of the commissary and quartermaster's department, unable to remove their stores, threw open the various depots to the soldiers and citizens; the permission thus granted was construed into a general license to plunder, and pillage soon became the order of the day. . .Private stores were broken open, and everyone helped himself to whatever suited him; and as regiment after regiment poured in to swell the tide of waste and robbery, the scene became one of riot and unrestrained plunder."

Confederate Retreat

On the following day, February 22, 1862, Baxter and other citizens of Fayetteville watched as cavalry units under orders from General Ben McCulloch "dashed into town and began firing the buildings which had been used for military purposes; some of them contained large quantities of beef and bacon, which soon added violence to the flames. Then the large stables, once the property of the Overland Mail Company, were destroyed; the steam mill, which had been furnishing the rebel army ten thousand pounds of flour per day, was consumed. . ." Next Van Horne's school, lately a storage depot for artillery shells, was torched. Great explosions spread the fire and destruction.

The plan was to leave nothing of use for the Federal Army. This certainly made sense from a purely military standpoint, but it can't have made much sense to citizens of the county who were sympathetic to the



This unique document is a record of items taken from Cane Hill resident C. M. Glover by Union troops in 1865. Articles requisitioned included a silk velvet cloak, four hand towels, a snuff-box, and a pair of gold earbobs. *(Maggie Glover)*

Southern cause and considered their town to be a part of the Confederate States of America. On the Fayetteville square, the Louisianans under Colonel Herbert ordered the merchants to stand back as all the businesses were burned, apparently starting with the general store of William McIlroy and James H. Van Hoose. By midnight everything on the square was in ashes except the rock building owned by Stephen K. Stone. According to Peter Harkins' biography of McIlroy (which includes Van Hoose), Van Hoose had as early as 1860—when the secession crisis was starting to boil—joined a militia unit called the Washington Rifle Guards, and members of the Van Hoose family served in the Confederate Army. "It was small damned consolation to the merchants to know that they had contributed to McCulloch's scorched earth strategy which called for luring the Yankees south into the Boston Mountain passes where the Rebels could cut 'em off and cut 'em to bits," wrote Harkins.

"The few citizens who remained could do little toward arresting the progress of fires in so many different places at the same time; and when night fell a great portion of our town was a smoldering ruin," Baxter wrote. And what made it even worse was that the burning served no military purpose. The Federals refused to be drawn into the Boston Mountains and did little except scout toward Fayetteville. The real battle wouldn't come until two weeks later, at Pea Ridge.

Headquarters House, current home of the Washington County Historical Society, was once the home of Judge Jonas Tebbetts and his family. In the summer of 1861, when secession was at fever pitch, Tebbetts gathered his family. "Children, this is the fourth of July, 1861," he said. "I want you to remember that you heard your father read the Declaration of Independence on this day; and it is my wish that you either read aloud or hear aloud this great paper every fourth of July that comes into your

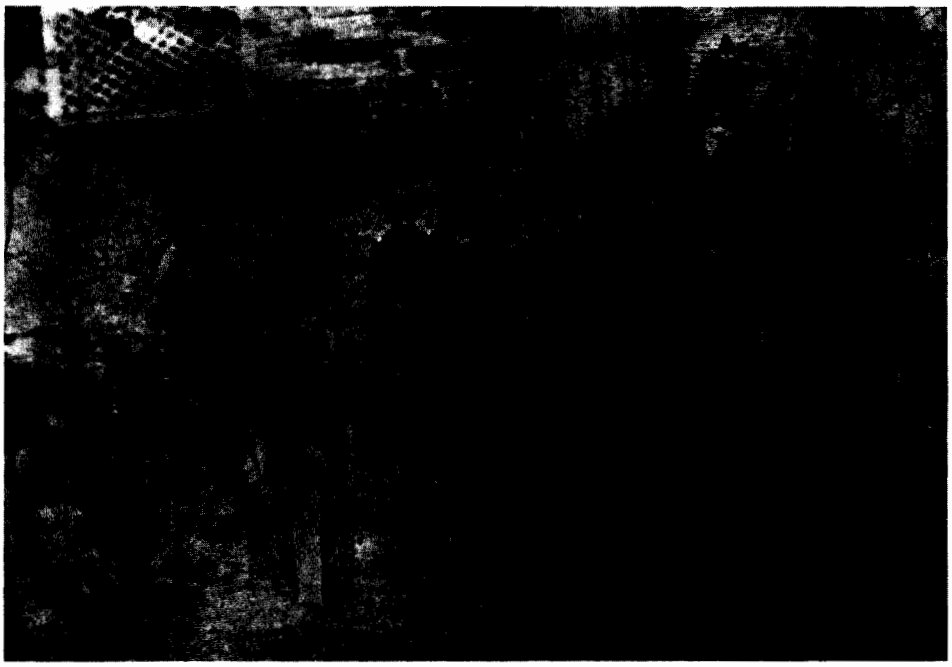
In 1862 Confederate General Ben McCulloch had Fayetteville's Judge Tebbetts arrested and said Tebbetts would hang for his Unionist beliefs. Instead, a Union sniper killed McCulloch at Pea Ridge and Judge Tebbetts was soon released from jail at Fort Smith.

life. Also, I want you to remember that during this stress of war and danger, your father and mother are still loyal to this flag before you and to the government for which it stands."

In late February, after the departure of the Confederates and the arrival of the Yankees, the stars and stripes were hoisted on the courthouse flagpole. It was a brief interlude, however, for now the Yankees again fell back toward Missouri, and during the first week of March the Confederates were again passing through the county on their way north, hoping to wrest Missouri from the Yankees. The flag business, and perhaps other incidents of Unionist sentiment, had not been missed by certain Confederate authorities.

According to the account by Baxter, Tebbetts—who had been one of the leading figures of northwest Arkansas before the war—was arrested on the order of General McCulloch. Upon hearing of Tebbetts' arrest, Baxter—also a Unionist and president of Arkansas Colleges—scurried to a mountain top (present day Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville?), "among the cliffs and caverns of the rocks, hiding like a criminal, hourly in danger of being hunted like a wild beast. . ."

Baxter states that Tebbetts "was hurried off in the direction of the Boston Mountains where the Southern army was encamped. About twelve miles from Fayetteville, the party reached the lines, and there the prisoner was met by some officers of the Arkansas troops, by whom he was well known." They attempted to obtain his release, but McCulloch refused to see them, directing the guard to conduct Tebbetts to Colonel Hebert with the order to "keep the d—d scoundrel under double guard, safe for hanging." Tebbetts was sent on to Fort Smith and held in a cell. However, blind fate rather than politics, was to dictate the outcome.



A Union battery at Fayetteville during the Civil War. The battery's captain was Denton D. Stark, who founded a bank after the war that was later owned by William McIlroy.

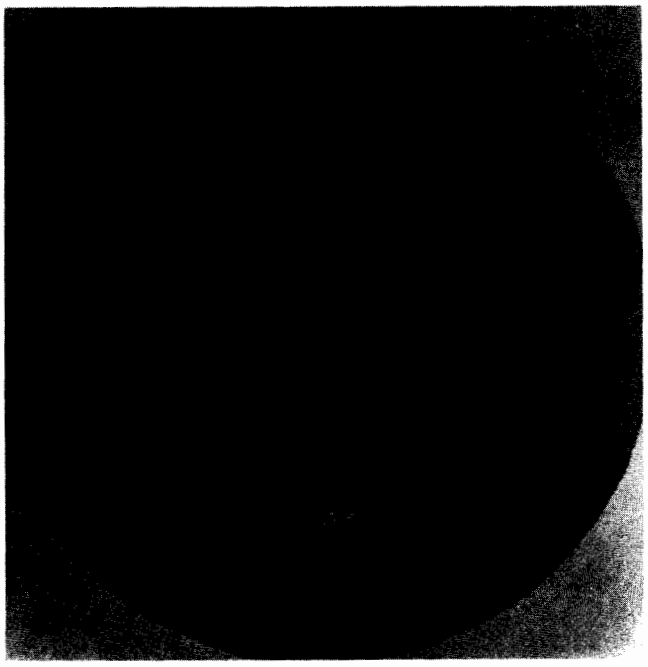
Arkansas College had escaped the conflagrations of February, but now as the Confederate Army passed through Fayetteville on March 3-4, 1862, the beautiful college building went down. "The night was clear and cloudless, not a breath of air was stirring, and, as the smoke curled skyward in the calm of midnight, this shrine of learning, the abode of peace, fell a sacrifice to the fierce spirit of war and destruction," Baxter wrote.

Battle of Pea Ridge

The Confederate units that sent Baxter into hiding and Tebbetts to Fort Smith for hanging were on their way to the battlefield called Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern, in Benton County. Fought on March 6-8, 1862, the battle was a Union victory and gave Unionists a firmer grip on Missouri. Rebuffed, the Confederates retreated through the Boston Mountains. The Union lost 1,400 killed, wounded, and missing, and the Confederates approximately 1,300.

During the Confederate retreat the old Truesdale Mill on Clear Creek near modern day Johnson was burned, along with two other mills on Clear Creek, in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the Federal Army. The Truesdale Mill had dated to the earliest days of the county. According to Confederate General Ben McCulloch, "Every man who is a patriot and sound southern man will be the first to put the torch to his own grain or mill rather than have them left to aid the enemy," (quoted from *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Summer 1987).

The Confederate Army and the Confederate cause in Washington County were in grim condition after the battle. Joseph Sanders saw the Confederate Army during its retreat through the northeastern corner of



Albert Pike was a legendary Arkansas political and literary figure who sided with the Confederacy during the Civil War. He commanded Indian troops at the Battle of Pea Ridge in 1862.

Washington County. "They come about 20 miles through the rain and mud. Lots of them had throwed away their shoes and socks and was wading barefoot. Every house in three or four miles was full all day and all night getting something to eat and they killed every fowl of any kind, all the cattle, hogs and sheep, and took all the bacon and corn they could find for several miles around. For you see they had eat nothing for four days, nor their horses. . .They had no blankets nor tents, and it rained all nite on them. . ." Baxter also saw remnants of the Confederate Army as it passed through Fayetteville. "They were thoroughly dispirited," he wrote, "a human tide swept by a broken, drifting, disorganized mass. . ."

One of the Confederate dead at Pea Ridge was General Ben McCulloch. The Reverend Baxter states McCulloch's body was moved to Fort Smith. There, the fatal bullet was shown to Judge Tebbetts, in his cell. (An article by Thomas Galey about Judge Tebbetts in the May 1953 *Flashback* states Tebbetts kept the bullet and still had it in his old age!) Tebbetts was soon released and returned to Fayetteville, but his return was brief. The dangers to Union sympathizers in the war had become too clear. Three people who had played a tremendous part in making Fayetteville and Washington County into a widely admired center for education—Tebbetts, Baxter, and the Reverend Robert Graham (founder of Arkansas College)—all left Fayetteville in the middle of the war, never to return.

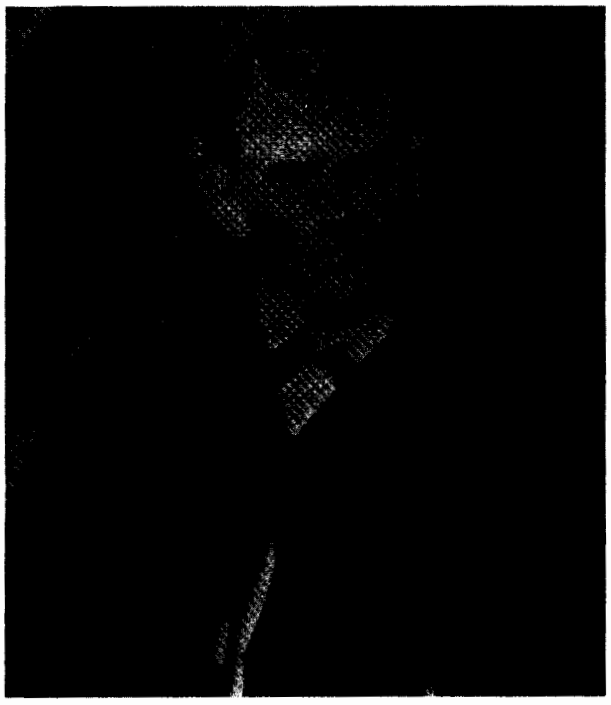
Soldiers for the North and South

In *Flashback* (July 1964), Walter J. Lemke noted, "There is a scattering of 1850 residents of Washington County who were born in northern states, especially Illinois and Ohio. But the preponderance of southern natives raises another question: How was it possible for Washington and

neighboring counties to raise two cavalry regiments, two infantry regiments, and one artillery corps for service on the Northern side in the Civil War? . . .Why would men who were natives of Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina fight on opposite sides in the Great Rebellion?"

Estimates vary considerably about the number of men from Washington County (and neighboring counties) who served on the two sides during the war. The *Goodspeed History of Northwest Arkansas*, published in 1889, included an estimate by Colonel Thomas J. Hunt, a native of the county who helped organize the first Federal unit, that 500 to 800 men served under the stars and stripes (p. 227). Confederate officer Colonel T. M. Gunter (and others) estimated about 2,000 served under the stars and bars (p. 232).

Citizens of Washington County had enlisted with enthusiasm in the Confederate Army from the beginning of the war. There seems to have been a major increase in Confederate enlistments when, in June 1862, in the wake of the defeat at Pea Ridge, Arkansas Confederate commander Thomas C. Hindman sent recruiters into northwest Arkansas with the requirement that draft-age men either volunteer or be conscripted. At Cane Hill, for example, Cane Hill College President Fontaine R. Earle raised a company among his friends and neighbors. This unit became Company B of the 34th Arkansas Infantry. This regiment, composed almost entirely of men from Washington County, was formally organized at Prairie Grove and Mount Comfort in September 1862, with William H. Brooks of Fayetteville as its colonel.



Jesse (left) and Frank James.

Jesse James in Washington County

In 1862, when he was 15 years old, a Missouri farm boy named Jesse James—later famous as an outlaw—joined an irregular detachment of Confederate cavalrymen commanded by Lieutenant William H. Gregg. Gregg's unit was part of Quantrill's guerrilla company nominally under command of Confederate cavalryman Jo Shelby. In December, James—along with his brother Frank and Cole Younger—apparently took part in the attack that opened the battle of Prairie Grove.

According to "The Battle of Prairie Grove," a booklet distributed at the Prairie Grove Battlefield Historic Park (no author or date is listed), the Union cavalry, including the northwest Arkansas men in the First Arkansas, saw what they thought was a company of Union cavalry approaching them, but instead it turned out to be Gregg's guerrillas in captured Federal uniforms! "The guerrillas pounced on the unsuspecting

Bushwhackers

Troops of another kind were also being raised. In the same month, Hindman issued General Orders 17 (June 17, 1862) permitting the formation of "independent companies of mounted men or infantry. . .arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong. . ." Naturally, partisans were also organized on the other side.

These irregular groups came to be called "bushwhackers" by the people whom they victimized. The appearance of these fighters was, as Elmo Ingenthron stated in his Civil War history, *Borderland Rebellion*, an intensification of "internecine warfare in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri. . .Many local defense organizations on both sides of the conflict went on the offensive and declared war on their neighbors. By mid-summer and early autumn an ever increasing number of skirmishes, hangings, murders, robberies, home burnings and minor military engagements marked the tempo of the war. . .The whole region was seething with hostilities. . .Enraged by atrocities, fanaticism and revenge, many still uncommitted were driven into the services of one side or the other."

Some partisan units may actually have been trying to conduct their activities as outlined in the "rules of war"—that is, treating noncombatants as noncombatants. But as Chris Catalfamo-Serio stated in her study entitled, *The Effect of the Civil War on Ozark Culture*, "The Civil War gave the opportunity to every villain and scoundrel within reaching distance of Northwest Arkansas to prey upon the rich farmland of the Ozarks, and to compound the terror already so much a part of everyday life in a countryside torn apart by advancing and retreating armies. Where war

engendered scarcity and privation, the bushwhackers made starvation a certainty. While hungry armies picked the countryside clean of food and provisions, the bushwhackers tortured people to make them reveal the hiding place of gold that was not there. For sure, many bushwhackers were desperados, parasites that took advantage of war to plunder and rob and kill innocent and helpless people. But there seems at this late date to be several gradations of the term 'bushwhacker.'"

According to historian Robert G. Winn, whose book *Civil War in the Ozarks* brings together many stories about the horrors that bushwhackers brought to home life in war torn southern Washington County, "All foraged and ransacked the countryside in much the same manner. All relied upon the local populace for rations. . .Local people were the losers, regardless of which side pillaged." Winn points out that the historical record includes numerous cases of shooting, hanging, starvation, but none of rape—the special crime of violence against women. "We surmise that the subject of rape was so taboo that when it occurred victims were so ashamed and/or embarrassed they kept silent. The subject was not one to mention, much less weave stories around, when grandmothers spun yarns for young listeners" in the years after the close of the war.

In a county where many families had sided with the South, it was often thought that bushwhacking was primarily an offense of the Unionists. It is true that Unionists and neutrals had been outraged by their treatment during the time when the Confederates held sway in Washington County, and that now, after Pea Ridge and the Confederate retreat, the difficulties could be revenged. "Union men who had been driven from their homes, and hunted like wild beasts, and even some who had been deemed dead, suddenly made their appearance among us, dressed in National uniform. . .and bitter was the vengeance they inflicted upon the authors

cavalrymen, scattering before they could fire a shot. . ."

By 1864, when he was 17 years old, Jesse James and his guerrillas had been forced out of Missouri. At Cane Hill on November 22, 1864, James and his guerrillas fought a skirmish with Federal forces. Later he entered the Cherokee nation, then went south into Texas when the war ended.

The Hanging and Revival of Maston Gregg

One post-Civil War postmaster in Washington County almost didn't make it. His name was Maston Gregg. His story is told in Flashback, *July 1965, by M. H. Hudson. In 1864, when he was 50 years old, Maston Gregg became a marked man because of the rumor he had some money. Maston lived in the northeastern part of the county on the White River. He was fairly prosperous so the bushwhackers rode out to steal his money.*

Hudson states that bushwhackers were more feared than any other aspect of the war, including big battles. "These human vultures ran in packs, robbing, murdering, maiming, abusing, and there was no authority to stop them. . .The people were defenseless against the marauding bands of deserters and slackers. . ."

When Maston didn't produce the money demanded by the bushwhackers, they hanged him from one of his own apple trees. Maston's 12 year old son had seen the whole sorry affair from a hiding place. When the bushwhackers rode away, doubtlessly assuming Maston was dead, the boy ran out and cut him down. The family members worked to revive Maston, and by-and-by he came

of their wrongs. . .I am no apologist for the fierce and unsparing law so fearfully and rigidly enforced as it was in many instances. . .I am well assured, on both sides, [that the guerrillas] did not incumber themselves with prisoners. . ." wrote the Reverend William Baxter about the outbreak of guerrilla warfare.

First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers

On June 16, 1862—about the same time of the order from Major-General Hindman authorizing Confederate guerrilla units—the Federal War Department approved the organization of the First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers. This unit, the first of its kind raised in a seceded state, included many Unionists from Washington County. Unionists had been placed under tremendous pressures by several Confederate laws. A law passed in March 1862 had made it a jailable offense to discourage enlistment in the Confederate Army, and the Confederate Conscription Act of April 1862 forced men to get an exemption or head North. According to the account by Union officer A. W. Bishop, in mid-May 1862, a band of 30 men led by Thomas Wilhite of Washington County crossed the Missouri line desiring to serve in the Union Army. In June, 115 men under Thomas J. Hunt, also of Washington County, joined Wilhite's group. The regiment formally entered service on August 7, 1862.

Wilhite, son of a pioneer and a native of the Fall Creek area of southern Washington County, was a staunch opponent of secession. He had been part of what A. W. Bishop termed a "score of well-armed men" who "were determined that [a pro-Union man] should speak without molestation" at a stormy public meeting in Fayetteville prior to the secession convention in 1861. When Arkansas went out of the Union, Wilhite returned to his farm. Most of his neighbors favored the Con-

The Cherokee Stand Watie led Confederate Indian troops at Pea Ridge. He and his soldiers played a key role in the brutal borderland fighting throughout the war, including raids into Washington County.

federacy. He kept himself well-armed. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to arrest him, and he was threatened with hanging. His Regular Baptist preacher denounced him from the pulpit. By November 1861 things were so hot for him and other Unionists that he and another man, William Zinnamon, were required to "lay out"—live in a cave and only go home clandestinely.

In spring 1862, Wilhite went to Springfield, Missouri, and there learned of plans for an Arkansas Yankee military unit. He returned, organizing among the Unionists of southern Washington County and conducting them to Missouri. Presumably, he was also busy terrorizing Confederates and their sympathizers. Upon his return to the county, he was the subject of intense hunt by Confederate guerrillas, among them the famous band led by Peter Mankins, another Washington County resident.

According to the A. W. Bishop account, the local Confederate Home Guards obtained a warrant for Wilhite's arrest and execution. Major-General Hindman sweetened the warrant by offering a "reward of seven thousand dollars (Confederate money, presumably) and three honorable discharges from the Confederate service" for Wilhite, "living or dead." Notices were posted along Cove, Fall, and Lee Creeks, and the West Fork of the White River—to no effect. In the fall of 1862 Wilhite joined the First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, where he served as lieutenant of the company he had helped organize.

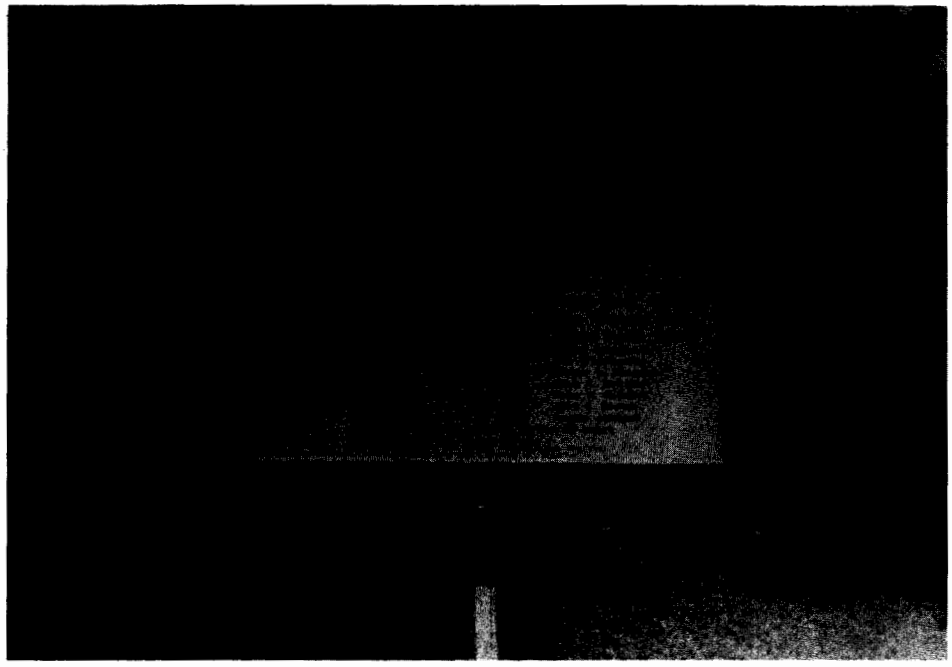
Indian Participation

In this momentous year, 1862, Confederate Indians had fought at Pea Ridge. This force, lead by the famous Albert Pike, consisted of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks. One of the two Cherokee

around. The next day they moved closer to Fayetteville where the Federal Army was busy discouraging the presence of bushwhackers. It will come as no surprise that, like others who had been victimized, Maston Gregg then joined the Federal Army (probably Home Guards).

Later, the family went home. In 1866 Maston Gregg became postmaster at Evergreen and died two years later of natural causes.

This marker at Dutch Mills tells of the Civil War's effect on the original settlement of Hermannsburg.

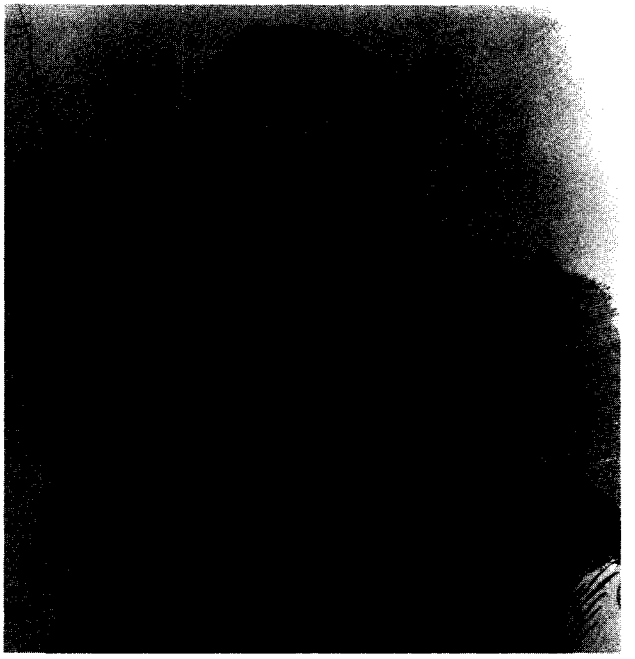


regiments was commanded by Stand Watie. Union organizing among the Indians had been unsuccessful until the Confederate loss at Pea Ridge, after which several Union Indian regiments were formed. Indians on both sides would fight on several occasions in Washington County.

Confederate Indians at Pea Ridge had been accused of scalping. These, and other horrible stories, did nothing to calm the nerves of people in the western part of Washington County who became familiar with another kind of guerrilla—Pin Indians. Stories handed down since the Civil War paint a picture of the Pins as a lawless band that preyed along the border between northwest Arkansas and the Indian Territory, apparently making little distinction between Union and Confederate during their raids.

The name Pins was derived from the Keetoowah Society of full-blood Cherokees, whose badge was crossed pins worn on a hunting shirt. A Baptist missionary, the Reverend Evan Jones and his son John, were active in helping organize this society and preached the necessity for abolition of slavery to its members.

Many Keetoowah Society members served—presumably with honor—in regular Union Indian units, others in the infamous outlaw gangs called Pins. These gangs certainly committed many crimes. Diaries kept by Lina and Nani Hermann of old Hermannsburg (now Dutch Mills) record numerous depredations committed by the Pins, or at least by Indians and "half-breeds" as well as others associated with both sides. Typical of happenings was this one, on December 8, 1862, the day after the battle of Prairie Grove: "I had just set the table for the noonday meal when five rowdy halfbreeds came in and boldly took our places at the table and with much loud laughing ate our meal," wrote Nani Hermann. "They



Union troops commanded by General James G. Blunt, shown here, made a successful junction with Union troops under Francis J. Herron, thus foiling the plan of Confederate Thomas C. Hindman and resulting in the bloody fight at Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862. Hindman's bold plan was to invade Missouri. Stalemated at Prairie Grove, his army retreated through the Boston Mountains.

kept their guns with them while they ate. The children were greatly frightened. At first they talked in Cherokee and laughed wickedly. Then they asked in English where our men folks were. . ."

It seems likely that the Pin Indians were also blamed for things done by others. An article published in the *Arkansas Democrat Magazine* (January 4, 1970) even states, "Many times white bushwhackers painted their faces and masqueraded as Indians. . ."

Washington County was a barren place, indeed. In the whirlwind of secession, the county was now beset with the march of armies, sudden terror of guerrillas, and the brigandage of outlaw gangs. A report from the Union Army of the Frontier that appeared in the *New York Herald* on November 7, 1862 (reprinted in *Flashback* May 1953) stated that Fayetteville was dominated by "naked chimneys and blackened ruins. . .there is not a solitary place of business in operation. . .Provisions are so scarce here that the few inhabitants who are left are subsisting on sweet potatoes. . .Vegetables and country produce cannot be purchased at all, as the country people refuse steadfastly to sell for individual shinplasters, and there is no other small currency. . ."

And this was not the end of the suffering, either. The report also stated that in their retreat from Pea Ridge the Confederates had left about 300 sick and wounded. "They were glad to fall into the hands of Uncle Samuel, as secesh is out of medicine and everything essential for the sick. . ."

Despite the Confederate loss at Pea Ridge, the maneuvering for control of northwest Arkansas and Missouri continued. Now the strategy of the Federal forces also involved wresting Arkansas away from Confederate control. This set the stage for the climactic battle of the Civil War in Washington County.

The Morrow House was moved from its original location to the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. During the Civil War, it served as a meeting place for Confederate officers before the battle at Prairie Grove. *(Photo by Mary Parsons)*

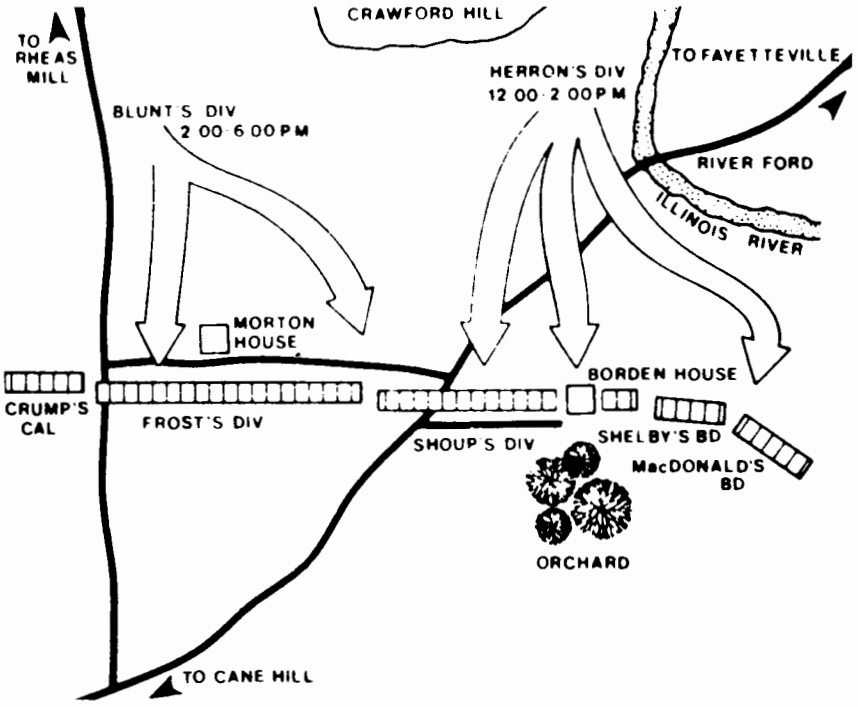
In August 1862, the Confederates had been busy regrouping their forces, slowly reoccupying border areas left behind after Pea Ridge. Confederate units, for example, were again stationed at the old Elkhorn Tavern battlefield site. At Elm Springs in Washington County, there were 4,000 unarmed Missouri and Arkansas state troops in training.

Out of the fall maneuvering came a small battle, fought at Newtonia, Missouri, (near Neosho) on September 30, 1862, that was a clear victory for the Confederates. However, short of both supplies and manpower—and in the face of a rapid Federal build-up—the Confederates again withdrew south through the Boston Mountains to Fort Smith.

In late November that year, the 2,000 horsemen of Confederate General John S. Marmaduke's cavalry division—part of Major-General Thomas C. Hindman's army of 11,000—moved north. At Cane Hill on November 28, a day-long battle erupted between Federal units under General James G. Blunt and Marmaduke's cavalry. On December 3, Hindman's entire army had crossed the Arkansas River and was heading north. Blunt wired for reinforcements from Springfield, Missouri, and Federal units under General Francis J. Herron began a 100 mile march toward Washington County.

Battle of Prairie Grove

On December 5 fighting occurred around Reed's Mountain in the Morrow community. On the following day, Hindman's army reached the Morrow area and planned an attack designed to destroy Blunt's army before Herron could arrive to reinforce him. (The John Morrow farmhouse, where Confederate officers spent the night of December 6, 1862, prior to the battle of Prairie Grove, was moved to the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park, where it has been restored.)



Plan of the Battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862. (*Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism*)

Herron's army, exhausted from its 100 mile forced march from Springfield, reached Fayetteville late in the night of December 6-7, 1862. The success of Herron's march came as a shock to the Confederate commanders. Now, instead of attacking Blunt first, Hindman made a bold decision. By placing the bulk of his 11,000 men between the two Union forces, Hindman hoped to be able to defeat them piecemeal: first Herron, then Blunt—then on to St. Louis and control of the Mississippi!

The decisive battle began early on December 7, 1862. The Confederates chose as a battlefield the large prairie on the east side of modern Prairie Grove. In the growing season the prairie farmland supported crops of wheat, corn, and hay, divided here and there with zigzags of rail fences. The Confederates occupied a low wooded ridge that rose about 60 feet above the valley of the Illinois River below—the center of what is today the modern battlefield park.

The battle began as Herron advanced from the Walnut Grove area west of Fayetteville, reaching the Illinois River below the ridge where Hindman had massed his soldiers. Now began a series of miscalculated Union charges and Confederate countercharges. The Confederates seem to have easily repulsed Herron's attacks, but the Confederate counterattacks were broken up with much loss by the superior fire of Union artillery batteries. Soon the slope of the hill and the area around the Borden house and orchard were covered with human wreckage. At one point in the fighting on the hill the Confederates had nearly destroyed Herron's army—the first part of Hindman's plan—but at this moment, when Confederate victory seemed near, Blunt's army (arriving after its march from Cane Hill through Rhea's Mill) linked with Herron's exhausted and broken regiments.

Indians fought on both sides in the battle, illustrating again the nature

Women in the War

"When there were crops to be made, women made them; were fences to be built, women must build them. They raised houses, rolled logs, went to mill, not with two fat sleek horses for a team, but more likely the family cow and a big calf yoked together. It was women that killed hogs and beeves, and in the absence of these brutes, women shouldered guns and went hunting or fishing. In the absence of physicians. . .women practiced without leave or license. . .But more pathetic still, it sometimes fell to woman's part not only to offer the final prayer in behalf of the dying and close the sightless eyes, but with her own hands, aided by other women to dig the grave, make the rude pine coffin, and after reading the burial service to fill the grave, mark the place with a simple board, then leave his body to nature and his soul to God."

—*from* Confederate Women of Arkansas *(1907)*

One of the heroines of the war in Washington County was Mrs. N. J. Staples of Prairie Grove. According to the account in Confederate Women of Arkansas, *Mrs. Staples lived on the dividing line of the bitter fight at Prairie*

of the Civil War in the borderland area of Washington County. Stand Watie's Confederate Indians were assigned the task of scouting the border area along the Arkansas-Indian border, occupying Hermannsburg and hoping to capture Union supply trains. Several Union Indian home guard regiments took part in the battle itself.

By the time the early December darkness covered the grim scenes on the battlefield, the total losses of the two sides amounted to about 2,500 killed, wounded, and missing, with the Union loss being slightly higher. Some of the wounded, trapped between the lines on the battlefield, crawled into haystacks for warmth, only to be burned alive when artillery shells ignited the hay.

After the Battle

According to an eyewitness account (*Flashback* May 1975), "The next day we went to the field and saw the burial detail putting the dead in trenches. The piles of dead where the battery was fought over, near the Hall House, were frightful. The ground was muddy with blood. . .Two or three crying women were moving among the throngs of men. . .Down on the slope, between the orchard and the spring. . .one could have walked a long distance on dead bodies. . ."

A Yankee cavalryman wrote, "Although the rebels had a party of 200 (sent in under flag of truce) at work all day interring their dead, yet but little effect was produced. They lay in heaps on top of the slope. . .Many had their hands full of dirt and leaves, grasped in their death agony. . .All our dead had been gathered up and ranged in rows. . .While some were digging graves, others were making rule and foot boards, cutting the name, Co., and Regt., with their knives. They were buried in long graves,

Union soldiers charged up this hill toward the Borden house during their attack on Confederate positions at the Battle of Prairie Grove. The original Borden house was burned during the war and rebuilt in 1867. It has been restored and is now on the self-guided park tour. *(Photo by Joe Neal)*

all put in as close as they could lay with their clothes on and blankets wrapped about them. . .As I returned to my tent, I passed several piles of rebel dead that our men had built rail pens about to keep the hogs from them. . ."

From this ghastly scene, the Confederates under Hindman were in retreat toward Fort Smith on the morning of December 8. Poorly clothed and fed, and with little ammunition left, the Confederates had no chance now that they faced the combined Union force. Hindman masked his retreat so that it was hours before the Union commanders realized the Confederates had left the ridge. The Union forces were too cut-up and exhausted to follow.

The destruction associated with the battle was not confined to the actual scene of fighting. Rhea's Mill had furnished flour, pork, fence rails (used as fire wood), lumber, etc. to the Federal Army prior to the battle. A house was burned before the battle was fought, and sometime after the battle the mill itself was burned.

The German immigrants who had created the prosperous settlement called Hermannsburg suffered from the battle in a different way. Astride a major road traveled by forces of both sides—not to mention numerous bands of bushwhackers, etc.—the community with its mill, store, and homes was beset for weeks. They owned slaves, but they tried to keep to themselves the fact that they favored the Union side.

The journals kept by Lina and Nani Hermann show that as the Prairie Grove campaign began during November, their husbands (the Hermann brothers) had to go into hiding. On November 12 Nina wrote, "We live in constant fear and danger. It is said that all men must join the Southern army. . .Today starving secessionists were in our mill and acted as if it

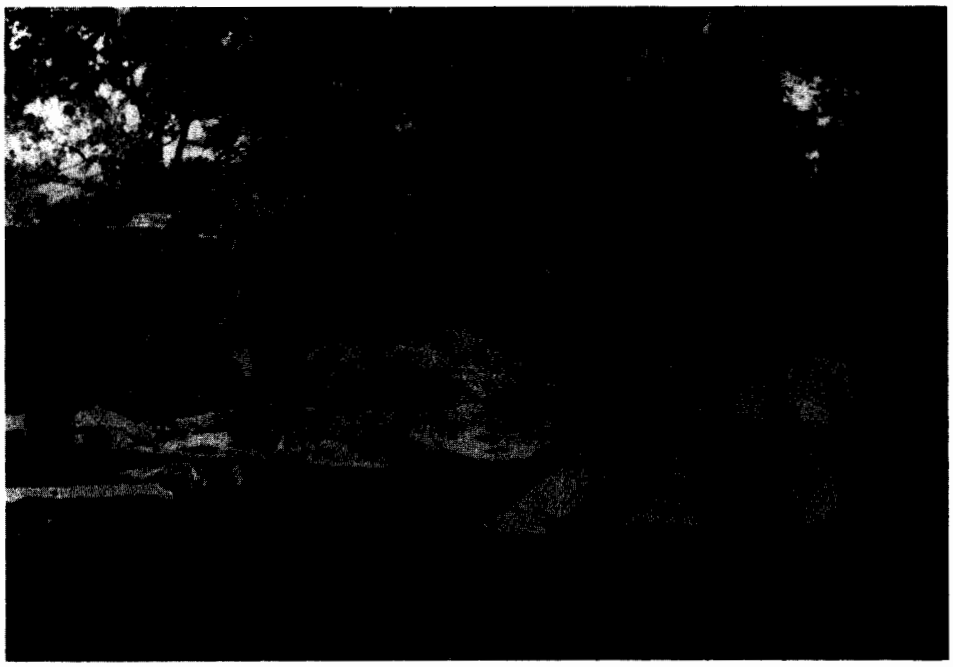
Grove. During the battle the women hid in the cellar of the house. "After the battle, about sundown the women. . .went out on the battlefield among the wounded and dead. They carried in the wounded of both sides until their two rooms and porch were filled with men torn by shot and shell. All night they worked to relieve the sufferings. . .They tore up sheets and pillow slips for bandages, made hot, nourishing drinks of herbs, and gave freely of their scanty store. . .The next morning those who were still living were taken to the old Presbyterian church and cared for until they were able to go away."

were their property." On November 16: "We dare not undress to sleep and even the children sleep with their clothes on." Food was taken by passing soldiers, the store broken into, and the community turned into a campground for passing military units. On November 15, Nani wrote, "The poor children cling to me, Eliese trembling the most," as Confederate troops passed through the community.

Much of the stealing and destruction mentioned in the journals was attributed to Southern soldiers, but on December 12 Nani wrote that men who called themselves Union soldiers (but who paid no attention to General Blunt's order protecting the Hermanns) robbed the families at gunpoint. On the following day they returned, this time with 30 men. And soon came five more, demanding whiskey. "We must flee," she concluded.

On December 19, 1862, 19 men, women, and children who had formed the core of Hermannsburg fled to General Herron's Federal lines at Prairie Grove. On December 24 they were in Fayetteville. Karl Hermann wrote, "The Christ-Child had lost its magic that day. Satan was ruling the land. Looking up at the star-studded sky, our memory saw again the lighted Christmas trees in our Fatherland." The families arrived in St. Louis in early 1863, but not until Nani, mother of five small children, had died along the road.

While the Hermanns were fleeing their Washington County homes, many of the victims of Prairie Grove were being cared for in "Uncle Buck" Buchanan's Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the village of Prairie Grove as well as in private homes. Many were being moved from the battlefield and were dying at Fayetteville and elsewhere in the county. According to the Reverend William Baxter, "The ambulances, with their



The U. S. National Cemetery was established at Fayetteville for the burial of Federal soldiers killed in this area during the Civil War. This picnic took place in 1908 after services for friends and relatives. *(Bob Besom)*

mangled and bleeding freight, began to arrive" at Fayetteville, "and groans of agony extorted by every inequity of the road over which they passed were heard. . .erelong the town was one vast hospital." The fine buildings of Sophia Sawyer's now famous Female Seminary, which had survived the fires of spring, became a hospital whose "entire floor was thickly covered with mangled and bleeding men."

In the first days after the battle the wounded rested upon straw, the only available bedding until supplies began to arrive. Twenty other Fayetteville buildings, including churches, also served as hospitals treating the wounded of both sides from Prairie Grove. In the Christian Church where Baxter had formerly preached "the seats were removed, and the entire floor covered with bleeding and mangled men. . ." Many of the severely wounded soon died, and their bodies, taken outside, froze.

Many of the dead who had been collected on the battlefield were "unknowns." Their names were unknown perhaps because disfigurement from wounds was great in some cases; no family members were available to claim or to identify them; perhaps they were young conscripts without friends; or identifying papers might have been lost in the haste and waste of battle. The U. S. National Cemetery was established in 1867 and the Confederate Cemetery in 1872, both at Fayetteville. Remains in both cemeteries were reinterred in these locations from their original places of burial on the battlefields, primarily from Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, and Prairie Grove, or from hospitals. Other soldiers were buried in private family plots.

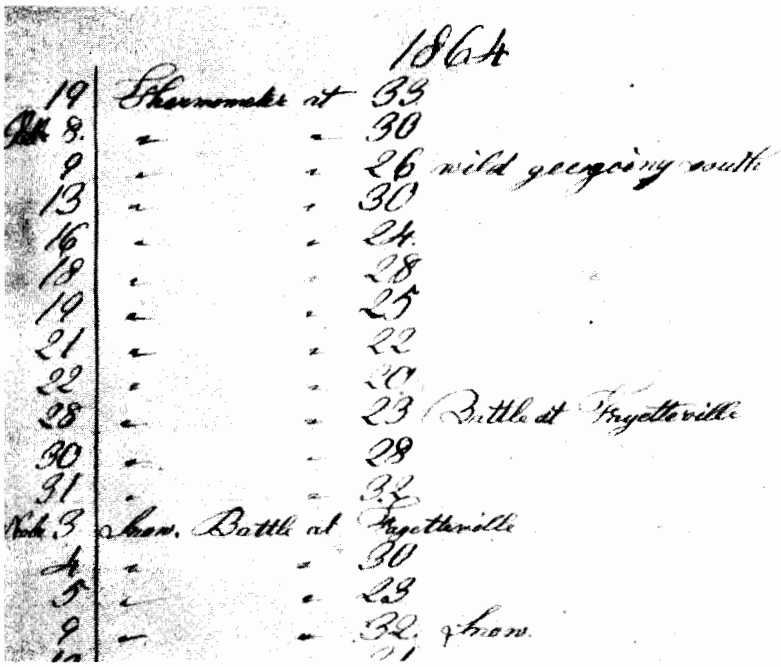
Union Occupation

Technically speaking, the battle at Prairie Grove was a stalemate, but for the Confederates it amounted to defeat. The desperate gamble of attacking in winter had failed. Hindman's army would fight elsewhere in the future, but no longer would a major Confederate Army operate in northwest Arkansas. Missouri remained in the Union grasp more firmly than ever. There was more fighting and dying in store for Washington County, but henceforth none of it would have strategic importance in terms of the outcome of the war.

After Prairie Grove, Washington County was periodically occupied by Federal forces. The home-grown troopers of the First Arkansas Cavalry were often engaged in bitter, but relatively small-scale, operations against legitimate Confederate guerrillas and the outlaws called bushwhackers. A recent history of the First Arkansas, *Standing in the Furnace of Rebellion* by Joe M. Fears, notes that while the regiment generally was well-behaved, it also included men who had enlisted merely to escape from the Confederate Army, as well as a criminal element or a kind of "lunatic fringe" which must have been responsible for depredations that were deeply resented by the people of Washington County.

Union strategy consisted of blocking Confederate movement through northwest Arkansas as well as holding the Indian country. It was this strategy which brought on the fight of April 18, 1863, known as the Battle of Fayetteville.

The Union Indian Brigade had been stationed in Benton County during the early part of 1863. (During this time the soldiers and Indian refugees with them suffered an outbreak of smallpox which continued all spring and summer.) Scouts rode out in all directions, keeping watch for



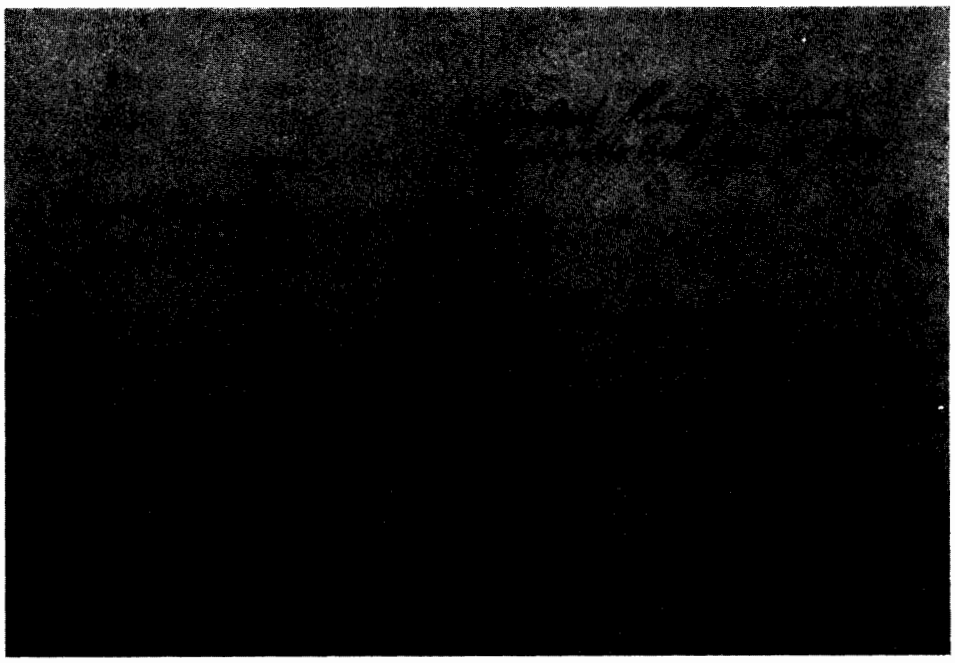
In the midst of recording winter temperatures in December of 1864, horticulturist Jacob Smith twice made the brief yet chilling entry, "Battle at Fayetteville." *(Jacob Smith Journals, Special Collections, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville)*

Confederate movements. The brigade moved south in March, eventually camping on the Illinois River, scouting toward the Arkansas River and into the Cherokee Nation. Then the Indian brigade moved west into the Indian country.

At the same time, the First Arkansas Cavalry (Union) under Colonel M. LaRue Harrison had been occupying Fayetteville, "scouring the country to relieve it of the independent bushwhackers, who were the result of Hindman's Order No. 17," according to the Goodspeed history. Britton (p. 218) states that the First Arkansas was planning to leave Fayetteville and join the movement into the Indian country. This movement was halted when, at sunrise on April 18, 1863, the Federals heard "wild and deafening shouts" that announced a surprise attack by a force under General W. L. Cabell, the Confederate commander in northwest Arkansas. The Confederates had made a forced march over the mountains from Ozark.

The battle centered on the Tebbetts house, today home of the Washington County Historical Society, where bullet holes can still be seen in the doors. The Confederates were repulsed. Colonel Harrison stated that the Confederates left 20 dead and 50 wounded during the retreat; Union dead were four, with 26 wounded and 41 captured or missing. In 1963, the centennial of this fight was celebrated with considerable fanfare at the Tebbetts House (see *Flashback*, May 1963).

Old institutions which had given the county early fame continued to suffer from the war. On May 1, 1863, Sophia Sawyer's Fayetteville Female Seminary—which had survived the first years of the war to become a hospital after Prairie Grove—was partially burned. Miss Sawyer had died in 1854, but the school carried on under others until the coming



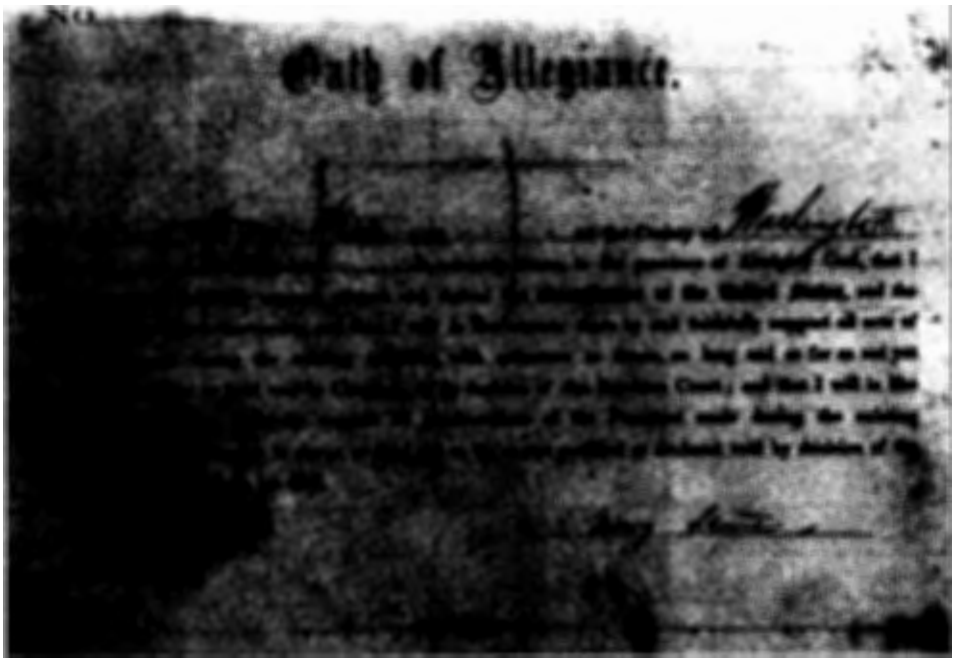
This handwritten military order was issued by the Union commander of Northwest Arkansas in 1864. It ordered the deportation of all people who failed to swear an oath of allegiance to the Union. *(Sue H. Walker Papers, Special Collections, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville)*

of the war. In his history of Fayetteville, William Campbell states, "All the women and children of the neighborhood formed a bucket brigade and saved the original log part, and the assembly room. . ."

Shiloh Burned

On September 6, 1863, the budding community of Shiloh was burned, apparently as a result of the fighting that occurred in the northern part of the county in the area of Fitzgerald's Station (of Butterfield stage fame) and the home of the Reverend John and Dorothea Holcomb (Mill Street and Old Wire Road in Springdale). Holcomb's Shiloh Baptist church sat on the southeast corner of what is today Main and Huntsville. Springdale historian Bobbie Lynch has written that the church and other buildings were burned, "probably by the Confederate forces to keep them from falling into Union hands."

Fire also came to Boonsboro (Cane Hill). According to the history of Cane Hill College written by William C. Braly, "On the 12th and 13th days of November 1864, the college building with the entire village were burned by United States soldiers connected with the command of General Blunt. The Confederate general, Sterling Price, returning south from his 'Missouri raid,' rested with his command a few days at Cane Hill, and left there, in private houses, a number of sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. General Blunt's forces having followed him as far as the Arkansas River, returned by way of Cane Hill, and in passing destroyed, by burning, almost the entire Cane Hill country, including the village of Newton. . .sparing only those houses above referred to in use as Confederate hospitals. . ."


Oath of Allegiance.

Four days after the proclamation was issued, Mary Stone of Fayetteville signed the oath. *(Sue H. Walker Papers, Special Collections, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville)*

Guerrilla Warfare

Another "old institution" that suffered deeply was William McGarrah, a pioneer who'd been in the county since the first days. Though both were illiterate, McGarrah and his wife Sarah Elizabeth had sold 10 acres to Robert Graham where Graham built Arkansas College (corner of College and Dickson streets in Fayetteville). Marian Tebbetts (Banes) remembered seeing William in the days before the war. "At that time Mr. McGarrah, who kept a little store including whiskey among its commodities, was making his way home—a kind, harmless man. . .he wore a red blanket in lieu of an overcoat." And having consumed his own goods, he "staggered from tree to tree."

A McGarrah descendant, Ruth Morris of Lincoln, has written that during the Civil War, when William was in his 70s, bushwhackers raided his home, tortured him in order to make him tell where he hid his money, and then hung him from a tree in his yard. Sarah Elizabeth and some slaves revived him, but he was never "right" again and then died from smallpox on May 3, 1864.

An article published in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* (Autumn 1967) tells another disturbing story about the latter years of the war. In April 1864, a group of about 24 Confederate guerrillas in the Prairie Grove area dressed in Federal uniforms. They approached and then attacked a party of soldiers from the First Arkansas Cavalry, killing eight of the unsuspecting soldiers. The guerrillas also murdered a well-known Unionist, John Brown. The Federals mounted an immediate pursuit. Several of the guerrillas were killed, and four were captured. These four were taken to Fort Smith, tried by a military commission, and executed by firing squad on July 29, 1864, "for murder and violation of the civilized rules of warfare."

Lizzie Cooper Pollard was a moving force behind the creation of the Confederate Cemetery established at Fayetteville after the war.

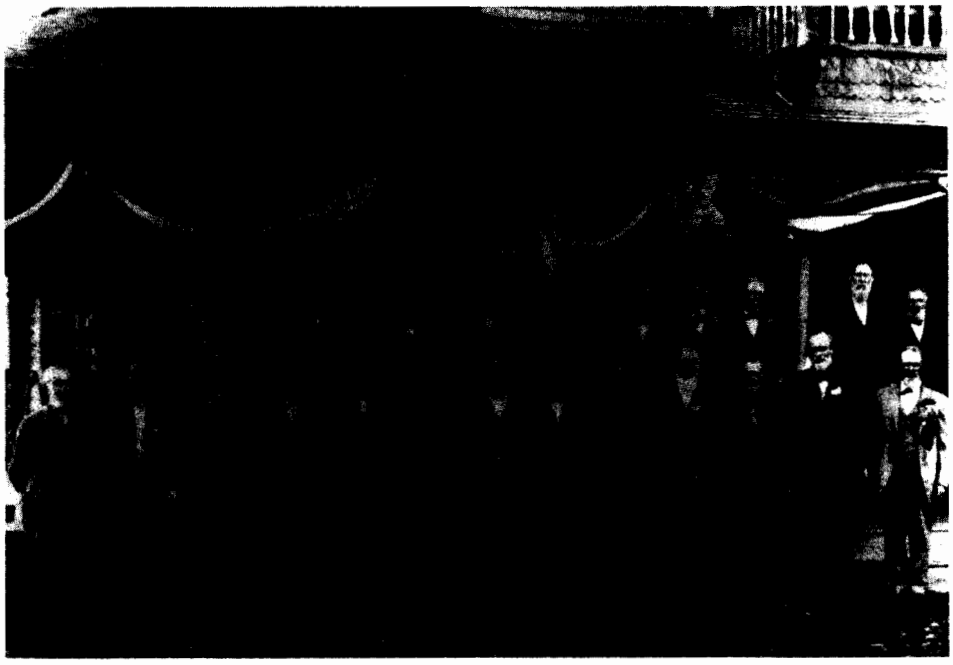
A view of the Confederate monument at Fayetteville from a postcard dated 1908.

Women

In the second half of the war, and especially after Prairie Grove, Washington County men who had entered service to defend their homes were usually far away from them, and they keenly felt the pressure of hardship and defeat. Early in 1864, Confederate soldier John Buchanan of Farmington was stationed in south Arkansas. On January 15, 1864, he addressed a letter to his "Beloved Wife" who was at home in Federally-occupied Washington County. "I am sorry to hear that our country is treated as it is. I did not think that any white man could be so mean as some of the Feds are. I heard that the Feds killed your father and a great many others. . .I think of home and loved ones that I left behind that is near and dear to me, and to have to bear the troubles that the Feds put on you.

"I heard that the Feds had ordered all of the southern women out of that country and said that if they did not leave that they would burn you all up and make you leave and go one way or the other. I hope you will never go north. . ."

The Washington County of John Buchanan's dreams was truly in ruins—a far cry from the peaceful, prosperous land found by the enumerators of the 1860 U. S. Census. According to the Reverend William Baxter, "The fences had nearly all disappeared, shrubbery and fruit-trees were ruined, houses were deserted, nearly all the domestic animals killed, dead cavalry horses lay here and there; the farms, for miles around, were laid waste, the fences having been used to keep up the hundreds of campfires which were seldom permitted to go out by night and day; stables were pulled down, outbuildings burnt, and the very spirit of destruction seemed to rule the hour. . ."



The last Confederate reunion at Prairie Grove.

The guerrilla war was so bad in late 1863 and in 1864 that Unionists went north and many Southerners had gone south, some taking their slaves with them, following the fortunes of the Confederate Army. Some black people had taken freedom in their own hands, going north with the Union Army. Apparently a great many black people left the county, for in the 1860 census 1,540 black people had been counted; by 1870 only 674 remained.

Post Colonies

On December 23, 1864, Colonel Harrison, commanding the First Arkansas Cavalry at Fayetteville, wrote a letter describing a new Federal strategy in northwest Arkansas. "There are thousands of old men, women, and children left here yet," he wrote. Warfare, robbery, plunder, and the fact that so many men were in service meant that farms were not working, and people were hungry. The new policy involved creating "post colonies." The refugees that had flocked to towns like Fayetteville could be gathered up and provided with supplies and protection.

When 50 men capable of bearing arms made application, they and their families were allowed to settle on large tracts of abandoned land. A block house or small fort was constructed there. Everyone had to agree to "sign articles agreeing to be loyal to the United States authorities. . ." Post colonies were established at Rhea's Mill, Engle's Mill (Farmington), Bentonville, Pea Ridge, Elm Springs, and Huntsville. Organization had begun for others at Mudtown, Mt. Comfort, Oxford Bend, Richland, McGuire's, Middle Fork, West Fork, and Hog Eye.

"Six of the settlements have made such progress that each will raise large quantities of corn next season. . ."

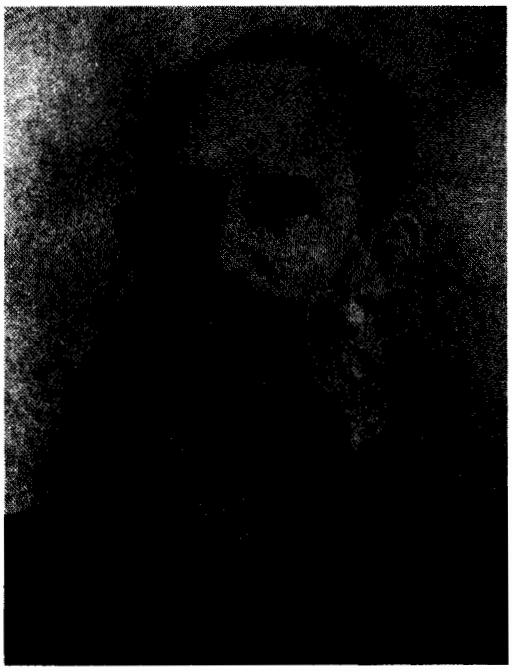
The post colonies were controversial, to say the least. One Federal officer, quoted in Joe M. Fears' history of the First Arkansas Cavalry, complained that Colonel Harrison had created a virtual reign of terror, requiring men age 14 and over to join the post garrison troops. One of Harrison's subordinate officers reportedly had even stated publicly that all those who refused to join the post colonies would be shot! Writing in the *Benton County Pioneer*, Laura Woods tells about some people who totally refused to take part in the program. They packed up and left, arriving in Van Buren, Arkansas, just as the war ended, and then continued on to Paris, Texas, where they resettled.

Guerrilla fighting continued during 1865. In February, for example, Colonel Harrison reported that 53 bushwhackers had been killed in that month alone. The Goodspeed history of northwest Arkansas states that fighting of varying intensity continued until about July 1, when news of the surrender of Confederate forces in the west was received at Fayetteville.

Lincoln and Van Hoose

The following story must have been told many times in Washington County prior to its publication in the *Washington County Review* on March 7, 1895. (An original clipping is in the Van Hoose Scrapbook at the Fayetteville Public Library. This material, with interesting notes, can also be read in the story by Mildred M. Crawford that appeared in *Flashback* in October 1963.)

In late February 1865, James H. Van Hoose set out on a journey from Washington County to Washington, D. C., hoping to obtain from Federal authorities a pass that would allow him to visit his brother, the Con-



James H. Van Hoose visited President Lincoln at the end of the Civil War and obtained a pass to see his brother George, a Confederate prisoner of war.

federate soldier George Van Hoose, who was in bad health and confined to a Federal prison on Johnson Island, Ohio. By luck and pluck he managed to gain an audience with none other than Abe Lincoln. Lincoln readily provided the necessary document, but before leaving the President, Van Hoose asked if he could take his brother food and warm clothing.

Lincoln said, "You want to set him up and make him comfortable. . .They have rebelled against the government; we have spent millions and millions of dollars and sacrificed tens of thousands of valuable lives trying to subdue them. . .Why should they now be comfortable? Why shouldn't they suffer?" Van Hoose told Lincoln that he and his brother and many others in northwest Arkansas had been Union men, but when Arkansas seceded they had felt their first duty was to their own state. They weren't rebels at heart, but rather humans torn cruelly by events, according to Van Hoose.

"Mr. President," Van Hoose continued, "suppose it was your own brother, with whom in innocent childhood you had played. . .that he had gone into the Confederate Army, been captured, and was sick in prison. . .Would you let him die without an effort, or would you regard him as your brother still and make an effort to save his life?"

The President threw up his left hand, exclaiming twice, "I grant it, I grant it. . .I hope you may find your brother alive and that he may live to be an honorable and useful citizen of this government."

Totally devastated by the Civil War, Fayetteville's town square was quickly rebuilt, mostly in brick, during a period called "the golden age of brick." A few buildings from that era still stand on the square today, more than a century later.

Chapter Five

Land of the Big Red Apple: Washington County, 1865-1900

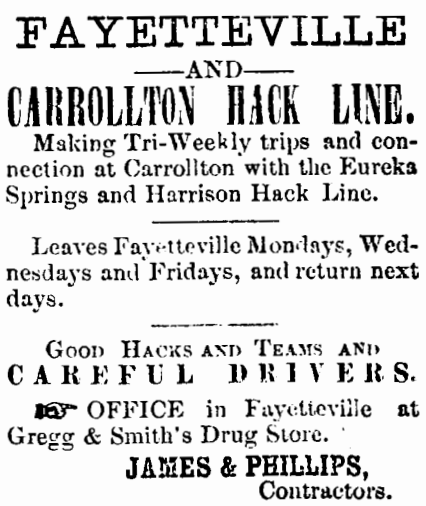
"Verily, it was the travail of greatness at birth. It was heroism without glory or acclaim."

—William Campbell

The soldiers and families who had been away during the war returned to their ruined farms and villages in the spring and summer of 1865. Most of the livestock was dead or missing. Wooden rail fences had been burned for firewood. Neglected fields had been reclaimed by vines and bushes. Mills needed for grinding corn and wheat, for sawing boards, and for processing cotton and wool had been wrecked. The stores had few goods and the people had no money to buy what was available. There was no mail delivery and no regular stage coach transportation.

The county seat at Fayetteville was a ruin. Some homes had survived the fires, but gone totally were the pre-war colleges that once lent the town an air of culture and refinement. The public square, where once a brick courthouse stood, had by 1864 been turned into a fort, with the stones and bricks from burned stores serving as fortifications to protect Union soldiers from raiding Confederates.

Midst this ruin, the wheels of society slowly began to turn. "Stages will be running from Springfield here in about 4 weeks from now," wrote storekeeper J. H. Van Hoose on January 29, 1866. On March 6, 1866, he wrote, the mills will "get to sawing. . .in a few days. . ." He hoped that the big sawmill operated by Peter Van Winkle in Benton County would be open by mid-April, supplying the boards necessary for reconstruction. At



FAYETTEVILLE
—AND—
CARROLLTON HACK LINE.

Making Tri-Weekly trips and connection at Carrollton with the Eureka Springs and Harrison Hack Line.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and return next days.

Good Hacks and Teams and
CAREFUL DRIVERS.

☞ OFFICE in Fayetteville at Gregg & Smith's Drug Store.

JAMES & PHILLIPS,
Contractors.

From *The Fayetteville Democrat*, Thursday, August 10, 1882.

Memorial Day at the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville, circa 1900.

Confederate Cemetery

The Southern Memorial Association was organized at Fayetteville in 1872. At the first meeting of the group, Mrs. T. M. Gunter explained that the object was to raise funds for purchasing and ornamenting a "resting place for the friends who had fallen in our Lost Cause." Fayetteville's "ladies" were assisted by "ladies" from Springdale and Prairie Grove. The organization elected Mrs. Lizzie Pollard as its president.

The first fund-raiser was a benefit supper, attended by a "vast crowd." The organization soon purchased three acres of land at the top of Rock Street. The Confederate Cemetery was dedicated in 1873. To these grounds were moved the remains of 500 dead from Fayetteville, Pea Ridge, and Prairie Grove, most of them unknown. The grounds were enclosed by a white board fence that was replaced in 1885 by native stonework.

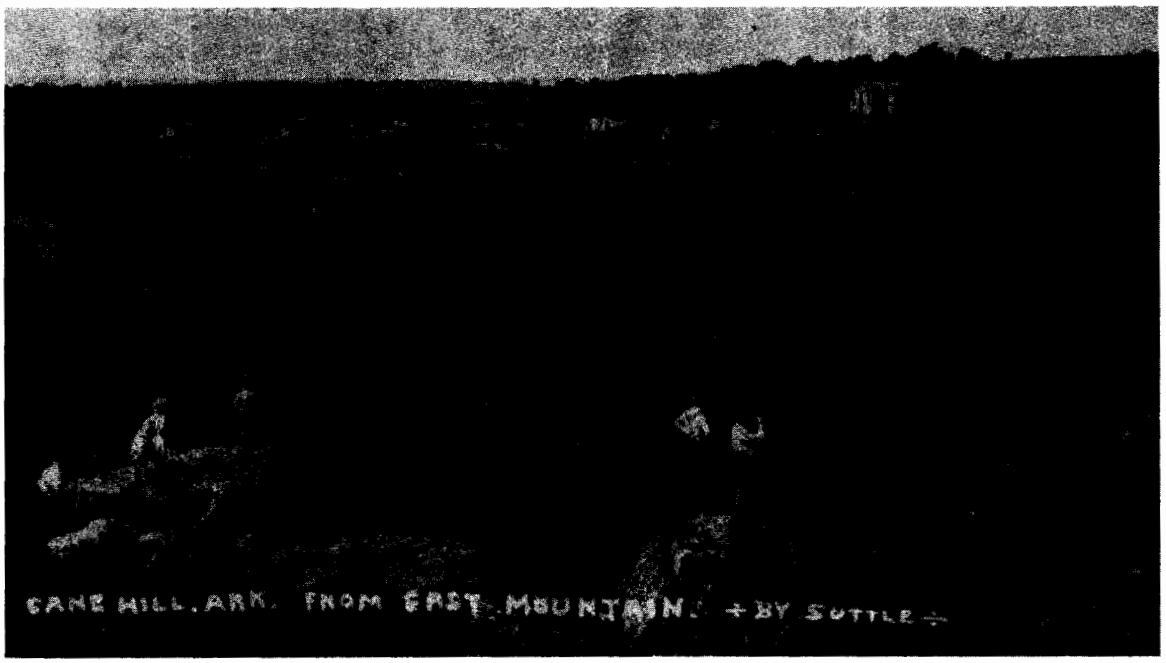
Next, the Southern Memorial Association campaigned for the erection of a suitable monument. It was unveiled in 1897 to a crowd estimated at 20,000. The shaft of the monument reads, "These were men whom power could not corrupt, whom death could not terrify, whom defeat

the store, however, "Business is very dull—No[t] much money in the land. . ."

Re-building

On Clear Creek, in what is now the community of Johnson, two former Union soldiers—Jacob Q. Johnson and William Mayes—rebuilt the war-ruined mill, the one that was already said to be "old" when the county was organized in 1828. Johnson "erected a large sawmill, with grist-mill and flouring mill attached," according to Goodspeed's history of northwest Arkansas. The partnership between the Union vets lasted several years. Johnson completed a two-story brick residence nearby in 1879. It stands today near the mill that was restored as a tourist attraction in the 1980s.

The famous steam-powered mill at Rhea with its tall smokestack of native stones had been destroyed after the battle of Prairie Grove. It resumed operation after the war. At Boonsboro (Cane Hill) the Pyeatte-Moore mill north of the ruined village opened again in the spring of 1866. It later moved south of the village to Jordan Creek. The foundation and wheel of this mill can be seen today along Highway 45. The resumption of milling went hand-in-hand with renewed life on the farms. Details from the U. S. Census show that between 1860 and 1870 the county population rose from 14,673 to 17,266. The amount of improved farmland also rose, 59,379 acres to 73,145. There were increases in wheat production, Irish potatoes, and tobacco. But the effects of the war were evident elsewhere. Livestock totals were generally lower, as were the amounts raised of corn, oats, and wool. There were fewer businesses employing fewer people. But slowly, the economy was beginning to function. Social life, too, resumed.



Cane Hill as viewed from East Mountain overlooking the town. Distinctive Cane Hill College stands in the right background. *(Martha Moore)*

The first post-war service held in the Missionary Baptist Church at Spring Valley in the northeastern part of the county was January 6, 1866. (During 1860 the church had voted to receive into its membership "Brother Charles," a black slave owned by Daniel Vaughan.) The Church minutes (published in *Flashback*, April 1955) state, "The church met on Saturday, the 6 day of January, being few in number. . .Inasmuch as our last church meeting was in August 1861, the church agreed to make statement as to set forth the cause why the church had not met in conference. The cause was on account of a horrid and bloody war in our land and county so it was dangerous for a congregation to assemble."

Cane Hill College had also been closed during the war. Most of the buildings had burned in 1864. The college president, Fontaine R. Earle, served in the Confederate Army as did most of the students. Earle returned home in June 1865. During the fall and winter of 1865-1866, he taught school in the dormitory, the only unburned building. In March 1866, he, like most ex-Confederates, signed an oath of allegiance to the United States. He was elected to the Arkansas legislature, then became Arkansas' first state superintendent of public instruction. In 1868 he organized the rebuilding of the college on its old foundations. With only a few interruptions, he served as college president, minister, and teacher until 1892.

Black People After the War

Washington County's newly freed black citizens faced many choices during and immediately after the Civil War. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, had legally banned slavery in the South. But even before January 1, 1863, some black citizens had voted for freedom with their feet, leaving when it was safe to do so.

could not dishonor." (More details are available in William Campbell's One Hundred Years of Fayetteville, *p. 85, and in the* Northwest Arkansas Times, *July 16, 1978, p. 43, which quotes from articles in the* Fayetteville Democrat *in 1872.)*

The first public school established in Washington County after the Civil War was the Mission School in Fayetteville. It was organized by the American Missionary Society to provide educational opportunities for the children of newly-freed slaves. The brick building on Olive Street still stands. *(Robert G. Winn)*

While the white people increased by over 3,000 in the decade 1860-1870, the county's black population declined from 1,538 to 674. Big losses occurred in the heavily agricultural areas where most slaves had lived: Illinois Township (modern Cincinnati) lost 409 blacks, Cane Hill Township 234, Richland Township (Elkins area) 79, Vineyard Township (Evansville area) 61, and Marrs Hill (Wedington area) 18. Only Prairie Township (Fayetteville) gained, from 278 before the war to 330 after.

Schools Established

In 1866 the concentration of freedmen in Fayetteville provided a suitable setting for a school established by the American Missionary Society. Former Union cavalry commander Lafayette Gregg and his wife gave land (now located at 350 Olive Street, Fayetteville) for a school. A brick building was erected and placed under the supervision of Ebenezer E. Henderson, an Ohio Yankee who had received an appointment as district superintendent of schools as a result of a school law passed in the Union-controlled Arkansas legislature. Henderson's daughter, Clara, taught in this school.

The Mission School, as it was called, was the first "public school" in the county, that is, the first school free to the students. The school was not popular among some of the town's white residents. Clara and other white female teachers were the hated "Yankee school marms" who had come South after the war to teach the freed slaves. The Henderson family was intimidated. "Chains were dragged over the roof of their house and one citizen held a revolver on Supt. Henderson and threatened to kill him. . ." (*Flashback*, May 1954). In time, both the school and the Hendersons were accepted. After 1871 the American Missionary Society could no longer afford to be the school's sole support. For a number of years it

A group of Henderson School students pose for a class picture. *(Robert G. Winn)*

was run jointly with the new Fayetteville School Board. The school was renamed in honor of the Hendersons.

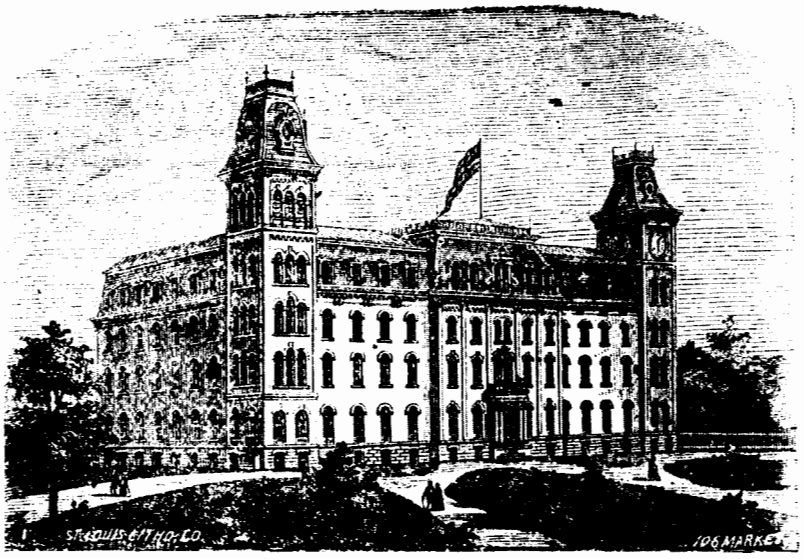
The original brick building, which is still standing, was incorporated into a private dwelling which also includes logs from a hotel, no longer standing, that was built by Coin Harvey at Monte Ne in Benton County.

The Mission School was but the first of the post-Civil War schools for black citizens in the county. According to writers Izola Preston and Gordon D. Morgan, one room schools met elsewhere in the county and were taught by black teachers. These schools were often held in a church rather than a special school house. Schools were kept in this way at Cane Hill, Cincinnati, Summers, Hog Eye, Harris, and probably in a few other communities. In the decade of 1891-1901 there were as many as nine black teachers in the county with enrollments varying from 268 (1891) to 179 (1900).

Among the black people who remained here after the war, many chose residence in Fayetteville, presumably because of employment opportunities, relative safety from vigilantes, and importantly, for social contact with other black people. In addition to the migration toward Fayetteville from other places in the county, some new blacks came here from elsewhere.

The July 17, 1885, *West Fork Republican* reported that "Washington Buchanon [sic], two miles west of town, on Cane Hill road, is a noted blacksmith, horse shoeing a specialty." This man is almost certainly from the Buchanan family that emigrated from Texas in 1870 and homesteaded land in the Hog Eye area. "Civil authority in Texas had broken down, as it did in many areas after the war," wrote Pat Donat in *Flashback* (November 1971), "and the family was 'running from the rebs' when they

From the Arkansas Industrial University catalog, 1872. *(Bob Besom)*



THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

left Texas. As soon as they crossed the line into Arkansas they felt they were 'free'." The trip took three months and was made in covered wagons. "The family brought along cows to provide milk for the young children. . .a baby was born and died on the trip and was buried in a fencerow along the trail." Mrs. Annie Peele of Fayetteville was a great-granddaughter of Margaret Buchanan, the matriarch of the family in the long trek from Texas.

Arkansas Industrial University

The war that swept away Sophia Sawyer's school, Arkansas College, and other pioneer institutions ruined Washington County's most promising non-farm industry, education. The war had not, however, daunted the college-thirst of county leaders. During the war the U. S. Congress had approved the Morrill Act, providing each state certain lands to be utilized in support of agricultural and mechanical colleges. After re-entering the Union, Arkansas eventually qualified for 150,000 acres as an endowment for its A & M college. The county's civic leaders saw in the Morrill Act a chance to restore some of what had been lost in the war.

On July 23, 1868, the Arkansas Legislature passed "An Act for the Location, Organization, and Maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University [becoming "University of Arkansas" in 1899], with a Normal Department Therein." The Normal Department was for advanced pre-college students and those planning to become teachers. Subsequently, counties, cities, and towns were encouraged to bid "money, bonds, or real or personal property," with the best offer winning the prize.

College elections were held in towns and counties in the state in 1871. The central location of Little Rock and Pulaski County made it a strong

contender, but the voters decisively rejected bond issues there, apparently because ex-Confederates distrusted the Unionist-controlled state legislature as well as legitimately fearing indebtedness. In Independence County, too, the voters defeated a college bond proposal, but the election in the town of Batesville passed handily. Batesville, therefore, offered a bid for the school.

In his history of the University, *The First Hundred Years*, Robert Leflar wrote that in Washington County, "Three separate proposals, one for a $100,000 bond issue by the county, and the others alternative companions to the county proposal, were made. The alternatives were a $30,000 offer which included some individual land donations, from the city of Fayetteville, and a $23,265 offer from the Prairie Grove and Viney Grove area. . ." An understandable opposition to the bond issues developed in the Cane Hill area where it was feared a new school would harm Cane Hill College. Other citizens opposed a pig in a poke—that is, incurring debt that in hard times might be impossible to pay off.

Unlike the situation in Pulaski County, the schism opened by the war did not become an issue in Washington County. Here the cause of the University was championed by leaders on both sides in the war: wealthy former slave-owner and president of the 1861 Arkansas secession convention, David Walker, and Colonel Lafayette Gregg, commander of a Union regiment. Both had lived in Washington County since the early days and both were Arkansas Supreme Court judges. To sweeten the county's offer, Walker donated 280 acres of land to the University, Gregg 120 acres, and William. A. Britton, 20 acres. The town of Prairie Grove offered 866 acres and $7,350 in notes.

Gregg, Walker, "and several others met speaking engagements in every

Miss Naomi, A Pioneer Educator

Naomi Josephine Williams was a lifelong teacher in the era when public schools were just emerging in Arkansas. She was an instructor at the Arkansas Industrial University (later, University of Arkansas) from 1888 to 1910.

Her family arrived in Fayetteville by covered wagon in 1872. Naomi took her undergraduate work during the presidency of General D. H. Hill and graduated in 1880. After graduation she taught a private school at home. Among her students were many children of Fayetteville's early families. After five years she taught in public schools at Fayetteville and Fort Smith. She also obtained her M. A. degree and started work on a Ph. D.

In 1888 Miss Naomi was hired to teach in the University's Preparatory Department, which served as a high school preparing college-bound students. She taught Latin and history. When in 1910 the University discontinued the Preparatory Department, she went on to teach in other schools, continuing her career until about 1933, when at age 72 she suffered a slight cerebral hemorrhage. She died in 1943.

The Arkansas Legislature passed an act in 1868 to establish a state university. Through the efforts of civic leaders, the Arkansas Industrial University opened its doors in Fayetteville in 1872. The first graduating class (pictured here) had studied ancient languages, literature, and mathematics. *(Special Collections, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville)*

University Commencement in 1886

The Fayetteville Republican *dated June 10, 1887 (and reprinted in* Flashback, *June-July 1951), includes a detailed account of that year's Arkansas Industrial University commencement.*

Commencement then lasted an entire week. Baccalaureate exercises were held on Sunday morning in the chapel of University Hall (now Old Main). One thousand people heard the sermon. On Monday there was an athletic tournament that included the 100 yard dash, high jump, long jump, throwing hammer, hurdles, throwing baseball, three-legged race, etc. A Grand Ball was held Monday night in the armory in the basement of University Hall. The Republican *termed it "the grandest ball ever given in Fayetteville for some time. . .The famous Italian Orchestra occupied a stand nearly in the center. . .The dancing commenced about ten o'clock and closed about four. . ."*

part of the county, published letters in the *Fayetteville Democrat*, and did all they could to secure a favorable vote," wrote Leflar. By 400 to 320 the county voters approved the bond issue. In Fayetteville the proposal was opposed by only two votes, and voters in Prairie Grove also strongly favored it. Therefore, led by Fayetteville and Prairie Grove, the county had a strong offer that was accepted over Batesville's.

Washington County took the prize, but which community in the county would most directly reap the benefits? The issue was undecided when on October 28, 1871, the *Fayetteville Democrat* prompted its readers to get busy:

"The exact location has not as yet been selected. There are only two places contending for the rich prize—Fayetteville and the village of Viney Grove. The town of Fayetteville has offered thirty thousand dollars in money, besides several hundred acres of land donated by our citizens. The citizens of Viney Grove have made liberal offers in both money and land; so, 'when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.' It behooves our citizens to be up and doing. We should not feel too sanguine of success, for in the enterprising citizens of Prairie Grove Valley we have a strong competitor. . .

"Will our citizens, after having done so much, let this prize slip from our grasp? Let the business men of our town, men of capital, those who will reap the greatest benefit, take the lead. . ."

Fayetteville Chosen as Site

Fayetteville was notified of its success on November 15, 1871. The campus was to be located on a 160 acre farm a mile north and west of the town. Much of this farm had been owned by the Freyschlag family who left Fayetteville for the gold fields of California. In 1871 the farm was owned by storekeeper and money lender William McIlroy who sold the land to the state for $11,000 (*Flashback*, January 1954). The McIlroy farm house was also purchased for use by the new school. According to Leflar, "More fertile land for farming might have been found, but no more beautiful location for the fledgling little campus could have been imagined."

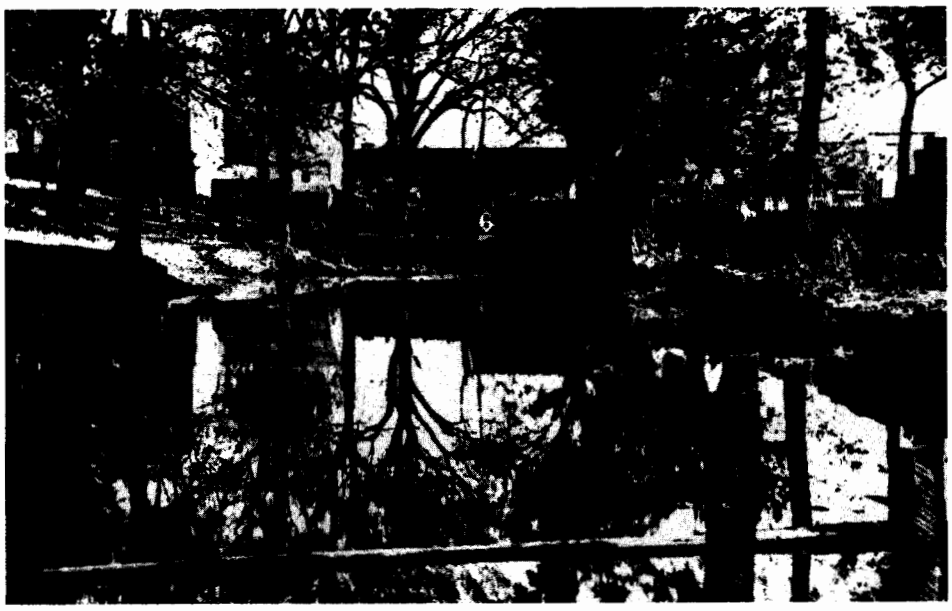
The setting chosen for the new campus calls to mind Sophia Sawyer's similar preference for inspiring landscapes. When in the 1840s she built her Fayetteville Female Seminary on the south edge of a hill near the public square, she described the site as "overlooking a beautiful valley, mountains and woodland in the distance."

Under provisions of the Morrill Act, the college had to be open by February 12, 1872. This wasn't nearly enough time to erect formal buildings. According to William Campbell, "It was decided to roll the McIlroy home further back into the grove, remodel and add to it. This was done at a cost of $2,219. . .This hurried piece of architecture stood through a generation. . ." The pre-opening work also included the erection of another two-story frame building.

Arkansas Industrial University formally opened 20 days ahead of schedule, on January 22, 1872. There were eight students, a dozen books, acting president Noah P. Gates, and one teacher, Charles H. Leverett. Soon Miss Mary R. Gorton and Miss L. S. Standard were hired as

Tuesday featured Junior Night, with a program of essays, orations, and a debate: "Resolved, that the jury system is the best method of deciding legal questions." On Wednesday afternoon the military cadets drilled for the Gold Medal, and on Wednesday night there was a grand concert in the University chapel, which was "filled to o'erflowing." Thursday morning featured an address by G. W. Caruth of Little Rock, who espoused a tax on all income over $2,000. Arkansas's Governor Hughes was introduced after the address, and he presented diplomas to several graduates. Commencement closed with the Junior Concert on Friday evening.

The Board of Trustees had been in session all week. From these meetings emerged a decision to start fall term on September 15 and close December 15, thus giving a three month winter vacation. A. I. U. was, after all, an agricultural and mechanical school. "The crops will need all the cultivation they can get in the summer months. There will be no more summer vacations."



Shiloh Lake in Springdale once covered the area which is now Mill Street below the Legion Hut at the intersection of Johnson and Spring. This view, taken about 1905, looks south from Huntsville Street toward Johnson Street. Fed by Holcomb Spring, the lake was used as the city's water supply after the Civil War. *(Springdale News)*

The first settlement at Springdale was called Holcomb's Spring, after the pioneer family headed by the Reverend John Holcomb and his wife, Dorothea. The Reverend Holcomb was pastor of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*

teachers. Gates was a Yankee who'd come to Arkansas in 1869. Leverett, who taught ancient languages and literature, was a Confederate veteran and former principal of the Ozark Institute at Mt. Comfort. Miss Gorton taught mathematics and literature in the Normal Department. According to Campbell, Miss Standard was an "instructor in model school."

The first eight students were all from Fayetteville, but by the end of the first year enrollment had reached 101, and students were coming from afar. Robert Leflar stated that "none were taking college for the term. Most were 'preparing' for college, and in September, 1872, sixteen of them were deemed ready to enroll as college freshmen."

The sprawling business of today's modern University started with a hope for rebuilding a land and people who had been ruined in the firepit of a civil war. Classes sat in a farmhouse remodeled and rolled into a grove of trees that doubtless had been there since the time of the Indians. "Verily, it was the travail of greatness at birth," observed William Campbell. "It was heroism without glory or acclaim."

Shiloh

The oldtimers called the community Holcomb's Spring—after the pioneer family headed by the Reverend John Holcomb and his wife Dorothea—and Shiloh Meeting-house, for the church built there in 1840. The name Shiloh stuck, and it was Shiloh that was burned, church and all, during the Civil War. The community was not long in recovering, however.

According to historian Bobbie Lynch, in the years immediately prior to the war the Shiloh congregation had considered building a new church house, but these plans were suspended during the war. There were no

The third Shiloh Church, built in 1871 at Main and Huntsville Streets in Springdale, was used by the Regular Primitive Baptists, the Methodists, the Missionary Baptists, and the Masons. When the Regular Baptists disbanded in 1936, the building was acquired by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 36. Photographed here in 1890, the building still stands in the Shiloh Historic District and is on the National Register of Historic Places. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*

services from January 1862 until April 1866. In August 1866 the church minutes recorded plans for a new building for a church and school. This building may have been completed by 1868. It was then sold to the school district—an indication that a public school existed at Shiloh as early as 1871. In 1871 several congregations, including the Regular Baptists and the local Masonic lodge, entered into an agreement to construct a two-story frame building to be used by both the churches and the Masons. Today this building stands near the corner of Huntsville and Main Streets in Springdale's Shiloh Historic District.

A brick, two-story building for Shiloh Baptist College was financed by the Bentonville Baptist Association. Constructed in 1871, it stood near the corner of modern Johnson Street and Highway 71-B. The school opened in December 1871 with 40 students in grades 1-9. Later, the Salem Lutheran Church bought the school, offering instruction in grades 1-6. Then it became the property of Springdale School District 50 and was known variously as Springdale College Company, Shinn's Academy, and Springdale High School. This building is no longer standing.

In 1872 there were 28 families with five businesses in Shiloh, including two schools with 60 students. The citizens wanted to re-establish the post office which had been closed since the outbreak of the war. Since there was already a Shiloh, Arkansas, they chose the name Springdale. According to historian Bobbie Lynch, the "first spring around which the town was built was slightly south of Price Street and by the clear waters of Spring Creek. During the Civil War this spring dried up, but Holcomb Spring burst forth in its place. It was on the bank due south of the present American Legion Building. . .Shiloh Lake was fed by the Holcomb Spring and was the water supply for the small city for years after the Civil War."

Foot Washing Day

Foot Washing Day used to be a big event at the old Primitive Baptist Church at Springdale. For many years members gathered on the second Sunday in May to go through the ceremony of foot-washing.

"It always came on a Sunday," stated a writer for the Springdale News, *May 25, 1923, "and it was an event to which all the young folks looked forward with great interest. They were not interested in the observance of the rites of the church, which was always packed to the limit anyway by their elders, but it was recognized as sort of a mating season among the young men and women. The girls came radiant in new spring attire, and unhappy was the maiden who did not have a new dress and a sweetheart, although the majority of them managed to remedy that latter defect before the day was over.*

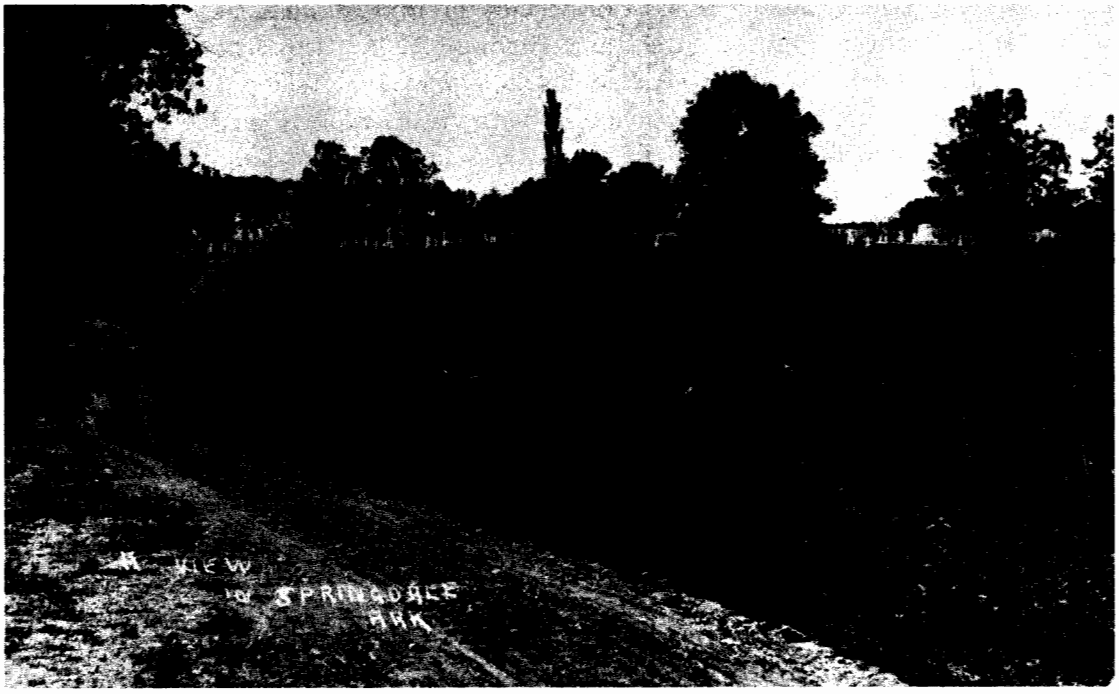
"It was an all-day gathering and picnic dinners on the ground were the rule, although many of the older visitors from the country scattered to the homes of friends in town. The church stood on the bluffs just south of the mill, and the trees and rocks afforded a loafing place in the shade. . .They no longer gather at the old church for 'Foot Washing Day'. . ."

(This story and other materials on the early day Primitive Baptists were reprinted in the Golden Anniversary Edition of the Springdale News, *April 29, 1937.)*

Early Springdale

The Shiloh Baptist College was built in 1871 at what is now the corner of Johnson and Thompson Streets in Springdale. At various times it was known as Springdale College, Shinn's Academy, and the Springdale High School. The building was demolished in 1910 and replaced by another high school on the same site. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*

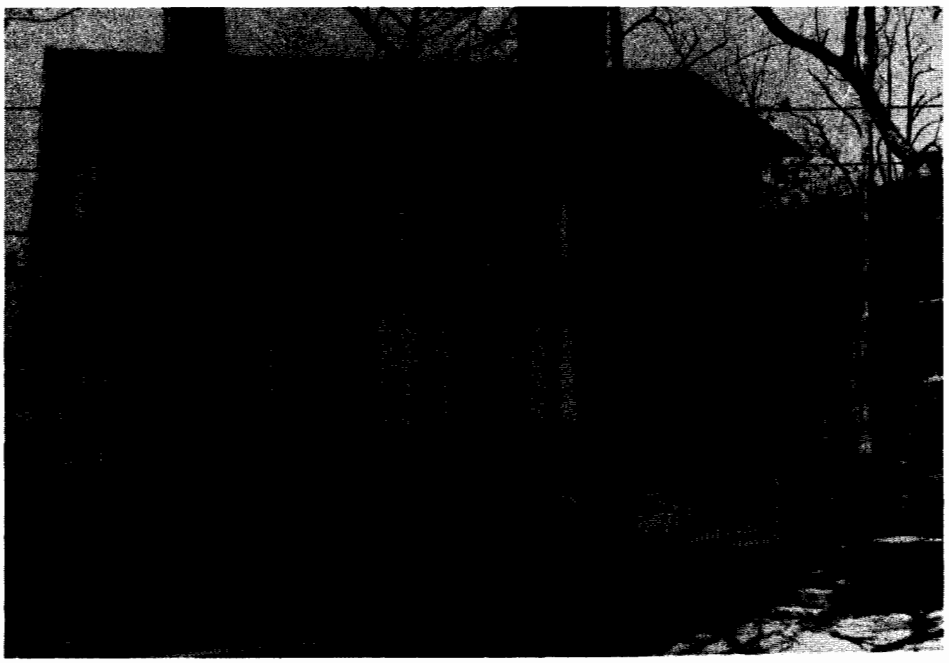
The Shiloh Cemetery located at Main and Huntsville Streets in Springdale was moved in 1894 by order of the city council to the present site of Bluff Cemetery. This 1913 photo looking north on Shiloh Street shows Bluff Cemetery. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*



A buggy on Mill Street approaches Spring Creek in Springdale circa 1910. In the background is the Petross Flour Mill, built in 1881 by Chism Petross and J. R. Harris. The brick building on the right is the Light Plant. The Cooperage Shop, built in 1908, can be seen in the background. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*

The Smith-Searcy House in Springdale was built in 1871 by Archibald Smith, who was a pastor of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church. It was purchased in 1884 by Wesley H. Searcy, whose family lived there until the death of Annabel Applegate Searcy in 1980. Mrs. Searcy bequeathed her house to the Shiloh Museum. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*

This classic, 2-story brick home built in Fayetteville for Lafayette Gregg remains today one of the finest examples from the "golden age of brick.



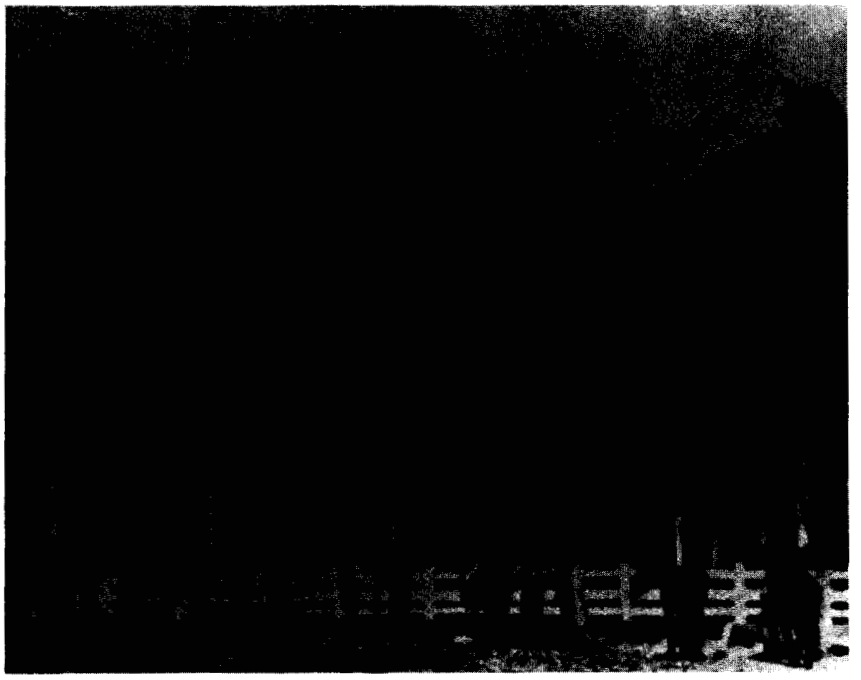
Today, the Shiloh Historic District includes a number of homes, businesses, and sites associated with the early days. Spring Creek, itself a part of the district, was once the motive power for mill wheels and the water supply for tanneries. Historic roads forded the creek within the confines of the Historic District. The Shiloh Museum grounds occupy the original town square. The town moved a few blocks southeast during the early 1880s in order to allow easier access to the railroad. The Smith-Searcy House next door to the museum was erected in 1871. It preserves a simple and highly functional architecture characteristic of the era. The Steele Store, which was moved to the museum grounds, is probably the oldest commercial structure standing in the area.

The Berry-Braun House, built in 1885, was once the home of Millard F. Berry, Washington County Judge and businessman who was involved in the early canning industry. In 1890 Berry strung an acoustic telephone between his home and abstract office. From this line evolved the Northwest Telephone Company (later purchased by Bell). He served as Washington County Judge, 1900-1904.

A Golden Age of Brick

"Elegant brick structures have been erected and others are in the process of erection. The Courthouse of Washington County, costing some $25,000, is rapidly going up. . ."—newspaper clipping attached to the 1868 report of the Arkansas Commissioner of State Lands.

Bricks made of Washington County clays had been manufactured here since the 1830s. The brick Methodist manse at Cane Hill, which still stands on the main road through town, was built in the early 1830s. The county courthouse erected in 1829 utilized logs, but in 1837 a brick



Constructed in 1870, this building was Washington County's third courthouse to be located on the Fayetteville Square. Its predecessor, built in 1854, was destroyed during the Civil War. *(Jerry Risley)*

courthouse replaced it. By the late 1840s Judge David Walker was able to afford a two-story brick house that still stands on Center Street, one block west of the Fayetteville square. But these buildings were not very typical of the pre-Civil War period.

Wooden buildings in Washington County had literally "gone up in flames" during the Civil War. Among the many people who suffered from fire there must have developed strong feelings for rebuilding in brick or stone. "The Civil War reconstruction period was the golden age of brick architecture in Washington County," wrote Bob Besom in the August 1981 issue of *Flashback*. "The structures built between 1867 and 1880 are dazzling. The list includes some of the great architectural gems of the Arkansas Ozarks. . ."

Judge Lafayette Gregg.

Exemplary structures from this golden age were built for David Walker and Lafayette Gregg, two wealthy citizens who had important careers in both the pre-war and post-war society of Washington County. Walker's pre-war role as pioneer lawyer and judge are well known. Gregg, a native of Alabama, came to the county in 1837, was educated in pioneer schools like Ozark Institute and had a distinguished career in both law and politics. In 1867 he entered into a contract with architect Alexander Hendry for the construction of a two-story brick house that stands today at the corner of Lafayette and Gregg streets in Fayetteville. In 1872 Judge Walker had a two-story brick house built for his daughter and son-in-law on the south end of what is now Mt. Sequoyah. The builder of both these houses was W. Z. Mayes. Each of these houses used bricks manufactured locally by John L. Kelton.

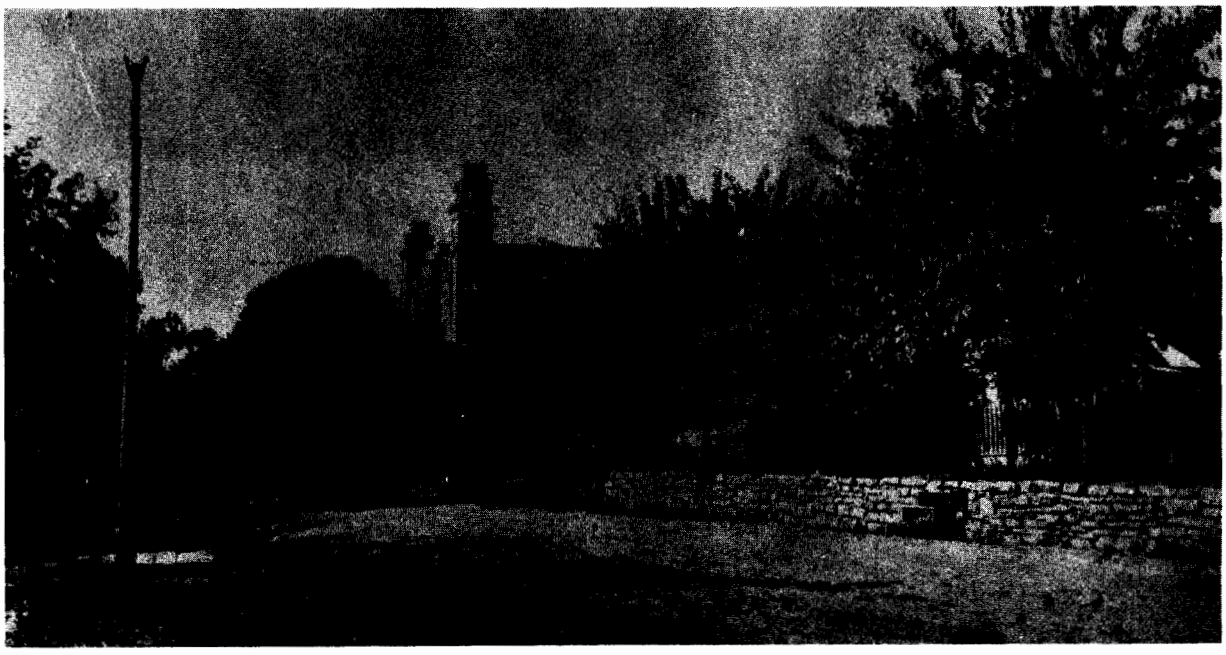
Terpening Brick and Tile Company located between Prairie Grove and Farmington, opened about 1890. It provided many bricks for local construction until about World War I.

Alexander Hendry

Alexander Hendry is a figure often mentioned in accounts of building during the golden age. He was a carpenter, builder, and architect, who was born in Scotland in 1820. He came to Fayetteville in 1866. Goodspeed's history of northwest Arkansas credited him with work on "Judge Gregg's residence, the Washington County court-house and mills, the university, the public school buildings, the opera house and many others." By 1889 he was in the foundry and machine-shop business.

A former landmark in the modern White River-Tuttle area was the three-story brick building erected by Hosea Maguire in 1867. Maguire was a strong Southern supporter in the war. His wealth in slaves and livestock was lost in the defeat of the Confederacy. Maguire seems to have recovered rapidly, trading in groceries and household goods in return for "chickens, eggs, hams, hogs, cattle, mules, or horses," according to Tom Feathers. "The business reached such proportions that at one time Mr. Maguire had a feeding shed about a hundred yards long. . ." A community called Maguiretown developed near the intersection of modern Highways 16 and 74. The death of Hosea Maguire in 1888 and the construction of a railroad south of the community caused a shift toward Elkins, on the railroad. Only a vine-covered ruin now remains of the huge brick store building.

Fear of fire probably played a role in the post-war boom in brick construction. Another possible reason for this burst of brick use may have been the relatively cheap price of bricks by the 1870s. Bob Besom pointed out, "By the 1870s brick making machines were widely available. . J. H. Renick of New York City advertised the 'Franklin Brick Machine' in the *Fayetteville Weekly Democrat* of April 10, 1869. He



An early view of Old Main at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Restoration of the building was slated to begin in December 1988. *(Mary McGimsey)*

offered to test on any purchaser's brickyard his claim that with eight men and two horses, the machine would produce 2,500 to 3,500 'elegant' bricks per hour. . .A year later, H. G. Boyd, who presumably purchased some such machine, was prepared to sell bricks from his yard one mile east of Fayetteville at a reasonable $6.00 per 1,000."

The census of 1860 listed three brick masons in the county; 14 were listed in 1870. Most of these lived in Fayetteville, where much of the work of the golden age was done, but in 1870 there were also masons at Boonsboro (Cane Hill) and at Rhea's Mill. Several of these masons, including Edwin T. Caudle of Springdale and John H. Kelton of Fayetteville, opened their own brickyards.

Old Main

The single most visible achievement of the golden age was University Hall, known today as Old Main. It was the most stupendous construction project undertaken in the county up to that time. Construction of the building, which began in 1873, eventually consumed native bricks made at several locations in the Fayetteville area, including at least two brickyards in the bottomlands of what is today south Fayetteville. Peter Van Winkle's sawmill in Benton County furnished the wood, which was hauled to the construction site on ox-drawn wagons. According to William Campbell (*Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, June 11, 1936, p. 6D), the 72 cast iron pillars that went into the building and the limestone for the front entrance were shipped via railroad to Pierce City, Missouri, and from there were hauled by ox-wagons to Fayetteville. The sandstone used in the foundation was quarried on the campus.

There was a big celebration on August 10, 1875, marking the end of

The Frank Terpening residence near Prairie Grove was constructed in 1904 with materials from the family brick-making business.

the first phase of construction. The party went well into the night, with illumination provided by lanterns and fireworks, and shadows doubtlessly dancing up the 134 foot height of the tallest tower. The Civil War had been over 10 years, and nothing so much as this great building symbolized that the past was being put to rest.

"It was not until Old Main was completed. . .that people really began to recognize that the 'university' existed—for there it was for all to see, a massive red-brick edifice, trimmed in glistening cut limestone, topped by a mansard roof and two dissimilar square towers which loomed above old William McIlroy's recent hilltop farmstead like a giant castle on a European mountaintop. . .No matter which way you approached the town, there was Old Main rearing up on the horizon. . .," wrote Thomas Rothrock in his history of Old Main.

Oldest Bank in Arkansas

Modern people who are used to relatively stable currency and a wide variety of reliable and easily obtainable banking services may not fully appreciate what it meant after the Civil War to try to buy and sell goods and property at a time when no banks existed here.

Pioneer day banks had been a dismal failure, largely because every bank had issued its own paper money, often without much security. This worthless currency came to be called shinplasters—it was good for nothing else. The Arkansas State Bank was bankrupt by 1843, and banking was made illegal in the state in 1846. The only secure mediums of exchange were precious metals, bartering, and script issued and redeemed by merchants themselves. In 1868 banks were again legal in Arkansas, and soon a bank opened in Fayetteville.

The new banker was Denton D. Stark, a native of Pennsylvania who came to Washington County as a Union soldier in the First Arkansas Cavalry. After the war, he returned home long enough to collect an inheritance, then returned to "set up business as a war claims agent, dealer in gold and exchange and Land Grant broker," according to Peter Harkins, historian of McIlroy Bank. The Stark Bank, which opened in 1871, moved into a fine new building in November 1872 on the north side of the public square at Fayetteville.

The Stark Bank building was constructed by W. Z. Mayes, the same man who had been involved in many of the fine brick building projects of the post-war period, including University Hall. Mayes was to have been paid $124,000 for the University Hall job, but the state could not cover the full amount immediately and instead gave him several notes. Mayes was under pressure from his material suppliers for payment, so he sold the state notes at a discount to Denton Stark. The banker used $13,000 of depositor funds to pay Mayes.

When the state was able to pay off these notes, Stark could expect a good profit, but few people trusted the state government in the post-war period. When word got out about Stark's speculation in the state notes, a run started on the bank. Some depositors had Stark hauled into local court. Soon Stark was headed out of town—and the bank fell into the hands of William McIlroy.

A native of North Carolina, McIlroy settled in Madison County in 1838. He farmed, kept a store, owned slaves, and made personal loans. He had almost $2,000 out at loan in 1849, for example. In 1850 he obtained possession of the Freyschlag farm on the heights north and west of the public square in Fayetteville. In the fall of 1855 he bought the old

James Sutton store in Fayetteville for $7,500 and entered business with his son-in-law, J. H. Van Hoose. By the time of the Civil War, McIlroy's personal estate was valued at $20,000, including six slaves.

In January 1871 McIlroy invested almost $8,000 in the Stark Bank, but was a silent partner in its operation. That fall, McIlroy made a tidy profit on the Freyschlag place and several other parcels of land that were sold for $11,000 to the state for the campus of the Arkansas Industrial University.

Denton Stark's purchase of W. Z. Mayes' University Hall notes had delivered the bank into McIlroy's hands, but at the time it may have seemed a potentially sour windfall. According to Peter Harkins, when Stark's speculation in the Mayes notes became public, the run that started on the bank didn't end until wealthy merchant Stephen K. Stone publicly backed the bank, and the *Fayetteville Democrat* editorialized that "everyone knows that McIlroy has been here since the woods was burnt and everyone knows he was always the solid man of the firm." Aided by an appropriation in 1877, the state began to pay off the Mayes notes against University Hall.

McIlroy made it official on January 2, 1876. He took down the old bank sign and hung a new one: William McIlroy Bank. "At age 63, William McIlroy, father of three school age kids and another on the way, was in hock up to his ears to pay back those depositors. . .At a time when most men are retiring, William was virtually starting all over again. . .," Harkins wrote.

(The surviving records of the McIlroy Bank have been donated by Hayden McIlroy, great-grandson of William McIlroy, to the Special Collections Department of the University of Arkansas Libraries).

James Blake Baggett with his grandson, Carl Lichlyter. Like many area farmers, Mr. Baggett planted a patch of tobacco in his garden. *(Lichlyter Collection)*

On The Farm

Washington County's recovery from the Civil War depended on farms. The battle for recovery had to be waged with the plow, knowledge of livestock, and a willingness to try new things. Judging from the U. S. Census totals for 1870 and thereafter, the county's farmers fought as hard at home as they had on both sides in the war.

Between 1870 and 1900 the county population increased steadily as did production on the farms. The population of 17,266 in 1870 increased to 23,844 within 10 years and to over 34,000 by 1900. There was a tremendous increase in the amount of improved farmland: 73,145 acres in 1870 to 130,974 in 1880 and almost 238,000 by 1900. There were more horses, cows, sheep, and swine in this period as well:

	1870	1880	1890	1900
horses	4,667	6,462	8,910	8,927
cattle	9,323	13,359	22,775	19,712
sheep	7,597	15,091	7,544	7,103
swine	33,431	47,869	56,212	42,966

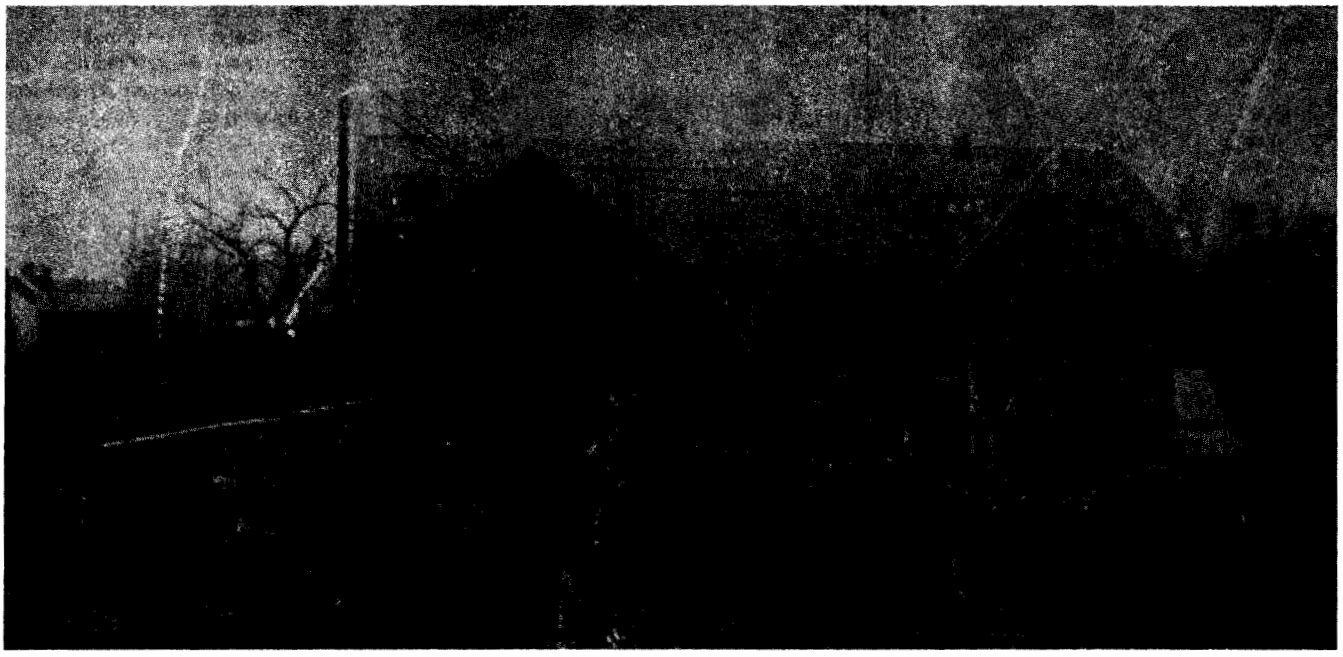
The increase in the numbers of sheep also led to an increase in the amount of wool harvested, and it stimulated the construction of a woolen mill. According to the Goodspeed history, W. B. Haxton was a native of Indiana, who entered the woolen business when he was 15 years old. In 1871 at about age 47, he moved to Arkansas and in 1877 began work on a large mill at Springdale. "He furnished all the woolen fabrics for the public institutions of the Cherokee Nation and did a large wholesale business besides." An article published in the *Springdale News* (November 30, 1962) noted that people came from as far away as 75 miles to have their freshly-sheared wool worked up into thread, fabrics, and blankets.

An Old Hermit in the 1880s

W. A. Burgess, whose father was a boss on the construction crews working on the Frisco, met an oldtimey hillsman near West Fork during the early 1880s. His story (and more) was published in Flashback, *July 1952.*

"An old man, who had come down from the hills near West Fork one day festooned with several strings of squirrels, had gradually disposed of most of his burden at the boarding houses. . .I persuaded him to permit me to accompany him back to his cabin. . .

"A tiny patch of tobacco, a few beans and other vegetables, and a larger space for corn was all the land cleared. The primeval forest hedged in this ridiculously small space of cultivated ground. [There were also] a horse, cow and a few chickens, the latter existing only by their ability to scuttle under some friendly bush at the rooster's sharp warning that a hawk was dropping like a shot from the sky above. . .The old man complained of how the squirrels were so numerous in early summer that only his constant vigilance at roasting-ear time saved enough to furnish his basis of supply of cornmeal. . ."



The Haxton woolen mill in Springdale supplied woolen fabric for Washington County, the surrounding area, and even the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma. The mill employed some 14 persons. This photo was made about 1878. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*

The main products of the mill were yarns, fabrics for trousers and suits called jeans, flannels, and blankets. At one time the mill furnished employment for as many as 14 people—quite a few jobs for a small community.

As is obvious in the census information, sheep production declined sharply during the 1880s. The mill was torn down by its owner in 1908, two years after it ceased to operate.

There were considerable increases in some crops grown in the county:

	1870	1880	1890	1900
wheat (bushels)	156,621	224,669	236,659	417,100
corn (bushels)	580,687	1,225,557	1,832,189	1,899,550
oats (bushels)	71,938	220,617	403,678	221,800
potatoes (bu.)	40,229	24,651	106,269	56,661

The county's prairies and rich bottomlands were given over to corn, wheat, and oats. And though not listed here, an enormous amount of hay was also being grown then, just as it is today. The annual production of cereal crops required an increase in milling capacity. During the period after 1870, the number of mills and the number of people employed in milling surpassed pre-war levels. Mills operated in communities large and small.

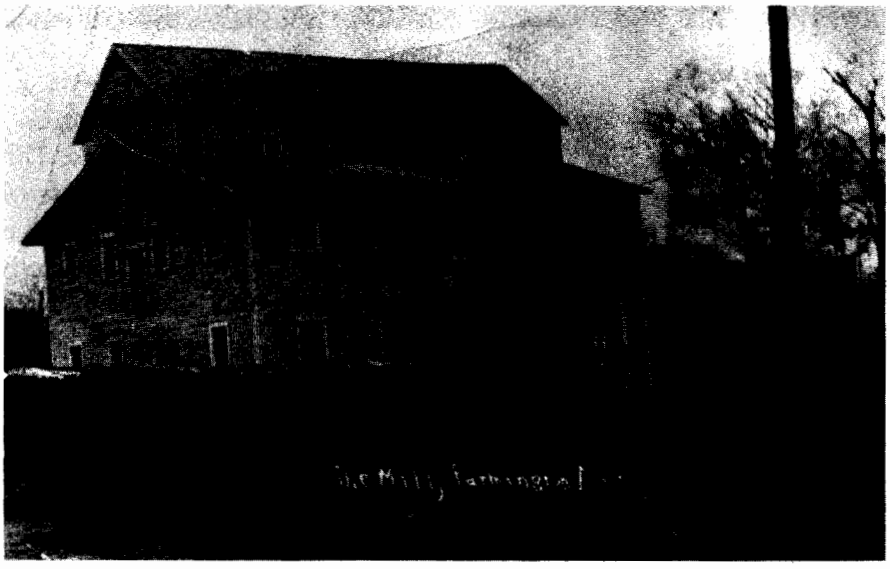
Springdale Woolen Mills

This is an excerpt from Goodspeed's 1889 history of the county: "Among the prominent industries that have materially benefited Washington County, Ark., and are worthy of mention, are the woolen mills owned by W. B. Haxton. He was born in the 'Buckeye State' in 1824, and is a son of James and Catherine (Cary) Haxton, who were born in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, in 1799 and 1806, respectively. The father was a tanner and currier by trade, and died in Indiana in 1848. His wife died in 1886. He entered the woolen mills when about fifteen years of age and served three years' apprenticeship with Lowrey & McCuen, of Rockville, Indiana. He located in Illinois in 1836, and operated the first woolen mills ever run at Danville, and ten years later moved to Iroquois where he was

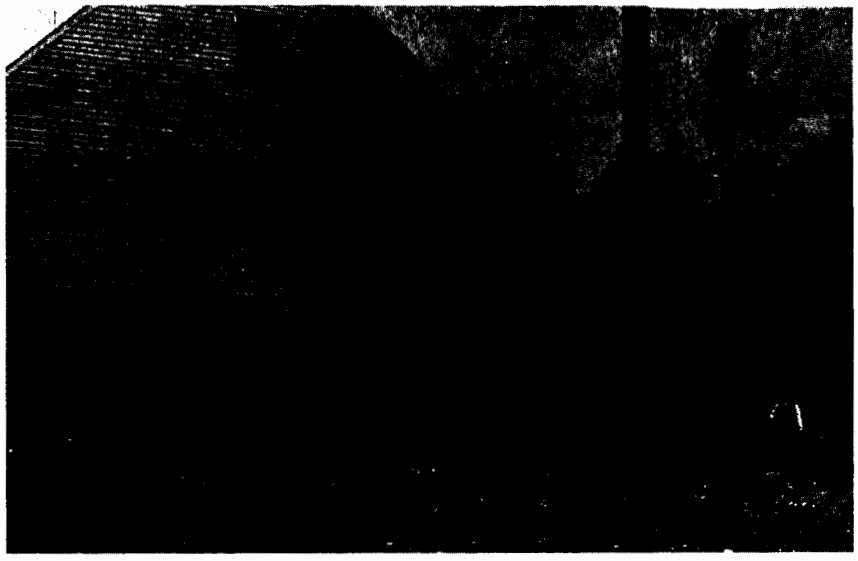
Business Growth

A business directory for Washington County published in 1900 listed grist mills or millers in places that most people will recognize, as well as in communities that have disappeared: Cane Hill, Brentwood, Cincinnati, Dutch Mills, Evansville, Farmington, Fayetteville, Goshen, Hazel Valley,

The mill at Dutch Mills was destroyed by fire about 1925. *(Jerry Risley)*



The Farmington Mill, one of the town's oldest buildings, was an impressive structure in the community. Farmington was established in 1868. *(Jerry Risley)*



Moore's Mill near Cincinnati, Arkansas. *(Jerry Risley)*

Wrecks on the area's railways, such as this one on the Frisco line north of Springdale, always drew great attention. People often came from miles around to see the destruction, which in this instance included broken cotton bales. *(Kennedy Deaver Collection)*

Hubbard, Johnson, Lincoln, Morrow, Onda, Pitkin, Prairie Grove, Rhea, Savoy, Staunton, and West Fork. This is not even a complete listing. For example, at Springdale the Petross Mill had been built in 1881. According to historian Bobbie Lynch, it was a "150-barrel mill, including both corn and wheat. Manufactured patent roller and high grade flour, choice table meal, bran and feed. They had a self-rising flour which sold under tradename 'Spgd. Best'." In its day, it was one of the greatest mills in the region.

The number of sawmills also increased, from four in 1860 to eight in 1880. There was to be an even greater increase in sawmills when the railroad was completed, and the cutting of the county's white oak forests began.

There was also a spurt in tobacco production. The 1860 total of 43,123 pounds went to 116,176 in 1870. The 126,762 pounds in 1890 was grown on only 221 acres—a speciality crop. A report on tobacco culture in Arkansas published with the 1880 census stated that "The quality of tobacco grown is very similar in every respect to that produced in Virginia." Many small tobacco patches were grown for personal use. Commercial growers sold most of their crop to local dealers or manufacturers (plug tobacco was made locally), and from here the crop went to St. Louis.

In the past, cotton was grown for home use, but it was not a commercially important crop in Washington County. At the time of the Civil War, the total production reported for the county (this probably does not include patches for home use) was 15 bales. The peaks reported in the census occurred in 1880 and 1890, with 133 and 140 bales, respectively. The 1890 crop involved only 509 acres of land.

engaged in farming for some time. He then went to Williamsport, and in 1863 or 1864 engaged in the woolen business again. This enterprise was a complete failure owing to war troubles. The following three years he was engaged in peddling, and in this way secured enough money to come West. He located in Arkansas in 1871, and in 1877 erected the Springdale Woolen Mills, and is doing a thriving business. He supplies all of the woolen fabric for the public institutions of the Cherokee Nation, and besides this does a large wholesale local business. Four years ago there were four woolen mills in Arkansas, but at this date Mr. Haxton's is the only one that has survived and prospered. At the Northwestern Agricultural Fair, held at Fort Smith, Mr. Haxton took the premium on the following fabrics: Jeans, blankets, stocking yarn, and a diploma on flannels."

Spectators line a racetrack fence at an early Washington County Fair. In the early days, horse races were a principal feature of the fair. *(Robert G. Winn)*

There had been no county fairs since just before the war. The general success of post-war farming operations was on display at a newly organized fair. According to a report published in the *Arkansas Sentinel* in 1878, the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association's successful fair that year was hindered only by heavy rains the week before, which had resulted in nearly impassable roads. Nevertheless, "the fruit [was] fine, particularly the apples of James Felton of Cane Hill. They were splendid specimens. . ."

The only structure on the ground that year was a temporary one in the agricultural and mechanical department. Exhibited were ladies' saddles, riding bridles, wagon and buggy harnesses, and home-tanned leather. Two two-horse farm wagons on display were made by James Oates of Cincinnati and D. B. Heaton of Fayetteville. The Oates "Arkansas Traveler" took the premium, but the *Sentinel* complimented Heaton for the "gilt scroll work and landscape views" on the bed of his wagon.

There were many horse events: half-mile races, equestrienne competitions, racking, pacing, and trotting. A special premium offered by Will Stone for the neatest calico dress went to Miss Sallie Rainwater. Mrs. W. F. Dowell had the best five pounds of butter. On Friday evening there was an address by General D. H. Hill of the Arkansas Industrial University. A pigeon shooting-match was won by Professor Harvey.

The fair took in $200. In light of the weather and bad roads, the amount was called "encouraging" by the *Sentinel.*

Lead and Zinc Mining at Morrow and Rhea

Along Fly Creek near Morrow is a "prospect" of lead and zinc in the beds of limestone and chert that constitute the Boone Formation. Some mining occurred as early as the 1880s. The Washington County Lead and Zinc Company was incorporated in 1900, and the company leased part of the Morrow farm. By 1908 this lease was held by another company, the Vineyard Mining and Smelting Company.

The mine was most productive during World War I when prices were high, but total production from the mine seems never to have exceeded 50 tons. According to the Arkansas Geological Commission, "The ore minerals are galena and sphalerite in about equal proportions. They occur in scattered pockets and small cracks in the chert and, to a lesser extent, in the limestone."

There is also a small prospect one mile north of Rhea, which was mined briefly around 1905.

Workers at the H. S. Webber orchard barrel apples in this scene from 1911. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*

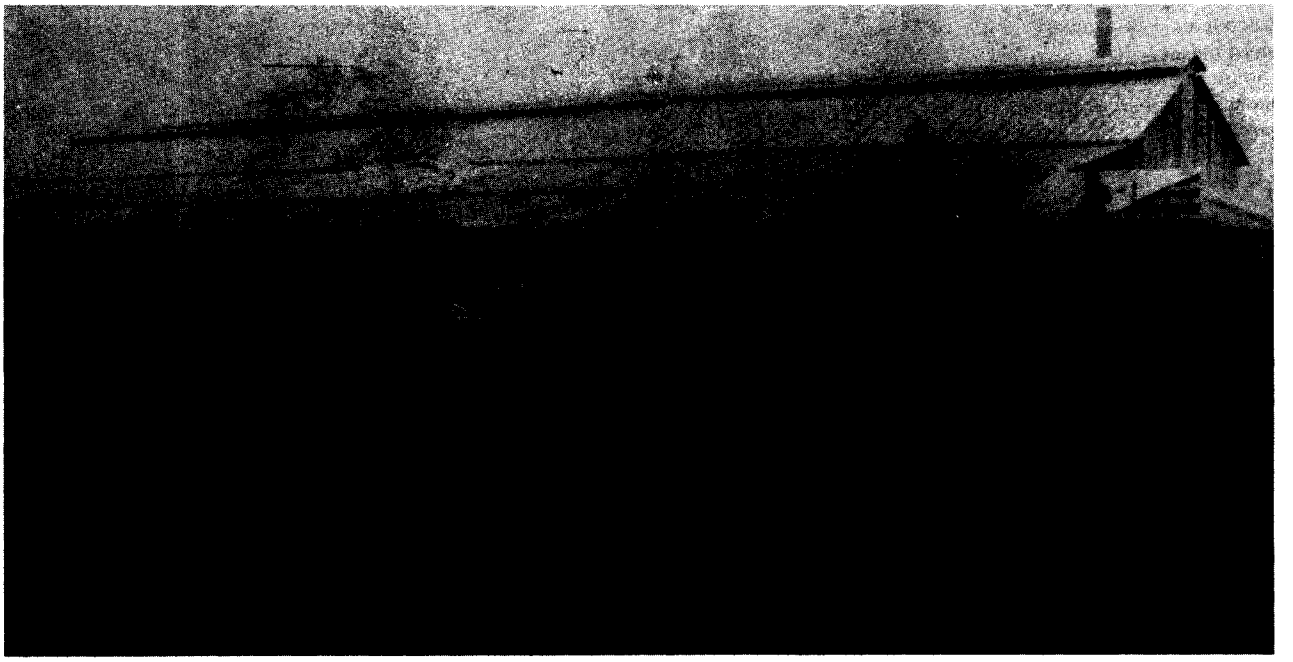
Early Days In The Fruit Empire

Fruit production became a source of cash income for Washington County's farmers in the last few decades of the 19th Century. A reporter from Vineyard Township told readers of the *Fayetteville Democrat* on October 2, 1880, "Our fruit crop is immense. After drying all the fruit that can be dried in the sun and old fashioned kilns, and three brandy stills running at full blast, there is an immense amount of summer and fall fruit rotting on the ground." The U. S. Census of 1890 reported Washington County's apple crop of 211,685 bushels was the highest in the state. By 1900 the figure was 614,924 bushels.

The settlers who had come into what we call Washington County had brought seeds and seedling trees with them. "Mr. J. Holt of Lincoln, Arkansas, had an apple tree nursery established by 1827," writes Roy C. Rom of the University of Arkansas. "The Shannon family of Evansville started one in 1830, as did J. B. Russell in 1833, near Cane Hill." Rom noted that northwest Arkansas "has a natural blend of altitude, rainfall and temperature for apple production. The soil is a stony to silty loam, loose and porous, but having a subsoil with considerable water holding capacity."

These first orchards of the 1820s and 1830s were primarily for home use. Generally the farmers wanted apples maturing from early summer until late fall. Apples not consumed fresh were dried to carry them through the winter or made into cider, apple butter, and vinegar. Some apples could be stored fresh in cellars and other cool places.

By the 1850s, these early plantings had progressed well enough that in December 1852 apples were hauled by wagon over the Boston Mountains to the Arkansas River, where they were shipped to market on the steamboat "Governor Meigs" (*Prairie Grove Enterprise*, June 12, 1986).



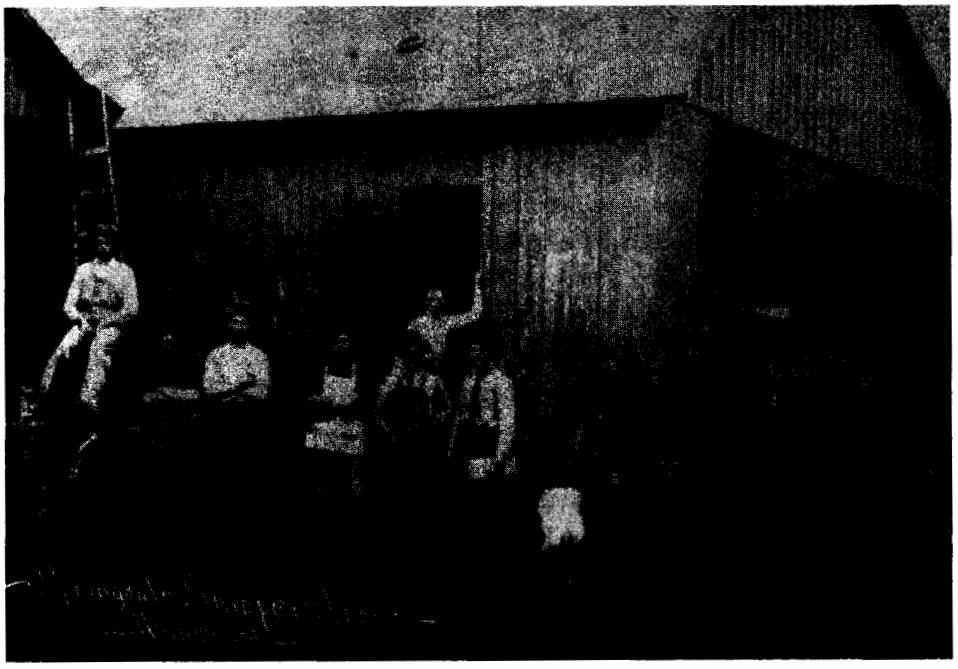
An early photograph of the Kimmons-Walker Evaporator in Springdale, circa 1890.

In the first years of apple growing, Washington County orchardists not only grew fruit, they also discovered and marketed new varieties. "A remarkably large number of apple varieties have originated in Washington County, Ark., and several of them have become of commercial importance," stated a 1913 bulletin published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The famous Shannon Pippin variety seems to have dated to about 1833 when a tree peddler from Indiana sold Ohio trees to farmers in the Cane Hill area. The Shannon fruit was described as "large, surface very smooth, yellow, occasionally faintly blushed with dull overcast of whitish blotches and streaks."

The Wilson June apple dates to before the Civil War in the Earles Holt nursery near Cane Hill. The nursery reverted to the wild during the war, but in the spring of 1865, 1,000 trees from the nursery were planted by a teenager, Albert Wilson, and his younger brother, 6 or 7, a few miles northeast of Lincoln. One tree in particular stood out, its fruit large and its surface yellowish with dark crimson stripes; this became known as the Wilson June. The Arkansas, Arkansaw, or Mammoth Black Twig apple dates to about 1840 when seeds were planted by John Crawford near Rhea's Mill. It was first propagated in 1869. The large, highly colored fruit, which compares favorably with the Winesap, attracted attention at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884.

Apple Varieties

The Ada Red apple originated in about 1890 at Springdale. The Collins Apple (also called Collins' Red, Champion Red, or Champion) was a scrubby tree in 1867 when it was discovered northwest of Lincoln. The Howard Sweet was discovered at the end of the Civil War at the Holt Nursery near Cane Hill. It originated near Cincinnati, Arkansas. The



The Shipper's Union of Springdale, organized in 1888, offered employment for young men of the area. The Union's warehouse was located on Emma Avenue near the railroad tracks. *(Martha Brogdon)*

King David apple originated at Durham about 1890. The Oliver Red (also called Oliver and Senator) also originated in the county, probably around the turn of the century.

While these local varieties were of keen interest to the orchardists, by late in the 19th Century when commercial orcharding reached major proportions, most of the trees planted were of the Ben Davis variety, known locally as the "striped Ben." According to Thomas Rothrock of Springdale, who grew up in the apple business, "Although not a native apple, no commercial apple has ever been as well adapted to northwest Arkansas's climate and soil as the Ben Davis. . .The tree was large and a heavy bearer. The apple was also large with red stripes which covered the apple pretty well when nipped by autumn cold spells. . .Said a Louisiana native to an Arkansas apple peddler, 'That man Benny Davis up there sho' do grow the apples'."

William Campbell, who wrote the history of Fayetteville, was in the apple business for 25 years. "Surrounding Fayetteville, great apple orchards were planted after the war," he wrote (p. 40). "In the latter eighties these began bearing heavily, and there became the problem of conservation of 'culls.' Small evaporating plants were built to take care of them." The *Fayetteville Democrat* of July 19, 1883, reported that the Northwest Arkansas Fruit and Vegetable Company had purchased machinery in Boston that would evaporate perishables from the farm, orchard, and garden so that they could be sold at a profit. The technology was no longer considered "experimental." Uncle Johnny Mayes and 12 mechanics were putting up the factory. Campbell worked for A C. Hamilton, who came to Fayetteville from Texas in 1896 and "devoted his entire energies to handling evaporated apples exclusively. . .The millions of packages of fruit were seen by more millions of people."

The arrival of a passenger train in Springdale sometime between 1905—10. This photo is of the second railroad depot constructed on the site. Built in 1901, it was destroyed by 1922. *(Mrs. Elizabeth Cate Collection)*

How important was the apple? It provided cash incomes to farmers and the raw material for commercial operations—shipping, evaporating, storage, etc.—in towns like Fayetteville. In other words, the apple was a major source of employment from the 1880s until the decline of apple growing in the 1920s and 1930s.

Valuable as it was, the apple still was not as important, overall, as corn. Data from the U. S. Census for 1900 show, for example that in 1899 the corn crop in the county was valued at $655,000 as compared to $195,000 for apples.

What the apple did was to fill people with pride in their land and work. Apples brought favorable attention like no other activity. In 1876 Arkansas took first prize for apples at the Philadelphia Centennial and later at the world fairs held at Chicago and St. Louis. At Chicago, Washington County apples won the prize for the largest apples, for the best display of apples, and also the highest award for seedling trees. Even though apples have not been an important crop in the county for over 50 years, the glow from what was once an apple empire lives on.

The Railroad

"Fayetteville, and Northwest Arkansas, are exuberant with joy. We are entering a new era; the humdrum of the stage coach days is past, we are out of the old grooves; the steam is up, the bell is ringing and we plunge into the stirring active scenes of the new life"—J. R. Pettigrew, publisher of the *Arkansas Sentinel*, upon the arrival of the first train in the county, June 8, 1881. (The arrival of the first regular passenger train was celebrated on July 4, 1882).

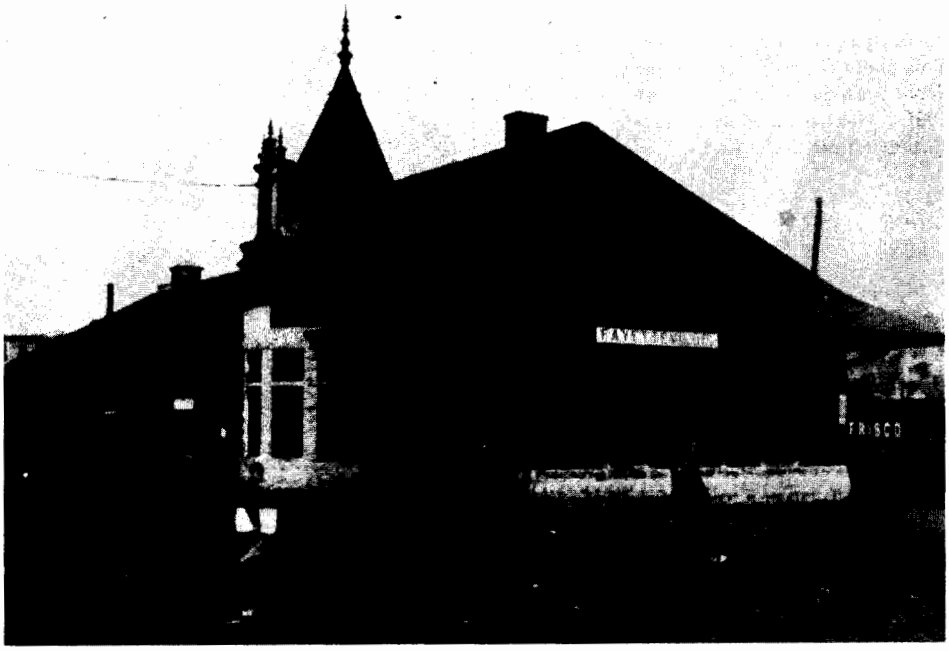
A crowd estimated at 10,000-12,000 greeted the engine, baggage car,

The Railroad is Coming: 1881

"The productions of the fertile country around Fayetteville have hitherto been marketed at rates unremunerative to farmers. Crops have been comparatively small; it has not paid enough to raise them on a large scale, with the exception of perhaps, tobacco. There has been no market for the fine timber of that district, and no cheap and easy outlet for manufactures. . .

"With these drawbacks Washington County has acquired a population of about 25,000. . .Its great farms will be divided into small ones and immigration will people its wilds. . .This railway will soon open a gulf state market to our Arkansas friends. . .So Northwest Arkansas has good cause for its cantata of joy. It not only has a railway—it has one unembarrassed and in good hands: not the monopoly of one cold-blooded and grasping capitalist who flays the whole country, but a road that is hostile to such monopoly and cultivates the popular goodwill; a road that is in the hands of a liberal company, using its means to benefit a hitherto unappreciated land. . ."

—Fayetteville Democrat, *June 30, 1881.*



This was the Fayetteville depot constructed in 1897 after the original building burned. It was replaced in 1925 by the depot building which stands on Dickson Street today.

passenger coach "Fayetteville," and the car of Captain Rogers, general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company (Frisco), as it pulled in from the north, having first passed through Benton County and then Springdale. A 50-gun artillery salute was fired from College Hill by cadets from Arkansas Industrial University (one cadet was injured). The elder Peter Mankins, said to be 111 years old, came from Middle Fork Valley to witness the event.

Rail transportation had been a goal of civic leaders since before the Civil War. In 1868 when the county was still reeling from the ill effects of the war, railroad fever was rampant, with several hopeful plans afoot. The September 23, 1871, issue of the *Fayetteville Democrat* was given over to railroad promotion and the touting of the region. Included was a map showing the locations of railroad projects in the regions surrounding northwest Arkansas. Pierce City, Missouri, was then the closest rail terminus north of Washington County. Why should a railroad come here? According to the paper, the fruit crops including apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plus wild fruits like persimmons and paw-paws already compared "favorably with those of any other country on the Western Hemisphere. . ."—presumably of such immense value no railroad executive in his right mind would bypass.

In 1868 the Arkansas Legislature passed an act granting aid of $15,000 per mile to the Northwestern Railroad Border Company upon the completion of a road from Missouri to Van Buren, via Bentonville and Fayetteville, but even this didn't get the job done. On January 2, 1872, the *Democrat* reported on a meeting of the board of directors of the Arkansas Western Railroad Company, which hoped to interest the St. Louis and Gulf Branch Railroad in coming here. David Walker, president of the local company, was sent to St. Louis on behalf of local interests.

Winslow residents gathered at the north end of the tunnel for this photo taken in 1899. The tunnel bears a marker with the year of construction (1882). The marker was removed in 1969 when the tunnel was enlarged to accommodate larger, modern freight trains. *(Robert G. Winn)*

Things didn't move, however, until the Frisco decided to build into Texas, via Fort Smith. Washington County was right in the center of the proposed new route.

The Frisco eventually surveyed two routes from Missouri, one through Prairie Grove Valley and another via Fayetteville. Businessmen in Fayetteville and other communities seized the moment, purchasing right-of-way from Missouri to Fayetteville for $8,000 and adding $2,500 for a depot in Fayetteville. Many individuals donated private land for the right-of-way. "That knocked the plum," stated William Campbell.

The arrival of the first train at Fayetteville was only part of the job, however. From Fayetteville the rails had to be pushed south through the Boston Mountains. It wasn't difficult to run 25 miles of rails through the basically level valley of the West Fork branch as far south as the community of Summit Home, renamed Winslow for Edward F. Winslow, president of the Frisco from 1880 to 1889. But at Winslow the surveyed route approached the very top of the Ozarks. Here the rail crews faced formidable high elevations and deep ravines. Sadly, that wasn't all these workers faced.

Winslow Tunnel

On August 4, 1881, the *Fayetteville Democrat* reported that 250 men were at work on a tunnel through the high mountain at Winslow, and 8,000 were building the road between Fayetteville and the Boston Mountains. Frisco's tunnel at Winslow went through 1,726 feet of Atoka Formation sandstone and shale before emerging on the south side of the mountain. The tunnel was originally 19 feet high and 14 feet wide. (It was enlarged in 1969 to accommodate modern railroad cars and engines.)

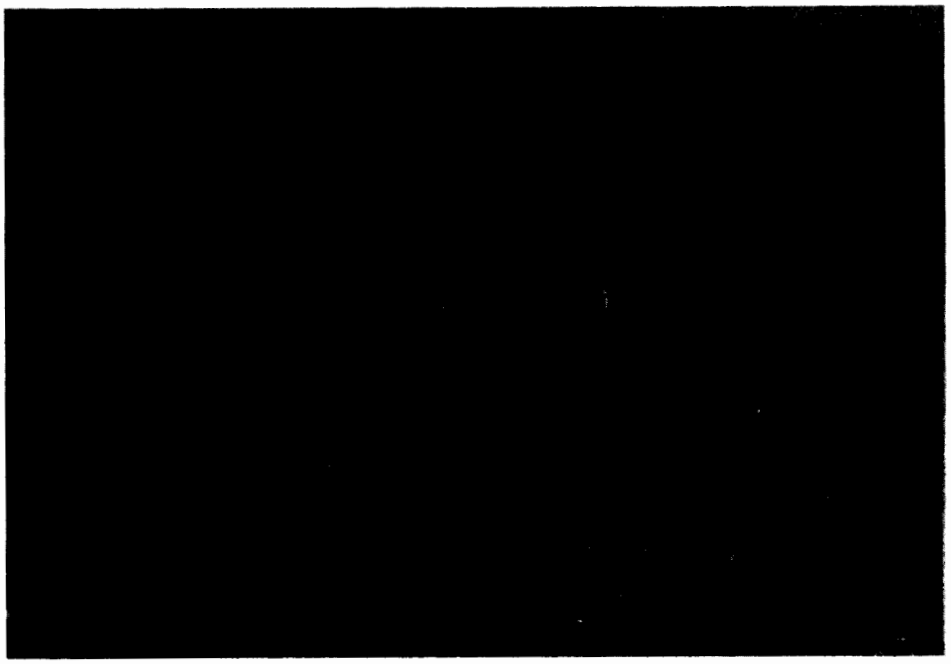
A 1922 scene shows two passenger trains meeting at the Winslow station. The southbound train has moved onto a side track to allow the northbound train to pass. Timber ready for shipment was stacked high by the rails. *(Ruth Ann Wilson)*

This great engineering feat took an equally great human toll from the men who did the work.

W. A. Burgess, whose father was an official on the construction crews, was an eyewitness who published an account in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. At Winslow, "the mountain had been in process of being tunneled through and the work was still incomplete. A force of white men had been employed on the north side of the tunnel and Negroes on the south end. Upon my previous vacation, reports had come to us of occasional bloody clashes between the two, often resulting in fatalities. . ." Life in the camps must have been very hard. The April 27, 1882, issue of the *Arkansas Democrat* stated that two black men, one from Fayetteville and another from Little Rock, had been in a fight in which the Little Rock man died.

At Winslow, Burgess "noticed a great number of small cubicle-style rough-lumber shacks, and the driver explained that each supplied shelter for one smallpox victim, as that dread scourge had been raging through the workers for many weeks and the death toll was high. Life was cheap in those days out at the front, and here were reportedly 150 workers at each end of this tunnel with apparently no regard being taken for their welfare."

In his book *Steel Rails And Crosscut Ties*, Robert G. Winn stated that four burial sites were used for black victims, one for the whites. At one place, "about fifteen bodies were thrown into one long trench and covered with dirt. The blankets on which the men had died were wrapped around the dead bodies. . .South of the tunnel and north of Number One Bridge is a railroad fill long known as 'The African Center.' The name derived from the fact that the men who died in the nearby



From 1883, a passenger train crosses Bridge No. 1 just south of Winslow. The trestle was the largest built on the Frisco line at 117 feet high and 780 feet long. *(Washington County Observer)*

camp were dumped into the place and their bodies covered to become a part of the foundation upon which the railroad was built. . ."

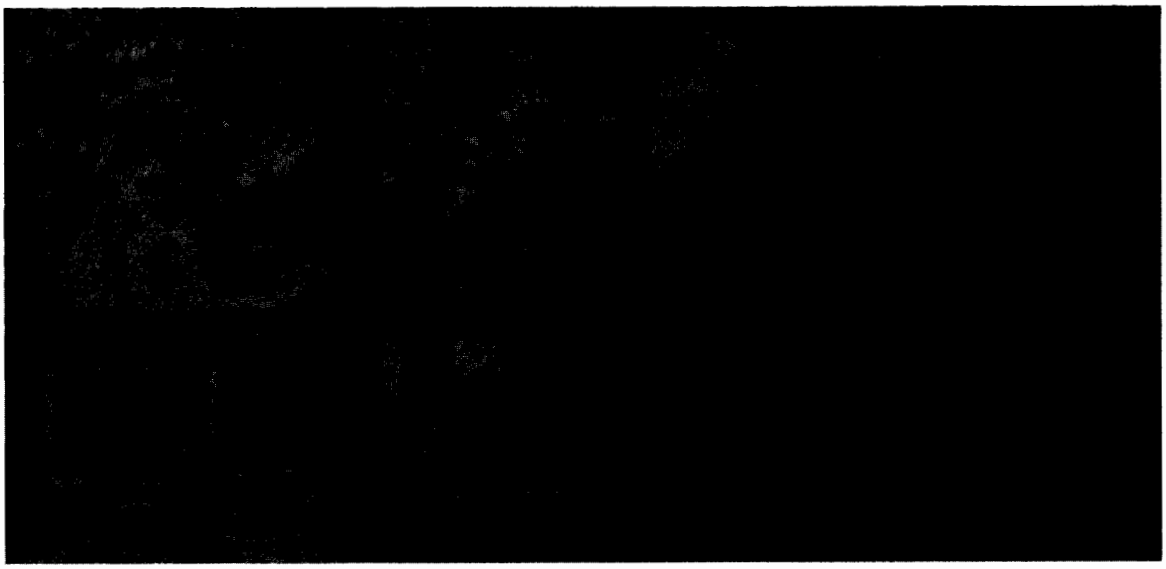
Smallpox also appeared at Fayetteville, closing down the county seat town. On January 5, 1882, the *Fayetteville Democrat* stated that a smallpox quarantine had been proclaimed in Fayetteville. The *Arkansas Democrat* of Little Rock, dated March 23, 1882, published a list of the names of 18 patients in a pest house at Fayetteville. Of these 18, three had died; 16 were blacks. On July 14, 1882, A. M. Botefuhr of Fayetteville wrote the Springfield Wagon Company of Springfield, Missouri, about the smallpox at Fayetteville (see *Flashback*, February 1952). Botefuhr was a partner in a store that sold farming machinery, stoves, etc. "Five weeks ago smallpox broke out. In ten days trade was dead as a nit and has remained so to this time and is likely to until the scourge is over. Just now it is bad and excitement is running high. We have discharged our clerks, brought our expenses down to bedrock, and with a house and barn and warehouse full of goods, sit and pray for customers who don't come. The same cause operates to prevent collections, as our country friends are panic-stricken and won't come in to settle. . ."

Effect of Railroad

The tragedy didn't prevent completion of the great tunnel, and business houses in Fayetteville reopened. But smallpox and the tunnel were but two obstacles faced by the Frisco. Robert G. Winn described the situation in his *Railroads of Northwest Arkansas.* "The seven miles between the tunnel at Winslow and Schaberg span the most rugged and spectacular section of the Frisco Railroad between St. Louis and the Texas border. Within this short distance are the three highest bridges along the entire line. Number One, about a mile south of the tunnel, is

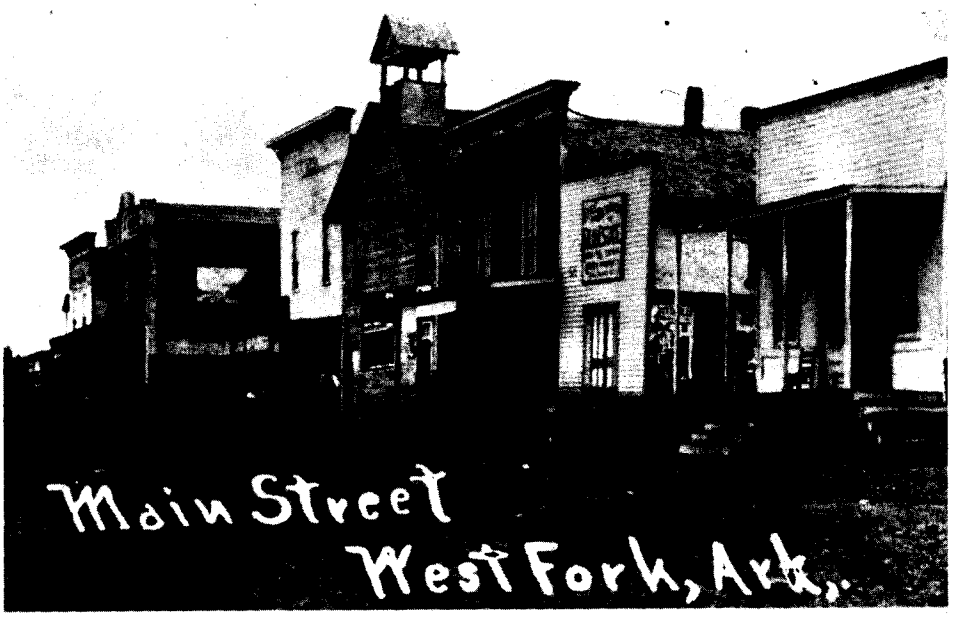
Winslow

The Bank of Winslow operated from 1907 until closed by the Great Depression in 1931. Pictured are (L-R) J. F. Black, Oda Miller, L. B. Fitzgerald, cashier James Winn, E. H. Grube, and T. W. Fulton. The Winslow Telephone Company was located on the second floor of the building and recently-delivered coils of telephone wire may be seen to the left. The bank was the scene of a dramatic robbery in 1918. *(Robert G. Winn)*



The Summit Hotel at Winslow was one of the many resort hotels which were popular in the late 1800s. Located on the Frisco line, the resort was easy to reach and attracted visitors from neighboring states who came to enjoy the cool mountain air and scenic beauty. *(Robert G. Winn)*

E. A. Budd posed with his wife, Rose, for this 1914 photograph taken in Winslow. A skillful entrepreneur, Budd established several businesses, including a timber company, a department store in Winslow, and a movie theater on the Fayetteville Square. Budd's company specialized in shipping hardwood posts. *(Robert G. Winn)*



The town of West Fork, located south of Fayetteville on the Frisco Line, was incorporated in May of 1885.

the highest and longest, spanning the hollow 117 feet above the stream. . .The first bridges were constructed of wood, and each bridge of any length had side platforms where barrels of water were kept. This water was necessary to extinguish the fires set by embers falling beneath the train. . .Hot coals fell from the engine and between crossties, down the timbered area below the bridges so that fires spread. . ."

The Frisco fostered changes in each community through which it passed. At Springdale, for example, business development occurred along the tracks, shifting focus away from the town square. At Fayetteville the railroad crossing at Dickson Street near Arkansas Industrial University became an important industrial, warehousing, and shipping center. The railroad stopped at Rugby, a few miles south of Fayetteville. This became Staunton in 1886, then Greenland Station or Greenland in 1909. Down the line at West Fork, the village was incorporated in May 1885. According to the Goodspeed history of northwest Arkansas, "The construction of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway was as great a boon to West Fork as to other places along the line." A few miles south of West Fork, the train made a flag stop at Woolsey Store. Later, this community was renamed Pitkin, then again Woolsey. The community of Gunter was renamed Brentwood in 1882, the year the rails went through.

After July 1882, when regular passenger service was initiated on the line, Winslow developed a lively resort business, complete with fine hotels that catered to well-to-do visitors, who could now visit the Boston Mountains with ease and comfort. The Summit House was a stage stop before the railroad, then was used by railroad workers. Later, Mrs. Arena Sample built the Mountain Hotel. According to Robert Winn, "The largest single resort operation was at Mountain Lodge, promoted by a Chicago man. . .T. B. Harris." Winslow first became a summer resort for

West Fork

West Fork owes its name to the beautiful little stream that passes by—the West Fork of the White River.

The first known white settler in the present day West Fork area was Eli Bloyd (or Bloyed) in 1828. He obtained title to his land by entry in 1840; John Graham and Robert McPhail had done so in 1836. In 1837 the West Fork Christian Church was organized. In 1875 or 1876 a water powered sawing and grinding mill was moved to West Fork from four miles south, then steam mills were built near by. Soon other businesses were added: a carding machine, mercantile, spoke-factory, and two blacksmith shops.

The "West Fork" post office was moved from present day Woolsey to present day West Fork in 1878. Harris H. Davis was the first postmaster at the new location.

One of the Fayetteville to Fort Smith stagecoach routes passed through West Fork, and the first train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway line arrived in West Fork June 8, 1881. The trains hauled fruit, produce, and timber from the area, leading to a boom in West Fork. The town incorporated in 1885. By 1889 there were establish-

Station agent Will I. Patterson waits with Willie Barron on the platform of the Brentwood depot, circa 1900.

ments with a wide variety of specialities: two in general merchandise, drugs, groceries, hardware and implements, meats, furniture, two blacksmith shops, hotel, flouring mill, canning and evaporating, nursery, contractor and builder, three doctors, and three legal professionals.

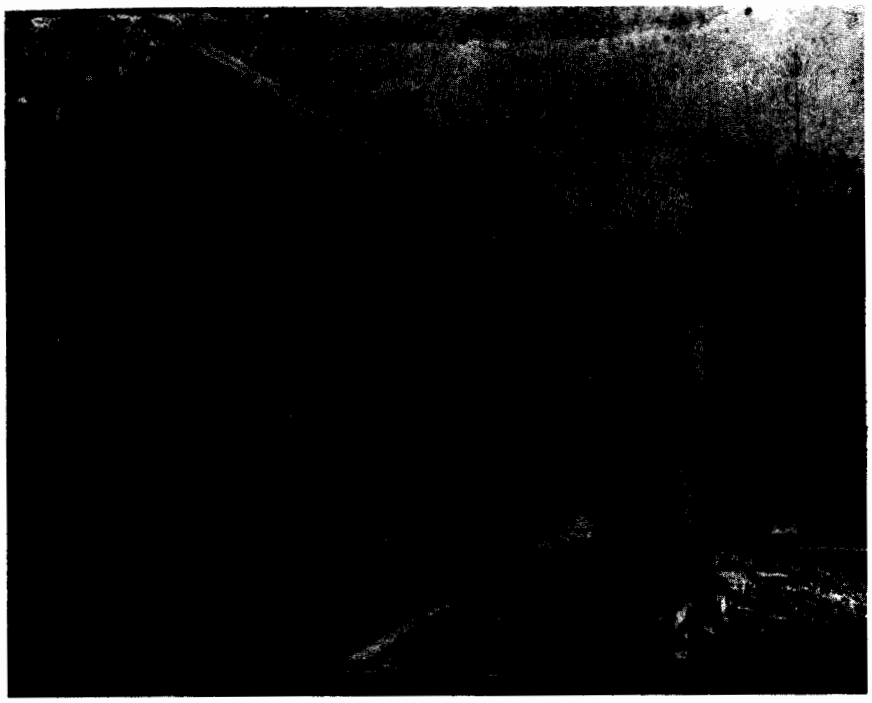
In the 1980 census West Fork's population was 1,539.

—Don Warden

people from Fort Smith, then "other visitors from Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and other southern states were enjoying the cool, refreshing mountain summers."

In retrospect, it would seem that the fruit crops and other agricultural productions would have made Washington County a rich prize for any railroad. However, this doesn't seem to have been the case, even though great quantities of fruit were eventually shipped on the Frisco. Two factors contributed primarily to the Frisco's coming here: Washington County's strategic location between Missouri and Texas, and the great, largely untapped forest that grew in the rough terrain in the southeastern part of the county.

Only a few years after the rails had finally been pushed into the county, J. H. Van Hoose—who had been involved in railroad promotions as far back as 1868—contributed a column to the *Arkansas Democrat* in Little Rock (February 22, 1887, from Fayetteville, and therefore published a little later in the *Democrat*). "Since railroads have been built in our state the timber, that in former years was of no use except to produce its annual crop of acorns to fatten the swine and wild game, has brought millions of dollars into our country. Our agricultural products would not of themselves have been a sufficient inducement to Eastern capitalists to build railroads into Arkansas, especially among our mountains. But they wanted our valuable timber and have built roads and will build more and keep building until Arkansas is chequered all over with them."



This sawmill at Goshen was owned by John Alexander Neill. *(Mrs. Ruth Flanagan)*

Van Winkle and His Sawmill

The big virgin forest of white oak trees—with scaly, ash-colored bark, 100 foot heights, and handsomely lobed leaves—had been growing in the cool ravines of the county in the time of the Native American Indians. The trees had survived the days when the white pioneers and their black slaves cleared land for farms. The ravines and hillsides were plenty good for forest birds like Ruffed Grouse and Wild Turkeys, but not for farming. The advent of the railroad changed this by making easy the transportation of goods. With so many railroads being built in the United States, markets were assured for ties. Now the great trees could be whittled down to ties by lumberjacks. As the virgin forest disappeared, so too did the Ruffed Grouse and Wild Turkeys.

The history of Washington County up to the 1880s is replete with references to Peter Van Winkle and his sawmill. At the time of his death in 1882 he was probably the wealthiest person in northwest Arkansas. He owned what was then the region's greatest industrial plant, a sawmill, thousands of acres of land, plus other property. Having hauled timber for years in wagons over often non-existent roads, he knew how valuable a railroad could be. He was naturally one of the most influential promoters of a local railroad. In a biographical sketch for the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Thomas Rothrock called him the "pioneer lumberman and lumber dealer in Benton and Washington Counties."

He was born in New York City in 1814 and moved to Washington County in 1839, where he farmed and did mechanical work for 11 years. He specialized in breaking the heavy prairie sod which was then common in northwest Arkansas. He moved to a location north of modern War Eagle in southeastern Benton County in 1850, where he started a milling

The Still at Goshen

*"An Old-Timers Reminiscenes of the Old Days at Goshen" collected by Tom Feathers (*Flashback, *April 1952) includes a story about whiskey-making days of the past (probably late 1800s).*

"A large still was in operation south of Goshen and east up Dry Creek on the Washington-Madison County line. It was under the management of Link Johnson and John Webb. Most of the whiskey was hauled to Bentonville and sold to the government. It was put in 10-gallon kegs and hauled by wagon. One of the teamsters who transported the whiskey tells the story of how a stop was made at a point near where Rogers is now located. He would remove a hoop from each of the three or four kegs, bore a hole where the hoop had been and take a quart or so from each keg. Then he would plug the hole and replace the hoop. These quarts were hidden by the side of the road and picked up later after making delivery of the kegs to the warehouse."

Mule teams were often used to haul lumber. *(Bob Wise)*

and lumber business that soon became famous throughout the region. He eventually operated several mills. His large, steam-powered sawmill was on the White River, slightly downstream from the present Horseshoe Bend recreation area on Beaver Lake.

Van Winkle was a slave owner and lost much as a result of the Civil War. However, he recovered quickly and obtained the contract to supply the wood that went into University Hall (Old Main) at Fayetteville. He fulfilled this contract by hauling wood from his Benton County mill to the construction site in ox-drawn wagons over roads which in part he had to construct. In 1879 he began construction of a hotel at the northwest corner of Center and College in Fayetteville. According to the *Fayetteville Democrat* dated February 14, 1880, "Nearly every carpenter in the town, painter in the country, are now at work on the Van Winkle house. . .The third-story of the house will be used as a public hall, and will be the largest hall in the State. A rousing old dance is in contemplation. . .An old Virginia reel will head the programme and 'Uncle Peter' will be expected to lead the column of merry shufflers." According to William Campbell, "The third story of that hotel was fitted up for an 'opera house.' Of course talent and erudition had their sway in the University chapel in those days. . .But up in that spacious place small road troupes began their ministry of mirth and emotion." The hotel received a brick veneer in 1905 and was destroyed by fire in 1914.

According to the Goodspeed history, Van Winkle "built an extensive sash and door factory, and supplied the majority of the material used in the building of Eureka Springs, Fayetteville, and other places." He died in 1882, just as the huge timber boom spawned by rail transportation was getting underway. Nevertheless, his career had laid the groundwork for the timber cutting just then starting. The Van Winkle home, which stood

The Anglin family at Moffer Holler near Savoy posed during the hacking of a tie for use by the railroad. The white oak trees which grew abundantly in the area provided raw material for a lucrative lumber business. Communities along the railroad, such as Baldwin, Harris, Hood (Elkins), and Durham—all located on the St. Paul Branch line—prospered during the timber boom in the late 1800s and early 1900s. *(Lois Conduff)*

until 1969, was situated near modern Highway 12 in Van Hollow, which is today part of the Hobbs State Management Area.

Hugh F. McDanield

Much later on the scene, but of importance to the timber boom, was Hugh F. McDanield. The Goodspeed history states that he was born in 1843 in Ohio and served in an Ohio regiment in the Civil War. After the war he farmed, then went into the mercantile business in Kansas City. In 1873 he took a contract to build the Kansas Midland Railway and after its completion operated a ranch in west Texas. He completed the Texas Western Railway in 1877. "In 1881, having learned that the San Francisco Railway would build this way, he came to Fayetteville for the purpose of furnishing ties for the new division." He moved to Fayetteville and soon developed a huge business shipping ties to western markets. He furnished the Santa Fe Railway with nearly all of its ties. In 1887 alone he shipped out 15,000 railroad cars, worth $2,000,000. The basis for this business was white oak trees, reached by a new railroad.

In 1886 he began construction of what was in time known as the St. Paul Branch. The rails started at Fayette Junction in south Fayetteville and extended into Madison County. At first the terminus was at St. Paul, later Pettigrew, a distance of 45 miles. In an article for the *Arkansas Democrat* (dated September 5, 1886, at Fayetteville, and therefore a little later in the *Democrat*), J. H. Van Hoose stated that 700-1,000 men would be employed in building the line by mid-September of 1886. In addition, he noted that Fayetteville businessmen had raised $7,000 to purchase the right-of-way they favored. The line was built and sold to the Frisco in 1887. In the six years prior to 1886, Van Hoose stated that McDanield had shipped $10,000,000 worth of ties. Van Hoose speculated that the figure would double in the future. McDanield died in 1888.

The Maguiretown store stood in a once thriving community that moved to Elkins when the St. Paul Branch railroad was constructed. The crumbling remains of this brick building can still be seen along Highway 74.

The St. Paul Branch and the associated timber business had an enormous impact on the development of southeastern Washington County. By 1887, the rails had been pushed across Washington County into Madison County, spawning a host of new communities that were born in the timber boom and provided services to the railroad as well as farm families. In Washington County, there were stations or stops at Baldwin (which got a post office in 1892), Harris (post office in 1888), Hood (which became Elkins in 1892), Durham, and Thompson (in Madison County just across the Washington County line).

The history of Thompson is probably representative of the period. Lewis Thompson opened a store in the community that bears his name prior to the arrival of the railroad. A post office was established in 1887, the year the railroad came. John K. Pool bought the store from Thompson in 1890. According to Thompson native Louise Lockhart, "The general store flourished under Pool's management, becoming a trade center for nearby farmers. The major commerce in those days was timber: large logs for sawmills and smaller logs to be made into railroad ties and posts. Pool created a market for the crossties and posts, as well as hogs and cattle. . .He bought acres of railroad ties. . .it was reported at one time that he had almost a hundred thousand." Eventually the community had a gristmill, blacksmith shop, school, and justice of the peace court, in addition to the store and post office. Though not formally educated, Pool became a major depositor, shareholder, and a director of McIlroy Bank in Fayetteville.

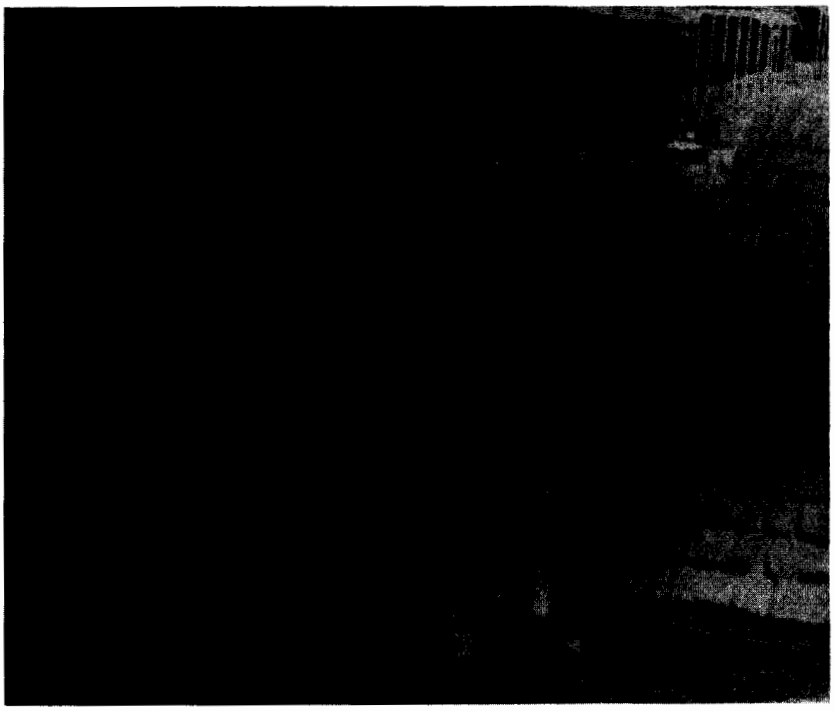
Thompson's end as a trade center coincided with the last trains on the St. Paul Branch in 1937. Glimpses of the past can be seen in old ledgers from the store that are in the possession of Mike and Carolyn Craun Tillery, who operate a poultry farm at old Thompson.

The Johnson Sawmill at Elkins, photographed in 1913, was located next to the St. Paul Branch of the Frisco Railroad. *(Virl and Nell Johnson)*

In the 1890s, the Frisco published a magazine called *Headlight Flashes*. According to this publication, the Northwest Arkansas Lumber Company was a giant that operated in Fayetteville and Springdale, handling timber cut in both the Indian Territory to the west and Arkansas. Beginning in 1885 under C. W. Phillips (whom the *Headlight* called "the pioneer lumberman in this section"), the company was shipping 200 Frisco cars of "the finest grade of timber in the world" by 1900. The Fayetteville Wagon-Wood and Lumber Company was organized in 1893. Drawing on white oak, ash, and hickory, the company manufactured carriage and wagonwood stock, plow parts, spokes, etc. The Ozark Wagon Works, established in 1897, turned out the famous Ozark Wagons, said to be the best on wheels. The Red Star Spoke Company, with plants in Fayetteville and in Madison County, was said to be the largest such company in the United States. The Ayer and Lord Tie Company bought six million feet of railroad timber yearly, not including 500,000 to 700,000 railroad ties and piling timbers. The St. Paul Branch also spawned the J. H. Phipps Lumber Co., once the largest such company in all northwest Arkansas. Its Fayetteville plant employed as many as 200 men.

Timber Boom and Agricultural Activity

The timber boom was not exclusively the province of the St. Paul Branch. In 1900, 70 wagons were backed up waiting to unload timber at Woolsey on the main Frisco line. A buyer at Woolsey shipped 40 carloads of fence posts in one month. Winslow became an important shipping point for hardwood cut in the surrounding forests of southern Washington County. Oldtimers recall when the rail siding there was covered by posts, ties, spokes, and other wood products. The E. A. Budd Post Company of Winslow was a major timber buyer, shipping posts to



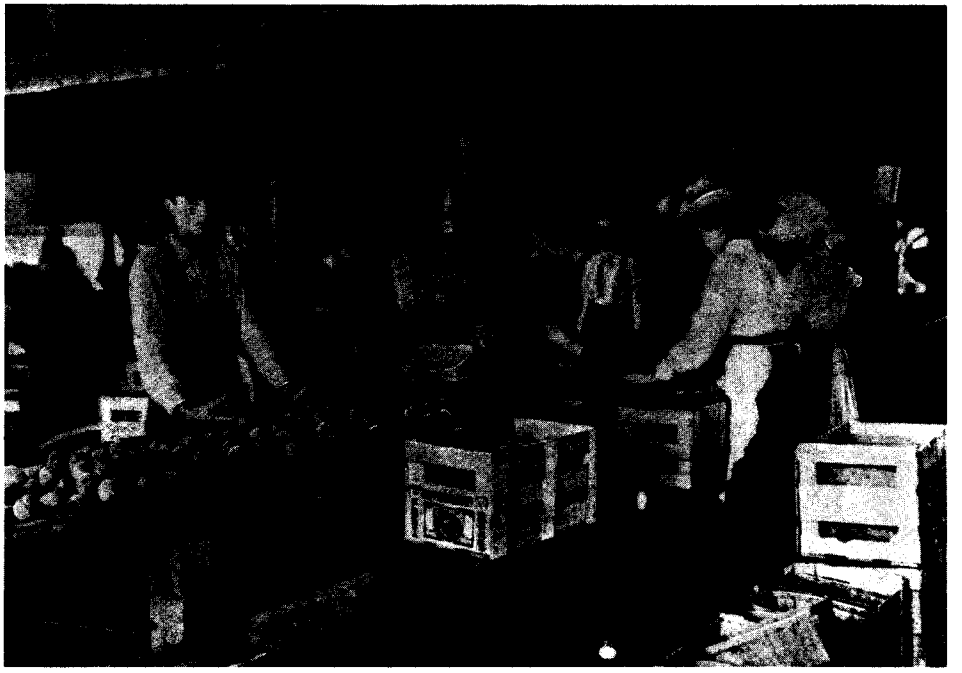
This old photograph of the Fayetteville square shows just how important a role the region's hardwood products played in local development. Note the oak shakes on the roof, oak barrels on the street, wagons almost certainly of local manufacture, and wooden buildings.

the newly developing western states. Budd later moved to Fayetteville. The interior of the house he built at Fayetteville, 205 W. Rock, still contains superb examples of hardwood carpentry.

The clearing of so much land that had formerly been covered with forest created opportunities for new settlers. The railroad, naturally seeking new sources of revenue, encouraged people to come to Arkansas and make their fortunes in fruit. The *Fayetteville Democrat* dated November 9, 1893, for example, mentions booklets available from the Frisco that promoted fruit farming as well as immigration to northwest Arkansas: "Fruits of Arkansas" and "Farms and Homes in Arkansas: Farming Joys." One pamphlet claimed there were "No Droughts, No Floods, No Cyclones, No Blizzards, No Cold Snaps. . ." (The booklet didn't mention that a cyclone had flattened part of Fayetteville in 1880!). Arkansas, stated another, had "THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD FOR FARMING." Another proclaimed Washington County as "An Independent Empire, Capable of Being Developed Into an Ideal Commonwealth, With Opportunity and Wealth for Every Earnest Worker."

It is apparent that the coming of the railroad quickened the pace of agricultural activity in the county. The Northwest Arkansas Horticultural Society was organized at Springdale in December 1886, with 16 members. The Washington County Horticultural Society was organized at Fayetteville in August 1887. In 1888, the Western Arkansas Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Cooperative Association, composed primarily of Washington County farmers, was organized with headquarters at Springdale.

Almost immediately after the rails came through, there developed a canning industry, which as Robert G. Winn wrote, "sprang up in almost



Workers sort peaches in preparation for shipment in a scene from *Fruit Growing Along the Frisco System.* Railroad companies in Northwest Arkansas were instrumental in promoting the area to new settlers and businesses.

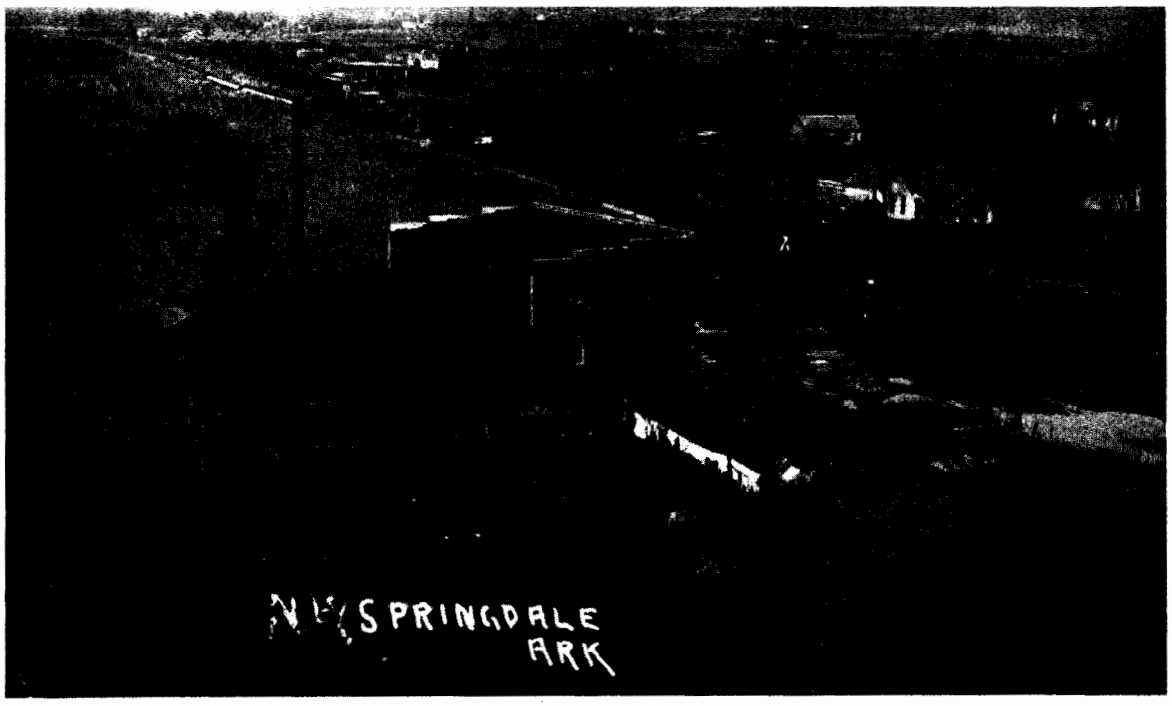
every hamlet along the Frisco," as well as in other places in the county. Vegetables, especially tomatoes, were sealed in tin cans, and apples were peeled and dried in evaporators. High quality apples could always be shipped to markets, but "culls" went to waste unless they were evaporated.

The railroad helped turn Springdale into a boom town during the 1880s. According to historian Bobbie Lynch, "The first known commercial canning factory in Springdale was formed by a stock company of forty men. They rented a wooden building in 1886 on the east side of the railroad near Emma Ave. . .The first year the company had a capacity of 3,000 cans a day. Installing a copper jacketed kettle for making preserves in 1887, they employed 25 men and 70 women. A goal of 360,000 cans of tomatoes for the year was met. There was a fruit evaporator attached. . ." A two-story brick building was erected in 1888 with a capacity of 10,000 cans a day.

Canning and Evaporating

In the late 1880s, the Prairie Grove Canning and Evaporating Factory was operated by a joint stock company. According to Goodspeed (1889), "The factory is supplied with all the latest improved machinery for canning and evaporating fruit. It has a capacity of 10,000 cans per day by the canning process, and 250 bushels per day when evaporating fruit or vegetables." Goodspeed also mentions that a cannery was put into operation at Boonsboro (Cane Hill) that was similar to the one at Prairie Grove. The factory at Woolsey is said to have canned an entire railroad freight car of huckleberries in one season.

A cannery was opened at West Fork in the 1890s that specialized in



The Springdale Canning Factory, photographed here circa 1917, was built in 1888 at the junction of Huntsville Street and the Frisco railroad tracks. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*

canning tomatoes and evaporating apples. Robert Winn published this amusing tale about one side light of life around the factory. "Juice from the apples ran in shallow trenches from the building out to the east side and collected in pools where it soon fermented in the warm sunshine. Peelings were also dumped near the factory; these also fermented. All livestock ran on an open range and wandered about the factory. Cows, pigs, poultry, and any other livestock running outside drank the juice and ate the peelings. Soon after the factory opened in the fall every cow, pig, and chicken that was permitted on the open range, staggered home at night in a drunken condition. The only sober animals or fowls in West Fork were those confined within their owner's fences."

New agricultural enterprises began to develop in the county. Commercial strawberry production seems to have been initiated in the mid-1880s. The planting of less than one acre in the Springdale area in 1886 was a noteworthy item (*Springdale News*, April 29, 1937), as was the harvest worth several hundred dollars in 1889. By 1897 there were 500 acres of strawberries in the Springdale area, and 40 railroad cars were shipped in 1899. The U. S. Census shows that by 1900 Washington County had 2,429 acres in strawberries, leading the state.

Migrant workers and local seasonal workers were involved in the strawberry business. In 1898, for example, the Shipper's Union of Springdale advertised for 3,000 strawberry pickers. Those who lived a distance from the fields were advised to come "ready to camp" (*Springdale News*, March 30, 1978).

The grape business came to Washington County with Italian immigrants. In 1898 Father Pietro Bandini led about 35 families of Italian immigrants from southeastern Arkansas, where they had first settled, to

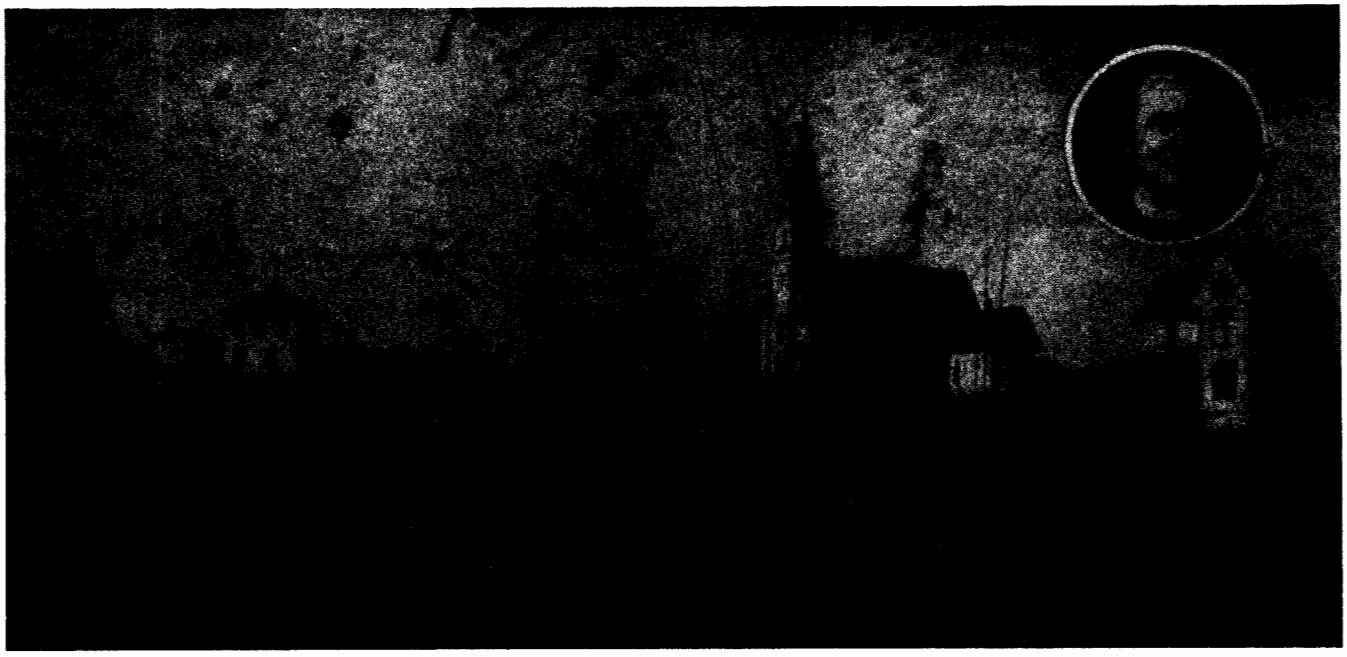
Mary Bastianelli

Mary Bastianelli was among the original group led by Father Pietro Bandini that settled Tontitown. She is remembered for many things, not the least of which is the donation of her house for the site of the Tontitown Museum.

She is also remembered for her philosophy of life and humor so necessary for survival of those early times. An Italian settlement was not welcomed by Northwest Arkansas, and when one unsuccessful self-appointed party of men tried to burn the newly erected school at Tontitown, it was with gratitude that she commented of the coal-oil toting arsonists, that their oil was "Just like ours—so poor it wouldn't burn. Praise God! We can still laugh."

—Kay B. Hall

Tontitown



St. Joseph's Catholic Church dominated this early view of Tontitown's main street, now U. S. Highway 412. Father Pietro Bandini (inset) served as priest and advisor to the community from its founding until his death in 1917. *(Roso Collection)*

The Tontitown School in District 74 was considered one of the best in the state. In this photograph, the presence of adults, the American and Italian flags, and a band speak of a special day for the school. The school closed in 1987 and Tontitown children have since attended Springdale schools. *(Roso Collection)*

Tontitown's John Mollar

John Mollar didn't come to Tontitown with the 1898 Italian settlement. He wasn't even Italian. He had been born John Mollard, son of a French Count (Count of Chatillon) under the reign of Napoleon during the French Revolution.

Forced to flee the country, his family emigrated to Italy where John pursued the study of music, medicine and, for a time, the priesthood.

When John's sister, Magdalena, came to America in 1910 to join her husband, John Mollard accompanied her and Americanized his name, Mollard, by dropping the 'd'.

Once settled in Tontitown, Mollar made himself invaluable to the community with his service. An insomniac, he was always the first to arise and toll the church bell for services or school, waking Father Bandini and building fires for school, church, and rectory.

Mollar was organist, choral director, composer, and director for both church and school. He managed a general store for his sister's husband, Frank Baudino, closing it when needed for rehearsals, weddings, and funerals.

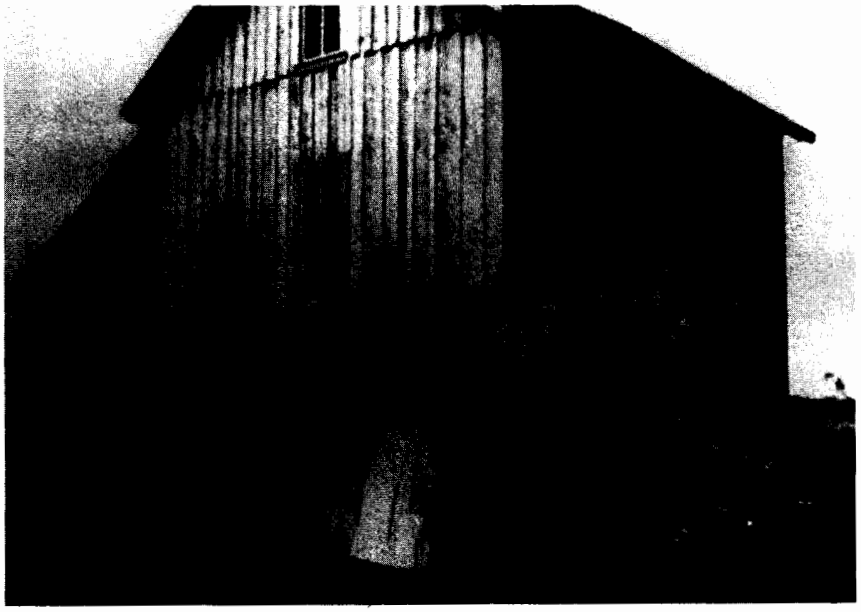
With no doctors in residence, Mollar counseled and prescribed for the sick, even to the setting of broken limbs. He was known by all Tontitown's children as a kindly man who would give them candy whenever they visited the store.

This gentle, religious man slept in an old meat ice box in the back of the store, leaving more room and privacy for his sister's family that lived in rooms overhead. Never refusing to help anyone who called on him, his services were freely given.

Evenings, after the store closed, friends dropped by to listen to John play the piano while his brother-in-law sang. After his family slept, John Mollar, dressed in white, would walk down the road to the cemetery, where he'd pray for the dead.

John Mollar, his sister Magdalena and his brother-in-law, Frank Baudino are buried, side by side, at the Catholic Cemetery in Tontitown.

—Kay B. Hall



Giacomo Piazza and his family were typical of the hard-working Italian immigrants who settled Tontitown at the turn of the century. ***(Roso Collection)***

the Smith's Chapel area west of Springdale, now called Tontitown. The immigrants had suffered horribly from malaria and intense heat in southeastern Arkansas. Northwest Arkansas was attractive because it reminded them of Italy, was free of malaria, had proven its suitability for fruit growing, and now had good rail transportation.

Initially, each family settled on 10 acres and cultivated one acre of grapes. Soon came orchards and vegetable gardens. By 1909 the original 35 families had increased to 70, and the Italians owned 1,400 acres. These immigrants were resented by some residents, probably because they spoke Italian, and as immigrants, they stuck together and did not quickly assimilate into the existing community in northern Washington County. Attempts were made to burn their farms as well as the school established by Father Bandini. After one such incident Father Bandini confronted the vandals and said, "We are all Americans here, and I am warning you that we will use our American rights in our own defense. There are few men among us who have not served in the Italian army. We are familiar with guns. From this moment on I am the colonel of our regiment, and I assure you that night and day a sentinel will guard our streets. Anyone who comes to us intent on evil-doing will be shot." The immigrants persisted in making Tontitown a prosperous new addition to the cultural landscape of Washington County.

The Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad

Railroad fever and new development was not limited to the parts of the county directly served by the Frisco. Prairie Grove had been on the proposed Frisco route that eventually went through Fayetteville. Even though Prairie Grove didn't get this route, interest persisted. A mass meeting for "every citizen feeling interested in the building of a rail road

Prairie Grove became a thriving community on the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad. *(Robert G. Winn)*

from the Frisco line to Prairie Grove" was advertised for September 25, 1888. This line was many years in coming.

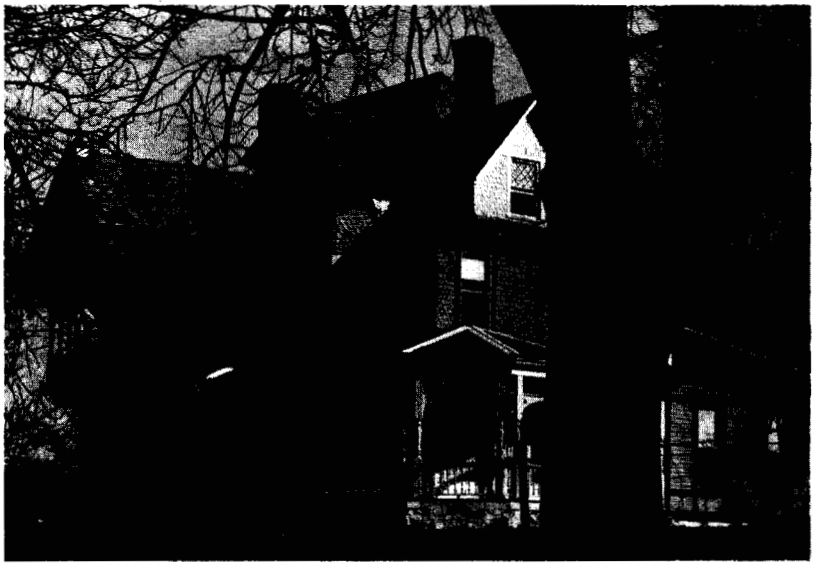
The first train of the Ozark & Cherokee Central Railroad entered Prairie Grove in August 1901. It ran from Fayetteville through Farmington to Prairie Grove, and was extended to Lincoln, and Summers, and then into the Indian Territory. In his history of the local railroads, Robert Winn states that much of this line was built by black convict labor leased by the State of Arkansas to private contractors. The men were forced to work chained together in pairs. Cann and Gibson in their book, *A History of Summers Community*, stated that "The line was built with Negro, Mexican, and Irish labor, and was mostly pick and shovel work, though many teams of horses and oxen were used on the larger fills."

These communities were growing even before the advent of the railroad. Farmington got a post office in 1868 and a town was laid-out around 1870. Summers got a post office in 1882, which was discontinued, then re-established in 1884. Prairie Grove had a post office in 1867 and was laid-out as a town in 1877. By the late 1880s, the 500 citizens of Prairie Grove had their own newspaper.

The town of Lincoln traces its lineage back to Beaty Mountain, north of the present town. A post office was established there in 1877 under the name Mt. Hayes, but was discontinued in 1879. The community slowly crept southward and was then called Blackjack and Starr Hill. A store was opened in 1874, and a post office established in 1884. The name Lincoln appeared in 1885 after the U. S. Post Office informed the community that there was already a Georgetown, Arkansas—the name submitted in 1884.

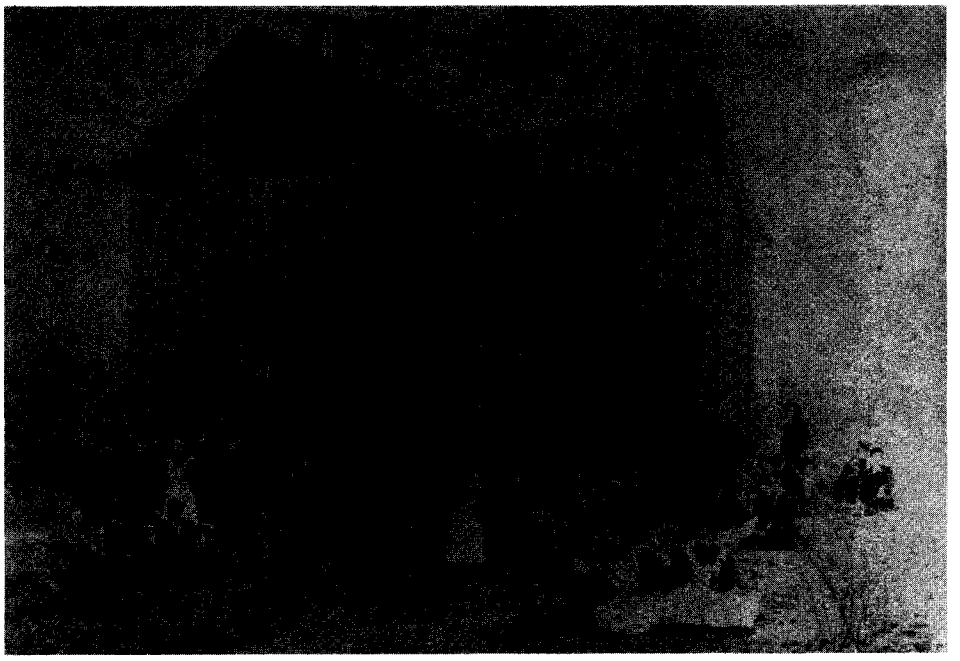
Cane Hill

The Billingsley Mill was built at Cane Hill in 1831. By 1907 it was known as the Pegues Brothers' Roller Mill. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*



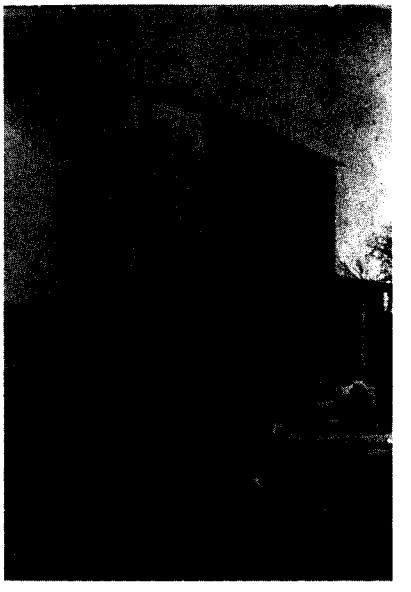
Looking north on Cane Hill's main street in the early 1900s. At the right, John Edmiston stands in front of his store. *(Martha Moore)*

In Cane Hill storeowner J. S. Edmiston had this magnificent home built in 1897. The house was constructed with lumber shipped in from St. Louis. *(Photo by Mary McGimsey)*



Cane Hill College was an early co-educational college, with five women earning degrees in 1877. The brick building built in 1886 serves today as a community center and museum. *(Martha Moore)*

Communities along the tracks benefited from the O & CC, but those by-passed went into decline. Boonsboro, which became Cane Hill in 1901, was several miles south of the tracks. It had long been an important community in the county. Cane Hill College was eclipsed by the opening of Arkansas Industrial University, but the school carried on. In 1875, it even took the somewhat radical step of becoming a coeducational institution, with five women earning degrees in 1877. A fire destroyed the college building in 1885. A fine new brick building was erected in 1886 that today serves as a community center and museum. Competition from the Arkansas Industrial University in Fayetteville finally was too much, and Cane Hill College closed in 1891. This was a blow to the once prosperous village. When it was by-passed by the O & CC, Cane Hill—which had been so influential in the affairs of Washington County since the first days—went into decline.



Though no longer in existence, the Cincinnati flour mill stood for many years on Cincinnati creek. *(Ruth Ann Wilson)*

Cincinnati in western Washington County was lively in the days before the railroad. From the time of the Civil War until about 1900, Cincinnati was probably the leading trade center in the western part of the county. In 1885, for example, there were four general mercantile stores there. Two mills once operated within a mile and a half of the business district, and an 11-room hotel served travelers. The town also had a drugstore, blacksmith shop, and tannery. A Masonic Male and Female Academy was established there in 1878. According to a printed folder (reproduced in *Flashback*, June 1955), "The location of the school is remote from anything of a demoralizing nature and exceedingly healthy. . .The discipline is strict, but not severe, cognizance being taken of deportment both in and out of school."

Cincinnati is located four miles north of where the tracks of the Ozark & Central Cherokee were laid through Summers. Cincinnati declined

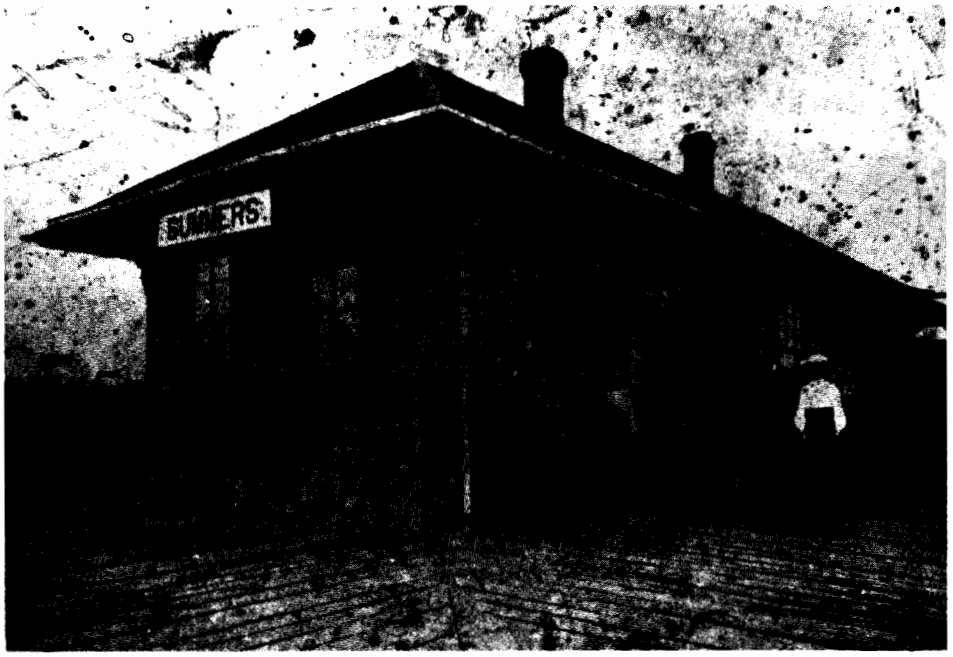
The store owned by Moses Elbert Smith was a center of activity in the community of Farmington. The construction of the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad in 1901 brought growth and prosperity to the area. *(Ada Lee Shook)*

after the turn of the century, a victim of the railroad boom that spelled growth elsewhere—such as in the Summers community.

Summers got its first scheduled train in 1902. In their history of the Summers community, Cann and Gibson wrote, "After the construction of the railroad, there were three general stores, Strickland and Wood's Drug Store, Strickland's Photography, Wm. Elms Barber Shop, and in 1904 a hotel was built by Dee Little, a few years later destroyed by fire and never rebuilt."

With its great wealth and power, and its obvious connection to the wider world beyond, the railroads initiated Washington County into the modern corporate world. An economic boom was set-off as new lines were laid and new businesses opened. The benefits, however, were not shared by everyone nor by all segments of the population.

In 1896 the county poor farm was moved from the location near Son's Chapel east of Fayetteville to the Mt. Comfort community west of Fayetteville. The inmates lived in a large two-story house with basement that stood across the road from the Mt. Comfort School and what was once the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Another small building was added as the number of inmates increased. Many of these paupers were buried on a hill across the ravine from the home. Robert Winn has written, "No markers were placed at these graves and long ago the location of these burial sites has been lost and forgotten." An item in the *Fayetteville Democrat* for October 5, 1899, stated that there were 23 paupers on that date and that the county allocated for each of them $4.00 per month, which included food, clothing, and medical attention. Much of the food was grown on the farm itself.



Like so many other small town depots in Washington County, the Summers depot reflected life in the community. People gathered there to meet, to part, and sometimes just to watch the trains. *(Jerry Risley)*

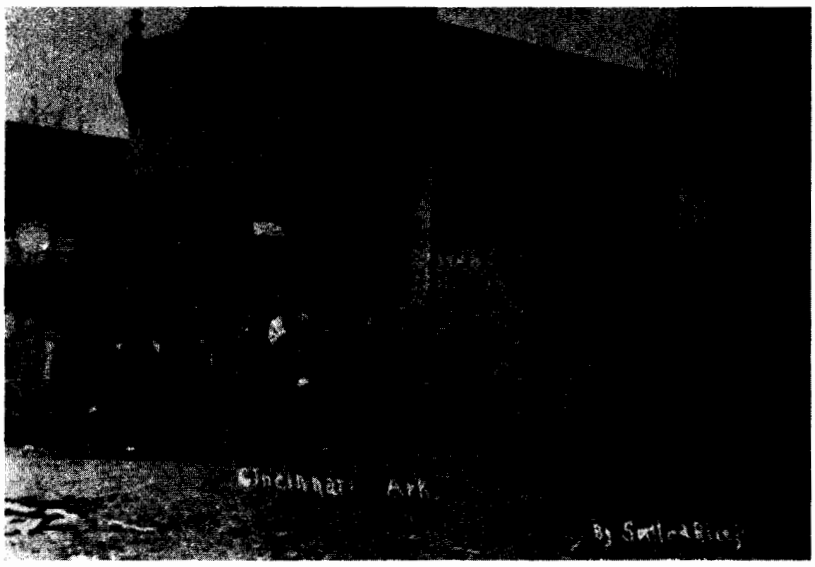
Black Folks

Black citizens of the county continued to face tough choices in the days when many white citizens were benefiting from the railroad boom. When the railroad passed south of Cincinnati, for example, the economic pressure on black farmers increased tremendously. Dr. Gordon Morgan, a sociologist at the University of Arkansas, has written, "The little town had plans for growth, but after the Civil War, and the bypassing of the community by the railroad, its prospects declined. Marginal and small farmers could not get their crops to market rapidly and most began to sell-out and vacate agriculture as a source of livelihood. Since black people did not often own their land, but worked for others, their ties to the area were lessened."

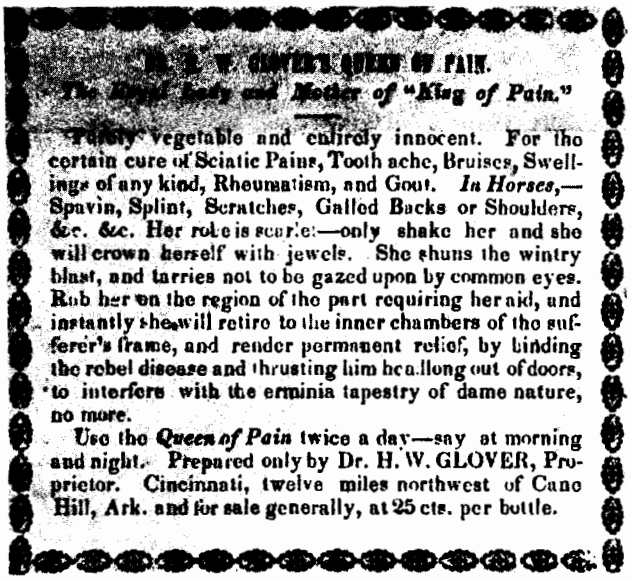
Steve and Dora West Parks, who owned a small farm at Cincinnati, saw bad times coming. Owning a farm gave them roots, but "As the children grew older, they wanted to socialize and travel to find black communities for these outlets. . ." Around the turn of the century, they, along with other black families, moved 14 miles to Cane Hill, where there was a more stable black community. "The three room house at Cane Hill was made of logs, plastered inside. The floor was rough lumber and the roof was tin. Cooking was done in a lean-to connected to the house. Mr. and Mrs. Parks and the two small children shared one room. . .It was not long before Mr. Parks found work, but it was also a short time before the oldest boy left home heading for Fayetteville where the prospects for day labor were better."

At Cane Hill there was a black church, St. James Baptist. There was recreation, such as dances as well as music, especially singing, at people's homes. Black farms were small, but the Cane Hill community was rela-

Cincinnati



Cincinnati was a bustling trade center in the 1880s with stores, mills, a drugstore, a hotel, a tannery, and an academy. It declined when the railroad by-passed the town. *(Roger Huff)*

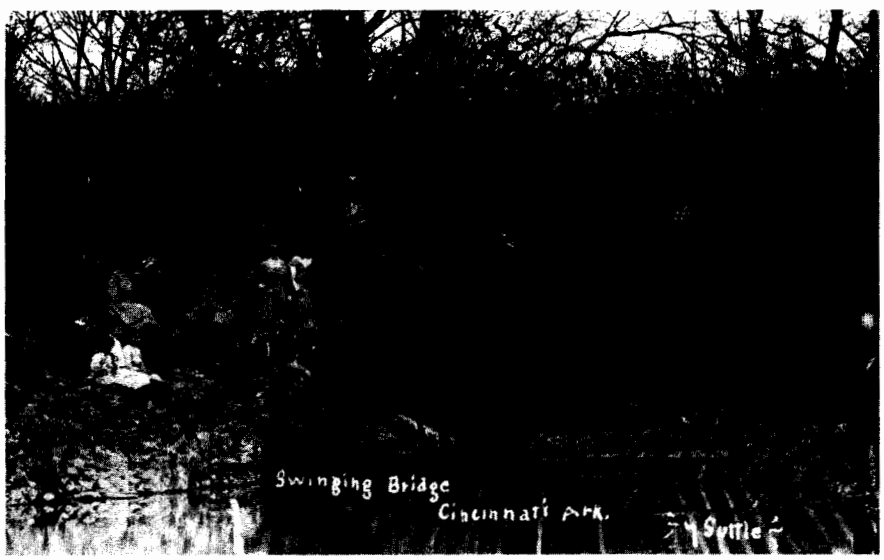


DR. H. W. GLOVER'S QUEEN OF PAIN.

The Royal Lady and Mother of "King of Pain."

Purely vegetable and entirely innocent. For the certain cure of Sciatic Pains, Tooth ache, Bruises, Swellings of any kind, Rheumatism, and Gout. *In Horses,*—Spavin, Splint, Scratches, Galled Backs or Shoulders, &c. &c. Her robe is scarlet—only shake her and she will crown herself with jewels. She shuns the wintry blast, and tarries not to be gazed upon by common eyes. Rub her on the region of the part requiring her aid, and instantly she will retire to the inner chambers of the sufferer's frame, and render permanent relief, by binding the rebel disease and thrusting him headlong out of doors, to interfere with the erminia tapestry of dame nature, no more.

Use the *Queen of Pain* twice a day—say at morning and night. Prepared only by Dr. H. W. GLOVER, Proprietor. Cincinnati, twelve miles northwest of Cane Hill, Ark. and for sale generally, at 25 cts. per bottle.



Cincinnati residents pose at the swinging bridge over Cincinnati Creek around 1910. Flowing behind the Cincinnati store, the creek was the scene of numerous baptisms. *(Ruth Ann Wilson)*

tively large. People could get by through sharing work and expensive tools.

There was a common cemetery at Cane Hill where everyone, black and white, was buried. This seems to have changed sometime after the *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court decision of 1896 that legalized "separate but equal" accommodations in public facilities and led to a hardening of racial segregation. Eventually, blacks from Cane Hill, Cincinnati, Summers, and Lincoln were buried in a common cemetery at Lincoln. This cemetery is discussed in *Flashback*, May 1966, p. 32.

Dr. Morgan points out that the same processes that caused blacks to abandon Cincinnati were at work in Cane Hill. The black community there declined, with many people moving to Fayetteville. In Fayetteville, black people lived in places in addition to the modern Willow Street community in the hollow east of the Washington County Courthouse. Prior to 1930 many blacks lived north of North Street and as far north as the 3000 block of North College Avenue. The Willow area probably developed as a black community because of its proximity to the public square and the homes of wealthy white families in what is today the Washington-Willow Historic District. The low-lying land along the stream fed by Big Spring was much more subject to flooding than the higher ground. Its low value made building lots accessible to black people.

Agitation on the Farm

Some citizens of Washington County recovered rapidly from the effects of the Civil War and went on to success in the railroad and agricultural booms. Others felt left out. Farmers had recovered from the devastation of the war and actually surpassed pre-war production, but

Buck-Snort and Bob Kidd, or What's in a Name?

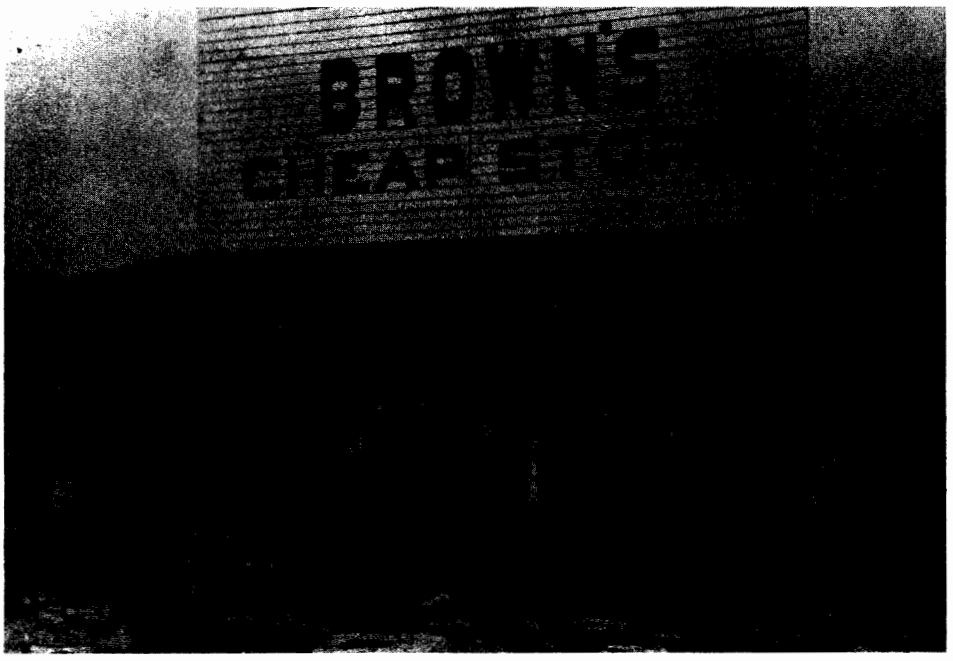
There is no official book of Washington County place names, but some of the more unusual ones have been gathered by Louise Thornton of Springdale and published in Flashback, *November 1973. Ernie Deane of Fayetteville published some Washington County names in his book,* Arkansas Place Names. *Here are some examples, drawn from Thornton's paper:*

Hog Eye: origins unclear, but may date to the time when an itinerant fiddler played the song "Hog-Eye" for drinks in a saloon which once graced the community. There are other stories about this name, too.

Bug Scuffle (west of Devil's Den): Apparently named for two large tumble beetles whose scuffling over a small ball of manure easily captured the attention of several church-goers trying to avoid a lengthy revival sermon at the church there.

Buck-Snort (another name for Belleview, near Cane Hill): A man named Buck apparently got "likkered-up" and managed to cause such a ruckus that a church service was disturbed.

Greasy Valley (a few miles east of



Brown's Cheap Store in Lincoln was one of the town's many businesses which benefited from the construction of the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad.

Cane Hill): Country people used to grease their shoes before they went to New Hope Church—few had any polish, and the grease made their rough shoes more presentable.

Onda (near Hogeye): A black man who drove teams never said "giddap." Rather, he said, "On da." Some travelers mistakenly thought "on da" was the place's name.

Possum Hollow: Named for the familiar mammal.

Buzzard's Roost (probably an old name for the present locale of Cincinnati): named for the familiar turkey vulture which perches on rock bluffs or on the trees along the slopes.

Happy Hollow (near Cane Hill): This was the place where black people conducted religious services.

Fly Creek (Morrow community): Named for the fast rate at which the water flows, rather than the insect.

Bob Kidd Creek, Hollow, and Lake (near Prairie Grove): It bears the name of a black man who lived there.

Lincoln: Named for "Honest Abe."

basic farm prices remained low while interest rates and the prices of consumer goods were relatively high. Simultaneously, the country was shocked by corruption and scandal in both the state and national governments. While farm prices stayed low, huge corporations that were building railroad, oil, and manufacturing empires were conspicuously rolling in wealth. This, plus the lingering memories of defeat in the Civil War, caused many people in Arkansas and elsewhere (especially in the South) to long for basic changes in society. As stated by Berton Henningson, who studied the roots of the farmer movement in northwest Arkansas, "Following the Civil War, three decades of declining farm prices kept rural America in an almost continuous state of rebellion."

After the Civil War, Washington County was swept by a series of social and political movements that were based on the belief that money monopolies—like those owning railroads and controlling the sale of agricultural futures—were squeezing the life out of little people who worked on farms and in factories.

The grandparent of these movements was the Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry. According to the *Fayetteville Democrat* (March 7, 1874), "Their cause is the cause of right, of justice, the cause of the whole people. Against them there are monopolies, official corruption and the knavery of cliques and rings. . ." The belief among the Grangers that the monopolists and capitalists were getting richer while the farmers were getting poorer seems to have been shared by a fair number of people in Washington County, for the January 17, 1874, edition of the *Fayetteville Democrat* stated, "Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry are being organized all over Washington County. The 'bone and sinew' of the land are waking up. Let the column move forward." By January 24, 1874, 12 local Granges had been organized in the county (including those at Elm

The Lincoln Hotel, owned by Zeb M. Holt, was a favorite with railroad workers and salesmen at the turn of the century.

Springs and Farmington). By February 7, there were more: Prairie Grove, Mt. Pleasant, Cane Hill, White Rock, Tuttle, and Gearen. The February 7, 1874, *Democrat* stated, "It has hardly been two months since the first Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in this county, and now there are eighteen, with several more about ready to organize. In less than six months the membership will number fifteen hundred or two thousand."

Grangers saw every facet of American business being organized into powerful groups, with the farmers alone remaining individualistic and therefore easily victimized. The Grange proposed legislation to free farmers from corporate rule and tried to organize cooperatives that would give farmers a better profit. According to Granville Davis's study of the Arkansas Grange, "The Grange put the husbandmen in touch with improved methods, thus making for better agriculture; it succeeded in drawing farmers from their shells, thus encouraging social and recreational activities. . .the arousing of farmers from apathy was a monumental achievement."

The Grange movement went into decline in 1875-1876 and almost disappeared by 1880. Many of the Grange aims and views, however, reappeared in the Brothers of Freedom. According to one study of this organization, "The Brothers of Freedom did propose to restore farmers to the status of independent and sturdy yeomen. . .The organization mounted a popular campaign urging farmers to secure their independence through a philosophy of self-help. . .[and to] liberate farmers and their profession from the clutches of capitalistic economic exploitation."

The Brothers merged with the Agricultural Wheel about 1885. The Wheel had begun in Arkansas in 1882 as a society opposed to monopoly

Lincoln

The Lincoln area was first settled in the late 1820s. The first school there was called Black Jack, after the oaks of which it was built. In 1874 Joseph L. Carter set up the first store, then established the first post office July 31, 1884. The first name filed for this new facility was Georgetown, but postal authorities duly informed Carter that a Georgetown, Arkansas already existed. In a Northwest Arkansas Times *article Mrs. Burlene Hilton relates her skepticism with the story that Carter simply saw the name "Lincoln" on a box of freight, since Carter* "was *a Republican from the north." In any event, this name was officially accepted January 13, 1885. Local acceptance, however, was more difficult to get that soon after the end of the Civil War.*

A train of the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad arrived in Lincoln on January 22, 1902, and trains were soon hauling large quantities of dried and barreled apples. As the apple industry grew so did the town of Lincoln, which was chartered November 1, 1907.

Apples and tourists are still important in Lincoln. During the first weekend in October the Arkansas Apple Festival draws tens of

thousands of visitors to the Lincoln square to view arts and crafts, the Apple Harvest Queen pageant, music, a parade, and other activities.

Poultry is another important part of the Lincoln economy. In the 1980 census Lincoln's population was 1,429.

—Don Warden

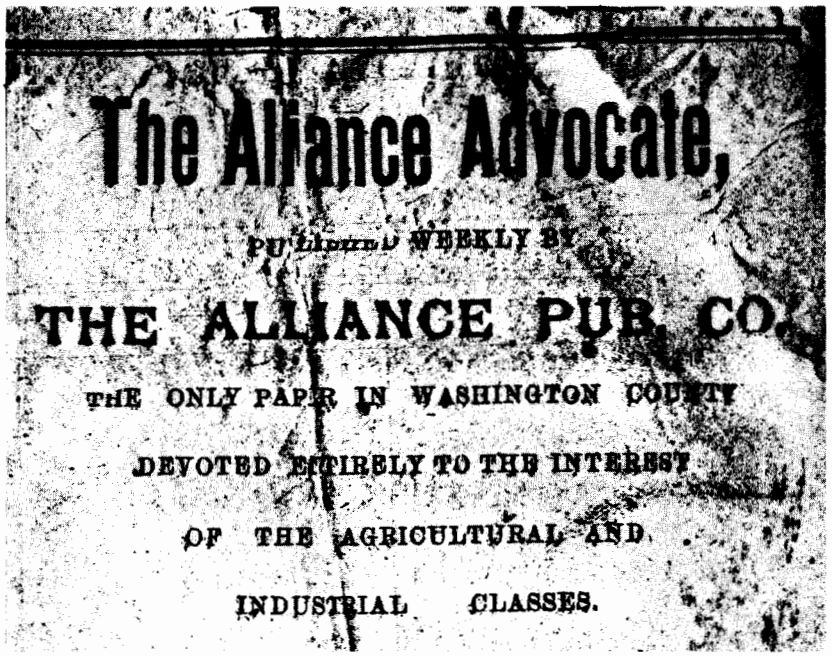
and oppression. In the wake of the Grange's collapse, the Wheel grew rapidly, with 40,000 members after consolidation with the Brothers of Freedom. "Lawyers, teachers, physicians, bankers, brokers, and tradesmen of all classes have their organizations through which they expect to protect their interests. . .and wield a more perfect and powerful influence. Then why not the farmers and laborers adopt the same methods?" asked a prominent Wheeler.

During this same time, another Grange-like farmers' organization, the Farmer's Alliance, was winning converts in Arkansas. In 1888, the Wheel and the Alliance were consolidated. W. F. Dowell of Washington County was the state treasurer, and J. E. Brian, (or Bryan) also of the county, state lecturer.

In 1888 the Wheelers mounted a nearly successful campaign for the Arkansas governorship, coming close to dislodging the Democrats. The vehicle for this challenge was the Union Labor Party, which had been formed nationally in 1887. Union Labor's candidate for governor was ex-Confederate Dr. Charles M. Norwood, who ran against planter James P. Eagle.

On September 16, 1888, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported that Eagle had carried Washington County by 1,131 votes—a solid majority, but also a clear indication that in Democratic Washington County there had been many protest votes cast for the farmer's candidate.

This defeat hardly ended the farmer's movement in Washington County or elsewhere in Arkansas. In 1891 a movement newspaper was published at Evansville. The *Alliance Advocate*, edited by C. H. Alexander and assisted by B. J. Brown, proclaimed its devotion "TO THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE AND


The Alliance Advocate,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO.

THE ONLY PAPER IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO THE INTEREST

OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Reproduced from the only known surviving copy of *The Alliance Advocate*. *(Prairie Grove State Park)*

INDUSTRIAL UNION." The paper had numerous commercial advertisers, indicating that the cause was not so "far out" that it was shunned by business interests.

The columns for volume one, number one, include references to the Washington County Alliance as well as to local sub-alliances within the county. This first issue was sent to 700 people in Washington, Benton, and Crawford Counties, as well as "a great many to our neighbors, the people of the Indian Territory." State Alliance officers listed in the paper included nine officers of the Washington County Alliance.

The county lecturer, J. P. Carnahan of Boonsboro, stated in the paper that, ". . .by a system of vicious class legislation the farming population have been subjected to a system of trusts, combines, monopolies, and favored corporations, until their condition has been reduced to that of debtor, and then the currency of the country contracted until their real debts have been doubled and quadrupled upon them and the same increased proportionally to their creditors."

Contributors to the *Alliance Advocate* saw an "increasing tide toward pauperism and bankruptcy" and "an irrepressible conflict between the people and corporate power" that could be met only by firm government action on behalf of the common people. The *Advocate* demanded abolition of national banks and government reforms that would guarantee common people loans at a fixed low rate of interest and an end to government favoritism on behalf of the rich, especially giant corporations like those which owned railroads. "Not half the villainy and robbery committed by railroad manipulation will ever be known," stated the *Advocate*.

By 1892 the Farmer's Alliance and national labor organizations set up

Prairie Grove

In Centennial History: 1888-1988, *George E. Wiswell and Essie Wiswell relate that Thomas Wagnon was the first known white settler at the large spring which was to become central to the town of Prairie Grove. Wagnon traded his claim to Rev. Andrew (Uncle Buck) Buchanan in 1829 for two good sermons. Rev. Buchanan established a church and school soon thereafter.*

On December 7, 1862 some Union and Confederate troops fought near Prairie Grove. More than 300 men died in this fierce battle, some 1600 were wounded, and another 600 were counted as missing. The losses were roughly equal for each side, and both claimed victory.

The Prairie Grove post office was established in July, 1867, with Abraham Price as the first postmaster. The town of Prairie Grove was established in 1871 by the stepson of Andrew Buchanan, Col. James P. Neal, who built the first store there. Rogers and Baggett opened a blacksmith and wagon shop in the next year, and they and McPhetridge built a steam powered flour mill in 1876. A plat of the town was made in 1875, then streets and lots were laid out on a grid in 1877. Prairie Grove was incorporated July 9, 1888, and by the next

the People's Party as an alternative to the regular national parties. J. B. Weaver was the party's presidential candidate. In Arkansas, J. P. Carnahan of Boonsboro (Cane Hill) ran for governor on the Alliance ticket. The platform for the campaign included the eight hour work day, government ownership of railroads, the graduated income tax, government postal savings banks, direct election of senators, an increase in the money supply, and free silver (a political issue related to making the dollar cheaper and therefore reducing debts). Weaver got over one million votes nationally, and Carnahan over 31,000 in Arkansas (out of 156,000 cast).

Just as the Grange had melted into the Wheel, and the Wheel into the Alliance, and finally the Alliance into the People's Party, after 1892 agrarian discontent manifested itself in the populist movement, which was later associated with the unsuccessful political campaigns of William J. Bryan. The *Alliance Advocate* itself did not remain long at Evansville. It was moved to Fayetteville in December 1891. There, J. E. Bryan assumed control and changed the name to *The Alliance Liberator.*

The Old Settlers Picnic

On July 4, 1883, the surviving founders and makers of Washington County gathered at Prairie Grove battlefield for a day of festivity in their honor. A reporter for the *Fayetteville Democrat* (July 5, 1883) wrote, "In spite of the great dust and heat" 5,000 people crowded "every bus, carriage, vehicle and horse" to get there. "The platform was attractively decorated with flags, banners and the products of Washington County. On the right of the platform sat the choir, consisting of fifty beautiful young ladies of Prairie Grove and Viney Grove under the leadership of Prof. Dolgarouki. . .The Bentonville band delighted the people with new selections. . ."

In the late 1890s, these men gathered with their bicycles at Old Spring Park (now Mock Park) in Prairie Grove.

Colonel J. P. Neal got things started promptly at 9:30 that morning. The old settlers were seated in the front, commencing with those who'd come prior to 1830. In an eloquent tone, Colonel Neal welcomed the crowd, including among the "welcomes" this one, appropriate on a hot July day: "I welcome you to our cold, pure water that is brewed by the hand of the Almighty away down in the mellow earth. . ." He then explained the purpose of the picnic. "We have met today to tell of the early settlement of this county, to recount our early reminiscences, to make a record from which the historian may write the true history of the county. . ."

The official historian of the picnic was J. H. Van Hoose, who spoke for a half hour (part of his speech was printed in the *Democrat*, July 12, 1883). Among other things, he stated, "I can but contrast this gathering, with its band of music, its fluttering flags and eager faces, with another, which mingled together two flags, with shouts loud and fierce. It was brother to brother in the death grip. Thank God that time has gone. . ."

Of course, speech-making wasn't for everyone. The reporter noted, "There were several 'merry-go-rounds', 'Jenny Linds', or other kinds of 'fuzzy-guzzy' nuisances on the grounds where the rustic youths and maidens did gaily glide round and round. . ." And sometimes the words of some old pioneer, speaking to the crowd in the days before microphones, were virtually drowned by vendors: "Here's your ice cold lemonade, made in the shade. . ."

Relics were displayed. Of special interest to the women "was a calico dress made and worn by Miss Fannie Baker in 1833, cut in Mother Hubbard style and looking very much like the dresses now coming into style. . ."

year had a population of about 500.

Growth of Prairie Grove centered around Mock Spring, which met the town's water needs for many years. Mock Spring and Mock Park are named for Dr. Will H. Mock, who purchased this land in 1901. He removed the buildings from it, then had soil hauled in and trees planted. Dr. Mock encouraged public use of this park while he owned it, then in 1963 he donated it to the city of Prairie Grove.

The Ozark and Cherokee Central Railway brought a significant boost to Prairie Grove and the entire Illinois River Valley. This line connected the Frisco rail lines in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Okmulgee, Oklahoma and on August 22, 1901 the first train arrived in Prairie Grove. Hundreds of cars of apples, strawberries, and other products were hauled from the area before the tracks were removed, and the train station at Prairie Grove was torn down in 1942.

In 1908 the Daughters of the Confederacy purchased nine acres near the center of the Prairie Grove battlefield, and Battlefield Park was established. Several organizations have made improvements at the park over the years. Several buildings have been moved onto park property, and Hindman Hall Museum was completed in 1965. The park itself has also been expanded, and now exceeds 100 acres.

Every Labor Day weekend Battlefield Park is the scene for the Clothesline Fair, featuring booths of handmade arts and crafts. The first full weekend in every other December a battle re-enactment and authentic Civil War encampment are held at the park. In 1982 the park and surrounding area were used as scenes for the TV miniseries The Blue and the Gray. *A short distance west of Prairie Grove is the 32-acre Prairie Grove industrial park.*

The population of Prairie Grove grew by 200 persons between 1970 and 1980. The 1980 census showed a population of 1,704.

—Don Warden

The Fayetteville Square played a central role in community activities such as this early parade. Businesses pictured on the square include (L-R): Boles and Barnett Merchandise, Hodges Restaurant, the Republican Office, the Review News and Job Office, and the Tremont Hotel. *(Bob Besom)*

Circus

In 1870 the Orton Brothers Great Southern Circus visited Fayetteville, apparently the first post-Civil War circus in the county. Like those before the war, this circus was a wagon show. After 1870 circuses visited the county with regularity. Big crowds were attracted by novelty and a chance to take the day off.

Cooper & Jackson's Great European Circus, which hit Fayetteville on September 25, 1880, was described in a Fort Smith paper. "When the band struck up, the work tools were thrown aside, books closed and everybody turned out to view the exciting scene. . .people from the country were in by the hundred. There is, perhaps, no source of amusement so gratifying to all classes as a circus and menagerie; and to hear the quaint soliloquies of the spell-bound citizen as he beholds the wild beasts from distant climes.

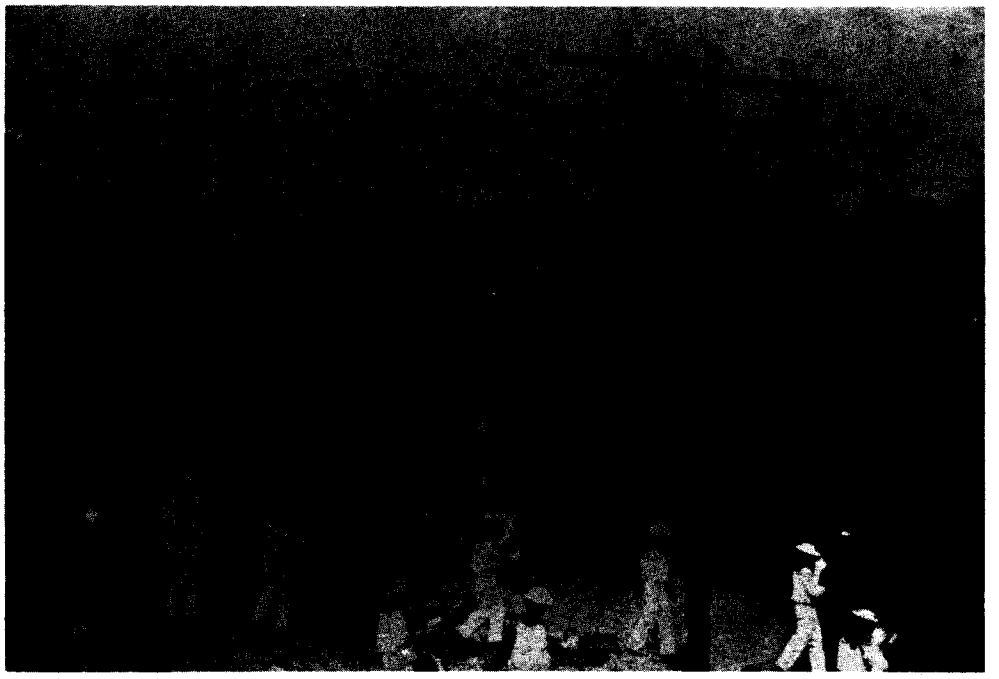
Even a century ago, Washington County's citizens were already looking into their history—and before the century was out, there would be more history to recount: telephones, flush toilets, fire hydrants, electric lights, and the system of collecting fresh water and making it available for homes and businesses. We take all of these innovations and inventions for granted today, but they were novel and thrilling in their first days.

The Washington County Telephone Company was organized in 1886. William Campbell wrote that "Lines went via Farmington, Prairie Grove, to Viney Grove, Rhea's Mill and Cincinnati. They were strung on trees and poles." The telephones put in use were declared an infringement on the patents of Bell Telephone, and as a result, most phones and lines on the local system were seized and destroyed. A few people resisted this action, and their phones formed the seed of a system operating in 1891. By 1895, there was a system with 50 customers. According to Peter Harkins, Fayetteville City Council minutes from 1883 indicate a telephone wire was in operation there as early as 1883!

Imagine how people reacted to the first electric lights. "For many years, naught but the heavenly luminaries, or the flicker of fireflies lighted the streets" of Fayetteville, wrote William Campbell. But a few electric lights went on in the town in 1888, powered by a mill.

Water Supply

The introduction of electricity was surely no more novel than the arrival of the flush toilet and the municipal water system. Washington County had long used the springs and rivers, and with a small population, there had formerly been no need for plumbing. But the population was growing. Between 1884 and 1887, "water closets" (flush toilets) were in-



The traditional Fourth of July parade nears the intersection of Emma Avenue and Blair Street in Springdale, 1898. The flag-bedecked wagon to the left was sponsored by J. F. Evins Grocery. *(Marion S. Warner)*

stalled in University Hall (Old Main). Prior to 1895, the campus water supply came from wells, cisterns, and springs. In 1895 the town of Fayetteville built a municipal water plant, which was connected to the campus. Sewage from the campus did not go to a wastewater treatment plant (there was none); rather, it was piped just west of campus hill.

The new Fayetteville Water Works was celebrated by J. H. Van Hoose in the *Sentinel*, May 28, 1895. The machinery was installed on the West Fork of the White River, just southeast of town. Steam-powered pumps drew water from the river and forced it into water mains which carried it two miles to a reservoir atop East Mountain (Mt. Sequoyah). The water then flowed by gravity through five and one half miles of mains below the streets of the town. The new system included 44 fire hydrants. "Already our city authorities have organized a good fire department under the management and control of an energetic chief, Mr. J. F. Mayes, and in case of fire we will have some hope of saving the property, which heretofore would have been doomed to destruction. . .

"Already the work of plumbing is being rapidly done by first-class plumbers, and in a few weeks our business houses and dwellings will be supplied with an abundance of fresh water forever flowing. . ."

Washington County was still a land of corn, wheat, oats, and hogs late in the century. To keep things in perspective, the corn crop in 1899 was roughly three times as valuable as all the fruit crops of the county. In that year, Washington County had 75,000 acres in corn, 48,000 in wheat, and 10,000 in oats. But people were looking ahead. We see some of this in the planning for agricultural shows.

On October 20-21, 1897, a Washington County Fruit and Vegetable Show was planned for the south side of the square in Fayetteville. On

There stood cousin Jake and brother Sandy, cousin Rebecca Jane and sister Sally Ann, each in turn had their say about the roar of the lions and the snort of the elephant. . ."

After the railroad was completed, most circuses came on the train, which meant fewer towns had circuses—only those along the railroad. Circuses were exciting diversions for the people of Washington County, but in the money-lean years after the war some civic leaders saw them as an acute drain on the county. On April 9, 1870, for example, the Fayetteville Democrat *warned that "every dollar you contribute to these humbugs, is that much money taken out of the county, and what are you benefited? We think the sooner these humbugs are put down, the better it will be for the country." When Barnum and Bailey played Fayetteville in 1888, the* Democrat *stated that in one day the show "scooped in about $12,000. . ."*

There's no evidence that the Democrat*'s concerns made any difference to people hungry for the awe and glitter of the bigger world.*

(Many more details are available in Harold C. Tedford's article "Circuses in Northwest Arkansas: 1865—1889" in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, *Summer 1973.)*

A large Springdale crowd turned out on July 24, 1899, to hear politician William Jennings Bryan speak. The train is at the Emma Avenue crossing on the south side of the street. To the right is a lumber yard and beyond that may be seen the roof of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Springdale at the Turn of the Century

"I have just returned from the flourishing, progressive town of Springdale. . .which you will remember as Holcomb's Spring, the former home of old Uncle John Holcomb. Afterwards, a meeting-house was built there and it was then called Shiloh Meeting-House.

"In 1881 the Frisco road was built through Uncle John's corn field, and his son, our old friend Joe, laid the old field out into streets, avenues, alleys, blocks and lots, giving away some of them to the railroad, and today a beautiful town of 1,500 inhabitants, half a dozen church buildings, several nice public school buildings, the finest flouring mill in northwest Arkansas, and the only woolen mill in the state, where are now being manufactured out of the wool from Washington County sheep as fine blankets, linseys, flannels and jeans as are produced by New England, several blocks of elegant two-story brick store houses, two good hotel buildings, a splendid opera hall, and two bank buildings with vaults well filled, are a portion of the permanent improvements made on the old Holcomb farm."

J. H. Van Hoose in the Arkansas Democrat *in the late 1890s (the original clipping is number 36 in the Van Hoose scrapbook, Fayetteville Public Library.)*

September 23, 1897, the *Fayetteville Democrat* stated that the streets were constantly blocked by farmers and their wagonloads of fruit heading for the packing houses to be barreled and shipped all over the country. Wine was said to be as "cheap as water." By late November, Springdale alone was said to have shipped 306 railroad cars of apples, worth $75,000-$100,000 to the farmers.

On November 25, 1897, the *Democrat* reported that J. H. Marler of Boonsboro (Cane Hill) had sold 1,181 barrels of "good shipping apples" from a 10 acre orchard. He received $1.80 per barrel delivered, or $212.58 per acre, including culls. The paper called this the highest yield in Arkansas. It was this kind of success that encouraged outside investment. In 1900 at Bethel Grove (just south of Farmington), the Ozark Fruit Company—a land developing company from St. Louis—bought 1,200 acres and planted 800 of that in apples.

First Annual Poultry Show

On May 27, 1897, the Northwest Arkansas Poultry & Pet Stock Association met at Springdale in the Opera House. The meeting, called to order by President Robinson of Rogers, was well attended by Springdale residents. The purpose of the meeting was to plan for the First Annual Poultry Show. The May 27 *Fayetteville Democrat* featured an article that called the local poultry business "astonishing"—$1,000 per day in chicken orders were going through one of the banks, and it was thought the other two banks were probably doing as well. The $1,000 did not include the egg business, nor business being transacted in other towns in the county. Nobody living in 1897 could have imagined just how far the chicken business would go in Washington County.

Just as springs had given way to pipes, now as the century came to an

A Springdale band entertains onlookers in this early street scene.

end, the dirt roads in the county seat town were giving way to progress. Busy Dickson Street, from College Avenue to the Arkansas Industrial University, was widened from 28 to 55 feet in 1888. In the process the street lost a number of trees, including a gigantic black oak which stood at the corner of Block and Dickson. J. H. Van Hoose wrote that this tree was the original landmark of Prairie Hill, dating back to 1828. In 1899 College Avenue in Fayetteville was being macadamized with stone and lined with culverts (*Fayetteville Democrat*, October 5, 1899). The paper stated that a few fine shade trees that were growing beyond the sidewalk had to be sacrificed, but the citizens were willing to yield to the inevitable.

In that same year, 1899, Arkansas Industrial University became the University of Arkansas.

Now it was time for a new century. Coming were many more apples and other fruits; a giant food processing industry whose lifeblood would be the productions of the farmers and the "cold, pure water brewed by the hand of the Almighty"; and the final cuttings of the once vast white oak forests. A spreading system of paved highways would carry farm goods to markets and eventually supplant the once almighty railroad.

Chapter Six

Northwest Arkansas City

"I ask myself, 'What makes a man or woman great?'—'Service to fellowmen.' On that basis the housewife and mother ranks with legislators, doctors, builders, or others high in business or professions. In truth, it is usually because of the unselfish service of a woman to her family that a man is able to achieve high position."

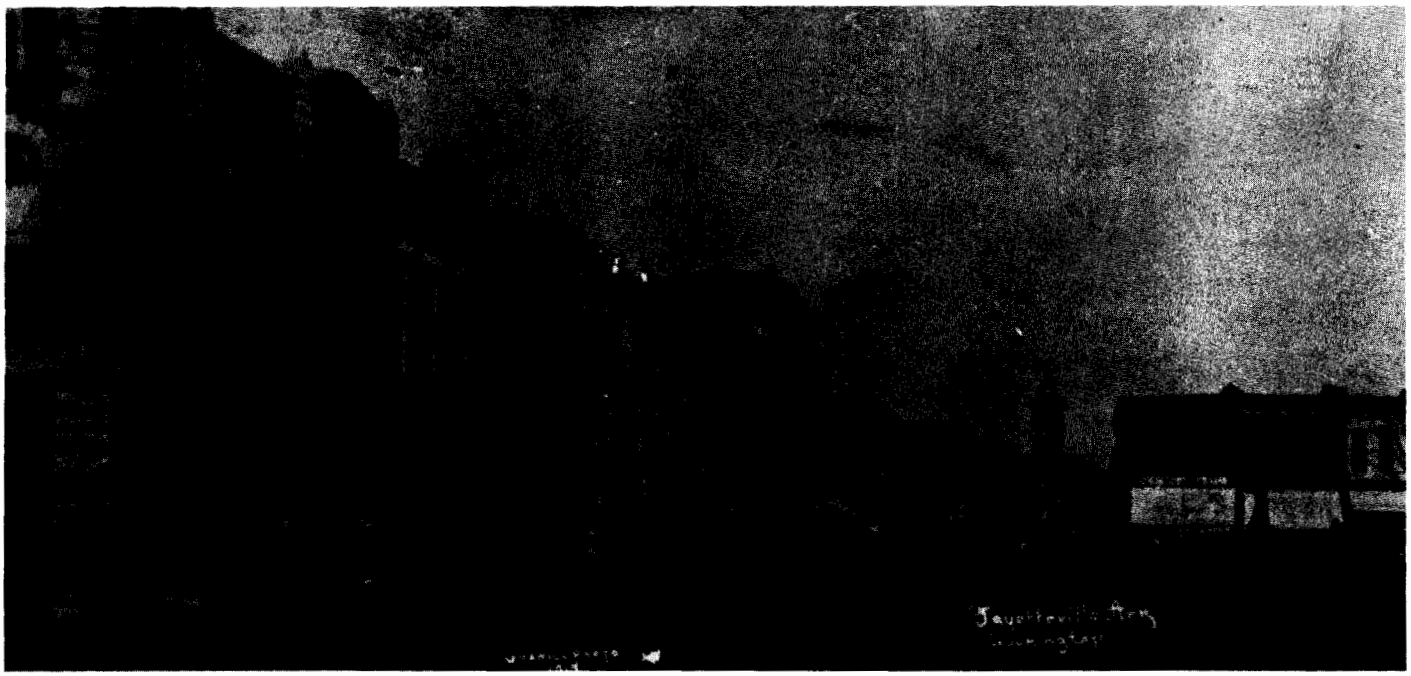
—Walter J. Lemke

Washington County got its fourth courthouse soon after the turn of the century. The previous three were located at the center of the Fayetteville square or immediately adjacent to it. The new courthouse faced elegant, tree-lined College Avenue. Soon College was to become Highway 71, the main transportation route in Washington County.

The first courthouse had been a log cabin made of trees cut from the hill that became the square. This log house was followed by two brick structures. Just as the logs were obtained from the hill, the clays for the bricks were obtained nearby. County Judge Millard Berry was presiding in 1904 when the fourth courthouse was constructed. It was the most elegant building of the four. Unlike the others, much of the material from which it was made was obtained outside the county, a symbol that the county had broken from pioneer emphasis on self-sufficiency and was becoming integrated into a wider world.

Architect Rene F. Diaz of the University of Arkansas has written that the towers in the 1904 building were symbols of wealth and power, contributing "a sense of establishment and stability. . ." to county residents proud of what had been achieved since 1828. "The Washington County

This early 20th century street scene shows the Washington County Courthouse constructed in 1904. Next to the courthouse is the old Knights of Pythias Hall and Opera House, later renamed the Ozark Theatre.



A view of the Fayetteville public square taken from the northwest corner looking east in 1910. The raised crosswalk in the foreground allowed pedestrians to stay clear of the rutted and often muddy streets. *(Bob Besom)*

Courthouse is a 1904 Victorian reflection of the Pittsburgh Courthouse, and can claim the bell tower of St. Mark's Square in Venice as the source of inspiration for its central tower."

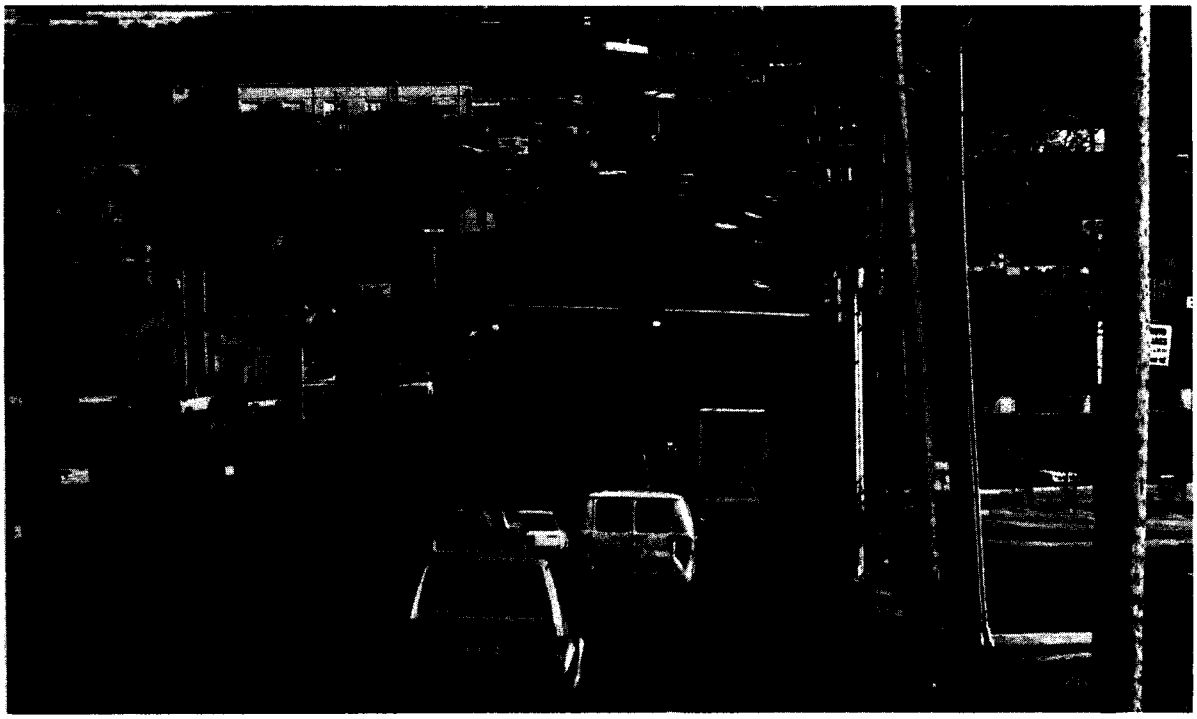
The 1904 courthouse had become a reality two decades after the railroad was built through the county. The railroad tied Washington County more firmly than ever to the outside world. Judge Berry's courthouse reflected this new reality. Washington County was wealthy enough in 1904 that the citizens were willing to shop around for materials to fit their vision of the county government's house. Little Rock architect Charles Thompson was hired to design the building.

At the time of its construction, a writer for the *Fayetteville Democrat* referred to the 1904 courthouse as a "work of art. . .We could consistently say that architecture is a visible melody. This is the view of the poet who exclaims 'How beautiful!' rather than the utilitarian who inquires 'Of what use?'. . .there is no doubt that the intelligence and culture of a people will be reflected by their architecture which combines the useful and the beautiful. . ."

If anyone needed visible evidence that Washington County was breaking away from the past and launching itself stylishly forward into a new century, here was a seat of government that spoke for itself.

Portrait of Northwest Arkansas City

The new courthouse presided over a county that was still mainly rural, but its towns were growing. The population of Washington County in the 1980s has exceeded 100,000, nearly tripling the total of 34,000 in 1900. At the turn of the century, Fayetteville's 4,000 and Springdale's 1,250 residents made them the leading towns in the county.



Highway 71B, the "main street of Northwest Arkansas City." *(John Wampler,* Northwest Arkansas Times)

While eighty percent of the county's population in 1900 lived on farms in rural areas, today most of the county's 100,000 residents live in the sprawling urban complex of Springdale-Fayetteville and secondarily in or near the county's small incorporated towns. According to 1980 population figures, Fayetteville's population was 36,608 and Springdale's 23,458. Population totals for other incorporated towns were: Prairie Grove (1,708), West Fork (1,526), Lincoln (1,422), Farmington (1,283), Elm Springs (781), Greenland (622), Tontitown (615), Elkins (579), Johnson (519), Goshen (404), and Winslow (247).

In 1900, the students of the University of Arkansas numbered 642 or about two percent of the county's population. By 1970, nearly 12,000 students contributed 15 percent of the county's population.

Confederate Vets

There were still 166 Confederate soldiers in Washington County who were receiving pensions as late as 1931 (Flashback, *August 1971), but the number had so dwindled and the remaining vets were so old that the annual veterans reunion at Prairie Grove was discontinued a few years later.*

An Arkansas map shows that Springdale-Fayetteville and half of the small incorporated towns are located in the corridor of U. S. Highway 71 (and the recently redesignated old 71, now 71B). Highway 71 follows the route of the Frisco railroad as it was constructed in the early 1880s. University students used to come to town on the trains, but today they travel 71 in their cars. In the past, the county's great wealth in timber and millions of bushels of apples and other fruits were shipped to national markets by train. By the 1930s, trucks were regularly hauling the agricultural productions of the county to distant markets over a newly paved Highway 71.

Feed mills punctuate the landscape near Highway 71 in Springdale, forming an Arkansas poultry skyline. Heavily-loaded trucks from the mills carry feed to poultry farmers whose long, low chicken houses are located in the rural areas of the county. Several sprawling poultry processing plants that employ more than 1,000 workers each—Campbell

Road conditions in Washington County were far from ideal when automobiles first came to the area. Rutted dirt tracks turned to quagmires during wet weather, and directional signs and road markers were almost nonexistent.

Anti-Horse Thief Association (A. H. T. A.)

According to William Campbell, "A. H. T. A. was a very active organization here for years when horse thieves had lots of temptations." According to Virgil Talbot, local A. H. T. A. groups were called sub-orders. The 1911 state convention was held at Fayetteville, and the Fayetteville sub-order, with 157 members, was the largest represented. Summers, with 72, was second. A national convention was held in Fayetteville on October 8, 1915.

*Ruth Morris of Lincoln recalls stories told by her uncle. "From what my uncle told me, the members were resigned to stop all stealing—horses, mules, cattle, hogs, or any livestock or property (*Springdale News, *December 21, 1986, 3A). According to Talbot, "The days of the familiar sign with the red and black horse and rider inside a horseshoe and the words 'Protected by A. H. T. A.'. . .have long since passed. The group became the Anti Thief Association in the age of the car, then faded away."*

Soup in Fayetteville and Tyson Foods in Springdale—are located just off 71. The finished products are shipped to national markets in 18-wheel trucks.

Milton D. Rafferty, author of *The Ozarks Land and Life*, refers to Highway 71 through northwest Arkansas as Northwest Arkansas City. "The main street (U. S. 71) of Northwest Arkansas City is about twenty-five miles long. It begins just south of the Missouri state line and leads southward through the sprawling retirement town of Bella Vista, then through Bentonville, Rogers, and Springdale to Fayetteville." We could add Greenland and West Fork, south of Fayetteville, and small communities immediately west of the Springdale-Fayetteville area, such as Farmington, Johnson, and Tontitown.

Highway 71 and 71B

"U. S. 71 is fronted on both sides by almost continuous strings of businesses in more or less random order. . .the traffic. . .through the northwest Arkansas strip has no ebb and flow but instead is the frenzied scramble of a big city string street." The average daily traffic count on Highway 71B totaled 27,900 cars at Springdale in 1987.

The mother thread of Northwest Arkansas City, Highway 71, came to Washington County in the age when horses and mules were giving way to the car. The first automobiles appeared in the county around 1905. By 1924, the price for horses and mules had dropped sharply while a Ford runabout could be purchased for $260.

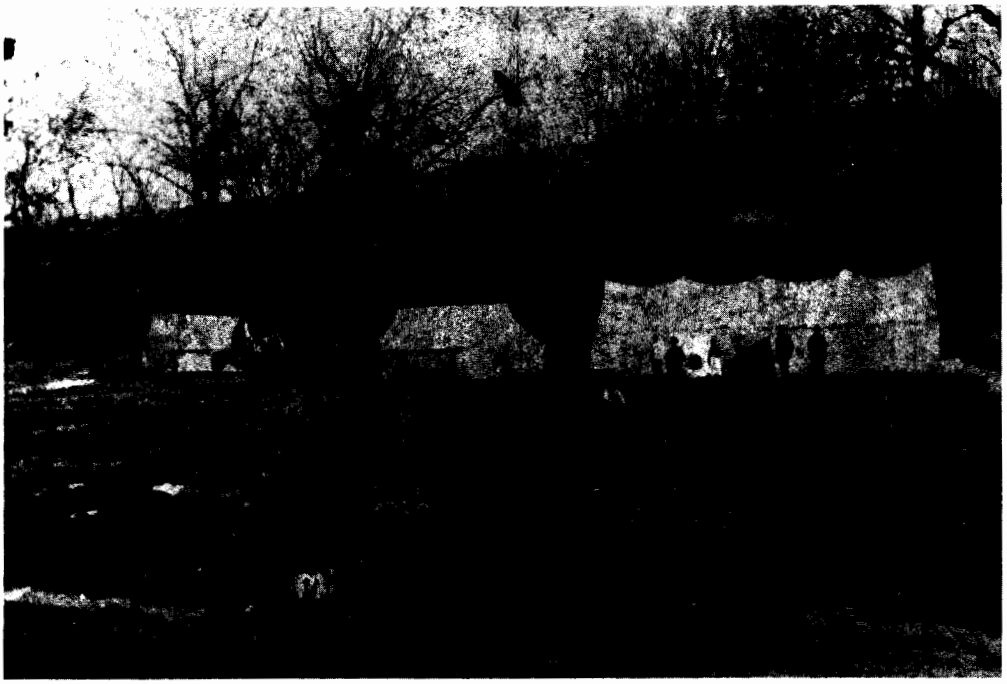
In 1905, a Texan drove a two-cylinder Model F Buick into Fayetteville (*Flashback*, August 1961). In 1907, three Ford Model K Runabouts were shipped to the railroad station at Pierce City, Missouri, and driven from

Highway 71

A scene from the construction of Highway 71 just south of Springdale, circa 1913-1917. The Springdale Country Club now stands where the trees may be seen in the background. The land in this area originally belonged to Van Washington Peerson and was the site of an old route called "O. T. Trail." *(Bob Elmer)*

In 1945, Highway 71 from Springdale to Fayetteville was a two-lane road. *(Roy Nixon)*

Freeway-like interchanges make the flow of traffic on the new Highway 71 smooth and continuous. (*Photo by Charles Bickford,* Springdale News)



As in the construction of Highway 71, chain gangs were often used to build roads and bridges. This 1902 photo was taken in Springdale during the construction of the Shiloh Street bridge over Spring Creek to Bluff Cemetery. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*

there to Fayetteville by their owners. The event was publicized in the *Fayetteville Democrat* and a crowd turned out to cheer their arrival (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, June 20, 1976, p. D1).

Traffic was picking up on the land, and now it began to pick up in the skies. The first airplane was surely as curious and unbelievable as the first cars. Roberta Fulbright, who would become editor of the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, was at the Washington County Fairgrounds, then located on Razorback Road in Fayetteville, when a Pusher biplane flown by Glenn Martin made a flight on October 5, 1911. The plane was shipped in on the railroad and assembled for the flight (*Flashback*, November 1972). A committee was organized in 1929 to get an airfield at Fayetteville. Dr. N. F. Drake donated $3,500 for the land, and in 1947 the airfield was named for him. This field was the scene of considerable military activity in World War II. After the war, airplanes were put to work for football and chickens. In 1948, an amazing 127 planes landed for the Arkansas-Baylor football game (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, December 30, 1950). On April 12, 1946, the *Times* reported, "The Future Is Here," announcing that for the first time baby chicks hatched in the eastern United States one day had been flown to Springdale the following day, opening new growth possibilities in the poultry industry.

The forerunner of Highway 71 was a wagon road that was improved under the auspices of the county government with state support. "Under provision of the Alexander Road Law, passed March 30, 1915, property owners along the hundred-year trails to Goshen and through the passes of the Boston Range southward to Winslow, petitioned for a highway. A majority signing, Road District No. 2 was formed. Bonds were sold, and work pushed to completion, 1916-1917," wrote William Campbell in his history of Fayetteville.

Taking to the Skies

The first airplane flight made in Washington County took place at the Washington County Fair on October 5, 1911. *(Washington County Observer)*

In April of 1946, John Tyson (left) received two thousand chicks from Ray Ellis, manager of South Central Air Transport, Inc. The day-old chicks were hatched in New Hampshire by the originator of the Hampshire Red strain and shipped by air to Springdale. The pilot R. H. Truax watched from the cockpit as the exchange was made. *(Ray Ellis)*

The first airplane in Springdale was owned by Bryan Work. It was a 1930 model with a 3-cylinder, 30-horsepower Szkeley engine. Work sold a half interest in the plane to Eddie Warner, who was later an inspector for the Civil Aviation Authority (now the Federal Aviation Authority). *(Bryan Work)*

A troop train at the Fayetteville depot during World War I. *(Harold Henson)*

According to historian Robert G. Winn, "In March 1920, the first workers for the new road were moved from the state penitentiary. . .Work began at the Crawford-Washington County line and proceeded northward. The first major undertaking was to blast and widen what had been a rough, rutted wagon road. . ." Free workers later replaced convicts on the highway work.

Weather conditions permitting, a car could travel to Fort Smith in three to four hours by June 1924 (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, January 21, 1969). The grading and other work was a tremendous improvement. Next, the road was graveled. According to the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* (October 14, 1924), "The work of laying the dangerous stretches of slopes and curves is to start at once." A rock crusher was starting up immediately. Native stone gathered from along the right-of-way furnished the base, with creek gravel and clay forming a surface over which the gravel was laid. In the late 1920s the route of the Canada-to-New Orleans Jefferson Highway was shifted from eastern Oklahoma to western Arkansas. Under the new designation, the highway was eligible for paving. Part of the old road was re-routed. The official opening of the paved road was August 15, 1930.

Smallpox at Elm Springs

Smallpox created panic in Elm Springs Township during January and February 1914. The disease was brought to Washington County by a family which had visited Mexico in late 1913 and early 1914. The bad news is that 10 of the 26 people who became sick died. The good news is that 800 to 1,000 people were vaccinated, stopping the spread of smallpox. Of those who died, only one had ever been vaccinated, and he had been vaccinated in 1864 (Flashback, *November 1957).*

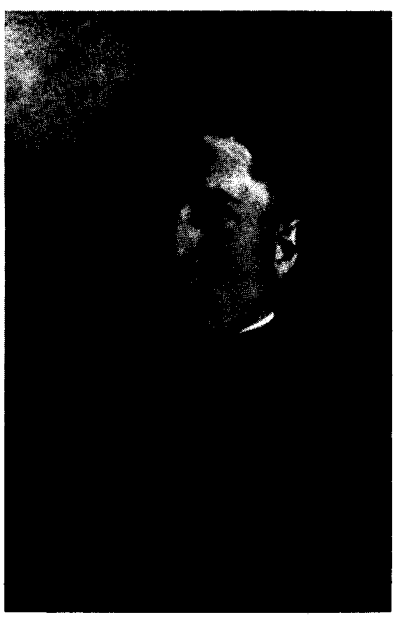
Highway 71 was widened during the 1950s. The tremendous population and industrial growth in northwest Arkansas, coupled with heavy north-south traffic, have made Highway 71 between Fayetteville and Alma one of the most dangerous stretches of highway in Arkansas. As a result, design work started on a new highway from the Missouri line to Alma during the 1970s. Most of this four-lane, interstate highway was finished between Fayetteville and the Missouri line by summer 1987. At the same time, work on the route from Fayetteville to Alma was just beginning. It is thought this southern stretch of the new highway will require 10 years for completion.

Troops on review on Emma Avenue in Springdale during World War I.

Major projects like this new highway open the door for other changes, including damage to water and air quality, disruption of the ranges of endangered animals like the Eastern cougar, disruption of local traffic patterns, and displacement of farm families. Some local citizens opposed the new highway, fearing it would lead to uncontrolled growth in northwest Arkansas and even more traffic congestion. Money was collected in the Fayetteville-Springdale area for a lawsuit against the highway based upon allegations that the environmental impact statement was inadequate. This suit was dismissed in Federal court.

World Wars

Washington County suffered horribly in the Civil War, with hundreds of deaths and massive destruction of property. The two World Wars were different. There was no fighting inside the county and therefore no property destruction. However, residents went off to fight and over 200 never returned home. Influenza brought into Washington County by World War I caused widespread illness and many deaths among civilians. In addition, resources of the county were mobilized to aid the national war efforts.



Clarence E. Beeley, first soldier from Springdale to be killed in World War I. *(Springdale American Legion)*

In 1920, the Marion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution commissioned artist William Steene to paint a 10 by 40 foot mural in the Washington County courthouse to honor the 54 Washington County men who died in World War I, 1917-1918. The central figure in the painting is an angel of victory representing the womanhood of America and Washington County. The angel holds two tablets, upon which are inscribed the names of the 54 men. The World War I memorial mural was restored in 1976 by artist Gertrude Gump. It can be viewed today in the courthouse.

Founder of VFW—Fayetteville Resident, James Carrollton Putnam

James Carrollton Putnam was a salty veteran of the Spanish-American War and and Indian fighter who scouted with "Buffalo Bill" Cody under the command of a young lieutenant named John J. Pershing. He also founded the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

By the time he moved his family to Fayetteville, in 1939, Putnam had retired three times from military service, worked on the Panama Canal, was a deputy sheriff in Oklahoma, and served as Missouri State Representative from Howell County. (He was known as an advocate of the "Whipping Post" for punishment of bootleggers).

It was Putnam's return to Columbus, Ohio as a veteran of the Spanish-American War that led to his involvement in the formation of the American Veterans of Foreign Service. It began as a small group of 13 veterans, with Putnam as their chosen leader. The group received its charter from the state of Ohio, October 11, 1899. The organization grew rapidly, and in 1913 became the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States (VFW).

Putnam chose Fayetteville for retirement because the community had a university for his children (Helen Putnam Blackwell, his daughter, still resides in Fayetteville—his son, William Putnam, resides in California), a veteran's hospital, and a national cemetery.

James Carrollton Putnam died October 11, 1956 at the Veteran's Hospital in Fayetteville and was buried at the National Cemetery in Fayetteville.

The VFW has grown from the original 13 to an organization that boasts nearly three million members today. In Putnam's words: "The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will live on as long as the United States is a world power, or until human nature changes and the dove of peace actually presides over the affairs of men."

—Kay B. Hall

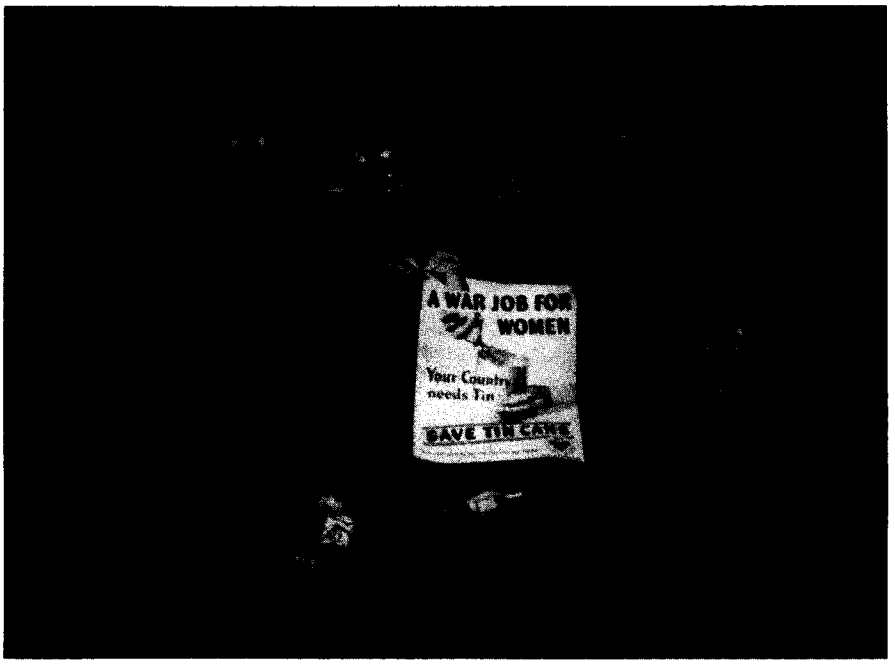
One of the names on the mural is that of Clarence E. Beely, the first Springdale lad to die in the war. Springdale's American Legion Post is named after him. Posts in other towns were similarly named for local men.

The University campus became a military camp on June 15, 1918. According to William Campbell's history of Fayetteville (p. 50), "The first contingent arriving was 153 men, and soon there were 300 quartered in the dormitories. . .The grounds were picketed and for the first time in the University's history, one had to have a pass to get in. . ." Troops were shipped out and new troops came in. "The campus became a beehive of activity and drill. Sentries were doubled, and the city waterworks posted. Induction of the 800 men now on the campus was a very impressive occasion." Influenza also came with the war. On October 9, 1918, schools, theatres, churches, classes at the University and elsewhere were all suspended by public health order. According to Campbell, "There were 54 girls ill at one time in Carnall Hall. The barracks and infirmary were full of sick men. Every available nurse and doctor in the city worked day and night. Many died."

The epidemic also reached the rural areas. A memoir of the Round Mountain area (*Flashback*, February 1986, p. 16) states, "all of our family were sick at one and the same time. No one was able to care for anyone else. Fortunately, none of us died. Dozens of people in our area did, however." Schools were allowed to reopen on November 2. The epidemic returned in January and February 1920. Again, all public gatherings were banned, and the number of cases reported increased to more than 100 (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, June 14, 1960).

Once again, Washington County residents answered the call in World

The Home Front

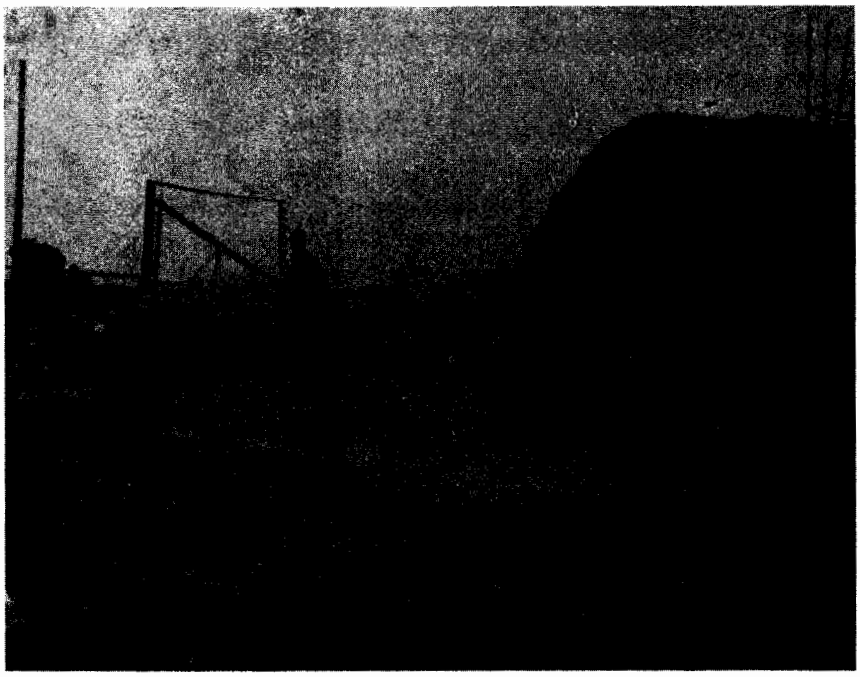


In February of 1943, 388 students at Jefferson School in Fayetteville gathered more than 1000 pounds of tin for a war production drive. Pictured from left to right: (first row) Billy Myler, Betty Lou Sizemore; (second row) Eugene Ramsey, Wayne Baylor, Jack Hayes, Harold Byrd, Minnie Osburn; (top row) Gaines Harris, Ova Dell Riggins, Ray Gilbert, and Professor J. M. Jeffress.

During World War II, University of Arkansas journalism professor Walter Lemke kept in touch with former students serving in the armed forces. He sent them a newsletter filled with reminiscences of life on the campus. They responded with letters, excerpts of which Lemke published in a *Christmas Communique*, 1945. ***(Shiloh Museum Collection)***

Like many Americans during World War II, Chris Manuel (left) had a victory garden. Manuel operated a shoeshine business in Fayetteville for more than 30 years.

Harvesting hay in the early 1900s.
(Vivian Perry and Truman Denham)



War II, 1941-1945. By the end of the war, 134 who answered had died or were missing (*Flashback*, August 1977, p. 45).

The Washington County Red Cross was organized in Fayetteville in 1917-1918 as a result of World War I. There were 2,800 members out of a county population of 34,000 in 1918. The local group made surgical dressings during the war, provided relief for service families, and assisted servicemen passing through the county (*Flashback*, May 1978).

The Red Cross provided tremendous service during World War II. In 1943, for example, there were 2,258 volunteer workers. There was a canteen corps, helpers at the rationing board, a loan closet that supplied sheets, hospital gowns, etc., a motor corps at work in a county with little gasoline or motorized transport, a disaster committee, and the still-familiar water safety program—to name a few of the Red Cross wartime services.

The vital blood donation program began in 1948. The blood used in all local hospitals is furnished by the Red Cross. Red Cross also provided assistance to families in both the Korean and Vietnam wars.

Changes on the Farm, 1910-1970

The vast majority of the citizens of Washington County lived on farms at the turn of the century. Data from the U. S. Census for 1910 (based upon information from 1909) provides a look at agriculture in the county nearly eight decades ago.

Today's pasture land was once planted in row crops. Cereals including corn, oats, and wheat were grown on 103,988 of the county's 248,438 acres of improved farmland. Of this total, 68,923 acres of corn were produced mainly as livestock feed. The 13,276 acres of wheat were grown

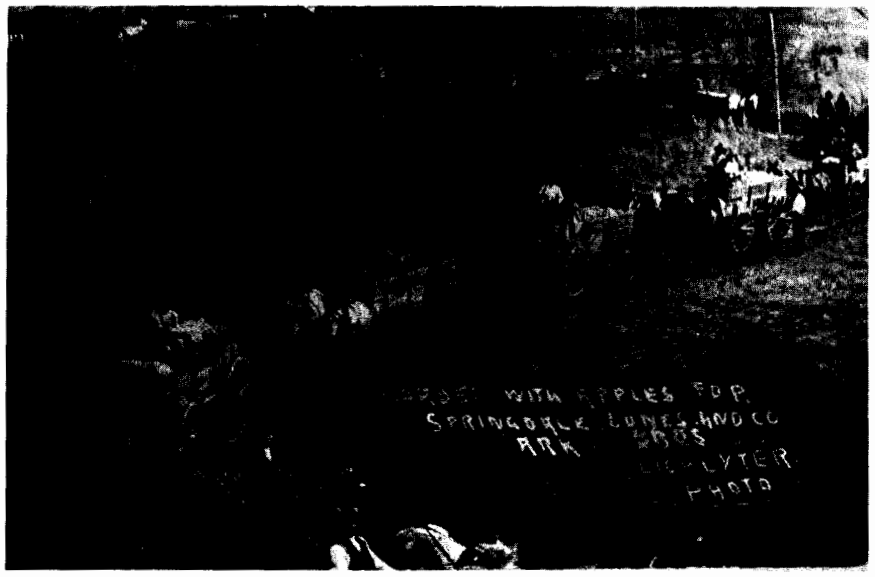
An early hay binder. *(Rogers Historical Museum)*

primarily as a cash crop. The corn, wheat, and oats accounted for half of the $2 million in total farm production in the county in 1909. Hay and forage were grown on 27,703 acres, valued at $290,883.

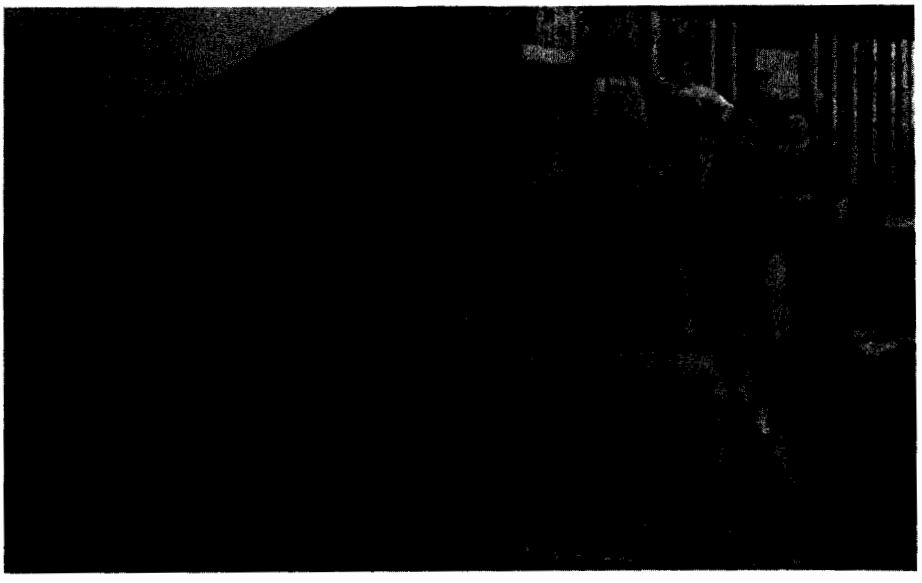
There were 1.7 million apple trees in the county in 1909, which produced a harvest of 514,950 bushels. Spring was apple blossom time; in fall, roads to the railroad shipping points were clogged with wagons, and the apple evaporators were running full blast. There were also over 200,000 peach trees that year. Nearly 56,000 pounds of grapes were harvested in the county in 1900. This figure tripled by 1909. Fruits, including apples, peaches, strawberries, etc., were valued at $353,484, making fruit production one of the leading sources of cash income that year.

Farm work was not mechanized at the turn of the century. The 1910 census reported 10,281 horses and 4,994 mules. In the era before the car and truck, these animals provided the power for personal travel, hauling logs out of the forest, and pulling wagons. Draft animals were employed in tread mills and for pulling plows, harvesters, and other pieces of farm equipment. In addition to these draft animals, livestock included 19,712 cattle, 7,103 sheep, and 22,268 pigs. Chickens, of course, also lived on farms at this time, but not in the numbers associated with the modern poultry industry.

Manufacturing-industrial activity in the county was closely related to the farm or to exploitation of timber resources. Two common industrial operations, canneries and fruit evaporators, serviced the fruit and vegetable industry. Small canneries and family-size evaporators were common throughout the county. Timber hauling was an important source of revenue for the Frisco. Plants that fashioned the county's hardwoods into finished products were mainly located in Fayetteville. In

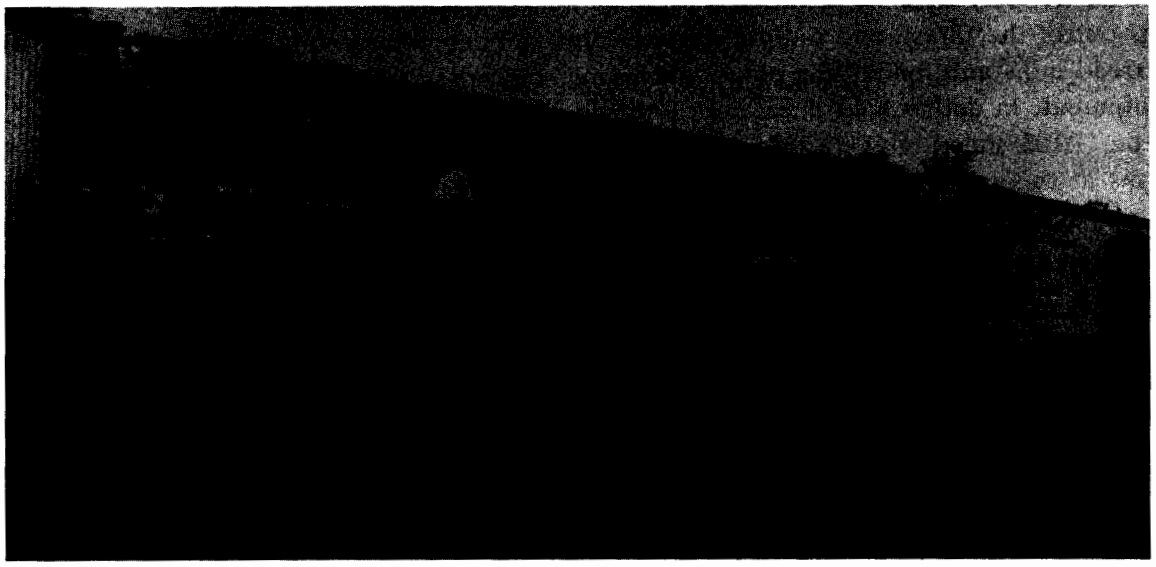


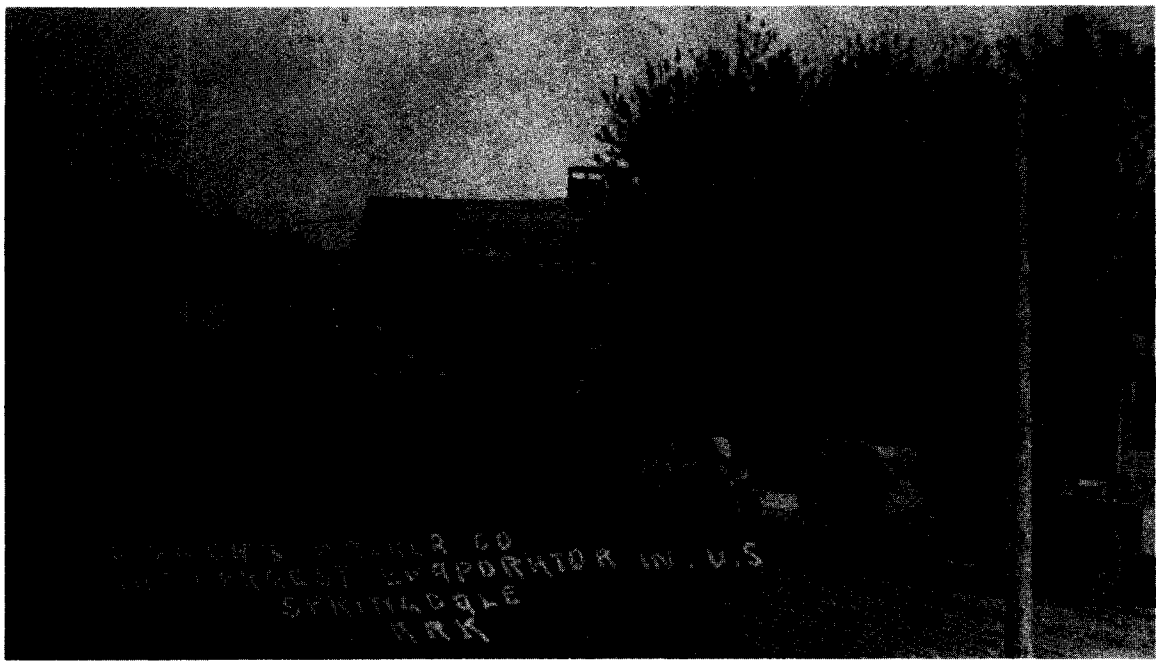
Wagons loaded with apples make their way into Springdale on an October day in 1914. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*



The Farmer's Union warehouse in Springdale provided area farmers a central location at which to meet when in town. *(Bobbie Byars Lynch)*

Every form of transportation was pressed into service when the grapes were ready for market. A horse-drawn wagon, an early truck, and refrigerator rail cars are all shown in this 1920 photograph. *(L. O. Warren)*





Area farmers supplied produce to the Kimmons-Walker Company, purportedly the largest evaporator in the country, located on the southwest corner of Emma and Park Avenues in Springdale. *(Austin Cravens)*

1900, there were also 76 blacksmith shops, 22 flour and grist mills, and 12 sawmills. Since the population in the county at this time was dispersed, rather than concentrated in towns, these businesses were found at crossroads throughout the county. The 132 manufacturing establishments listed for the county in 1900 employed 336 people, which means these businesses were usually small operations with only a few workers. (The census figures may not include those members of farm families employed for a few months on a seasonal basis in canneries.)

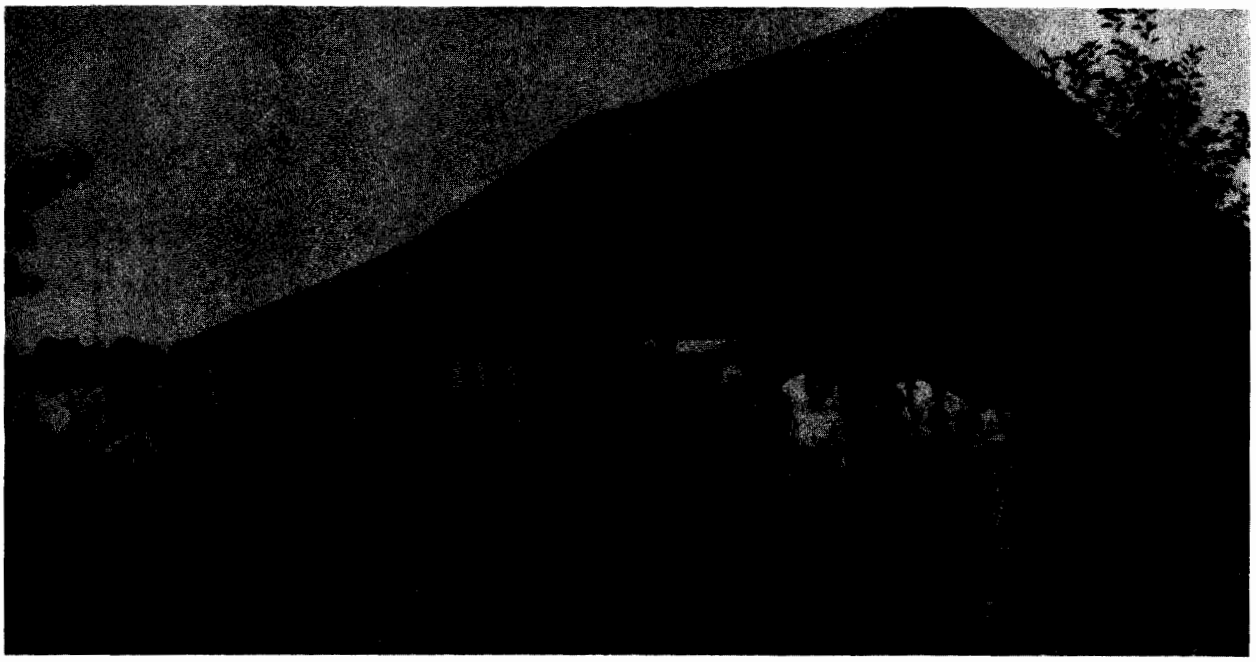
Agricultural Production

The following charts show changes in county agricultural production:

	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
wheat (bu.)	141,554	475,380	56,016	89,697	18,789
corn (bu.)	990,210	749,430	487,448	320,618	385,807
oats (bu.)	477,237	347,619	96,530	236,233	158,434
peaches (bu.)	22,573	77,359	18,222	8,847	-
grapes (lbs.)	147,358	255,034	9,202,044	8,107,204	10,706,876
strawberries(ac.)	1,611	2,513	8,128	2,894	1,122
tomatoes (ac.)	-	(4,760--1925)	4,728	2,224	1,521
apples (bu.)	489,995	1,952,979	345,149	189,372	227,995
chickens sold	96,766	93,626	218,910	1,279,579	10,382,488
cattle	19,712	27,512	28,810	25,311	44,320
sheep	5,431	4,814	5,766	5,357	4,857
pigs	22,268	25,869	13,956	11,343	16,021
horses & mules	15,275	15,974	11,350	9,754	7,225
tractors	-	-	149	220	1,200

By 1969, the county's wheat crop had declined to slightly over 10,000 bushels, far below its former glory. And, of course, the mills that had once processed the wheat were deteriorating.

Other big changes are noted in these data. The once robust crops of



The A. J. Phillips peach shed.
(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)

corn and oats which fed the county's hogs, horses, and mules were in decline. The corn crop fell to 14,000 bushels in 1969, and almost no oats were being grown in the county. After 1920, the number of horses and mules working in the county began to fall, declining to fewer than 2,000 by 1969. The mechanical farm tractor made its appearance in the decade 1920-1930. The numbers of these machines increased steadily as the numbers of horses and mules declined.

The fruit industry collapsed in this period. By 1969, neither apples nor peaches had much commercial importance. Only four acres of strawberries were reported in the county in 1969. Tomatoes continued to decline. Of the crops that had made northwest Arkansas famous as "The Ozark Fruit Empire," only grapes were holding their own in the late 1960s.

The initial spurt of growth in broiler production was noticeable in the decade 1930-1940. County production surpassed 80 million birds annually by the late 1960s and over 100 million during the 1980s. Cattle production increased slowly throughout this period, reaching over 100,000 head in the county by 1969. There was also a small dairy industry—enough at least that the W. R. Felker cheese factory opened at Springdale in September 1928 and within a year had paid area farmers over $80,000 for milk.

The end of field crops like corn, wheat, and oats caused land to revert to forest or in many cases to become pastures. Poultry houses take little space on a farm. Many broiler growers began to raise cattle on land that had once supported field crops.

Legendary Maud Duncan published the *Winslow American* and was Arkansas' first woman licensed as a pharmacist. She came by her feminism naturally since her mother, Virginia Dunlap, was the first woman to vote in the state after ratification of the 19th amendment in 1920.

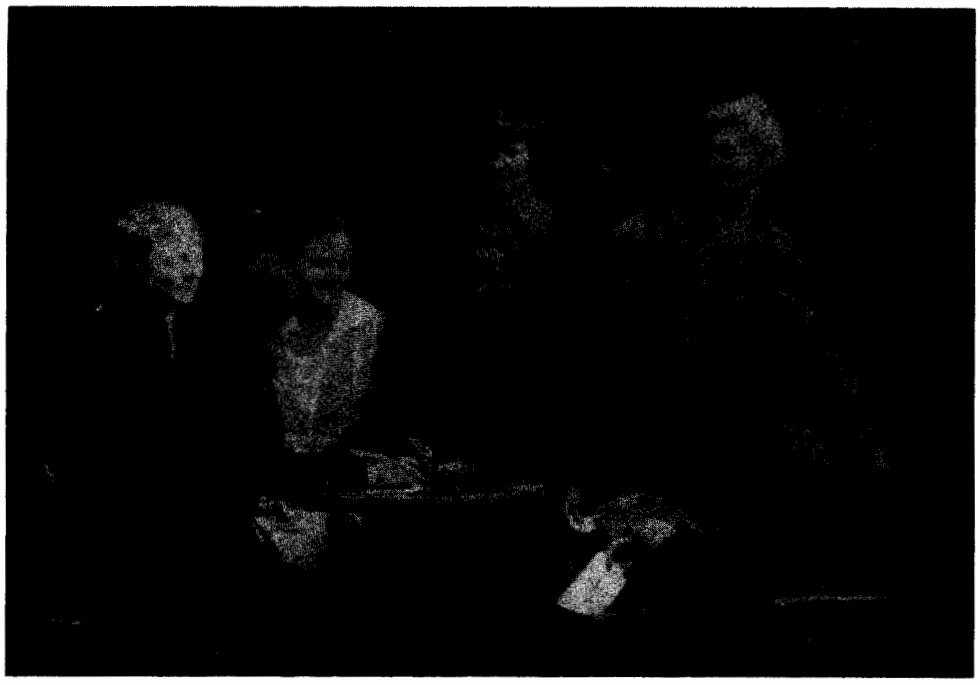
Women

As Walter Lemke suggested in the quotation at the beginning of this chapter, the role of women as homemakers is the often unsung support for the more often visible accomplishments of men. But women in Washington County have had numerous visible accomplishments as well.

Writing in *Flashback* (March 1954), Dr. Ruth Ellis Lesh told the stories of several early women doctors in the county. Dr. Nina Hardin was one of the first three graduates from the Arkansas Medical College and was physician-nurse at the University of Arkansas Infirmary, 1910-1920. Dr. Phoebe Lininger of Springdale was admitted to the Washington County Medical Society in 1905. She maintained an office in Springdale as well as a farm. Dr. Ella Sturdivant was associated for several years with Dr. Lininger before moving her practice to Cave Springs in Benton County.

Women in the United States won the right to vote with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. According to historian Robert G. Winn, Mrs. Virginia C. Dunlap of Winslow was the first woman to pay poll tax in the state of Arkansas after women won the right to vote. Her daughter, Maud Dunlap Duncan, was the first woman in Arkansas licensed as a pharmacist and was editor of the local weekly paper, *The Winslow American.*

The Dunlap-Duncan team fostered what came to be called Winslow's "petticoat government" in the years 1925-1927. Maud Duncan ran for mayor. The aldermen (women) chosen to run with her were all women of experience. One was in business, one operated a summer hotel, one had taken over her husband's hardware business upon his death, another had operated a business before her marriage, another was a cashier at the



The "petticoat government" at Winslow consisted of (seated left to right): Mayor Maud Dunlap Duncan (wearing hat), Lyda Cole, Florence Marley, Audie Crider, Bee Cherveny, Daisy Miller, and Etta Black. Standing left to right: Martha Winn, Virginia C. Dunlap (foster mother of the mayor), and Stella Winn. *(Robert G. Winn)*

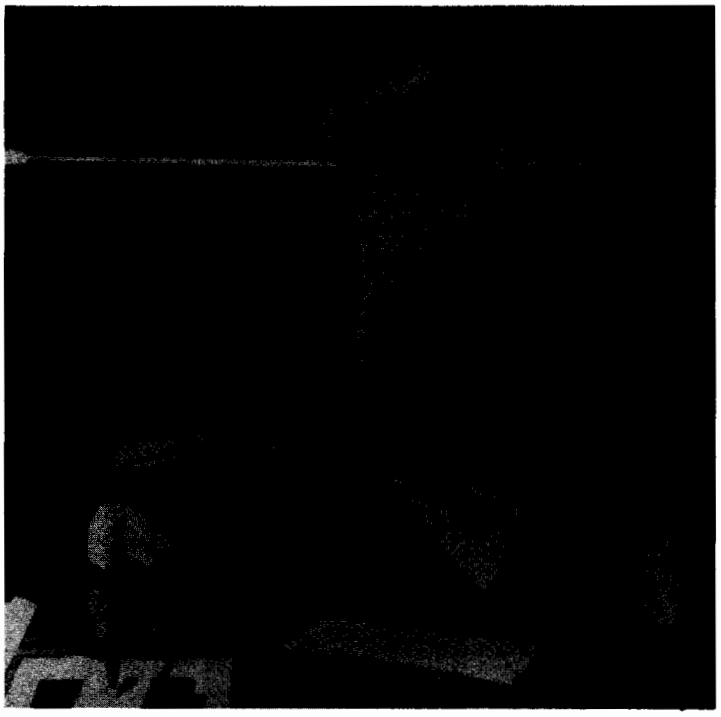
Bank of Winslow, and the last was the town's postmistress. Winn wrote that their capable management of the then bustling town won over doubtful men and brought Winslow enormous favorable publicity.

Upon the death of her husband in 1923, Roberta Fulbright became publisher of the county's leading newspaper, the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat.* By 1931 the paper was being called "one of the best dailies in the state, outside large cities." Fulbright owned the paper until her death in 1953. It had then become the *Northwest Arkansas Times* (*Flashback*, February 1966). Roberta Fulbright was mother and chief supporter of her son, J. William Fulbright, University of Arkansas president and later distinguished United States Senator.

Beginning in 1933, Roberta Fulbright wrote a column of comment called "As I See It." Her column for November 9, 1935, gives a flavor of her thinking. "Men always boast a man-made world. Women really made it and let the men play the big parts, for they can't function without applause, although I contend women have the leading parts after all, minus the glamor. If you can find a bigger part than bringing the race into the world and sustaining it! We are glad that some men are willing to let women figure in their books, in their lives, and in their world. My idea is that it takes two to make the life circle complete and no apologies are due from either side."

Lessie Stringfellow Read, a native of Temple, Texas, became Fulbright's editor-in-chief in 1924 and remained with the paper until 1942. In 1920, she became national press chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She also contributed articles to various national magazines.

The civic-minded volunteer work donated by the wives of male



Roberta Fulbright (left) inherited the region's most influential daily newspaper and then put her own distinctive stamp on it. Her son, J. Willam Fulbright, went on to become one of the state's most famous politicians.

Lessie Stringfellow Read (right) was a vital figure in the literary scene during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. She was editor of the *Northwest Arkansas Times* and a charter member of the Washington County Historical Society.

University of Arkansas faculty members has had a very positive impact upon the lives of people in Washington County. Eleanor Lincoln Johnson, whose late husband Thomas Johnson was a professor of botany and microbiology, perfectly illustrates this spirit of generosity. She was born in China, where her parents were missionaries. Before her marriage to Professor Johnson, she pursued a career as an artist. The Johnsons moved to Fayetteville in 1952. Instead of retreating into the quiet life of a faculty spouse, Eleanor jumped into community service with a vigor similar to her husband's research on the lichens. She has served on the Washington County Juvenile Court Advisory Committee, the Fayetteville Community Development Committee, and the board of the Washington County Economic Opportunity Agency and has helped organize a cooperative for artists, etc. In 1987 she was publicly honored for 13 years of service in the Elderly Nutrition Program (helping deliver hot meals and commodities to elderly shut-ins) as well as other assistance to elderly shut-ins.

The liberal feminist movement of the 1970s had some impact on the University of Arkansas campus. A Women's Center began on the campus in 1972 with a $500 grant from Associated Women Students. At first the Center was located off campus, but in 1976 it received funding through student services and moved on campus. A number of special interest groups were involved in the center, the oldest being Problem Pregnancy, Rape Crisis, Women's Health, Feminist Press (publishers of the tabloid paper *Hard Labor*), and Razordykes, a lesbian-feminist group. In 1978-1979, the center was beset by various political issues. Some of these issues were the result of men who felt threatened by politically active women, and others involved conflict among women holding conservative and liberal views on issues. The Women's Center closed, but women of all political views remain active on the campus.

A Book of Her Own

Historians love diaries. They often provide the very personal views of ordinary folks, views of events that are otherwise unavailable. Olive Fincher (Stevens) of Fayetteville kept a diary during much of her life. Here are excerpts from some of her entries for 1913, when she was 21 years old. They cover an eventful five months when Olive lost her job as a Fayetteville telephone operator and became a teacher at Johnson. In her diary she weaves together family events, such as a birthday party and her cat catching a mouse, and public events, such as a "never to be forgotten" hanging and Good Roads Day in which local men pitched in to repair roads.

Monday, May 19, 1913

The girls at the telephone office are talking of going on a strike but I guess it is all talk.

Sunday, July 3, 1913

Well we went with Uncle Bobs and Uncle Dillards about 10 or 11 miles out to the river today and there we met Uncle Luthers' folks there was 20 of us ate dinner together and of all the good stuff to eat you ever heard of we had it, but we are all tired to death tonight mama has the headache very bad.

This has been an awful hot day. We had two cases of soda pop to drink and ice water and lemonade. One of our four 2nd cousins was married today. The Rev. Mr. Babcock rode into town with us, it was after 8 o'clock when we got home.

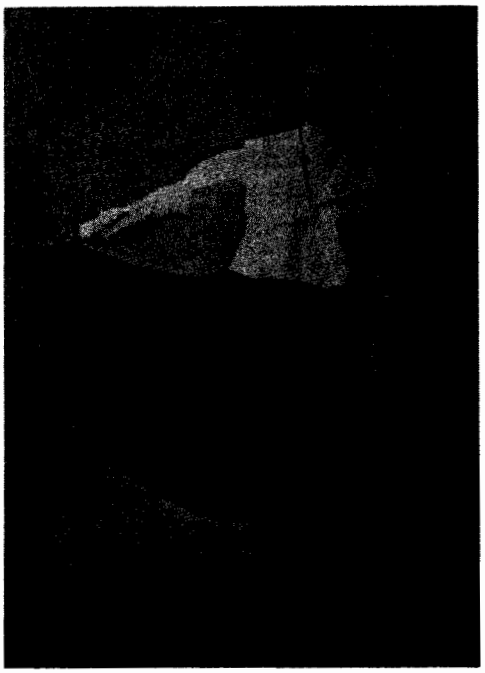
Monday, July 4, 1913

This is Grandma Finchers birthday she is 75 yrs. old today but we had the dinner yesterday. One of our operators (Ruth Snoden) at the office was operated on for appendicitic *this morning that cast a gloom over the whole force for a while, but we are so glad she is getting along nicely. Miss Forgey is taking her place at the board. We got quite a write up in the daily paper about our reunion yesterday.*

July 6

We had planned on going to the country today, so just after mother and I got here came little Ruby Qualls to say we were going to the river. So we got Ella up and she and I bustled around and went up to Aunt Kates. We started at 8:20 and by 10:08 we were located at our camp. After resting a little while we picked a few berries and then got dinner we had a good dinner I just ate and ate.

This afternoon before the folks got out of the swimming hole it begun to thunder and lightening very bad we got out of there in a hurry drove to a barn and got out of the rain. Came on home after rain.



Olive Fincher, circa 1907. (*Bob Besom*)

Tuesday, September 2, 1913

Mrs. Strain gave the operators a box of candy this evening with her comps. No mail today. Mrs. Tunstill's funeral was this morning. All the stores are to be closed tommorow and it is a holiday all over the state appointed by the Gov. as good road day but I'm afraid it won't be a success in Washington County.

Wednesday, September 3, 1913

Well I enjoyed going through the square this morning, the kid band was playing a lively tune and there was a great crowd, I think the two days of road working will be a success after all. We were busy all day. Tonight Ella, papa, and I went up to Uncle Bob's a while. This has been an awful hot day. I wore my new dress this afternoon.

September 4, 1913

Gee I was sick this morning every few minutes I would get sick enough to vomit. We have been busy all day most all the stores were open for a while but a number of men went to work on the roads again.

Tuesday, September 9, 1913

Invitations for the reception to be given at the telephone office Fri. from 2 to 10 are being sent out today and everything is hustle bustle.

Thursday, September 11, 1913

A never to be forgotten day in Fayetteville Ark. Omar Davis the boy who killed a girl last spring was hanged here in the court house yard this morning at 6:39 and of course the town has been in a great stir all day.

September 12, 1913

Well! as a preacher would say this has been a great day in the house of the Lord so has it been in the Telephone office. I don't know what we would have done if it had been a nice day for there was such a crowd and so much noise that we couldn't hear anything as it was, but anyway everybody loves the chief and I don't blame them. It has rained all day. Our building looked lovely with the pretty flowers and furnishings. Sister wore her blue lawn and looked very well she feels better tonight. As I went to work I mailed two cards and bought Baby a dimes worth of candy.

Joe Bob caught a little mouse tonight.

Tuesday, October 7, 1913

Another nice day. We are rather on a deal of renting another house. Papa is still not doing any work gee I'm blue. It is all decided tonight, we will move to the Jarmau property on Rock St. Thursday. It seems too good to be true think of living in an 8 room house with everything nice.

Wednesday, October 8, 1913

Well I've felt like crying all day and when I came back to work at 3:30 I got a chance and I certainly put in a good time.

Miss Venable (chief operator) said I was vacation operator and the company was going to lay off one girl so I was the one. I can't get over it just as I'm getting settled down, here goes again. It is awful. But all things are for the best and I'm praying that I never have to go back to the office. Of course we won't move tomorrow.

Saturday, November 1, 1913

I had a talk with the neighbor across the street. I got as mad as thunder. We came home at 9 tonight. It clouded up this afternoon and looked like it might rain. Have signed the contract to teach a country school [at Johnson].

Thursday, November 6, 1913

I had a lovely ride up here to Springdale from Fayetteville. The train was due at 4:10 but was a few minutes late. Eicher met me and I went with her over to the auditorium where we stayed quite a while, then came out to her home.

They have a nice home and my room is lovely they have two dear children Rachel, 7, (she will go to school to me) and Herbert, 3. We couldn't see the building very well but it looks nice. I tried to call Sister about 8 o'clock but couldn't get the Fayetteville line.

Friday

This morning we went up to the school house about nine we waited quite a while there was 15 pupils came then Mr. Eicher called them to order and talked mighty nice to them for a few minutes we then told them what books they were to buy and sent them home. It looked very much like raining but cleared off and we went to town this afternoon got back late but went back for the "Tom Thumb Wedding" which was real good.

I'm doing fine have met a number of people among them two old batchelors.

The telephone switchboard office in Fayetteville. (*Bob Besom*)

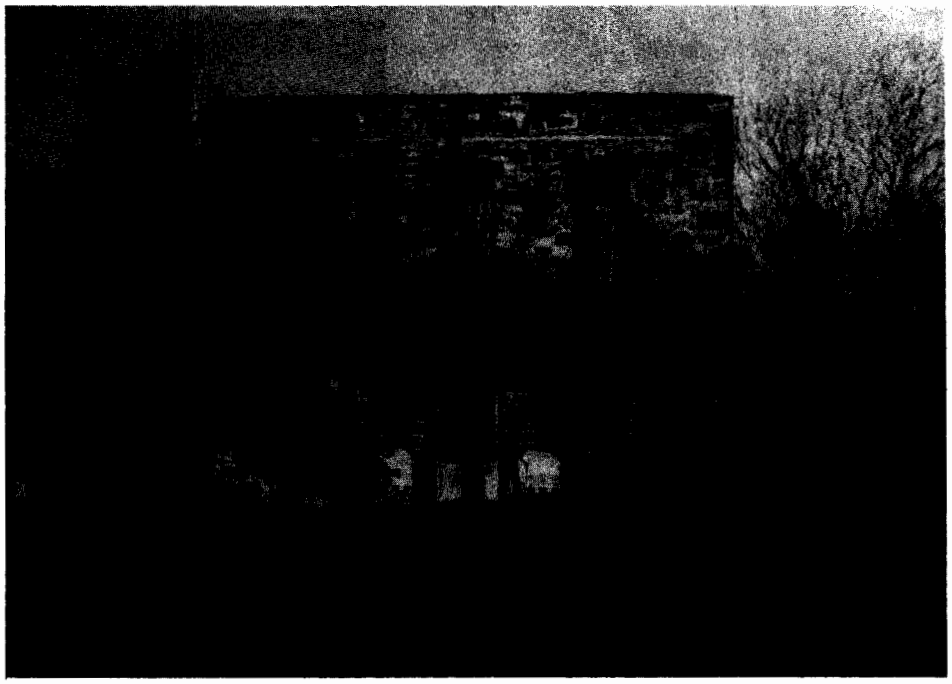
Eleanor Lincoln Johnson carrying meals to an elderly shut-in during the late 1970s. *(Joe Neal)*

Women helping women and their children has also been an important theme in Washington County. The Project for Victims of Domestic Violence, often called the battered women's shelter, is a sub-agency of the Economic Opportunity Agency of Washington County. It began in the fall of 1978 with a grant of approximately $3,500 from the Washington County Quorum Court. Additional money was raised through matching grants and other fund-raising activities. In the first 18 months of operation, the project provided shelter and housing for 113 women and 200 children who had suffered the abuse of domestic violence. Most shelter staff have been women, but the benefits of resolving severe family disputes accrue to all citizens of the county.

Unique Black Cultural Heritage

The waters of Big Spring pour from a cavern eroded in limestone that outcrops on a hillside below the Washington County courthouse. The McGarrah family settled there even before there was a land called Washington County. Big Spring's flow joins another spring-fed creek, and the two pour southward through the hollow below the courthouse. Here, in a sylvan setting below the courthouse, is a cluster of roughly 120 homes, three churches, and a tavern that form a neighborhood populated by the black people who are natives of the county (this does does not include black University students). Most of these houses are wooden structures with gabled roofs. The foundations are mostly of field stone, and each foundation is constructed so as to level the house on the sloping hillside land where most of these houses are built.

One of the most distinctive structures, located at 105 N. Willow, is wholly constructed of stone gathered from the creek and surrounding hillside. This is the Reverend James W. Webb place, now the home of the



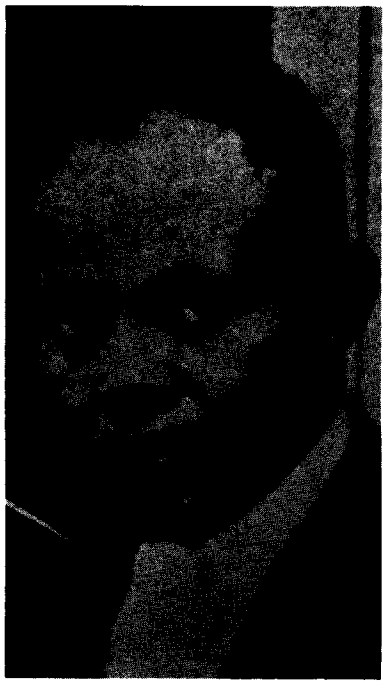
The native stone house at 105 N. Willow in Fayetteville built by the Reverend James Webb in 1893. *(Photo by Bob Besom)*

Ricks family. The house was built in 1893 by Webb and his wife Emma. Webb was pastor at the St. James Baptist Church. The house includes two stories and a basement. Besides providing living quarters for the family, Emma Webb ran a cafe there, and she was probably the one responsible for renting rooms to students. Dances were sometimes held upstairs. This building is not as architecturally grand as some structures in Washington County that have received special historical interest designations, but it certainly deserves recognition.

At least as early as 1928 there was an organization of black women called the Modern Priscillas, for the Priscillas were responsible for a float in the July 4, 1928, parade which marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of Fayetteville and Washington County. In his *Stitches In Time, A Legacy of Ozark Quilts*, Michael Luster wrote that Fayetteville's black Priscillas numbered about a dozen members, who met in one another's homes on Friday evenings "to talk, sew, and get away from their husbands and dishes." The women sometimes made communal quilts. The only surviving one known is "an applique of butterflies similar to those seen hanging on clotheslines at roadside stands throughout the Ozarks. There is one small difference: the Priscillas' butterflies have brightly colored wings, but the bodies are black." Like the native stone Webb house, this quilt is a unique part of the county's heritage.

The Priscillas were responsible for the float, but the man "in charge of arrangements" for the float was George Ballard. He was born in Cincinnati, Arkansas, on January 4, 1882, the son of Ike and Lee Ballard. He married Rosetta Dart on March 6, 1902. As was the case with so many black people who once lived in western Washington County, the Ballards moved to Fayetteville. They lived in a three-room board house covered with gray tarpaper on East Mountain Street just east of the courthouse.

George Ballard, Washington County poet. *(Joe Neal)*



KKK

In 1922, 125 people were initiated under the fiery cross of the Ku Klux Klan in Fayetteville. The Washington County Sheriff thanked the Klan for help in law enforcement work (Northwest Arkansas Times, *June 14, 1960). A KKK convention at Fayetteville October 16, 1924, featured a torch light parade from the University campus to the Fayetteville square by 1,200 Klansmen and a smaller number of Klanswomen. There was also a barbecue and fireworks display that attracted 2,000 members and visitors* (Fayetteville Daily Democrat, *October 16 and 17, 1924).*

In April 1925 a small group of Klan members who were seniors at the University said they would not attend the Baccalaureate address that was to be delivered by a Catholic priest from Ft. Smith (Arkansas Traveler, *May 7, 1925). On April 15 the 600 KKK members attending a conference in Fayetteville also voted their opposition to the priest's appearance. When told by the University that their diplomas would be withheld if they boycotted the service, the seniors attended. The KKK was inactive by 1928.*

Ballard became known to the local public in the 1920s through publication of his poems by Lessie Stringfellow Read, editor of the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat.* According to Read, "George goes to sleep and when he sleeps he dreams and when he awakes his dreams are so real that he gets up from bed and by the light of a flickering lamp writes on his typewriter as his remembered dreams dictate to him. He loves poetry and reads all of it that he can get."

Read facilitated the publication in 1928 of a poetry collection titled *Ozark Ballards* which he dedicated "To members of the colored race who thus may be encouraged to seek self-expression even in a crude way, it being believed that the poorest self-expression is better than none; and to all white friends who have lent help and encouragement. . ." The $200 raised through sales of the book was used to pay off a note on the Ballard house. A library organized by Read for use by black students at Henderson School in Fayetteville was named for him. George Ballard died on December 4, 1951, and is buried in Oaks Cemetery. Rosetta remained for a time in Fayetteville, then moved to Oklahoma.

Kin in spirit to the poet Ballard was a black musical group. In the late 1920s or early 1930s, the Black Diamond Serenaders played ragtime music, according to musician Bill Luther who grew up in Fayetteville (*Flashback*, November 1986, pp. 16-17). "They had no piano, of course, but they went around to different places and performed."

An important landmark of Washington County's black community, Lincoln School, is no longer standing. In 1937, Henderson School for blacks had been traded for land where Lincoln School was erected, just one block south of the Webb place on Willow Avenue. After segregated schools were declared illegal in the mid-1950s, black students and

Otis J. Parker was renowned for his skillful care of animals. His services as a veternarian were much in demand. *(Bernice K. Mayes)*

teachers were integrated into the Fayetteville schools. Lincoln School was abandoned, used for a time as a community center, then torn down. The Willow Heights public housing project was constructed on the Lincoln School grounds in 1971.

The migration of black people from rural Washington County into Fayetteville enriched the growing town. At 226 East 6th Street there is the frame Parker family home. Around 1920, Otis James Parker and his wife Anna Berthina Parker moved from the Baldwin/Harris area east of Fayetteville. Otis was a farmer who knew blacksmithing as well as how to care for sick animals. Anna was a pioneer black school teacher. They moved to Fayetteville in order to improve opportunities for themselves and their children. Anna raised 12 children and Otis became famous in Fayetteville for his ability to break horses. His services as a veterinarian were much in demand. Otis also worked at the Mountain Inn, Piggly Wiggly on Dickson Street, and slaughtered animals.

They did so well that all of the 12 children who wanted to go to college eventually did so. None of the children remained in Fayetteville. Bernice Mayes, a Parker who today lives in the old family place, says the children left "because there were no jobs or opportunities, and Otis didn't want his kids working in other people's kitchens—he wanted something better for them."

Fayetteville's black community is proud of what the Parker children did—one became a colonel in the army, another a school teacher, yet another a policeman, nurse, etc. The Parker home, which is still standing, preserves an architectural heritage associated with working people, rather than the town's rich and wealthy citizens. Architectural examples associated with working people deserve recognition and historical protection.

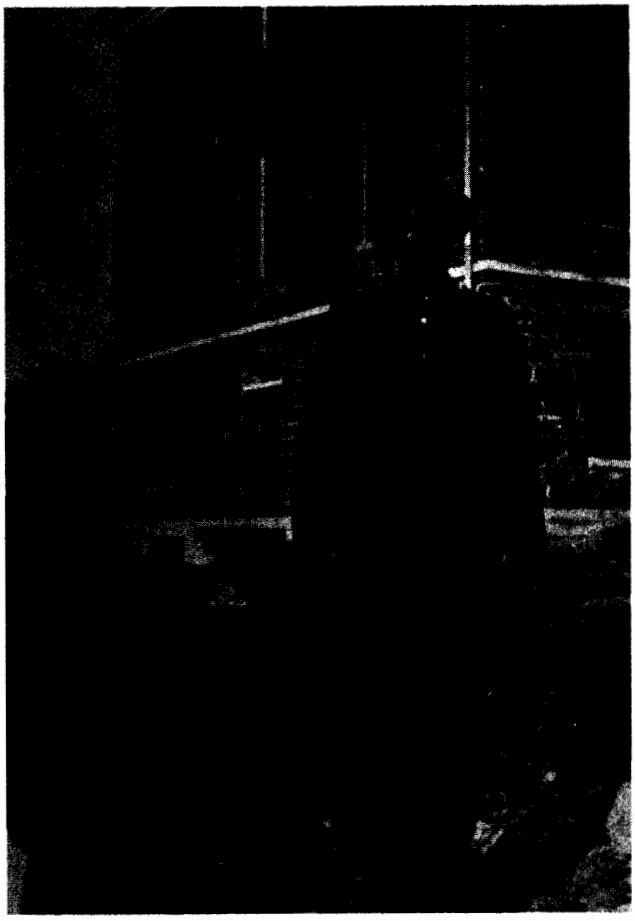
Anna Berthina Parker and her husband Otis sent all of the members of their large family to college. Anna was also a pioneer black school teacher. *(Bernice K. Mayes)*

William Edward Reynolds, born March 7, 1911, weighed 13 pounds at birth and therefore throughout his life carried the nickname Jimbo, for the baby elephant in the Barnum & Bailey Circus. Jimbo grew up in Ft. Smith but came to Fayetteville in 1930. His life in Washington County illustrates one of the relationships that has existed between the University and the black community.

He was a "houseboy" in many of the sorority houses on the campus. He worked in cleaners, cafes, and the old Scott Hotel on Dickson Street in Fayetteville. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Jimbo was a familiar figure in the basement of the old Student Union, where he shined shoes—often those of ROTC cadets on their way to drill—for 35 cents. His was more than a shoeshine stand, for in the familiar hustle and bustle of youth on the campus, there was Jimbo, who had time to talk, sharing the experience of growing up black and poor with the young, upwardly mobile white students.

The story of the Hoover family is entwined with the history of Washington County's first hospital. Among the veterans of World War I who returned to Washington County was James Cortez Hoover, a six-foot, six-inch black man who'd been born at Harris, east of Fayetteville. After the war he went to work as a janitor at City Hospital. His wife Rissie went there as a cook. His career at the hospital spanned 35 years, until his death in 1954. While he was still a janitor and handy man in 1954, his job had become much more than sweeping and maintenance.

According to Miss Ruth Riley, "He became useful in all departments and all came to look to James for help. He was ambidextrous and could do almost anything with his hands. He knew how to lift patients and became rather expert in helping patients with broken hips. He was espe-



James Hoover, after whom a wing of the Fayetteville City Hospital was named. Hoover was a WWI veteran who became well known for his skill in patient care.

Jimbo Reynolds at the new Student Union in 1977 at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. He was well-known to university students during the 1960s. Jimbo ran a shoeshine stand in the union where he dispensed high polish and a gentle philosophy of life. *(Doug Howard)*

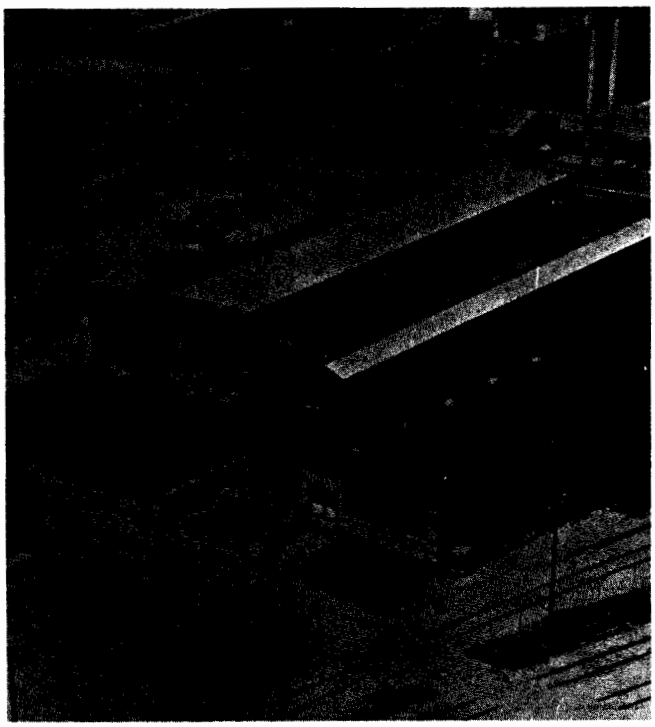
The second annual Ozark Grape Festival attracted thousands of visitors to Springdale in August of 1926. Pictured ascending the steps to be crowned by Governor Thomas Terral is Festival Queen Lavinia Morsani of Tontitown. Her procession includes flower girl Martha Montgomery, train bearer Bettye Smitherman, and crown bearer Jack Joyce. The festival was discontinued by the end of the 1920s. *(Ray Watson)*

cially good with children and old folks" (*Flashback*, August 1967). Gordon Morgan and Izola Preston wrote that he was "indirectly promoted to medical assistant. He learned many phases of medical work and carried out quite technical procedures under the general supervision of doctors who were shorthanded" (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, July 16, 1978, p. 39).

Hoover made sure that each of his five children had some college education. One daughter, Theresa, made headlines in the local papers when she became national executive secretary of the Department of Social Relations of the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church (*Springdale News*, April 24, 1964).

Social practices on the campus have had impacts on the lives of black people here. Dr. Guerdon D. Nichols, retired dean of the University's College of Arts and Sciences, contributed a history of black students to Robert Leflar's history of the University. According to Dr. Nichols, a few black students were admitted to the University in 1872, but they were taught separately, and none were apparently admitted thereafter until 1948. A black student was turned down for admission to the University Law School in 1936. In 1948, the University adopted a policy of admitting blacks to graduate and professional schools while retaining some segregated teaching features. Among the first admitted was a World War II veteran, Silus Hunt, a native of Ashdown, Arkansas. Hunt and other early black students were harassed, but by the early 1950s there were numerous black graduate students, and the walls of segregation in higher education were tumbling down.

Changes in social practices on the campus soon became changes in the



The Springdale plant of the Welch Company, August 12, 1956. As with other businesses in Washington County at that time, trucks were becoming increasingly important to Welch's shipping department. *(Welch's Inc.)*

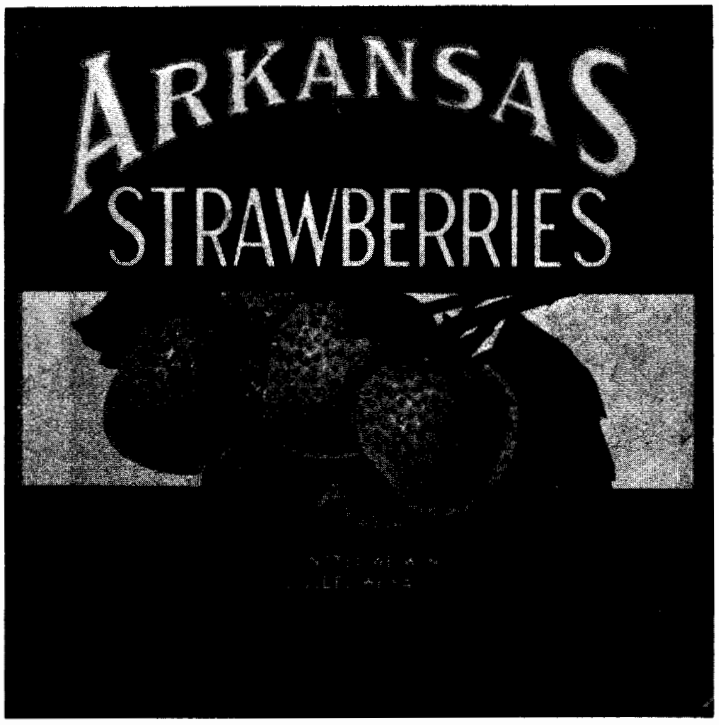
town. A few black students were admitted to Fayetteville High School in the fall of 1954. Fayetteville movie theatres began to desegregate in 1963.

Fruits, Vegetables, and Canning

Grape production began in Washinton County with the first settlers, but grapes were not a major crop until residents of the Italian community of Tontitown began setting out vines in 1898. Their grape festival, held during late summer, endures to this day.

Grape production in the county took a huge leap forward in the decade 1920-1930. Instrumental in this growth was the establishment at Springdale of a factory. According to the *Springdale News* (April 29, 1937), it was in 1920 when ". . .several hundred acres of land were purchased near Springdale by the Welch Company for planting in grapes, and the plant was established here on condition that farmers and businessmen of the section would subscribe as much as $75,000 of stock. The Welch officials promised to care for the grape crops from certain Arkansas and Missouri sections and to take all the fruits from places within a 24-hour shipping radius. . ." The cornerstone of the plant was laid on December 2, 1922.

Railroad carloads of peaches were being shipped out of Springdale at least as early as 1908. The 150 carloads shipped from Springdale in 1913 was termed a bumper crop. By 1915, the Peach Growers Exchange estimated the local crop at 225 carloads. Like apples, peaches suffered from hail, frosts, and drought. According to the *Springdale News* (April 29, 1937), the best production year was 1915, when there were 500 acres of bearing trees near Springdale. The *News* stated, "The peach crop here has always been uncertain because of the warm winter weather and late freezes which often cause frost damage."



Blackberries were also once grown here in commercial quantities. The Arkansas Crop Report for 1922, for example, stated that nine railroad carloads of blackberries were canned and shipped out from Fayetteville, bringing about $2,000 per carload.

All the fruit crops required many "hands" to help with the harvest. In 1898, for example, the Shipper's Union of Springdale advertised for 3,000 strawberry pickers. Those who lived a distance from the fields were advised to come "ready to camp" (*Springdale News*, March 30, 1978). At the B. A. Rudolph farm near Fayetteville (now the University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Farm north of the campus), there were once more than two dozen shacks for migrants who worked in the strawberry fields (*Flashback*, August 1955). "Wagonloads" of Indians came over to the Rudolph farm from Oklahoma, and they had their own camp. Rudolph also operated a number of canneries in Washington County (*Flashback*, December 1955). Migrant workers picked strawberries and tomatoes and helped with canning at Savoy (*Flashback*, May 1977) and in other places in the county.

Canning Industry

Springdale early emerged as the center of the canning industry in northwest Arkansas. Tomatoes were almost the exclusive product of the first canneries of the 1880s, and these were canned for local use only. By the 1930s, canning at Springdale had greatly diversified, involving more than 30 food items. Welch's grape pressing plant was using 100 tons of grapes a day during the season by 1929. World War II caused a boom in the canning industry here. By the early 1950s, the top three vegetables canned were green beans, spinach, and tomatoes. Also canned were several kinds of berries plus potatoes. Three plants at Springdale in the

An 1899 scene of strawberry picking in Tontitown. *(Roso Collection)*

early 1950s each employed 50 to 100 people, and during peak vegetable seasons these plants worked three shifts.

One of the best known of Washington County's canners was Joe Steele, who was 18 when he entered the business in 1924. He incorporated Steele Canning Company in 1930 and began expanding his plants and products. By the early 1960s, 26 products carried the Steele name, and the big black and silver trucks seemed to say "All roads lead to Springdale." He was president of the Ozark Canners Association and served as an officer or member of the board of numerous civic organizations at both the state and local levels.

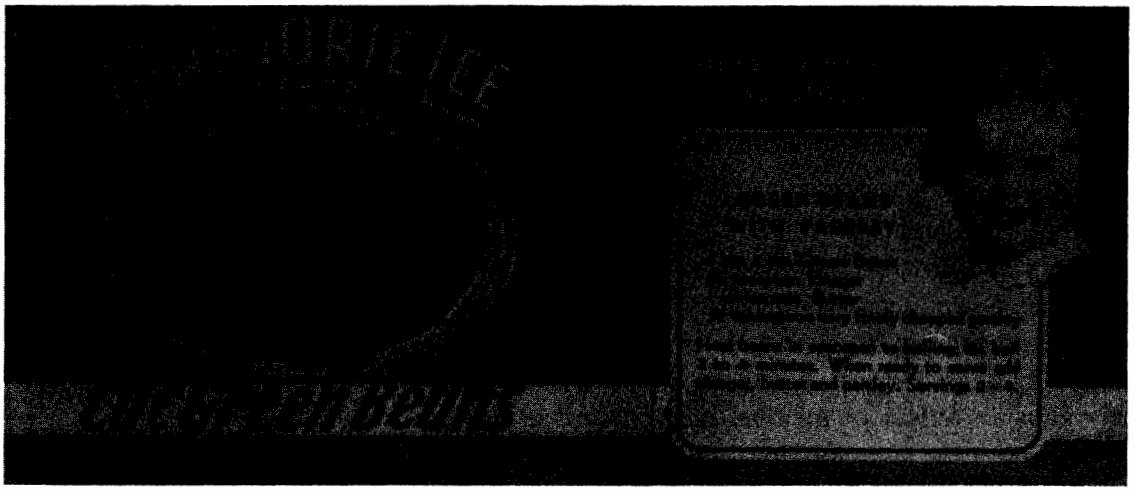
The Appleby brothers, George and Charles, were pioneers in local business. They, too, served as presidents of the Ozark Canners Association. They packed blackberries near Fayetteville as early as 1907. Charles ran the canning factories, while George managed farms, orchards, and dried fruit plants. They had eight plants in Arkansas. George had hundreds of acres in strawberries at one time and organized the first strawberry association from whose sheds in Farmington berries were shipped throughout the United States. George was one of the largest producers and processors of apples and dried fruits before World War I.

One of the large canneries outside Springdale was at Summers. Built by T. U. Jackson in 1925, it was devoted to tomatoes, beans, and spinach. Capacity was one railroad car of canned goods per day during the peak season. At first local labor was used, but later "hands" had to be transported by truck. The machinery was sold in 1945, and the building turned into a broiler house, where Jackson was said to have 16,000 broilers in the early 1950s.

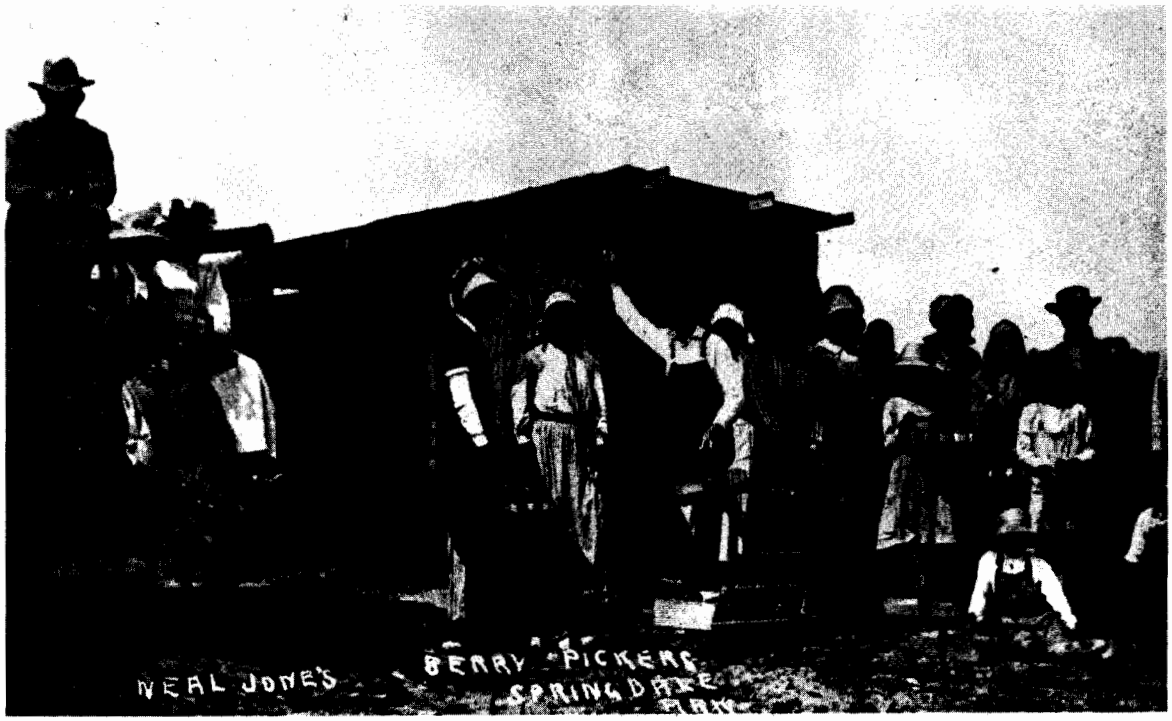
The Great Depression, that began in 1929 and continued until World

The Canning Industry

A farmer transports a load of tomatoes to a local cannery. *(Larry Parmlee)*



As with other canning factories in the county, this West Fork cannery provided employment opportunities for local women. *(Washington County Observer)*



Berry pickers on the Neal Jones farm near Springdale. *(Lockwood and Annabel Searcy)*

War II, spurred the movement of large numbers of people seeking migrant work. Conditions under which migrant workers lived and labored were far from ideal. Newspaper editor Marguerite Gilstrap remembered how bad it was for these people. "I didn't have to go to eastern Arkansas to see what poverty was doing to rural families and observe the misery. We could see it right here in Washington County when the migrant workers came through during berry and fruit season. There were thousands of them just as desperately hungry, ill, and mistreated as the sharecroppers. . ." (*Flashback*, February 1981).

In 1940 the United States government constructed a semi-permanent labor camp at Springdale. Two hundred shacks, 11 feet by 14 feet in size, were constructed to accommodate migrant workers. The camp was taken over and operated by the City of Springdale after 1948. Later the camp was discontinued, and the materials from its buildings were sold in 1969 (*Springdale News*, November 30, 1962, and January 21, 1969). The site is now partially occupied by Jones Elementary School and public housing units.

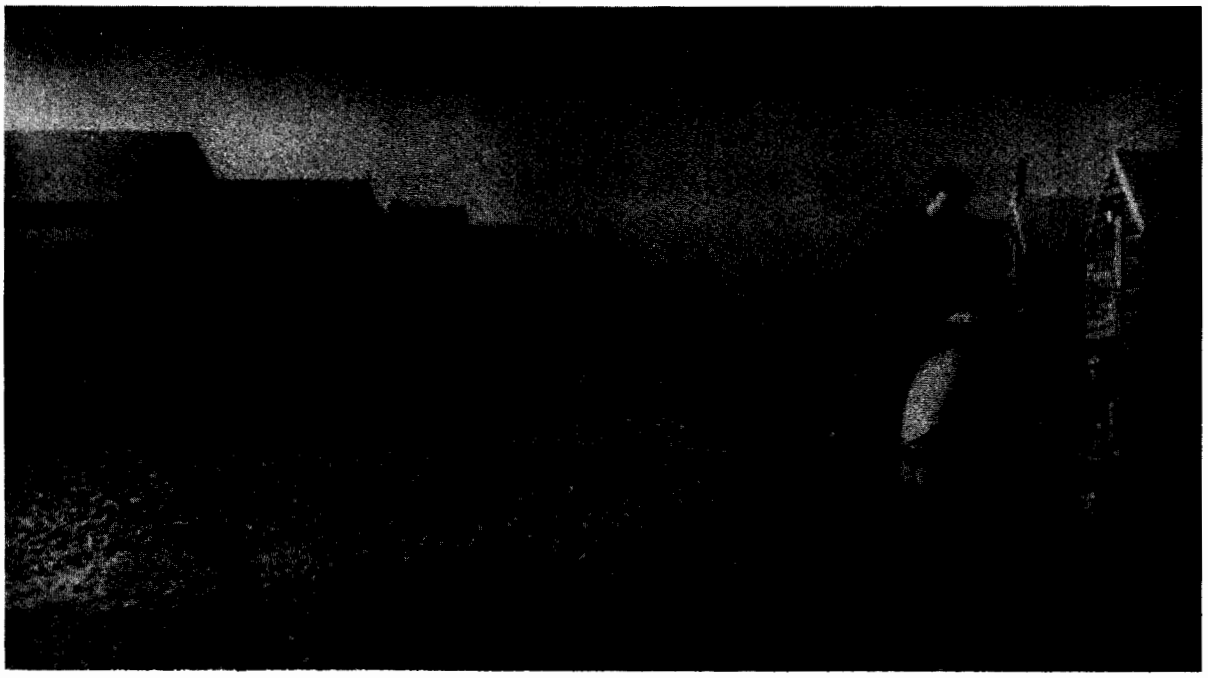
Growers of fruits and vegetables labored under pressure generated by shifting markets, the vagaries of weather, and the need to get the fruit to consumers in a fresh condition. Not so well-known, however, were the hardships endured by the migrant workers. One aspect of these hardships came out in the testimony of J. L. Charlton of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture in hearings held by the United States House of Representatives in 1940. At these hearings Mr. Charlton stated, "Employers prefer an oversupply of laborers for strawberry picking that makes it possible to hold the pay rate at two cents per quart and to pick over the fields after the morning dew and in time for transporting the berries for shipment in the early afternoon. This oversupply during the

Migrant Workers

(Photographs by J. L. Charlton)

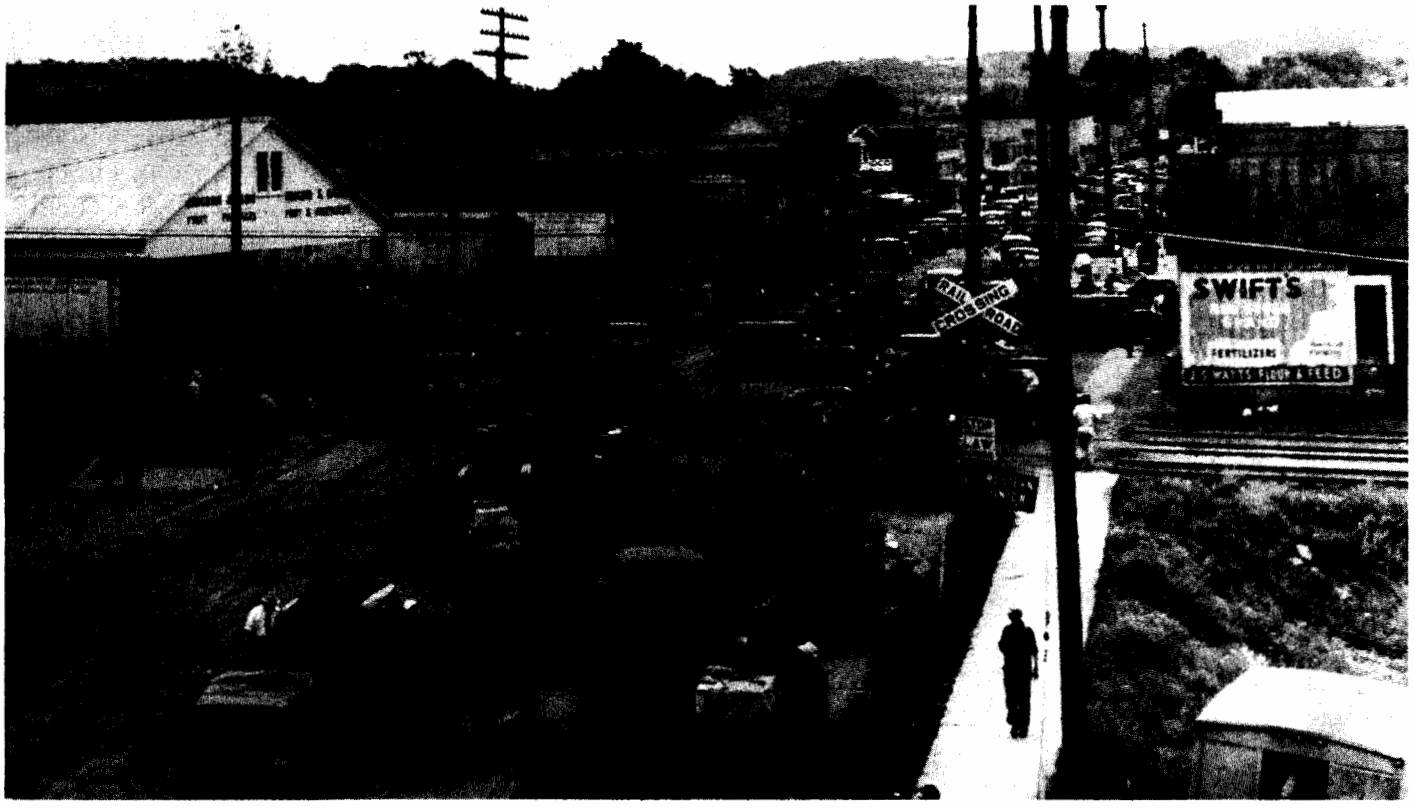
This migrant campsite had more equipment than most. This photograph was made by J. L. Charlton in May of 1939 in preparation for his testimony before the House of Representatives' committee on the interstate migration of destitute citizens.

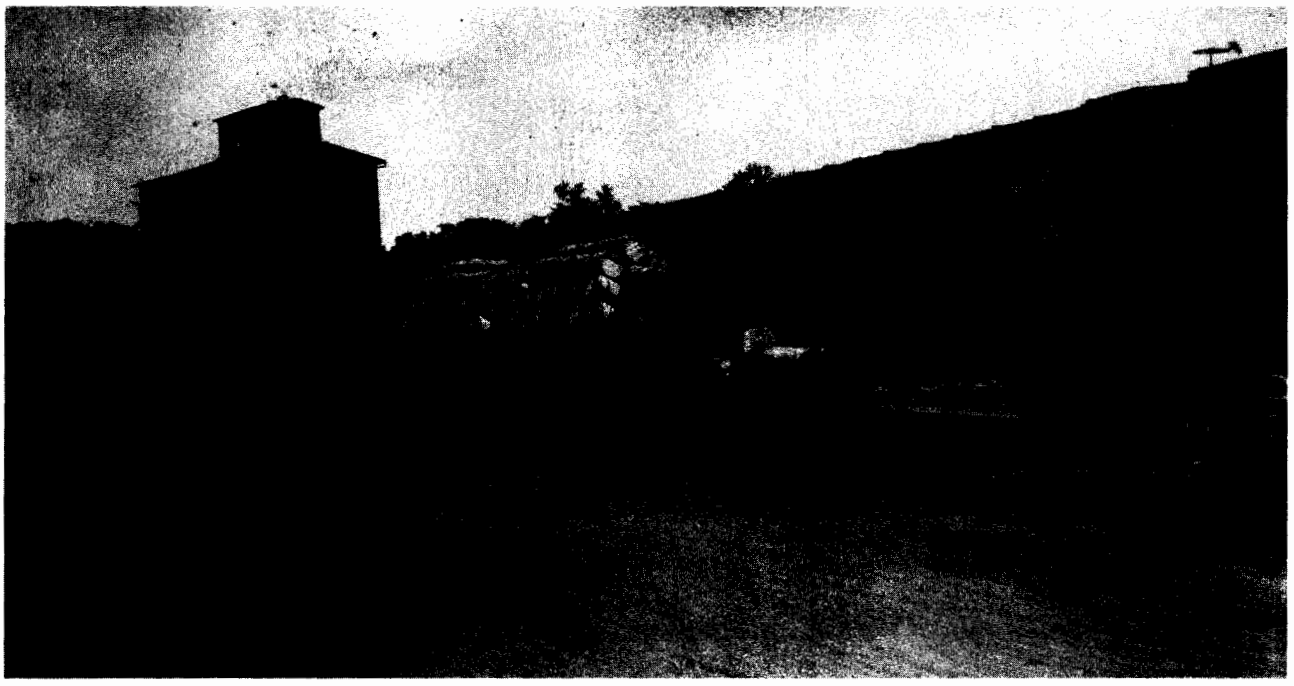
Indians from Oklahoma came to the Springdale area each year for the strawberry harvest. Occasionally shelters such as those pictured were provided by the grower.



The Springdale labor camp run by the federal government offered temporary accommodations for migrant workers. The camp, photographed here in August 1942, was taken over and operated by the city after 1948.

The strawberry market at the Frisco railroad crossing on Emma Avenue in Springdale was a center of commercial activity. Area farmers and city businessmen came together each week to exchange goods and services. This photo dates from May of 1939.





Apples were shipped from Washington County in mass quantity during the fruit industry's peak years. The apples were packed and shipped in white oak barrels, utilizing yet another local product. ***(L. O. Warren)***

1939 harvest reduced the earning power of the individual laborer to approximately 60 cents per day of some employment."

Footnote to the Apple Kingdom

Visitors to the Arkansas Apple Festival, held for the first time at Lincoln in 1976, might have wondered what happened to the big red apple in Washington County. In 1919—well within the memory of some of the retired people who attended the festival in 1976—everything had gone right for the growers, who brought in the biggest crop in local history.

Preliminary totals published in the Arkansas Crop Report for 1919 showed that 2,000 railroad cars (average 600 bushels per car) of fresh apples had been shipped from Elkins, Fayetteville, Farmington, Greenland, Johnson, Lincoln, Prairie Grove, Springdale, Summers, and West Fork. These totals weren't complete since towns like Fayetteville which had cold storage facilities were not through shipping. Additionally, these 2,000 car loads represented only the 60 percent of the crop which was shipped or stored; 8.5 percent was made into vinegar, 26.3 percent went into evaporated apples, 2.6 was used in commercial canneries, and 2.6 percent was consumed in the farmer's homes.

This great harvest, however, only masked serious problems that were already beginning to emerge. Damage from the late, unpredictable frosts typical of northwest Arkansas had always been a problem. In their book *The Commercial Apple Industry in North America* (1921), authors Folger and Davis note that in the Ozarks there were five crop failures due to frost damage during the period 1900-1910. This caused a shifting of the market to growing areas further north, where flowering occurred later, and frost damage was less likely.

W. R. Bird of Springdale at the town's first apple fair. As the sign made of apples above Bird's head indicates, Northwest Arkansas was the "apple orchard of America" at the time.

The large, red-striped Ben Davis apple had been heavily planted in Washington County. The concentration of one variety created a monoculture perfect for the spread of disease and pest, especially the pink larva of the codling moth, known as the apple worm. Orchardist Thomas Rothrock of Springdale wrote that the larva tunneled into the fruit, ruining it. The best method of control was a spray made from arsenate of lead. The apple worm developed a resistance to the spray. "In the three decades between 1910 to 1940, eight times as much spray material came to be applied. . .results were less and less satisfactory. . .Northwest Arkansas was near the southern end of the apple belt and the resulting long growing seasons spawned three broods of codling moths in place of two further north. . ." This gave growers in the northern part of the United States an advantage over local growers in Washington County.

Diseases like blister canker, a fungus that gains entrance to the tree through wounds in roots and branches, was very destructive to varieties like Ben Davis. Management of the big commercial orchards to control the fungus would have been difficult. San Jose scale also damaged trees. Control of diseases cost the orchardists money and time.

William Campbell, author of *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville*, worked for years in the apple industry. In 1950 (*Flashback*, February 1961), he argued that the stability and marketing associated with railroad carlot shipments was upset by truck owners whose intrusions in hauling and marketing cut into the profitability of railroad shipping and seemed to have finally driven the railroads out of the business. Campbell felt that the advent of the pure food laws with special shipping regulations put costly restraints on the dried fruit industry. The opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 gave unfair shipping rate advantages to West Coast growers in the competitive national markets.

Fabulous feathered bonanza. *(Tyson's Inc.)*

Thomas Rothrock stated, "By the Autumn of 1931, the Great Depression had hit bottom and so had apple prices; a shipping grade apple selling for a half dollar a bushel or less. . ." Trees that had been planted in the high-rolling days of the Apple Empire were dying. Low prices, frosts, codling moths, and several heavy drought years (during the "dust bowl" time of the 1930s) did not encourage replanting of dying trees. "The Depression-Dust Bowl decade of the 1930s tried the very souls of the apple growers of northwest Arkansas. When the decade ended, some were no longer growers."

The 60th meeting of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society was held at Springdale in January 1940 (*Springdale News*, January 11, 1940). "For the first time in its history, the subject of poultry in orchards will be among the important topics of discussion in connection with the economics of the apple industry. . .Until the last few years, orchardists paid no attention to any other type of farming save growing apples. Now, some of the more progressive growers have decided to increase their income on here-to-for one-crop land by utilizing orchards between seasons, for growing fall and early spring broilers."

Fabulous Feathered Bonanza

Chicken raising was different in the old days. Out in the Hog Eye area, the family of Neva Barnes McMurry used to keep a flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks. "They were good rustling range chickens," she wrote in the *Washington County Observer* (June 25, 1981). "Their color blended fairly well with the landscape for some protection from predators. They were heavy hens to eat and sell."

Technology for this pre-Poultry Empire operation was simple. Hens

In 1935 chickens on broiler farms were usually hand fed and watered. Most brooder houses were heated with coal. *(George's Inc.)*

were encouraged to nest inside a shed, but sometimes the bird "stole her nest out" and hid the eggs in weeds. Neva's father once had a small, 60-egg incubator, but found it didn't work to his satisfaction—technology was not then viewed as the universal cure-all. There was little "boughten" feed. Chicks were started on "crumbled hard boiled eggs, or cornbread and dry homemade cottage cheese." For their efforts, the family got fryers, canned some chicken (especially after the first pressure cooker arrived in 1927), culled roosters and hens to sell, and eggs.

Some county farmers were raising chickens for markets before the turn of the century, but this was a relatively minor sideline. On May 26, 1893, the *Springdale News* reported that, "Millard Berry has purchased an incubator and proposes to raise chickens on an extensive scale. It will hold 200 eggs which will make it equal to 15 Arkansas chickens." What Berry had in mind was the untried concept of mass production, that is, growing chickens like corn.

On May 27, 1897, an article in the *Fayetteville Democrat* reported that the local poultry industry was "astonishing"—three banks in Fayetteville were cashing $1,000 per day in chicken orders for birds shipped live from several points in northwest Arkansas, including Fayetteville. Also in 1897, the First Annual Poultry Show sponsored by the Northwest Arkansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association met in the Springdale Opera House.

Decline in the fruit business during the late 1920s and early 1930s made poultry appealing. According to Curtis Cable in *Growth of the Arkansas Broiler Industry*, "Because of the rolling terrain, the low fertility of the soil, and the small acreages being operated, farmers in the area were restricted in their attempts to find a replacement for the apple enterprise. After it was demonstrated by a few farmers that commercial

Jeff Brown, "Father of the Northwest Arkansas Poultry Industry," (right) and Jimmie Jones. *(Earlene Brown Henry)*

production of young chickens was profitable, others were attracted. This enterprise is suited to small acreages; it is not dependent on soil fertility, topography, and climate; and provides employment for excess family labor."

Early Poultry Production

Production of chickens for market received an early boost with the establishment of the county's first poultry processing firm at Fayetteville in 1914. M. L. Price, a representative of the Aaron Poultry and Egg Company, came from Kansas to Fayetteville in January 1914 and set up shop in an old mill building along the tracks near the Frisco station on Dickson Street.

"Neither the Chamber of Commerce nor any business people were interested in a large poultry processing plant. They were then interested only in cattle, apples, tomatoes, beans, and berries. . ." The Aaron company decided not to build a plant here, but Price remained. In 1915 a new company was formed, with Jay Fulbright (father of now retired U. S. Senator J. William Fulbright) as president, and in 1916 this company built a plant on West Avenue near Dickson Street.

The first job was to improve the local stock. "We worked with many communities and started shipping in young roosters from the North and exchanging pound for pound the scrub stock that the farmers brought in. The same procedure was applied to turkeys. . ." A program was also begun to improve local egg production.

Chickens slaughtered in the Fayetteville plant were rushed to markets in special refrigerator cars filled with crushed ice and rock salt. A man stayed with the shipment to make sure the temperatures remained below 32 degrees.

The Jeff Brown Feed Mill on East Emma Avenue in Springdale which was purchased by Tyson's and demolished in 1973. *(Springdale Chamber of Commerce)*

Price's company was eventually sold to Jerpes of Nebraska. The principal owner was Gilbert Swanson, son-in-law of Jay Fulbright. The name was changed to Swanson and Company. It was this company that was eventually acquired by Campbell Soup in 1955. The much expanded Price slaughter plant was operated at the same location until 1966, when Campbell Soup moved to a new complex on 15th Street in south Fayetteville. This plant has long been a major industrial employer in the county.

The presence of rail connections (for shipments of live birds) and a packing plant at Fayetteville were both inducements for new growers. One of these new faces was Jeff D. Brown of Springdale who is today remembered as the "Father of the Broiler Industry" in northwest Arkansas.

Brown learned the chicken business on his family's farm near Springdale. He got married in 1921 and went into raising winter broilers, using kerosene home incubators and coal burning brooder stoves. He made and mixed his own poultry food, studied literature then available on broiler raising, and even took correspondence courses. He hatched 357 mixed-breed chicks in 1921. Experiments during the next eight years made him believe he could find a superior breed of chicken.

In 1929 Brown talked Springdale's First National Bank into loaning him $700 for the down payment on a 10,000-egg Jamesway electric incubator, which Brown installed at 126 N. Mill Street in Springdale. Brown convinced other growers that the key to making money was in using superior stock. In 1930, he doubled his hatching capacity. By 1936, Brown's original hatchery could produce 94,000 chicks, and he built new hatcheries at Fayetteville and at Centerton in Benton County.

By May of 1937, C. L. George of Springdale had a fleet of trucks to transport broilers to market. *(George's Inc.)*

According to the *Springdale News* (May 13, 1961), "The demand grew for his feed and soon after the establishment of the hatchery in 1929 he conceived the idea of manufacturing his own line of feeds and mashes. . .He would furnish the chicks and the feed to local growers and by necessity, he was forced to carry some of the growers (provide credit) until the broilers were sold. By 1930, this called for financial help beyond his capacity. So again he got help from his banker, who by agreement carried the notes he took from the growers. From this beginning evolved the financing of this new industry in the area."

Jeff Brown's story shows that the basis for today's modern mass industry had been laid by the mid-1930s. Superior lines of chicks were becoming available in quantities suitable for many poultry farms, and credit was available to those farmers who could not otherwise afford to start growing broilers.

The poultry barns common in Washington County today did not suddenly spring into existence within the confines of the dying apple orchards. Jeff Brown's first efforts were made in a converted smokehouse. In the 1920s, houses built especially for chickens were at first approximately eight feet by ten feet, or slightly larger, with a shed roof. A survey in Washington and Benton counties conducted by the University of Arkansas in 1938-1939 showed that chicken houses were getting larger, then up to about 14 by 16 feet. It wasn't until after World War II that big houses were built that approached the contemporary sizes that range 20-40 feet in width and 200-400 feet in length and typically house over 10,000 birds.

Another factor important in the development of poultry in Washington County was the control of diseases where thousands of birds

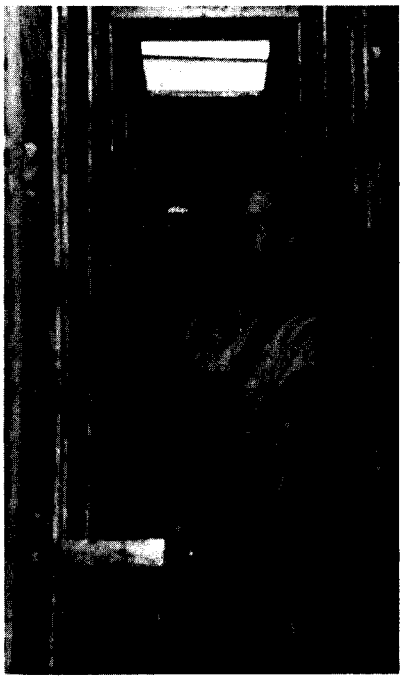
were grown in close confinement. Disease affecting one flock spread to others. First efforts were directed toward control of pullorum (bacillary white diarrhea), an infection that reduces egg production and egg quality, kills chicks, and occasionally kills adult birds. Pullorum control work dates to 1926 and statewide testing of flocks to 1933.

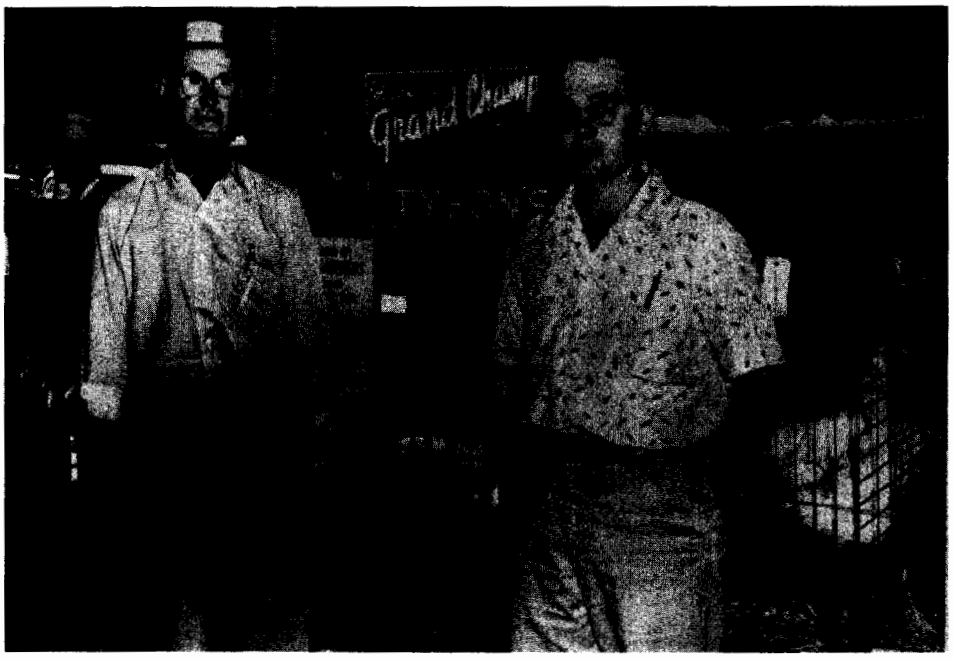
Research aimed at improving the quality of eggs had been undertaken at the University of Arkansas as early as 1914. A new poultry research facility was constructed on the Agricultural Experiment Station farm at Fayetteville in 1931. Robert M. Smith was supervisor of the Poultry Division. Research focused on developing poultry ration formulas in the 1930s. Efforts in selective breeding resulted in hardy chicks that reached maturity in a shorter time. In the first days flocks were ready for the market in 14 to 16 weeks. By the 1950s, this time was cut to 10-12 weeks, and later yet, to fewer that eight weeks.

The 100 million white chickens grown on an annual basis in Washington County today have their ancestral roots in these breeding experiments conducted at the University as well as elsewhere. According to Robert Smith, the development of the crossbreed bird consisting of White Wyandotte male and Rhode Island Red female was a major accomplishment. By the early 1950s, White Wyandotte males were being crossed with New Hampshire females. While purebred lines of the White Wyandotte and New Hampshire Red were still popular in the 1950s, the selective breeding experiments were producing birds that matured faster, had more meat on the breasts, and had fewer of the pin feathers whose removal added to the burden of processing.

One example of the effort to produce a superior broiler bird was the National Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest which pitted prize chicks from all

To the left, a 1950 scene of broilers being loaded into a battery trailer for shipment to market. The chicks were fed en route to market (below). At the time, chickens could be transported as long as 3 or 4 days. *(George's Inc.)*





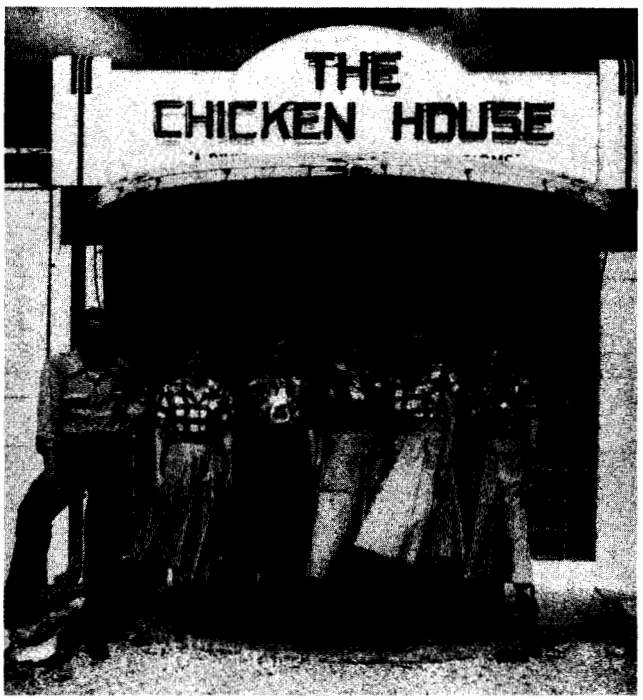
Poultry pioneer John Tyson and son Don, circa 1950. *(Tyson's Inc.)*

over the United States against one another. The event was hosted on the University of Arkansas campus in June 1951. There were educational meetings and panel discussions by poultry experts from all over the country. A street dance was held on the Fayetteville square June 11. There was a barbecue for 3,500 people and a Chicken-of-Tomorrow Queen, Miss Joan Walters of Rogers. A parade three miles long was held in Fayetteville on June 15. Eight thousand people heard United States Vice-President Alben W. Barkley's address in Razorback Stadium.

The growth of poultry farming stimulated other areas of the local economy. Early poultry shipments involved live birds sent to market on the railroad and a little later, slaughtered birds packed in ice. Long haul trucking from grower to market developed after Highway 71 was graveled in the 1920s. Two major corporate leaders in the United States poultry business—Tyson Foods and George's, both of Springdale—originated in early trucking of live chickens.

C. L. George and his son Luther of Springdale began hauling live broilers to Kansas City and St. Louis as early as 1929, the same year that Jeff Brown built his first hatchery. John Tyson, who came to Springdale from Kansas City in the 1920s, made his first haul of live broilers from Springdale to Chicago in 1935, earning $265. In the following year he took chickens to Cincinnati, Memphis, Detroit, Cleveland, and Houston—the beginnings of an empire whose worth exceeded one billion dollars by the mid-1980s.

Trucking beat out the railroads because of flexibility. Truckers could visit rural farms and haul the birds directly to markets, wherever these markets could be found. In less than a decade after the Georges, Tyson, and others entered the hauling business, trucks were carrying 97 percent



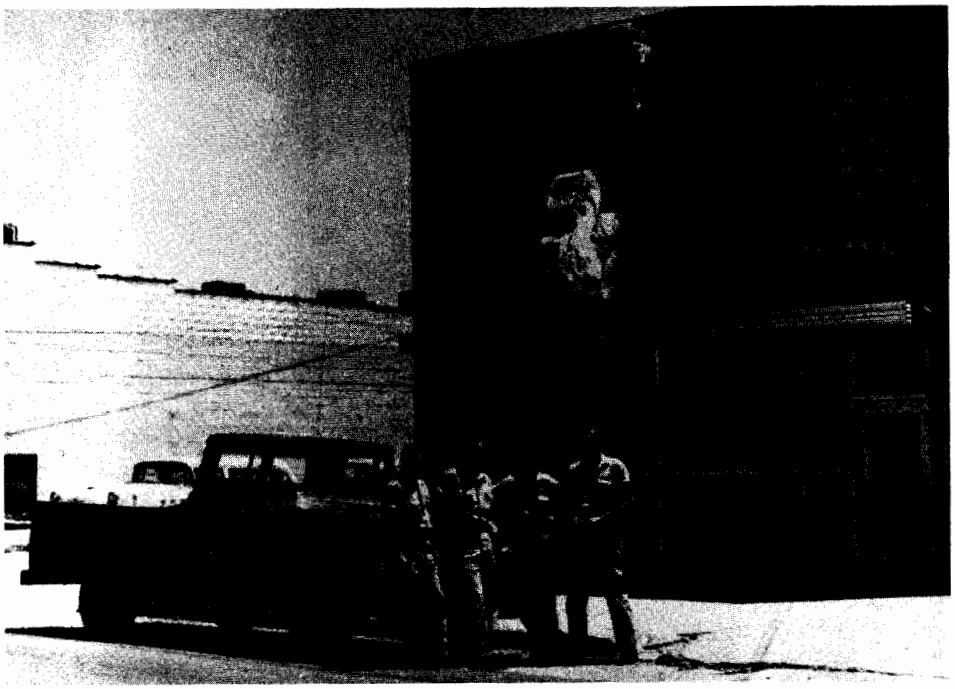
In 1952, poultryman Roy Ritter opened the AQ Chicken House Restaurant in Springdale.

of the broilers to market, often in special "poultry pullmans" that included a built-in sleeper for the man charged with keeping the birds healthy in transit.

There were 5,000 brooder houses in northwest Arkansas by the late 1930s. H. W. Greathouse had 19 brooder houses and planned to build 11 more in order to bring his capacity to 25,000 birds. "H. W. Greathouse, largest Washington County producer, made a record sale recently when he loaded 8,200 broilers at one time and made a clear profit of $2,400. . ." (*Arkansas Gazette*, June 26, 1938, mag. section, p. 38).

Roy C. Ritter began his career as a grower in 1931. In 1936 he opened a hatchery and feed store at Elm Springs. In 1937, he moved to Springdale to become a district manager for General Mills. He opened the now landmark A-Q (Arkansas Quality) Chicken House Restaurant at Springdale in July 1942. He expanded his Quality Feed Stores to Huntsville and Rogers and had flocks of turkeys, broilers, and laying hens.

Ritter was the first president of the Arkansas Poultry Federation (APF), founded in 1953. Executive secretary of the APF was B. Hall Davis of Fayetteville. The goals of the organization included "the improvement of the quality of poultry and eggs through research into whatever factors that might affect the quality as it is present for consumption" and "an educational program designed to increase the consumption of both chicken and turkey meat as well as eggs here in our state." The organization had 1,300 industry members by 1954.



More than 50 years later, the company started by John Tyson in the 1930s has grown to be the largest poultry producer in the nation. *(Tyson's Inc.)*

Industrial Development

Broiler production in Washington County had spiraled upward steadily since the 1920s: from 430,000 in 1930 to almost 1.5 million by 1940, the time when it was clear the old apple empire had passed away. Over 10.3 million broilers were listed in the 1950 census. By 1959, Washington County's production more than tripled, and then tripled again—to over 91 million—by 1969. This dizzy pace of change spawned new trucking companies, scientific research, feed stores, and mills. Farms had now become units in an integrated industrial process, far removed from the days when family farms produced most of what farm families needed.

Part of the process of industry development involved a partnership between banks that furnished financing and businesses like Brown's feed stores which supplied feed, chicks, and other necessities to poultry farmers. Under early growing contracts, the farmers gave feed dealers a chattel mortgage on the birds, and the farmers assumed most risks associated with low prices or loss of birds. By the late 1940s, this credit system had been modified so that farmers provided the land, houses, machinery, and labor to care for the birds. The lenders provided chicks, feed, medicines, etc., but assumed no risks associated with low markets or loss of birds due to factors beyond the farmer's control. The farmers received a flat rate for each bird marketed under the new system and made profits or absorbed losses associated with the market place.

Researchers from the University of Arkansas estimated that the annual cost of credit to growers in the late 1930s amounted to 23 percent. Increasingly, poultry operations became more modern and more integrated, with companies controlling all aspects of production from feed to chicks

to finance to trucking to markets. This credit system was widespread in northwest Arkansas, but its acceptance was not universal.

Cooperation among the farmers in feed purchases, hatcheries, processing, and trucking offered an alternative to contract growing. Poultry farmers organized the Farm Bureau Cooperative Mill and Supply at Fayetteville in 1941. By 1947, there were five co-ops in Washington and Benton Counties serving 3,000 growers, and co-op hatcheries had a capacity to handle 130,000 eggs. In 1951, an estimated 12 to 15 percent of the business in chicks and feed in northwest Arkansas was done by co-ops owned by the farmers. A writer for the United States Farm Credit Administration stated that growers who depended on feed dealers "must use his feed, whether they prefer it or not, and pay his price. . ." On the other hand, producers who used no production credit had considerably higher profits per pound of broiler produced than did those who bought feed on credit. . .Second, "the Arkansas growers with their new marketing and processing association could no longer tolerate any control over their sales outlet by the creditor. . ."

The marketplace was glutted with poultry during the 1950s. Prices fell in response to overproduction. The price paid farmers per pound of chicken skidded from 28 cents in 1952 to below 10 cents in 1961. Everyone was hurt, company and grower alike. The integrated companies had a small cushion as a result of diverse operations from sales of feeds, chicks, and finished products. Independent growers who raised chickens on contracts, and whose returns were based entirely on the market price of poultry, faced immediate failure when the price paid for finished birds fell below costs of production.

Independent growers who contracted to grow birds for integrated com-

Jones Truck Lines (JTL)

Harvey Jones started his business hauling freight in a Springfield Wagon pulled by a team of mules between Rogers, Springdale, and Fayetteville. He got a truck in 1919. The business became Jones Truck Lines in 1933. By 1960 JTL had 230 tractors, 156 delivery trucks, 79 refrigerator trailers, one airplane, etc. (See JTL in the Business Profiles section of this book.)

panies organized the Northwest Poultry Growers Association (N. P. G. A.) in 1961. Eventually, about 400 farmers—mostly from Benton and Washington counties, but also from southwestern Arkansas—joined. The association affiliated with the United States Poultry and Egg Producers Association, whose goal was to limit production nationally and therefore to raise prices that would benefit growers. Another goal was to gain control over the contract dealings with the companies. The independent growers in the N. P. G. A. suspected that the companies sometimes cheated them on sales of feed and chicks, as well as in the feed conversion formula that was used to measure how well the growers had done in raising birds.

Integrated Companies

The largest of the integrated companies at that time—Arkansas Valley Industries, Tyson Foods, and Ralston-Purina—viewed this farmers' group as a threat. The farmers charged that the companies actively blacklisted certain leaders by refusing to give them grow-out contracts, effectively putting the farmers out of business. Blacklisting was illegal. In 1965, a division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture filed an official complaint about the blacklisting, noting that the three companies ". . .did subject particular persons to undue and unreasonable disadvantage" (*Arkansas Gazette*, April 3, 1965, p. 3A). A "cease and desist order" was issued against the companies in 1968, long after some growers involved had lost their poultry operations, and the organization had ceased to exist. A Federal court overturned the order in 1969, stating that the Federal agency involved, the Packers and Stockyards Division, had no jurisdiction.

In retrospect, the Northwest Poultry Growers Association is com-

Poultry pioneers C. L. George (center) and Jeff Brown (right) inspect a broiler house, 1940. *(George's Inc.)*

parable to the farmers' movements of the late 19th Century in their opposition to corporations and their insistence on the importance of independence for farmers. The collapse of this organization marked the end of attempts by private farmers to exercise control over the poultry companies for whom they worked.

Pioneer poultryman Jeff D. Brown, who started with a log smokehouse and a shovel to mix feed in 1921, passed away in 1965. In 1966, the Arkansas Poultry Federation and the Arkansas Poultry Improvement Association jointly published a salute to the industry, "Feathers in Our Caps," dedicated to Brown. In 1971, Tyson Foods punctuated the poultry skyline of Washington County with a feed mill that would have been beyond belief in 1921: 185 feet in height and utilizing computerized controls to mix 100 tons of feed per hour. The old Jeff Brown feed mill on East Emma in Springdale, which had been acquired by Tyson Foods, was demolished in 1973 as part of a general renovation of the downtown area.

The two poultry giants in Washington County—Tyson Foods and George's—are owned by the same families that started the businesses. Campbell Soup in Fayetteville is a direct descendant of the company started in 1915. The magazine *Broiler Industry* (December 1985) listed these three companies as being among the largest in the nation among poultry producers: Tyson Foods was number two in 1985 (climbing to number one in 1986), Campbell Soup was number 18, and George's was number 30.

C. L. George died in 1969, passing the company to Gene George, who in the 1980s passed the company to his son, Gary. *Broiler Industry* (March 1984) recently called George's "a conservative, well-run family miniconglomerate. Interests include current production of about 30 mil-

lion broilers a year, 1.2 million table egg layers, enough cattle and real estate, it seems, to surround the city of Springdale, a completely rebuilt feed mill, cold storage warehouse operation, propane gas, and outside interests in banking and transportation." Behind the George's operation are 200 farm families, whose operations have an average capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 broilers.

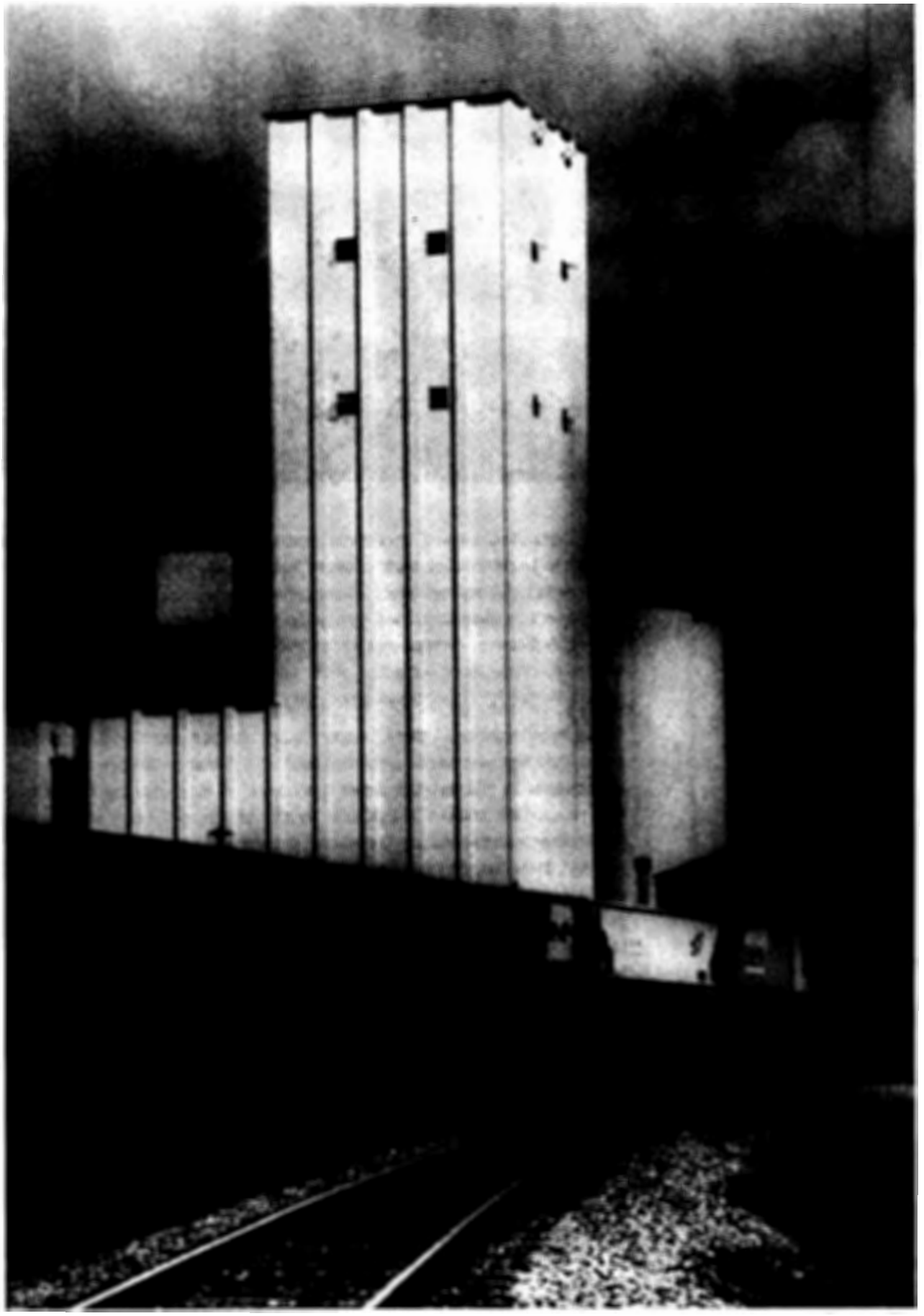
Tyson Foods celebrated its 50th anniversary in October 1984. *Broiler Industry* (November 1984) stated that Tyson's had gone from a single truck hauling live birds to Chicago to a sprawling complex that included 22 processing plants, 350 retail and food service products, and $1.1 billion in annual sales. "The senior Tyson followed the usual route into vertical integration, moving from a brisk livehaul business, later buying and selling chickens, to actually growing them." The first slaughter plant was built in 1958. Tyson issued stock in 1963 and used the revenues to purchase Garrett Poultry Company in Rogers—the first of many acquisitions that had by 1986 made Tyson Foods the biggest poultry operation in the United States.

In Defense of Water

In the early days of the county, the word pollution was unknown or was at least limited to such offenses as smelly tanyards, pig wallows in towns, or outhouses that needed some attention. Pollution became a familiar word, however, as a result of population and industrial growth. Poultry production and industrial expansion has caused widespread pollution of wells, springs, and lakes, making pollution control a major issue.

Today, thousands of jobs in Washington County, both on farms and in towns, are tied directly to the success of the poultry industry. These jobs

Accentuating the poultry industry's importance to this area, feed mills like this one owned by Tyson's punctuate the skyline in northern Washington County. *(J. L. Charlton)*



A Northwest Arkansas poultry farm. *(J. L. Charlton)*

have been threatened in recent years by water pollution problems that plague all companies that process foods and discharge large amounts of wastewater. Campbell Soup, for example, has long been one of the major employers in Washington County. In recent years, however, the company (as well as other companies throughout the Ozarks region) and the City of Fayetteville have wrestled with water pollution problems that are endemic to the food processing industry.

In Washington County, water usage to process food like chicken is high, but streams such as the White and Illinois Rivers, where polluted wastewater is discharged, have low rates of flow during certain times of the year. This makes it difficult to dilute the polluted wastewater, even when the wastewater has received pre-treatment in the processing plant as well as treatment in the municipal sewage plants. Costs for treatment of wastewater adds to the costs of the final products from plants, making poultry products from Washington County potentially less competitive in the national markets. Polluted streams and lakes are not attractive to local recreationists or tourists, adding additional pressures to solve the pollution problems.

Pollution problems came to a head in the late 1970s as a result of well-publicized fish kills in both the White and Illinois Rivers, directly attributable to pollution associated with industrial development. A fish kill that occurred during Veteran's Day weekend in 1978 covered two or three miles of the White River with dead fish.

Several Fayetteville plants had discharged "heavy metals" such as copper and chromium (used in an electro-plating plant) into the wastewater collection system. These metals poisoned the bacteria that normally help digest waste, and this made the Fayetteville plant less ef-

Runoff from pastures, feed lots, and livestock pens is a common source of water pollution in Washington County. *(Neil Compton)*

fective in treating wastewater. So much "heavy metal" had found its way into Beaver Lake that one Fayetteville official humorously suggested the lake might in the future become a valuable copper mine.

The metals problem was combined with pollution associated with the poultry industry—either chicken litter handling problems on the farms or huge "slugs" of pollution from processing plants that overwhelmed the Fayetteville wastewater treatment plant and the White River (see, for example, *Springdale News*, March 23 and October 1, 1979 and *Northwest Arkansas Times*, October 30, 1980). A fish kill reported on the Illinois River (June 16, 1981) near the Robinson community resulted when the levee on a poultry waste holding pond broke, flooding the river with wastes and killing thousands of fish and other organisms.

During these incidents, partially treated wastewater was discharged into the White River. So much of the oxygen that is normally trapped in the water was used by bacteria trying to break down wastes that large sections of the rivers became de-oxygenated, killing fish and other creatures that depend on oxygen in the water.

The problem is severe on the White River because it is the main feeder stream for Beaver Lake, the region's water supply. Pollution of Beaver Lake threatens the entire food processing industry and thousands of jobs, since the processing plants depend upon clean inexpensive water for their operations. A similar situation prevails in the Illinois River watershed. Several towns in Arkansas and in eastern Oklahoma draw municipal drinking water from the Illinois River. Any pollution problems in the Illinois, therefore, are viewed as a threat to the futures of these towns. In addition, the state of Oklahoma has declared its section of the Illinois River a "Scenic River," valued for recreational purposes.

Natural Gas

A crowd of 1,000 attended the February 20, 1930, ceremony marking the introduction of natural gas fuel in Fayetteville. The crowd was entertained by dances performed by pupils at Mrs. Hayden McIlroy's Nymph Dance Studio. A number of homes in Fayetteville were already piped for gas and ready for service. It was thought that natural gas would play a role in expanding industry in the area (Northwest Arkansas Times, *July 16, 1978).*

Campbell Soup's president told its stockholders, "the present rates of pollution. . .can be corrected to lower rates. There will be a cost to pollution control, not a small cost, and it will be charged against our economy, but there is no side-stepping this penalty" (*Arkansas Poultry Times*, January 6, 1971). In 1987 the taxpayers of Springdale, Fayetteville, and surrounding communities were spending millions of dollars in upgrading and expanding wastewater treatment plants in order to protect the thousands of food processing jobs in the region, as well as the environments of the White and Illinois Rivers and the future of Beaver Lake. In August 1987 improvements on the Springdale plant were estimated at $16 million and on the Fayetteville plant, at $43 million.

Conservation Efforts

Those who love the traditional feel of the Ozarks—the quiet of its woodlands, springs, rock bluffs, and free-flowing streams—have agonized over the detrimental effects caused by the tremendous growth of the region since World War II. Some people have sought to balance this growth by protecting special wild areas from commercial development. No organization has been more active in this respect than the homegrown Ozark Society. Washington County residents have always been in the leadership of this group.

The group's origins date to 1961, when Washington County native United States Senator J. William Fulbright made it clear he opposed an Army Corps of Engineers plan to dam the Buffalo River. On May 24, 1962, the Ozark Society was organized at a meeting on the University of Arkansas campus. Neil Compton, a physician from Bentonville, was the society's first president. Ozark Society member Kenneth L. Smith, a resident of Fayetteville, wrote the now classic *Buffalo River Country* in 1967,

Washington County Fair, 1939.

extolling the natural beauty of the river and exposing the beauty of the Ozarks to a national audience. Ten years later the Ozark Society published his *Illinois River, A People's River.* The Ozark Society's influential *Bulletin* was long edited by Fayetteville residents Joe and Maxine Clark. Washington County residents have always served the society as officers and members of the board. Mrs. Laird Archer of Fayetteville was the society's secretary for many years.

In 1987 the Ozark Society celebrated its 25th anniversary with a camp-out on the Buffalo River which, thanks to the society's work, remains in its natural state, much as the Indians and the pioneers knew it. Water has been an important fact of life in the county ever since the pioneers of the 1820s settled around the springs. There are still many water-related issues on the Ozark Society agenda—pollution of the Illinois River; a proposed dam on Lee Creek, which rises in southern Washington County; and others. The Buffalo River is "saved," but the work of conservation goes on.

Talkies and Sliced Bread

Fayetteville's first talking picture, "Mother Knows Best," was screened on March 18, 1929. According to the Fayetteville Daily Democrat, *"Talking pictures in Fayetteville are just another evidence of the progressive spirit in Fayetteville that is heralding a new era." Sliced bread was not far behind, appearing in markets in July 1929.*

The Great Depression

During the 1930s the big news in Washington County, as elsewhere, was the Great Depression. Data from the United States Census show that during the decade 1930-1939 manufacturing, and consequently jobs, in Washington County fell to the level of 1920. Simultaneously, the decade of the Depression witnessed a reversal in the trend toward urbanization. Instead of abandoning farms, people actually moved back to them, hoping to ride out the economic storm. In some ways, however, Washington County was better off than many other parts of Arkansas. It lead the state in the number of farms that were not mortgaged—1,909.

The humorist Will Rogers came to Fayetteville in 1931. The money

raised during his three-day visit was placed in a fund for unemployment relief. According to Betty Lighton, "The Perennial Garden Club of Fayetteville. . .got $200 of the gate receipts from Rogers' appearance here. They used it to hire local people to plant Arkansas Avenue" (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, July 29, 1979). Lighton's mother was responsible for the metal marker which is attached to a block of limestone on Arkansas Avenue near Lafayette. It reads, "To The Memory of Will Rogers whose heartfelt understanding of his fellowman made possible the planning of this avenue."

Arkansas' first Farm Bureau was organized in the county in 1931. "Farm leaders were definite in their belief that something must be done to improve the agricultural situation. The Depression was deepening and agriculture was floundering. . ."—J. H. Heckman in *Flashback*, February 1972. The organizational meeting took place on May 20, 1931, at the courthouse. "The makeup of the first Board of Directors reflected the nature of the county's agriculture in 1931. Fruit and vegetable production and processing were predominant then along with grain farming and some livestock and dairying. . ."

Washington County was entertained during the Depression by the Fayetteville Angels (at first named the Educators), whose history is told in *The Fayetteville Angels* by Walter J. Lemke. The Angels, a professional baseball team, played all seven years that the Arkansas-Missouri League lasted, 1934-1940. The Angels' batboy from 1936 to 1939 was Sherman Lollar, who went on to fame in the major leagues. The first local game played under floodlights on June 25, 1937, was a great novelty. Just as novel was Frances Dunlap of Farmington, who may have been the first woman to play an entire game of professional baseball, September 6, 1936. The biggest crowd ever to see a game, 3,000, showed up

C. C. C. workers Eugene Cooley, Edward Arnold, and Gene Starcher posed on the sandstone dam at Devil's Den State Park in January of 1940. *(Devil's Den State Park)*

on August 1, 1938, when friends of Congressman Claude Fuller—who was running for re-election—bought out the ball park and admitted everyone for free.

Civilian Conservation Corps

In 1932 the national unemployment rate for young men 18-24 was about 25 percent. President Roosevelt called for 500,000 of these unemployed youth to be hired for work in the national interest: restoration of forests decimated in the great timber boom; conservation of soil in areas with eroding farmland that was creating the dust bowl disasters; and construction in public areas. Under the Civilian Conservation Corps law passed in 1933, the men lived in military-like camps and were paid $30 per month, of which $22 was sent home. Washington County owes some of its finest recreational areas to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

A CCC camp was opened at what is today Devil's Den State Park in 1934. CCC workers first spent six months improving the road from West Fork (Highway 170). Then they built five miles of highway through the rugged country that reached the park site. Then work began on the improvements that are visible in the park today, half a century later. The park officially opened May 27, 1939.

Another recreation area, the Lake Wedington Unit of the Ozark National Forest, owes its origins to hard times. The Dust Bowl soil erosion crisis of 1934 and 1935 prompted the formation of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) in 1935. Between 1936 and 1939, the SCS and the University of Arkansas jointly managed a project that involved the purchase of thousands of acres of eroding land in Washington County and the relocation of 163 farm owners and sharecroppers who then lived in

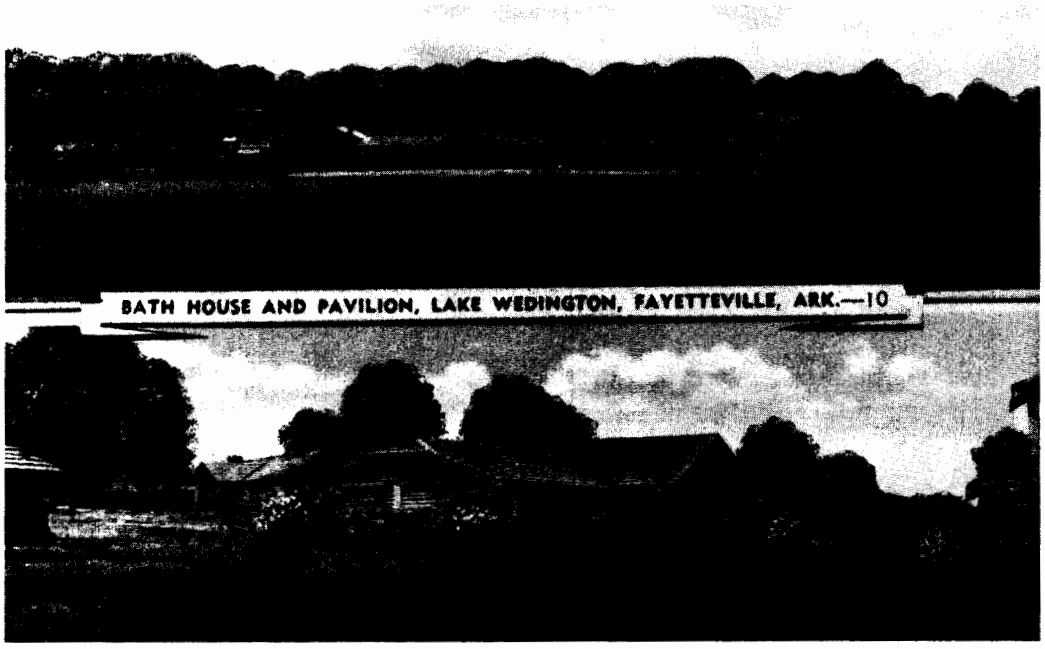
Bean Spring

In 1838 Richard Bean homesteaded a piece of land where a spring gushed forth from a hillside. This spring, located in Cane Hill, became known as Bean Spring. An important source of water to all who settled the area, Bean Spring, for many years, supplied Lincoln with water. It was only after the drought of 1954 that plans for Lincoln Lake were drawn up.

In 1924 four businessmen, N. L. Penn, S. V. Norwood, Troy Clark all from Lincoln, and H. J. Platt from Oklahoma, got together to create a resort area similar to Monte Ne, Bella Vista, and Lake Francis Park. The site chosen for this park was Bean Spring in Cane Hill.

July 4, 1925 was "Lincoln Park's" grand opening. The three days of celebration were held in the shaded hilly area and soon filled with patrons from all the surrounding towns. An eight piece orchestra was hired and dances were held all summer long. The swimming pool was a popular spot for the young people, and the American Legion, with the only concession stand, did a booming business.

Successful for a few years, upkeep



This postcard described Lake Wedington as a "125-acre lake in an 18,000-acre recreational area located on Highway 16." The bath house and pavilion were log and stone buildings constructed by C. C. C. workers.

and plans for expansion fizzled with the Great Depression. A boy died as a result of a dive from the high diving board, and with no money to hire a life guard, the pool, one of the park's main attractions, was drained. The park closed and was sold to A. J. Tull.

Bean Spring remains a source of pure, cool water and a place to remember "the way things were."
—Kay B. Hall

the Wedington project area. Projects were initiated to improve the quality of the forest land, which had been heavily cut-over in previous years, and to improve grasslands so that they could be leased back to local farmers. Over 6,200 acres were ready to be leased for grazing in late 1940. The 354 acres of shortleaf pine planted in 1938 was the beginning of the forestry program. Management of the area became the responsibility of the U. S. Forest Service in 1954.

The Federal government was represented in all levels of life in the county during the 1930s. In 1935, for example, government agencies that maintained offices at Fayetteville included the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Employment Service, Emergency Relief Administration, Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Service, as well as others.

The Emergency Relief Administration had by January 1935 employed 1,100 workers in the county on a list of projects that filled an entire page in the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's annual report: constructing of sidewalks, painting schools, building a new school (Lincoln) for black students, working on the city water plant at Lake Wilson, and various projects at the University.

These workers also labored on the county fair grounds, rural sanitation, repairs on bridges and culverts, sanitation projects at Springdale and Prairie Grove, construction work on roads throughout the county, and repairs on schools at Evansville, Tontitown, Spring Valley, etc.

The CCC was disbanded in 1942, but not until 75,000 Arkansans had served in it. The Depression actually ended in 1941, as the United States and the citizens of Washington County entered World War II.

Looking east on Emma Avenue in Springdale, 1945. *(Photo by Roy Nixon)*

Growth of Towns and Industry

Family farms have been disintegrating in the county since the turn of the century. Each U. S. Census has shown fewer people on the farm except for the census involving the Depression years of the 1930s. In 1900, only about 16 percent of the county's population lived in towns, primarily Fayetteville and Springdale, but this figure rose steadily thereafter. By 1950, as many people lived in town as on working farms, and by the 1980s almost two-thirds of the county's residents lived in towns. Many of these people found work in the poultry industry, often in plants like Swanson's in Fayetteville where assembly line methods were used to kill, de-feather, cut-up, cook, package, and ship chickens to markets.

Sawmills had their greatest impact on Washington County during the era of the timber boom, starting in the 1880s and ending by the 1920s. Railroads were using 3,000 hardwood ties in every mile of track laid. Ties were cut until there were few suitable trees remaining. The forests and big mills in the southeastern section of the county had fed timber to plants at Fayetteville via the famous St. Paul Branch, which started at Fayetteville and terminated at Pettigrew in Madison County. The last spurt in the timber boom was associated with a feeder timber line built off the St. Paul Branch to Cass, in Franklin County. Millions of dollars worth of hardwoods were cut and shipped on the line to Fayetteville. The Cass feeder line ceased operations about 1924, which marked the end of the timber boom. The St. Paul Branch ceased operations altogether in 1937.

The timber boom left a huge amount of open, cut-over land. Farming was attempted on this denuded land, especially fruit production, but erosion quickly removed the top soil, making farming impractical if, indeed,

IGA

Harvard and Floy Harp opened a grocery at Springdale in 1930 on $500 saved from working in the California citrus groves. The first "supermarket" in the county was probably the one opened by the Harps in 1956 at the corner of Highways 71 and 68 in Springdale. They opened a second one in 1964 at the Plaza Shopping Center (Springdale News, *February 18, 1979, p. 44).*

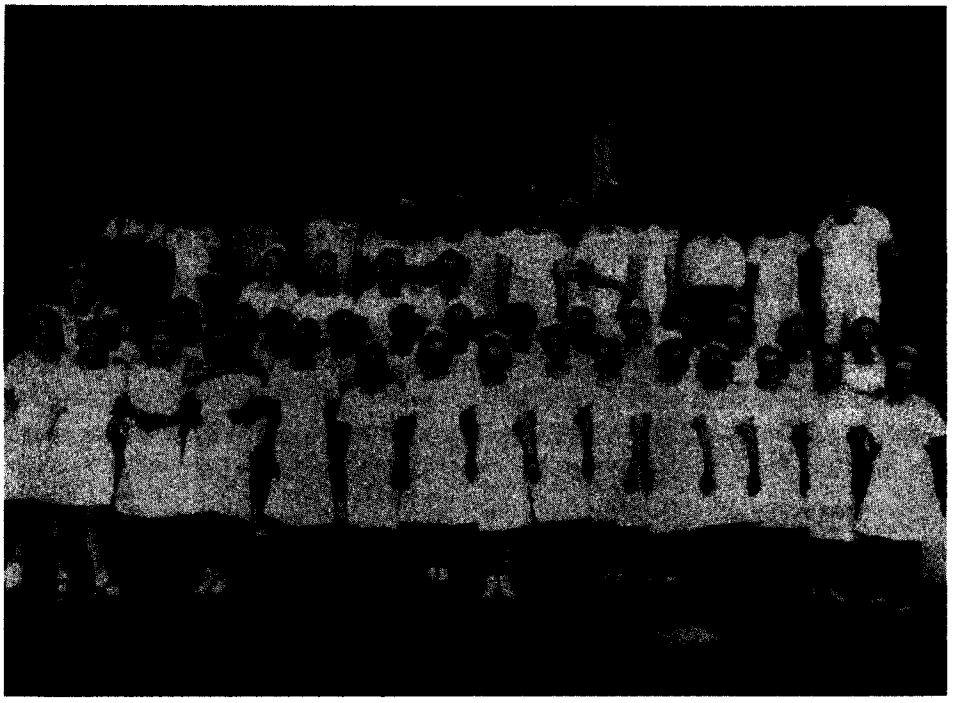
it was ever practical in this rugged, hilly area. Unsuitable for agriculture, much of this old cut-over timber land was abandoned by its owners and eventually wound up in the Ozark National Forest.

Meanwhile, industry was growing in the towns. Data from the U. S. Census show that 33 manufacturing establishments in the county in 1939 employed around 500 people; 68 in 1947 employed 1,500; 71 in 1958 employed 3,000; 93 in 1967 employed almost 7,000. As in the 1930s, most establishments have involved food processing, followed distantly by forest products and printing.

Industrialization since World War II has been marked by diversification, growing size in the businesses, and heavy concentration in the Fayetteville-Springdale complex. Development of an industrial park at Fayetteville began in 1970, and the first industry located there in 1972. The purpose of the park, located in southeast Fayetteville, was to create a planned, properly zoned industrial area, rather than scattering plants around a wide area of the city. In 1987, the park was 800 acres in size. Between 1972 and 1986, 16 companies owned property there.

In 1981 there were 41 manufacturing plants at Springdale, with five of them employing more than 500 people. Seven new industries moved to Springdale in 1980 and early 1981 (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 3, 1981, 17E).

Industrial expansion created a need for special educational opportunities. Classes started at Northwest Arkansas Vocational Technical School in Springdale on August 9, 1975. It is a state-supported, post-secondary school whose objective is to provide learning and skills needed to enter the job market. Its curriculum has been designed to meet the needs of businesses and industries in Madison, Benton, and Washington Counties (*Springdale News*, February 18, 1979, p. 25).



Employees on line at Jerpe's, December 1942.

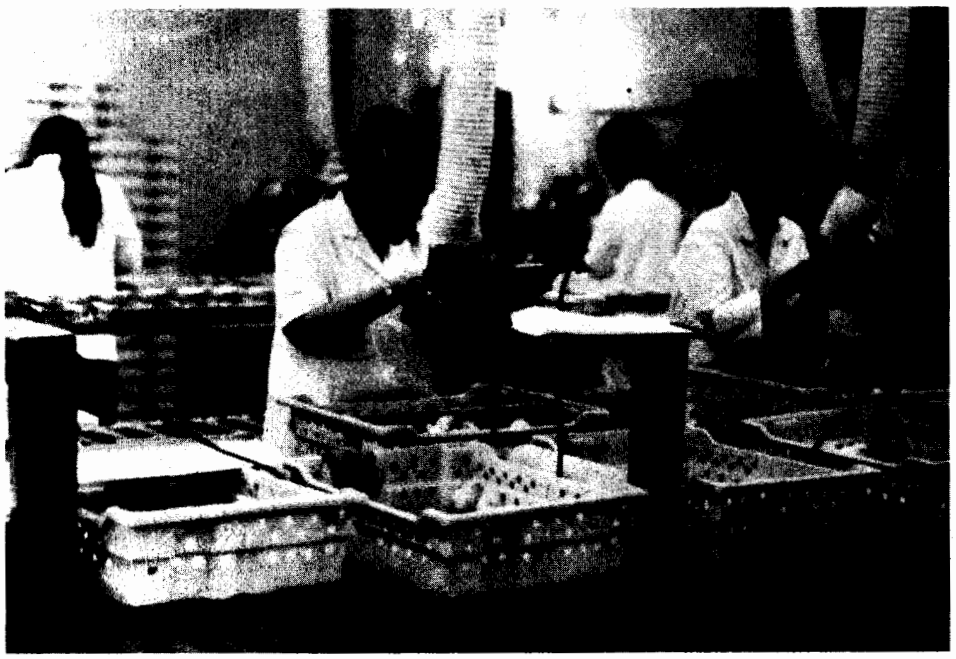
The story of the growth and development of local industries has often been told. Less often told is the story of the individuals who worked in these early industries. One interesting tale from the early days of the poultry processing business was written by Ethel Edwards. She published a small collection of stories titled *Bare Mountain* in the 1960s.

Edwards was born in a log cabin on a mountain a few miles southeast of Fayetteville. Her family eked out a living by farming in summer, mining coal in the winter, keeping livestock, and trying specialty crops like ginseng. In 1929 the Edwards family hoped for better things and moved to Arizona in a second-hand Buick. Things didn't work out there. Soon they returned and settled in Fayetteville, where in the early years of the Depression Mr. Edwards dug ditches for a plumber. It was so bad in the 1930s that the plumber wound up digging his own ditches, and the Edwards family retreated back to the mountain.

Poultry Processing

Ethel, then 14, stayed in Fayetteville and was accepted at the University of Arkansas (the University once had a small enrollment of high school students). "Some help came from my mother's family and student loan funds, but mostly I managed by picking the feathers off chickens at Jerpe's," she wrote. (Jerpe's was later sold to Campbell Soup. It was located near the corner of Dickson and West in Fayetteville when Edwards worked there). Edwards wrote that women even below age 14 worked in the plant.

"Those who worked in the basement at Jerpe's, as I did for three years in the thirties, were the cast offs from Fayetteville society. . .Its stink could be smelled blocks away. In the basement women pulled wet



A photograph taken during the 1978 media tour of Tyson Foods' Springdale facilities. *(Photo by Bob Besom)*

feathers from the fowls as fast as they could for this was piecework. . .Handling wet chickens and standing on piles of feathers and droppings, fingers and toes would soon be covered with red and weeping blisters. . .to us it was the chicken itch. . .Killing began at seven and we might be there until ten that night.

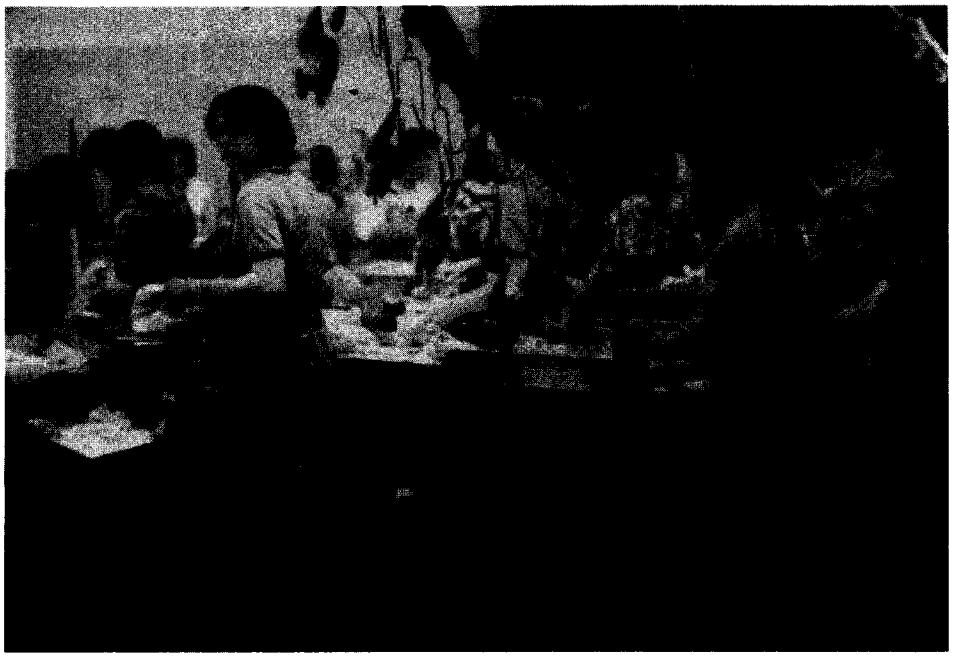
"During the prosperous twenties any who went down to the Jerpe basement could take a number and go to work. When I was there any work was hard to find. Old-timers resented the needy respectable women, seeing every chicken they got as less money for them."

Tuberculosis (TB) was widespread in the 1930s. Some victims worked at Jerpe's. "We worked beside the victims, knowing they were infected and that their disease was contagious. Yes, we were afraid and tried to avoid close contact, but they must work if they and their children were to eat. They spat out their lungs onto piles of wet chicken feathers. . .I knew more than a dozen Jerpe basement workers who died of tuberculosis. . ."

Eventually, TB victims were sent to the state sanitorium at Booneville, and new health regulations made the plant "no worse than most such places. Respectable people began to work there for better wages than we ever got."

A half century after Ethel Edwards' three-year stint at Jerpe's, thousands of people in Washington County and from elsewhere were hard at work in poultry processing plants.

In 1978 Tyson Foods conducted a tour of its Springdale facilities for members of the local media. In the Cornish game hen processing plant, for example, there were 390 workers processing 80,000 hens per day. Of this work force, 35-40 had been employed at least 10 years. Most of the



Tyson Foods, 1978. *(Photo by Bob Besom)*

workers were women, both young and old. Dripping birds circulated throughout the area on conveyors. Some women stood on flattened cardboard boxes in order to keep their feet off the damp floor. The conveyor belts moved at waist level, where the women worked elbow to elbow or face to face, cutting and sorting parts, bagging hens, and hanging them on the lines. The roar of the conveyor was punctuated by the steady POP-POP of machines that sealed bags. The women talked as they worked, remaining on the line for two and one-half hours, then taking a break.

Relative to other manufacturing industries, the poultry processing plants have a high rate of employee turn-over. This causes problems in proper training and results in a high rate of on-the-job injuries. In 1976 the Arkansas Department of Labor conducted a survey of these plants. The report (published in 1978) provided the following information about job-related illnesses and injuries: 1) workers with less than one year of service account for half of the injuries and illnesses; 2) about one-sixth of injured or ill are between ages 16-19; 3) more than 40 percent of injuries involved violation of a safety standard; 4) lack of proper training and safeguards and improper supervision are major underlying causes of illnesses and injuries; 5) women make up 80 percent of injured or ill workers; 6) cuts, lacerations, and punctures to the fingers and hands associated with knives, scissors, shears, and saws account for most cases, and these are directly related to the work being performed.

Industrialization and Workers

Poultry processing and related food processing plants have made Washington County one of the five most heavily industrialized counties in Arkansas. The Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's 1986 "Manufacturers and Processors Directory" lists poultry processing plants in Springdale (Simmons Industries) and Lincoln (Tyson Lincoln Hatchery). Poultry and egg processing plants are located at Lincoln (Appletown Hen Complex, Cargill, Inc., George's Lincoln Hatchery, Sunny Fresh Foods, Inc.); Springdale (Arbor Acres Farm, Cargill Turkey Processing Plant, George's Inc., Simmons Industries, Inc., Tyson Foods, Inc.); and Fayetteville (Campbell Soup).

The Chamber directory lists the number of employees in these plants in general categories. (The plus (+) sign means the figure listed is minimal; the actual number of employees is usually higher.) Plants in Washington County with 100 or more employees include the following, along with dates when the companies moved to Washington County, or in other cases, when they were founded elsewhere in the United States:

Prairie Grove: Universal Electric, 200+, 1979. *Lincoln:* Sunny Fresh Farms, 100+, 1966. *Springdale:* Allen Canning, 200+, 1979; Cargill Turkey, 300+, 1955; Easco Hand Tools, 500+, 1970; George's, 2,500+, 1932; Heekin Can, 200+, 1949; Kawneer Inc., 300+, 1980 (architectural aluminum products); National Home Centers, 100+, 1968; Northwest Arkansas Paper, 100+, 1960; Springdale Farms, 300+, 1955; Tyson Foods, 1000+, no date. *Fayetteville:* American Air Filter, 100+, 1979; Arka-Cola, 100+, 1923; Baldwin Piano & Organ, 200+, 1958; Campbell Soup, 1000+, (1869); Kearney Co., 100+, 1954 (electrical equipment); Levi Strauss, 300+, (1805); McClinton-Anchor, 100+, 1948; Mexican

Original Products, 500+, 1951; Standard Register, 300+, 1958 (business forms); Tyson's Entree Division, 300+, 1985.

Industrialization in Washington County has included numerous organizations dedicated to the interests of workers. During the decade before World War I, for example, socialism had adherents in the county. In 1909 the *Springdale News* stated that J. H. Amacher of Springdale and Stanley J. Clark, national organizer for the Socialist Party, would debate socialism (*Springdale News*, April 29, 1937). John A. Currie, a Socialist leader from San Antonio, was scheduled to deliver an address at Bates Hall, which was over the Bates Grocery on Dickson Street, Fayetteville. The *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* (October 5, 1915) stated that the meeting was arranged by local Socialists and that a "large attendance" was expected.

As early as 1924, Julia Ward Pennington of Fayetteville was a member of the national platform committee of the People's Progressive Party (PPP). The politics of the PPP were similar in some respects to the farmers' and laborers' movements for social change that had swept Washington County in the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s. The PPP opposed the financial tyranny of big financial monopolies and demanded government operated banks that would loan money at low interest rates to ordinary citizens. The PPP also called for "equal rights for women in every walk of life, and legislation protecting the child life of this Nation." In 1929 Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party asked Pennington to serve as national committeeman for Arkansas.

Labor unions have existed for a long time in the county. An ad placed by the Northwest Arkansas Joint Labor Council of the AFL-CIO in the June 14, 1960 edition of the *Northwest Arkansas Times* stated that a

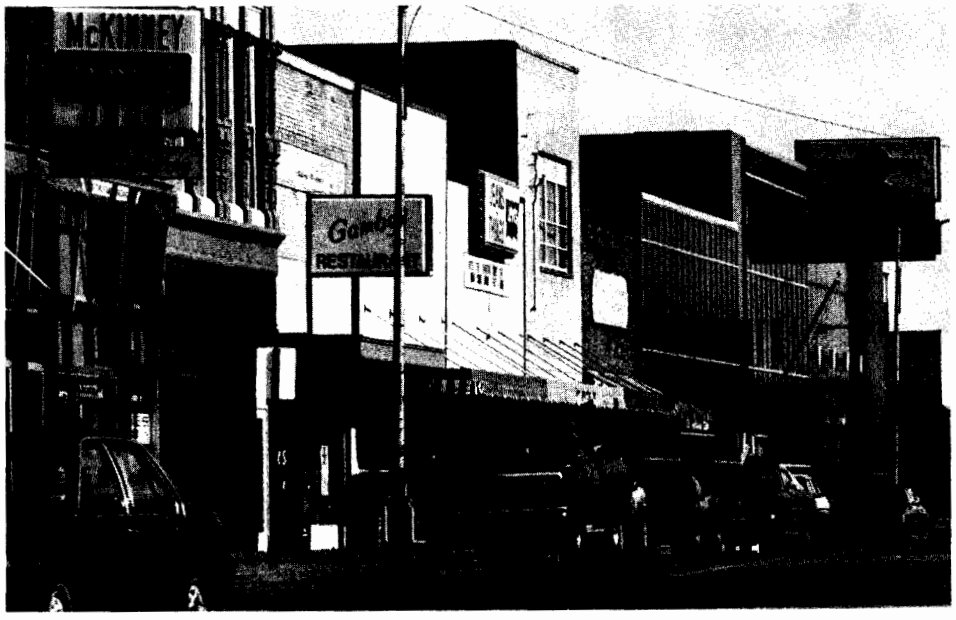
In the 1980s, downtown Fayetteville has become a stately mixture of modern and historic architecture. *(Photo by Charles Bickford,* Springdale News)

union was formed by seven painters during the 1930s. By 1960, the Council claimed there were 2,500 union members in northwest Arkansas. The nine affiliated unions listed in the ad included painters, carpenters, bakers, meat cutters, food handlers, clothing workers, moving picture machine operators, printers and pressmen, communication workers, and laborers.

In 1987 organized unions are represented in approximately half of the manufacturers and food processors in Fayetteville that employ at least 50 workers. These unions are at Armstrong Tool (Allied Industrial Workers), Campbell Soup (United Food & Commercial Workers), Hackney Bros. Body Co. (United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners), Kearney (Teamsters), Levi Strauss (Amalgamated Clothing Workers), Shipley Baking (Bakery & Confectionary Workers), and Standard Register (United Printing Specialty and Paper Products). There are also unions representing communication workers, public school teachers, state and municipal employees, etc. Altogether, there are an estimated 3,500-4,000 unionized workers in Washington and Benton counties, according to the Northwest Arkansas Labor Council. A major annual event held by the unions is a Labor Day picnic, held at Devil's Den State Park.

Business Centers

Prior to the 1950s, Washington County had no shopping centers other than the traditional town centers like the Fayetteville square. In the days of horses and trains, almost all businesses were located in the centers of towns or near the railroad depots. The mobility of the automobile changed this, as did industrial and population growth. Development of Evelyn Hills Shopping Center by John D. Askew and Carl R. Ferguson was underway at Fayetteville in June 1960. It was advertised as "one of



As it has for over 100 years, Emma Avenue in Springdale serves as the commercial center for a thriving community. (*Photo by Kay Hall,* Northwest Arkansas Times)

the nation's most scenic shopping centers providing for relaxation while shopping" (*Northwest Arkansas Times*, June 14, 1960). Northwest Arkansas Mall opened in March 1972, with the Sears & Roebuck store first, Dillard's department store next. The grand opening occurred in October 1972. The first owner of the mall was General Growth Corporation of Omaha, Nebraska.

The movement of business away from traditional downtown centers at Springdale and Fayetteville propelled town leaders into new projects. Urban renewal was underway on Emma Avenue in Springdale by 1967. Demolition of old brick buildings on the Fayetteville square began in 1972. Downtown Fayetteville has now been converted into a legal, governmental, and financial center. The First National Bank Building was completed in 1981, marking the end of one phase of the reshaping of the downtown area.

Bird Study

The residents of Washington County are conservationists. Active membership in conservation groups like the Ozark Society, Sierra Club, Ozarks Highland Trail Association, Arkansas Wildlife Society, Audubon Society, etc.—plus the sale of hunting and fishing licenses—shows that county residents have a keen interest in anything that affects the environmental quality of the area.

Washington County has played a unique role in the study of birds in Arkansas. Albert Lano, a pharmacist from Minnesota, retired to Fayetteville in 1912. He studied birds and led field trips for nature groups and became well-known locally. His ability to identify birds by sound served him well later in life, as he continued his studies even after

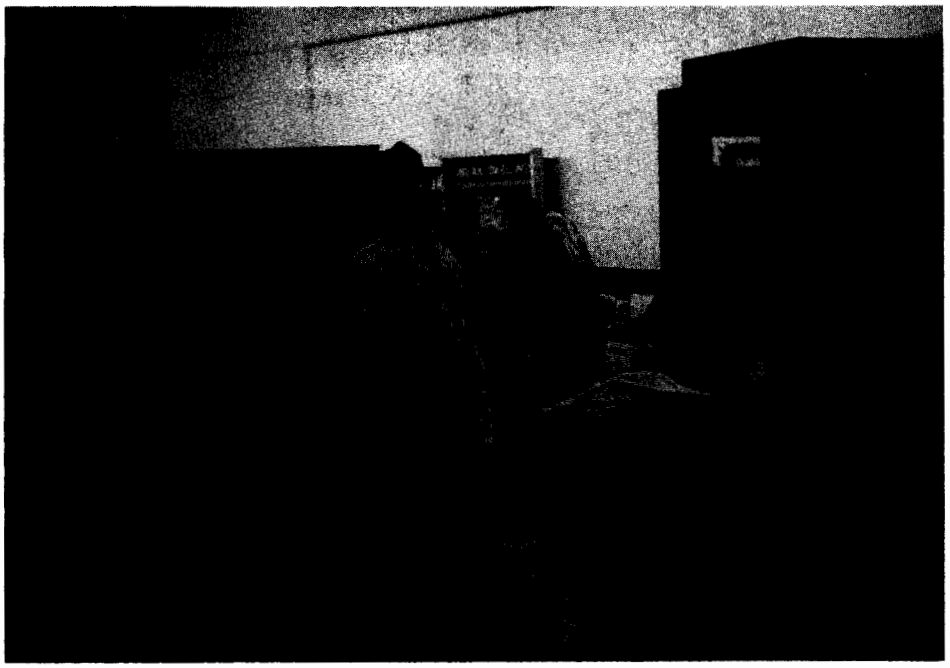
Public Libraries

Of course there was a library at the University of Arkansas, but where could residents of Washington County borrow a book? Nowhere, until the Fayetteville Public Library was opened June 15, 1916, with two rooms in the basement of the courthouse. There were almost 2,000 books available by the end of 1916.

In the early years, black residents were allowed to check out books from a small annex library at the black Lincoln School, but were not allowed use of the main library. The library was fully integrated in 1948 (Flashback, *July 1964).*

Springdale citizens organized their library in 1923, and more than 1,500 books were catalogued within the first year (Flashback, *February 1977).*

The Prairie Grove library began in 1935 when the community took advantage of a federal Works Progress Administration offer. The WPA would pay the salary of a librarian if the city would take the responsibility of maintenance and improvements. The first books were collected as a result of special benefit shows at the local movie theater. The price of admission was one book (George E. and Essie Wiswell, Centennial



Joe Stockton and friend at a Shiloh Museum presentation. With his wife Vivian, Stockton works to promote the protection of wildlife in Northwest Arkansas. For many years the Stocktons managed a rehabilitation center for injured birds at their home in Benton County.

History, *1888—1988.)*

According to Karen Duree, Director of the Ozarks Regional Library, the Washington County Library was organized in 1939, providing services to small communities. By a four to one margin, Washington County voters approved a one mill library tax in 1948. In 1965 the library systems of Washington and Crawford Counties joined to form the Ozarks Regional Library, which in 1987 had 14 branches, including the Rogers Library in Benton County.

he lost his sight. The Christmas Bird Count, which is still held annually, was initiated at Fayetteville by Lano in 1920.

The 1911 publication of *Birds of Arkansas* by Arthur Howell included numerous observations made by University of Arkansas Professor F. L. Harvey who contributed considerable information to national bird surveys conducted as early as 1882. A second *Birds of Arkansas*, published in 1924, was written by H. E. Wheeler, a Methodist minister who for years was superintendent of Sunday schools in northern Arkansas. He served as minister at Central Methodist Church in Fayetteville in 1919.

William J. Baerg, who came to the University in 1918, caused a stir when in January 1923 he deliberately forced a tarantula to bite him in order to prove the bite was not fatal. Later, he induced a bite by a black widow spider, which caused him to be briefly hospitalized. Beginning in the mid-1920s, Baerg also taught the University's first course in ornithology and published books on Arkansas birds in 1931 and 1951.

In 1953 the University hired Michigan native Douglas A. James to teach ornithology. He has continued to teach this and other ecologically-oriented courses to the present time. He and another Washington County resident, Joseph C. Neal, collaborated in 1986 in the publication by the University of Arkansas Press of *Arkansas Birds.*

The knowledge of birds and the conservation of bird life in the county has been greatly assisted by the voluntary efforts of hundreds of citizens. One of the most memorable is Lydia Reed Kimbrough, who served in various capacities in Springdale schools from 1902 to 1956. Although she has primarily been a teacher rather than a researcher, she found time to collect information on local nesting birds that found its way into James

The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1986. *(University of Arkansas News Service)*

and Neal's *Arkansas Birds*. She obtained a proper permit and made scientific collections of bird nests. She has given talks about birds to garden clubs, school children, and scouts. She has also participated in the local Christmas Bird Count.

University of Arkansas

The University of Arkansas has deeply affected the growth and development of the county since the turn of the century. The University's enrollment formed less than five percent of the population of the county prior to 1940. The student body doubled in size between 1940 and 1950, reaching 4,100. By 1970, there were nearly 12,000 students, or 15 percent of the population of the county. University enrollment peaked at 15,600 in 1980 and dropped to just below 14,000 in 1986.

The University was Fayetteville's largest employer in 1986, and one of the largest in northwest Arkansas. The 2,600 employees included 813 full time faculty members. An analysis of the University's 1975-1976 budget by Professor Joseph A. Ziegler (*Springdale News*, August 31, 1978) indicated that spending by the University, faculty, students, and staff amounted to a whooping $161 million. This spending accounted for 7,740 jobs, or over 13 percent of all employment in the county, and over 14 percent of all revenues collected by local governments. The University spent $35.8 million, of which $22.5 million went for salaries and wages. Visitors who attended University athletic events spent almost $2 million in one year here. A more recent study by the Arkansas Department of Education indicates that each student generates $20,000 in annual business for the community, amounting to 16-19 per cent of the total annual business activity in Fayetteville.

The University's impact does not end with dollars. It contributes to the

X-Ray

On February 16, 1912, 36 University of Arkansas students were expelled for their part in the publication of an unauthorized newspaper that was critical of University President Tillman, the faculty, and the city of Fayetteville. According to Robert Leflar's history of the University, "Its motto was 'Turn on the Light,' its emblem a crossed hammer and ax, its flower the poison ivy, and it advertised itself as 'the paper without a muzzle.'"

The X-Ray *staff had lots of support on campus, for most of the student body boldly signed a petition in support of the 36. A compromise was reached whereby the 36 were reinstated. President Tillman retired at Commencement in 1912.*

In May of 1970, some University students gathered at a cypress tree on the campus to protest the Vietnam War while others gathered to protest the protestors. *(Doug Howard)*

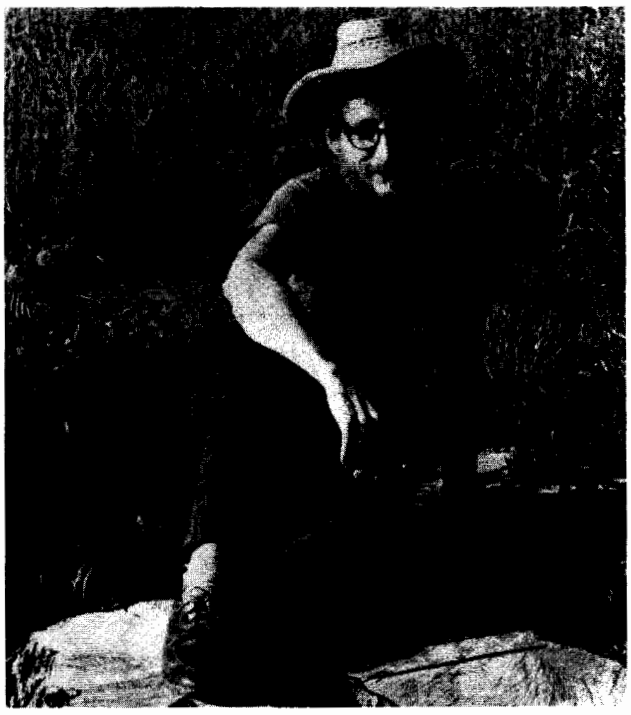
county's social, political, and cultural atmosphere. For example, Ziegler noted that in the mid-1970s three of the Fayetteville City Board of Directors were employed by the University. Many others were active in local public school systems. And, if they are not actively serving on boards or commissions, they are often found offering their expertise through lectures, seminars, and workshops throughout the county. In addition, the UA offers plays, concerts, athletic events, and distinguished speakers to the public.

Students and faculty members are drawn from numerous states and foreign countries, making the campus a melting pot of philosophies, cultures, customs, and political ideas which sometimes differ from prevailing ideas in the rest of Washington County.

Vietnam War Protests

During the 1960s and early 1970s the Vietnam War came to Washington County. As in past wars, young men were both drafted and voluntarily enlisted in service to their country. Some never came home. Unlike previous wars, however, this war did not enjoy universal acceptance at home. There was support for and protest against the war. Debate was intense, especially on the campus, and it spilled off the campus into the community.

In February 1967 Chuck Matthei and Susan Williams, non-violent peace organizers walking through the South, stopped on the campus and initiated an anti-war group that in October became Citizens Concerned About Vietnam. Money was collected to pay for display ads, such as one that appeared in the *Arkansas Traveler* (March 8, 1967), which called for citizen action to stop the war.



Painter Robert Ross of the University of Arkansas. His mural in the remodeled Washington Regional Medical Center depicts a bluff scene in the Lee Creek area. Artistic activity at the University frequently spills over into the county. *(Joe Neal)*

A weekly silent vigil for peace was held on the sidewalk at the corner of Maple and Storer that continued until the end of the war in 1972. A regular mimeographed newsletter called the *Vietnam Chronicle* was published. One of the leading lights was physics Professor Arthur Hobson. "The war is influencing American society and affecting our country's position in the world and in history. You cannot leave our country's future in the hands of a few leaders. As Senator Fulbright has said, 'It is up to you what kind of nation you want America to be.'" Fulbright, a Washington County native and former University president, was an early critic of the war.

On October 15, 1969, students, faculty, and local citizens held a peace march that started on the campus and ended on the Fayetteville square. On the campus there was a large banner with the names of Arkansas citizens who had been killed in the war. There were 600 people in the peace march, followed by 100 in a counter-demonstration pro-war march. On May 8, 1970, 750 people marched from the campus to the square to protest the killings of students in an anti-war protest at Kent State University, Ohio. This time there was no counter-demonstration. Several hundred protesters sat down in front of the Washington County draft board, and eventually 57 were arrested and taken to the city and county jails for deliberately blocking traffic.

The campus activity that seemed to capture the most attention was "the tree." The affair received considerable local, state, and even national television coverage. On April 14, 1969, 22-year-old Stephen Pollard climbed the cypress tree in front of the old Student Union. He vowed to remain in the tree until the Vietnam War ended, and "people learned to love, rather than kill, one another." Several hundred supporters gathered under the tree. The crowd soon attracted an even

Radio

Engineering faculty members at the University applied for a "wireless broadcasting" license in April 1920. Equipment was installed in 1923, and KUOA was the call signal. In the February 1985 Flashback, *Robert H. Clark of Springdale recalled a radio he built from junk and parts in 1922. It was a great marvel. Sometimes as many as 50 people would gather in the Clarks' backyard to hear programs amplified by a large Magnavox horn speaker turned out through a window.*

The Arkansas Razorback football team continues to draw big crowds as they have since the 1930s.

The Razorback

"Just how University of Arkansas athletic teams got the name 'Razorbacks' has never been definitely known. . .The name appear[ed] first in the student annual for the year 1911. By the yearbook of 1915, there appeared the first drawing of a razorback. By 1916 the name had become so fully absorbed into Arkansas tradition that the name of the yearbook, which before that time had been called the Cardinal, *was changed to the* Razorback".

—Arkansas Alumnus, October 1931, p. 19.

greater number of curious onlookers, as well as a small group of counter-demonstrators. Pollard was arrested for trespassing on April 15. Over the next several days his place was taken by a half dozen other students who kept the protest going for a week, until a heavy spring rain brought it to a conclusion.

Cultural Crossroads

The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in April 1968 spurred activities by black students on the campus. A controversy erupted over a black student's letter about King's death. The letter was not printed in the student paper, *Arkansas Traveler*, and this caused a peaceful but unprecedented disruption of the paper's publication on May 14, 1968, by 70 black and white students.

The political protest that had begun in 1968 soon assumed a more permanent social form. Black students formed Black Americans for Democracy. The first Black Emphasis Week was held April 29-May 2, 1969. James R. Haymon was chairman, and co-chairs were Carl D. Moore and James L. Seawood. "Its purpose is to inform, expose, explain and project the culture and ideas which play an important part in the daily lives of the black man," stated the official program for the week of activities.

The existence and protection of the right to protest, even when it involves a relatively small number of faculty and students, is evidence of the general commitment of the campus community to the maintenance of a free and open marketplace for the mixture of cultures, origins, and backgrounds that makes the campus a vital force in the life of Washington County.

In the past, as in the present, George's Majestic Lounge on Dickson Street in Fayetteville has been a popular "watering hole." Walter J. Lemke wrote a history of George's for the Washington County Historical Society's publication, *Flashback.*

And of course the cultural differences between the campus and the county at large are not always of a political nature. One of the anti-war protesters of the late 1960s and early 1970s was Gorton D. Hitte, who came to the University as a freshman in 1966. He finished his degree in Social Welfare after the days of protest passed. In Fayetteville he organized a crisis center called the Fayetteville Free Switchboard which provided a variety of social services to the county's poor and homeless, complementing the work of existing agencies like the Salvation Army.

"During these times of transitions, people are becoming more isolated and need someone who will hear their problems out. Unemployment, drug problems, loneliness, problem pregnancies, suicide, venereal disease, family crisis, alcoholism, runaways—these are but a few of the problems," he wrote. He went to graduate school in Little Rock after taking his degree in Fayetteville. He was executive director of the Crisis Center of Arkansas at Little Rock before his accidental death in 1977.

The University is the cultural crossroads for Washington County and for much of the wider area of northwest Arkansas. It is a place where new ideas—ranging from poultry raising to political protesting—make an appearance. It is a place where anyone can sample the rich cultures beyond the confines of the county. There aren't many natives of Washington County who can cook a fine banquet of foods from India, but there are University faculty and students who can. Every year, more than 500 people buy every ticket available for the now famous Friends of India Banquet, prepared by students and faculty members from India.

George's

On February 1, 1927, the Fayetteville Daily Democrat *reported the opening of the Majestic Cafe in the new Lewis Building on West Dickson Street in Fayetteville. The proprietors of the business, which is now called George's or George's Majestic Lounge, were George S. Pappas, his brother John, and George's cousin, Theodore Kauntas. According to W. J. Lemke, in the days before World War II "the Majestic was a sort of student hangout, chiefly because nearly every U of A student could get credit from George. . .When Bill Fulbright became a U of A faculty member, he frequently came down to the Majestic for lunch. Bill distrusted the highly seasoned Greek dishes and always ordered Campbell's tomato soup, out of a can. . ." (*Flashback, *July 1965, p. 29).*

Burch E. Grabill prepares to take a picture of a student group near Old Main on the University of Arkansas campus. Dated 1909, this scene provides a rare glimpse of the photographer at work. *(Holman Richmond Papers, Special Collections, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville)*

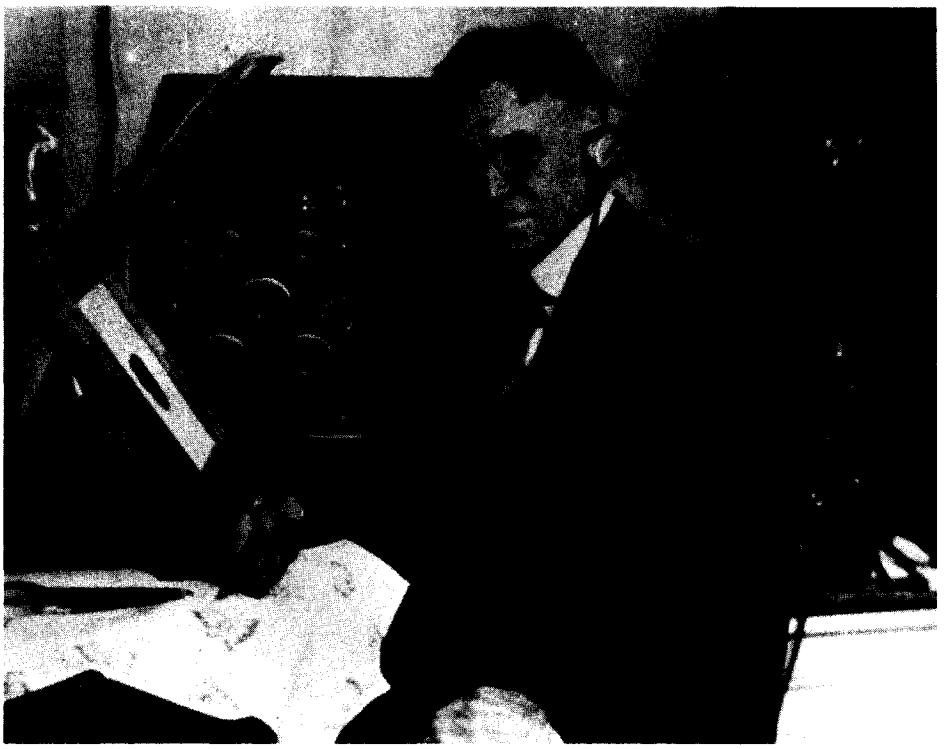
Photographers

Photographs contribute greatly to our understanding of the past as well as of our own times. In preparing an exhibit on early photography in 1983 the Shiloh Museum staff identified 53 photographers in the county between 1850 and 1915. The earliest the museum could identify by name was Mrs. M. A. Henry who had a studio on the Fayettteville square from 1856 to 1859.

Mrs. S. J. Young had a studio on the west side of the Fayetteville square in the late 19th century and specialized in portrait work. The building that housed her studio still carries her name and is a local landmark.

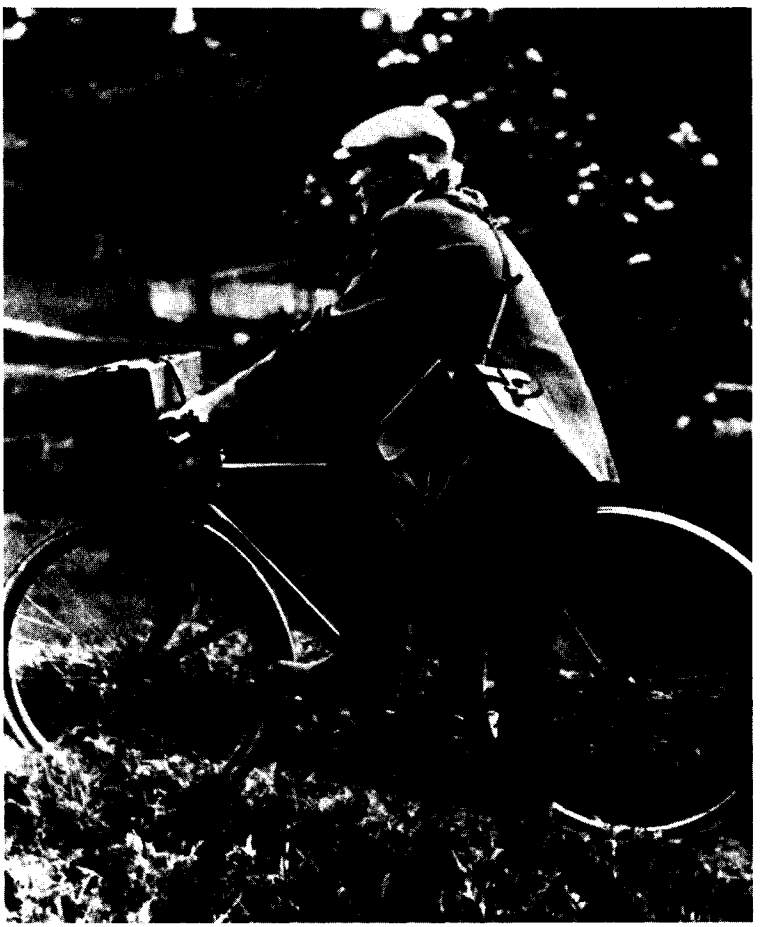
According to Bob Besom, the photographer Burch E. Grabill came to Fayetteville in 1901, after service in the Spanish-American War. Grabill had a studio on the Fayetteville square. According to Besom, he "took an enormous quantity of pictures of activities in and around the community. Picture postcards became the rage during those years, and no northwest Arkansas photographer produced more postcards than Grabill."

Another photographer, Julius H. Field, settled in the county in this period. Field was attracted here by the writings of William R. Lighton, whose *Saturday Evening Post* article, "The Story of An Arkansas Farm" (January 1910), concerned Happy Hollow Farm at Fayetteville. Field arrived in 1913 and established a studio on the Fayetteville square. He became famous as an art photographer. According to Besom, "His hard work, innovative spirit, patience, and his ability to find beauty in ordinary things were most often mentioned. The artist made his reputation with a 'soft lens' approach to his subjects at a time when most photo-artists were seeking sharp clarity in their prints" (*Flashback*, November 1986).



Burch E. Grabill. *(W. B. Grabill)*

Advertisement from the Geological Survey of Arkansas' annual report, 1888.



Julius H. Field.

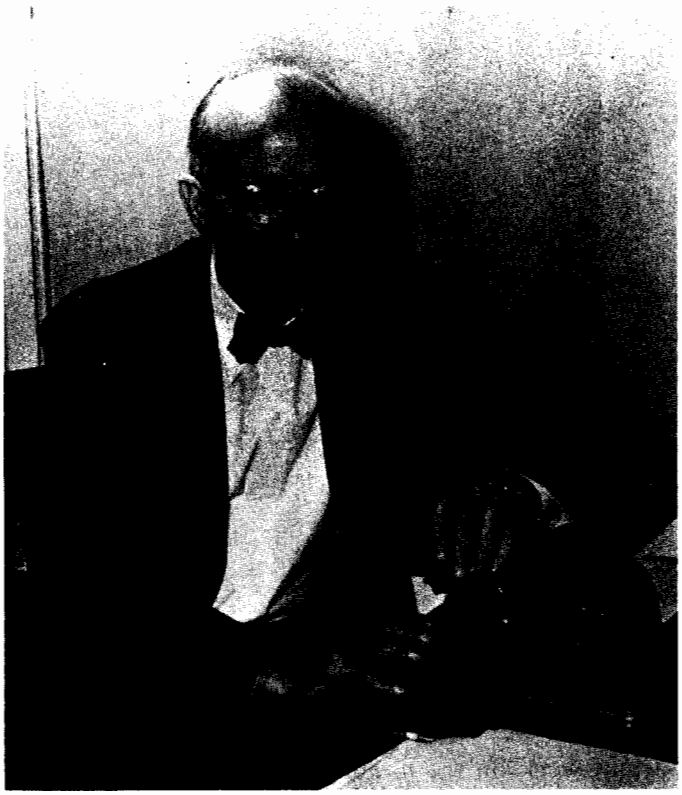
From the "Fayetteville Townfolk Portfolio Project." (*Andrew Kilgore*)

Andrew Kilgore moved from Texas to Washington County in the 1960s. He learned photography while living here. In 1977 he launched an ambitious project titled "The Fayetteville Town Portfolio Project." The portfolio included more than 500 photographs by spring 1979, when Kilgore opened the first showing. Leslie Parr Sutton, a photographer who grew up in Fayetteville, said, "Kilgore is interested not only in documenting the various people who make up the Fayetteville community, but as he says 'patiently and affectionately' exploring the special qualities that make each person unique." The project brought him a number of awards. Copies of the photographs are now part of the University of Arkansas's Special Collections Department.

Leslie Parr Sutton was employed as a writer and photographer at the *Northwest Arkansas Times* during the 1970s. In 1979 August House of Little Rock published her photographs in *Visits With Ozark Country Women*, a series of intimate photographs made in Washington County and elsewhere. Text with the photographs was written by Maribeth Lynes. In 1981 the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation supported publication of Sutton's photo-documentary entitled *Ozark Elders*, a study of elderly people. Sutton left Washington County for New Orleans, where she has pursued interests in journalism and photography.

Walter J. Lemke

Washington County has long possessed a sense of its own history. The Old Settlers Picnic at Prairie Grove in 1883 was a celebration of the county's history. In 1889 the Goodspeed's history of Northwest Arkansas included a long section on Washington County. There were 100th anniversary celebrations commemorating the first settlements at Cane Hill and Fayetteville during the 1920s.



Walter J. Lemke was the catalyst and driving force behind the effort to preserve the county's history. In 1951, he reorganized an old county history society. He wrote hundreds of articles and edited the journal, *Flashback*, until his death in 1968.

Journalist Ernie Deane pauses before Old Main on the University of Arkansas campus. (Harrison Daily News, *January 9, 1987*)

Orphan Train

The Children's Aid Society of New York shipped about 150,000 orphans from cities in the eastern United States to foster homes in the rural midwest from 1854 to 1929 (Smithsonian, *August 1986). On January 30, 1912, orphans were put on a train in New York bound for northwest Arkansas. These children were placed in homes at Springdale and in the vicinity.*

According to Mary Ellen Johnson, who has carefully researched the subject, "Advertisements were placed in newspapers where the Orphan Train would stop, describing the physical attributes of the boys and girls. At scheduled points along the route, selected orphans were lined up on the railway station platforms to be viewed by prospective parents" (Springdale News, *January 4, 1987).*

The West Fork News, *June 21, 1913, stated, "The Children's Aid Society of New York will have a party of children at Prairie Grove June 20. . ."*

The Orphan Train Heritage Society of America, Inc., (OTHSA) was organized in 1987 to preserve the history of these unique children. Its founder and director is Mary Ellen Johnson of Route 4, Box 565, Springdale, Arkansas, 72764.

The second important work on the county's history appeared in 1928. Written by William Campbell, *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville* filled 121 full-sized pages with close-set type. Campbell lived at a time when many old pioneers were still alive. His book vividly portrays the past as well as the bustling town of his own times. Kent R. Brown's *Fayetteville, A Pictorial History* filled in many visual gaps in the county history upon its publication in 1982.

Was there anything left to say about this land we call Washington County, Arkansas, after Goodspeed and Campbell? Apparently, for on Sunday afternoon, February 18, 1951, Mrs. Lessie Stringfellow Read served as chairman of a meeting whose purpose was revival of the Washington County Historical Society. Those who attended the first meeting were a mixture of natives and new arrivals, county residents and University people—the same potent mix that has made Washington County an interesting place to live.

According to *Flashback*, Volume 1, Number 1, future plans for the society were presented by Walter J. Lemke, secretary. "These include pilgrimages to historic spots, erection of markers, essay contests for the public schools, and a monthly bulletin" which became the journal, *Flashback*. It has been published regularly since the first issue in March 1951. The bound volumes fill a shelf three feet wide.

Writer Ernie Deane, who studied journalism under Lemke, published a sketch of Lemke's career in *Flashback* (August 1979). Lemke was born in 1891 in Wausau, Wisconsin. He came to Washington County in its centennial year of 1928. University President John Futrall brought him here "to expand the scope of the University News Service, and to teach journalism and establish the school's first department of journalism." He accomplished these goals in a short time.

Tom Feathers was a figure in the early years of the Washington County Historical Society, collaborating with W. J. Lemke on the society's many projects.

"A chance stroll through the Federal cemetery at Fayetteville, and discovery of the graves of Civil War dead from Wisconsin and other northern states, aroused his considerable curiosity. Why were these soldiers from so far away buried in northwest Arkansas? From that question in his mind came nearly 40 years of study. . ." Lemke died on December 4, 1968. According to Deane, "His grave is next to that of his wife, Marie, whose assistance to him—including 'cranking' of a mimeograph machine to produce the *Flashback*—never received the recognition some of us should have paid her."

Lemke's enthusiasm spawned a generation of writers and researchers in local history. Tom and Mildred Feathers, for example, were there at the first meeting in 1951. Tom Feathers and Lemke ran the affairs of the society in its early years. Tom served as the society's secretary-treasurer, editor, vice-president, and president. According to Lloyd McConnell, Feathers and Lemke "combed through many early cemeteries, scratching the moss from the weatherbeaten stones to decipher a name or a date. . .Tom devoted much of his time to ferreting out bits of local history and making them available to the public. . .Tom's work was newspapering, his hobby history and genealogy. He loved to visit with older residents and gather legends and stories told them by their parents and get the material into print" (*Flashback*, August 1973). Tom organized the campaign that resulted in the acquisition of the Tebbetts House into which the society moved in January 1968. Mildred Feathers gave Tom's books and papers to the society's library, now the Tom Feathers Memorial Library.

In his summary of the society's first 18 years, Lemke wrote that an informal group met each month at the Lemke home, 231 E. Dickson, Fayetteville. "Among those who attended most of the meetings were Miss

Historian Robert Winn and Shiloh Museum secretary Betty Bowling examine a copy of the *True Democrat.*

Northwest Arkansas Festivals

(This story is taken from a longer article that was written by Bill Lonin and appeared in the April 1988 issue of the Northwest Arkansas Business Journal*).*

April in northwest Arkansas signals more than the peak season of dogwoods in bloom. April also marks the beginning of the area's seven-month festival season—prime time for tourism worth $220 million last year to the economies of Washington, Benton, Carroll, and Madison counties.

At least 22 festivals are slated through October in Washington and Benton counties, with roughly triple that number scheduled in other communities throughout the Ozarks.

The first festivals in the area were started either as artistic and commercial outlets for their participants, or simply as a way for townspeople to gather for celebration. Some, such as the 90-year-old Tontitown Grape Festival, are both.

The Prairie Grove Clothesline Fair is now a function of that city's Lions Club with coordination of the crafts exhibitions handled by Springdale's Arts Center of the Ozarks.

Among the most successful large-

Grace Albright, Mrs. Lessie S. Read, Allan S. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shreve, Prof. F. S. Root, H. E. Buchanan, J. E. Bunch, Robert Logan, Dr. Fount Richardson, Cornelia McIlroy Stuart, D. D. Deaver, L. W. Searcy, and many others, of course."

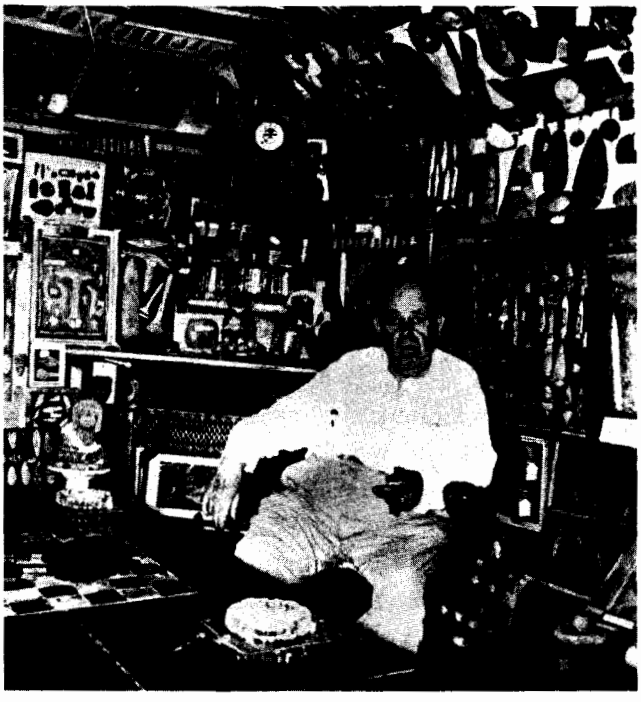
Past president of the society, Pat Donat, began her career in local history when in 1960 she was employed by the *Northwest Arkansas Times.* She wrote numerous pieces that appeared in the *Times*' special history dated June 14, 1960 and contributed regular historical features to the *Times* until her retirement in 1985. She has specialized in editing diaries, letters, and other historical documents. These have been published in the *Times* and in serial form in *Flashback.* Her most recent project is a comprehensive index of *Flashback.*

Robert G. Winn, who was born in the Winslow region in 1903, has frequently contributed historical writings to local newspapers and to *Flashback.* He graduated from University High School, but even before graduation he had a teaching job in a country school. He graduated from Asbury College in Kentucky, took a masters degree at the University of Florida, and pursued further studies at the University of Southern California. During World War II he served in the Army Air Corps. After living 35 years in California, he returned to Arkansas in 1970.

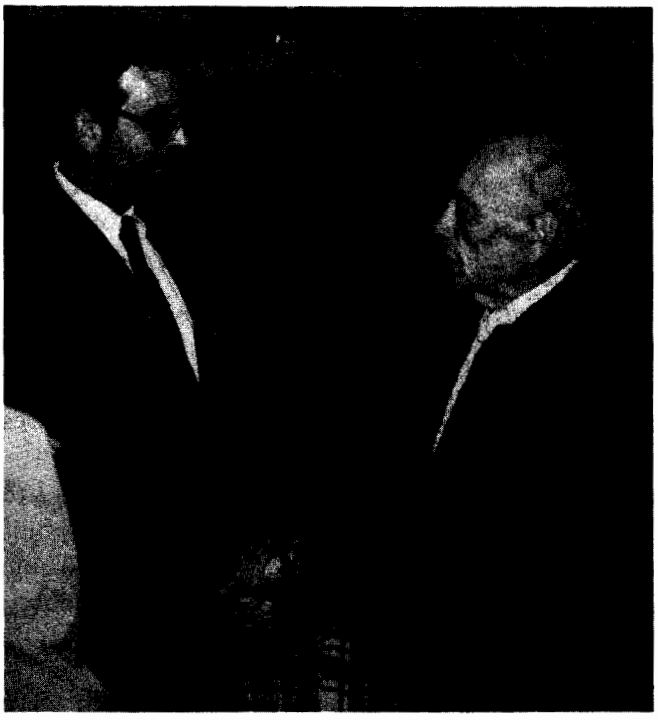
In October 1972 the *Washington County Observer* published the first of what has proven a torrent of his writings on local history. For more than 15 years he published a minimum of one historical article each week (and often up to three). His writing has been concentrated on the history of southern Washington County. He has specialized in interviewing older residents of the region and getting their memories of the old days in print. Winn and members of his family took many photographs of the

The Shiloh Museum

Originally built in the 1920s to house the Springdale Public Library, this building at Johnson and Main streets became the first home of the Shiloh Museum in the 1960s.



The late Judge Guy Howard sold his vast collection of Indian artifacts to the City of Springdale in 1965. The collection formed the basis for the Shiloh Museum, which opened its doors in 1968.



Shiloh Museum director Bob Besom and Conrad Russell, Cane Hill historian, at the museum's Christmas Open House, 1986.

Held July 1-4 of each year, Springdale's Rodeo of the Ozarks is a perennial favorite with Washington County residents. *(Northwest Arkansas Times)*

Winslow area in the early part of the century. These carefully preserved photographs have matured into a treasure trove, furnishing images for his stories and books like the recently published ***Railroads of Northwest Arkansas.***

Shiloh Museum at Springdale opened its doors on September 7, 1968. The featured exhibit was the Howard Collection of Indian artifacts (*Flashback*, November 1968). In 20 years, Shiloh Museum has developed a wide-ranging program that features all aspects of the history of northwest Arkansas, including outreach programs that carry history to the public schools. Under Director Bob Besom, the museum is raising funds for a new, expanded museum complex.

scale community events are two held each year in Springdale—the four-day Rodeo of the Ozarks ending each year on the Fourth of July and the Albert E. Brumley Sundown to Sunup Gospel Sing, held the first weekend in August at Parson's Stadium.

Two area festivals are held in Fayetteville—Springfest, a day of fun in late April sponsored by the Pride In Dickson Street organization, and Autumnfest, a three-day event held the weekend prior to the War Eagle rendezvous. Fayetteville's third festival is the area's longest lasting (17 days) and most unique—the Music Festival of Arkansas scheduled for June.

Walter Lemke would have appreciated the growth of the Shiloh Museum. Had he lived into the 1970s, he would have been pushing for preservationist causes like the Big Spring Historical District established at Fayetteville and the Shiloh Historic District at Springdale, just as he pushed for preservation of the Tebbetts House, now home of the society he revived. He would have appreciated the crowds that turned out at the new home of the University Museum when it opened there in November 1986. He would have been proud of the fact that workers, researchers, and officials of museums and libraries throughout the county serve as officers or board members of the Washington County Historical Society.

Walter Lemke's eyesight was failing in the months before his death. He asked his former student Ernie Deane to take over editing *Flashback*. Deane, then teaching at the University's Department of Journalism, agreed while noting that "Nobody can really take 'Uncle Walt's' place as the editor of *Flashback*."

According to Deane, Walter Lemke "was ever mindful of what he con-

A Washington County vineyard.
(*Photo by Lisa Neal,* Springdale News)

sidered every current generation's responsibility—to preserve what is good from the past so as to pass it on for the benefit of generations of the future. This theme became almost a religion with him."

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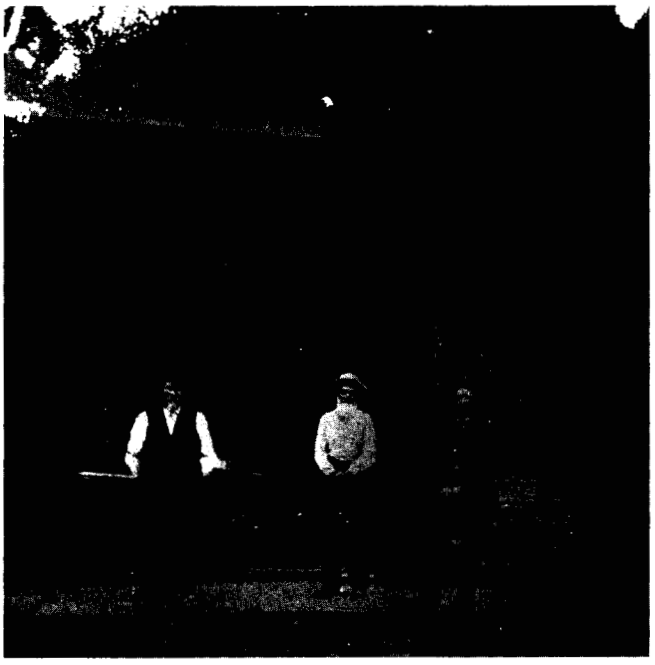
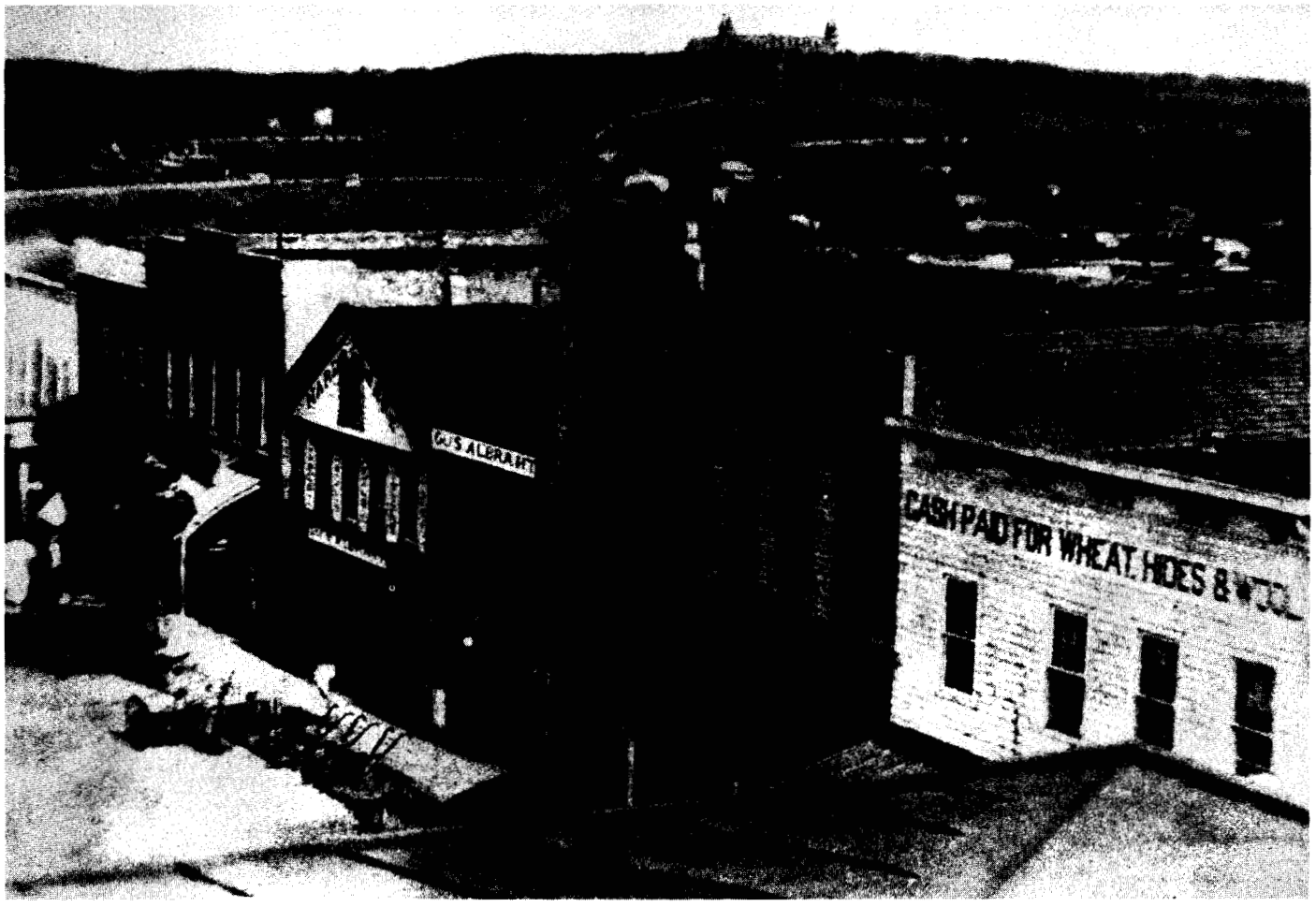



CASH PAID FOR WHEAT, HIDES &

Business Profiles

Introduction

From early times businesses have grown and prospered in Washington County in spite of three wars and the Depression.

The natural beauty of the area, the wildlife, the climate, and the friendly people have attracted both young and old — university students, retirees, and tourists — all of whom are important elements in business development.

The University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, as well as business, industrial, trade, and technical schools, provide business and industry with educated and trained workers. The College of Agriculture at the university is very important in the development of improved agricultural practices, a superior poultry industry, and modern food processing plants. Health care facilities and private professional practices have experienced the growth necessary to care for the increasing population. The trucking industry has provided the transportation so necessary for trade.

Contributors to this section of the book have expressed pride in their accomplishments and, in doing so, made it financially possible for the *History of Washington County* to be published. From the early general store to space age industry, the evolution of the county's business and industry is told in these pages.

AQ Chicken House

Springdale's Landmark Restaurant

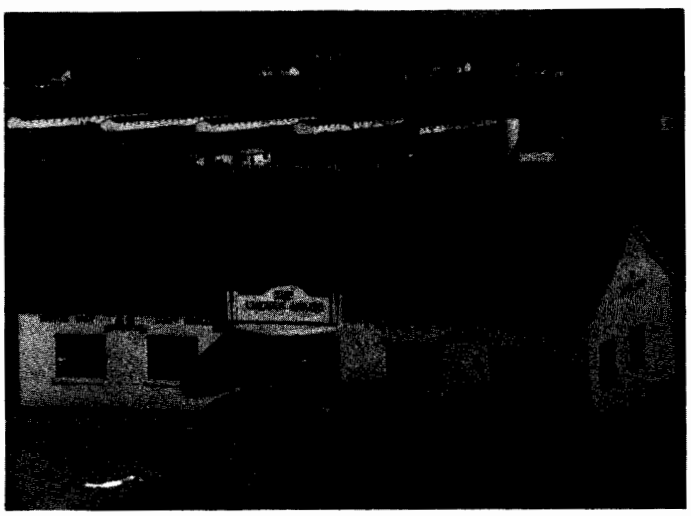
Ron Palmer, owner of the AQ Chicken House in Springdale, is planning to celebrate the 41st anniversary of his restaurant on July 20, 1988. AQ is a Springdale landmark eating establishment located on Highway 71 at Sanders. Set right on a hill, you can spot its green roof as you drive into Springdale from the north.

AQ's forty years of service is noteworthy as only a few food establishments live to see their first anniversary, and less than 5% see their fifth birthday. Such statistics serve to increase Palmer's appreciation at being able to celebrate AQ's long term good fortune.

Roy C. Ritter is the original owner and founder of the AQ which opened it doors in 1947. "Roy was a pioneer in the poultry industry as well as a noted civic and community leader. He served as mayor of Springdale for two terms and on the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas. He began with his own AQ Poultry Farm and the customer's chicken dinner came from just 'down the hill' in back of the restaurant.

If you doubt things have changed, Mr. Ritter's original 1947 menu priced a half-chicken at 65 cents, a cup of coffee was five cents, and you could mail AQ's menu to a friend for three cents," Palmer said.

Palmer purchased the business on April 13, 1981. There had never been a thought that one day he'd own AQ or any restaurant. He attended Southern Illinois University in Carbondale and obtained a Doctorate Degree in psychology. He was a professor at Northern Illinois University for 12 years. He married Marlene Mandich (children Allison and Lindsey) and proceeded to design, build and sell houses as an avocation.

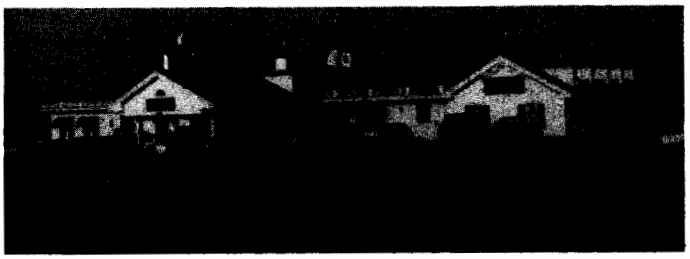


1947 - A. Q. Chicken House.

After visiting northwest Arkansas in 1980, he realized that if he owned AQ, he could combine a successful business with a strong sense of history along with his building interest. "AQ lent itself perfectly to renovation, and the Georgian Farmhouse look complements the exterior. Total renovation of the interior was undertaken in 1987, and several additions were completed bringing the seating capacity to over 400.

"Norman Barker, a creative Springdale building contractor, remodeled the entire AQ building inside and out during the mid 1980s. His Victorian fretwork interiors have won the admiration of all and serve as a testimony to Ozark craftsmanship. He is presently building an addition to the south side of the building to house two additional dining rooms," Palmer said.

"We've begun to matte, frame and display all the memorabilia from AQ's past: menus, awards and numerous magazine articles," Palmer added.



1988 - A. Q. Chicken House.

It is Palmer's feeling that you cannot replace AQ's 40 years of history, and he feels the ongoing responsibility to preserve it for generations to come.

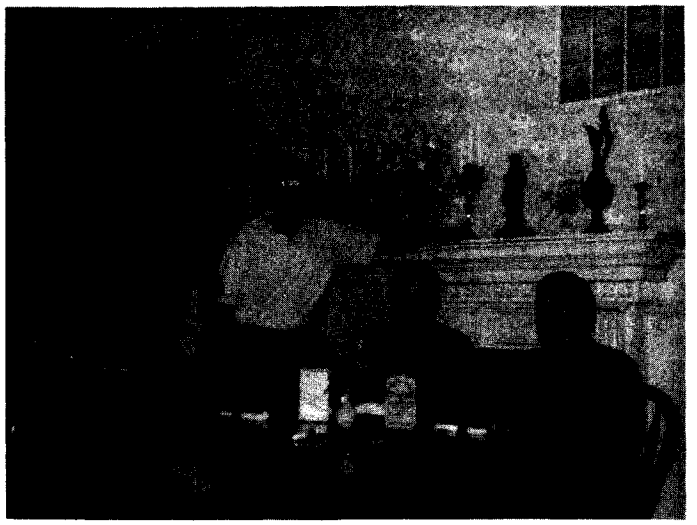
In the center of the lobby your eyes are drawn to a sculpture of "Ozark Red" done by Keith L. Black, a widely known artist from nearby Prairie Grove. The large rooster, in bronze, has become a tradition in northwest Arkansas. It is widely believed "Ozark Red" has mystical qualities. By rubbing its wattles, fame, fortune and maybe just a little "good luck" will be yours.

No self-respecting resident of chicken country dares admit not knowing what wattles are. But, for the record, wattles are the loose, red skin that hangs in folds on each side of the neck of a rooster.

The AQ's long term goal has remained "To be what an old fashioned dining experience should be." The restaurant prides itself on the fact that it still makes most everything from scratch. Four decades later the word "Homemade" remains very much a part of AQ Chicken House. Food is prepared by people who have been in the kitchen forever. Joe Blasi, AQ's very capable general manager, has over 25 years experience in the food service industry. Jerri Broyles, dining room manager, has eight years of service and is known by all who frequent the AQ on a regular basis. Belva Axton, Irma Larkins, Sheila Porter and Nell Freeman also contributed greatly to the growth of the AQ during the 1980's. Marshall Bowerman has managed AQ's kitchen for over 28 years. Raymond Clardy just completed 25 years, and his wife, Lela, spent 33 years making AQ's famous cloverleaf rolls. It is estimated that Mrs. Clardy has "pinched out" over 20 million rolls during her tenure with AQ. Palmer fells that kind of long-time commitment could be rarely achieved by his "giant" corporate competitors, and the AQ is very lucky indeed to have such dedicated personnel. Therein lies the "secret" to AQ's longevity—local people dedicated to making a business work.

Fresh chicken, pan-fried in a big ol' iron skillet, old time chicken and dumplings, real butter and bread—these simple and honest foods remain the real reasons why people from all 50 states have found their way to AQ Chicken House. Believe it or not, the things that worked for AQ in the 1940s, works just as well in the 1980s.

"Back then we used to peel potatoes and bake fresh bread daily, and that's exactly what we're still doing today. We believe our customers want good food and friendly small-town service at a fair price and not a parade of coupons and other media hype," Palmer pointed out.



Shown in the new north addition completed in 1988 are: (seated L to R) Jerri Broyles, Norm Barker and Joe Blasi. Standing: Ron Palmer, owner.

The guest register shows that yearly the AQ is visited by travelers from all 50 states. While the AQ enjoys a large tourist following, the majority of its business comes from northwest Arkansas families that began eating here many years ago and continue to do so but now bring their children and grandchildren. One customer, Mac McCarty, an independent insurance agent, has rarely missed a day coming to the AQ in the last 28 years. The AQ has been featured in the *Ford Times*, *Chicago Tribune* and over 20 other publications.

Over the years the AQ has managed to gather its share of awards. The restaurant is especially proud of the "People's Choice" award given yearly by *Arkansas Times Magazine*. Year after year, the people of the state of Arkansas have chosen the AQ as having the "Best Fried Chicken" in Arkansas.

"We value this award because it is the people of the state who recognize us as being good at what we do," Palmer commented.

Serving over 300,000 meals a year is no horse and buggy operation, but Palmer never wants to grow beyond the individual care and personalized service that his restaurant has always given. He claims that this is the most important difference between his restaurant and other franchised food establishments who bow to the pressure of fast, frozen and microwaved foods along with a standardized limited menu.

Palmer feels there will always be a place for the independent restauranteur with a real sense of attachment to the community. When you say "Springdale" to out of towners, they usually ask you if the good ol' AQ is still there. Being around for forty years makes us inseparable from Springdale. The restaurant and the town sort of grew up together.

For nearly twenty years AQ advertised only by word of mouth, one of the few restaurants that could survive without a marketing plan. No money was spent to promote or sustain its growth, and still it continued to grow. AQ occupies a niche in the history books as being one of the "First" in the restaurant industry to specialize in fried chicken.

"We were around for about 20 years before "the Colonel" and all the rest," Palmer said.

With a little luck, the AQ just may make it into the next edition of this history book, although Palmer says he will settle for another 40 years.

To answer the question most asked regarding the AQ logo—What does the AQ logo stand for? It's "Arkansas Quality."

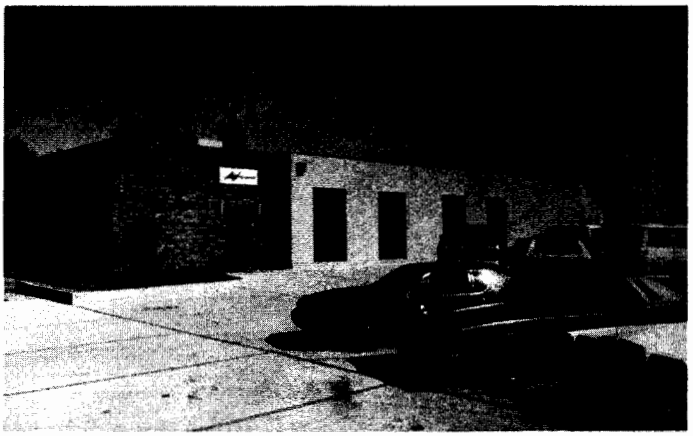
Aero Tech United

Aero Tech is a growing aircraft turbine (jet) engine repair and manufacturing company that was relocated in Springdale, Arkansas, by its owners in 1980. The company became the only business of its kind in a region dominated by poultry processing and trucking industries.

The idea of Aero Tech originated with Calvin (Cal) Conrad and Robert (Bob) McGee who were employed by F. A. G. Bearing Corporation in Joplin, Missouri, in 1979. McGee was in charge of the services building and Conrad was the plant manager. While there, the two men, along with Walt Bridges of Oklahoma City, decided to start their own turbine engine repair company. After extensive research Conrad and McGee moved their families to a site in Oklahoma City and started Aero Tech United with Walt Bridges. Their first job was the J57B series turbine support repair for Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma City.

In 1980, T. K. International (T. K. I.), the Tulsa based turbine engine parts repair company that bought Aero Tech in 1981, was searching for an area to reduce the costs of repairing turbine engine parts for military and commercial engines in the United States because of increasing competition. T. K. I. hired Cal Conrad, a graduate metallurgical engineer and former T. K. I. employee, as a consultant to investigate the Springdale-Rogers-Fayetteville area as a possible expansion site for the company.

While McGee and Bridges continued Aero Tech operations in Oklahoma City, Conrad came to the Springdale area to study possible building sites and manufacturing information for T. K. I. In addition, Walter (Bud) Catron, acting manager, and Carl Hall, T. K. I. president in 1980, flew to Springdale and completed surveys on employment with the state and local agencies, housing and real estate availabilities, all inclusive with the conceivable financial gains of expanding the repair portion of its business.



Home of Aero Tech United.

After Conrad had completed his location and manufacturing survey, he was so impressed with the Washington County area that he decided to move Aero Tech United to Springdale in 1980. Walt Bridges remained in Oklahoma City serving as a salesman for Aero Tech. Continuing the company as a family business, Conrad and McGee leased approximately 1,000 square feet of the present Aero Tech building from Joe Edwards, a local builder at the time, and moved their equipment from Oklahoma City. The original eight family employees consisted of Cal Conrad, his three sons, Bob McGee and his two sons and Walt Bridges. After their move Tinker Air Force Base contracted with Aero Tech additionally to repair the J57C series turbine support repair.

T. K. I. bought Aero Tech United from its original owners in 1981, and Aero Tech became a subsidiary of T. K. I. Conrad remained as Aero Tech's general manager until March of 1985, when he left to work for Teledyne, an aircraft-related company in Neosho, Missouri. His sons, Curtis and Kevin, are still with Aero Tech as a quality control manager and an inspector. McGee is currently the manufacturing manager. His son, Bruce, is a welder, and Kent is the supervisor of the machining department. Walt Bridges left T. K. I. in 1984 and is employed by Teledyne.

Don Webb is a machinist using a "T-Lathe" to remove excess metal from the forward flange just replaced on an Air Force J-57 Exhaust Case.

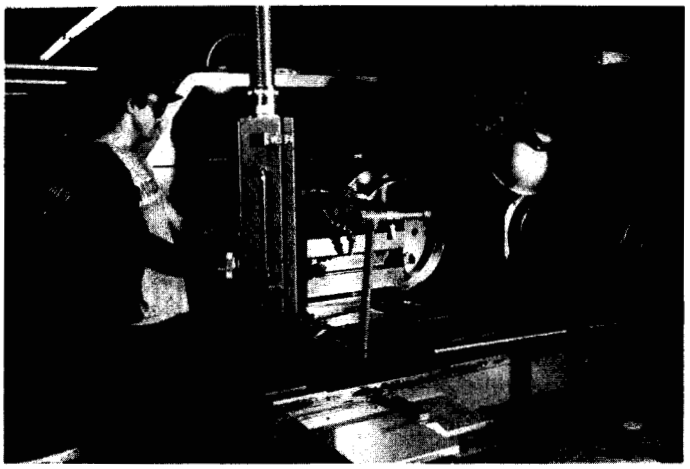
NORDAM, an aircraft-related company, based in Tulsa, Oklahoma, bought T. K. I. in 1983. Aero Tech United with its initial corporate parent joined the NORDAM family. Upon the NORDAM purchase, Aero Tech United adopted "A Tradition of Excellence," the theme of its new owner. At the home office in Tulsa, NORDAM occupies a 500,000 square foot facility, and engineers repair flight control surfaces as well as other commercial, helicopter and military aviation parts. Its range of capabilities is extensive on an international level, and among its affiliate companies are Lori, T. K. I., Aero Tech United and World Aviation Associates.

Upon Cal Conrad's departure from Aero Tech in 1985, he was replaced by Bud Catron, who now serves as the company's vice president and general manager. At the time of Catron's arrival, the Aero Tech facility was primarily in the military aircraft engine repair business. It has since added commercial airline repair accounts, increasing that portion of the business to 30 per cent. "The nature of our business is such that we do process engineering and repair development work on the parts of turbine engines used by the military and commercial airlines," Catron Said.

He explained that Aero Tech engineers will develop and write a repair process for a particular engine part for an airplane and then produce a prototype of the repaired part. It is then remanufactured or repaired, depending upon the nature of the repair needed. They also produce new parts for turbine engines.

Another recent manufacturing capability for Aero Tech United is luxury seat design and production for private executive jets. A patent is pending on this mechanism. In-

stalled, the seat rotates 360 degrees and the back folds down to the full horizontal position. Falcon Jet Company in Little Rock, Arkansas, is one of an increasing number of original equipment manufacturers and completion centers in these luxury seats. Aero Tech does not sell this product directly to consumers, but to original equipment manufacturers and completion centers such as Page Avjet Corporation in Orlando, Florida. Another commercial addition to Aero Tech is an executive-type divan for the same luxury aircraft.



Jeff Maggard is a machinist operating a computer-programmable lathe. He is working on the replacement detail for an Air Force TF-30 Turbine Air Seal.

Aero Tech and NORDAM share members of the board of directors. Aero Tech still works closely with T. K. I. and both are part of the NORDAM group. The chairman of the board of directors for Aero Tech United and NORDAM is Ray Siegfried, II, and Charles Ryan is president of both companies. Catron is the only member of the board at the Springdale plant, although Mr. Siegfried and his family enjoy Springdale and annually attend the Rodeo of the Ozarks.

Since its inception as a family business in 1979, Aero Tech facilities have been enlarged to 35,000 square feet and have grown into a multi-million dollar corporation in seven short years, generating large amounts of revenue into the Washington County area. In 1990, at the end of the present three-year lease, Aero Tech plans to move to its own 50,000 to 100,000 square foot building to be built on property owned by the company located east of Springdale airport. Presently Aero Tech provides employment for 90 area residents and also utilizes community businesses whenever possible for their product support and supplies. A few examples of the many local firms used by Aero Tech are Tri-Bar Tool and Supply, M & F Office Supplies, Sun Ray Sanitation Services, Southern Supply, Inc., and C. Mayo Sheet Metal, Inc.

Although Aero Tech does not service any customers in Springdale, it does contribute financially to numerous charity organizations. The company's employees often devote their free time to participate in charity sponsored events. Among those organizations that Aero Tech generously supports are Shiloh Museum, The Arts Center of the Ozarks, and Springdale United Way Fund. The company was awarded the United Fund's Bell Ringer award in 1985 for the most improved employee contribution rate in Springdale, and in 1986 Aero Tech United received the United Fund President's Trophy for the highest average individual employee contributions in Springdale. The company matches employee contributions.

Aero Tech was one of the first financial supporters of a video produced by the Springdale Chamber of Commerce. Catron, representing the company, serves as a board member on both the United Fund and Chamber of Commerce boards of directors. He is also Co-chairman of the Employee Division of the United Fund for 1987. In his words, "We don't sell anything in the area, or take out revenue, but contribute to the community by providing employment, participating in charity events and community affairs and utilizing local firms whenever possible. We also pay taxes."

Antaeus Institute

"Committed To The Evolution of Medicine"

In 1958 there were no local pathology laboratory services available to northwest Arkansas. Hospitals and doctors in private practice awaited results from laboratories in St. Louis or Atlanta.

It was to this need that the doctors Nettleship expanded their dream of "the evolution of medicine" and made the decision to return to Fayetteville and provide such a service and to offer a teaching facility that would make possible the growth and insure the availability of modern medical space age technology.

It had been 10 years earlier, in 1948, that Dr. Anderson Nettleship had founded the Antaeus Lineal Research Associates in Little Rock. Its purpose was to encourage a greater interest in biological research by offering a program for exceptional students who desired a career of medical excellence.

Nettleship accomplished the nearly impossible. At a time when fellowships, scholarships and grants were scarce, he worked through Pulaski County to obtain the needed funding for students from 1948 through 1958 and offered a program through his institute.

It was in 1952 that Mae Banwell and Anderson Nettleship were married. Both had been pre-med students at the University of Arkansas and had gone on to Johns-Hopkins to receive medical degrees and to pursue their specialty field, pathology.

Mae Nettleship had been born in Windsor, Ontario, but fell in love with Arkansas as well as Anderson Nettleship. That same year (1952) she became an American citizen.

Anderson Nettleship had been born in Fayetteville, and Fayetteville was an academic center ideally suited to teaching and research, so in 1958, they decided to expand the laboratory operation to this area and maintain an affiliation with the Little Rock institute.

The ideal location (a wooded, natural environment tucked away from the main road) had been made possible through Anderson Nettleship's grandfather, Judge Hiram Davis. It was from the land first homesteaded by his grandfather, that Nettleship deeded the city of Fayetteville 14 acres on which the Antaeus Institute and Laboratory (located at 2740 North Gregg) is built.

"Anderson was born within hundreds of feet of this lab. People in the area will remember the house. For a while it was a well-known restaurant called "The Farmer's Daughter," Dr. Nettleship said.

Often asked about the choice of name for the laboratory, Dr. Nettleship explained that her husband had been the dreamer in the family, the romanticist. The Greek God Antaeus had been known to have the same qualities, but his feet were firmly planted on the ground just as her husband's dreams had always been firmly rooted in basic medical research.

The dream of an Antaeus Laboratory in Fayetteville was realized in 1959 when Lichlyter and Company constructed the original one room that was used by both doctors and their two laboratory technicians. It has expanded twice since then in 1963 and in 1971. Antaeus now employs between 25 and 30 divided almost equally between lab and clerical employees.

From the beginning, it was Mae who traveled back and forth five days a week to their first customer, Harrison Hospital in Boone County. Those days she and Anderson put in 10 and 12 hours a day, seven days a week.

City Hospital and Washington Regional Hospital were next to use the lab's services. Dr. Mae Nettleship still speaks with the same enthusiasm that was a part of their dream thirty years ago.

"Every case, every specimen, is an unsolved mystery. Research still holds the same excitement today as it did then. We have better equipment, computerized readouts and medical technology developed mainly through NASA and similar space programs that enable us to work faster and with a greater degree of accuracy," she said.

Anderson Nettleship's devotion to research and study was recognized throughout the United States. In 1969 his recognition included appearing on the front cover of the official journal published by the American Association of Cancer Research.

Mae Nettleship plays down her own achievements but does point with pride to one accomplishment hitherto unknown in the annals of Rotary Club history. She became the first female Rotarian and was received into the Fayetteville Rotary membership in 1988. It was because of the Rotary Club's work with alleviating worldwide hunger and disease, that Nettleship decided to buck the (men only) system and become active in Rotary and offer them her services.

Not primarily "joiners" both doctors were more involved with developing study programs to be offered through Antaeus. Studies included pre-medical and medical student fellowships and post-doctoral studies in pathology and other medical specialties. All programs offered were designed to stimulate the students' own interests and abilities and were not structured to keep them from pursuing their own ideas but encouraged them to use the gifts that had enabled them to qualify for the program.

A specially designed lab has areas for gross examination, microtechnique, diagnostic cytology (A full-time cytotechnologist is employed who specializes in Pap smears.), routine chemistry, special chemistry and toxicology, radioassay, microbiology, and virology. An excellent library was available to the students while they studied.

At present, Antaeus works closely with the Northwest Arkansas Radiation Therapy Institute (NARTI), monitoring their oncology patients closely.

Nettleship claims that the patient consultations are one of the most rewarding areas of her job since it affords her the opportunity to continue teaching and reassuring the patient in regard to his or her own body and its recovery.

Another affiliation with the University of Arkansas is in the area of research on retro-viruses found to cause malignancies in chickens. This study has become even more important these last few years, since the discovery that this virus is a cousin to the AIDS virus.

Anderson Nettleship died in 1981, and Mae Nettleship continued with their work. In addition to being director of Antaeus, she is medical director of Washington Regional Medical Center Laboratory, Fayetteville.

"I think the greatest misunderstanding about operations such as ours is the skepticism so prevalent in a world of materialism. It's hard for the average person to believe in an institute that is devoted to study and research and not in dollar figures on a ledger sheet," Nettleship said.

Upon her retirement (not yet imminent), Dr. Mae Nettleship wishes to continue her work on a voluntary basis combining it with travel to countries in need of new research methods and procedures but can ill afford them. Continued study will remain a part of her future with such

rapid improvements and discoveries in the field continuing to be made.

From birth to death, laboratories like Antaeus perform and fulfill a vital service for humanity. Blood and tissue specimens answer medical questions today that were unthought of even ten years ago.

Antaeus was ahead of its time when it started originally in 1948. It still looks to the future. It is in just such laboratories that new developments are made to improve the quality of life. From examination of embryonic tissue to post-mortem tissue examination, come answers for which questions have not yet been voiced.

Anderson Nettleship's own words express it well: "Medicine sticks it out whether through wealth or depression, whether through intellects or anti-intellects, whether through political storms or wars. It sticks it out because the values which derive from the patient himself and his cure have their own basic meaning. The success of medicine depends entirely upon its attack and cure of disease; American medicine does this superbly. A new and effective medicine is reaching out in this country, a new comprehension of just what medicine is. This is not tied to the individualistic, dogmatic, fire-breathing physicians of old (for heaven's sake, that was often all they had to go on). Tomorrow's medicine is instead a new acculturation phenomenon. Our hopes are that the better qualities to be found in our society are to also be found in medical practice."

Antaeus Institute

C. Stanley Applegate, M. D.

For more than 100 years the family name Applegate has been a familiar one to residents in Northwest Arkansas. It was first associated in the area with Applegate Drug which was founded in Rogers in 1881, but more recently with Dr. C. Stanley Applegate, Jr., of Springdale and the Springdale Clinic.

Following the Applegate family line, however, takes one thousands of miles away from northwest Arkansas and hundreds of years from the late 19th century. In fact, one can reach back 12 generations from the Applegates of Springdale in 1987 to John Applegate who lived in Butterwick on the Isle of Axholme in England in 1500.

John had a son, John, who fathered six children, the youngest of whom was Thomas, who had a son also named Thomas. It was this Thomas Applegate, born about 1600, and great grandson of John Applegate of Butterwick, who sailed to the English colonies around 1635.

Thomas made a home for himself in the New World, gaining a license from the Massachusetts Bay Colony to operate a ferry between Weymouth and Braintree. He married and produced a son, Bartholomew, who then settled with his family in Middlesex, New Jersey.

Applegate Family.

The Applegates dug their roots into the New England soil and stayed put for a couple of centuries—through Bartholomew's son, Daniel, and his son, Bartholomew, and his descendant, Jacob, and his son, William, and his son, Jacob Irons Applegate, and his son, Timothy Page Applegate.

Timothy, however, married Eliza Clark, a woman from Johnson County, Indiana, and began to move west. Timothy and Eliza took up farming, settling near Lawrenceville, Illinois. The farm, unfortunately, wasn't large enough to support a family of eight children, so two sons, J. E., (also called Joseph) and Fred packed their bags in 1881 and headed even further west, lighting first near Joplin in southwest Missouri. Finding no work, they boarded a train on the Frisco Railroad and disembarked at Brightwater, Arkansas; from there they caught the mail hack into Rogers (then known as Escalaypia). And in Rogers they found a business opportunity which became the anchor for the Applegate family in northwest Arkansas.

In late 1881, the two men, both trained as pharmacists, bought the Pennington and McNese Drug Store, a one-story frame building fronted by the only board sidewalk in town. The business, renamed Applegate Drug, was one of the first businesses in Rogers.

A romantic sidelight to this story underscores the difficulties in long-distance communication during those years. Before leaving Illinois, J. E. asked Fred to carry a message to Anna, a proposal of marriage. Fred put the letter in his coat pocket and promptly forgot about it for several months. Not until he donned his good coat again to attend a wedding did he remember the letter, and meeting Anna at the wedding, presented it to her.

J. E. Applegate Home in Rogers, Arkansas.

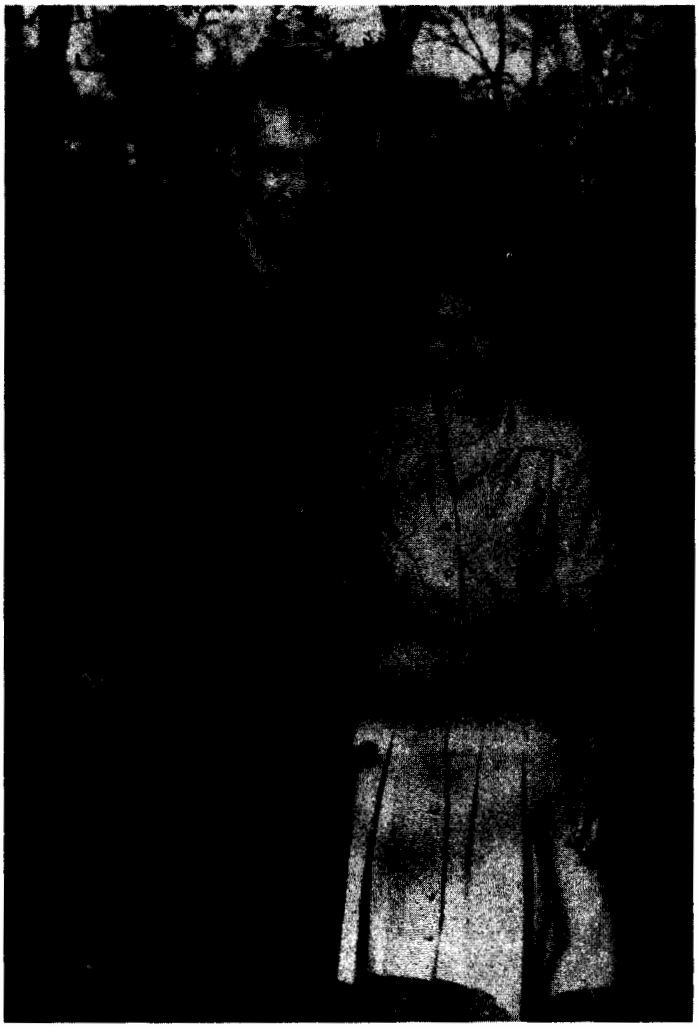
When J. E. did not hear from Anna for so long a time, he began courting another girl in Rogers. Likewise, Anna, hearing only silence from J. E. in Arkansas, began seeing another young man. That is, until she received his proposal. Then she acted quickly, writing him immediately. When J. E. got Anna's letter, he also responded with haste, catching the train to Lawrenceville and marrying Anna on December 3, 1884, more than three years after having left.

Anna and J. E. had eight children born during the late 1880s and early 1890s, all of whom were trained as pharmacists, except one daughter who died at 13. Of the remaining seven offspring, four had children, five of whom survived childhood.

And of these five, one was Charles Stanley Applegate, Jr., born June 23, 1920, at Ft. Smith and raised in Rogers. He attended public school there and graduated in 1938 after quarterbacking the state championship football team in 1936 and playing on a team that went to the State Basketball Tournament in 1937.

The summer after his graduation, during the last years of the Depression, Applegate worked on a farm in Clarksville for his cousin J. B. Puterbaugh. He was paid $2.50 a day, one dollar of which he set aside for his college education. Those saved dollars, each one matched by his

father, amounted to enough to send him to the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville that fall.



Jeanne and Stanley Applegate

He graduated from U of A in 1942 with a bachelor of science degree, after having worked summers at the Welch Grape Juice Plant in Springdale as a chemist. During the school year he jerked sodas at the university student union, a job which entitled him to a free lunch. Transportation between home and school each day cost him a quarter.

Applegate entered Medical School in Little Rock where he spent the remaining years of World War II, in the Army Specialized Training Program, graduating in May 1945. The next month he married Jeanne Lanahan of Hot Springs, daughter of Col. Charles R. and Martha Walker Lanahan. Their children, Jo Anne, born in 1946, and Charles S. Applegate, III, born in 1948.

During those years immediately after the war, Applegate seemed constantly on the move. After a year's internship in Little Rock, he was assigned as a First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps at the Army-Navy Hospital in Hot Springs working in orthopedics. Following that was a year in Korea at the 71st Station Hospital, also in orthopedics.

In 1948, he was discharged from the service. Dr. Applegate returned to northwest Arkansas and opened a general practice office in the old labor camp on East Caudle Avenue in Springdale.

The year 1953 was a major one in the life of the Applegate family. In March, both Jeanne and an infant son died in childbirth. A few months later, during the summer, a poliomyelitis epidemic broke out in Springdale. At the time there were just four doctors practicing in the area, including Applegate. Of those four, Dr. John W. Dorman and Dr. Ed Wheat both came down with polio and ended up in the hospital. That left Applegate (who believed he had polio as a child) and Dr. Friedman Sisco to handle the crisis. Dr. Applegate called on Dr. John Ralph Power of Nashville, Arkansas, recently discharged from the Army, to help out in the emergency.

After the epidemic passed and Dr. Dorman recovered, he, Dr. Power and Dr. Applegate joined in forming the Springdale Clinic. They moved the practice into a new building on Meadow Avenue in February of 1954.

A year after the death of his wife Jeanne, Dr. Applegate married his first cousin, Annabel, daughter of Timothy Page and Maggie Floyd Applegate.

Annabel raised Jo Anne and Charles, as her own. Jo Anne later married Chester Vogt and had two children, Michael Charles and Emily Ann. Charles married Jan Boyd; their son Jason Andrew was born in 1975. In 1984, at age nine, Jason received a "Recognition Plaque" from the Boy Scouts of America for "quick thinking that enabled him to save a life." He had performed the Heimlich Maneuver on a friend who was choking on a piece of butterscotch candy.

Annabel and Stanley Applegate.

Dr. Applegate continued in general practice at the Springdale Clinic until he semi-retired in 1986. During those years he found much to do in the community. He served as president of the Washington County Medical Society, the Arkansas Medical Society and the Springdale Chamber of Commerce; he was co-founder and president of the Springdale Savings and Loan; he served on the boards of Ozark Guidance Center, the Springdale Housing Authority, the Shiloh Museum, the Arkansas State Medical Board, the Springdale Industrial Commission and the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the Springdale Medical Staff on three occasions and has served as elder at the First Presbyterian Church.

Barnes' Livestock Trucking

Local Trucking Operation Specializes in Livestock

Barnes' Livestock Trucking Company, Fayetteville, is one of a handful of such specialized hauling operations in the United States. Howard Barnes, owner and founder of the company, made the giant leap from trucking produce to hauling livestock in 1958.

Barnes wasn't one to sit around waiting (and spending money) from one delivery to the next pickup. Instead, he chose a seven day a week business that doesn't require waiting over the weekend, until Monday, between pickups.

Barnes' Livestock Trucking hauls purebred cattle from Angus to Zebu and even livestock as exotic as llamas. The rarer the breed, the more profitable it can be. Barnes hauls between 10,000 and 12,000 head of cattle every year.

"Looking back, 1954 and 1955 was a pretty good time for me. I bought my first truck to haul produce, and then in February of 1955 I married a Springdale girl, Barbara Hilburn. I've gone through a lot of trucks since then, but I still have the same girl," Barnes said.

"Those first 15 years, I was on the road, and it was a longer haul for Barbara than for me. She practically raised our three children alone. Neither of us miss that time. I have six Peterbilt Trucks and hand picked drivers to do the hauling now," he added.

A map on Barnes' office wall is dotted with red, white and blue push-pins that criss-cross the entire map. These colors indicate where livestock was sold, to be picked up and the delivery points. Barnes was quick to explain that six trucks logging over six hundred thousand miles a year have to rely on a marking and tracking system from the first contact by phone over the WATS line to the final delivery.

Colored pins dot the map as far north as Canada, east to beyond Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, west to California and south to the Mexican border.

"We don't go into Mexico, but we're permitted to haul in the 48 continental United States and five Canadian provinces. Let me tell you, that's why I handpick my drivers. I insist that they all come from ranching or farming backgrounds. I tell my drivers that they have to be able to think like and outthink the cow," Barnes said.

"A cow may drop her calf while you're halfway to your destination. The driver better be able to pull off the road and handle it, or find a good vet that can," he added.

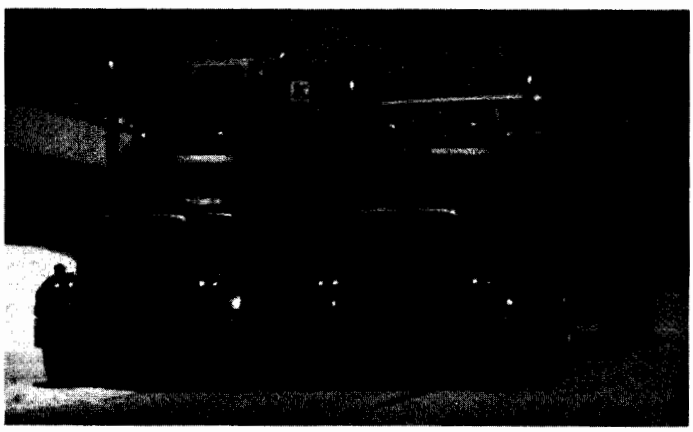
One driver that Barnes trained himself has been with him for 21 years. His name is Billy Tomlinson. He's clocked more miles hauling livestock than any other driver in North America (according to Barnes), and Barnes doesn't doubt his ability to handle any situation that might come up.

On the lighter side, a business dealing with rare breeds of animals affords Barnes and his drivers to meet celebrities that might otherwise never cross paths. On more than one occasion, Barnes has done business with such notables in the music world as Mel Tillis, Teddy Gentry and Randy Owens. Others include: David and Peggy Rockefeller in New York, Bunker Hunt of Texas, Sammy Davis, Jr., and Barnes even found a bull for Johnny Carson a few years ago.

Barnes and his wife look forward each year to attending the big rodeo held in Calgary, Canada. It's held every year during the second and third weeks in July, and they go as often as they can. Livestock auctions take place at this time, and it is an ideal way to spend time visiting with good customers.

Repeat business with customers like Wesson Farms, Inc., Koshkonono, Missouri; Schweitzer Simmental, Geyser, Montana; and Worrell Land and Cattle Company, Charlottesville, Virginia; is responsible for a big part of the Barnes' hauling business, but new customers are sought and welcomed too.

Howard Barnes



Barnes Livestock Trucks

Barnes mentioned that formerly good ranching areas in Texas and Oklahoma have been hurt by depressed oil prices and have cost his company some business the last couple of years.

According to Barnes, fall is the busiest time of the year for cattle hauling, and everyone in his company is expected to be on call at that time. They haul from one to six loads a month (each load requires a week). All six trucks and drivers are pushed at this time of year to handle the animals, some of which are worth up to six figures.

One way the company helped insure trucks a full load for such long hauls, is the recent expansion of its 4,000 square foot facility in Fayettevile. They, only recently, constructed a building with holding pens that can feed and water up to 70 head of cattle. These cattle can wait in the holding area until a truck pulls in that is headed in the right direction to add them to its load.

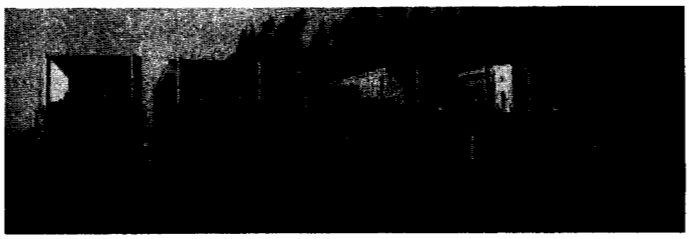
Barnes' two sons, Bobby and Steven (Bo), are active in the business, while daughter, Karen, has a career as a physical therapist and lives and works in Tulsa. Both boys can and do drive trucks, but Bobby prefers to remain at the office where he does all the purchasing of trucks and equipment and oversees the maintenance of trucks and equipment. Bo, on the other hand, enjoys filling in for a driver on a long haul. When in the office, Bo is the dispatcher.

Barnes commends both, saying they make a good team. He never hesitates to leave the business completely in their hands when he and his wife are away. "Bo can figure the weight on a load of cattle to the ounce, and Bobby has this office running without me with no problem. That isn't to say that I'm ready to retire just yet," Barnes adds.

"Did I mention that much of the cattle we haul are from quarantine stations at Newburg, New York and Key West, Florida? That's one reason our trucks have to be kept as clean as we keep them. As a service pleaser, I'd keep them clean anyway. Customers like to know that their animals are going to arrive at their destination healthy and in good condition," he continued.

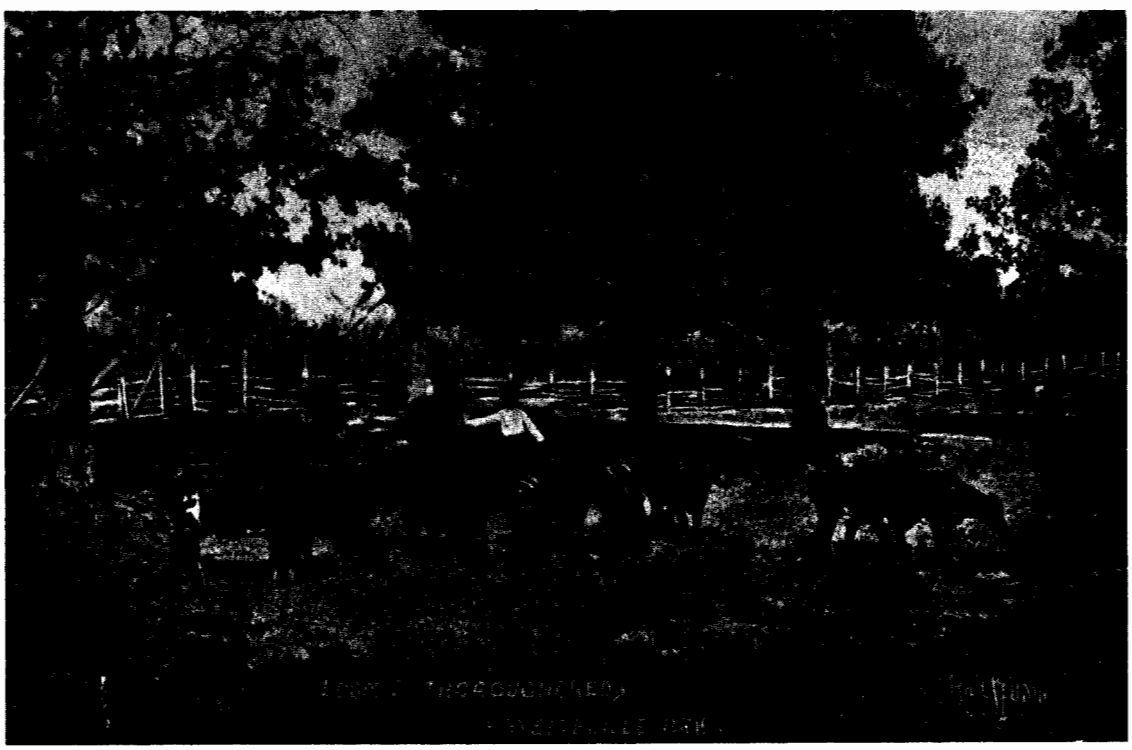
Another customer pleaser was the addition of custom built trailers with portable partition gates to separate any amount of cattle to be hauled as they are being loaded or unloaded. The gates are particularly good for separating animals that are incompatible.

However, the one system that best assures a smooth ride for the cattle is an air-suspension system installed for their safety and comfort throughout the entire ride.



Barnes Livestock Trucking Fleet

Barnes claims to have no plans to expand, at present. If and when he does, it will be to meet the customers' needs. "I guess I've thought about the customers for so long that I don't have the chance to think about retiring. If I ever do retire, I'll raise some of that purebred cattle we haul. Barbara and I will have more time to travel, too. But for now, I like coordinating business from my desk here in the office. I can't think of a better life. Either way, hauling them or raising them, it couldn't be better," Barnes concluded.



Beasley's Fruits and Vegetables

Three Generations of Family Business

Families like the Beasleys did what they could and what they had to in order to feed their families during the "Great Depression." It was a time when you traded foodstuffs for services, for goods, for livestock and for labor. Money may as well have been obsolete, there was so little to be seen. The Beasleys did not go hungry.

Alf Beasley about 1938.

Alf (short for Alpha) and his twin brother Cash, as the youngest, were the last of the Beasleys to leave home and remained there until their father's death. The family home and acreage were left to the twins.

Cash married first. He married Gladys Neal, a cousin to the girl his brother Alf would later marry. Cash kept the family home for his new bride, and Alf took his share of the property in 20 acres of apple orchards and 10 acres alongside what would later become Highway 71.

Alf had planned to build his own house on the property before the crash of 1929 occurred (Black Monday on Wall Street).

Apples grew in abundance over the acres of orchards Alf inherited, and he tended them and the grape vineyards. He shipped out the harvested crops to canning factories by the carload. He loaded and hauled and wholesaled and retailed, and times were good until after 1929 when the bottom fell out of the stock market.

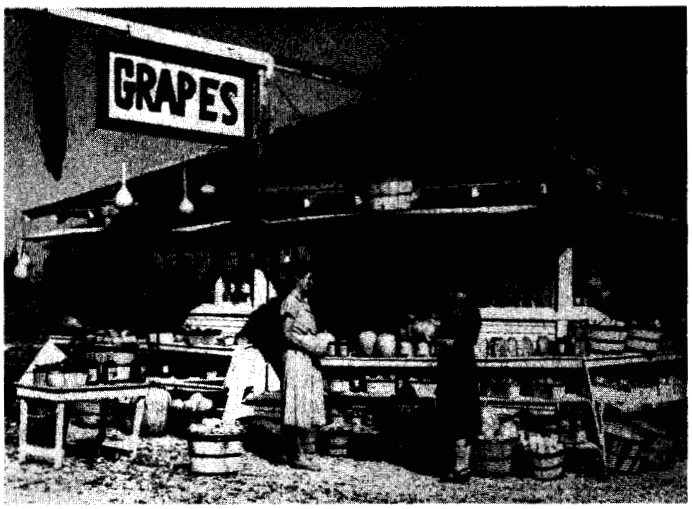
Alf married Minnie Parham, cousin to Cash's wife, and built a large barn he'd patterned from his older brother, Bob's barn, built a garage for his truck, a brooder house and chicken house, going into debt for $600, no small sum for the times. He would later acquire his brother Bob's property, but shortly after his marriage, paying off the $600 was uppermost in Alf Beasley's mind.

Never one to think negatively, Alf simply proceeded to remodel, and finish the inside of the garage he'd just built, added wiring, had a phone installed, dry stored his apples and vegetables in the barn and reworked a plan to earn his living.

"Alf gave me my first job in Springdale. I'd come over from Oklahoma, at 18, and needed work. He put me to work right away picking and sorting apples. He was really particular about the sorting, but I always did a good job for him," Minnie Beasley recalled.

"When we married, he knew how much having a nice home meant to me, because I'd been an orphan—always living in someone else's home, wearing someone else's clothes. He'd promised me a big, beautiful home. I knew he'd keep that promise, and I didn't mind working alongside him in order to make that promise come true," Minnie Beasley (now in her 80's) added.

Norma the oldest daughter, was born in that converted garage in 1931, Imogene in 1934, postponing that dream of a larger home a little longer. The girls were never a regret to either parent, they simply fired greater ambition in their father to provide for them.



Mrs. Howard Clark and Minnie Beasley (1960).

In 1931 before Norma was born, part of Beasley's acreage was needed for the completion of Highway 71. The timing seemed right for Alf to open a permanent business place to sell his produce. He opened his roadside stand north of Springdale alongside the new, well traveled Highway 71.

"Times were so bad that Mom used to tell us how people would pay them with saddles, clocks and even hunting dogs. Dad was in business year around. When fruit and vegetables weren't in season, dairy (he had his own cows) products and eggs were sold. People had to eat, and Dad could use about anything anyone brought in for payment. He even sold from the back of his truck, door to door," Norma Beasley said.

According to the Beasley sisters, they remembered the first fruit and vegetable stand well. It consisted of four posts in the ground, some two by fours with tarps stretched across them. It was after Imogene was born that the tin shed and later the "square market" were built.

"Once we had a store building with floors and a roof, we began selling a line of pottery, some china (from Japan before the war started), baskets, souvenirs, and we were licensed to sell souvenir beer and wine. The Arkansas wine was mostly from Tontitown. We had to be careful to see that 'souvenir' beverages were not opened or consumed on the premises," Norma recalled.

According to the Beasley sisters, Alf was never one to put all his eggs in one basket. When his own apple orchards played out, he simply sold apples from neighbors and surrounding orchards. Most times he didn't have to pick up the fruit and vegetables to sell, it was brought to him.

By 1938, he had bought an additional 40 acres from his brother, Bob, and added another 60 to 70 head of cattle to those he had. He kept a horse or two, some hogs and, of course, still had chickens and cows.

Alf was ready to build the house he'd promised Minnie. The next promise he made was to buy her a new car. The

war (World War II) came along before he could keep that promise. But within three years Alf and Minnie had earned enough to pay off the house and the acreage he'd bought from his brother, Bob.

Minnie Beasley, in addition to doing the purchasing, opened and closed the market seven days a week. Still, she managed to find the time to make apple cider and grape juice to sell.

All this time, through fruit, vegetables and souvenirs, Norma was learning how to run a business at her mother and father's side. "I always had a business sense and learned how to count and make correct change before I started school," Norma said.

"I milked cows every day from the age of nine until I was a senior in law school. I do not miss the frustration of having the cow kick over the milk or the sting of its swishing tail filled with cockleburrs. I prefer corporation board rooms. There may be a few cockleburrs to remove, but it's air-conditioned, and if there is spilled milk I don't cry, I've learned to work it to my advantage," Norma added.

Beasley's Fruits and Vegetables

The girls remembered the war years as a time when soldiers (traveling to and from Fort Chaffee and other U. S. bases) stopped at their roadside stand to buy souvenirs. Norma learned about supply and demand watching her mother choose merchandise during these years. Once the war ended and demand changed, the Beasleys went back to the original business of selling fruits and vegetables produced by them and their friends and neighbors.

Imogene remembered how she avoided working at the stand whenever she could, preferring to wash dishes and make beds at the house.

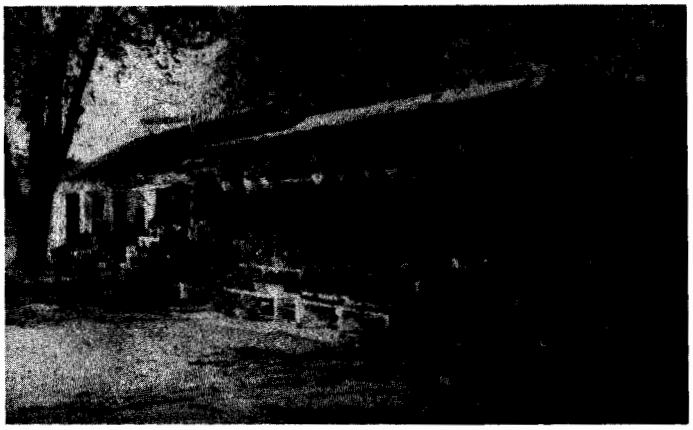
After the war Alf Beasley bought a new truck as soon as automotive production started up again. His old truck was falling apart. Norma remembers being dropped off at school and having to unwire the passenger door in order to get out of the old pickup.

True to his word, once the truck was paid for, he bought Minnie a new car. Times became tight once more when Norma finished high school, at 16, and went on to the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville and began her pre-law studies.

"To make matters worse, Dad had arthritis and used a cane to walk, but after that he was struck down with a series of strokes. Mom and I worked hard at the business during those years, but once I'd entered my senior year of law school, I had to knuckle down at my studies. So I sort of left the business to Imogene and her," Norma said.

Norma Beasley received her law degree at age 21 and took a job with an oil company in Tulsa before going on to graduate studies at Southern Methodist University in Texas.

The business continued to prosper through the years while Norma was away in Dallas (earning her first million before age 40) and while Imogene married and raised a family. Alf died in 1961 and Minnie carried on alone at "Beasley's Market."



1976, the old shed.

Rod's Produce, 1986.

In 1974, Minnie decided she was ready to retire and turned the business over to Roderick (Rod) Mayse, Imogene's son. Imogene worked with her son in the Beasley family business. She managed to develop more interest in the business than when she'd been a child, and she pitched right in to help Rod expand the business. Rod and she updated the market and added refrigerated coolers and modern showcases. They expanded their selection to include fruits and vegetables from all over the United States. They added flowers, flower pots, flowering plants and vegetable plants to their inventory of produce and made up baskets of fruit and other specialty Christmas items for Christmas trade each year.

Rod's expansion and changes included changing the name "Beasley Fruits and Vegetables" to "Rod's Produce." The once small tarp-covered makeshift stand had grown to

a produce business that required 4,500 square feet of space under a roof. Rod Mayse kept Rod's Produce in operation until March 1986.

Imogene, her husband, Bill Mayse and her sister, Norma Beasley, own acreage on Beaver Lake at Hickory Creek. They plan to develop it together.

Both Beasley sisters have watched the growth and development of northwest Arkansas and believe that they will be able to find business opportunities to develop regardless of financial times to come.

In hard times or in plenty, the Beasleys will set goals, fulfill dreams and make it possible for each succeeding generation to make a better life in Washington County.

Bell International

A True Arkansas Success Story

W. L. Bell, Jr. wasn't new to the trucking industry or International Harvester. He had worked for International for 30 years. But, he was ready for a greater challenge.

W. L. Bell, 1972.

In 1969, he decided to tackle the truck business on his own so he purchased the Motor Truck Factory Store in Springdale. When he bought International Harvester's company store, he became one of the first cooperative dealers for International in the United States.

Bill Bell was no stranger working with International, having served as the company's branch, zone and assistant district manager in Oklahoma City, and as district manager in Little Rock and Kansas City, Missouri.

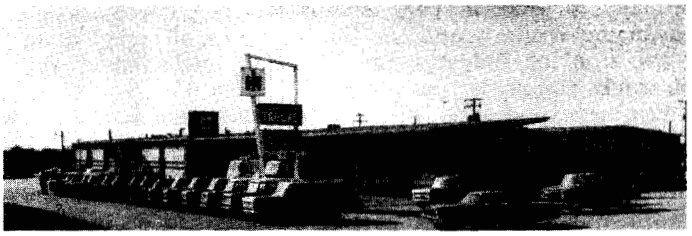
As a young man, Bill worked in his father's International dealership in Illinois in the 1930s.

Bill and his partner, Joe Helf, began their new company, Bell International, with a line of light farm equipment, some industrial equipment, and medium to heavy-duty trucks such as Scouts, pickups and four-wheel drive vehicles. In its first nine months, the company grossed $1,619,325.

By the early 1970s, the company had dropped its industrial line of equipment. The firm concentrated instead on its line of medium and heavy-duty trucks and lawn and farm equipment. Eventually, Bell international discontinued handling lawn and farm equipment.

At the time, the average cost of a pickup was $5,000, while a heavy-duty model could be purchased for $8,000.

During his years with International Harvester, Bell often took his son, Mike, with him on the job. Mike is now president of Bell International. As a high school student at



Bell International, 1971.

Putnam City High School in Oklahoma City, Mike traveled extensively with his dad on his trips for International. The positive influence of his dad and the International company stuck with Mike.

In 1966, after a year at the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Mike joined the Navy Sea-Bee's and shipped out for Viet Nam. As a member of construction Battalion 301, he built roads, working on Road HW-1, Dang Ha Quang Tri from 1968 to 1969. It was during this time that Mike developed the leadership philosophy which he now practices at Bell International.

"I learned early in life from my dad that I had the choice to either lead or follow," Mike said. "When I was in the service, I definitely decided to be a leader."

After finishing his tour of duty, Mike moved to Loveland, Colorado, and drove a truck for Wonder Bread. He quickly realized the position was not in keeping with his career goals, so he moved to Memphis, TN. He worked in the parts department of Memphis Factory Branch. Mike also resumed courtship of his Little Rock sweetheart, Polly Kinsel and they were married in August of 1969.

Working in Memphis for International was like going home, even though times were lean for Mike and his new bride. By the end of the year, they were managing to make ends meet. Meanwhile, his father's new company was also beginning to make ends meet.

Bell International, Inc.

In 1971, Mike accepted his father's offer to join the company and started as a salesman. When Mike joined the dealership, the firm had just over $2 million in gross sales. Mike remained in the sales department until 1977—he seemed to have found his niche in his father's company.

By the mid-1970s, Bell International borrowed enough money to retire its debt to International Harvester. Sales were booming. Joe Helf sold his 20 percent interest in the company to Mike in 1977. It was Jimmy Carter's second year in the White House and the beginning of deregulation of the trucking industry. In 1979, Bell International sold 450 trucks and gross sales topped $17 million.

But recession was just around the corner. And a workers' strike against International from 1978 to 1980 spelled near-disaster for International and its dealerships. For almost 10 years Bell International had a solid, steady growth, but by 1980, the company's sales had dropped to 35 trucks and $7 million in sales.

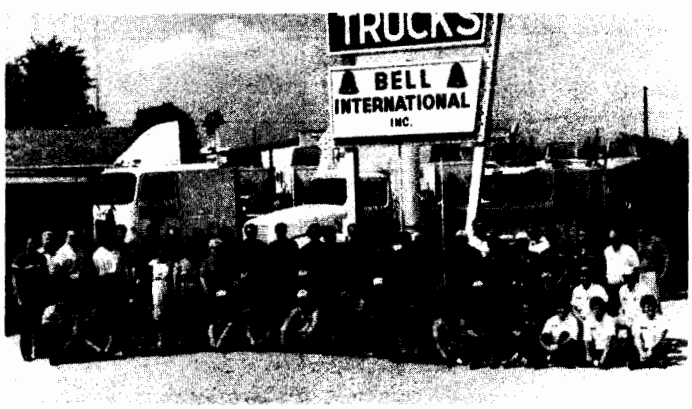
Bell could not get the trucks or parts it needed from International. The entire trucking industry was in chaos, which affected businesses from coast to coast. Some of Bell's customers went under, including Big Three Transport, Inc.

"There were occasions when we had to repossess equipment." Mary Wright, vice president and business manager, said. "It was a bad time for everyone. But when times were hard, Mike was very loyal to the employees and to our customers. Loyalty to each other is what not only made us successful, but it also got us through the hard times."

"Mike has always kept the employee's welfare in mind when making business decisions," Wright commented. "Because of this loyalty, we have had a low employee turnover, and in fact we have had two generations from several families—fathers and sons working together," Wright added.

By September of 1981, some corporate restructuring was in order for Bell International. W. L was 63 years old and suffering from diabetes. He had turned the management of the firm over to Mike. Since the firm was suffering from the effects of the recession and the strike, it was decided the dealership should reorganize as a single proprietorship.

Because International felt that single ownership of the firm was essential for Bell to weather the crisis and acting on his philosophy of leadership and the principle, "He who hesitates is lost," Mike borrowed enough money to purchase his father's interest in the company. W. L. Bell had the satisfaction of seeing his son take control of the company he founded and guide it out of its crisis.



Employees of Bell International, 1987.

Despite the strike and the recession, International Harvester had developed a new, efficient truck in response to yet another crisis: the fuel shortage of the 1970s. The trucking industry in northwest Arkansas was changing in favor of more non-union companies and general freight carriers. Bell International saw an opportunity in the new trucks.

In the early 1970s, Bell International's growth was primarily a result of selling refrigerated units to the area's poultry industry. It was time to expand that base with International's new line of fuel-efficient, general freight trucks.

J. B. Hunt Transport, Inc., of Lowell, was one of the first major trucking lines to recognize the value of the trucks. In 1982, Bell sold 300 trucks to J. B. Hunt. The sale to Hunt represented most of the 500 trucks Bell sold that year.

By the end of 1983, the company sold another 500 trucks, the parts and service departments came out of their slumps as well, and the company was back on its feet.

In 1984, the president of International Harvester visited the Springdale dealership that had gone from the bottom of the performance list to number one in sales for the entire nation.

Bell International was the top International Harvester dealership in North America that year, remaining in the top position every year thereafter. W. L. Bell was able to witness his company's tremendous success before his death in 1984.

Later, Mike Bell saw another opportunity. He expanded corporate services in northwest Arkansas in 1985. Under Bell Investment Corp., Mike added a truck-leasing division—Bell Rental and Leasing Corp. Mike, as sole owner of Bell Investment, selected Larry Barnes to manage the truck-leasing division. The corporation has experienced steady growth during the past two years and is now a million-dollar company.

Bell expanded once again in 1986. Mike negotiated with Jim Harrell to purchase Harrell Motor Company of Russellville, AR. The new satellite dealership, which handles International trucks by Navistar, is run by Dennis, one of Mike's brothers. The Russellville dealership is housed in a 12,000 square-foot facility which was built in 1981.

Left to right: Mike Bell, J. B. Hunt, Doyle Reynolds (1980).

Since 1984, "growth" has been Bell International's watchword. Growth not only in sales, but in services and now, facilities. "When you sell 250 trucks in one month and they have to be routed from our facility all over the area, you have a dilemma," Bell said. "Although we're in a

Mike Bell, Johnny Unitas, Dennis Bell (1981).

good location for visibility on Highway 71B, the traffic is so heavy it's murder getting on and off the highway."

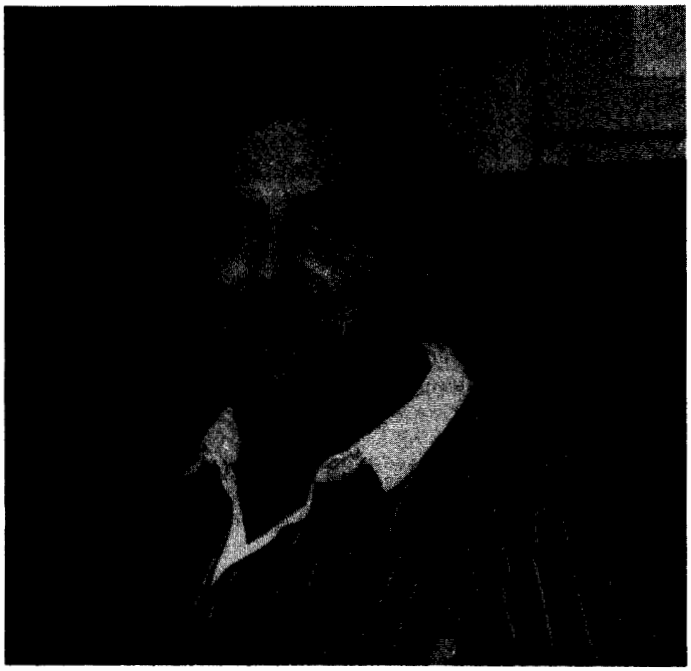
The firm's location is the original 20,000 square-foot facility located between Highway 71B and a shopping center. To ease the space problem, Bell rented the old Tyson Foods' facility across the highway, but it still isn't enough for the burgeoning business.

Bell International recently purchased 22 acres on Highway 68 West in Springdale in order to build a new facility. "We have to build," Mike pointed out. "We're out of room. Plans are already on the drawing board, and we hope to begin construction with the new year."

From boom to bust to boom, Bell International has seen it all.

The need for more space also stems from the fact the company now has 105 employees, up from the 29 it had during the dark days of the early 1980s. Bell believes his employees are one of the major reasons the firm survived the recession and the strike. "We surround ourselves with good, honest people," he said. "You don't do it all alone, you have to have people you can trust working for you. We're continuing to add top notch employees as we continue to grow."

Max Gilmore and Doyle Reynolds (1986).



Mike Bell, President of Bell International, Inc.

Bell International and its owner have attracted many loyal, competent employees. Mary Wright has been with the company for 20 years, starting before W. L. Bell bought it in 1969. She has been a business manager for the dealership for ten years and is considered the "brains behind the company," according to Mike Bell.

Bill French, who also joined the company when it first began, is vice president of parts and sales, while Ralph Bookout, a 10-year veteran, is vice president of maintenance.

L to R: Tim Murphy, Rick Williams, Willis Stewart, Bill French, Jimmy Hall, and Donnie Acorn.

Doyle Reynolds began as a lot boy with International Harvester and worked with W. L. Bell. He joined Bell International when it began and is now vice president of sales. He has also been the top truck salesman for Navistar

in the United States for the last three years.

Max Gilmore is another top salesman with Bell. Gilmore, who has been with Bell International for 11 years, has been the number two salesman in the U. S. for the last three years.

In January of 1987, Ten Mundy retired from Navistar as regional manager of the southwest region, which encompassed Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. After 30 years with Navistar, Mundy began a second career as vice president and general manager with Bell International.

Mike's four brothers are also members of the firm. In addition to Dennis, vice president and manager of the Russellville dealership, Bill works in the parts department, Tim is in the sales department, and Pat works in the service department. Pat is planning a teaching career in Colorado in the near future.

The firm's capacity for pulling through hard times and its ability to expand is attributed in part to the overall growth of northwest Arkansas, according to Mike. The trucking industry and northwest Arkansas have changed, and so has Bell International. Today, almost 95 percent of the trucks Bell sells are for general freight hauling.

"There's a great demand for good truck drivers and mechanics now," Bell said. "That, coupled with the growth in this area and deregulation of the trucking industry, has really boosted our deliveries."

Last year, Bell sold over 1,500 units, some of which sold for as much as $60,000, a far cry from the $8,000 average per unit when the firm began in 1969. The company sells trucks ranging from two-ton models to heavy-component models with 80,000 pound capacities. Bell ranked fourth in the western region in parts alone for 1987.

"When you have $100 million-dollar in total sales a year and a $15 million inventory in any given month, it's big business," Mike commented.

From a million-dollar gross in 1969 to a project $100 million in 1987, Bell International serves northwest Arkansas, and the nation, as one of the largest franchise dealers for International trucks, parts, and service.

Brown's Dry Wall and Supply

Dennis Brown's successful business career has been built on a foundation of belief in himself, his ability and his willingness to work hard.

Growing up in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, Dennis Brown came to Fayetteville in 1960 to attend the University of Arkansas and major in Business Administration. A year later the 19 year-old Brown decided the best way to put himself through college was to put his construction skills, learned while working several summers for his step-brother Buddy Phillips in Chicago, and his classroom learning into practical application by starting a dry wall business. This was indeed a bold and daring decision for someone not yet old enough to vote.

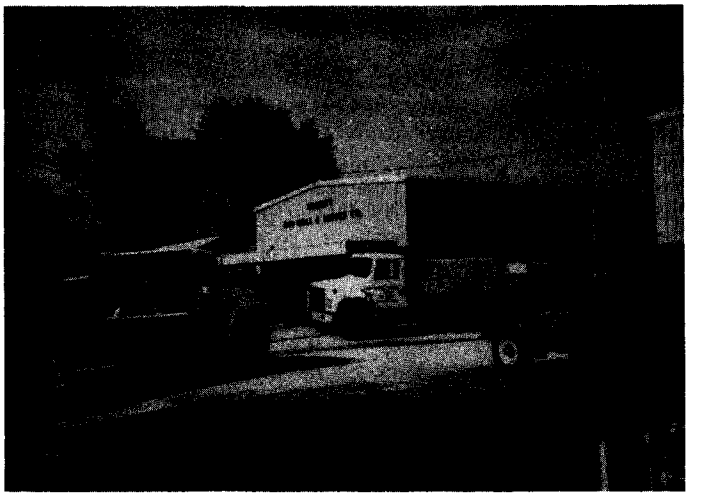
At first Brown had to drum up business by going door-to-door, taking calls at home and working out of his car. With such a relentless desire to succeed, he has built Brown's Dry Wall & Supply into the largest and oldest dry wall business in Washington County.

Brown's Dry Wall and Supply Company.

In his first year, Brown made about $8,000—a healthy sum in those days. By 1963, Brown, a senior at the U of A, had established such a solid reputation for doing quality work at competitive prices that he got the sheet rock job for the largest largest apartment complex in Fayetteville, the Skull Creek Apartments. To do the job he hired eight people.

With the volume of work rapidly increasing by '63, it became necessary and possible to find a home for the business away from home. So Brown moved to Springdale and rented the old concrete plant on Christian Avenue. By 1968, he was able to hire a manager, Clarence Du Rell, who stayed with the company until he retired in 1983.

Then in 1970, only nine years after the business began, Brown purchased some property at 1507 West End St. in Springdale and built a 4,800 square foot warehouse. With this acquisition, and with the business experiencing a steady growth, Brown decided to broaden the business into retail sales, and began to sell dry wall tools and materials. Thus, the name of the business became Brown's Dry Wall & Supply. In 1974, Brown had his best year ever, this despite the recent oil embargo and the recessionary shocks it sent through the national economy. Certainly, he had chosen wisely in establishing his business in the fast growing northwest Arkansas area.



1989

During the early seventies, Brown not only did many jobs in Washington County and region as a whole, the company also worked jobs in Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas. On one job in Oklahoma City, he had over 100 employees. The pace of the business, however, was becoming so strenuous, and the growth of Washington County and the surrounding area was becoming so strong, that between 1975-76 Brown quit bidding on jobs in other states and worked solely in northwest Arkansas. In 1978, Brown incorporated the business and built another 4,800 square foot warehouse.

Getting ready for a day's work.

After Du Rell retired in 1983, Brown hired Stanley How to manage the business. The duties of the manager encompass bidding jobs, scheduling oversight and retail sales. The company's secretary and treasurer is Mary Linda Brown, Dennis' wife of 25 years. Her dedicated involvement has been instrumental in the company's success. Looking back on where he started from, Brown takes great pride in the fact that today he is able to provide his employees with medical insurance, holiday and sick pay, and a profit-sharing plan. In a business which sees many companies

come and go almost overnight, the stability and longevity of Brown's Dry Wall & Supply is indeed a significant achievement.

Today the company is a $2 million business, with a 50/50 split between contract business and retail sales. For the first ten years, Brown said he could seal a contract with a handshake. Today everything about the business is larger, faster and requires the necessary legal trappings of a formal contract. While he maintains active control over the business, Brown is now able to dabble in investments, handle rental properties and spends a lot more time with lawyers. The latter is the price of success.

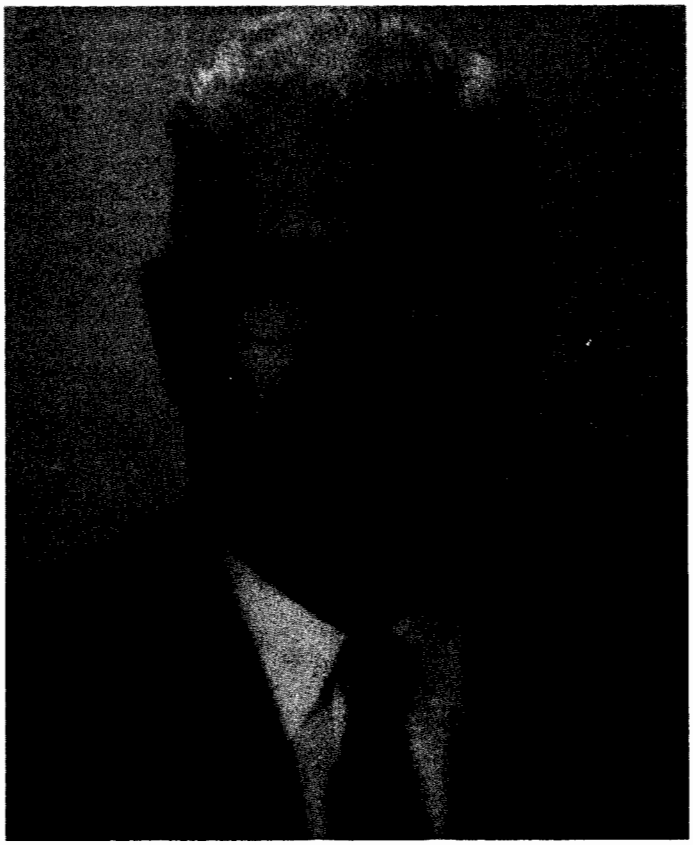
Over the years, Brown's Dry Wall & Supply has grown in conjunction with the steady growth of Springdale and Washington County. Going into it's 26th year of operation, the company has never finished in the red. This is remarkable considering some of the difficult economic times in the recent past for the construction business. Likewise, it is a testimony to the hearty economic climate of northwest Arkansas.

While his company has been a force in the Washington County construction industry, literally working on thousands of homes, apartments and commercial buildings, Brown does not attribute his business success to any genius on his part. He considers himself to be a typical working man who has been fortunate enough to work with hard working and generous people.

"There is no way I can thank all the people who I owe so much to in building my business," Brown said. "Everyone had a real willingness to work hard and work together. I don't think I could have done this in a place like Los Angeles or Chicago. I have a deep appreciation for the people of Washington County and northwest Arkansas."

Jeff D. Brown
Poultry Pioneer

In northwest Arkansas it was the hatchery that came first, and the first commercial hatchery in Springdale was the result of Jeff D. Brown's hatching chickens in the old 1921 oil-burning incubator that he acquired.



Jeff D. Brown

Anna Eva Guest Brown

It was often pointed out by Brown that the apple worm came first, before chicken or egg, putting an end to the apple growing business in northwest Arkansas. This made it possible for Brown to help bring in the poultry industry to replace the dying apple trade.

Brown met his wife, Anna Eva Guest, in the little Mt. Hebron Church. According to Brown's daughter, Earlene, her mother thought him the best looking boy with the cleanest overalls of all the young men attending services. They married in 1921. They went to Springdale in a horse and buggy with $40. Brown purchased some acreage and went into the apple orchard business.

Jeff Brown had been one of the farmers affected by apple worms and disease, but since he was from a family of nine children, had spent most of his childhood helping his mother raise chickens on a farm between Cave Springs and Lowell. He knew he would be able to make a go of the chicken business.

No novice, he experimented with feeding and hatching chickens in his effort to develop a superior bird. At the time, Springdale had a population of 2,263 (1920 census).

After eight years (from 1921 through 1929) of perfecting feeding and hatching techniques with the old oil-burning incubator, Brown applied for a $700 loan from "Tip" Deaver with First National Bank, Springdale.

"Tip" was convinced by Brown that the broiler industry could mean big business for the area. The money was a down payment on a 10,000 egg capacity Jamesway Electric Incubator. This would be the first time electric incubators were to be used in the state of Arkansas.

After selling "Tip" on the idea, Brown then had to convince poultry growers to use the methods he'd developed to produce better chickens from eggs hatched in an electrically heated, controlled incubator (with forced air ventilation) from selected stock.

Brown opened Springdale's first commercial hatchery for business in 1929 at 126 North Mill Street (later moved to East Emma Avenue). Never one to back off from a challenge, Brown convinced the chicken growers to try his methods of increasing production and growing better birds. By 1930 he had doubled his hatching capacity. His wife, Anna, worked beside him helping in any way she could.

He continued to increase production again in 1935 to 58,000, and by the fall of 1936 added Brown Brothers, Fayetteville, co-owned and managed by Earl Brown. His DeQueen hatchery was opened in 1938 with Burnie Hill, managing it. By 1936, Brown was producing 94,000 chickens of superior quality.

Brown was the first hatchery man in the area to test his flocks for disease and infection. He'd cull out the weaker chickens, continually improving the stock.

Convinced that his chickens were a product of both special care and feeding, he hand mixed the feed for his flocks until the demand for his special mixture grew to the point where he had to manufacture his own line of feed and mashes.

This meant another trip to the bank, but nothing suc-

ceeds like success, and it took little convincing to obtain the money from "Tip" to carry some of the growers until they were receiving a return on their investments and could pay for the feed.

It wasn't long before other mills and hatcheries were popping up all over the area. Arkansas soon began attracting interested poultry growers from other areas trying to learn from Springdale experts how to improve the poultry industry in their states.

While Jeff was building a poultry business, Anna was very busy with community and church work. She served as chairman of the local migrant ministry, served as president of the Women's Society of Christian Service and held several offices at district conference level of the United Methodist Church.

The poultry industry continued to grow, and with it came many other related industries. Cattle and grape farming improved, and chicken litter was used for fertilizer.

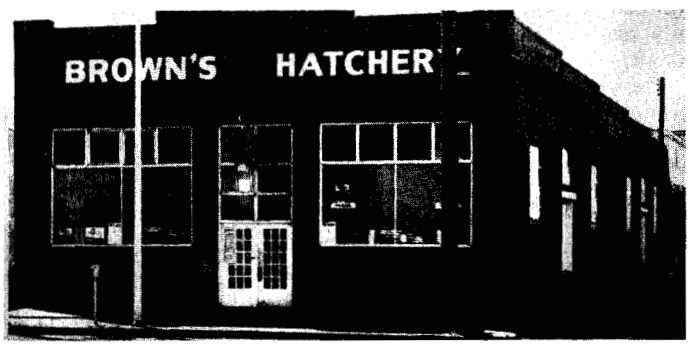
The Brown Hatchery in Lincoln was added in 1941 and managed by Dean Good. The Jeff D. Brown Feed Mill was in operation in 1945 (the home of Jeff D. Brown's choice feeds) in Anderson, MO and was a three story building covering 140,000 square feet.

In 1947, the parent company was called Jeff D. Brown and Son. Gail Brown went into the business with his father after having finished his tour of duty in World War II. Gail had earlier graduated from Hendrix College, met and married Leatrice "Lit" Buis, a girl from Little Rock. They have a daughter, Sherry and two sons, Larry and Chris.

In 1946, Jeff Brown had introduced a broiler chick called Brown's Eureka chick. It was, for many years, the leading broiler sold in Arkansas.

Gail Brown brought many ideas to Jeff Brown and Son and loved to experiment with breeding just as his father did. It was through him that an outstanding breeder cockerel, he called the Brown's LedBrest, was developed. This was a Cornish type male broiler, quickly grown and produced.

The development of the LedBrest started in 1948. To develop the ideal bird required much trial and error testing. After four years, a combination of genes were together making it quite apparent that an outstanding bird had been bred.



February 24, 1952 - Jeff D. Brown Company.

It was in 1958 that the bird was finally introduced to the broiler industry and readily accepted. By 1965, the LedBrest was producing nearly 40% of the broiler chicks in the United States and distributed to 52 foreign countries.

Jeff D. Brown and Son became Jeff D. Brown and Company, Inc., in 1950.

As the hatcheries multiplied to four with two feed plants supplying growers, Jeff Brown found himself serving his community in more than the poultry industry.

He became director in the Arkansas State Economic Council, served on the State Chamber of Commerce, two-time president of Springdale Chamber of Commerce, president and director of Midwest Feed Manufacturing (seven states) and of Springdale Industrial Foundation Association, Chairman of the board of stewards, First United Methodist Church; Springdale, served on the Executive Committee of Boy Scouts of West-Ark Council, and was Director of the First National Bank of Springdale.

Brown's daughter Earlene married Pat Henry from Conway, Arkansas in 1950, and he joined Jeff D. Brown & Co. as vice-president for six years, executive vice-president for two years and president of the company for four years.

Henry and Earlene had both attended Hendrix College in Conway, and that's where they met. Pat Henry joined the Jeff D. Brown Company in 1950.

Brown's Hatchery on Emma Avenue, Springdale, Arkansas.

After seeing the growth of his own company as well as the growth of the entire poultry industry, Jeff Brown suffered a fatal heart attack complicated by diabetes in 1965.

The family sold the firm in 1979 to the Wilson Laurel Farms.

Anna Eva Brown, died in a fire at her home in Springdale, December 24, 1982, on her 81st birthday.

While others may carry the title of Chicken King, Brown is acclaimed "father of the chicken industry" in northwest Arkansas by the Arkansas Poultry Federation. The sales and continued growth of the poultry industry has consistently changed the American pattern of eating over the last two decades and has literally put Springdale on the map.

Poultry and poultry related industry are the heart of the northwest Arkansas population today. When remembering that first northwest Arkansas hatchery, we need to remember the man who "layed" the foundation for the poultry industry to come into the area.

Cannon Express, Inc.

Return to Family Roots Sparks Cannon's Success

Born in Fayetteville and reared in California, northwest Arkansas roots ran deep in Dean G. Cannon. It brought his parents back for family reunions and vacations with regularity. To paraphrase: You can take the boy out of northwest Arkansas, but the man will return.

In 1972, when Cannon returned, it was to start a construction business. Forming Cannon Construction, he was the contractor, his wife the bookkeeper and support staff. His years in supervision of construction at Disneyland (in California) prepared him well for the construction business. Climbing interest rates and a slow down in building made Cannon look to other business opportunities.

Transportation was totally new to Cannon. Unaware of the difficulty of starting a trucking business, in 1974, he bought three trucks and, together, with Cliff Riggins and Cliff's nine trucks operated a shop on Maple Street in Springdale.

Soon, it became obvious that a larger shop was needed to handle the truck storage and maintenance. This led to Cannon building his own place on Elm Springs Road giving him 5,000 square feet of shop space in which to repair his trucks.

Rose Marie and Dean Cannon.

By 1981, Cannon acquired C. R. Kidd Produce, Inc., changing it from a produce carrier to a carrier of general commodities. Hauling territory was broadened to include the entire continental United States.

As his business continued to grow, Cannon purchased three and a half acres at 1901 Robinson and added 45 more trucks to the operation at that location.

Cannon Trucking is primarily a transporter of paper products, perishable and non-perishable food products, wholesale and retail goods, automobile parts and supplies, it isn't unusual to find its trucks hauling for Walmart, K-Mart, Tyson or Safeway.

Cannon's company experienced growth from the start. Increasing yearly at a rate of 30%, it continues to do so. It's first year Cannon grossed over two and one-half million dollars. At the end of the last fiscal year (June 1988), it had grossed more than 12 1/2 million dollars.

From a staff of two (his wife, Rose Marie and himself), Cannon's diversification and growth enables him to now employ more than 200. His office staff alone numbers 39.

Cannon Express, Inc. is a holding company. Stock can be purchased on the open market. It's operating subsidiary is C. R. Kidd Produce, Inc.

On February 26, 1987, common stock was offered to the public resulting in the sale of 690,000 shares netting the company almost three million dollars.

This made it possible for Cannon to purchase 100 tractor rigs early that year and add an additional 50 by December of 1987.

Cannon Express has common carrier authority granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to transport a wide range of general commodities (dry, refrigerated, non-hazardous chemicals). The company chooses not to haul dangerous explosives, hazardous chemicals or toxic waste.

Ronnie and Annette Battershell with Bryan Cannon.

At present, 99% of company revenue is derived from dry hauling with only one percent coming from refrigerated freight hauling which proves to be more cost effective than buying and maintaining refrigerated hauling equipment. Their goal is to eventually phase out the refrigerated hauling part of the business.

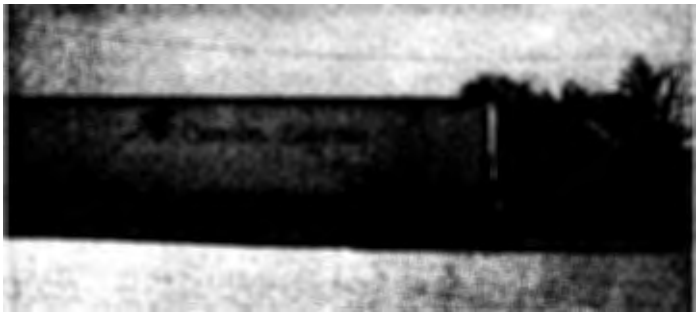
Dean G. Cannon is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer but claims that Rose Marie, as Secretary-Treasurer and one of the directors of the corporation puts in almost as many hours a week as he does.

"She doesn't come in on Saturday, but otherwise we drive together to and from work. Of course, it's better now than when we first started. At one point I put in over 80

hours a week, and I know Rose Marie had only intended to work part time in the beginning," Cannon said.

"Making a company successful requires a great deal of management and a lot of hours. It's rewarding, but if you're not willing to commit yourself to the kind of time it takes, you're not going to make it a success," Cannon added.

In 1987 an additional 16 1/2 acres of property was purchased from Ryder (franchised truck rental operation, Highway 68 East) and 13,000 square feet of shop were added to Cannon's holdings.



Cannon Express

The competition in the trucking industry today is greater than ever due to trucking deregulation. Private carriers and trucking companies throughout the United States have felt the effects of increasing costs of insurance, the unpredictability of fuel costs and turnover in personnel.

It is precisely because of these and other factors that make the continued and phenomenal growth of Cannon Express so incredible. To parlay a family investment into a multimillion dollar corporation listed on Wall Street is a modern day Horatio Alger story.

The success of this company is due to the support of the entire family. Rose Marie and Dean's 23 year old son, Bryan, works in receivables and orders supplies. Their daughter, Annette Battershell, computes fuel use and figures mileage for scheduled trucks. Her ease at the computer has made her job invaluable to the company. Annette's husband, Ronnie is in charge of on the road repairs. Annette and Ronnie have not yet put daughters, Jennifer, age 6, and Melanie, age 5, to work, but both are looking forward to the day that they will be allowed to "help."

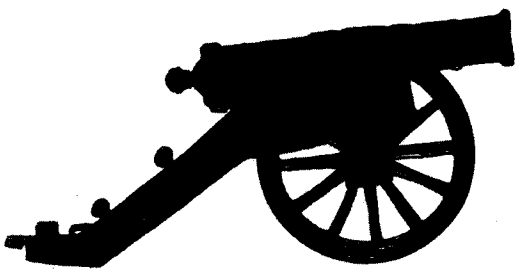
Cannon's mother, Frances Rankin Cannon, is a genealogy buff and quite interested in history. She has contributed several histories to the *Washington County History Book* (on family, schools, etc.) and has only recently learned of the Cannon relationship to the family of Robert E. Lee.

Dean was quick to point out the whole family's interest in history. They have in their possession a land grant issued in their family (from the Homestead Act) signed by Ulysses S. Grant. An interest in the Civil War, at least in part, resulted in the cannon logo painted on Cannon Express trucks. This colorful cannon is a familiar and welcome sight to Arkansans when traveling the highways.

From the dream factories of California and Disney's fantasy land to northwest Arkansas and the good life, the Cannons have come home. They love the life that's offered here and take advantage of the weather every weekend they can to spend time on Beaver Lake in their yacht. They work and play together as a family. It has kept their interest and their business a family affair.

Springdale, indeed, has proved to be the springboard for the Cannons' success. Their family business is not a bad legacy to leave for the grandchildren when it comes time for them to "help."

However, at present, Dean G. Cannon shows no sign of slowing down in managing the business or in the acquisition of related businesses. The word for today and for the next few years to come is "growth".



Cannon Express, Inc.

E & E Parts and Equipment

Trucking Parts Are Big Business

In 1973, Earvel E. Fraley saw potential growth for a business located on Highway 68 East, Springdale. That business was S & H Parts and Equipment. Truck parts were sold and serviced by S & H, and Fraley felt he could buy the company, expand the operation and increase service and sales.

Fraley first consulted with Carl Carpenter, and together they made an offer, as partners, to buy out S & H. The business had been in operation since 1967, (co-owned and operated by Keith, Quinton and Lena Skelton in partnership with John Hamilton). S & H had three other employees on staff at the time and had grossed $27,000 in their best month to that date.

After purchasing S & H Parts and Equipment in May, 1973, Fraley and Carpenter saw immediate results in response to their sales efforts and projected expansion of service and sales. Their very first full month of business, showed an increase of $13,000. over the previous $27,000 gross, bringing the figure to $40,000. This inspired greater effort to continue expansion.

E & E's (formerly S & H) present location at 1101 Schmieding now employs 22 and covers 18,700 square feet. Since moving to this location, more offices and a warehouse have been added to accommodate its larger staff and increased inventory.

Four states are serviced by E & E: Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas, and a new branch of E & E was added after conducting a survey throughout the Texarkana area to ascertain the need for an additional branch. The Hope, Arkansas branch opened its doors in January of 1988 to extend business to include trucks in that region, many of which haul chickens and timber. The new site shows promise for the few months it has been operational.

One of the changes to have come in the last few years has been E & E's installation and use of the computer.

"With the amount of inventory we have, we decided to go to a computer system, the Triad System. It does everything but payroll. I have two secretaries that do payroll and keep up with the computer. Sue Northup has been with us for about 12 years, and Vonda Wright for about five," Fraley said.

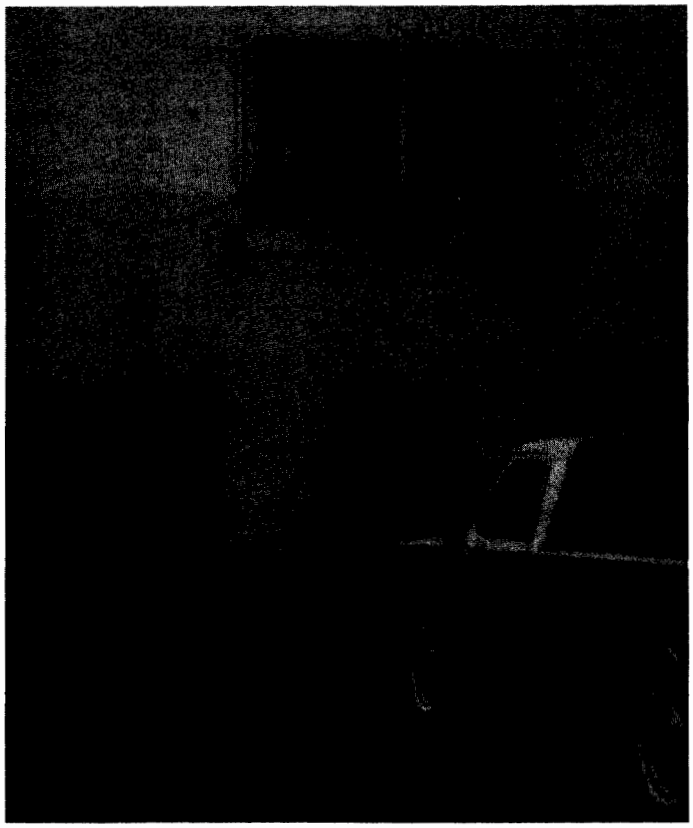
Fraley bought out his partner, Carpenter, in 1977, but still didn't change the original business name from S & H to E & E until after his son, Todd, came into the business in 1985. It became a family operation, and the name was changed from S & H to E & E in July of 1987.

The initials stand for Earvel and Earvel, a name Fraley and his 21 year-old son, Earvel Todd, share. Todd has recently increased the Carpenter family. In the summer of 1988, Terry Lynne Posey became Mrs. Todd Fraley.

Todd started working at the bottom. No job was too small or too dirty, and when the time comes for his father's retirement, Todd will be well prepared to take over the management of the company.

Starting at the bottom is a family trait. Fraley, like his son, started as a young man in 1961 working for International Harvester. He swept the floors, made deliveries and was the all-around gopher (go-fer) for the company, gradually working his way up.

Fraley saw that if he wanted to provide for his family, on the road sales could be the answer. His persistence in sales was rewarded, and for the next several years he sold for several companies. For a while he even sold for Welch's Foods and worked in sales for John Norman (Northwest Arkansas Truck and Equipment).



E & E Parts & Equipment, 1989.

After having job experience in everything from stocking the shelves, inventory control, and inside sales to calling on businesses, the seed had been planted to establish a business of his own.

"I grew up in and around Hazel Valley, east of Springdale. My goal never was to get rich. It doesn't take a lot of money to make a good life for your family in northwest Arkansas. Other things have to be considered. At first I worked 70 to 75 hours a week to make this company go, but I've cut back to where I put in about 40 to 45 hours a week," Fraley said.

"Golf, hunting, even a little fishing can be worked into my schedule now. Now that the kids are grown, my wife, Carolyn, and I can travel," Fraley added.

"Carolyn can even join me when I attend the national conventions in Dallas or Houston or out to Anaheim, California," he added, "something that was impossible when the kids were growing up. She was the ideal mother, always there to support whatever project they were involved with," he added.

Having good people working for him in sales and management is considered by Fraley to be the reason for the success of his business.

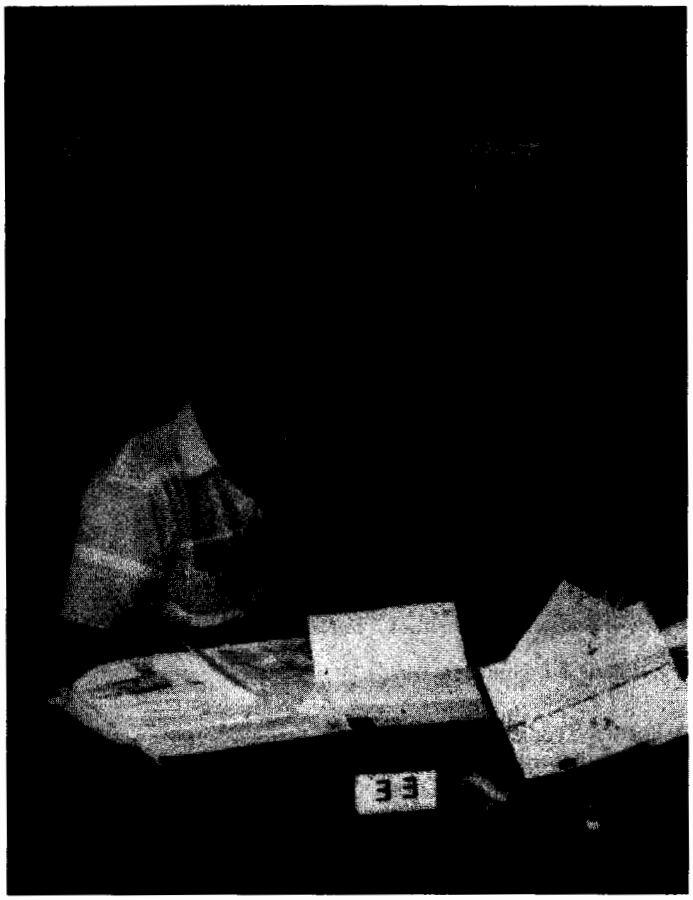
Fraley's brother, Vernon Fraley, sells for E & E, and Dan Ritthaler completes the sales force.

In management, Fraley commends his Springdale manager, Max Stevenson, and his Hope, Arkansas manager, Wesley Mann.

"We brought Wesley here to Springdale for training,

and sent him on the the road before we put him in charge at Hope. We feel we made a good choice," Fraley commented.

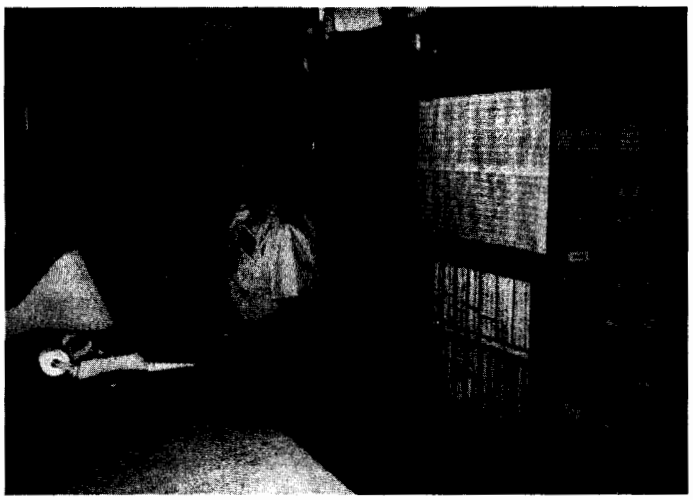
"We have good luck keeping our employees. Kevin Dickard, my counter man, came straight out of high school six or seven years ago. If my employees are aggressive and honest workers, I help them any way I can. They can move up or out to sales when they feel they're ready," he added.



Earvel E. Fraley, 1989.

E & E supplies too many parts products to mention them all, and service and parts aren't confined to truck maintenance but include parts for farm equipment (building of hydraulic hoses is just one of the services provided to farm owners) and industrial equipment such as backhoes and bulldozers.

Carrying an original parts inventory and servicing them includes some well-known brand names (well over 60 brand names appear on parts throughout E & E warehouse): Stemco Seals, Grey Rock Brakes, Midland brake parts, Gates, Rockwell, Webb, National Seals, Bower Bearings and Fram Filters are just a few of the better-known products sold and serviced at E & E.



Busy workday for E & E Parts and Equipment staff.

Fraley's business supports many community projects and organizations. One of his favorite sponsorships includes Little League Baseball. "It isn't really for advertising purposes, I just like to see the kids play ball. I'll have to admit my chest swelled just a bit when our team came in first place in 1987," Fraley said.

Jaycees, Lions Club, Rotary Club and serving on the Board of Education for seven years in Greenland (where his daughter, Kemmey Ann January teaches school) have all been included in Fraley's support of community projects.

"I suppose my attitude is simply that whatever is good for northwest Arkansas is good for me, my family, my business. I'll further the goals of worthwhile community projects or goals set by my employees, because I see it, in the long run, as a benefit to all of us who live and work here," Fraley said.

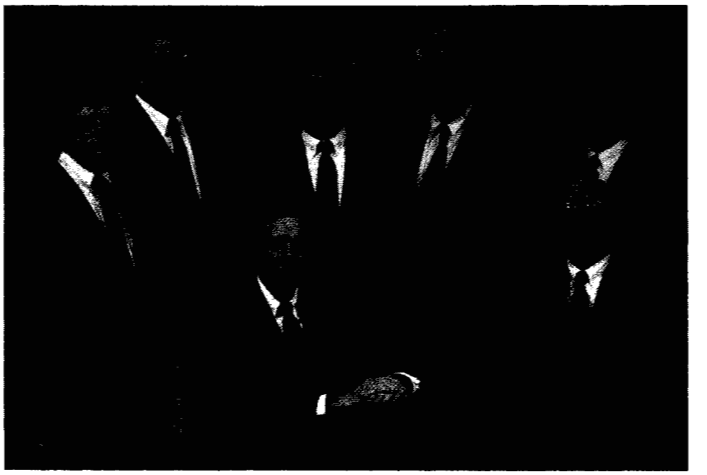
Fraley's business cards read: Rebuilding-Brakes-Clutches- Electrical-Walking Beams, but what cards don't express is the family feeling of service the customer receives the moment he or she steps through the door to be greeted by a smiling face giving the kind of northwest Arkansas business welcome Fraley's employees have always given and will continue to provide.

Easco Hand Tools, Inc.

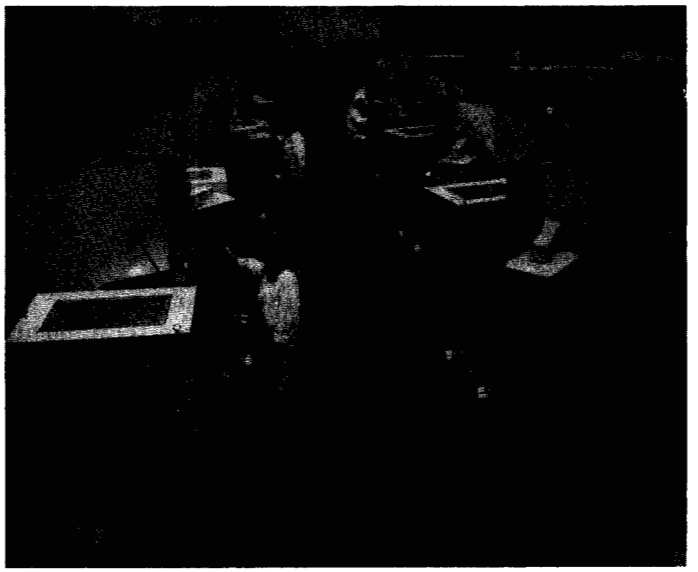
First in Hand Tools

From Springfield, Massachusetts to Springdale, Arkansas and from bicycle parts to wrenches, ratchets and sockets, Arthur L. Moore founded a Massachusetts business in 1900 that has grown to become the largest domestic producer of general purpose mechanic's hand tools and specialized automotive service tools for the professional and serious do-it-yourself markets.

1987 photo of Easco Hand Tools, Inc.



The Easco Hand Tools, Inc. senior management team, 1986. Wayne M. Myers, John P. Klovanich, Robert B. Long, G. Harvey Porter, Robert L. Arnold, Robert E. Anderson, John H. Doak.



1987 photo of state of the art Electrical Discharge Machines (EDM's) installed in 1985. The modern technology made it possible to produce forge dies for the Springdale Division's forging operation

Christmas time 1975. A new company growing and enjoying a holiday meal as a token of appreciation from Easco.

In 1901, Arthur L. Moore Manufacturing Company was founded in Springfield, Massachusetts for the manufacture of bicycle parts. This continued as the company's primary focus until 1909 at which time the business expanded to include a new product commonly referred to as a Stillson wrench. The manufacture of this wrench line laid the groundwork for the evolution of the business into specialization in hand tools.

The Moore Company, as it was to be commonly called, shifted its resources and energy in 1914 to making forgings for automobiles and aircraft. Subsequently in 1917 the company also started forging firearms. The Moore Company, during the 1914 to 1917 era, tooled up and supported the war effort (WW I) of the United States.

The Company continued to grow with its varied capabilities and in 1938 began producing wrenches for Sears and Roebuck Company under the brand name Craftsman. After more than 50 years, Easco still proves to be Sears' leading supplier today.

Four times Sears has recognized Easco by presenting the "Partners in Progress" award for outstanding service and dedication to quality and innovation. In 1987, this coveted award was bestowed on Easco, as one of 75, out of 10,000 Sears' suppliers.

In 1941 (after the onset of WW II) the Moore Company once again began forging machine parts for aviation. The ability to forge metals and support the war effort was once again a factor in the business.

During the years following 1941 the Company continued to maintain growth in hand tools and decided that expansion was in order. A search of potential sites around the country revealed that northwest Arkansas had the right mixture of needed elements. The area offered land at reasonable prices, ample water resources, adequate gas and electrical facilities, and a large skilled workforce who

demonstrated a proven work ethic.

The search narrowed to Springdale, Arkansas, due to the fact that it best fulfilled all the factors mentioned as well as having a favorable community attitude. Springdale wanted new industry with the accompanying jobs it would be bringing to the area.

Construction of the Springdale plant began in 1969. The plant site consisted of 53 acres in the Springdale Industrial Park. Construction concluded, and operations began during 1970.

In 1968 the Moore Company was acquired by the Easco Corporation which was domiciled in Baltimore, Maryland. The name of the company was changed to read "The Moore Company, Operating Division of Easco Hand Tools, Inc."

During 1978/79 a significant portion of Easco's hand tool manufacturing moved from an older plant in Springfield, Massachusetts, to the newer and more efficient facilities in Springdale, Arkansas and to Gastonia, North Carolina. The moves were accomplished to lower operating costs. The concept became known as the Resourcing Program. The end result was to distribute product lines of like processes to each of the southern plants to allow specialization which would add to productivity, better quality, and overall lower costs.

Easco softball team 1975. First row left to right: James Archer, Ed Prey, Jimmie Jordan, Unknown, Unknown. Second row left to right: T. J. Hill, Gene Patterson, Mike Colville, Unknown, Unknown.

Easco employees gathered for a communication meeting in the packing area to hear a message from President, Jack Geary, 1976.

The Springdale plant was targeted for producing the "flat line" wrenches which equated to basically open end, box end, combination, and ignition wrenches.

1978 Meeting focusing on need to make quality product to exceed competition's. Poster in background reflects meeting goal. 1978s Operations Manager, Tom Applegate, is in lower right corner with back to camera.

1978 Expansion of Springdale plant nears completion.

In 1982 the Company once again changed its name. This time the company name became Easco Hand Tools, Inc.

During 1982, the company made another major acquisition that would contribute to greater market share and job security for all Easco employees. K-D Tools, founded in 1919, was acquired by Easco Hand Tools, Inc. K-D brought to the company a line of automotive aftermarket specialty repair tools. This acquisition provided a much needed diversification of the total business. Other acquisitions during 1984 included the Oxwall Tool Company which was an importer of low cost tools. The company had a demand for a low cost line of tools that could be filled by this imported product. Once again, Easco Hand Tools, Inc. saw a way to expand and diversify.

Easco Hand Tools, Inc., became the largest producer of wrenches in the world in 1984. This distinction continues to hold true today.

The growth of the business resulted in the Springdale facility being expanded in 1973, 1976, 1978, 1984, 1987, and 1988. The size of the plant had grown to over 220,000 square feet, housing over 100 pieces of manufacturing equipment. Production had increased to a level of 147,000 units of product per day for a transfer value of approximately $129,000 per day.

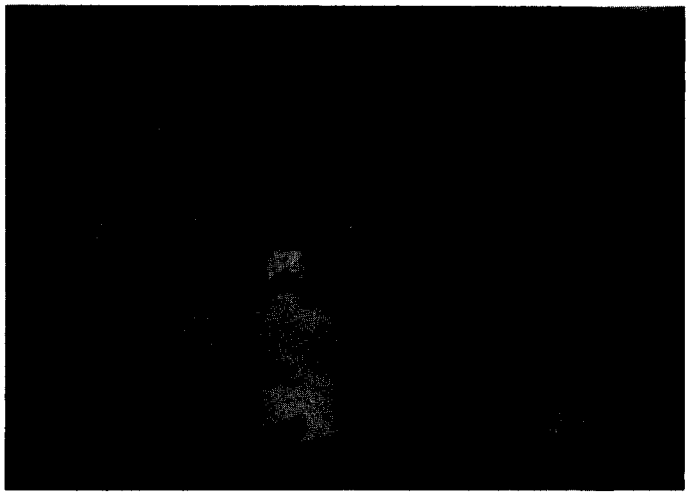
By 1979 the Springdale plant, the same as all Easco Hand Tools and American industry in general, had started to experience problems. Imported wrenches were showing up with significantly improved quality and dramatically lower cost. The far eastern countries were overcoming the stigma of "Made in Japan equals inferior product." Market share was beginning to slip to the competition.

Some of the reasons for this trend had to do with total management philosophy in America. American industry had grown up with conventional management philosophies of "We-Management and They-Workers." This autocratic

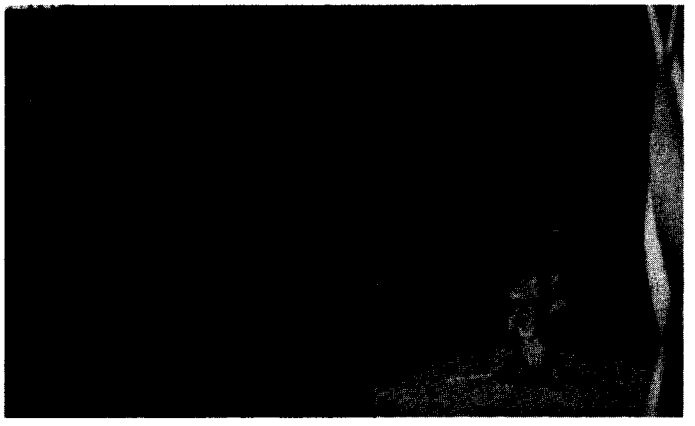
approach to managing was no longer successful. Modern day workers had a need to be involved in the business, to be respected for ideas on how to improve the business and, most of all, they needed to be heard.

Easco-Springdale had fallen into the classic American mold, and as a result, by 1979 turnover was high, workmanship was poor. There were unsafe conditions, and the cost of production was too high to be competitive.

In 1979/80, the Springdale plant engaged a program to turn the business around and become successful against foreign and domestic competition. The key was forming a partnership between labor and management called participative management. This concept was designed to increase two-way communication, inform all team members about the state of the business, and receive the opinions and suggestions from all of the team.

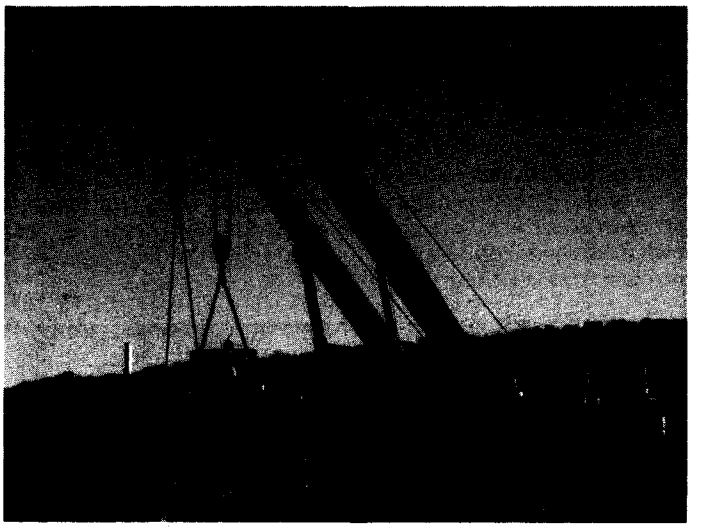


Easco sponsors first on-site industrial blood drive held in northwest Arkansas November, 1981.

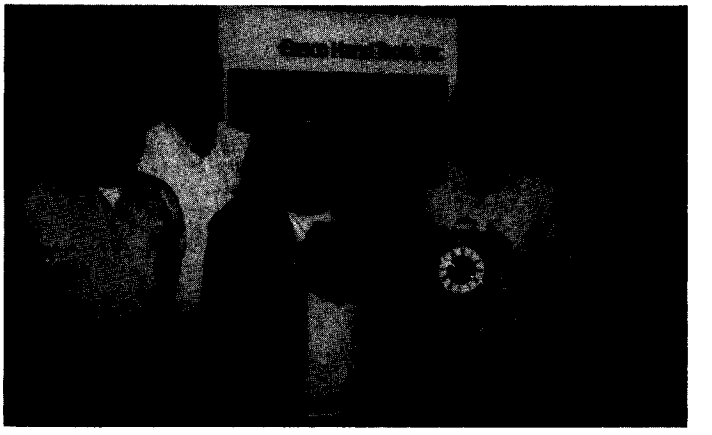


Easco holds Open House Celebration in 1983 for community viewing and participations.

This new management style would see the development of participative groups such as Productivity Improvement Groups (PIGS) and Positive Action Committees (PACS). The main objective of these groups was to improve productivity and quality. Another program, Make-It-Right-The-First-Time (M. I. R. T. F. T.) was implemented in 1982 bringing a 14 step quality improvement plan to the manufacturing floor. Participation of all team members in these programs began having a measurable effect.



Unloading the Grabener cold forming machine for installation in the Springdale Plant. Cold forming wrenches represented a major technological advance. January, 1983.



1983 awards presentation (L to R) Fred Turrentine, Manufacturing Manager, John Klovanich, Operations Manager, Linda Russell (award recipient), Troy Wyatt, General Supervisor, Manufacturing; and Josie Light, Manufacturing Supervisor. Klovanich was promoted to Vice President of Manufacturing for Easco in 1983 while Turrentine moved up to position of Operations Manager. Both team players were instrumental in providing the leadership that turned production around in the late 1970s and early 80s.

The Company also established a Red Shirt Program. This program selected highly motivated individuals who wanted the challenge of improving communications and setting positive examples for their peers. The original group was composed of twelve members who received extensive off site training in subjects such as safety, communications, problem solving, quality control, coordination, organizing, etc. The program became very popular with the number of Red Shirts growing to 45 in 1984.

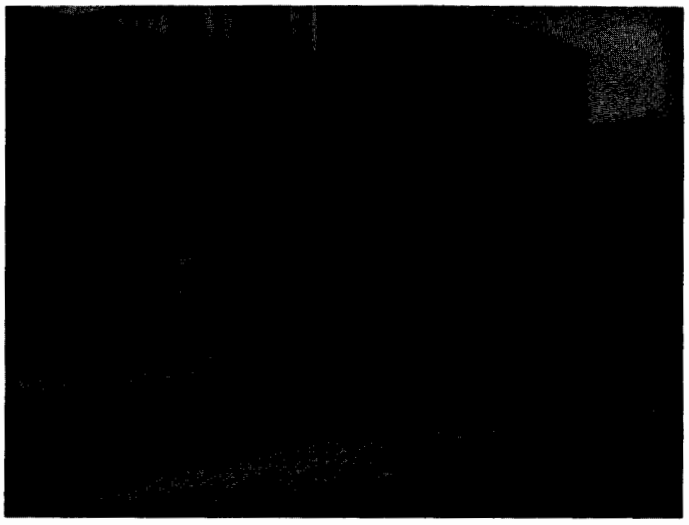
The Springdale Division made a major turn around as a result of changing to a participative style of management. Workers compensation costs, lost time through accidents, turnover, and scrap loss were reduced dramatically. The cost of the product, correspondingly, went down and market share started to grow. The company was regaining market share lost to foreign competition. From 1979, through the 1986 period, the cost of wrenches was reduced by approximately 50%. This achievement was unmatched anywhere else in the economy. Easco-Springdale had regained its competitive edge in a highly competitive world

market in hand tools.

Easco Hand Tools, Inc. was acquired from Easco Corporation by senior management, and a group of outside investors on August 13, 1986. It now had become a company that could stand alone.

The new company quickly set the major objective to become market leader as a low cost producer of quality hand tools. The new management would focus continually and consistently to increase both quality and quantities of new product introductions while reducing the lead time required to deliver them to market.

Fred Turrentine, Operations Manager, presents a safety performance award to a group of Easco Team Members. The award recognized the achievement of 978,000 safe hours worked without a lost time accident. Pictured from left to right: Fred Turrentine, Peggy Gage, Dale Markley, Pauline Weathers, Merilee Cox, Gene Patterson, Wanda Cosey, Jimmie Davis, and Troy Wyatt. The presentation was made in 1983.



Forge Shop expansion gets underway. The addition of forge hammers was necessary to meet the customers growing demand for product, 1984.

The new Company reflected on its background as well as current objectives outlined in the following profile: The Company has been the principal manufacturer of Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s Craftsman line of mechanics' hand tools for over 50 years; in 1987, the Company delivered over 100 million pieces of Craftsman tools to Sears. Approximately 80% of these pieces are sold in mechanics' hand-tool sets that include from three to 900 pieces. Over the past two years, the Company has worked with Sears to reconfigure the components of the mechanics' tools sets throughout the entire Craftsman line, resulting both in increased sales and profitability to the company and in enhanced consumer value. The Craftsman line is principally sold to the serious "do-it-yourself" hand-tools user, as well as to professional automotive mechanics and industrial users. During 1987, the Company introduced the new, premium line of Craftsman Sears best mechanics' hand tools which contain patented features. Craftsman tools are one of Sears' more heavily-promoted products, and the promotions frequently emphasize that the company's Craftsman products are American-made. Sales to Sears constituted 59% of Easco's 1987 net sales.

The Company has been a primary supplier for over 30 years of specialized automotive service tools to the National Automotive Parts Association ("NAPA"). Since 1983, the Company has also been NAPA's designated supplier of general purpose mechanics' hand tools, including sockets, ratchets, and wrenches. The company supplies over 2,300 different tools to NAPA members, which are distributed through 74 distribution centers to more than 6,500 outlets. It is believed that NAPA is the largest independent automotive parts distribution network in the country. NAPA's largest member, Genuine Parts Company, owns 63 of NAPA's distribution centers and purchased 91% of the Company's 1987 sales to NAPA members. In the aggregate, sales to NAPA constituted 17% of the company's net sales.

Fred Turrentine, Operations Manager, presents Frank Stratton with a gold watch commemorating his retirement. Frank was the first hourly employee to retire from Springdale Division. April, 1984.

The Company is one of the largest domestic manufacturers of specialized automotive service tools, which are sold through NAPA, as well as under the company's K-D Tools brand. The K-D Tools brand include over 1,000 different tools that are marketed nationwide through a network of approximately 1,000 distributors that service over 15,000 retailers and jobbers. The company also markets Easco general purpose tools in the do-it-yourself, automotive, commercial and industrial markets.

The Company had rising sales and had operated profitably for many years prior to 1980. Several weaknesses in its operating strategy, however, resulted in slight operating losses in 1982 and 1983 and culminated in a substantial operating loss in 1984. In late 1984, a new senior management team, consisting of six persons with an average of over 20 years of experience in the tool industry, was formed to restore the company to profitability. The new management team's strategy was to temporarily deemphasize sales growth and concentrate on reversing the decline in the Company's operating performance. This strategy was to be implemented and ultimately achieved through a series of programs including: production and

Easco wins the coveted Partners-In-Progress Award from Sears Merchandise Group. This represented the fourth year that Easco won the award. The award was presented to only 75 companies out of 10,000 Sears' suppliers. The award recognizes the company's contribution to the "quality triangle" which relates to how well a product performs, how a product looks, and new or exclusive features which add real value to the product. Pictured from left to right: Harvey Porter, Vice President - Operations - Special Markets; Gene Lightfoot, Tim O'Brien, Jerry Sauser, Buyer for Sears; Robin Voyles, Silvester White, and Fred Turrentine, Operations manager; 1987.

materials cost reduction; plant consolidations; inventory reduction; improved capital asset development; improved production control and working capital management; engineering innovation and product design; and selective price increases.

Today Easco-Springdale employs approximately 550 area residents. Major forge shop expansions are planned for 1988 and reconfiguration of a large majority of production processes have been moved into Cells as Cell Technology continue to be implemented.

Costs of the product continue to be reduced as quality is improved. Market share continues to grow and most competition today is foreign, not domestic. The Company contributes in excess of 16 million dollars annually to the local economy of Springdale, making its impact of great importance to the community today and for years to come.

In May of 1987, the Company sold 3,000,000 shares of its Common Stock. This initial stock offer netted over 26 million dollars after deducting underwriting fees, insurance costs, and including retirement of certain stock warrants. These monies were used to repay existing debts. Also offered were 100,000 shares of Class B Common Stock with a par value of $.01 and 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with a par value of $.01. No shares of Class B Common Stock or Preferred Stock were issued or outstanding as of December 31, 1987. This, together with acquired tax benefits resulting from Easco's acquisition, has greatly strengthened its financial position and cash flow. According to Wayne M. Myers, vice-president of finance, stockholder value and return on stockholders' equity showed a 23.0 percent return for 1987.

The Easco Hand Tools team, the World Class Leader in the production of hand tools, joins with other area industries in wishing the greatest success to the capturing of our local history and recording .their contributions to Washington County through this book.

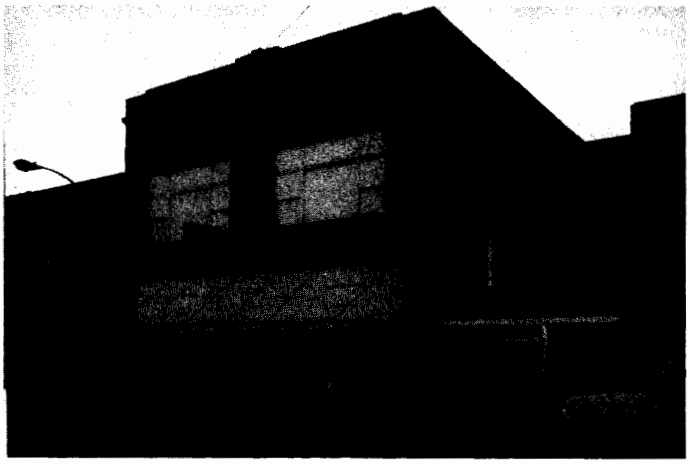
It is Easco's aim to continue to be a partner with Springdale and northwest Arkansas in forging the history of this region and in continuing to make it the ideal place for family life and recreation by providing jobs and contributing to the economy and growth of the area.

By: Carl Hackelton

Famous Hardware Company

"The Quality Store Where Most People Trade"

In 1907 E. B. Cummings, R. C. Clark, J. W. Curtis, and J. H. Hawn formed a company and purchased a business from the Lewis brothers and W. T. Farrar that is now known as the Famous Hardware Company.



Famous Hardware, Emma Avenue, Springdale, Arkansas.

The building originally housing this business is located on the northeast corner of Emma Avenue and Mill Street. In 1886, W. T. Farrar purchased the store from the current hardware owner and Art and Bert Lewis became partners in the business in 1897. In later years this building was to be known as the S. R. Wilson Merchantile Store. The building has now been partitioned into smaller businesses and office space.

In March of 1907 Famous was opened for business at the corner of Emma Avenue and Mill Street. At this time Springdale had been a town for twenty-nine years. The population was approximately 1,500 and the first electric light system was not to be installed until 1908. The dirt streets were yet to be paved.

There was a young employee working at the store from its beginning who was to become a vital member of Famous. He was Earl F. Simons. Mr. Simons was with the store for 55 years—later becoming a partner in the business, retiring in 1962.

Sometime around the year 1909, Famous, by way of advertising, gave its customers a booklet called The Expansive File. This booklet measured 4-1/2 inches in width by 10-1/2 inches in length. It had a heavy cardboard back and front covering with a binding of clothlike material that expanded when the booklet was opened— expanded much like an ordinary file. Inside the booklet were six envelopes, 4-1/2 inches, with old-fashioned, fancy printing on the outside file of each envelope naming the purpose for which each envelope was to be used. There was an envelope for Notes, one for Deeds, one for Insurance, one for Bills Payable, one for Receipts, and one for Miscellaneous items. The advertising on the front of this booklet read: A Useful Remembrance From The Famous Hardware Company Wholesale and Retail Springdale, Arkansas—The Quality Store Where Most People Trade.

On the back cover it read: Famous Hardware Company—We have built a large and prosperous business by liberal treatment and are going to stay by the people who have made this Springdale's Greatest Store. Buggies, Wagons and Implements—Also carry a full line in builders' supplies—Furniture and Undertaking— It matters not what your requirements may be, come to see us. We're here with the goods. One Price—the Lowest—Do Your Business With Us. (This was to become the business policy of the store from then on.)

Famous Hardware survived World War I. About 1917 (the year the United States entered the war) E. S. Thompson became a partner in the business. It could be that Mr. Hawn and/or Mr. Curtis entered the service in 1917 and a new partner was needed for the business. Mr. Simons was a partner at this time. In later years Mr. Thompson retired, but what happened to Mr. Hawn and Mr. Curtis is not known.

R. C. Clark died on Christmas Eve in 1925, and Howard Clark came into the store to handle the Clark part of the firm. In 1928, Mr. Cummings persuaded his older son, Paul Cummings, to become a member of the firm.

Famous Hardware also weathered the Great Depression in the late twenties and early thirties. In 1934, Famous bought the Springdale Cash Hardware building on Emma Avenue, located midway between Holcomb and Main streets. This is the present location of the store. Just as the country was coming out of the Great Depression, Famous Hardware had its formal opening on December 22, 1934 in its new location.

In 1936, Famous Hardware Company was converted from a corporation to a partnership. Marion H. Bell, the Certified Public Accountant from Fort Smith, came to set up the books. By the time this partnership went into effect, Mr. E. S. Thompson had resigned, and Howard Clark had left the store to form a company with D. D. Deaver called the Clark-Deaver Hardware. Mr. Cummings brought his two sons, Paul Cummings and Edward Cummings, into the partnership. Now the hardware had four partners again: E. B. Cummings, R. P. Cummings, E. S. Cummings, and E. F. Simons. At this time Edward Cummings was still in school.

In the thirties the poultry business was growing and would continue to grow until it replaced the fruit and farm produce industries as Springdale's main source of income. In the early days the farmers brought their fruit—apples, peaches, strawberries—and other farm produce in wagons to town. The wagons were parked across the railroad track and the produce was sold on the street. Springdale was then known as a Farmers Market. When the poultry industry began to grow, the street produce gradually dropped. Springdale was now reaching out to all the advantage modern progress had to offer; the streets were lighted and the roads paved; the buggies and wagons had been replaced by cars and trucks. As the poultry business grew, so did Springdale.

In Famous Hardware, at its new location, undertaking was no longer a part of the business, and, of course, buggies and wagons had been dropped. Now the hardware sold Eclipse Lawnmowers, Oliver plow shares, Sims saddles and harnesses, Sheffield fencing, a full line of plumbing from Harry Cooper, Dupont paint (Devoe would come later), poultry equipment, leading brands of furniture, garden seed, fertilizer, dynamite and numerous other items but above all good hardware. Most of the good hardware came from the Belknap Hardware & Mfg. Company in Louisville, Kentucky. Belknap was represented by a man

named John Massie who came to the store once a week long before World War II and continued to come until the seventies when he retired. During the war his beautiful red-headed wife, Hazel Massie, took his place and filled in for him until he returned from service. The store appreciated this man's excellent service and he was considered a personal friend.

Mr. Cummings was a 'communicator'. He was outgoing, friendly, pleasant, and he was kind and honest in dealing with his customers. The policies he implanted in the store would be carried on by his sons. Famous was lenient with its credit. There were some farmers who paid their accounts twice a year. The poultry growers ran their charge accounts for three months at a time and paid off when the chickens were sold. The painters also were allowed to run their accounts until a job was finished.

Famous became concerned with the welfare of the people and tried to meet all their needs. This was good business, but it was also caring.

In the mid-thirties, Paul Cummings left Famous and entered Government Soil Conservation Service in Fort Worth, Texas. This left E. B. Cummings to manage the hardware.

About this time Famous acquired a large warehouse across the alley behind the store. Later, Urban Renewal cut this down to a much smaller warehouse that now faces Main Street. Also, an additional building west of the hardware building on Emma Avenue was purchased; this would become the Famous Appliance Center.

Our country was now headed toward the second World War. Business in the hardware was good. Mr. Cummings, with the help of his faithful employees and Mr. Simons, as the receiving clerk, was making it all right. Then as the United States entered the war in 1941, business started booming. Mr. Cummings was operating the store alone, the work load became heavier, he was growing older. In the early forties he had a stroke. There was no one to operate the hardware. Paul Cummings was in Fort Worth. Edward Cummings was in training in the Army Air Force. Before Edward Cummings left the states to fly transports in China, the father and his two sons agreed to sell the store. Mr. Cummings sold the Famous Hardware to Lewis Bros.

Shortly thereafter, one Saturday evening in July, the telephone rang in Fort Worth. When Paul Cummings answered, his father told him: "Son, I have put my life in that business. I can't part with it now. I want you to come back and take it over."

Paul Cummings resigned his position in soil Conservation and came back to Springdale to operate his Dad's store.

Lewis Bros. were kind. They understood how much Famous meant to Mr. Cummings and they let him back out of the deal.

The first month for Paul Cummings in the hardware was rough. He had transferred from a "white collar job" to walking on cement and lifting heavy hardware when waiting on customers. He lost 32 lbs. in weight and four inches off his waistline. Some mornings his muscles were so sore, his wife had to help him out of bed. But the adjustment was made, and with Mr. Cummings sitting on the sidelines to offer advice, business continued as usual.

People felt "at home" in Famous. They shopped on week days while their children played up and down the balcony stairs and in the saddle department where the aroma of leather filled the air. The hardware was a favorite place to browse and loaf on Saturday nights until closing time at 10:00 p. m.

July 4, 1945 Famous gave its first saddle to the first Rodeo of the Ozarks.

In Christmas of 1945, Edward Cummings came home from service. Gaudy Christmas decorations (that had been there before Thanksgiving) hung across Emma Avenue; the store windows down the street were decorated with various Christmas displays. There was moisture in the air from snow flurries. Inside the hardware a small portable phonograph (a hard to get item so soon after the war) on the counter in the front of the store played: "Kiss me once, Kiss me twice, and kiss me once again; it's been a long, long, time." As the haunting strains drifted through the store, groups of customers wandered in and out Christmas shopping. Christmas spirit was in the air. Christmas sales in the forties made December one of the biggest months in the year. Now Edward Cummings would join Paul Cummings in operating the business.

In 1946, Mr. Cummings had another stroke. He died in the Fayetteville City Hospital on June 6.

His widow, Mattie Cummings, now took his place as a partner in the hardware. She was never active in the business and had no voice in the operation of the store. The management of Famous was given to Paul and Edward Cummings.

The two brothers worked together through the fifties and the sixties selling hardware. By 1950 the smaller building on the west had been completely remodeled—there were large, doorless openings made from the remodeled part to the older part which made the hardware all one building—and Famous Appliance Center was open. The store would now sell Zenith, Frigidaire, Magic Chef, Maytag, and Amana in the appliance room. In the early fifties there were black and white TV's; colored television would come later. The sales were good in the Appliance Center.

In the hardware side, the store sold wholesale and retail: hardware, plumbing supplies, automotive and house paint, and furniture—the furniture would later be dropped. At this time Famous was furnishing the poultry industry with much of their needed material—Tyson's, George's, Jeff Brown. This was a large volume of sales for the store. Later these companies would out-strip Famous and buy their merchandise direct. The paint sales increased as house and commercial construction grew in Springdale. By the seventies the paint sales would be as large as the hardware sales.

In 1962 E. F. Simons retired. In 1964 Mattie Cummings died and Paul and Edward Cummings became total owners of Famous Hardware.

By the sixties Famous no longer stayed open on Saturday nights, and in the seventies it closed at noon on Saturday.

In June of 1973, Edward Cummings died. At this time the business was changed from a partnership to a corporation and Golda Cummings, his widow came into the store as co-owner. The officers of Famous Hardware Co., Inc. were now: R. P. Cummings, president; Golda L. Cummings, vice-president; Rema Cummings, secretary-treasurer. This corporation would stay in effect for ten years.

Business in the hardware was good through these ten years. The town's growth helped contribute to this. By the time Springdale celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1978, the population was approximately 22,000 people.

On April 5, 1982, Paul Cummings died. In November of 1983 the hardware was sold to a new owner—John Graves. Famous was happy and proud to have Mr. Graves in the store. And, so. . .Famous Hardware passed from the Cummings family in its 77th year. There was a day when everyone knew where Famous Hardware was—when you could almost truthfully say that anyone who had ever been

anybody had worked at Famous—when you were told, if you can't find it any place else, go to Famous Hardware. These aspects began to phase out in the seventies when the bigger corporations moved into Springdale. The store had passed through many "stages and phases".

Famous Hardware Company still operates at 113 West Emma Avenue, Springdale, Arkansas.

Farmers and Merchants Bank of Prairie Grove

May 1, 1929, I was employed by the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Prairie Grove. The bank board consisted of R. D. Bogart, E. C. Carl, J. P. Harris, Dr. W. H. Mock, D. N. McCormick, J. C. Parks, Ewing Pyeatt, and R. E. Pyeatt. Mr. Bogart was president and served in that capacity until 1951, at which time I was elected president and served as president until 1980, at which time I was elected Chairman of the Board and in which capacity I still serve. At the present time my son, James C. Rieff, is president having been elected to that position in 1980.

At the time I became an employee of the bank, there were four people working; I made the fifth, and soon after I was hired, Jasper Pyeatt was employed. The assets of the bank at that time were $450,814.65. The employees consisted of Gilbert Shafer, cashier; John Baggett and Wayne Stone, assistant cashiers; and Edith Pace, bookkeeper and secretary.

In September 1929, John Baggett left the bank to be superintendent of the Prairie Grove Schools. That cut the number of employees back to five. In January, 1930, Jasper Pyeatt was laid off. On April 30, 1931, I was the next one to go.

In June 1931, I went out to Western Oklahoma and helped harvest, probably the largest wheat crop they had ever produced there. Elevators were all full and combined wheat was stacked on the ground in most of the larger fields. The market was $.18 to $.22 a bushel delivered to the railroad. High test wheat was bringing $.38 to $.40 in Kansas City and other wheat market centers. The next year was when the "Dust Bowl" hit and it was my understanding that they did not have another good wheat crop until 1938 or 1939.

We were producing a lot of grain in this area during the first forty years of the 20th century. Wheat, corn, barley and oats were the main crops in northwest Arkansas. There was a lot of wheat being exported from this area as late as the middle thirties. Most of it went out through the Port of Galveston, Texas. Apples and strawberries were the main fruits being produced in northwest Arkansas, with a fairly large acreage of grapes in the Tontitown area.

On December 31, 1931, Wayne Stone left the employment of the Farmers and Merchants Bank to become assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Rogers, Arkansas, which is now the First National Bank of Rogers. On January 1, 1932, I returned from Guymon, Oklahoma to become assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at a salary of $75.00 per month with the understanding that at the end of six months the salary would be increased to $100.00 per month. Between January 1 and July 1, the Depression became much more severe and I, along with the other two employees, took a reduction of ten percent in my salary. I continued to draw $67.50 per month until Mamie and I were married in June of 1935.

On August 1, 1938, Gilbert Shafer left the employment of the Farmers and Merchants Bank to become a state bank examiner. At that time, I was made cashier. We hired Jack Barnett. The other employee was Ruby Wilson. On December 1, 1941, we hired Lorene Jones as bookkeeper, teller and secretary. On December 9, 1946, we hired Wilford H. Thompson as bookkeeper and teller. On November 6, 1950, we hired Geraldine Parks as bookkeeper and teller. September 1, 1953, LaVonne Phillips became an employee of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. When the bank had its 50th Anniversary in August of 1954, the bank's total assets were $1,602,105.35. The Board of Directors consisted of: W. H. (Bill) Bartholomew, Dr. W. H. Mock, J. C. Parks, W. E. N. Phillips and D. E. Rieff. I had become a board member in 1941.

Staff of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Prairie Grove, Arkansas: (Back row) Wilford Thompson, Rick Burden, Guy Sparks, Greig Caswell, Ted Doke. (Second row) LaVonne Hall, Paula Ditmars, Pat Holloway, Wanda Loman, Jim Rieff. (Third row) Sandy Whitehouse, Barbara Reed, Wylene Layman, Sue Shuler, Jenny Stinchcomb, Sylvia Bentley, Pat Morelock, Nova Phillips. (Front row) Leslie Reed, Susie Skelton, Patsy Davis, Carolyn Boyle, Pat Hand, Judy Carter, Gerri Kilpatrick. (Not shown: Katie More)

When we doubled the size of our building in the fall of 1959, the employees were: D. E. Rieff, president; W. H. Thompson, cashier; Lorene Jones, secretary and assistant cashier; Mildred Broyles, assistant cashier; LaVonne Phillips, assistant cashier; Betty Beeks, bookkeeper and teller. The Directors were: Dr. W. H. Mock, Barry Parks, D. E. Rieff, Dr. Frank Riggall.

In 1974 we added an additional 10,800 square feet. We also added two drive up windows.

We opened a branch in Farmington in December, 1977. The day we had open house, there were 1,162 people registered. This branch has four drive up windows.

Present members of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Farmington Branch: Lucille Dyer, Carol Acker, Deloris Wallace, Lorinda Schader, Tommi Featherston, Nora Taylor.

At one time Prairie Grove had three banks operating at the same time. This was from August, 1912 until August, 1914.

The first bank organized here was the Bank of Prairie Grove in 1901. Officers were: J. S. Edmiston, president; E. C. Carl, vice-president; and W. G. Collier, cashier and secretary.

Other stockholders were: J. E. Franklin, I. H. Ford, R. L. McCoy, F. H. Carl, C. L. Cummings, G. W. Nixon, J. H. Brewster, D. N. McCormick, J. P. Edmiston, G. O. D. Moore, Jonathan Wilkison, W. W. Moore, Fannie Woody, J. B. Pearson, J. T. Carl, W. T. McCormick, L. C. McCormick, W. H. Simpson, W. D. Moore, W. R. Wallace, Van W. Carl, D. N. Edmiston, and J. H. Marlar.

The bank of Prairie Grove opened for business in a frame building, 107 East Buchanan, where the Southern Mercantile is now located. Later it was moved to 121 East Buchanan, the present site of Neal's Dry Goods. It continued in that location until 1905 when it sold to the newly organized First National Bank which occupied the same building until it was destroyed by fire in 1914.

The second bank organized was The Home Bank, founded in August, 1904 and located at the present site of the Prairie Grove Telephone Company warehouse which is located immediately north of the present Farmers and Merchants Bank building. The name of the Home Bank was changed to Farmers State Bank in 1913. It operated under this name until January 1, 1929.

In December, 1905 the third bank was organized under title of First National Bank. Officers were: J. H. Marlar, president; E. C. Carl, vice-president; T. L. Hart, cashier and secretary; and W. R. Pearson, assistant cashier.

Other stockholders were; W. H. Simpson, D. N. McCormick, J. B. Pearson, J. S. Edmiston and J. P. Harris.

The fourth bank in Prairie Grove was the Citizens Bank, organized in August, 1912. Officers were: W. H. Mock, president; W. W. Carl, vice-president; and M. M. (Mel) Collier, cashier and secretary.

Other stockholders were: E. C. Carl, S. R. Wilson, Oscar Dearing, J. H. Zellner, D. N. McCormick, James C. Parks, F. H. Carl, L. C. McCormick, Oliver Phillips, W. R. Dodson, May Hannah, W. J. Maddox, L. L. Baggett and R. O. Hannah.

This bank built a new building at 116 East Buchanan Street. After operating there two years, it was purchased by the stockholders of the First National Bank, at which time the First National Bank moved to the new building where it continued in business until consolidated with the Farmers State Bank on January 1, 1929 when the name was changed to the Farmers and Merchants Bank.

The Citizens Bank name was engraved in a cement slab close to the top and across the front of the building. After the First National purchased the building and moved into it, they had their own name painted on a metal sign and attached to the building covering up the Citizens Bank name. After this building was not being used to house a bank and the building was sold, it was occupied by Clark's Jewelry Store for a number of years. Mr. Clark took the metal sign down and to his, and many other people's surprise, they discovered the name of the Citizens Bank engraved in the cement. This building was used for a Post Office for a number of years and was also a flower shop. The building is owned by Charles Knowles and the name of Citizens Bank is still plainly engraved.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was robbed April 1, 1932. by three men from Crawford County. Two of them came in the bank and the third one stayed in the car. They had parked by the side of the bank. Ky Courtney and Earl Long were the ones who entered the bank. Albert Howell was the one that stayed in the car.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank had three employees in 1932 Gilbert Shafer, cashier; D. E. Rieff, assistant cashier; and Jimmie Bell Geiger (now Delap), secretary and bookkeeper. Both Mr. Shafer and Ms. Geiger had gone to lunch. There was a customer, Mr. Beaty, in the bank when the robbers came and another customer, George Mobley, came in during the robbery.

The robbers took $4,168.35 before leaving the bank. They went south by the way of Hogeye, Onda, Zinnamon and 86 School House. They abandoned the car in Crawford County.

Howell was arrested several days after the robbery and put in the Washington County Jail where he stayed until convicted later in the year.

Long was arrested during the summer in Holdenville, Oklahoma and was brought to Fayetteville where he likewise was confined in the Washington County Jail. Both pleaded guilty. Howell was sentenced to a seven-year term

Statement and Advertisement Of The Home Bank Of 1905

CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION

THE HOME BANK

Prairie Grove, Arkansas

At Close of Business August 30th, 1905

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	31,762.27
Real Estate	6,315.32
Cash and Due from Banks	9,814.10
Bank Premises	1,339.80
Total	46,231.49

LIABILITIES

Capitol Stock	10,000.00
Surplus	2,000.00
Undivided Profits	220.11
Deposits	34,011.38
Total	46,231.49

Money To Burn

$ $ $ $ $

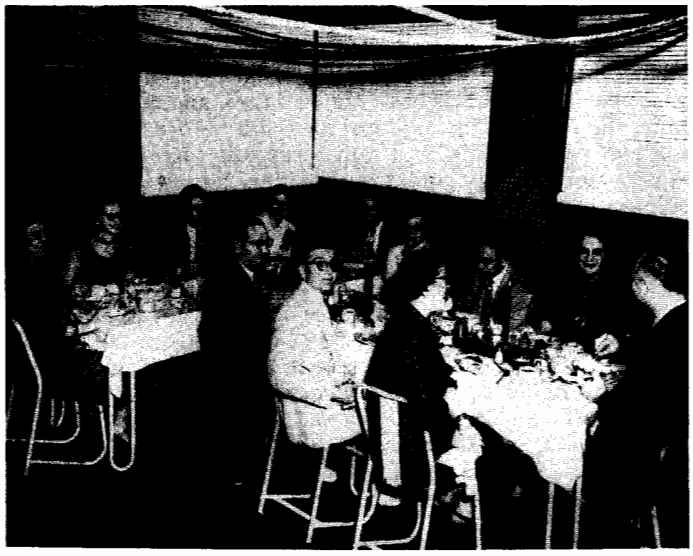
$ $ $

If you have money to burn—

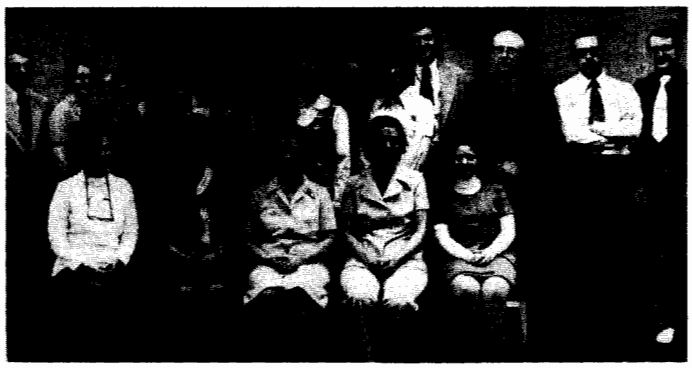
Keep it in the house where it may be burned, lost or stolen, but if you want to keep it safely where it will always be ready for you when needed, deposit it with us. A bank account will give you a better standing in the community and a prestige that you have never known before. If your name is not on our books we will be pleased to see it there before the close of the year

The Home Bank

PRAIRIE GROVE



1954—Christmas party of the employees of Farmers and Merchants Bank. Back row, L to R: Rita Thompson, R. Berry Broyles, LaVonne Phillips, Jim C. Rieff, Geraldine Parks, Joe C. Parks, Lorene Jones. Front row, L to R: Mamie Rieff, William Edward Broyles (manager Southwestern Power and Light for many years), Wilford H. Thompson, Mildred Broyles, Delford E. Rieff. Joe C. Parks, husband of Geraldine (an employee of F & M Bank during the 1950s) was Postmaster for Prairie Grove from 1964 until he died 9-5-84 many times serving the community far beyond the "call of duty."

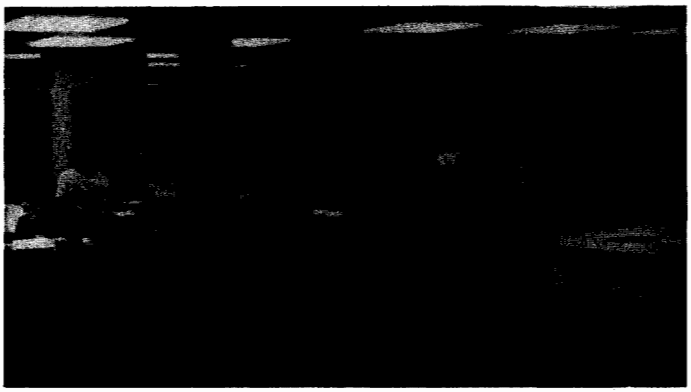


This picture was taken in April of 1974. Wilford Thompson, Sylvia Bentley, Sandy Whitehouse, Wylene Layman, LaVonne Hall, Wanda Loman, Greg Reed, D. E. Rieff, Jim Rieff, Rick Burden, Pat Hand, Judy Carter, Mary Jane Biswell, Katie More, Carol Murray, Lucille Dyer, Lorene Jones, Mildred Broyles, Pat Holloway, Carolyn Boyle.

in the penitentiary and Long was sentenced to fifteen years.

Later in the fall of 1932, Courtney was captured near Figure Five in Crawford County. During the exchange of fire between him and the officers who made the arrest, he was hit in his right knee by one buckshot, after which he surrendered. The officers had his brother with them when they made the arrest. They immediately started to the hospital in Van Buren and he died en route. The doctor at the hospital said he died from shock.

From a small beginning great achievements have been made. During the history of this bank. Through six booms, five panics, fifteen presidential administrations, two world wars—over an 84 year span including good times and bad, the bank has experienced continuous operation during the early Thirties when many banks were failing and able to pay depositors only a few cents on the dollar, the Farmers and Merchants Bank remained stable and no loss was sustained by a depositor.



Interior F and M Bank, Prairie Grove.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank did not pay any cash dividends during the Thirties. We paid a 20 percent cash dividend each year since. On May 7, 1969, in addition to the cash dividend, we paid a five for one stock dividend, increasing our capital stock from $30,000.00 to $150,000.00, and again we paid a two for one stock dividend on December 20, 1977.

A message from the Chairman of the Board. . .To our Customers, Directors and Stockholders: *I am pleased to announce the Farmers and Merchants Bank posted good gains in 1987. Deposits were at their highest level, total resources reached a new peak as shown in the year-end published statement.*

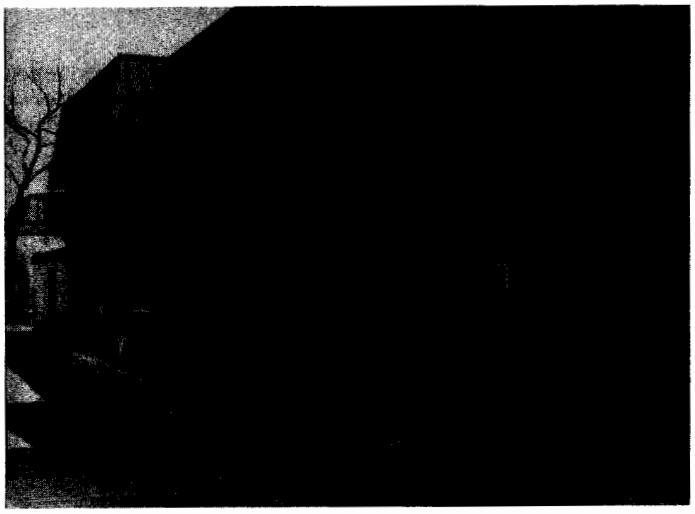
In addition to the many types of loans that we have made, we also have been a heavy buyer in municipal bonds as well as school bonds. In years past, we have owned school bonds on every district in Washington County and most all districts in northwest Arkansas. One of the larger issues was Fayetteville School district $1,500,000.00 bonds which we purchased in 1982.

The officers of this institution have always been deeply interested in the problems of the farmers and businessmen and in the growth and development of Prairie Grove and Washington County and much of the prosperity of this area is tied in with the growth and service of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. We are particularly proud of the contributions of our energetic staff, whose skills and abilities in recognizing and assisting the different needs of our customers have played a major part in our growth. They are prepared to give quick, knowledgeable assistance to our customers, serving them as individual people, deserving individual attention and service. In large measure, they are why the Farmers and Merchants Bank is a good bank.

As we enter 1988, we are aware of the many economic uncertainties which face the nation. Nevertheless, we firmly believe that Northwest Arkansas presents attractive opportunities for stable business and profitable banking activity.

We are grateful for the support of our employees, our directors, our customers and friends. They deserve most of the credit for our success. We look forward with confidence to 1988 knowing that we will continue to receive a great response from all of those who have been such a great help to us.

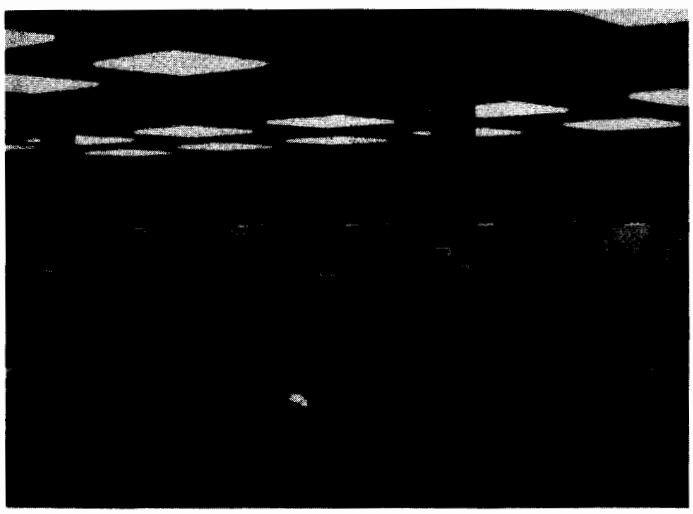
I have served on many boards and commissions. I was elected City Treasurer of the City of Prairie Grove in 1933. In the early thirties, during the time that I was serving as treasurer, the city water and sewer plants were built. In the late thirties, I was elected to the City Council and served in that capacity for some thirty years. During the thirties and



Drive-up window F & M Bank.

forties, the City had many problems and very little money to help solve them. I served a number of years on the local school board, also the Washington County Fair Board, the Washington County Democrat Central Committee and the Washington County Election Commission. I served on the Washington County Hospital Board of Trustees for 20 some years. At the time I retired from the board, I had served more years than any other trustee up to that time.

I am a Charter Member of the Prairie Grove Lions Club which was organized November 1946. I am a member of the Prairie Grove United Methodist Church. I served as treasurer of the church for a number of years and at the present time, I am one of the trustees of the church. I am a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 436 of Prairie Grove, serving as treasurer of the lodge for many years. I am one of the trustees of the B. H. Harrison Estate which owns the brick building at 114 North Mock Street.



F & M tellers work area inside main bank.

The first floor of this building is occupied by the Prairie Grove Enterprise and the second floor is used by the Masonic Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star. I am presently serving as a member of the Prairie Grove Battlefield Commission. My five-year term will expire June 13, 1991. I have served on this commission since my first appointment by Governor Orval Faubus on February 9, 1962. As treasurer of the commission, I handled all the finances including the $100,000.00 gift from the Bisco Hindman Estate, also, both state money and local money, while the park was being developed and before it was made a state park in 1971. I am presently serving on the Washington County Soil Conservation District. I was appointed to that position in March of 1966, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Hugh Williams. I have been reappointed each three years since then.

I first became interested in soil conservation in 1924 when O. L. McMurray was serving as County Agent of Washington County. He served as County Agent from 1923 to 1927. Mr. McMurray came out to the McBride Farm, which my father owned and where we lived, and surveyed lines so we could build terraces. This ten-acre field had sheet erosion. My father built the necessary equipment to put up the terraces and we used our horse power to do the terracing. Floyd Cantrell owns and lives on this farm and this is one of the better fields on this 80-acre farm today.

In 1932, President Franklin D. Roosevelt inherited a bundle of problems, including a critical topsoil crisis. Severe water and wind erosion was robbing the country of its capacity to produce food and fiber. Rivers were running thick with silt and windstorms were scooping up the soil of the Midwest and dumping it like tumbleweed seed all the way to the East Coast and out into the Atlantic Ocean.

After a few false starts, Congress passed public Law 46 authorizing the creation of soil conservation districts that would enable landowners to make use of programs designed to slow the erosion of their land.

Within a week after Mr. Roosevelt notified the governors that the Standard State Soil Conservation District Act had been passed, the Arkansas Legislature came through with the enabling bill. Governor Carl E. Bailey signed the measure March 3, 1937, and Arkansas became the first state to authorize creation of districts for the purpose of saving the topsoil, protecting the purity of the water, and restoring the vitality of the rural environment. The NACD, formed in 1946, evolved after other states followed the Arkansas lead.

Even though the county-size soil and water conservation districts have the pragmatic purpose of serving as a link between the landowner and Federal Soil Conservation Service (SCS), their members possess the zeal of missionaries in preserving the nation's soil and water resources. The realities of their task are well understood.

There are no undiscovered reserves of productive land. ("What you see is what you've got.")

Soil is one of the few natural resources that must be used and maintained simultaneously. Other minerals—ore, petroleum, coal—are taken from the earth, separated from their impurities, and used. Soil must be managed wisely while it is used and used again. If it is destroyed or carried away by water or wind erosion, it can be restored only after generations of careful management.

Silt, the product of erosion, is the most damaging of all water contaminants. The quality of streams and reservoirs is degraded when fields are allowed to lose their topsoil.

Members of the NACD may not always agree on bureaucratic details of their programs, but they understand their mission. They are dedicated to the preservation and improvement of the nation's most valuable resource—its soil and water—as a guarantee that future generations will inherit the capacity to produce ample supplies of food and clothing.

History is littered with the relics of nations that lost their capacity to feed their people.

Harp's IGA

From Corner Grocery to Supermarket Chain

Harvard Harp and his wife, Floy, went into the grocery business in 1930. The chain of super markets known today as Harp's Food Stores, Inc., are as far removed, cosmetically, from that first Harp's Cash Grocery Store as 1930 Springdale is from the Springdale of 1988.

Harvard Harp was born and raised on a farm just two miles east of Springdale. He married a Clarksville girl named Floy Ferguson and began planning for the future, one that didn't include farming. After the birth of their son, Don, Harvard left for California, sending for Floy and the baby after he'd found work and a place to live.

In a little less than two years in California, Harvard Harp managed to save the $500 stake needed to begin a business in Springdale. When he and his family returned from California, the "Great Depression" was just beginning. Harp, however, didn't let that stop him from opening Harp's Cash Groceries. This small grocery store was on the corner of Emma Avenue and Water Street. Harvard made his own deliveries in a truck with the store name and phone number hand lettered on the door of the truck.

Together, he and Floy worked in the store, putting in long hours those first years to prove hard times won't keep a grocery business from succeeding. His feeling was people had to eat, even if times were hard. He knew, because he had a family to feed. Two more sons, Reland and Gerald were born and one daughter, Judy.

After eleven years and before the start of the second world war, in 1941, he moved his store across the street on Emma Avenue to a larger building. He bought Head's Grocery at the corner of Emma and Spring streets and renamed it Publix Market. It was in the late forties that he tried partnerships with both Marion Crowder and Dwight Thornsberry (grocery on the corner of Holcomb and Emma) later buying each of them out.

By the late 40s, Harp was ready to try his hand at farming again. He was tired of the long hours in the grocery business and wanted more free time for fishing and to spend with Floy.

Instead, he found himself putting in longer hours and ended up employing a full-time hand to help him. The farming venture lasted about five years.

His oldest son, Don, (who graduated from U of A in 1950 and then entered the Air Force) was discharged from service in 1953. Don's letters to his family, during his tour of duty, had made it clear that he was ready to try the grocery business if his dad was ready to go into partnership with him.

Together, Harvard and Don Harp formed a partnership and opened a store at the intersection of Highways 68 and 71 in 1953. They called it the Food Palace. By 1956, they'd opened Harp's IGA across the street at the same intersection, and Harvard discontinued farming altogether and actively joined in the management of the store. This was Springdale's first super market and one of the largest in the state at the time. Harvard was proud of that accomplishment, but Don saw it as only a beginning.

Don's two brothers, Reland and Gerald Harp were growing up in the store working as stock boys, carrying out groceries, cashiering or cleaning out the store. Both of them joined the company after they graduated from the U of A.

Floy had remained active cashiering, bagging groceries or filling in wherever needed. Don's wife, Martha Miller (a Rogers girl), kept books for the stores until the birth of their five daughters kept her busy at home full time.

1956 - Opening day of first supermarket in Springdale. Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Sunset and South Thompson.

Harvard Harp in foreground and Don Harp.

By 1964 another Harp's IGA was added north of Springdale at the Plaza Shopping Center (Highway 71 and Backus Street).

Floy continued to buy and stock health and beauty aids sold in the stores even after Harvard died (the result of an automobile accident in 1968). Work proved therapeutic for her, and she would probably still be found working in one of the stores today, if arthritis hadn't constricted her activities.

Some of Don and Martha's daughters or sons-in-law have joined the family business. Julie Priest is their oldest daughter. Patty's husband, David Reynolds is Meat Manager for Harp's West, and Shelly's husband, Walter

Benson is Store Manager for the Berryville store. Twins, Tina Baker and Gina Bell are not presently active in the business.

With 16 stores, 14 in northern Arkansas and two in Poteau and Bartlesville Oklahoma, there is enough work for any family member who wants to be part of the corporation.

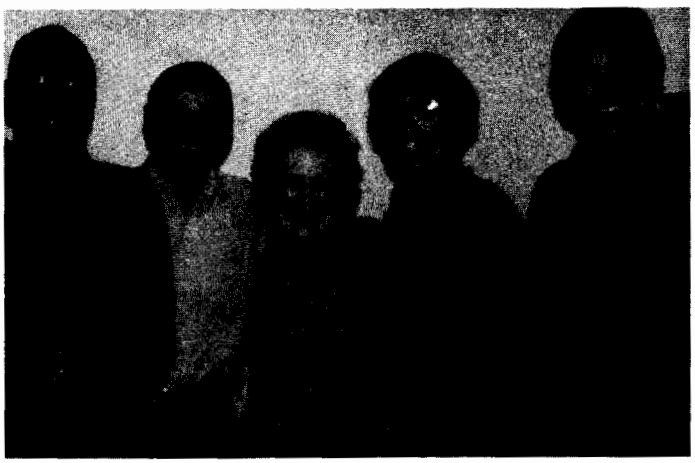
The three Springdale stores, Harp's North, Harp's West and Price Cutter (at the original site of the first Harp's IGA built in 1956), represent both kinds of store operations. Harp's west and Harp's north are representative of the conventional super market which provides full service store to car, and Price Cutter which is a warehouse type store offering limited service and lower prices.

Other store locations throughout Arkansas include three Ft. Smith stores, Harp's in Berryville, Marshall, Yellville, Mountain Home, Bull Shoals, Walnut Ridge, Rector, and Calico Rock.

In most locations Harp's has been and remains the primary grocery retailer. In addition to the stores, warehouse operations are an important part of the corporation. This includes Discount Distributors Warehouse located in Springdale. Staffed by professional buyers and merchandisers, this operation enables Harp's to be more competitive in a highly competitive retail industry and allows them to supply other retailers as well.

The untimely death of Reland in 1986, who was only 50 at the time, was followed seven months later by another family tragedy. Harvard and Floy's only daughter, Judy VanHoose, died as the result of an accident.

Judy had not been actively involved with the family business but was an important part of the community and had served as organist for a number of years for the First United Methodist Church, Springdale. Her husband, Jerry, and her three children Max, Jill and Justin, as well as her entire family, were devastated by the double loss of Judy and her brother, Reland.



Reland, Don, Floy, Judy and Gerald - January, 1980.

Don Harp remains at the helm as president and chief operating officer, he credits much of the present-day operational success of Harp's to his brothers Reland (who at the time of his death was vice-president) and to Gerald, who is the corporation's vice-president of operations.

Harp's Cash Grocery - 1930 - on East Emma in Springdale.

Gerald Harp's contribution to the corporation has included his own children. Kimi Blythe, twin to Timi Ray, works at Discount Distribution Warehouse as does her brother Jerry. Timi is personnel manager at Ft. Smith while Timi's husband, Frankie Ray is a Grocery Department Manager at Ft. Smith. Jacqueline (Jackie) lives in Springdale.

Reland's wife, Carolyn, worked as bookkeeper for Harp's for a number of years until four sons took so much of her time. Mike, the oldest son, is a Grocery Department Manager, Randall is a management trainee, Phillip works at the north store in Springdale, and Greg fills in wherever he's needed in Springdale.

Expansion is a continuing part of the evolution of super-marketing. Harp's will continue to set the trends in modernizing and adding conveniences for its customers. One stop-shopping has become a way of life for Americans, and Harp's meets the customers needs almost before they are requested.

Each new Harp's location is thoroughly surveyed and analyzed before a Harp's is ever erected. Whether a warehouse store or a conventional store is chosen for a site, the same Harp's philosophy serves the community. A large variety of merchandise, high quality, fresh produce and meat, well-trained employees and clean stores are offered. The customer's voice continues to be the final word in any decision-making.

A less well-known part of Harp's philosophy is the generosity of their giving back to the community from which so much success has been made possible.

Foodstuffs that are still nutritionally good (i. e. day-old baked goods, fruits, vegetables and meats) are delivered to area-wide institutions or distribution centers that take care of the elderly, and indigent. Harp's Stores are known throughout northwest Arkansas on "hit" lists for every school, church, social and charitable organization as a business who will donate supplies for charitable causes.

All in all, Harp's remains a hometown grocery store, not too different in its basic concept of community than the old corner grocery that started it all.

Dr. Dwight Heathman

Skill, Technology and Psychology Tools of Dentistry

Dwight Heathman, upon graduation from Huntsville High School (Madison County), knew he wanted to be a healthcare professional but not necessarily a physician. He didn't want to be called in the middle of the night to go deliver a baby. But he did like taking care of children and was interested in the health of others.

According to Heathman, while growing up in Madison County, he watched Springdale's (6,000 population at that time) rate of growth and pictured himself and his family in what seemed to be the "hub" for all the growth potential in northwest Arkansas. He wanted to be a part of that Springdale growth.

The key extractors (centered) were dental tools used in the 18th century. The kit of dental instruments were carried during the Civil War. The bone, ivory and mother of pearl handles show the handmade workmanship and quality of those periods.

Right after graduation, he went into the Navy and a program that trained him to be a dental technician. After serving his four years, he knew that he wanted to be a dentist and eventually have his own family practice.

He had just missed the GI benefits accorded to veterans of the Korean Conflict and had served just prior to Vietnam, so he was ineligible to receive tuition until his final semester of dental school.

He entered Arkansas State University (Jonesboro) and continued his studies at the University of Tennessee's College of Dentistry in Memphis. He graduated in 1965.

"My wife, Helen, was a Home Economics major and went to work as a medical secretary at St. Jude Hospital to help put me through dental school. She earned her Ph. T (putting hubby through). She was presented with that award upon my graduation," Heathman said.

Heathman's graduation was after Arkansas State Boards had already been offered that year, and he was forced to wait until 1966 for his Arkansas license. An offer from North Carolina State came through that gave him a chance to be Public Health Dentist for three of their counties; he took it.

"I guess you could call me a circuit riding dentist. I took my equipment with me as visiting dentist for every school in all three counties for nine months," Heathman said.

He first practiced with Dr. Oscar M. Kimbrough (now deceased) at 712 West Meadow for about two and a half years. It was after that he purchased the property at 525 Sanders where he still practices.

"It was a cow pasture then. It was surrounded by a dairy barn, chicken houses and land. I wanted my own office, though, and was lucky enough to have chosen what has turned out to be an excellent location. I guess that's why I'm still there," Heathman said.

Twice, Heathman took associates into his general practice. The first time, in the late 1970s, Dr. Gary Cohen joined the practice but went on to school in St. Louis to become an orthodontist and is now practicing dentistry in Clarksville, Tennessee

Dr. Larry Fincher worked with Dr. Heathman for a brief time but currently practices in Little Rock.

Heathman pointed out differences between the first staff he needed and his present staff. Early practice only required a support staff of one. He now employs five. This indicates the growth of not only his practice but of Springdale.

"When I first came to Springdale, I think there were only about seven dentists. Equipment had not yet become state-of-the-art nor did it offer the relatively pain-free and pleasant care it now offers with the new anesthetics developed. I have four operatories available (patient rooms) one solely for emergency treatment," Heathman said.

The biggest change to Springdale dentistry, according to Heathman, came as a result of fluoride being added to city water. Before fluoridation, children, even on their first visit, showed a lot of tooth decay. After fluoridation of city water, more than 60% of the children he sees are cavity-free.

Heathman's staff increase is due to the two dental hygienists, he employs, Deborah Weiser and Diane Wright. In addition, he has two chairside assistants. They are Laura Irwin and Pam Phipps.

The one employee who, over the years, has earned the title Heathman's "right arm" is Melvia Comley. Melvia has been with him 15 years as receptionist, payroll, bookkeeper and his own daily personal "reminder."

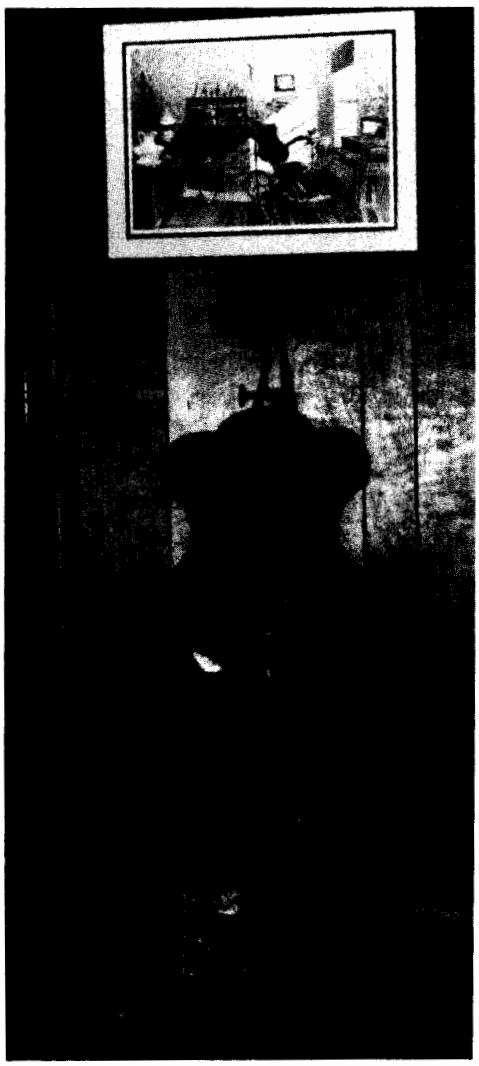
"I'm not ready to retire. I like what I do, and I like seeing the patients I've had over the years. I've treated some through childhood and adulthood. I hope to stay around to treat their children," Heathman said.

Heathman plans to add one more staff member in the near future. His nephew and namesake, Dwight Duckworth, will be graduating from dental school within the next year. He'll join Heathman's practice.

A continual learning process is required to keep up with the rapid changes and innovations to modern dental tech-

nology. The computer has changed a lot of things but, alone, can't make a nervous patient relax. That's still 90% of the dentist's responsibility, Heathman points out.

Heathman believes Springdale is as modern and up-to-date as any community, but it puzzles him why specialists in dental surgery seem to skip Springdale and go to Rogers or Fayetteville. He claims with the dental field becoming so crowded, the new and younger dental talent needs to look toward these specializations. He wants to see Springdale claim some of this new talent and knowledge.



This antique dental chair was standard equipment around 1840. It is displayed at Dr. Dwight Heathman's office on Sanders Street.

There is a creative side to dentistry, and it is this side that fascinates and holds Heathman's interest. Crown and bridge restoration have improved to such an extent that detecting the tooth or teeth replaced is becoming more difficult. This way of improving a person's appearance gives Heathman a great deal of satisfaction.

Another relatively new phase of dentistry is "esthetic' or "cosmetic" dentistry. Laminated or porcelain veneers are bonded directly to the surface of anterior teeth. This improves size, color and shape creating the desired "cosmetic" effect.

Maintaining memberships in the American Dental Association, the Arkansas State Dental Society and the Ozark Study Club keeps him in touch with dentist friends to talk "shop." They keep each other informed about what is and isn't being done in today's dental practice.

Heathman is past president of the Springdale Rotary Club (a Paul Harris Fellow), past president of the Board of Trustees for Shiloh Museum, past president of the administrative board of the First United Methodist Church and still actively serves. Helen Heathman is involved in many church projects too. She also volunteers her time to the Crisis Hotline.

Neither of Heathman's children has chosen to follow him into family practice, but Monty, 22, has completed a Video-Tech course and is working toward a B. A. in Radio, Television and Films. Daughter, Holly, 20, is pursuing her M. B. A. at Hendrix College.

The stress connected with a profession that is both loved and hated by those it treats, requires getting away from the practice on occasion. At these times Heathman gives in to his hobby of looking for antiques. Special "finds" over the years include adding pieces to an ongoing lead crystal collection and a dental chair that dates back to pre-Civil War.

About eight or nine years ago, Melvia (his "right arm") saw an ad in a trade journal asking for bids on the antique chair. Heathman followed up on it, and to his surprise was awarded the bid. A bonus included a refund. In his eagerness to bid high enough for the chair, he bid over what the man's asking price was. He received a rebate. The chair is on display at Heathman's office.

L to R: Lora Adams Erwin, Dr. N. D. Heathman, Jr., Pamela Abuja Phipps, Melvia Hawkins Comley, Deborah Lewis Weiser and Diane Rice Wright.

Aside from wishing that people would be more practical in their judgement and assessment of dentists' supposed wealth, Heathman is quite happy he went into the dental profession.

"People have the idea that all dentists are rich. There's no way of refuting that belief," he said.

"I read an article in the *Grapevine* (a local independent newspaper)by Kay Hall entitled Putting the Bite on Fear. I know Kay, and though it's written tongue-in-cheek, it pretty well expresses how she and a lot of others feel about visiting a dentist. She's allowed a few excerpts to be reprinted here," Heathman said.

"There is a universal fear that crosses all barriers of culture, language, age, sex, time and space. It is the most powerful fear known to mankind. This is not the fear of death or divorce; baldness or bankruptcy; but the universal fear of the dentist."

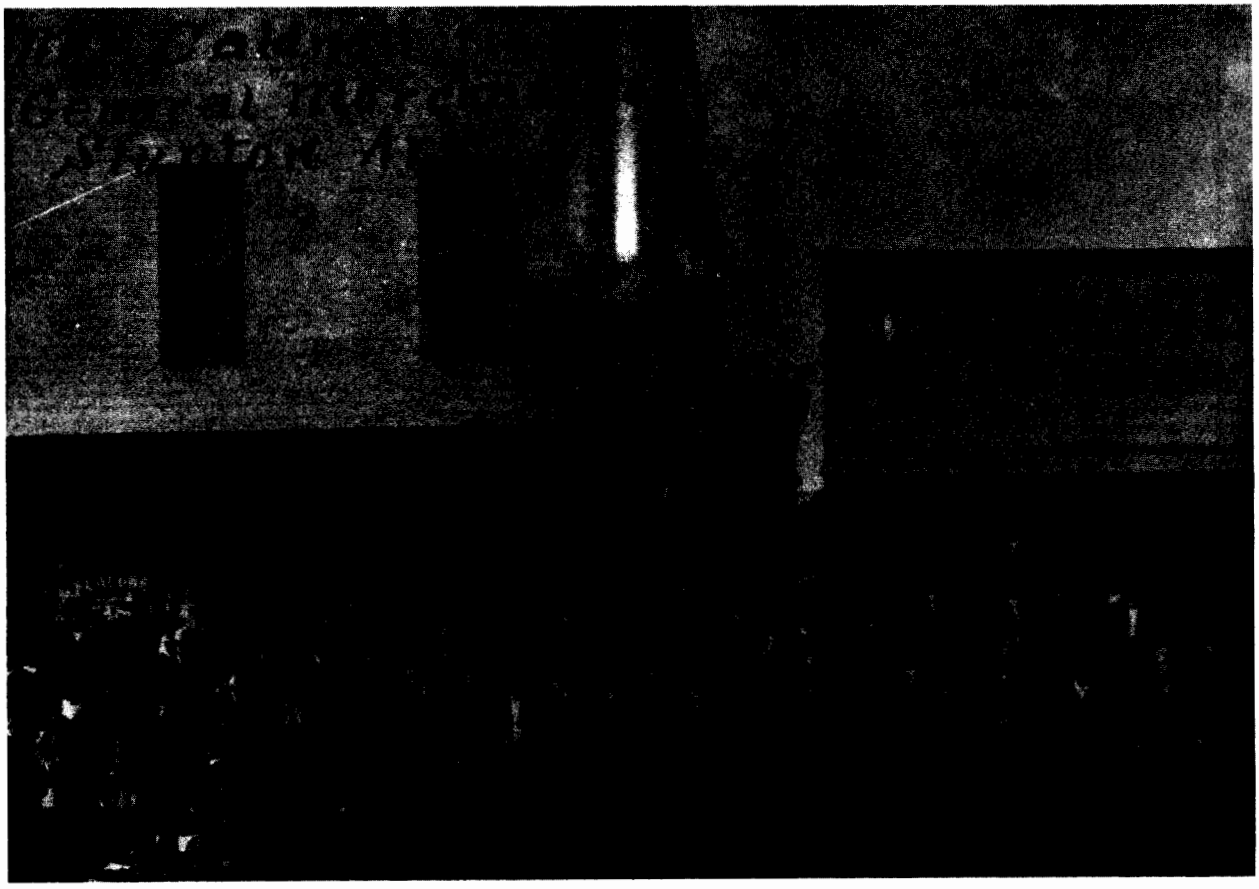
"While in that dental chair, I barely open my mouth and wonder at the perverseness that allows me to expose my other orifices without a blush, while I clench the arms of that chair until my knuckles whiten with the constant admonition: 'Open wider.'"

"To these unique and gifted beings on whom we bestow the inadequate title of dentist, I confess. There were countless times through impacted wisdom teeth, abscesses, root canals and common toothaches, when I'd beg to see this Devil's disciple. In fact, I've viewed him as my own personal angel of mercy. When pain has me cowed, immobilized to the extent that I feel only the throbbing, throbbing, I'd pay any price, sacrifice my first-born to gain relief. I recognize that he is truly an artisan, craftsman, doctor, aye, a demi-god."

"During these infrequent lapses I don't call him a robber or accuse him of making payments on his Mercedes with money from my mouth—at least not until I'm free from pain."

"When that pain ends he returns to the top of my list of people and places to avoid. Human nature simply doesn't allow for the erection of dental pedestals of permanence, only temporary restorations."

"Taking the bite out of fear still sets my teeth on edge, but I'll never grind them for fear of wearing away the gold. If and when my dentist reaches those pearly gates and receives that crown of gold earned for having me as his patient, I hope that it's fitted over his teeth, one by one."

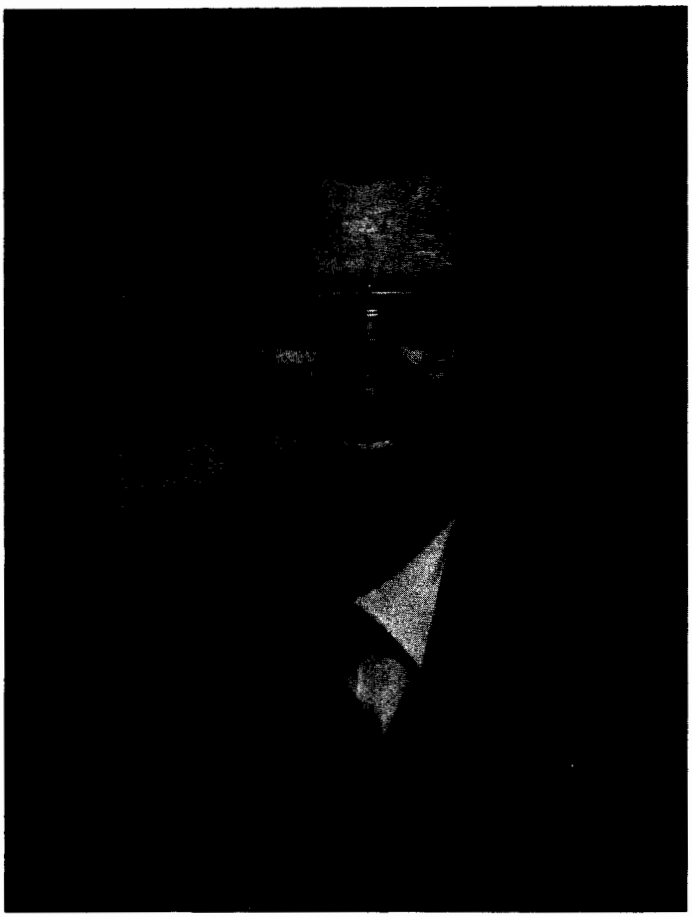


State Representative Jerry E. Hinshaw

The story of state Representative Jerry E. Hinshaw, of Springdale, is of a Southerner who grew up in the North but whose heart has always been in the South—"I'm a Southerner who's come home. I've always been a Southerner even though born and raised in the Midwest." And without a doubt, he has returned South to make a significant contribution to Arkansas politics and business.

The Hinshaw family is an old Southern family from Snow Camp, North Carolina. After the Civil War and the devastation it caused in the South, along with the occupation government of the North, Jerry's grandfather, Milton, advised his son (Jerry's father), Ross, to move to the North where life would be better. Literally migrating north by foot, the Hinshaws homesteaded 40 acres in northern Indiana. Growing up on a grain farm gave Jerry an appreciation of and insight into agriculture, which would prove invaluable in his political career.

Early in life, Jerry was impressed with the value of education, as his grandfather had only gone through the third grade, and his father had dropped out of high school in his freshman year. Diligently applying himself to his studies in grade school and high school, Jerry decided to enroll at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana, in the midst of the Great Depression.



Rep. Jerry E. Hinshaw

Working his way through college, Jerry spent only $482 that he did not earn in his four years. He became interested in politics at the university and ran for and was elected to the biggest office on campus, the presidency of the Independent Students, with a membership of 4,000. He graduated from Purdue with a B. S. in Agriculture.

After graduation, Jerry wanted to work in the South and obtained a job as a sales manager with the Ralston-Purina Co. in St. Louis, Missouri. It was while living in St. Louis that he met his wife-to-be, Betty, and they were married June 25, 1949. Shortly after his marriage, Jerry and his family transferred to Jacksonville, Florida.

Then in 1951 Jerry resigned from the company and went into the poultry business with Western Hatcheries in Dallas, Texas. In 1956, Jerry moved to Washington County and established a poultry breeding farm for Arbor Acres. He ran the farm until 1968, when he sold his interest and turned to cattle ranching. He stayed in ranching until 1976, then sold out and established a real estate business which he operates today.

Governor Bill Clinton receives a copy of *Call The Roll* from Rep. Jerry Hinshaw.

Jerry Hinshaw's Arkansas and Washington County political career began in 1964, when he ran as a Republican for the seat in the third congressional district. His opponent was a 22-year incumbent. But despite the great built-in edge of incumbency, Jerry received 47.5 per cent of the vote, proving the vulnerability of his opponent. His '64

race gave area Republicans a real emotional boost, and in 1966 John Paul Hammerschmidt was able to win the seat.

Jerry's political ambitions were put on hold for 10 years until in 1974, Amendment 55 to the state constitution, was passed which set up the county quorum court as a legislative body. In 1976, he was elected as a Justice of the Peace on the Washington County Quorum Court. He was overwhelmingly reelected in 1978 and 1980 without opposition. Later in 1980, Jerry resigned the JP position and was elected as state Representative for Springdale (District 11). He has held that position ever since, being reelected each year without opposition.

Rep. Hinshaw is the senior member of the Agriculture and Economic Development Committee and the Public Transportation Committee. Since agriculture and transportation are the two most important segments of the northwest Arkansas economy, Rep. Hinshaw, as the senior member on these committees, is in a vitally important position for his constituency.

While Rep. Hinshaw has been involved in many legislative acts, one of which he is very proud of is his co-sponsorship of the 1983 Omnibus Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Act. This act brought real reform to DWI enforcement in Arkansas. In 1985, he sponsored a bill which provided for the remodeling and upgrading of the poultry and livestock diagnostic center north of Springdale.

Another major achievement contributed by Rep. Hinshaw has been his authorship of *Call The Roll*, a book on the history of the first 100 years of the Arkansas General Assembly. The book was published in 1986 by the Department of Arkansas Heritage, and will be going into another printing.

Like many Republicans in the era of Ronald Reagan, Rep. Hinshaw believes government has gotten too big and impersonal on the national and state levels. He feels government is trying to do too many things for people, things which people could do for themselves. The over involvement of government in the lives of people, he says, is counter-productive and causes hardships on many. "There is just too much government regulation, red tape and laws."

A major tenet of Rep. Hinshaw's political philosophy is equity: "If one person has to pay a tax, then I should have to pay it, too. So many things in government today are not equitable, and what I try to do is legislate with equity in mind."

Rep. Hinshaw and Betty have four children, three daughters and a son, all living in the South and contributing to the region's development. Anita is a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in Springdale; Catherine is the Executive Director of the Arkansas Policeman's and Fireman's Pension Fund; Dawn is a journalist in Columbia, South Carolina; and son, Ross, is a ministerial student in Keen, Texas.

Jerry Hinshaw set his goal early in life to help make the South a better place to live. With that dream, he has made his most significant contributions to northwest Arkansas in one of the most important areas of endeavor—politics. And even more importantly, he and his wife have passed that dream on to their children.

Holland Nursing/Retirement Centers

Longer Lives and Alternative Care

Tom Holland, at 24, was working for the Springdale Fire Department as an emergency medical technician and had made many ambulance "runs" that took patients from retirement and nursing homes to and from the hospital.

When the retirement center on Lowell Road was offered for sale by Freida Caldwell in 1976, Holland showed a great deal of determination, positive thinking, and an aggressive ability to wheel and deal in order to purchase the property.

Lounge area.

Being 24 didn't deter him from getting the financing needed nor did it prevent him from buying the north location a year later from Florence Hammond and adding yet another location (west) purchased from Don Hendricks the following year in 1978.

Holland Nursing Center West, Inc., (802 South West End Street, Springdale) was built in 1958, Holland North (2501 Lowell Road, Springdale) in 1960 and Holland Retirement Center, Inc., (also 2501 Lowell Road) was built in 1963.

"Even that first year I saw the potential for growth or expansion to care for patients recovering from serious accidents or illness. I saw a need to introduce more space and extra facilities for retirees who were still mentally and physically alert but still might have some special care needs," Holland said.

Outside retirement center.

"There was also the consideration that, as owner, I would be working for myself. It wasn't long before my mother, Dixie Holland, joined the staff of Holland North as a certified dietetic manager, planning menus and managing the kitchen staff," Holland added. My wife, Jodie, is a registered nurse and is also a part of the Holland staff."

This triple operation presently employs 65. Deanna Shackelford remained as administrator for Holland North. Holland points out that he would be lost without her help. He credits her with having helped him with all three facilities.

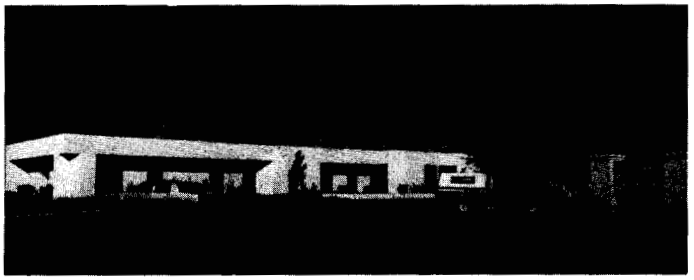
Holland North

In 1978 the retirement center had a capacity to house only 25, Holland expanded the facility to its present capability of housing 40 retirees.

He pointed out that this included private and semi-private quarters and that the cost was comparable to renting an apartment in the area and paying utilities and food costs. The big difference is that laundry, preparation of meals, individual care such as having prescribed medication distributed at proper intervals is made available. And staff is always on hand to meet the needs or simply to talk and reassure those living there.

Rooms are about 15 X 17, and patients are encouraged to bring some familiar possessions (a favored chair or desk, etc.) they hold dear to make them feel more at home.

"Coffee hours, socials, ladies' groups, men's groups, cards, games, television viewing and video watching are all available. We have outings to shop or for picnics or walks around the mall. Many like to exercise this way during the winter months, and we offer aerobic exercise to music three times a week even for those confined to wheelchairs," Holland related.



Holland Nursing Center on West End Street, Springdale, Arkansas.

During the "outdoor" season there are ample grounds to walk around between the retirement center and the nursing home as well as a covered porch across the entire front of the building.

Holland remains an active member of the Arkansas State Nursing Home Association, having served in the past

on its board. He likes to keep in touch with other members who might have fresh ideas or better ways of administering to the needs of the sick and elderly.

Holland West is in the process of expansion. Originally 8,000 square feet, a new 13,000 square feet structure has been added. The old and new buildings will be joined, and between them will be small courtyards with flower gardens and seating areas. These open areas add light to the rooms on the court when the vertical blinds are opened.

The new addition has been decorated with warm colors. Aqua carpet covers part of the area including the entry and administrative offices. Patient rooms are roomy and often have comfortable arm chairs or recliners tilted at an angle for television viewing.

Activity room.

North and West facilities both have physical therapy rooms (therapists come to the patients) with a whirlpool tub and a range of motion exercises.

Dr. Ralph Power (Springdale Clinic) is staff doctor for all three homes.

The Holland North Nursing Home was featured in a monthly nursing home publication. It is also next on Holland's schedule for expansion from its present bed capacity of 56 to 70.

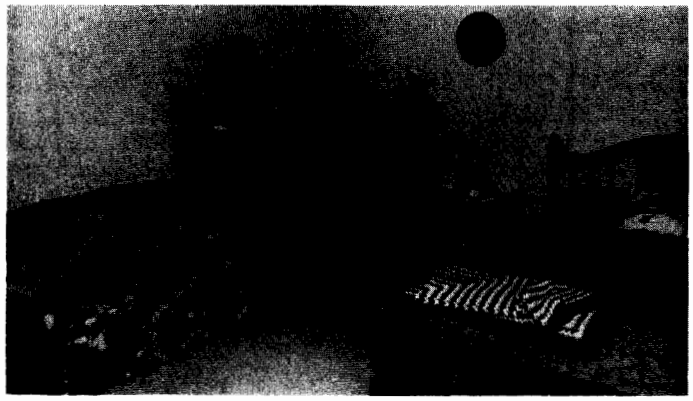
"Government regulation of nursing and retirement homes is necessary but also increases operational costs while the money allocated by the government under Medicaid doesn't come close to covering present day costs. In addition, in order to keep good people staffed, you have to pay competitive wages. I'm in the process now of working out a graduated salary increase for the nurse assistants on staff. We've always paid more than is required, but we like to keep a solid and experienced staff," Holland said.

Holland was in agreement that nursing homes and retirement homes should be subject to inspection not only by government but potential patients, patient-families and visitors. He welcomes visits that check the care and facilities provided in or by his three establishments.

"We bathe and change the bedding or patient's clothing as needed. We don't postpone cleaning up after accidents until shift changes. We care for each patient and address the situation as it happens," he said.

Holland doesn't see retirement centers or nursing homes as depressing. He doesn't correlate sickness and death to his three "care" centers.

Holland expressed the thought that today, in 1988, People receive better medical attention, eat better, get more



Resident's room.

exercise and live longer. Sometimes they outlive relatives who could have cared for them at home.

The care that Holland provides leaves free time to enjoy the company of others. He mentioned that his nine year old daughter, Emily, is a frequent visitor to the nursing home (West) and visits with the patients who are in good spirits after being greeted by a young and friendly face.

"Some of the patients really look forward to a brief visit from Emily. There are too few young people to cheer the patients, and she sort of fills in for the grandchildren who may live across the country," Holland said.

Resident's room with personal belongings decorating the walls.

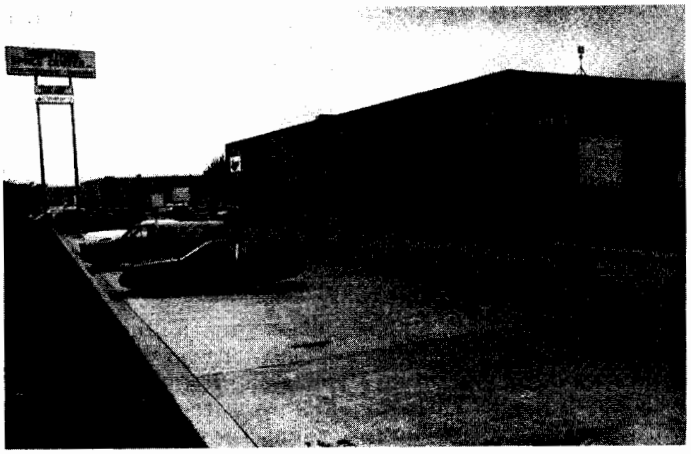
Holland doesn't work a straight 40 hour week, but he manages to maintain a positive and upbeat attitude that is reflected in the faces he greets when walking through the halls of Holland West.

Calling the patients by name gives them a good sense of self-worth and individuality. It indicates to them that Mr. Holland isn't just an administrator, but the young man who always smiles and knows who they are. They may go to him, talk to him if they need to. His door is always open.

Industrial Space Center

Industrial Growth Met By Space Center

In 1980 Joe Edwards stood looking at the 15 acres on the corner of Highway 68 East and Highway 265. He was surrounded to the north by the airport, to the south by residences, to the east by pastureland, grazing cattle and chicken houses, and to the west lay Springdale proper. He felt much like the Lone Ranger. . .a man with a cause.



Industrial Space Center

He had vision and insight that enabled him to bring jobs and industry to Springdale. He knew he could build a large enough complex of offices and warehouses to house new or existing businesses. Getting financial backing for such an undertaking was another story.

Edwards told his wife, Janice, his plan. She had been with him in Fort Smith when he'd worked for his dad, Joe William Edwards, a well-known roofing contractor, and she had kept books for him when he began his commercial and industrial roofing company in Springdale. Believing in him was one thing, financial backing was another.

Both of them knew that a project of such magnitude would require millions of dollars, but Edwards had seen the need for a complex to house satellite businesses, many that would be direct results of dealing with Tyson's, Wal-Mart's and trucking industry such as Jones Trucking.

Edwards had seen how his roofing business had prospered with half his jobs being the result of giants of industry like the three mentioned. The need for small service and supply businesses to be housed near such industry was not being met. It was to these outlying (and out of state) businesses that Edwards looked for possible tenancy of the complex he envisioned.

"Some of my friends laughed at me wanting to build offices and warehouses so close to the Springdale Airport runway—almost to the runway, but I had a feeling about it. I knew it was a good location. I was tired of businesses going in both directions to Rogers or to Fayetteville. Springdale had a need, and I felt I had a solution. I had seen areas like Denver and St. Louis that were veritable hubs. I foresaw Springdale as a mini-hub of industry requiring satellite and subsidiary business to perpetuate and maintain its growth," Edwards said.

Edwards banged on door after door, gathering enough interest from potential lessees to confirm his belief that an industrial complex would work. He visited Dallas, Memphis, St. Louis and any city he heard about that housed the kind of industrial park he had in mind.

It was while on a ski trip with his family (the Edwards have two sons, Greg and Chris) in Colorado, that he saw the kind of industrial center he wanted to build in Springdale.

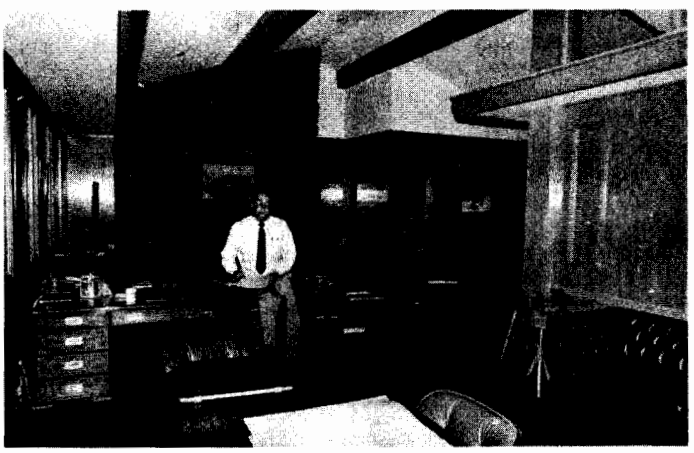
It was Edwards' friend, Jerre VanHoose, who shot the original photographs of the industrial park in Denver upon which Springdale's Industrial Space Center was reworked and designed.

Edwards took the photos to Northwest Engineers, Fayetteville, and, together, they worked out the first designs and blueprints that were to become, in reality, the 420,000 square foot complex that occupies the 30 acre corner of Highway 68 East and Highway 265.

Financial backing still hadn't been forthcoming, but Edwards' first break came with Springdale's First National Bank recognizing the potential for constructing such an innovative industrial complex for soliciting new and existing outside businesses to the area. Their initial loan resulted in McIlroy Bank, Fayetteville; First National Bank, Fayetteville; Bank of Fayetteville and United Federal Savings and Loan, Springdale; following suit and providing the funds needed for the Industrial Space Center to be constructed.

"When I began the plans for this project, interest on loans was about 9% (with the usury law in effect in Arkansas). By the time I got the backing in 1981, interest had climbed to 19% and construction costs had skyrocketed," Edwards said with the assurance and good humor that comes from knowing that 100% of his Industrial Space Center was presently leased.

Janice, never doubted the success of her husband's efforts and pointed out that he had been wise enough to solicit tenants to lease space before continuing to add new construction.



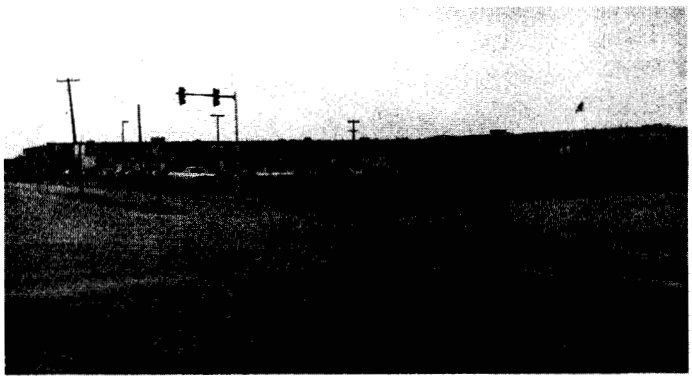
Joe Edwards

"Joe has never had any unleased space for more than 60 days. That more than anything else has probably been one of the greatest reasons for the success of this place. Construction will never end, but neither will Joe overextend. He continually studies the needs of northwest Arkansas and plans for its satellite growth accordingly," she said.

Lack of occupants has never been a problem at Industrial Space Center. Edwards contends that the biggest

complaint from prospective tenants is his inability to build fast enough to keep up with requests for space. This complaint and the need for more parking made it necessary to purchase an additional 15 bringing it up to the 30 acres now a part of the complex.

When construction began, Edwards made the selection of materials. He mainly chose concrete, copper and glass. He wanted the building exteriors to withstand time and the elements. He pointed out that even if his buildings were gutted, the exteriors could look the same in 150 years with sandblasting and by anodizing the copper.



Space Center complex corner of Highway 68 East and Highway 265 South in Springdale.

Heekin Can company was the first to sign a lease and remain with Edwards, but Clarke Company fills the largest amount of space, over 250,000 square feet, and employs about 300.

All the well-known courier (and overnight mailing) services are located within Industrial Space Center or Space Center North. Federal Express, Airborne Express, Emery Worldwide, and Purolator Courier are all tenants.

Other tenants include: Hyster Company, Econocom Maintenance, C. L. Swanson Company, Fluid Connections, Modern Business, Besco Business Equipment, Dayco Products, Brown Distributing Company, Carlton Bates Company and Centro, Inc.

Taking care of this duplex-multi-tenant facility would be enough work for most men, certainly enough time is required, but Edwards owns similar food distribution centers (or mini-hubs) in both Kansas and Missouri, as well.

"After a phone call Joe may get out of bed in the middle of the night just to drive around the complex and check to see that everything is all right. We keep the complex well-lit, and the Springdale police have been extremely cooperative in patrolling the area with regularity," Janice Edwards said.

Surprisingly, the greatest satisfaction for Joe Edwards has comes from being able to provide jobs for the young people in northwest Arkansas, young men in construction (like both his sons, ages 17 and 19) who come back to him after completing their college educations and go into business for themselves and come to him to lease space. The business brought into Springdale also means more jobs for local residents.

Edwards has at least one more big construction plan in mind for Springdale. He'd like to build a multi-story office building of glass and steel. He feels the present and projected growth will warrant such a building in the near future.

With plans always on the drawing board or with ongoing construction, the Edwards have to make time for their annual ski trips to Colorado these days. Relaxing moments are few but cherished, like the time they spend on Beaver Lake fishing from their boat.

Edwards gives much of the credit for his accomplishments to not only the faith of others in him but even those who lack faith in him. He seems to make opportunity from the obstacles presented to him by others. His inborn determination to fulfill his goals seems to bring the ability to sweep away or to find a way to capitalize on every objection he meets.

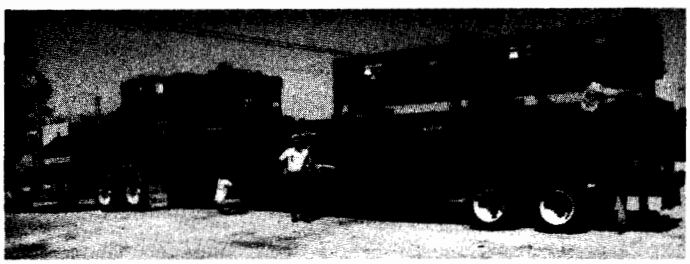
There is no question in Edwards' mind, that his right arm of support has been his wife, Janice. She works at his side and keeps his feet firmly planted in the present while his dreams tend to catch him up in the future.

The future he sees includes growth for Springdale and northwest Arkansas built by young men like his sons who will continue to contribute even greater ideas to bring improvement to the Springdale to come.

J. V. Manufacturing, Inc.
"If It Doesn't Work, You Don't Own It"

Jim Ulrich and Howard Long were returning from a delivery run in which Howard had delivered a cardboard paper baler to a Wal-Mart store. Howard suggested to Jim that he start building cardboard paper balers since there was no one in the area to build them. Jim, who had worked on the pipeline road in northern Alaska and had been a welder and heavy equipment mechanic on the Alaskan pipeline, had experience in welding, metal forming and heavy equipment operation was reluctant and wanted to drop the issue. As they ventured toward home, Howard pressed the issue asking Jim to estimate the cost of building the cardboard paper baler. They included the cost of the metal, the motor, parts, and cost of labor and came up with a figure of $4,500.00.

During the mid-winter of 1978, heavy construction had slacked off leaving Jim with plenty of time on his hands. But with spring coming it was time to start getting the equipment back into shape. All this time he kept the baler idea in the back of his mind. He rented a small building at 809 W. Allen in Springdale to work on dozers and expand on the baler idea.



Jack Perry standing beside truck loaded with three down-stroke baler on the front and "two-yard" compactors on the back.

Jim spoke with executives at Wal-Mart about the possibility of building balers for the company's stores. He got a gentleman's agreement that if he could build a better baler than they had been buying, they would buy it. So Jim went to work on his newest venture. The first models were "Hell building" as Jim put it. They were so far off that he cut them up and made work benches out of them.

Finally after many long, hard hours, Jim turned out something he could be proud of. He then sold his first baler to Poulan Chainsaw Company in southern Arkansas for $4,850.00.

That same baler is still in use today, and Jim drops by from time to time to see how it is operating. And so was the beginning of J. V. Manufacturing named after Jim and his wife, Viola.

Six months after Jim started the business, he brought in Jim Shields as half-owner. The first year they built between eight and ten balers and kept working to improve the baler. In 1979 the tradename, Cram-A-Lot, was adopted along with a patent on Jim's new baler.

As months passed the company grew. Three welders, an iron cutter and foreman, Robert Stokes, who still works at J. V. as production foreman and designer were brought on to help produce the balers. As the business expanded they began to outgrow the small shop. The business was moved to 303 Highway 68B on the east side of Springdale.

In 1981 Jack Perry bought out Jim Shields' half of the business and started promoting the balers heavily, through advertising promotions and trade shows. Now with production off the ground the business began to grow in leaps and bounds. Sales grew, production was stepped up and the company was striking new heights each month. In August, 1982, Jim Ulrich decided to retire, travel and go fishing and sold his half to Jack. During the first year that Jack had come to J. V., the company grew almost 400% and there was no foreseeable slow down in the future.

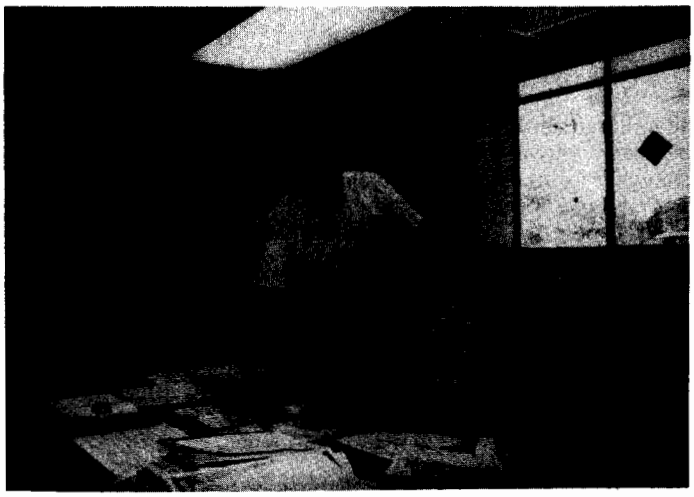
Jack and Janet Perry

Aerial view of J. V. Mfg. plant 60,000 sq. ft. under roof sitting on 8-1/2 acres, east side of Springdale.

Now that Jack was in charge of J. V. Manufacturing, a new challenge was presented to the company. Would the company expand? Would profits continue to turnover? How long would this era of prosperity last? Quickly Jack put all these fears to rest. He brought in his wife, Janet, who had advertising experience. And she took over advertising and promotion. Jack added more workers and brought in engineers to develop ways to enhance the quality of the baler.

Jack was a lifetime rancher and entered the baler business as something to fall back on when he and his wife retired because they felt they could handle it better than working on the ranch.

For four consecutive years Jack built on to J. V. manufacturing; in 1983 he added 25 feet on to the existing building. In 1984 he built a new 150' by 60' produc-



Jack Perry, president of J. V. Mfg. sitting at the desk with Chris Weiser, vice president standing.

tion building, and in 1985 he added another production building the same size along with a 230' by 80' building in 1986.

With the help of chief engineer, Jim Cunningham, J. V. Manufacturing has a complete line of trash equipment for almost any phase of the trash industry: downstroke balers, horizontal balers, 40 yard containers, just to name a few. They service many local companies and hospitals. But J. V. Manufacturing has not limited itself to locals, instead they sell throughout the fifty states, Mexico and the Virgin Islands, with plans for expansion to Canada in the near future.

Along with the line of trash equipment J. V. manufacturing developed a roll forming machine in 1983 called the Job Sitter. The Job Sitter is an industrial roofing machine that shapes roofing as it comes off a roll. The shaped sheet of metal is fed on to the roof of a building eliminating hard work and down time. The Job Sitter is designed for easy transportation, convenience and speed on the job. Although the Job Sitter is still young, Jack Perry expects a promising future for the new machine.

In 1986 J. V. Manufacturing came out with a five-yard compactor that is designed to extend the life of a landfill. This compactor packs and condenses trash better than ordinary compactors because of its size and design for high industrial use. The system has optional custom designed transfer stations which allow for strategic placement.

J. V. Manufacturing now employs 84 people. The company runs two production shifts a day, five days a week. The company does all of its production on location in Springdale.

J. V.'s production rates are very high. With a full crew they produce fifteen cardboard balers a week, 14 compactors, one trash container a day and one specialty roll forming machine a month.

A maintenance crew works throughout the area to make any needed repairs. If a problem arises with a piece of equipment outside of a three-hundred mile area, an agreement has been worked out with maintenance people throughout the country to follow-up on the problem. Jack Perry prides himself on customer satisfaction and has a motto that says, "If it doesn't work, you don't own it "And to back his motto he provides a full one-year warranty on all parts and labor. J. V. Manufacturing does its own delivery and installation with a specialized crew that knows all about the machine to help get a company or individual familiar with the product.

With a growth rate of 65% a year, it is a job itself in keeping production costs down. To handle this big load Jack hired Chris Weiser, B. S. M. E., in 1986 as vice-president and business manager of the company. Chris and Jack work together to find better ways to produce J. V.'s products at a lower price. One way is to shop around for steel. Prices can fluctuate so they buy from a variety of producers. Up until a year ago, the metal for the trash containers had to be bought and shaped from a company in Tulsa, then had to be delivered which made costs even higher. Jack took action against this and bought a used forming machine in Chicago, IL. Now he does his own forming which allows him to shop for steel and cut his costs nearly in half.

In November of 1987 J. V. Manufacturing took a new turn. It bought out a small golf club manufacturer in Siloam Springs that built shafts, handles and foaming for golf clubs. The total revenue at the time was very small, but when J. V. Manufacturing took over the revenue tripled. Although the project is in the development stage, large growths are expected. The company is working with Arnold Palmer and Ben Hogan on special projects to be introduced later. Jack and Janet are both eager to see where this new venture will lead them.

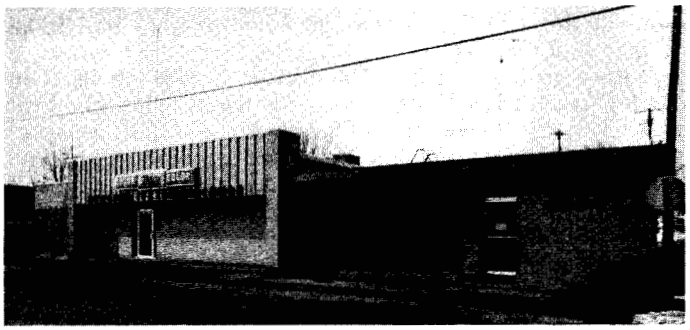
The growth rate of J. V. Manufacturing over the past ten years has been astounding, and sales are always better than expected. The growth rate of the area and the country as a whole has been vital to J. V. Manufacturing. As people increase their use of products there is always an increase in waste. Jack's outlook on the trash industry is expressed in his second motto. "The trash business is better than the oil business, because every time a baby is born something has to be done with his diapers. The solution is a trash can, and J. V. Manufacturing will be there to provide for a need that everyone has."

Jim's Radio, TV and Communications, Inc.

The Evolution of Radio-Communications

James W. "Jim" Carpenter used the communications experience he acquired during his tour of duty in the Army during World War II, and the skill and knowledge he gained at Coyne Radio Electrical School in Chicago to found the Springdale business first known as Jim's Radio Service.

As a lieutenant in the Signal Corps in the European theater, Jim was the officer in charge of telephone teams who kept wire strung from headquarters to the advancing armored divisions on the front lines.



Jim's Radio, TV and Communications

Carpenter was born and reared in South Dakota, and previous to his war experience, he attended and graduated from the Coyne Electrical School in Chicago.

Once the war ended, Jim gained experience working for a radio service shop in Kansas City, where his wife had been executive assistant to a Colonel with the United States Army Air Force at North American Bomber Plant.

In deciding to go into business for himself, Carpenter took into consideration his wife, Teena's familiarity with the northwest Arkansas area. Having grown up in Seligman, Missouri, she recognized the potential growth and opportunity that was present back in 1948.

Ken Carpenter

The Carpenters had saved money during the war with Teena working during Jim's overseas tour of duty. They were able to purchase the property located at 726 Highway 71 North, Springdale. The lot 100 feet by 180 feet held an abandoned service station. It was this building that the Carpenters renovated to house their new business. Many changes occurred over the years, but the business remained at that same location.

December 1, 1948 was opening day for Jim's Radio Service. That first year was a hard one, but young men coming home from the service after World War II had something to fall back on known as the "GI Bill of Rights." This enabled the Carpenters to begin a new business and give them a supplemental check of one hundred dollars a month for a year. He only had to rely on that check for three months. From that point on, his business was self-sustaining, surviving on its own.

Jim and Teena Carpenter.

Basically a family business, he and his wife worked together, she as office manager and support staff, he as the sole serviceman. Technicians were added and employed as needed.

In the early days, Carpenter and his wife spent many evenings together loading their two small sons into the back

of the truck to make service calls. Most weeks were at least 65 working hours long.

Teena Carpenter learned her way around Springdale and the surrounding area by joining her husband on these calls while the boys slept. In the beginning, when she was primarily the one to answer the phone, she was the one in receipt of directions from the customers, and she navigated those early house calls.

Early on, it became apparent that Jim couldn't possibly remain "at the bench" to do all the repair work coming into the shop. Two of the early repairmen hired to help him were Ray Tripp and Roger Penny.

Business increased making it necessary to build a larger building within three years. With the advent of television and the continuing need for its servicing, the business grew into Jim's Radio, TV and Communications, Inc.

The older (1950) building and the new building were brought together with the addition of a third building which held the offices and show rooms, providing a place of display for the Zenith television sets, General Electric Mobile Radios and Executone Office Communication Systems that were added for sale and service.

By this time the expansion of the once "Mom and Pop" operation required employing 19 others to sell and service the growing list of customer clientele. The addition of two-way radio and commercial intercom systems with paging required two outside sales people to make calls on area businesses.

Local demand for electronic equipment, sales and service grew and customers from the northwest Arkansas area came to Jim's for their sales and service needs.

As more and more businesses began depending on mobile radio communication, business continued to increase. The nurse-call systems and intercommunication systems grew as did business needs for special telephone equipment and servicing. This was when the Executone branch of sales and service was added to provide corporations and small businesses with the type of communications systems individually needed

Some of the first GE radio equipment "Jim's" sold went into area law enforcement systems. Some of the early intercommunications systems were installed in the schools.

Ken Carpenter, Jim and Teena's younger son, received his Master of Business Administration (M. B. A.) and came into the family business in 1981. Their older son, David, is an engineer for Arkansas Power and Light in Eldorado, Arkansas. Both sons received their degrees (David in electrical engineering) from the University of Arkansas.

As Ken became more involved in the management of the business, it freed Jim to do the gardening that he loved and had so long neglected. Teena kept her hand in the business, briefly, to handle accounts payable for her son, and since the ownership of Executone by Ken, she continues to work on a part time basis.

At the same time Ken took over part of the business, an employee of 25 years, Oran Rainwater bought out the radio and television sales and service end of the business while Brad Tolliver, Little Rock, bought out yet the third area of the business the mobile radio and communications.

Jim Carpenter is a member of Shiloh Museum's board, and he maintains an interest in the growth and preservation of the community and its history since his retirement in 1986.

Jim and Teena, together, share interests in square dancing, traveling, gardening and doing volunteer work. They attend the First United Methodist Church, Springdale.

Jim's philosophy in regard to founding, managing and expanding a successful business is a simple one, making it all the more difficult to accomplish: "We never advertised the first 25 years. Our advertising consisted of satisfied customers talking us up to other prospective customers. I believe if you give good service, tell the customer the facts, honestly, and never knowingly take advantage of anyone, you may get taken advantage of on occasion, but you're bound to succeed," Carpenter said.

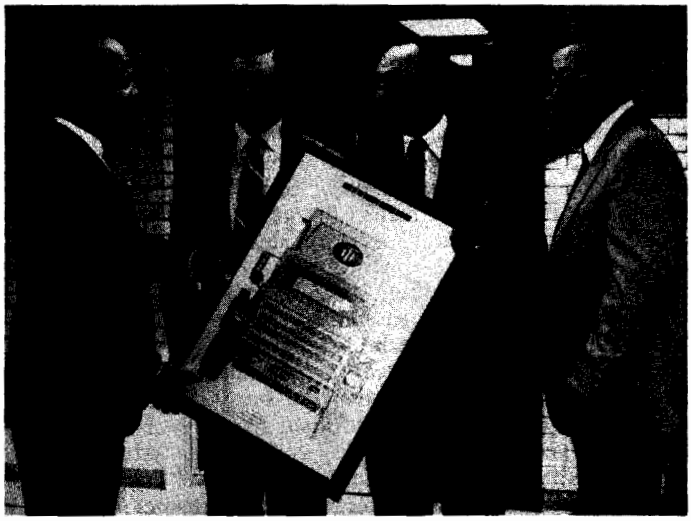
"Jim has always given everyone an honest bid. He's never forgotten the personal touch in sales or in service. He tested and retested every piece of equipment that was ever sold before installation whether to a company or an individual. He still, to this day, remains available to all three businesses on a consulting basis. He's a good man," Teena added.

Jones Truck Lines

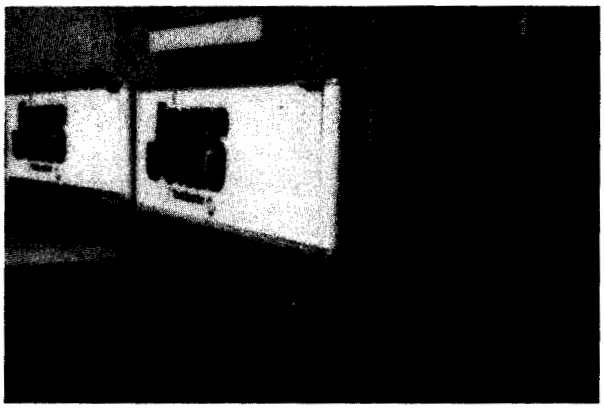
Over The Road Trucking

Thirteen hours of riding along dusty roads, humid temperatures and boredom eat away at the mind. The mules trudge on, hauling a Springfield wagon full of groceries and hardware.

The team's driver, 18-year-old Harvey Jones, watches the scenery change but little as he makes the lengthy trip from Springdale to Rogers to Fayetteville and back again.



L to R: Elliott Burnside - President, Jay Fulfer, Laroy Anderson and Bobby Downum.

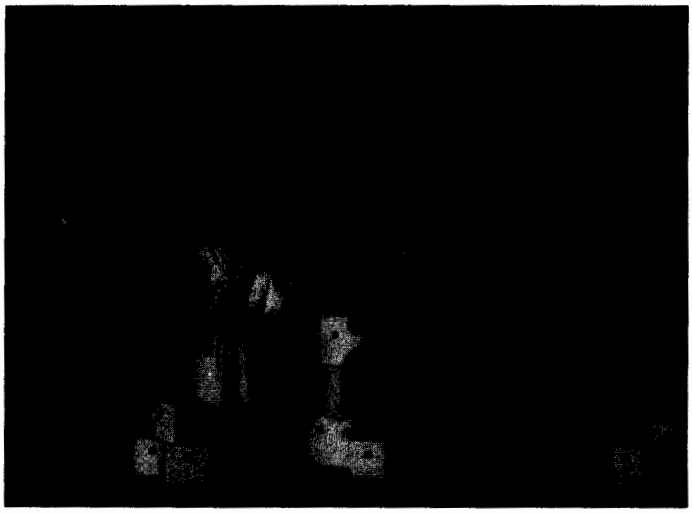


It was 1918 and Jones was already in control of his future: over-the-road trucking.

So it was an easy enough job for Jones back then. Although his route was the same from week to week, the countryside was beautiful and ever-changing as the seasons passed.

The work, or perhaps the regular rides, were profitable. Within a year, Jones realized all too well the potential inherent in his hauling "company."

He sold his team and the Springfield and plunked down the profits on a hard-rubber-tired, used Federal truck. Jones was in business.



Back row, left to right: Tom Morehouse, Diana Fowler, Tommy Webb, Kevin Wynn, Larry Brannon, Patty Stephens,?, Don Miller, Dwight Phillips. Front row, left to right: Richard Tucker, Shirley Reinemann, Roy Watson, Art Penzo, Debbie Martin, Jan Canup.

Those fledgling days are indeed a far cry from the Jones Truck Lines, Inc., of the 1980s.

Today, Jones Truck Lines reports annual revenues of about $180 million. The company still pays for all its purchases in cash- a requirement Harvey Jones insisted upon.

JTL operates in 22 states and employs more than 3,000 people. In 1986, Jones' road equipment averaged six trips a year around the world at the equator: 100 million miles per year.

It was a million miles away to be sure, from those humid days, dusty roads and stubborn mules Jones started out with.

It was determination, savvy and an eye on his own destiny that brought Jones to such a profitable life.

"But Harvey," Jones' former eighth-grade teacher had admonished when he told her what he was going to do with his business, "you won't amount to anything if you don't finish high school."

"Miss Ollie," (Beaver) Jones was said to have replied, "I already have two trucks and a fellow to help me and I intend to go into the trucking business." The rest of high school would have to wait.

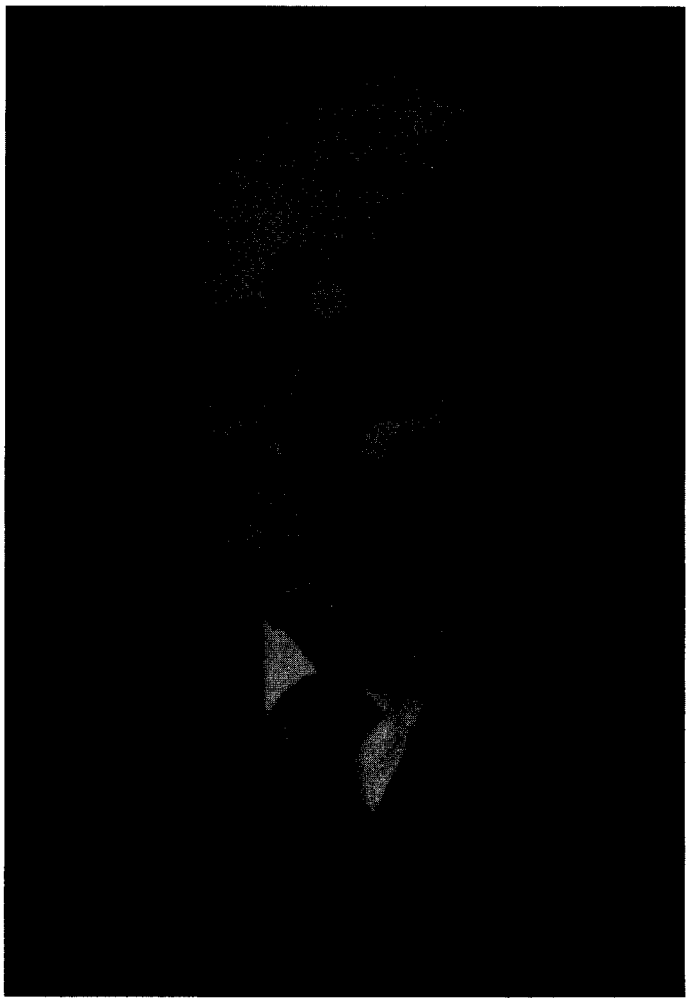
In 1919, Jones painted the name "Jones Transportation Company" on the sides of his new, but used, Federal truck. Next came expansion. Jones' three-town route grew to serve Fort Smith, Joplin and Springfield.

Four years later, with the company slowly growing and a certain stability now a part of the business operation, Jones changed the name of his company to Jones Truck Lines.

Jones Truck Lines had a future, and looking toward that future, Jones developed what he called a program of "Planned Progress."

That planned progress worked, too. By 1936, JTL was able to purchase 12 trailers increasing the total pieces of rolling stock to 30 units.

Terminals were established at Fort Smith, Joplin, Springfield, Kansas City, Little Rock and Tulsa. That trend continued into the early '40s. Routes were purchased (in compliance with the existing trucking regulations of the



Harvey Jones

day) in 1941 into St. Louis and Memphis.

World War II, however, brought Jones' progress to an abrupt halt. While men and machines were needed for the war effort, Jones Truck Lines continued its operation, but recorded little growth throughout the war years.

When the war came to an end, and business resumed to a certain sense of normalcy, Jones bought a route for his trucking firm which allowed trucks to move from Fort Smith to Oklahoma City, including Muskogee.

This expansion came about partially because Jones had purchased Breeding Motor Line that year. Terminals were built and clients established along the new route.

One year after Jones trucking company returned to its "planned progress," Jones Truck Lines became Jones Truck Lines, Inc.

That date marked yet another milestone for Harvey Jones' business: the Jones Truck Lines, Inc., was the largest individually operated truck line in the country.

Because the trucking industry was "regulated" throughout most of the trucking industry's history, Jones had to purchase routes in order to expand and to fulfill his program of planned progress.

So, purchase rights he did. Jones bought the rights for the Dallas to Fort Worth route in 1956. The next year he purchased rights to travel, or haul freight, into Wichita. Next, rights were purchased in 1957 for a route from St. Louis to Chicago and the Missouri bootheel, including Kennett.

In 1960, Jones made a major move to expand his routes eastward. He bought into the Mississippi Delta area, which allowed travel into the towns of Greenville, Greenwood, Clarksdale, Cleveland and Indianola.

That move was heralded as a "major breakthrough" for the area, if not for Jones.

The September 22, 1962, Transportation Week reported that ". . . interested groups had appeared in hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission to emphasize 'how efforts to obtain new industries had often been hindered by lack of fast truck service to the west.'

"A major breakthrough for Delta shippers became a reality with the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission had granted Jones Truck Lines authority to provide motor freight service between Dallas, TX and Greenville, MS via the Greenville-Lake Village Bridge."

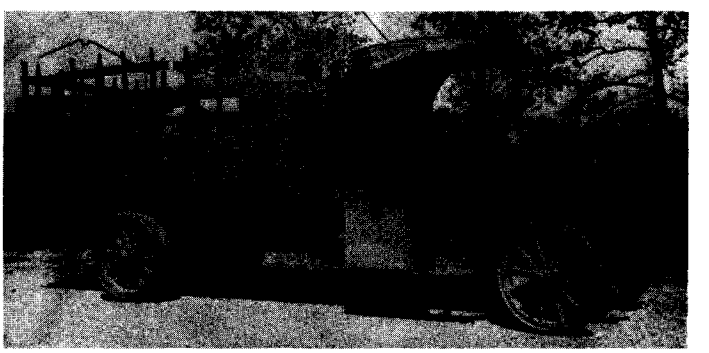
Just as the nation strengthened itself economically and politically, the Jones Truck Lines, Inc., matched success with strength as the '60s passed.

The company that started with Jones, his mules and a couple of friends to help back in 1918, had about 1,000 people employed at 15 terminals in the 1960s. JTL owned 200 diesel tractors and 590 road trailers which traveled approximately 50,000 miles per day between terminals. Records showed that about 5 million pounds of freight were hauled each day.

In the cities 420 pieces of equipment were kept busy picking up and delivering freight. By 1968, the company handled 1,200,000 pounds of freight with a gross revenue of $19 million. The company used up 2,238 tires at a ripe $90 each. These are mild tidbits of what it's like to run a trucking company, particularly one as successful as JTL.

Part of the company's success, too, came from the revenues generated by the Eski-Motive division, which comprised about one-fifth of the entire Jones fleet. This Eski-Motive portion of the company made up the refrigerated service offered by Jones.

Perishable trucking was no stranger to JTL, however. The company provided such a service since 1932 to all its customers. Back in '32, though, the company hauled chickens in ice barrels from Arkansas to Kansas City for Swift & Co.



Things were a bit more sophisticated in the mid-'60s. The company had about 100 refrigerated trucks on the road and covered nine Midwestern states on a regular basis.

JTL had always provided immediate transportation for perishable items. Company philosophy was that with 500 freight trailers on the road, there is always a truck on the road to accommodate perishables. Any of the trucks could be loaded within 2,000 pounds of dry box.

The many freight trailers also allowed for extensive maintenance and repair facilities that would not ordinarily

be available to a refrigerated fleet alone. In Springdale, the garages covered several city blocks with separate structures housing maintenance of tractors, Thermo King units and tires.

There were also paint shops, sand blasting rooms, grease rooms, wash rooms with automatic washers, carpenter shops, mechanics shops and a tire department.

Jones provided for a certain independence for his shop supervisors, too. They had complete authority to pull any tractor, trailer or refrigeration unit out of service for inspection or repair.

When a new truck or trailer was received, it was completely broken down for inspection and lubrication.

Purchases of equipment were planned a year in advance and delivery dates spread throughout a wide span of time so that each new truck or piece of equipment could be thoroughly checked out.

Every 12 months, Jones ensured that the trailers received the same going over as they would if they had been new.

All trailers were given a bimonthly inspection and lubrication, plus daily checks on any equipment parked in the yard.

With that philosophy of quality, Jones transportation service matured. Throughout the '60s and '70s, the company grew into a $23 million dollar corporation with 28 terminals in 12 states.

The upward trend of revenues and growth continued for the next 14 years, at which time the Sun Company (formerly Sun Oil) began its acquisition investigations into JTL.

On May 1, 1980, Sun Company purchased Jones Truck Lines from Harvey Jones. That same year, a new president, John Karlberg, took over; he was only the third president in the company's history.

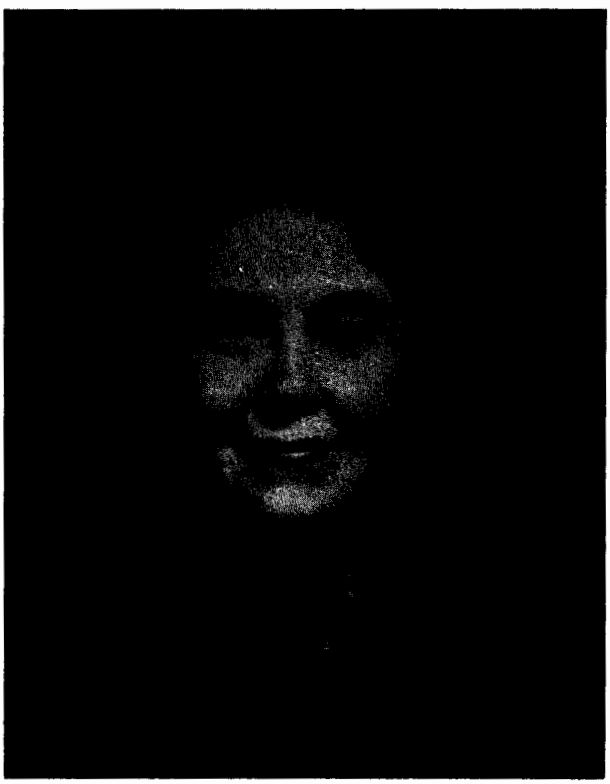
After the acquisition of JTL, 80 terminals were added to the company. In 1980, revenues were about $80 million and by 1986, revenues exceeded $180 million.

True to Harvey Jones' creed, all purchases are paid for in cash.

The company, in retrospect, was the first to guarantee complete customer satisfaction with a money back guarantee. A simplified method of determining Arkansas intrastate rates was developed by the company, putting JTL in the position of being the only carrier in Arkansas to offer such a service.

Today, Jones Truck Lines employs 3,300 people at 123 terminals in 22 states. In Arkansas alone, JTL employs nearly 650 people. The president is P. Elliott Burnside. In 1988, Jones Truck Lines entered its 70th year of operation.

With savvy, with foresight and with just a wee bit 'o luck, Harvey Jones was able to build an empire. As a company brochure says: "Innovation is, and always has been JTL's forte."



Jumbo Motor Supply Company, Inc.

Family Business Means Family Service

It was in 1952 that H. T. "Budd" and Emma ("Emmy" to all who knew her) Platt bought Jumbo Motor Supply from Cecil Brown. Oldtimers will recall Cecil and his familiar green Jumbo elephant logo. He started this auto parts business after world War II. This business was located at 131 West Emma Avenue in Springdale.

No strangers to northwest Arkansas, the Platts moved their family to Springdale from Fort Smith, and Budd set about to make the 1500 square feet of parts, storage, warehouse and service counter into the Platt family business.

Those first years, his son Tom, the present owner, worked part time in the business and helped in all areas. Susan, Mike and Richard, Budd's other children all helped. Under Budd's leadership the business grew and successfully supported the Platt family and helped put the children through college and most of them through graduate school.

By 1959, the business had grown to the point where more space was necessary. In fact, by 1960, Budd had tripled business.

The move in 1960 to 501 West Emma almost doubled space and made the operation more efficient. It gave Jumbo extra counter space and more room for inside sales and customer service.

Although all the Platt children had helped part time with business, Tom Platt was the son who went into the business full scale with his father. This was after he had graduated from University of Arkansas with a degree in marketing and had served two years in the U. S. Army.

Budd and Emma Platt in 1952 after their purchase of Jumbo Motor Supply from Cecil Brown.

Tom and the rest of the Platt children remember working from high school days (Springdale High School) when they swept out the store, made deliveries and filled in wherever needed. Also, Tom recalls time spent at a machine grinding pistons (a procedure no longer needed with modern technology). Tom points out that in the early days the store was open five and a half days a week, and his dad worked many 12 hour days. Now, Tom puts in about 45 hours a week with Jumbo open six full days a week.

"I don't mean every bit of it was drudgery to my dad. I remember how we'd go through the change looking for old coins. We shared that interest, and I still keep up with it on a small scale. It's simply an American coin collection that I keep locked away," Platt said.

Budd Platt semi-retired in 1970, somewhat active in the business but enjoying time he and Emmy spent together in Florida. This semi-retirement continued until his death in 1977.

Tom married a Springdale girl, Roberta Ann Eidson, a Home Economics graduate from the U of A. They were married in 1959, and after raising their two children, Kathryn, age 20. and Mark, 18, Roberta now works fulltime in the business.

Jumbo Motor Supply in 1988, located at 501 West Emma Avenue, Springdale.

Kathryn, while attending U of A, studying toward a degree in Marketing, works at the store part time during the summer months helping with accounts receivable. Mark also works at the store part time during the summer months helping clean up and making deliveries.

Mark will return to Kemper Military School and College in Columbia, Missouri this fall and graduate from there in the spring of 1989. Neither Mark nor Kathryn show an interest in making Jumbo their vocation at present, but Tom is not anxious to turn over the reins just yet anyway.

Roberta's hours coincide with Tom's, and they both explain that there's really not that much togetherness when you take into consideration that the office and meeting room space (1800 square feet) is almost as large as the whole store in the beginning. This last expansion took place in 1978 when an addition to the west and south sides of Emma Avenue building increased the total square footage from 3,000 to 11,500. "Since our move in 1959 to this location, business had more than doubled, and we had to do something," Platt said.

That something includes, at present, 130 lines of parts. Area truckers, area dealers, auto dealers, body shops, repair shops and individual customers appreciate a wide selection of parts that include these familiar items: Standard Motor Products including Air Conditioning, Ignition and Carburetor parts, Dayco Belts/Hoses, BCA/Bower Bearings, Anco Windshield Wiper Blades, Champion Spark Plugs, TRW Engine and Chassis parts, PPG paint and supplies, Wix oil, air, and fuel filters, Stemco Heavy-duty Seals and Exhaust, to mention only a few.

Platt's formula for making a business grow and succeed seems simple enough. He claims one needs to know when to buy—at the right time, for the right price, and one needs to keep super sales people who call on customers and keep calling, not waiting for business to happen and not waiting for it to stop before bringing in more.

He gives a great deal of credit to the people who have worked with him over the years. Herb Hughes, Vice President; outside sales manager, started working for Tom's father in 1955, with a three year hiatus with the Airborne. Allen Schuelein, Vice President; inside sales manager, has been with the company since 1960 after serving in the U. S. Army.

Another long time employee who retired in January 1988 is Betty Delozier Lewis. She had worked for Budd as a high school student, married, and when her youngest daughter started grade school, came back and worked for Tom for 13 additional years.

Jumbo has eight employees in the Springdale store, and that includes full-time family. Roberta now has the corporate title of Vice-President, secretary-treasurer. Tom is owner and president of the corporation. Jumbo is strictly a local business serving a 25-30 mile radius. There are more than 27,000 items on inventory. According to Tom, "Eighty percent of our business is the traditional trade and the balance is the "do-it-yourselfers."

With 700 active accounts on Jumbo's books, computerization was a practical, necessary answer to handling everything from inventory control, accounts payable and receivable to point of sale.

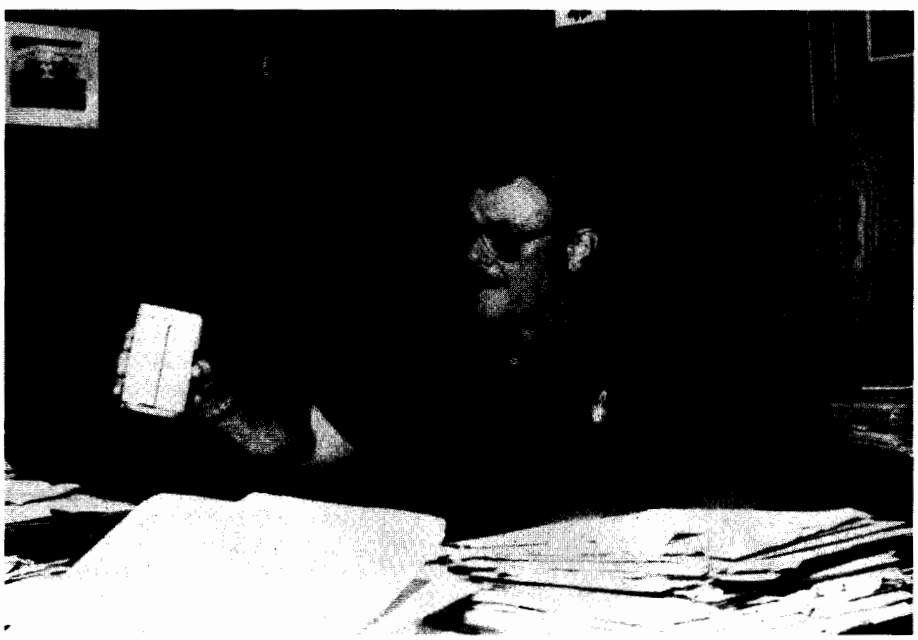
In 1981, Jumbo adopted the Triad System Computer with a complete auto parts package in both hard disc and software. It is connected to two prime suppliers in Texas and others for purchase order transmissions.

It isn't all work for the Platts, and they do share interests in antique-ing (looking for bargains in the tri-state area), and special projects at home and in the yard. "The church is also a large part of our lives," Roberta added.

Fun trips that have combined business and pleasure have included those to Virginia, Colorado, and California for the whole Platt family. Side trips at each location are particularly remembered.

Looking toward the future, Platt doesn't wish to overextend his business, but is considering going into some other areas of merchandising, as the market dictates. This is one of the fascinating aspects of the wholesale parts business. "It never gets stagnant, and neither should we," Tom said.

Platt finds owning his own business deeply satisfying and had this to say about it: "It's more than ego involved here. It's a challenge. It's something that you know you've accomplished, maybe not single-handedly, but you've led and directed it through your own vision and hard work."



Just-Us Printers, Inc.

Just-Us and the Printed Word

Tom Justus went into the printing business right out of high school. He started as a linotype and press operator for the Walnut Ridge, Arkansas Times-Dispatch. He went on from there to manage some of the largest printing and publishing businesses on the West Coast.

As general manager for Pacific Coast Publishing Company in Santa Barbara, California and as manager of other large printing plants in Pasadena (Los Angeles area) as well as having served as marketing manager for Butler Paper Company, Justus learned the printing business well.

Just-Us Printers, Inc., located at 555 North Old Missouri Road, Springdale.

As manager over a headquarters plant in California and advisor for other plants in Texas, England and Australia, he traveled to England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, Finland, and Japan to purchase equipment for them. This gave him a solid background from which to build a printing business such as Just-Us, Printers, Inc.

Another interesting fact and facet of his print-experience occurred before Justus went into management. He ran the first small off-set press in Santa Barbara in the 1950s before off-set became such big business.

Enjoying the "good life" (for many the perfect life) as a California resident and successful businessman didn't provide the fulfillment for the Justus family that moving to northwest Arkansas has been able to.

His wife, Thelma, went to business college after raising their four children and went on to become active with the Chamber of Commerce in Pasadena, but a real challenge was missing. Her work with the annual Tournament of Roses parade, her dealing with its many celebrities, was a yearly success and gratifying, but. . .

During this time, Justus's sister, Donna Burch, touted the benefits of Sun Belt living (in Springdale), and Thelma had read article upon article about the business opportunity and family lifestyle that was offered in northwest Arkansas. Justus came to Springdale in 1979 to check it out for himself.

Tom was delighted to find that neither his sister nor reports had exaggerated the chance for business growth and promised family life. He and 11 of his family moved from California to Springdale to begin the small printing business first located on Holcomb Street in the shopping center by Springdale Post Office.

At first, the 800 square feet of space was enough to handle the printing business and to provide work for his wife and himself and parttime work for his son Bob. By the mid-80s both Bob and Mike had come into the business full time.

Business grew to such an extent that Just-Us Printers, Inc., in 1984, bought two acres on Old Missouri Road and expanded from 800 to 6,000 square feet.

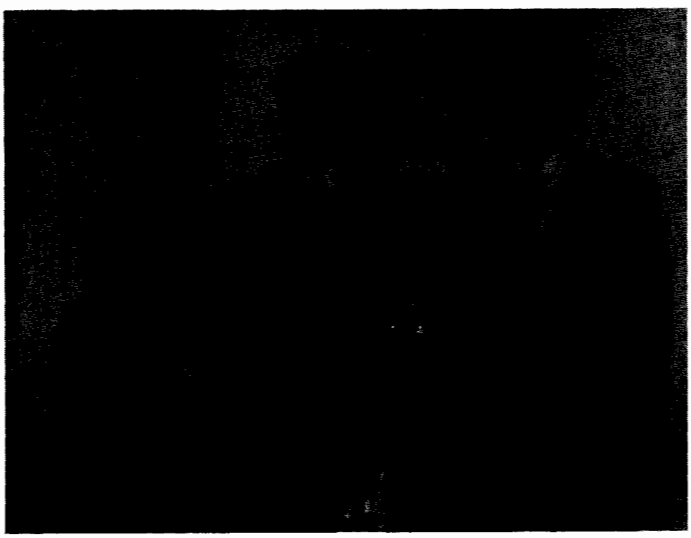
In 1988, work began to add an additional 4500 square feet behind the present facility at 555 N. Old Missouri Road (North Springdale Industrial Park).

Officers of the company include: Tom Justus, president, Bob Justus, vice president, Thelma Justus, secretary and Mike Justus, treasurer.

Having grown in size from a full time staff of two to 22 full time employees and from a northwest Arkansas printer to a business that services 16 states, Just-Us growth has proved to be a challenge and reward. At first it meant 12 to 14-hour days. Justus can now boast of nine hour days for himself.

"I've never been the type of businessman to look at ways to take from an area. Business means more than dollars and cents figures on profit and loss reports. I'm proud to have a successful business. It creates work for others, but the thing I like best is giving back to the community. I like providing a service, the best service I know how. I enjoyed seeing our growth as we went from the smallest to the third largest printer in the area," Justus said.

Two of the Justus children are actively involved in the business. Bob brought a degree in communications and 13 years of printing sales experience to the company and Mike, too, received his degree in communications and taught journalism while he worked toward his masters degree.



Seated: Tom Justus, president; wife, Thelma, secretary of the corporation. Standing: Bob Justus, vice-president; Mike Justus, treasurer of the corporation.

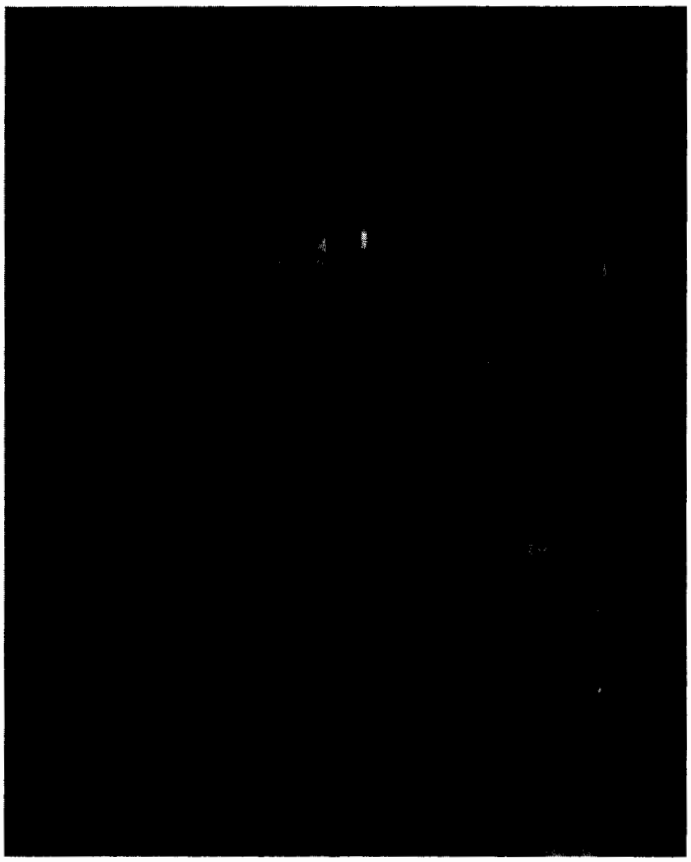
In addition to the printing business, Bob has a flying service (all three Justus men fly) and Just-Us Printers, has a company plane, a single-engine six-seater.

Mike has served as president of Kiwanis and is president-elect of the Springdale Chamber of Commerce. Tom Justus is presently vice-chairman (6 year term) on the Springdale Civil Service Commission, and Bob is past president of the Springdale Flying club.

Each of the Justus men has the same positive outlook on business and on life as a whole, feeling life and life's

work are interrelated.

Tom's daughter, Judy Peterman, is head nurse on the new wing of St. Mary's Hospital, Rogers; and his other daughter, Terrie Hammer, lives in Gladewater, Texas and helps run a family construction business. Neither daughter works in the family printing business but both daughters-in-law (Sandi and Donna) do.



Seated: Sandi Justus, standing: Donna Justus.

Justus points out that the printing business has radically changed from his first typesetting days. A tour through the working area indicates just how much printing has changed. The equipment is spotless and state-of-the-art.

Mechanization and computerization have made it a "clean" job as opposed to the old way of setting type.

"It's a lot of photo-composition and laser now. Plate development and processing of film make it a whole new experience. There aren't enough area schools available to teach printing. I'd really like to see a good program made available," Justus commented.

"There are so many areas to the print business. Graphic arts always has a need for new talent. We have precision equipment, and we need precision crafts people," he added.

Part of that precision equipment includes bindery machinery that is totally automated from collating and stitching to trimming, folding, and binding, numbering, scoring, die cutting and blind embossing. Saddle-stitch books and booklets can be run in units from 500 to 500,000.

Just-Us Printing takes on the smallest jobs from business cards to four-color magazines and brochures for large companies. Justus has a business policy that has served him well. He doesn't ignore small business for big accounts. Feeling that dependency on one or two accounts doesn't improve the business itself, he makes sure that the small business receives the same quality and special attention given to larger accounts. Those small accounts, by word of mouth, increase customers year after year.

"I never want to get so big that I don't get to deal on a person-to-person basis. I'm very people-oriented. I like the customer relations end of the business," he said.

The positive philosophy that rules his personal and business life is based on his avocation. A pastor and lecturer of the Church of God, International, he counsels and speaks to many groups throughout the year, encouraging and motivating others to live their lives to the fullest in a positive, creative and giving way is his way of returning a part of what he has abundantly received.

The family feeling he shares for those he employs extends to his concern for their well-being. Employees do not smoke on the premises, and he requests that all of his employees show consideration for one another in use of their language and in their treatment and criticism of one another.

The employee breakroom at Just-Us has a lot of natural light from the large window area and is furnished with a large refrigerator, microwave oven, tables and chairs. It is one more indication of "family" care. All employees are encouraged to air not only ideas to improve work but to air complaints, not to each other but to management.

"Happiness is a state of mind. There is no happiness without giving back what you have received. I don't plan on retiring. I enjoy working with people too much. Customers, after all, are who make it worthwhile. Northwest Arkansas has been good to my family. I'll continue to make it a good place to bring business and to do business as long as I can," Justus said.

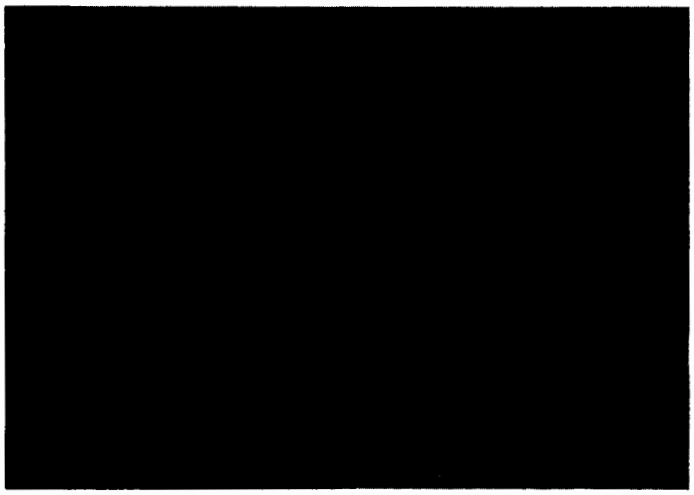
Gerald D. Lee

Family Law Practice Fulfills Dream

The law offices of Springdale attorney, Gerald D. Lee, located at 606 West Emma Street, are a pleasant departure from high-rise steel and glass office buildings.

The old two-story house, decorated and restored by Lee and his wife, Kiethith, was once the residence of C. P. Sisco, known by most Springdale residents as "Doc" Sisco. Sisco's former patient treatment room now sports a copier and row upon row of colored file folders bulging with papers.

The original wood floors, doors, cupboards and fireplace, with its wooden mantle, all add to the warmth of the "family" feeling you receive from the moment you step into the living-room-turned-waiting-room of Lee's law practice.



This lovely old two-story house was decorated and restored by Gerald Lee and his wife, Keithith, is now Lee's law offices. Formerly known as "Doc" Sisco's home, it is located at 606 West Emma Avenue in Springdale.

This ambience creates an "everything will be all right" kind of mood that soothes a client's distress before he or she ever enters Lee's inner office.

"It's quite a change from our offices at 801 Henryetta. There were just two small rooms there and no place to expand. Here, we have the whole upper floor when the time comes to enlarge the practice," Lee said.

"My wife and I have worked hard on this practice. She has worked at my side as my only support staff, and on those nights we end up working until three in the morning preparing a brief for appellate court, I really appreciate her support," Lee was quick to point out.

Lee's practice consists mainly of clients with cases of bodily injury, Worker's Compensation claims, Social Security disability claims and family law. They come from all walks of life, and although some look him up in the Yellow Pages, most are referrals from former or present clients.

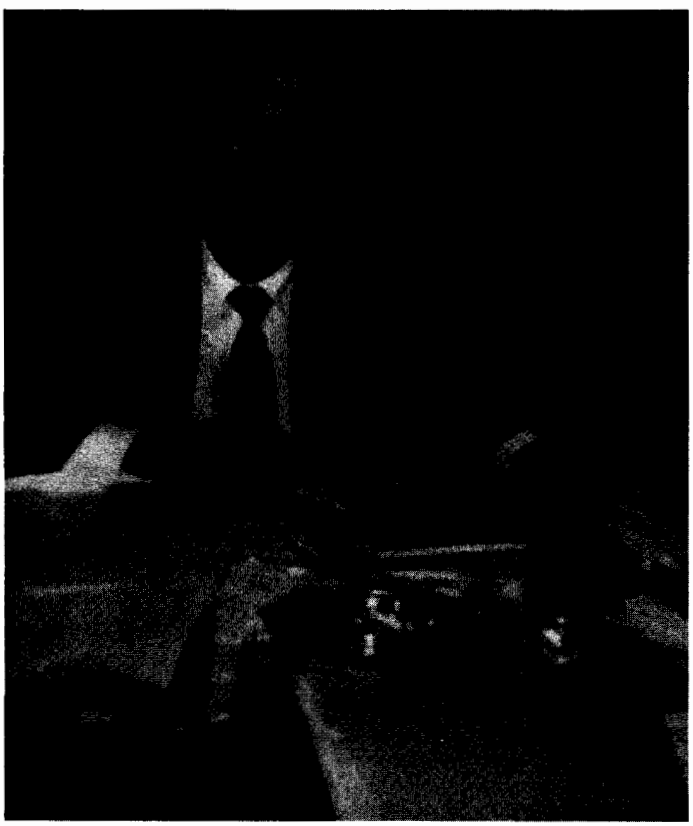
"I guess I'm pretty selective, but I will, on occasion, accept a criminal case, and once in a while a good case comes along that may require a change in law or legislation to be introduced. It means setting a precedent to make other lawyers' work easier. That part of my work is very satisfying," Lee said.

"The Fowler versus McHenry case was one in point. Its outcome led to the parameters of compensability in heart attack cases in worker's compensation to be more clearly drawn. The outcome was a proud moment, not so much for me but for my profession as a whole," Lee recalled.

"Another case I recall involved possible arson. I defended the insurance company, and this case turned out to be precedent setting when testimony was allowed in regard to the homeowner's motivation for incinerating his home. Now lawyers with similar cases have a precedent to use to get evidence introduced that tends to show the owner's motivation to burn their home or business." Lee related.

Lee's particular "family" law practice with his wife at his side, must be one American dream familiar to all who still seek the "good life." Not always attainable, this dream requires seven years (undergraduate school, law school) in most cases before starting a career. In Lee's case it took twenty-seven years to make his dream come true.

After graduation from Fayetteville High School in 1955, Lee enrolled at the University of Arkansas (U of A). When asked by admissions what courses he planned on taking, he stated that he wanted to be admitted to its law school.



Gerald Lee, attorney at law, seated in his office. Note the old wood windows behind Lee, a significant feature of homes built more than 50 years ago.

When told that he would be required to take undergraduate courses and earn an undergraduate degree before he could apply to law school, he questioned their reasoning.

It made no sense to him that he had to take a lot of courses that had nothing whatsoever to do with preparing him for writing briefs or learning courtroom procedure. He

simply wasn't ready to join the system that makes up university and campus life.

Thus began an Army career that spanned 20 years, included his marriage to Kiethith, produced three children and included two tours in Vietnam, and a five-year tour in Germany.

A college education was also obtained by attending colleges near duty stations after hours. This meant working all day to attend classes at night.

The Army was as good for Major Lee as he was for it. He received an award for Meritorious Service, a Silver Star, four Bronze Stars and an Air Medal awarded for helicopter combat assaults. He's quick to allude to the fact that there is no Purple Heart.

Upon retirement from the service, Lee was just six hours short of a degree. He earned those six credit hours at Cameron University in Lawton, Oklahoma.

When he received his undergraduate degree, he was that much closer to his dream of becoming a lawyer. He applied to three law schools, two in Oklahoma and one at the U of A. He was accepted at all three but chose to enroll at U of A. He received his law degree in 1979.

Lee joined the firm of Niblock and Odom in Fayetteville as an associate until 1982 when he became a partner in the law firm of Odom, Elliott, Lee and Martin. He values the experience and the contacts he made during these associations.

"I found myself away from home so much. I traveled from one end of Arkansas to the other. Kiethith and I talked it over and decided we'd try to go solo. She was tired of raising the kids alone, and I didn't want to be a stranger to them," Lee said.

"We thought we'd open an office in Springdale. It had been our home ever since 1979, and that way it would be close for me to attend Michael's (one of their sixteen year old twins) ball games and Michell's (the other twin) school functions," he added.

The Lee's older daughter, Melissa (called Missy by the family), seems to be following her father's military footsteps. She's a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army Signal Corps, while Michell is still savoring her victory of being first runner-up in the Miss Pre-Northwest Arkansas beauty pageant (1988). Michael thinks he'd like to become a lawyer and join dad in the family practice.

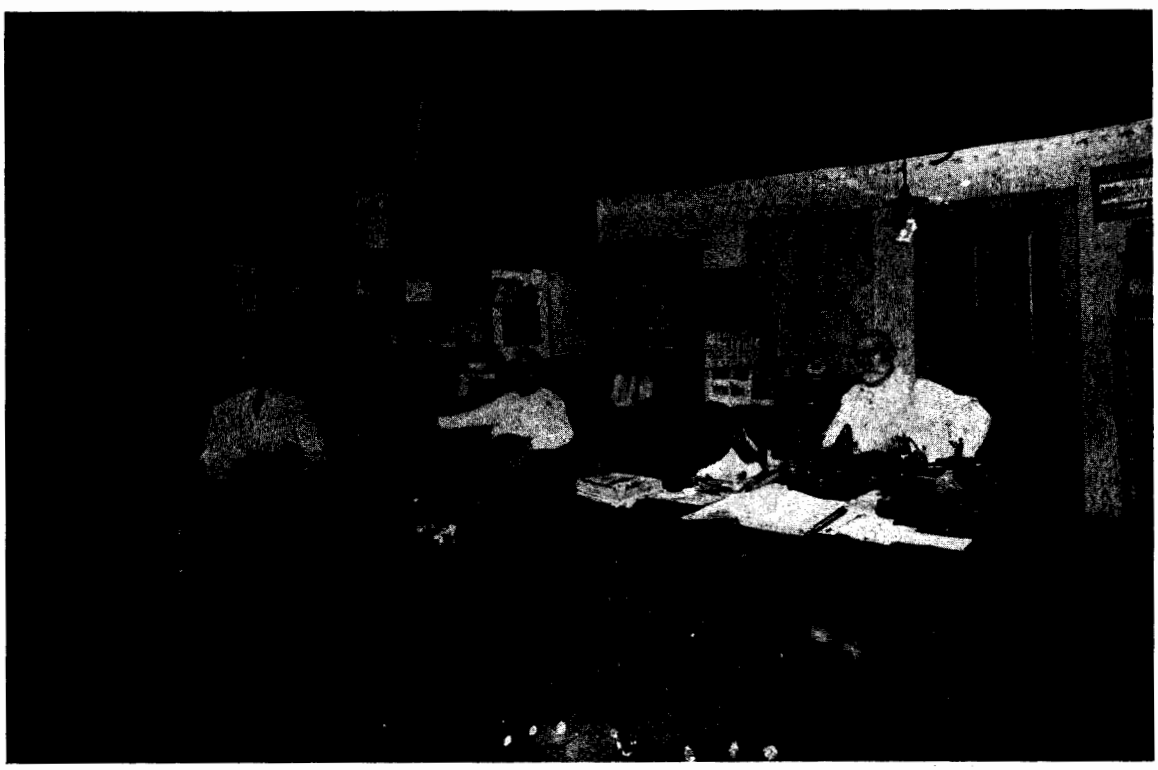
Lee will support whatever career choices the twins make. He remembers how long it took him to achieve what he really wanted.

"At one time, I was a pretty good fisherman. I won several bass-tournaments and really considered turning pro, but family life won out over that choice, and I'm not sorry," Lee commented.

Lee is a member of the American Bar Association, Arkansas Bar Association, Washington County Bar Association, Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association and the Springdale Chamber of Commerce. One membership he proudly retains is with the Vietnam Veterans of America.

On occasion Lee is asked to speak with nursing personnel at nursing homes and hospitals. His talk covers ways to help prevent injuries and reduce injury claims. Paying attention to the smallest detail may prevent the biggest injury claim. Many of the nursing homes have reported back to Lee on the success of such a prevention program.

Lee hasn't set a timetable for expansion of his practice. "Right now I don't have any plans to enlarge my practice. A caseload of about 600 a year keeps us pretty busy. I do have all that space on the second floor if one or both of the twins decide they'd like to come into law with their mother and me. The most we might consider is looking at a computer system. Kiethith still does old-fashioned lift-off typing. I don't know. I think for now, I'll just enjoy seeing my dream realized," Lee said.



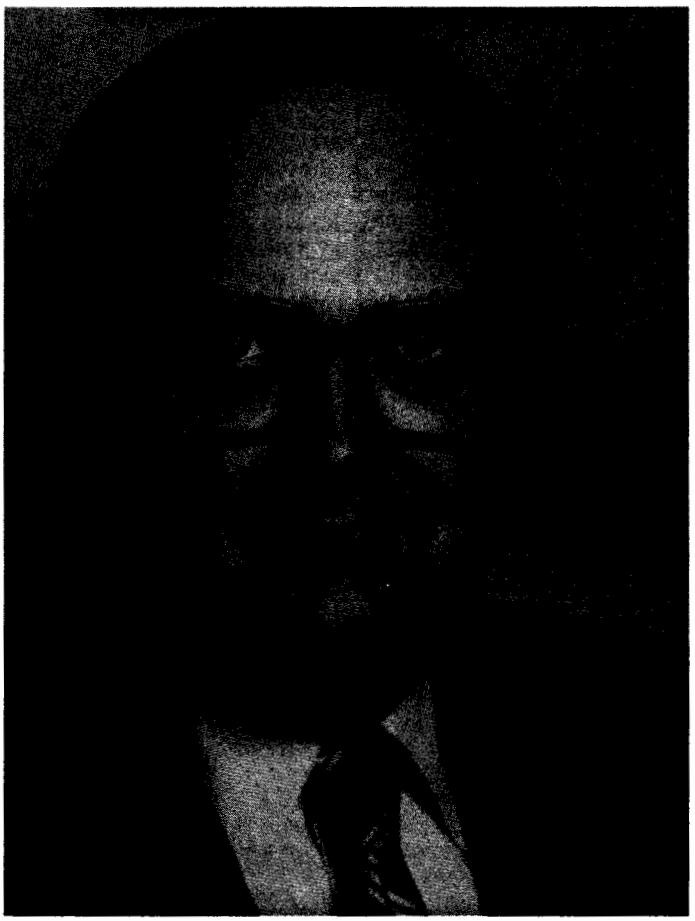
Judge W. C. Howard's office, early 1900s.

David Malone, State Senator

A popular description applied, too often, to public figures who make an effort to avoid headlines is "low-key." Senator David Malone, district 6, of the state of Arkansas, is not "low-key" as much as he is a thoughtful, modest man who wants to do the job he was elected to do for the voters who elected him.

"I've always believed that if you do the job required of you and do it as well as you can, you build a lot of future contacts and good will with the people you meet along the way. It opens unexpected doors down the road. Besides, I'm a firm believer in volunteering for a job before being volunteered," Malone said. "Something else I've learned while in office is results are what count, not the person receiving credit," he added.

David Malone, born in Beebe, Arkansas, was educated in the Little Rock Public Education system. A graduate of Hall High School, Little Rock; Malone, without realizing it, was preparing for a future in politics.



Senator David Malone

Each time Malone served on a committee or took part in the organization of student and athletic activities, he nurtured an interest in making a better school.

Malone has never departed from fostering education programs, seeking out cost effective ways to maintain them and to offer a life support system to Arkansas schools, colleges and universities throughout the state.

Although born in Beebe, Malone came to northwest Arkansas to attend the University of Arkansas and fell in love with the area and its residents. While at U of A, he served as a Student Senator, President of the Interfraternity Council, and was selected for Who's Who among College and University Students.

He received his accounting degree in 1965 and completed law school in 1969. He practiced law in Fayetteville and was City Attorney in 1970 until he became an assistant professor in the College of Business at the U of A. Active in public service, he was elected to the City Board of Directors and served as Mayor of Fayetteville.

"If I were to be proud of any one accomplishment, it would be that of being identified with the completion of the Continuing Education Center in Fayetteville. As mayor, I wasn't the one responsible for the original concept of this program, but I was the one to implement it, to see it through to completion.

"This program enabled me to work with people at all levels (economically and academically) and through all phases of its completion. Fred Vorsanger, then a vice-president at the U of A, Garland Melton and Attorney General, Steve Clark were among those I worked alongside.

"Getting this program completed required private capitol, the university, the local city government, some state help and the community itself working together to support it. It proved that all of us can work together for the common good, for a common purpose," Malone said.

The Continuing Education Program continues to be used by and for many area projects, educational programs and seminars which draw community interest from the whole area.

During his term as mayor, Malone also coordinated efforts which resulted in a larger Fayetteville airport terminal at Drake Field. He was mayor when the Youth Center (California Drive) was enlarged and when Fayetteville City Library (on East Dickson) was added onto as well.

All Malone's "coordinating" efforts were simply a prelude to his present position on the Senate Education Committee and as co-chairman of the Senate Oversight Committee on Education Reform.

Before serving in the senate, Malone served two terms as state representative (where he served on the House Education Committee), and he pointed out his satisfaction while in office. He would have happily remained a representative had Senator Morriss M. Henry chosen to seek election for another term.

Malone points out that his constituents are, perhaps, more knowledgeable than many Arkansans and the state has grown into a one and half billion dollar business. Malone informs voters of how state government works for them. He explains the impossibility of being in two places at once (at home to his constituents and at the Senate in Little Rock).

"Actually, I spend more time at home with my constituents than the first Arkansas legislators from this area did. I picture those early congressmen on horseback unable to commute each weekend as I do and realize that they saw their constituents far less than I do," Malone said.

Letters to the Editor, recently, have been filled with cries "When is the restoration of 'Old Main' going to be complete?" and "Where is the money needed for 'Old Main' and for the unending lists of other expenses necessary to keep our schools, colleges and universities competitive?"

"I've worked for and want to see a permanent funding base for public schools and higher education. Reaching a solution has been frustrating, because we have some of the

brightest, most gifted students in the country, and Washington County has always been first in the building of schools, colleges and universities. This area supports education. Part of our problem is lack of communication with other parts of the state and with Little Rock. It is improving, but all of us, here, (in Washington County) are going to have to understand the complexities involved in getting other areas of the state to see that education and economic development go hand in hand. The whole state has to concentrate on achieving a sustained support of our schools and realize that it may be 10, 15 or even 20 years before any real economic growth shows positive results. We are not a wealthy state, and there is no quick fix for education," Malone said.

Malone sees history as an important political tool as well an educational one. "History is very important. I've continued to take courses in several fields for the last three or four years. It teaches us lessons if we'll just read and learn," he said.

"One thing I'd change if I could is the feeling of inferiority some native Arkansans carry about our education system and how we stand up against other states in this 'competition' of learning. We have the very bright students.

"I see it when I work with youth programs like Boys State and Girls State. I know from working with these young people (regardless of the kind of youth program that offers opportunity and experience for the young) that as we coach them, give them tips while they serve as 'senators' and 'representatives', we learn too. These kids are eager to learn and very sharp," Malone said.

To further emphasize his point (about feelings of inferiority being a problem) he told of an Arkansas science liaison conference held two or three years ago. Malone stated that questions were asked conference attendees about their image of Arkansas, its educational standing and its future. Question after question showed that outsiders ranked Arkansas higher on almost every point than did Arkansans.

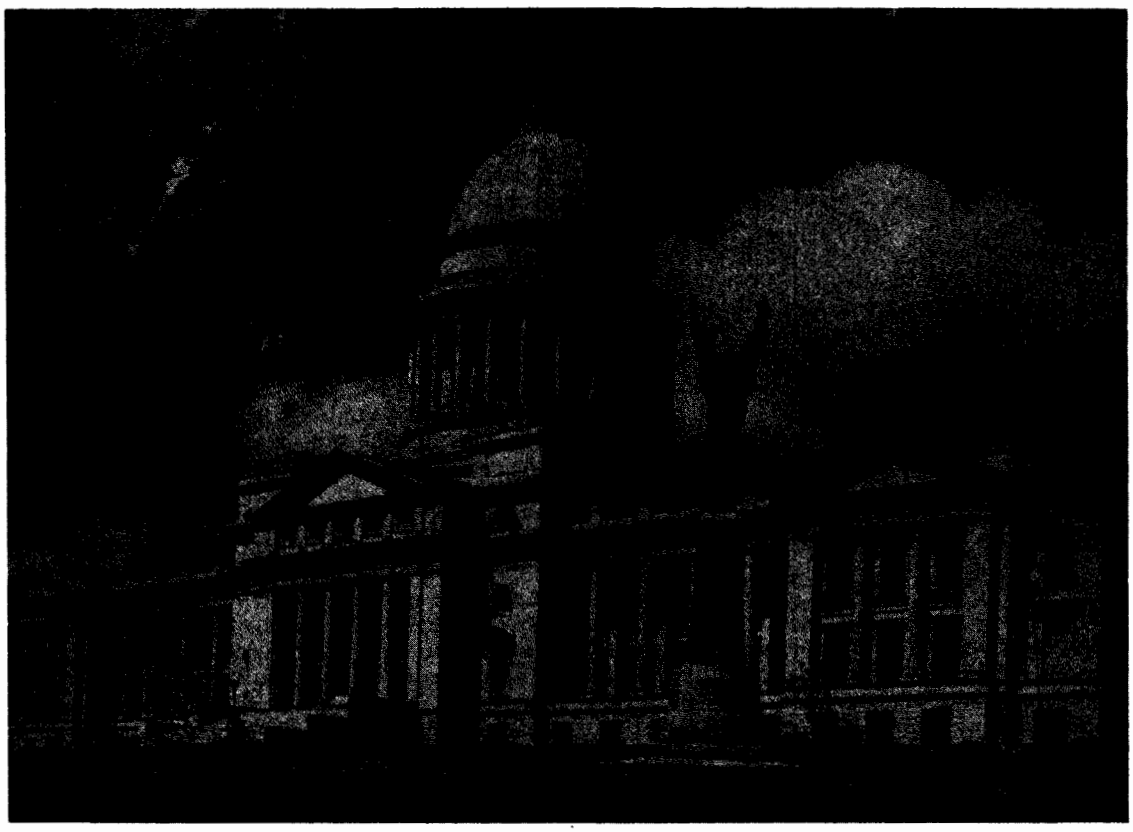
Malone plans to stay where he is. He likes working at the university (U of A) School of Law as assistant dean and as a board member of the Arkansas Law Review. He also sits on the board of the Arkansas Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

"My wife, Judy, served as secretary for the first City Manager of Fayetteville (she now teaches at the College of Business Administration, U of A), and she's aware of the time it takes to get people to agree on a solution to any single issue, Malone said.

"I don't ever see myself really retiring. I would like to remain in the senate and accumulate seniority to accomplish my goal of sustained funding for education. It's a question of priorities and education is at the top of my priority list. I like northwest Arkansas. It's my home and where I intend to live.

"I'm not planning a national political career, nor do I foresee a move to D. C. Now, I can see that kind of future for my son, Mike, (a student at Hendrix College) if that's what he wants.

If I ever do retire, it will only be semi-retirement. I'll continue to take courses in higher education and history. I've gathered so much history on the early legislators and on early Arkansas law, I may have to write a book just to use all the material I've gathered. I've been away from law practice for 15 years, and that probably isn't something I'd return to, but writing? Maybe," Malone concluded.



McClinton Brothers Company

Determination, Hard Work Key McClinton's Success

Charles and Clark McClinton built McClinton Brothers Company with determination and hard work.

With the help of a Caterpillar D-7 bulldozer they bought from the McAlester, Oklahoma military depot for $950.00, the brothers cleared land and dug ponds—whatever presented itself, keeping them working during their first year of business in 1946. "One of us would work from 6 a. m. until noon, and the other would take over and work from noon until 6 p. m., "Clark McClinton recalled.

Johnson Crusher, summer of 1960.

Charles McClinton's expertise in highway construction and his stint with the Sea-Bees during World War II stood the fledgling firm in good stead. While one brother was working the dozer, the other would be out hustling business. "We had $5,000 invested between the Caterpillar and our truck," Clark said. "We'd charge 15 cents per cubic yard for digging ponds, to $12.50 per hour."

By the end of the year business was so good they were able to add another Caterpillar D-7 bulldozer and two new scrapers, bringing their equipment investment to $25,000. Expanding equipment inventory was comparatively easy that first year.

"We made the most money in our first year of operation because we had no overhead," Clark said. "There was just the two of us—no other employees—and what little bookkeeping we had to do, we did ourselves." Business had picked up enough by the spring of 1947 that they hired their first full-time operator, Charlie Johnson. In August of 1947, the brothers had bid on and won their first large contract: $20,000 to grade the Searcy, Arkansas airstrip. That fall they were the low bidders on two highway jobs in Washington county and in 1948—with the help of additional employees and a newly purchased Caterpillar D-8 tractor and bulldozer—McClinton Brothers constructed and surfaced five important miles of highway in northwest Arkansas: a stretch of Highway 68B east of Springdale, and part of Highway 112 north of Leverett School to U. S. Highway 71.

By 1948 the contracts were increasingly larger and larger. McClinton Brothers Company was racing to keep pace with a rapidly growing region after the war.

In August the company won a bid with the City of Fayetteville to construct the town's first paved airstrip. Cost: $110,000. The 3,000-foot airstrip was completed in 1949, and the contract allowed the company to purchase some much-needed gravel and stonecrushing equipment. E. A. Martin Machinery Company of Springfield, Missouri also sold McClinton Brothers a Caterpillar 12 motorgrader for $9,750.

By this time, the company had expanded its personnel as well. Creed Stansell, Clarence Mason, Foster Holtzclaw and the firm's first motorgrader operator, Joe Baker, were hired. Carl Mayo and Jessie Eubanks came on board, too. Although Mayo is still working for the firm, the others had retired by 1986. With the help of its new stone-crushing equipment, McClinton Brothers started the Johnson Quarry. Crushed stone formed the base of the Fayetteville airstrip, and the brothers realized that it would be better to have their own crushed stone rather than buying from others.

"We used the crushed stone for the Fayetteville airport job from waste rock from the Ozark White Lime Company property," said Clark. So it was natural for them to approach Jack Reed, Sr., owner of the White Lime Company in Johnson, Arkansas, to lease property and begin operations.

In 1949 no crushed stone was manufactured in northwest Arkansas. The brothers' Johnson Quarry remedied that. "We crushed 35,000 tons the first year," Clark said, "and expanded the plant to the point that, by 1951, we were able to crush 75,000 tons a year."

If the post-war years had been good to the company, the early 1950s were not. Inflation was so high in 1950 and 1951 that the company lost money, even though it completed two major highway contracts: six miles of Highway 45 from Mayfield to Hindsville, Arkansas, and 10 miles of Highway 72 from Maysville to Gravette, Arkansas. In 1951 the company was forced to sell all its construction equipment, only retaining its crushing equipment at the Johnson Quarry.

But McClinton Brothers leaped one hurdle that year. Clark's son, David, began working in the business. "He was 13 years old," Clark recalled, "and worked for 50 cents an hour." This marked the beginning of the second generation operating McClinton Brothers.

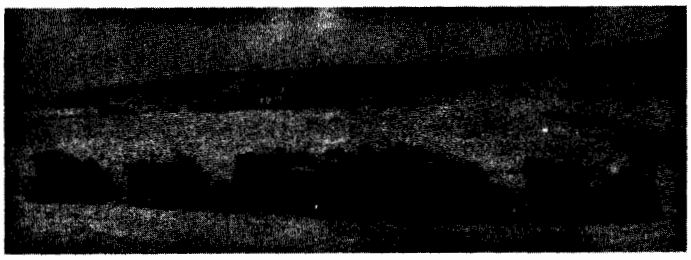
Although business began picking up in 1952 and 1953 and the company was able to purchase some used grading equipment, by 1955 McClinton Brothers had spread itself too thin. Winning numerous bids across northwest Arkansas, business was so good, the company "went flat broke," according to Clark. "We had to sell all our equipment again, except the crushing equipment at Johnson," he said.

By 1956 the company was so broke that Charles McClinton left to work in California—but David continued to work summers for the company. Particularly hard years for the company were 1956 and 1957.

"I'd wake up every night and try to figure out how to keep from going bankrupt," Clark said. "Except for the loyalty of friends and our faithful employees, we'd have never made it," he added thoughtfully.

Times were so bad that Clark's role as a Sunday School superintendent for the Wiggins Methodist Church also helped keep him going. "Being superintendent kept me sane, because I had to concentrate on something else besides the business for six or eight hours every week," he said.

The quarry equipment helped keep the firm solvent and, in 1958, the company was able to pay off its debts. There was a catch, though: "All our equipment at the quarry was worn out, and we had to purchase new equipment," Clark



1939 - Charles worked on a dam project in California. Note two tractors pulling and one tractor pushing the two scrapers.

said.

The new purchases for the quarry paid off. In 1960, McClinton Brothers crushed 100,000 tons of rock at the Johnson Quarry for the first time. The record marked a turning point for the company. Charles returned from California and purchased a quarry in Harrison in 1959, running it with his two stepsons until his death in 1971.

It was also a turning point for northwest Arkansas. With an increase in tourism and industry in the area, the roads needed upgrading to handle the load. McClinton Brothers met the challenge. The company purchased its first asphalt plant in the spring of 1961. By 1963 the highway construction business had expanded so much that additional equipment was purchased.

Besides crushed rock, the company was producing 100,000 tons of asphalt. But the firm didn't neglect its rock-crushing plant. It purchased a portable crushing plant in 1962, which helped the firm consistently produce 100,000 tons of rock at the new primary crusher plant in Johnson.

Expansion again had its price. Early in 1962, Clark had a mild heart attack. "It was on January 16," Clark recalled, "and the doctor told me to take a few weeks off for a vacation that summer. I'd never had a vacation until then."

1950 - West approach to Highway 16 bridge at Savoy. Charles standing to the left overseeing the job being done by the scrapers.

His son David stepped into the breech. David had been working closely with his dad for many years. "Although David was working on his business degree at the University of Arkansas, he took over the company while I was getting well," Clark said. "February of 1962 was the biggest sales month we'd had in the history of the company, and David was in charge during that time."

And business kept booming. By the mid-1960s the company was running three quarries. In addition to the Johnson Quarry, McClinton Brothers had quarries in Avoca and West Fork, Arkansas, and supplemented output with the portable crusher. David finished his degree and began full-time with the company in 1963.

The company also leaped state lines in the 1960s. In 1965 McClinton Brothers purchased the Anchor Construction Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma. But growth in Arkansas' northwest corner continued to pressure the company to seek new and better ways of serving Arkansas. In 1968 Lyle James and Dick Lester, owners of Northwest Arkansas Asphalt Company, decided to retire and sold out to McClinton Brothers.

August, 1969: Razorback Stadium spreading base down prior to artifical turf going on the playing field.

"I want to emphasize the success of our company came from the tremendous growth of northwest Arkansas during this period," Clark said. "Almost all our work came from Washington, Benton and Madison counties."

In 1963 the company had only 75 employees. By 1973 the company had grown to 250 employees, and 50 more were added between 1974 and 1980. "There are very few roads in northwest Arkansas that our company did not either work on of surface," Clark said. "We did the widening of Highway 71 from Rogers to West Fork, and most every road in Washington and Benton counties we've worked on."

Before the McClintons sold their interests in McClinton Brothers, Anchor Asphalt and Northwest Arkansas Asphalt in 1974, the firm had also surfaced the Fayetteville bypass for a $2 million bid, and widened College Avenue in Fayetteville from North Street to Stearns Road. "It was the first time a five-lane road had been built in this area," Clark reflected.

McClinton Brothers has been involved in the Fayetteville/Springdale/Rogers/Bentonville bypass project from the beginning. On July 1, 1987, ribbon-cutting opened three more miles of the bypass from Lowell to Rogers. McClinton Brothers surfaced the stretch. The company also plans to bid on the remainder of the project, both the surfacing and the bridges.

"We just found a bridge builder we think can do the job for McClinton Brothers for the next 2.7 miles of the bypass," Clark said. "The bridges alone will run around $2.47 million to complete for this stretch. We hope they

accept our bid."

It would seem very likely. Although Clark has been "retired" since 1978, he still spends many hours each day in his office at the company's headquarters in the Hathcock Building in Fayetteville. Much of the energies he spent in building the company on the principle of, "Do what you say you're going to do—don't try to short it," he nows expends as district governor for the Rotary Club for 1987-88.

The four-way test of the Rotary Club seems to crystallize Clark's philosophy of life and doing business: "Is it the truth? Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build goodwill and better friendship? Will it be beneficial to all concerned?"

Clark thinks his personal background—the way he was brought up to believe his bond is his word—has been one of the things that has benefited the company. "If you give someone a bid," Clark said, "you build it the way it's supposed to be built. If you misjudge the bid, that's on you." That's one of the reasons McClinton Brothers has such a good reputation with the highway department.

"We surround ourselves with capable people and give them the authority to do the job," David asserted. "A manager's ability is dependent on his own ability to pick and motivate the right people, something I learned from my dad." David added that everything he's learned about ethics and the technical aspects of the business, he learned from his dad. "Ethical training is just as important as technical training from your parents," he said. "McClinton Brothers' advertising and work are based on quality—not always the cheapest, but the best."

The growth rate of northwest Arkansas during the last 30 years has been an economic factor in the McClinton Brothers' development. But the company has grown on a firm basis primarily because of Clark's business and ethical principles—and his son's willing ability to carry on the family traditions of hard work, integrity, quality and reliability.

"I'm proud to be known simply as. . .'Clark's son,'" David said. "His principles are what created this company, and what continue to keep McClinton Brothers going."

McDonald's Restaurant

Eating In-Carrying Out The Great American Pastime

An entire book could be written on the eating habits of Americans, or you could visit McDonald's Restaurant in Springdale, Arkansas and record the eating habits of a cross-section of family members, office workers, truck drivers, teenagers and the golden-agers that pass through, stop by or regularly visit this link in the large chain of America's favorite fast-food restaurant.

According to its owner, Bill Mathews, this particular McDonald's was built and opened in June of 1975. Matthews, as a young man, moved to Springdale from Massachusetts and worked as "crew" in this restaurant when it was owned and operated by John Power (who also owned the Fayetteville McDonald's, opened in 1970 as well as being owner of three other McDonald Restaurants in the area). Not only did Matthews work under Power, but his wife, Vickie, and he met as crew workers at Springdale's McDonald's.

Assisting Power, at that time, were Tom Lonon as manager and Mark Railey and Jay Herrin, assistant managers.

Mathews worked his way up through the ranks from crew to assistant store manager, manager and then area supervisor while he continued his education. After receiving his bachelor's degree in Administrative Management, he went on to a masters degree in Business at the University of Arkansas.

The early restaurant had a bi-centennial theme (1775-1975) that made red, white and blue the natural color scheme for the interior decor. The early business had neither the playground nor the drive-through business it has since added.

The drive-through came about in 1977 after Oklahoma City instituted the first McDonald's drive-through window. Springdale quickly followed suit and had one of the first drive-through windows and later was one of the first to institute the double window service available to cars. You pay at one window, pick up at the next. It increases efficiency and speedily serves waiting cars.

The impact that the drive-through business has had on McDonald's is phenomenal. Mathews claims that no one could have foreseen that it would make up better than 60% of the entire customer service.

"I'm certainly not unhappy about America's eating habits. This need to drive in and pick up to take home or carry back to work has been wonderful for business, and it keeps costs down for the entire facility—which is reflected in menu prices—because less parking space is needed, and the interior facilities (booths, tables and even rest room facilities) require less repair or replacement," Mathews said.

Mathews relates that the other fast growth areas are in the salad entrees that have been added, with the new breakfast fare (that boasts homemade biscuits and sausage gravy) fast surpassing the salad trade's booming growth.

More than an equal opportunity employer, Matthews tells of his oldest and one of McDonald's most cherished employees, Virginia Autry who comes in every morning to make the famous melt-in-your-mouth biscuits that are baked fresh daily. Virginia is past retirement age.

Mathews and his brother, Walter, own McDonald's at Springdale and Siloam Springs and are building a third McDonald's to be opened by early 1989 located near the bypass in west Springdale.

"Most everyone understands the franchise principle. My brother and I own the business, McDonald's owns the prime real estate (land and building itself). We are simply leasing, in a sense, from them. I'm proud of the fact that since we took over the Springdale management, sales have increased more than 100%," Mathews remarked.

Rated AAA, for the four years the brothers have owned Springdale's McDonald's, both are extremely proud of this performance award.

McDonald's maintain strict control over restaurant practices, menus and policies. Adherence to rigid standards of cleanliness, quality of food staples, food handling, service and over-all performance is enforced. This triple A rating is based on all of these factors. Rated from A through F, (marked similarly to student report cards) only 10% of the McDonald's, internationally, receive this AAA rating.

Mathews' wife, a former 4th grade school teacher, spends a lot of time with their daughter, Melissa, age three; and son, William Cody, a month old. According to Mathews, they agree that if he must spend as many as 60 hours a week at his place of work, the children need at least one full time parent.

Walter Mathews' wife, Bette, is the entire office staff for both stores and is in charge of payroll, billing, correspondence and local public relations. She keeps on top of free coupons or give-aways that are a weekly part of businesses like McDonald's that are frequently solicited for donations for charitable events.

Mathews admits to being a hard taskmaster. He tends to be a perfectionist (claiming most people are particular about the preparation and handling of the food they eat) and keeps a watchful eye on all aspects of the business, working right alongside his crew.

The one thing he frowns on as a boss and as a person who is primarily concerned with the feelings of others—is public criticism of his crew.

"Our motto is 'Praise in public, criticize in private,'" Mathews said, "You receive friendly, personalized service at our Springdale store, and that's what people deserve. If you aren't people-oriented and don't want to deal with the tastes and habits of the American public, then you shouldn't accept a job on my crew," he added.

Eighty-five are employed at Springdale and 50 at Siloam Springs. Mathews reports a great nucleus of workers at

both locations.

The interest in what the customer wants is primary to the maintaining of excellence in the quality and selections of the food for a McDonald's restaurant. Matthews points out that nutrition is a vital and ongoing part of the selection process. Itemized food values, sodium content, amount of fat used and other nutritional information is available at the counter for the asking.

Even the enriched buns are chosen for the additional calcium added keeping in mind the older customer's need to combat osteoporosis. Less sodium is used than in former years, and 2% milk is used to cut down on butterfat usage.

McDonald's, Springdale, as in other locations, is a meeting place for Kaffeeklatschers, (beverages outsell other menu items with French fries a close second) and regular customers who stop in on break or simply to visit with friends.

There's rarely an American who hasn't been introduced to the "McDonald's way of life" through taste-testing firsthand or via television commercials (fabulous productions worthy of broadway spectaculars). For those not aware of its history, there are a few facts about how it started:

Dick and Mac McDonald started a drive-in restaurant business before World War II in Riverside, California that offered ten-cent hamburgers and standard drive-in items.

After the war, not wanting to lower standards in order to maintain a menu with low prices, the brothers opened a restaurant trying to avoid mistakes by similar operations. They felt sanitation could be more effective with all disposable paper containers. They shortened the menu and did not offer carhop service in order to speed up service—making it self-service. It proved both efficient and economical. In 1950 the first "McDonald's" style building was constructed. By 1953, the brothers had sold twelve franchises.

Ray A. Kroc, the exclusive sales distributor for Multimixer met the brothers in 1954 recognized the potential of their operation and bought the exclusive licensing rights from them. By 1961, he bought the entire rights to the McDonald's system. By 1966, McDonald's was listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

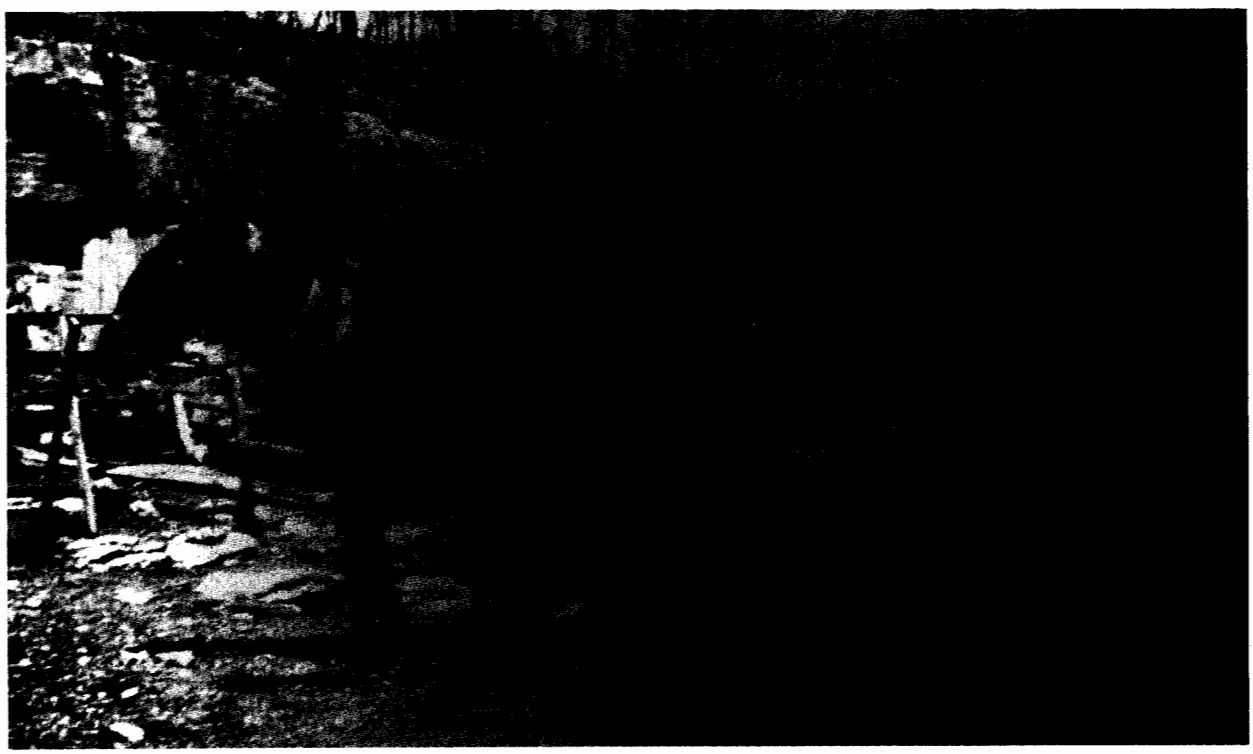
Through all these years, the restaurant remained and continues to remain a small individually owned and operated system and still seeks to keep the menu varied and affordable for the average American customer.

Mathews' contribution to McDonald's present decor was a result of his interest in the history of Springdale. He spent hours going through Springdale photos at Shiloh Museum, had them copied, framed and displayed for all of Springdale's enjoyment.

His collection depicts a different era, a Springdale that no longer exists. This early Springdale comes to life on the walls of his business showing how it was before Highway 71 was widened and before the building boom and population was increased with so many "newcomers" to northwest Arkansas.

Community ranks high on Mathews' priority list. He's on the board of directors for Rotary Club as well as the board of the Springdale Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife maintain an active interest in the First Methodist Church, and he claims that he wouldn't change careers, interests or lifestyles to return to Massachusetts or any other area in America.

New McDonald's Restaurant, 4600 West Sunset, Springdale, Arkansas. Completion date August 1, 1989.



McGoodwin, Williams and Yates, Inc.

In 1946 Mr. L. M. "Mack" McGoodwin, after spending the "Second World War" years with Oklahoma Ordinance Works, came to Fayetteville to establish a toy manufacturing business. Prior to establishing his manufacturing company, however, he met and was persuaded by Mr. W. R. Spencer, then head of Civil Engineering Department of the College of Engineering at the University of Arkansas, to establish a consulting engineering business instead. Thus, in 1946 the firm of L. M. McGoodwin, Consulting Engineer, was established as a sole proprietorship with Mr. Mack being the sole employee.

After operating as a sole proprietorship for a short time, a partnership with Mr. R. E. "Dick" Sullivan, of Oklahoma, was formed under the name of Sullivan and McGoodwin, Consulting Engineers. The partnership continued until 1954 when it was dissolved and Mr. McGoodwin resumed operation under the original name. The firm continued to operate under the sole proprietorship until 1966 when it was incorporated under its current name—McGoodwin, Williams and Yates, Inc.

From the beginning Mr. Mack decided that the major direction of the newly formed consulting engineering business would be the providing of engineering services to cities, with particular emphasis being given to planning, design and construction of water and wastewater facilities, including treatment facilities. His firm was one of the first to be established in the state of Arkansas. Up until that time, many cities had to rely on engineering firms located outside the state to provide the needed services.

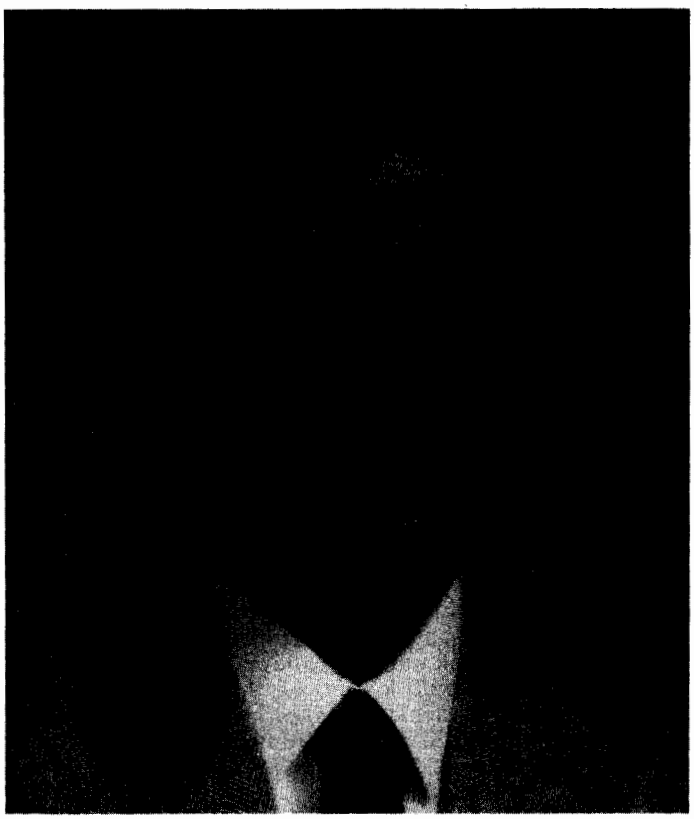
As a native of South Central Oklahoma and a 1928 civil engineering graduate of Oklahoma A & M University (now Oklahoma State University), Mr. Mack concentrated much of his effort in the early years to working in Oklahoma. As the firm became more established in Arkansas, the ratio of work in Oklahoma diminished and that in Arkansas increased.

Upon incorporation in 1966, Mr. McGoodwin took the position of vice president and chief engineer, a position he held until his retirement in 1971.

The foundation for the present-day firm laid by Mr. McGoodwin was a good one. His ability to foresee the potential of the Northwest Arkansas area and his determination to succeed and to provide the highest quality engineering services to his clients greatly influenced those who later joined the firm.

In 1953 O. T. "Terry" Williams, Jr., a West Texas native and a 1948 civil engineering graduate of Texas Tech University, was between jobs and came to Fayetteville to visit his parents. He was employed by Mr. Mack on a temporary basis to inspect a raw water line being constructed from Lake Fayetteville to the water treatment plant on Mount Sequoyah. This temporary employment eventually lasted 33 years (with the exception of a year in Florida in the late 1950s) until his death in 1986. Upon incorporation Mr. Williams took the position of vice president and senior design engineer. When Mr. McGoodwin retired in 1971, Mr. Williams assumed the position of chief engineer, a position he held until 1986.

In 1956, L. Carl Yates, a native of Washington County, was attending the University of Arkansas, working toward a civil engineering degree and needing a part time job. He was employed by Mr. Mack on a part time basis until his graduation in January of 1958 at which time he began working full time. Upon incorporation in 1966, Mr. Yates assumed the position of president and chief executive officer of the firm, a position he still holds.



Carl Yates, President and C. E. O.

The growth of the firm has paralleled the growth of the northwest Arkansas area. In 1958, the firm consisted of Mr. Mack, Carl (and Terry upon his return from Florida in 1959) and Jacqueline Ross, a long time secretary and administrative assistant who had begun working for Mr. Mack in the early years and remained until her retirement in 1984. One to five projects might have been under way at any given time. Today the firm has grown to an average of approximately 30 to 35 employees, with 12 engineers and other professionals including an architect, an economist, and administrators. Now, at any one time, the firm is involved in 45 to 50 projects.

Personnel of the firm are highly motivated by the fact that the services they provide to client cities and counties relate directly to improvement in the quality of life for the citizens of the area in which the various projects are located. This improvement in the quality of life is at least twofold.

First, the development of adequate and safe potable water supplies provides water for personal use. Further, the development of sewage collection and wastewater treatment facilities helps to maintain the quality of the environment, including water quality in the streams.

Secondly, the provision of adequate water supplies and wastewater treatment capacity for industrial and commercial development led directly to job creation, thus promoting a higher standard of living for the citizens of the area.

The services that the firm provides range from studies to determine needs and preliminary design studies to plan the needed facilities through detailed design, preparation of construction plans and specifications and management services during construction. Additional services to client cities

include training activities, preparation of operation and maintenance documents, and services to assist cities in meeting regulations of the various federal and state regulatory agencies. The firm has also developed expertise in the area of methods to finance the development of needed projects.

Although the major emphasis has been in development and improvement of water and wastewater treatment systems, the firm also provides services in the design and construction of streets, highways, airports, sanitary landfills, and other miscellaneous work.

Over the years the firm has provided services on a number of projects which have had a major impact on the development of the northwest Arkansas area. A brief list of some of the major projects is included. However, a couple merit special attention.

The first of these is the Beaver Lake water supply and treatment facilities. In the years preceding the mid-1950s, unsuccessful attempts had been made to secure the construction of a dam by the Corps of Engineers across White River near the community of Beaver. In 1957, the U. S. Congress passed legislation to authorize inclusion of water for industrial and domestic use in such projects, provided that local interests would provide the funding for such storage facilities.

In 1957 the Arkansas Legislature passed legislation authorizing the creation of regional water distribution districts. Based upon this legislation, the Beaver Water District was created in 1958. A contract between the District and the Corps of Engineers was negotiated providing for sufficient storage in the proposed Beaver Lake to provide a firm water supply yield of 120 million gallons per day for domestic and industrial use in Washington and Benton Counties.

With this contract, the Corps of Engineers was able to justify the construction of Beaver Dam, thus creating Beaver Reservoir. Construction of the lake and dam began in 1960 and was completed in 1966. The inclusion of this large quantity of high quality raw water has been aptly termed the life blood of northwest Arkansas.

The firm of McGoodwin, Williams and Yates, Inc., (initially, L. M. McGoodwin, Consulting Engineer) was very deeply involved from the very beginning in the creation of Beaver Water District and the development of the facilities to utilize Beaver Lake water. The firm provided advice and counsel to the District concerning all aspects of its development, including negotiation of the contract with the Corps of Engineers. Technical computations to determine the volume of water that should be stored in the lake were provided by the firm.

Additionally, personnel of the firm were intimately involved in negotiations between the District and the four cities of Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers and Bentonville in creating an agreement under which the District would build and operate the facilities and provide treated water to each of them. This original agreement (with modifications) is still in effect today.

The firm provided engineering services through design and construction of the intake on Beaver lake prior to filling the lake. This intake structure had an initial design capacity of 50 million gallons per day. It is now planned to modify the structure to allow withdrawal of water at rates of 80 million gallons per day.

The initial water treatment plant (constructed by the City of Springdale), having a capacity of 10 million gallons per day, was designed by the firm. Since the initial construction, the plant has been expanded twice and now has a capacity of 50 million gallons per day.

The firm provided all engineering services through this last expansion. Additionally, the firm provided the necessary engineering services to design and construct pumping and transmission facilities to each of the four cities served by the district.

In the early 1979s the firm commenced work with the Carroll-Boone Water District, a regional water district serving Carroll and Boone Counties, in the development of a water supply. In 1981 the construction of an intake structure having the capacity of 24 million gallons per day was completed on Beaver lake near Beaver Dam along with a waste treatment plant having a capacity of six million gallons per day. In 1985 the construction of a 30-inch and 24-inch line from the water treatment plant to the city of Harrison was also completed, thereby providing an adequate water supply for the cities of Eureka Springs, Berryville, Green Forest and Harrison (a distance of 46 miles).

While the firm has been busily engaged during its 42 years of existence in providing services to various clients, it has also been preparing for the future. In 1968 the firm moved into its present headquarters at 909 Rolling Hills Drive, in Fayetteville. Growth necessitated an expansion of these offices in 1985.

The present staff includes many highly qualified, long time employees. Jerre M. Van Hoose, also a native of Washington County, joined the firm in 1960 on a part time basis while attending the University of Arkansas. Upon obtaining a degree in economics, he was employed full time and now serves as Senior Vice President. The top level management staff also includes: James C. Ulmer, a native of Jonesboro, and Charles R. Nickle, who grew up in Fayetteville. Both now serve as Vice Presidents.

Over the years a concerted effort has been made to maintain a staff that is fully qualified and up to date in the latest technological improvements, both in the area of processes and equipment appropriate to services being provided to our various clients, as well as the equipment and techniques available to provide the latest in engineering design and production.

In the area of processes and equipment available for utilization in water and wastewater systems, personnel of the firm attend various seminars as well as special courses presented at the University and make on-site visits to the latest state-of-the-art equipment installed in actual projects.

As an example of latest technologies, the Springdale wastewater treatment plant expansion and the new wastewater treatment plant in Rogers utilize biological nutrient removal of both nitrogen and phosphorous. The incorporation of this technology in these plants was the first use of such technology in the state of Arkansas.

In the area of water treatment, new technologies will be required to meet more stringent standards. These new technologies include the use of ozone and granular activated carbon. Personnel of the firm have made a special effort over the last two years to become knowledgeable in these areas. These processes will be utilized in projects now under consideration.

In order to assist in the timely completion of the various assigned projects, the firm is equipped with the latest state-of-the-art office and production equipment. These include computers, computer-aided drafting equipment, word processing equipment, and electronic distance measuring surveying equipment compatible with the computer-aided drafting system.

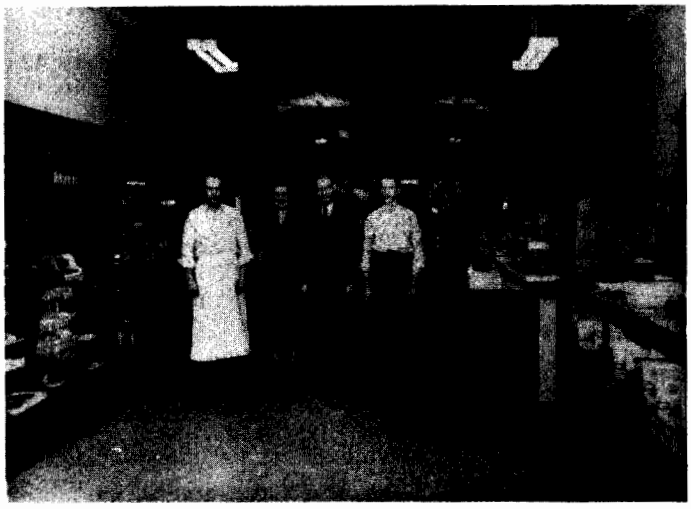
While personnel of the firm are proud of the accomplishments of the past, they look forward to the future with anticipation. It is believed that the firm has the basic staff and equipment and is set up to move into the 21st century providing the same high quality services as has been rendered in the past.

McKinney Rexall Drug

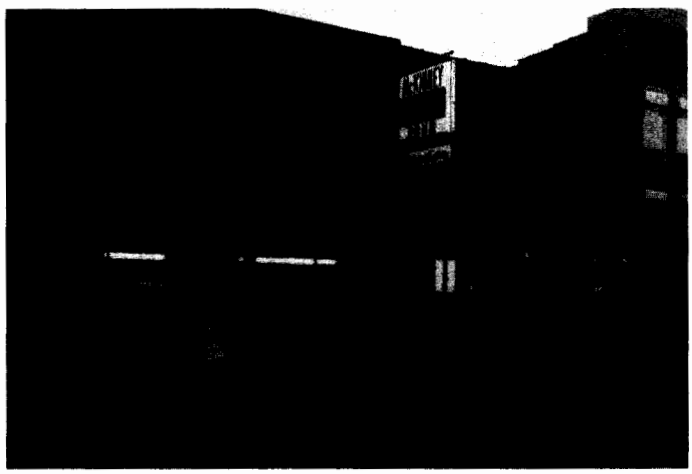
A Family Tradition of Service

Since 1971 Charles McKinney and his family have operated one of Springdale's best known and oldest drug stores. Today McKinney's Rexall Drug is managed by Charles' son, David, who is carrying on the family tradition of neighborly service.

"The full-service drug store is a personal business and over the years we have established some close relationships with our customers and we have had many opportunities to share sorrows and joys with them, " Charles McKinney said.

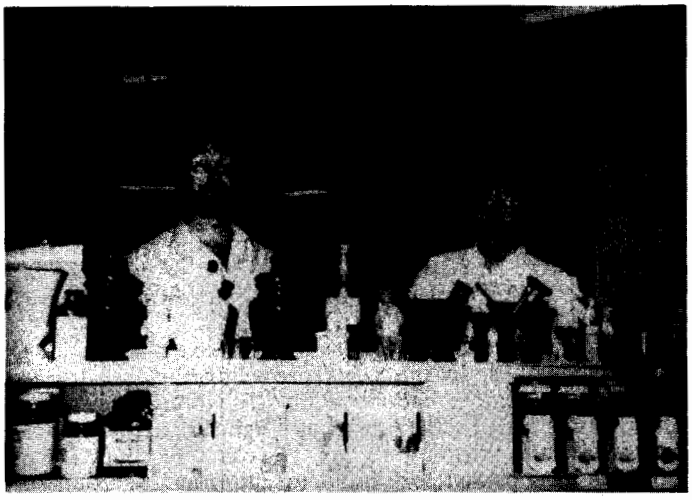


Late 40s - Joyce's Drug. L to R: Criss Wood, longtime soda jerk, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Carter, owners, and Charles McKinney.



McKinney Rexall Drug - 1989.

During their years of owning and operating drug stories in Springdale, the McKinneys have developed a reputation for extending outstanding service to their customers. Before the time of a 24-hour emergency room at the hospital, McKinney often rendered late night emergency prescription service and free home delivery. Unlike today's discount pharmacy outlets and supermarket pharmacies where the emphasis is on rapid product turnover, the McKinneys have



David McKinney on the left and his father Charles McKinney behind prescription counter at McKinney Rexall Drug, Emma Avenue, Springdale.

continued their practice of providing patient counseling. This means taking the necessary time to chat with customers about their problems and worries, while explaining the use of the medicines sold. The McKinneys also established charge accounts for their customers' convenience, and still provide free delivery and after hours service. With grocery stores and discounters selling medications on a cash and carry basis only, these features have helped the McKinney drug store compete and retain its business.

Born and raised in Springdale, Charles is the son of J. C. and Helen McKinney. J. C. was from Ozark, in Franklin County, and Helen was from Fayetteville. For years J. C. McKinney was a merchant with Springdale Cash Dry Goods, and after it closed he worked as a shipping clerk for Welch's Grape Juice.

Charles began working for Asa Coger at Coger's Drug Store as a soda jerk before graduating from Springdale High School in 1944. Soon after graduation, Charles enlisted in the Navy and undertook pharmacy training. From 1945 to 1946, he served as a pharmacist mate on the light cruiser Oklahoma City and on the attack transport General Callahan. Returning home to Springdale in 1946, Charles found employment at Joyce's Drug Store.

Diligently applying himself to pharmacy work while raising a family, Charles became a partner in Joyce's in 1951, when he and Charles Hovey bought out Clay Carter.

In May of 1955, Charles McKinney and his wife, Thelma, would name their second son David Clay, after Mr. Carter.

The soda fountain at Joyce's was a popular gathering spot with teenagers before there were drive-ins in Springdale and before most teenagers had their own cars. While working behind the counter jerking sodas, making milk shakes and talking to the young people, Charles McKinney established close relationships with many who eventually became life-long customers and friends. After spending 25 years at Joyce's, Charles decided to sell his interest to Hovey and buy the Rexall drug store. This change was both financially and personally gratifying.

"When you have been in a particular location for as long as I had been," Charles said, "it was nice to make a

change." "Also, the customers were kind to me because a lot of them followed me to the new store. It makes you feel good when people have that much confidence in you," McKinney added.

The Rexall store, purchased by Charles and Thelma, was started by W. G. Ownbey in 1902, and according to his daughter, Marguerite Walker, it was probably the first drug store in Springdale. The store's original location was on West Emma Avenue, on the west side of what is now the First National Bank. The store was purchased by Tim Applegate, who sold it to Steve Lawrence shortly after World War II. Lawrence renamed the store Springdale Drug, and eventually sold it to Rudy Moore in the late 1950s.

Moore received a franchise from the Rexall Drug chain, and the store became Moore's Rexall Drug. Moore accomplished two significant milestones in the store's history. First, he moved it to its present location at 130 West Emma, and he added a gift department. In those days, many drug stores had a general gift and variety department, and the move was quite successful. In the late 1960s, Moore sold the store to John Sallis, who sold it to Charles McKinney in April, 1971. By this time there were four drug stores in downtown Springdale.

The McKinneys were able to increase the store's business, and in 1978 they bought the Coger Drug Store. Until 1984, they operated the store as Cogers, but then merged it with McKinney's Rexall Drug. In the 1970s, Springdale saw the addition of specialized gift shops, which cut into the drug stores gift business. To compensate for this development, David dropped the general gift line and in October of 1985 established the Artisan's Gallery to offer arts and crafts of local artists. This addition has proven beneficial.

While still a partner at Joyce's, Charles decided to enter public service and successfully ran for the Springdale city council in 1961. His philosophy is to give back to the community what you take out, and certainly the Springdale community responded generously to the McKinney's business efforts. In 1978, Charles successfully ran for the Springdale mayor's post, a position he holds today. During his terms on the city council and as mayor, Charles McKinney has participated in and overseen Springdale's growth into a major business and industrial center in Arkansas.

Today's McKinney's Rexall Drug is Springdale's only downtown drug store. When Charles was elected mayor in 1978, David was in his first year of pharmacy school. When he graduated in 1981, Charles relinquished managerial duties to him. Over the years, there have been quite a few changes in the pharmacy profession. New medications and research have made a dramatic impact, and today there is little compounding of medicines. The cost benefit ratio of medicine has improved in the McKinneys' opinion, and they strongly feel there will always be a place for the full-service drug store to give the customer the type of personal service that has made the McKinney family successful, and earned them many friends.

McPherson's Home Furnishings
"You Can Depend on Us"

For 62 years the McPherson family, owners of McPherson's Home Furnishings, has set a sterling example of consistency in the operation of their business, and have proven that the small family-owned business is still a viable dream for Americans in a period when discount chains have mushroomed and gained wide popularity.

1975

Founded in 1924 in North Little Rock, Arkansas by R. W. McPherson, McPherson's Home Furnishings is now entering its fourth generation of family ownership. Operating successfully for 43 years in North Little Rock, Walter Edwin (Ed) McPherson, R. W.'s son, decided to move the business in 1966 to the booming northwest Arkansas area along the Highway 71 corridor in north Springdale. Prompting this move was an urban renewal project that was encompassing McPherson's North Little Rock location; furthermore no other suitable location in the city could be obtained. Moreover, the McPhersons were attracted to the more rural, small-town lifestyle of northwest Arkansas, the family having visited the area many times. Ed's son, Robert (Bob), was familiar with the area, having attended the University of Arkansas.

The McPherson family originally migrated to Arkansas from Missouri at the turn of the century. In 1930, R. W. McPherson became the first RCA dealer in Arkansas, the store sold furniture, appliances and radios. In the mid-thirties, Ed McPherson became co-manager of the store. During a portion of the World War II period, the McPhersons closed the store. In 1946, Ed McPherson took over management responsibility. Then in the early sixties, came the push for urban renewal in North Little Rock, and the subsequent need for the McPhersons to move their furniture store.

With the need to move, came the inspiration to relocate to northwest Arkansas. Ed McPherson purchased a piece of property along Highway 71 in a small shopping center on the north edge of Springdale. The shopping center was developed by the Beaver Land Development Co. headed by Joe Robinson. The McPhersons had a steel and masonry structure built for their store. Groundbreaking for the store took place on September 20, 1966, and the McPhersons officially opened for business in February, 1967. The store's grand opening occurred April 13, 1967 (with a drawing for merchandise). The McPherson's motto was (and still is), "You Can Depend on Us."

In their first year in Springdale, the McPhersons did more business than any time during their previous 43 years in North Little Rock. Their motto's success has been reflected in strong customer loyalty, with grandchildren of customers who started trading with the McPhersons 20 years ago now buying furniture from the store. In 1973, five thousand square feet of floor space was added, and in 1985 the McPhersons added a six thousand square foot warehouse and converted the old warehouse to display space, making a total of 15,000 square feet for furniture display and storage.

The McPhersons made a vitally important business decision in 1969 to eliminate their appliance, electric and carpet inventories and become the first furniture store in Springdale to sell only furniture and accessories. The store's current president, Robert (Bob) McPherson, said when they originally made this bold move, many others in the business told them they could not do it and still survive. But, as things turned out, the decision to sell only furniture and accessories proved extremely successful, and has resulted in other furniture stores doing the same. Since the conversion to offering only furniture, the McPhersons have enhanced their profits, and as Bob said, "The move to selling only furniture was probably the best move we ever made, because it allowed us to concentrate on what we do best." Today, McPherson's Home Furnishings is the largest exclusive furniture dealer in Springdale.

In 1976, the McPhersons received the Berkline Corporation National Merchant's Merit Award as, "The merchant cited most outstanding in commercial maintenance, consistent excellence in merchandising, displaying, practicing impeccable standards of courteous service and adhering to the highest principles of reputable business practices." This award can be credited to the McPhersons faithful execution of their philosophy of quality, value and service, as they have gone the extra mile to do the many little things customers appreciate.

One of those "little" things has been the McPhersons store charge account. With a small down payment, a customer can take possession of the furniture he or she wants. They also offer Visa and MasterCard.

McPherson's 10:00 a. m. December 6, 1966, north side.

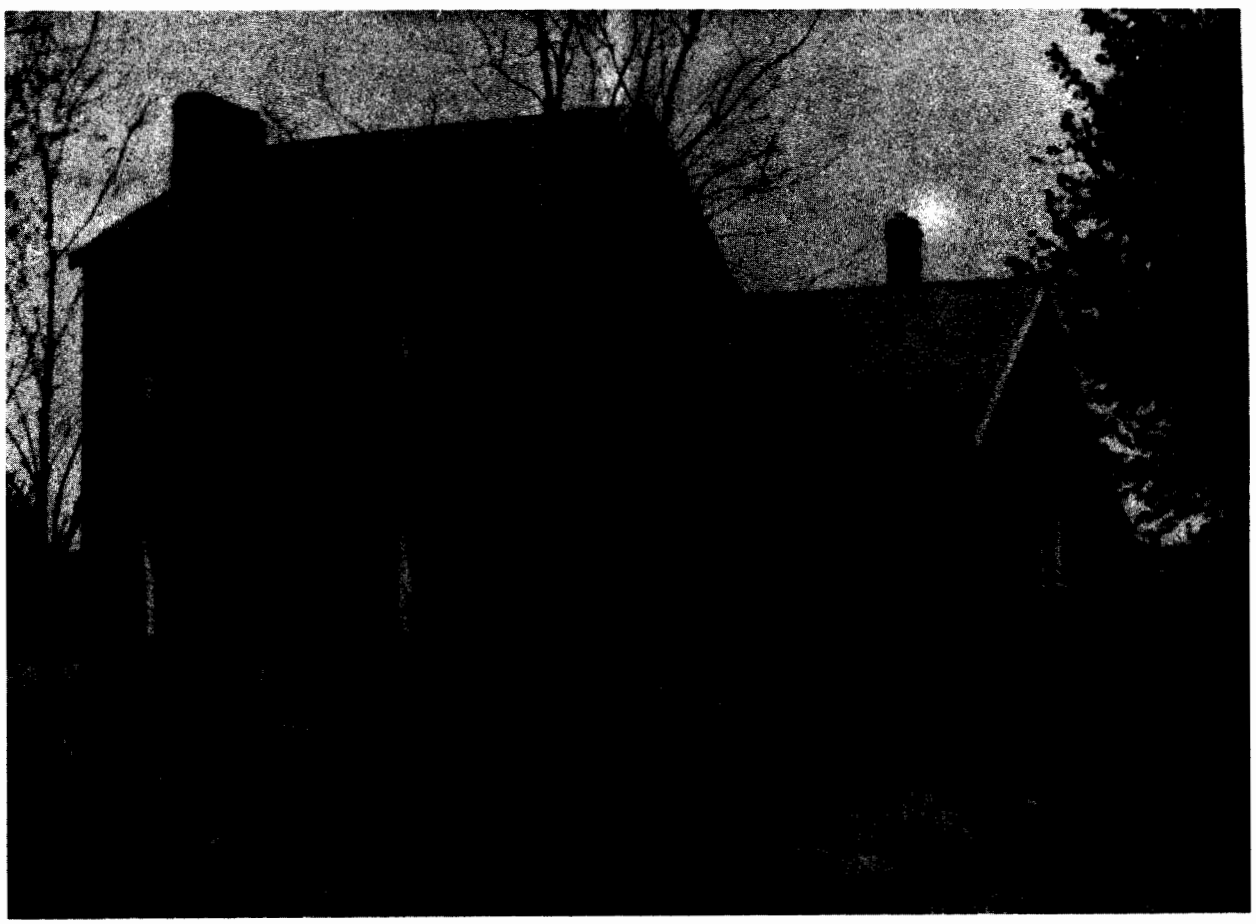
Frugality has been a hallmark of the way the McPhersons have done business over the years. Never have they resorted to extensive borrowing to finance the store's expansion. Their view has always been, "the store comes first," and consequently they have poured a lion's share of the profits back into the store. In this way, McPherson's Home Furnishings has grown within itself, and today the McPherson's business is debt free. Their examples of frugality and fiscal self-discipline are the foundations of a

successful, small, family operated business.

McPherson's Home Furnishings has never had a losing year since its inception. While things were difficult during the Depression, and the 1981 recession when the store showed no growth, over the 63 years of operation, the furniture business has provided a good living for the McPhersons.

The business has attracted the attention of several McPherson generations. When the business was moved to Springdale in 1966, Bob McPherson was 21 and beginning to take a very active role in the business. By the mid-seventies, Bob was in charge of day-to-day operations. During the years, Bob's mother, Arta (Billie), worked in the capacity of bookkeeper and treasurer, and still keeps a hand in the business today. Despite the advent of the computer age, the McPhersons still use their original bookkeeping methods.

Bob's wife, Carol, serves as treasurer and bookkeeper today, and their oldest son, Vincent, is vice-president. Bob and Carol's daughter, Karen, has helped with the store's office work while attending the University of Arkansas. Michael, their youngest son, has worked in the store during summer vacations and holidays from high school. The McPhersons have been active in youth activities in Springdale, with Bob coaching baseball. Several of Bob's baseball teams have gone to state championships. In addition, Bob and Carol have been active in the PTA. The McPhersons' move to Springdale was a stroke of business genius sparked by their desire for a congenial atmosphere in which to raise a family. "We've had a good life up here. It has been a great place to raise a family," Bob and Carol commented. But the McPhersons have not just received from the Springdale and northwest Arkansas community. Through their business practices—providing excellent value for quality merchandise—and through their involvement with the community's youth, the McPhersons have helped make Springdale an attractive place to live.

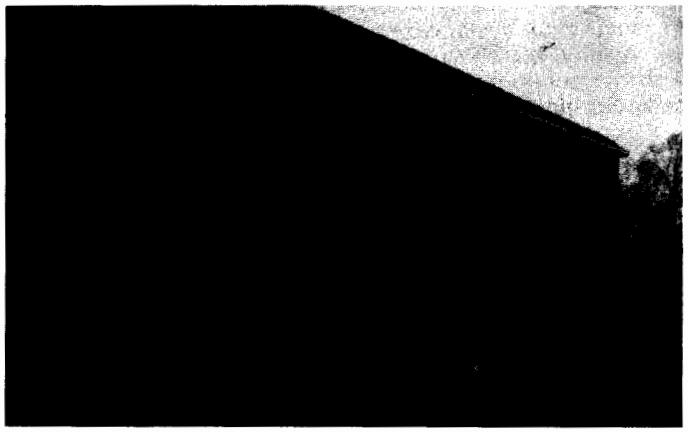


Northwest Arkansas Radiation Therapy Institute

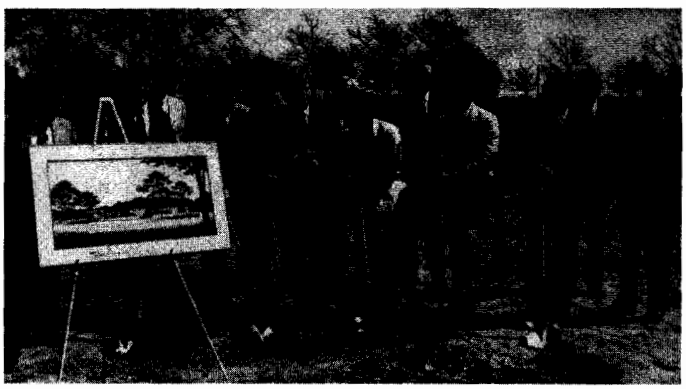
NARTI Is Winning Against Cancer

In October of 1985, Northwest Arkansas Radiation Therapy Institute (NARTI), a non-profit, tax exempt treatment facility opened its doors to provide state-of-the-art radiation treatment to cancer patients throughout northwest Arkansas, southwest Missouri and northeast Oklahoma.

This is the most complete and modern technological facility of its kind in a 600 mile radius (the nearest larger facility of its kind is in Houston).



Northwest Arkansas Radiation Therapy Institute.



Groundbreaking for NARTI - completed in 1985.

Patients must be referred to the center by a physician. There are physicians and nurses on staff to make patients physically and emotionally comfortable. Revenues from the use of patient services and donations enable the institute continuing operation.

Building and staffing a medical institution so specialized met an important need in the tri-state area, and the visionaries involved were countless, but the impetus began with the Northwest Arkansas Hospital Association.

Hospitals worked together without competing for but contributing toward making a patient-care center and centrally located repository of research and information available that each of them could share.

According to C. Edward Bradford, FACHE, the present executive director of NARTI, Hugh Means, (administrator of Springdale Memorial Hospital at that time) was instrumental in pleading the case for an area facility without traveling to Tulsa or Little Rock.

Cancer radiation treatment programs necessitate a five-day a week regimen for six to eight weeks. Such extended and extensive care meant patients were away (at critical times of needed support) from families and jobs. A centrally located facility meant that these same people could remain at home, commute and hold their jobs.

Every hospital in the association supported the campaign to construct such a cancer treatment center. They included: Bates Memorial Hospital, Bentonville; Boone County Hospital, Harrison; Carroll General Hospital, Berryville; Eureka Springs Hospital, Eureka Springs; Fayetteville City Hospital, Fayetteville; Gravette Medical Center, Gravette; Huntsville Memorial Hospital, Huntsville; St. Mary's Hospital, Rogers; Siloam Springs Memorial, Siloam Springs; Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Fayetteville; Washington Regional Medical Center, Fayetteville; and Springdale Memorial Hospital, Springdale.

Once the hospital association was in agreement to work together to promote NARTI, Nolan Richardson, (head basketball coach at the University of Arkansas) agreed to chair the fund drive to raise $900,000.

J. W. (Bill) Ramsey (state representative, Prairie Grove) introduced legislation requesting a million dollars be appropriated for the construction of NARTI. When granted, monies from the Jones Foundation (Harvey and Bernice Jones, Springdale) matched the appropriation.

Gifts and donations came from private industry, medical practices, hospitals, schools, churches and from private benefactors. The George family, Springdale, donated three and a half acres of land west of Springdale for the construction of NARTI. Its location on Highway 68 West, was central to both Benton and Washington Counties and close to Highway 71. Gary George served as NARTI's first president, on the board of trustees.

Although a total of three and a half million dollars was needed to complete the 14,500 square foot medical facility, an additional two million was needed to keep NARTI operational (in order to provide care for patients who couldn't pay). Miraculously, the money was raised. Contributions will always be needed for private institutions such as NARTI, but with private industry, individual contributions and government funding, NARTI stands on solid ground, financially, at the present time and has exceeded the patient load projected for 1988.

One of NARTI's donations came from Springdale's Centennial Evening Lion's Club and the Lions Club International Fund. It is a van which is used to transport patients who have no means of transportation.

An ongoing donation of time and patient support is given by NARTI's Ladies Auxiliary. They provide refreshments, daily, to the patients and families who use NARTI services. The women are trained to give the TLC that the patients need, and many fill in to help with clerical work.

This totally voluntary service has provided a service that can't be bought. Dedication to the needs of the patient and the institution are uppermost in the hearts of these loyal workers.

John Phillips (president, Phillips Food Stores) organized the first Phillips Pro-Classic Golf and Tennis Tournament in 1986, and NARTI was sole recipient of the proceeds from that benefit-tournament. Phillips continues, through the Annual Classic, to be one of NARTI's staunch supporters. John Phillips is presently serving as president of

NARTI's board of trustees.

Because of his dedication to the cure of cancer and his service, the Executive Director, Ed Bradford, has placed Phillips name in nomination for the Arkansas Hospital Association Distinguished Service Award given annually by the association.

An ironic twist with a happy ending occurred about a year after NARTI became operational. John Phillips, who served on the original board of NARTI, was diagnosed as having cancer of the mouth. He is totally free of cancer at this time.

NARTI currently has one Radiation Oncologist (a physician who specializes in cancer radiation treatment), Dr. Ken Gardner. Skilled radiation therapy technologists and a doctoral level medical physicist are on staff in addition to clerical staff.

Present (1988) NARTI employees include: Earl Bashaw, Louise Bashaw, Merlin Beerman, Edward Bradford, Elizabeth Brooks, Melvin C. Cheney, Sondra Owen Clark, Verita Louise Dickerson, Sandra K. Franklin, Shirley Gann, Jeff Geiger, Elaine Hardy, Nancy Kennedy, Mary E. McCutchan, Cindy McMahon, Lucy McNair, Lori Oliver, Patricia E. Overton, Cheri Riley, Sharon Samuels, Tom D. Sigmon, Dorothy Sims, Bev Walker, and Jamie Walker.

One of the most positive aspects of dealing with patient tumors is the Tumor Registry. This is a computerized registry and one of only two in operation in the state of Arkansas. It combines cancer data that can be evaluated and made available to all hospitals using NARTI services. This research is invaluable in treating not only specific tumors but in determining if certain cancers may or may not be more prevalent in certain geographic locations.

Two pieces of radiation equipment have a capability of treating skin cancers or body surface tumors, and three pieces of equipment are designed to treat deep embedded tumors or cancers.

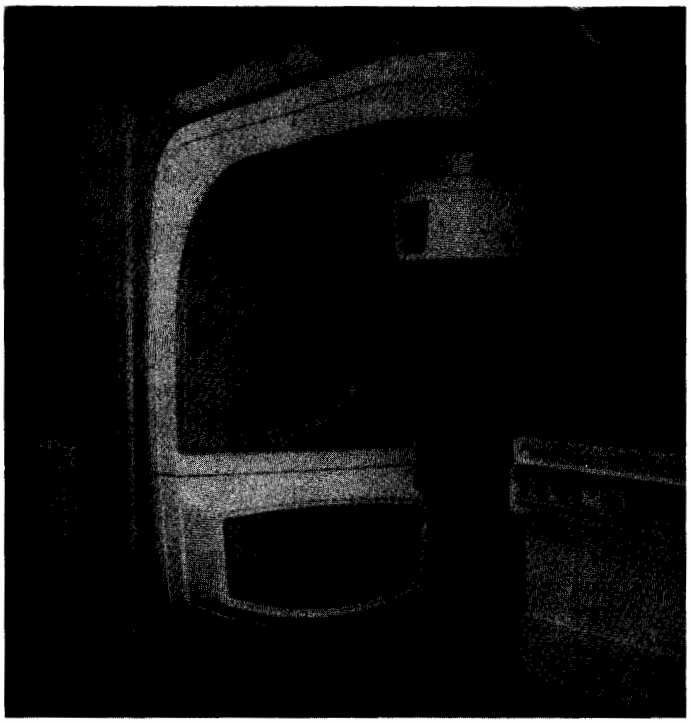
The Ximatron 5 Radiotherapy Planning Simulator determines treatment volume within the body. This simulator most accurately reproduces geometrical condition on the treatment equipment. Low intensity lasers are used in the simulator as well as in treatment rooms to assure precise positioning of the patient from treatment to treatment.

Two linear accelerators (linacs) are manufactured by Varian Associates. One is the Clinac 6/100, the other Clinac 1800. These machines accelerate electrons to a range of energies from six million electron volts (MEV) to 18 MEV. The electrons may be used directly for treatment or to generate high energy x-ray (photon) by placing a high atomic number target in the beam. Photons are used in the treatment of disease deep within the body, sparing normal surface tissue. Electrons are used to treat disease near the surface, sparing the underlying normal tissue.

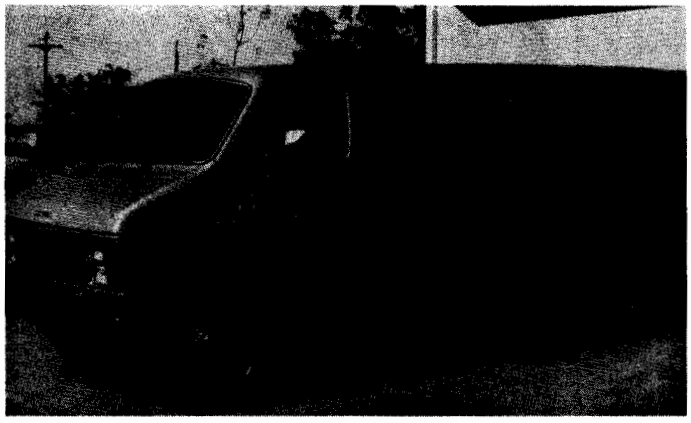
The NARTI Cobalt Machine is very similar to the linacs but it produces the radiation beams differently. Cobalt machines use a radioactive isotope which continually emits radiation called gamma rays, which are normally absorbed by shielding when the machine is not treating patients. The gamma rays affect tissue in the same way as photon beams from the low voltage linac, but its energy output is only slightly more than one million electron volts (MEV).

The other piece of state-of-the-art equipment is the treatment planning computer. This highly sophisticated Computerized Medical Systems (CMS) assists the physician and technologists and gives them the information needed to administer treatment in a way that destroys the most cancer cells while destroying as few normal cells as possible.

Education and counseling are a part of the treatment given patients and families of patients at NARTI. Outreach



Linear accelerator.



Van donated by Lion's.

Services provide financial assessment and referral, transportation and even housing assistance when needed. The program offers support groups and seminars conducted by a licensed professional that deal with the necessity of treating the family as well as the patient.

Worthy of mention is NARTI's first board of directors: Gary George, president, David McClinton, Vice President, Barbara Roberts, Secretary, Mark Simmons, Treasurer, Rick Allen, Richard B. Atkinson, Joe Basore, Barbara Broyles, Lewis Epley, J. D. Erwin, Vic Evans, David Gates, John Phillips, Dennis Shaw, Dick Trammel, and Alice Walton.

Many are still serving on the board of directors. Members more recently added to the board include: Jim Von Grump, Dorothy Hanby, Wayne Lawson, C. R. Magness, M. D., John Meade and Willard Walker. Allen C. Meadors, FACHE, PhD., was the first Executive Director.

The Physician Advisory Board includes doctors Joe D. Bennett, Harrison; James H. Bledsoe, Rogers; John

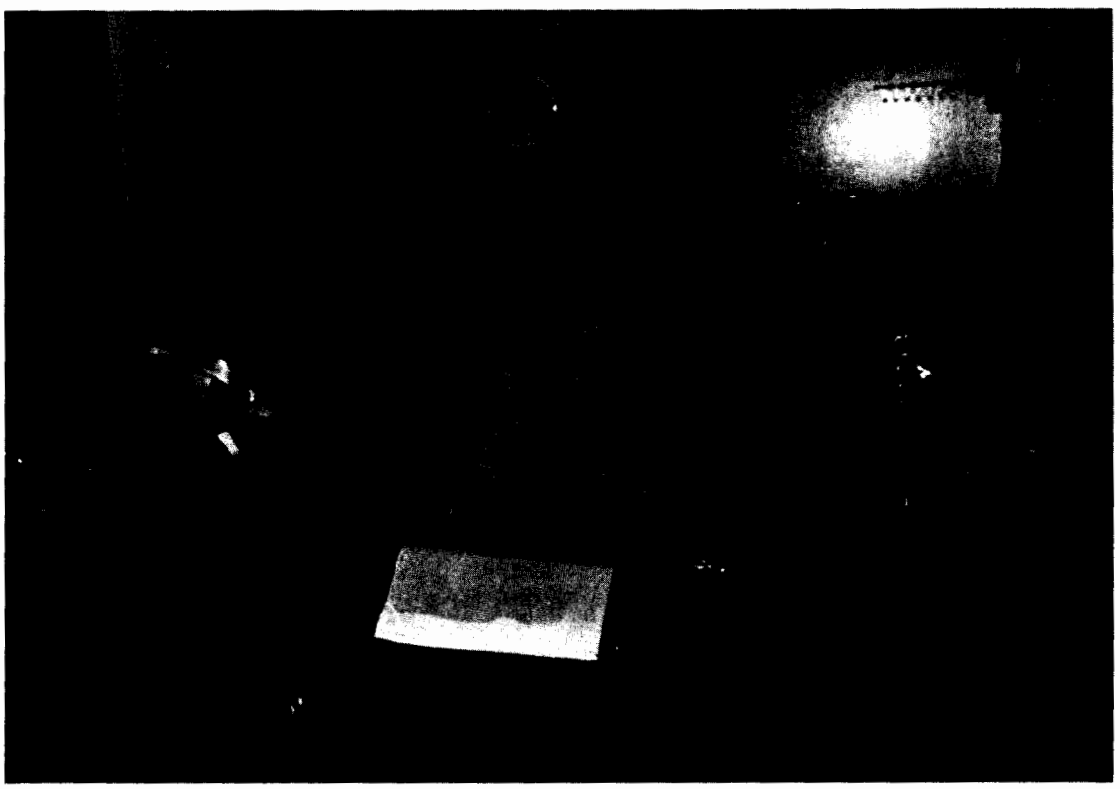
Garrett, Gravette; Malcolm Hayward, Fayetteville; Robert Holder, Bentonville; John Kendrick, Springdale; Hilton Lacey, Huntsville; C. R. Magness, Fayetteville; Frank Panettiere, Rogers; Michael C. Reese, Rogers; Earl B. Riddick, Fayetteville; and Jan T. Turley, Rogers.

With all the equipment, technology and top medical personnel, what is the "good news" in regard to cancer and the rate of cure? Ed Bradford states that according to the latest statistics, three million people diagnosed as having cancer have been cured.

Bradford also points out that cancer charts indicate a cyclical up and down of cancer cases being treated, and the trend seems to be on the down side of the cycle. Bradford claims statistics bear out over 50% of all cancers are being cured, the highest rate ever. Deaths due primarily to cancer become less and less with earlier and more effective treatment available. This is good news in light of statistics indicating 985,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in 1988.

The greatest hope for the future has always been our young people. It is no different in the field of medicine. On a day devoted to planting daffodils at NARTI, a day planned to include all the students from northwest Arkansas who cared to participate, was filled with smiling faces of young people beautifying the grounds with hand spades and flower bulbs. One young man spoke up, "This is fun. If you have to be sick, it's a great place to come, not a bit scary."

NARTI endorses the hope and enthusiasm of such youth who tell us: The future can be bright. Don't let your fear prevent such a future.

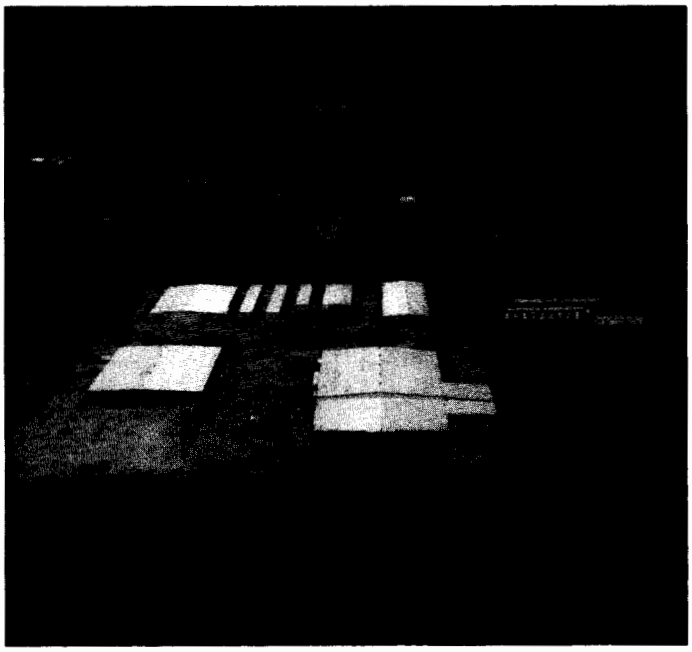


National Home Center

Person-to-Person Service Fuels Home Center's Growth

National Home Center has grown from a small Springdale window company to the largest independently owned building supply and home improvement company in the state of Arkansas.

Presently on Highway 265 in Springdale and spanning several acres, this multi-faceted homegrown business experienced several expansions and moved to its present location in 1983.



National Home Center, Highway 265, Springdale, Arkansas.

In the last 20 years, this business has grown to include similar operations in Fort Smith (1977), and in Rogers, in 1985. One superstore location was added in North Little Rock in 1985 and encompasses 11.6 acres with approximately 240,000 square feet of building materials and supplies, including 90,000 square feet of home center showrooms.

When Handy Dan Stores had a nationwide reorganization in 1985, the parent company, Channel Home Centers of New York, opted to sell 50 of its 200 Handy Dan stores. Two of these stores in Little Rock provided ideal locations for extending National Home Center's coverage of the central Arkansas market. These two stores were acquired in early 1988, bringing the total home center operations to six.

National Home Centers are retail stores which are built on the concept of "one-stop" shopping with complete home centers, one-site warehousing and full-line lumberyards directed to meeting the professional contractor, remodeler and do-it-yourselfers' needs.

The Home centers' inventories include a broad variety of lumber, plywood, siding, doors, windows, mouldings, floor, window and wall coverings, plumbing electrical, cabinets, appliances, hardware, housewares and paint.

An important division of the company is the manufacturing operation which produce prehung doors, kitchen cabinets, vanity and bath counter tops. All of the roof and floor trusses and prefabricated products are assembled in the Springdale truss plant.

A complete line of kitchen and bath cabinets are produced by Cabinet Craft, a three year old operation and wholly owned subsidiary of National. This division also manufactures such specialty items as fireplace mantles, work benches, and redwood ventilation products. This operation is located just off Highway 68, east of Springdale.

Dwain Newman, owner, president, and chief executive officer of the company since its incorporation in 1972, oversees the company's operations from the Springdale Home Center location.

Newman's background in selling building materials and in business management include experience as a contractor salesman and general manager of Gateway Plywood and Door Company of Springdale (a division of International Forest Products) and regional manager of operations for International Forest Products until 1972.

Interior of National Home Center.

In 1970, in an off-hours business venture, Jim Cypert, a life-long friend, and classmate, and Newman became co-owners of National Window Company, a small company originally located on Old Wire Road in Springdale. The company moved to 418 East Emma Avenue that same year. Then in 1972, Newman bought out Cypert's interest in the business.

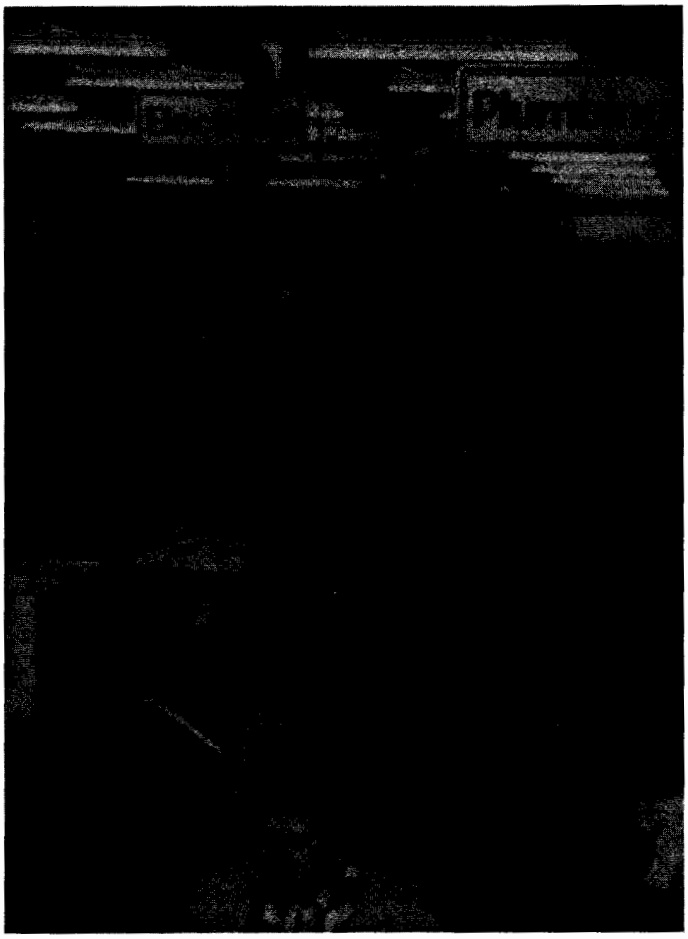
Newman made the decision to take the business on a full time basis and hoped to develop its full growth potential. Changing the name from National Window to National Window and Building Supply, then to National Lumber Company, the "new" business remained at its Emma Avenue location. Then as the company grew, it became apparent that more space was needed and Newman purchased the twenty-one acres on Highway 265, where the new Home Center and manufacturing divisions were built.

"As a young man transplanted from Texas to northwest Arkansas, in 1951, I feel pretty homegrown. I graduated from Springdale High School in 1952. I love northwest Arkansas and, Springdale, in particular; this is a great area of the state," Newman said.

Newman credits some of the growth of the early business in part, to Richard Burr, his vice-president from late 1972 until 1979, stressing again the value of having top people in management, asserting that good productive people create growth and opportunity.

On the growth of the company, Newman says, "We have had very good growth, but are still very small compared to some of the Springdale and northwest Arkansas giants, such as Tyson Foods, George's, P. A. M. Trucking and Willis Shaw Trucking. These companies have had great growth and expansion and this has provided many opportunities for Springdale and northwest Arkansas."

"National has doubled in sales growth every two to three years, but that is insignificant compared to the Tyson's, J. B. Hunt's, Wal-Mart growth and other companies in the area. Obviously, these companies have helped create growth opportunities for National Home Centers in northwest Arkansas," he added.

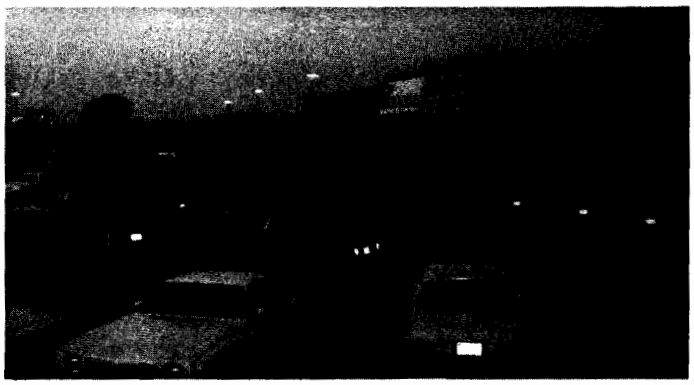


Normal shopping day at National Home Center.

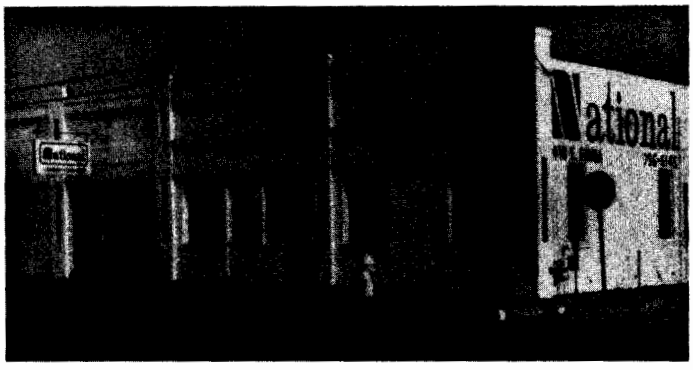
Newman's present executive staff includes: Danny Funderburg, Vice President, Michael Brandkamp, Vice President of Sales, Royce Pennington, Vice President of Finance, Roger A. Holman, Vice President of Purchasing and Operations, and Don R. Stockwell, Company Treasurer.

"We have employees who have been with the company ten to fifteen years. Tom Worthy, is a local Springdale boy that came up through the company and is now the Home Center manager. There is also Jerry Mounce, manager of Truss Manufacturing; and Euall McCarty, in charge of the Springdale lumber yard and warehouses.

"Another local Springdale boy is Tom Tisdale in contractor sales," Newman said. "Roger Holman, Vice President of Purchasing, was born and raised in Springdale," Newman noted.

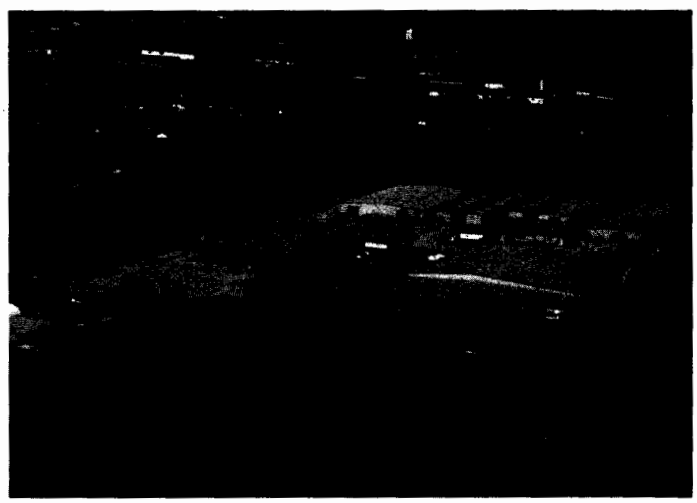


Front view of main parking lot on east side of National Home Center.



418 East Emma, Springdale, National Windows.

Newman's wife, Glenda, is active with the company. Her organization skills, her 'sounding board' qualities and home decorating ideas have made her well-qualified for her job as special projects coordinator.



Aireal view of present facilities - National Home Center.

"Five years ago, the Home Center was 30% of the business with contractor sales accounting for the remaining 70%. They are now almost equal in sales. I've seen the amount of hours Dwain has put into this company. My involvement gives me an understanding of the time he gives. I don't complain and I try to ease his workload. He does expect a lot from his employees in time, energy, enthusiasm

and loyalty, but never as much as he requires of himself. He knows what has to be done, because he knows and understands the business and the customers' needs," Glenda pointed out.

Newman has two sons and a daughter. Kristy Newman, his daughter, trains show horses in Arlington, Texas. Jeff, Newman's youngest son works at the Springdale facility in purchasing. Mike, his oldest son, is employed with a printing company in Springdale. Brent Hanby, Glenda's son, works in the finance department of the company.

All home center operations are supported by modern computerized inventories, pricing, shipping and billing systems. Rapid delivery is assured via National's fleet of over 100 trucks.

The Springdale facilities employ 150 people and are headed by Phil Alger, General Manager of both Springdale and Rogers operations. Overall, the company employs over 550 people. Newman claims that any of his employees can start at the "bottom" and move right on up through the company. "All it takes is a willingness to achieve. There are excellent opportunities in our company for young people. A good job with the company isn't like a pie on a shelf to be grabbed, but it is within reach for anyone who wants to work for it," Newman said.

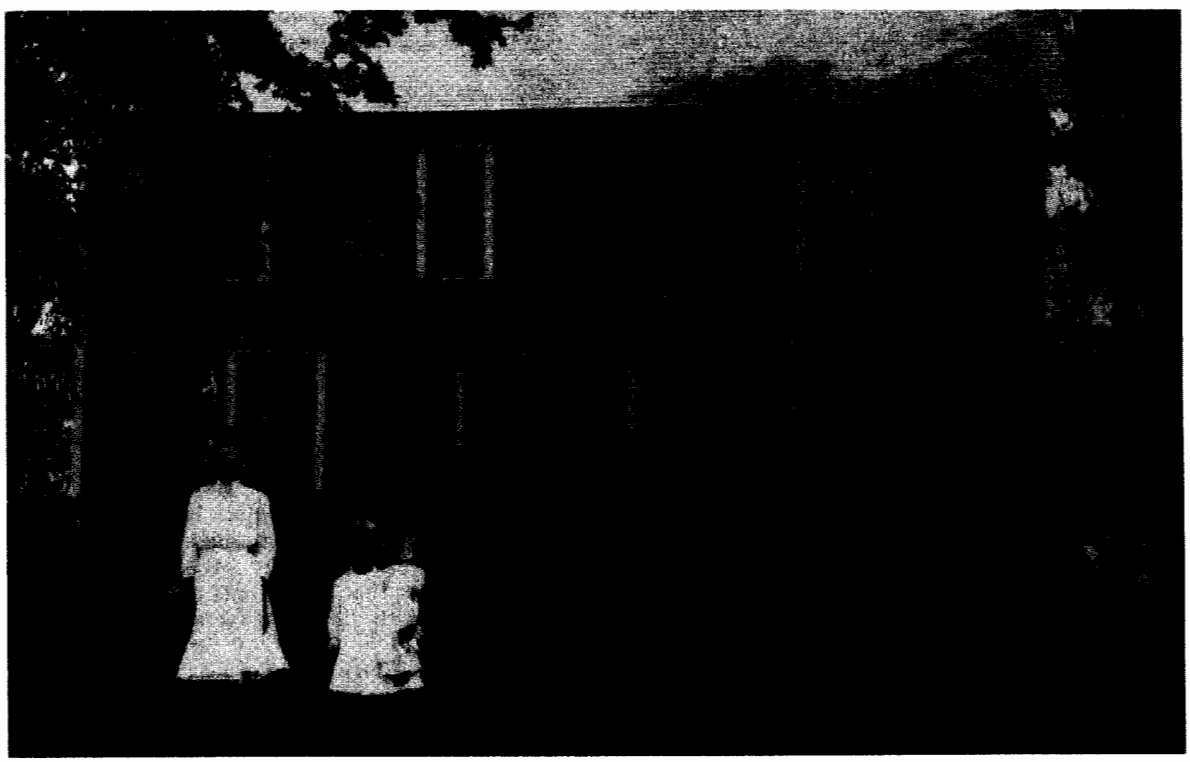
"Job opportunities are created because of people doing an outstanding, productive job effort. This effort is judged, not by the employee, but by his peers, the customers, the suppliers and, of course, his bosses," Newman's boss, he said, is the customer; "If the customer likes what we do in the stores, he will buy from us and hopefully return and continue to do business with us over many years," Newman added.

National Home Center has memberships in the Northwest Arkansas Home Builders Association, Arkansas (state) Home Builders Association, and National Home Builders Association. National maintains memberships in Springdale, Fayetteville and Arkansas State Chambers of Commerce, and in the local organizations of the National Home Center locations.

Newman regrets that he has so little time to play an active role in civic organizations, but his schedule and the demand of out-of-town business will not permit it. He financially supports many of the local civic and community organizations and charities, however, and is a frequent contributor to churches and local fund raisers.

"The aim of our company is to offer lower prices, a better selection and good customer service. If we can continue to do this, I see no reason why our company can't continue to be the dominant supplier in each of our markets in Arkansas in the future," Newman said.

"I want to see the new business developments of the 1990s. I want to keep abreast with progress. I still have too much excitement about the business to think about retirement. I think I'll stick around and make sure we live up to our commitment to ensure our continued excellence of service, merchandising, pricing, and of course, profits. That's the name of the business game," Newman concluded.



Odom, Elliott & Martin: Tradition

Tradition. It's an unusual word to apply to a law firm that has only been in existence since 1982. But, tradition—a tradition of hard work, determination and working-man's values—is what Odom, Elliott & Martin is all about.

The tiny, free-standing gold-lettered sign before the door of the Guisinger Building at 1 E. Mountain in Fayetteville which announces the firm, attests to the sense of tradition Bobby L. Odom, Don R. Elliott and Mark L. Martin bring to their profession.

"We don't advertise the firm—just a phone number in the Yellow Pages," Odom said. "The small, unobtrusive sign is a traditional English concept, which we think is appropriate for Fayetteville and our office."

Guisinger's Music Store built in 1925 home of law firm of Odom, Elliott and Martin.

The Guisinger Building was chosen as headquarters for Odom, Elliott & Martin with the traditions of Fayetteville in mind. The building, constructed in 1886, sits on a corner lot of historic Fayetteville Square. It has housed, at various times: a hardware store, a wholesale grocery, a harness and wagon business, a dry goods business, and—from 1925 until the firm purchased the property in 1982—Guisinger's Music Store.

Since Odom collects antiques, the Guisinger Building seemed an appropriate place to set up shop for the new firm. All three of the men were working for Niblock Law Firm in 1982. Odom had been with the firm since 1971. Elliott had joined the firm as a law clerk in 1977, then after taking the bar exam, went to work as a lawyer in 1978. Martin followed in 1980.

Odom, who was admitted to the bar in 1970, came to Arkansas from Alabama. After graduating from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1961, he began working for Crawford and Company in Lafayette, Louisiana, for an insurance adjusting company.

"I was dealing with lawyers all the time on claims," Odom recalled. It made me want to be an attorney, although I never dreamed it was possible."

When the company transferred him to Fayetteville in 1966, Odom enrolled in the University of Arkansas Law School. After clerking for Associate Justice John A. Fogleman of the Arkansas Supreme Court from June of 1970 to June of 1971, Odom joined Niblock. It was with Niblock that Odom's sense of tradition and his own personal history combined to give his practice the emphasis it has now: worker's compensation and personal injury cases.

Walter Niblock gave Odom damage and workers' compensation cases to handle. The firm accepted either management's or the worker's side of a case. But Odom's bent was toward handling workers' suits. "My mother—who only had an eighth-grade education—was secretary/treasurer in the union at Swift and Company (in Alabama)," Odom said. "She used to take me to all the union meetings when I was a child. What went on at those meetings stuck with me."

As the Niblock firm grew, more and more law clerks passed through its doors. Don Elliott passed his CPA exam while he was in law school, "Just in case," he said. "It seemed like a good thing to have at the time. I think that was why I was hired (as a law clerk) at Niblock. I don't think I'd have gotten the job without it."

Elliott did some criminal defense tax work with E. J. Ball. He received his CPA certificate in 1980. But, when he left Niblock, he gradually quit handling tax cases. The more he worked with Odom, the more he became involved with personal injury and workers' compensation cases. He liked the work.

Although Elliott was born in Frankfort, Germany, his family is squarely rooted in Arkansas. "My family has been in both southern and northeastern Arkansas since the Civil War," he said. "I haven't checked back any further than that."

Elliott received his bachelor's degree from Ouachita Baptist University in 1975 with the help of a football scholarship. He received his law degree from the University of Arkansas in 1978. Elliott's parents, who are both longtime educators, encouraged him to go to law school.

Like Odom, Elliott is family-oriented and has a deep sense of the Arkansas values of tradition and hard work. Both think these values help in relating to their clients. Neither belongs to any outside civic or social organizations, preferring to pour their energies into helping their clients.

"We work hard, but we have a good time, too," Odom said.

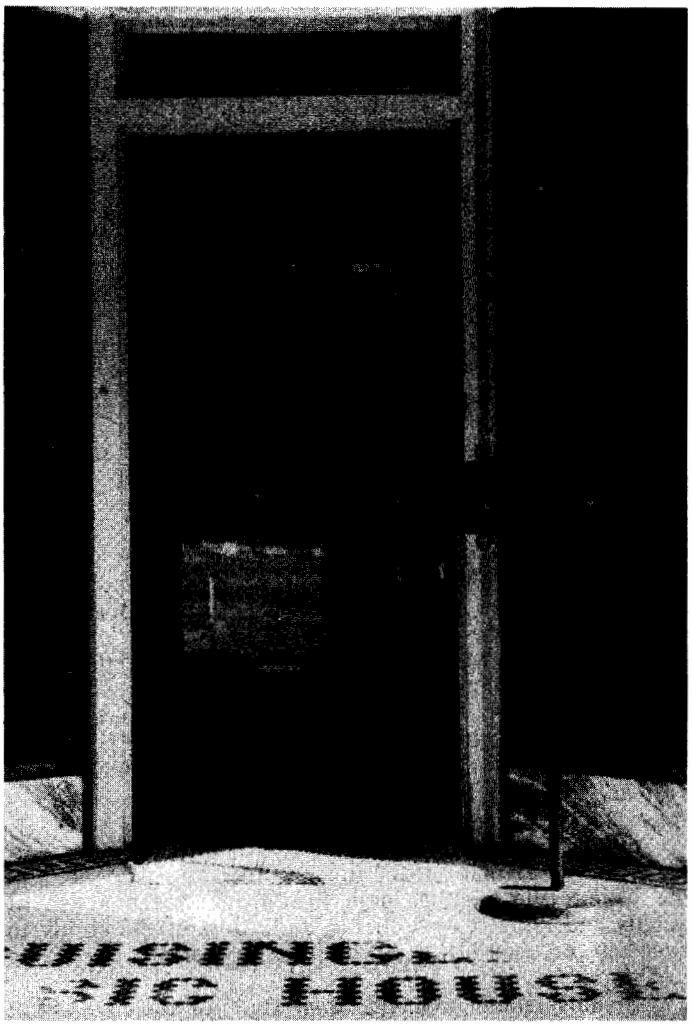
Each year for the past 15 years, Odom has held an outdoor get-together at his home outside Fayetteville for the community businessmen. The party is held as near to the Fourth of July celebration as possible—but never on the Fourth or on Friday or Saturday night. The idea is one of fellowship, to drop hostilities for at least one day of the year.

It is not uncommon, however, to find all three partners in the office on Saturday or Sunday afternoons, talking with clients and making future appointments.

"On Sunday, I go to church with my family, go out to eat, then sue the hell outta the heathen companies all Sunday afternoon," Odom said, laughing. "But nobody gets me on Friday or Saturday nights. That's the time I spend with my family."

As representatives of the working man, the partners work weekends in order to better serve their clients. "They (our clients) can't get off work just any time to make an appointment," Elliott said. "We work around their schedules. I think that our clients associate with us that we enjoy working with people, that we work hard, and that we're honest."

By the time Mark Martin was in law school at the University of Arkansas, he had heard about the personal injury and workers' compensation cases Odom was handling for Niblock. Although Martin's home state is



California, his roots are firmly planted in workers' rights and union law in both California and northwest Arkansas.

"My great-grandfather was a contract laborer in a rock quarry in Hawaii," Martin said. "He had 11 children and his leg was blown off when he stepped on a blasting cap while on the job. The quarry kept him on as a watchman after his accident—just long enough for the statute of limitations to run out for filing a claim."

Martin said his great-grandfather was fired from his job, which left him no means of supporting his children. Martin's grandfather was sent to live with California relatives when he was 11 years old. His grandfather became a militant union activist and founded the Sheet Metal Production Workers Union Local #355.

Martin's brother, Steve, is now executive secretary for the Alameda County Labor Council of California. Martin was an active labor organizer in Arkansas before turning to the law, and currently serves on the Arkansas State AFL-CIO Executive Board.

Martin's tie to Arkansas is through his mother. She was born in Clarksville, so family is still here. It was one of the reasons he chose to study music at the University of Arkansas. An accomplished cellist at 17, he began a bachelor's program in music at the university. "I also wanted to go to school where my older brother was," Martin said.

He forged another link with Arkansas when he met his wife at the university. Although the music program didn't pan out and Martin returned to California to complete a degree in English at Berkeley, his family ties would eventually bring him back to Arkansas.

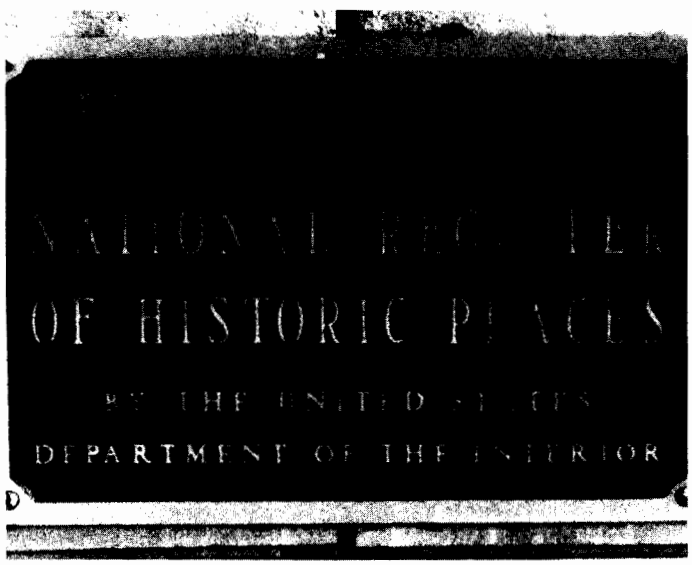
His wife accepted a position with the University of Arkansas a few years after he graduated from Berkeley in 1973. But a BA in English from Berkeley wasn't much of a recommendation for employment in conservative Washington county in the 1970s. Martin went to work as an orderly at Washington General Hospital. It was at the hospital that he began working with the area labor movement, trying to organize hospital personnel.

A short time later, Martin switched to the University of Arkansas as a laborer—and also worked as a union organizer for Local #965 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME). During the seven years he worked as a laborer for the university, Martin was constantly active with organized labor. The more he worked with labor organizations, the more he wanted to assist them with their legal rights.

"I wanted to help people," Martin said, "and being a lawyer was one of the best ways to do that."

Odom interviewed Martin for a clerk's position with Niblock in 1979. Martin knew that Odom worked with unions and that the firm represented either side, not just labor. He told Odom that he wouldn't represent "anything that closely resembled management— ever. I thought I wouldn't get the job because of that," Martin said. "I was wrong."

Today the firm represents such clients as the Northwest Arkansas Labor Council, AFL-CIO; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 700; Graphic Communications Workers Union Local 673; the Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 29 of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada, AFL-CIO; and, Teamsters Local #373. The partners think that the firm's success is attributable in part to limiting their practice to personal injury and workers' compensation cases by representing the people's side—and because they work hard as a team to provide the best legal expertise possible.

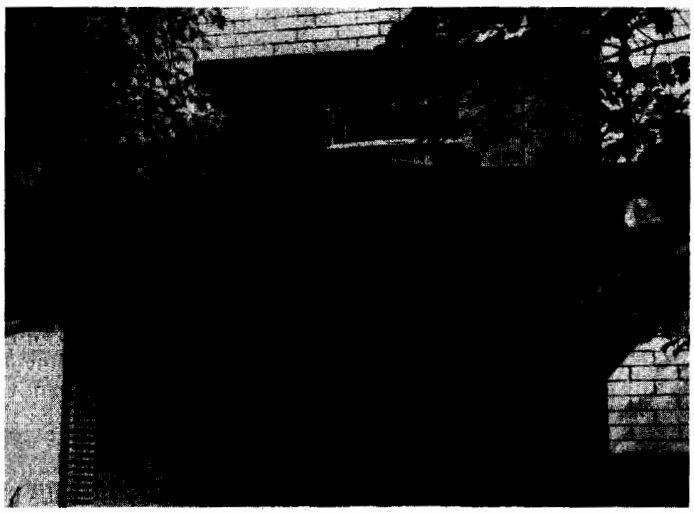


"We not only work together on cases," Martin said, "but there's the feeling that we really want to help each other, too—rather like a marriage."

A homey, familiar feeling is evident in the meticulous restoration of the building, which has been included in the National Register of Historic Places. The 8,300 square-foot

building is filled with antiques and comfortable period furniture. The only hint of modern technology is the CPT computer terminals in the offices which keep track of the more than 300 new asbestos-related workers' compensation cases.

The building houses five attorneys—Laura J. McKinnon and Amber Carter are new attorneys with the firm—six law clerks, a business manager and eight staff members, who handle cases ranging from maritime oil field suits, to wrongful discharge cases, to social security benefit claims. The firm's attorneys often travel state-wide in connection with their cases. The asbestos cases take them to Missouri as well as throughout Arkansas.



Because the attorneys travel frequently and often see clients on weekends, the building was also furnished with a full kitchen and bathroom equipped with a shower. The decor for both is in keeping with the 19th century flavor of the rest of the building. A deck off the kitchen provides added "living" space, as well as a fire escape. Both the Kitchen area and deck are popular gathering places for the staff during rare moments of free time.

The attorneys' seven-day work weeks are a necessary part of their client-attorney relationship. Odom said he is not above "firing" a client who, according to him, isn't interested enough in his own case to keep in close contact with the firm. Cases usually take a minimum of six months to handle, so the firm likes to see its clients at least once a month—preferably more often.

"The people support this firm," Odom said. "We believe in the system, and so do they. I think of myself as a 'grassroots' lawyer."

Odom's favorite case occurred when he was with Niblock. He defended a woman's daughter in juvenile court. "She couldn't pay me for handling the case," Odom said, "but I did receive a sincere letter of thanks. She believed in the system and wanted to let me know she did."

Elliott recalled a favorite case which occurred while he was also with Niblock. He represented a woman who had been falsely arrested for shoplifting. The store only offered $100 in compensation for the arrest, but the jury awarded her $5,000. Elliott said he was stunned when the verdict came in.

The firm's expertise in personal injury suits has had an impact on workers' compensation and social security benefits for the entire nation. In a landmark case in 1983 heard in the Federal Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, the court ruled in favor of George Hillhouse's right to social security benefits. The Department of Health and human Services' policy of "non- acquiescence" was slapped down in favor of the firm's client.

According to Martin, who handled the case, the court heard oral arguments. "The case was covered extensively by the press," Martin said, "including coverage by T. V. stations from Texas. The ruling, in effect, told Patricia Roberts Harris (then secretary of Health and Human Services) to comply with our federal court law regarding disabling allegations of pain—or face jail time."

Although the firm has been involved in landmark cases, plans are to remain small—four or five attorneys—and in the Fayetteville area. A large firm would mean a loss of quality and rapport with clients, and a loss of the ability to keep tabs on each other and help each other out, according to Odom.

As things stand now, the "marriage" of the firm—built on traditional values and goals—is solid. Honesty, hard work and each member's area of expertise have created a team effort for Odom, Elliott and Martin.

"Since we're expert in different areas, we represent the entire spectrum of personal injury law," said Martin. "As a result, we're excellent in negotiations because each complements the others and completes the circle," Odom concluded.

Original Homes, Inc.

Sandy Boone: A Springdale Winner

Joe Sanford "Sandy" Boone has been a jack-of-all-trades and master of some, but always in the back of his mind he knew he was meant to design and build houses.

Joe Sanford Boone

Together, Sandy Boone and Fred Schroeder formed a corporation called Original Homes, Inc., in 1950. Boone later bought out Schroeder's interest in the business becoming sole owner.

Boone's development and construction of houses did not start with Original Homes but had been an ongoing pursuit of his. He had developed land and constructed houses prior to this business venture. In addition, he was and is involved with several other corporations.

Unique to Boone's construction of houses was his combining his decorating interest into the built-in options that accompanied his houses. Some he decorated in completion—everything from floor to wall to ceiling. Boone often had a free hand relieving couples of the burden of choice and arguments that can accompany home-decoration.

After World War II, Boone built some of the houses along Maple Drive in Springdale. This was part of the first land development and property subdivided for postwar housing. It was the height of the postwar housing boom, and houses were in demand as servicemen returned from active duty ready to start families that had been postponed for the duration of the war.

"I planted the Maple trees along that street. I hauled the gravel and I poured every bag of cement to be mixed for that street to be paved. I had cement poison over my whole body to prove it," Boone said of that early venture.

"I knew from my school days that I'd be dealing in the design or construction of homes. The only school scrapbook project I ever completed was on interior decorating. I still have the thing," Boone added.

Original Homes, Inc., under the presidency of Boone, extended to the design and remodeling of offices and office buildings as well. The face of the old Springdale News Building on West Emma was one of Boone's designs.

At present, some of Boone's business interests include rental properties such as the San Jose Manor Complex on East Emma Avenue. This office and business complex was a result of the periodic flooding that occurred in Springdale's downtown area causing a serious cleanup problem for businesses and a constant wearing away of the older buildings.

After the City Council approved an Urban Renewal program in 1969, homes and businesses in the area were torn down, families relocated. The Corps of Engineers came in and widened the Spring Creek channel from Old Missouri Road to beyond Shiloh Street.

At first a shopping mall was planned for both sides of Emma Avenue, but when lack of financial backing for such an undertaking fell through, Boone went to Joe Steele and drew out a plan for a building that eventually became San Jose Manor.

Sandy, Koni and Sandy Lee Boone.

Steele joined Boone to form a corporation they called J & S Developers. Together, they built the San Jose Manor in 1970, covering the length of the entire block between Commercial and Spring Streets. A new Springdale was in the making.

At present (1988), Boone rents space in San Jose Manor to six businesses at street level and at least that many offices on the second level of the building. For over two years one of the upstairs offices was the home of the Washington County History Book project.

"My ancestors pioneered Arkansas. My great-great-great-grandfather, James Boone came here in around 1830-1832 and was the first doctor in Washington County and one of the first state legislators who helped draft the Arkansas Constitution. My fifth great-grandfather was Daniel Boone's grandfather, George Boone III, of England. A lot of my family including my dad went into chiropractic. Some of the family chiropractors opened a health resort and clinic in Texas."

"My dad (Percy Wayland "Doc" Boone) used to want me to go into medicine or dentistry, but that wasn't ever part of my plan. I've always had a great time organizing all the businesses I've been involved in, even the ones that failed, and I've had a few of those. A men's clothing store and a restaurant, both, were among the businesses that didn't succeed," Boone said.

One of the more successful of Boone's businesses was the Boone-Ritter Insurance Agency. Not purchased as a family business, his father had also once shared an ownership in one of the first insurance agencies in Springdale.

"Doc" Boone and Howard Ewalt (brothers-in-law) were partners in the United Insurance Agency located on Emma Avenue. They later dissolved their partnership with Ewalt taking the casualty business and Boone maintaining the fire and property insurance business.

Sandy Boone's insurance agency evolved from his connection to a Springdale insurance company started by Bill Ritter in 1939, who later formed another insurance agency in Fayetteville. It was after World War II that Sandy Boone went to work for Lynn Ritter, under the GI Bill's on the job training program.

Not one to work for someone else for very long, Boone opened his own insurance agency. It was first called Boone Insurance Service Agency and was opened in 1954. It was several years later before his lifelong friend, Jim Ritter joined him in what became the Boone-Ritter Insurance Agency. They remained in business until 1985 when they sold to Larry Clinkscales (Jim's nephew presently sole owner).

Although retired from the insurance business, both men maintain offices in the Boone-Ritter building (still owned by them) on Johnson and Spring Streets. Boone still actively participates in maintenance of his rental properties and keeps a hand in the management of several other corporations under his ownership.

Boone is as well-known for his horsemanship and love of horses as he is for his diverse business interests. Forty-one years on the board of Rodeo of the Ozarks, he helped build the rodeo grounds and remodeled the arena (he and Shorty Parsons scouted all the telephone poles available in the area and hauled them in order to build the chutes and the stands above the chutes).

Sandy has been on the board of the Miss Rodeo America Pageant since 1971. Together with Shorty Parsons and Don Hoyt, they organized the Northwest Arkansas Cavalcade, one of the first trail riding clubs in the tri-state area.

Boone was also instrumental in forming what later became the Washington County Sheriff's Posse and Jr. Posse. It was originally called the Springdale Mounted Patrol, and about 20 children made up the "Midget Patrol."

The American Paint Horse Association was a result of Boone's meeting with Rebecca Tyler of Texas and together they made this association a reality. Boone's interest began when he was given his first Paint Horse as a six year old.

Boone and his two daughters, Koni (now Mrs. Richard Power with two sons, Preston and Justin) and Sandy Lee (now Mrs. James Graham with daughter, Heather) raised and showed seven National Champions including a National Champion reigning horse three years.

Boone's wife, Juanita, has watched him incorporate one business after another, and she supported all his business decisions and continued with rearing their girls and volunteering her time with the Springdale Hospital Auxiliary, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, and church work.

Boone represented Arkansas in the Rose Parade in 1957, a governor appointee. Boone has been listed in the American Biographical Institute in both the first and tenth editions as well as the Who's Who of the South.

As first president (serving two years) of the Northwest Arkansas Home Builders Association, he was among its founders and won the national contest in 1960 for bringing in the most new members.

Boone has received a lifetime membership from the Kiwanis Club and was one of the founders of the Jaycees (has served as president of Kiwanis). One term he was president of Kiwanis and Springdale Chamber of Commerce at the same time. In 1988 the Jaycees awarded Boone the Pioneer Citizen Award.

As a member of the board of directors of the Springdale Hospital, Springdale Chamber of Commerce and First State Bank, Boone has been active in just about every area of Springdale's growth, care and history preservation.

To quote from a speech he gave in honoring two of his friends, Mace Howell and Shorty Parsons, he said to them: "You know I've never played cards, but I do know the guy holding the aces usually wins. The winners in life need to play with four aces. The aces are attitude, commitment, enthusiasm and service."

These are the aces that Boone has always held and played. He has come out a winner. He has enjoyed his life. That's not a bad legacy to pass on to family or to business. His ace qualities are basic traits that many of the movers and shakers of northwest Arkansas share in common.

Ozarks Electric Cooperative Keys County Growth

Why shouldn't Fayetteville's "country cousins" have all the conveniences electricity provides?

That was the question behind the seven signatures on the articles of incorporation for Ozarks Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation on May 10, 1938.

Ozarks Electric Cooperative Board of Directors. Seated L to R: Joe Lynn Carson, Ronnie Allen, Dusty Richards, President, John Eldridge, Cooperative Attorney, T. C. Anderson. Standing L to R: Vol Rutherford, Director Emeritus, Billy Joe Bartholomew, Secretary, Larry Baggett, Vice-President, Jerry Bolinger, Sonny Billings.

Early days of stringing lines for electricity.

Rural electricity was scarce as hen's teeth in northwest Arkansas in 1938. Stringing lines to farms that dotted the hillsides in Washington County just wasn't very profitable for the large utility investors. So, the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), born under President Franklin D. Roosevelt with the help of some much needed legislation in 1936, made $25 million available for the states to begin rural electric cooperatives.

Ozarks Electric was the 11th cooperative to be incorporated in Arkansas. Although it wasn't the first to be incorporated, it has been one of the most successful, according to Millard Goff, general manager of Ozarks Electric. Goff has been with Ozarks for 23 years.

"One of the main things the women in rural Washington County wanted." Goff said, "was to get rid of their 'sadirons'— to be able to iron with an electric iron. Ozarks Electric made that possible for them in 1938."

As soon as a farmhouse was wired, other electric appliances were added to the list. The cost of electricity from Ozarks Electric in 1949 averaged 11 cents per kilowatt hour. As electricity consumption increased over the years, the price has gradually gone down. In 1986, Ozarks' average price per kilowatt hour was 6 cents. Ozarks offers the lowest priced electricity rates of any cooperative in the state.

By 1940, Ozarks Electric was approached by Roberta Hitchcock, of Eldon, Oklahoma, to extend its service to that state. Negotiation began and on July 25, 1940, articles of incorporation were approved for Adair County, Oklahoma. The incorporators borrowed $58,000 from the REA to start operations for 207 members, an approximate investment of $280 per consumer.

Cherokee County and Adair County, Oklahoma, joined Ozarks in early 1941. Judge E. G. Carroll of Stilwell, Oklahoma, was elected its first director on February 3, 1941. Today, Ozarks Electric's territory extends from the eastern part of Cherokee County, Oklahoma, to Huntsville and the southeast portion of Madison County, Arkansas, and includes all of Adair County, Oklahoma, and Washington County, Arkansas.

L to R: L. C. "Sonny" Billings, John Eldridge, Jerry Bolinger, T. C. "Buster" Anderson, Larry Baggett, Joe Lynn Carson, Ronnie Allen, Billy Joe Bartholomew, R. L. "Dusty" Richards and Vol Rutherford.

As the third largest co-op in Arkansas by subscriber (with 33,000 members, Ozarks' growth can be traced to the phenomenal growth of northwest Arkansas after World War II. The corporation has experienced an average growth rate of five percent per year since its incorporation, doubling its membership almost every 20 years, according to Tom Townsend, Ozarks' administrative assistant.

"Road relocation in the area has really helped business over the years," Townsend said. "And, of course, people moving into the area—retirees, and faculty, students and staff at the University of Arkansas.

"But probably the biggest growth factor has been the expansion of the poultry industry in northwest Arkansas." Townsend concluded.

With the proliferation of rural electric cooperatives in the nation in the 1940s, the need for a national organization was realized when the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association was formed in 1948. Clyde Ellis from Garfield, Arkansas—just outside Rogers—was elected its first General Manager. He served until his retirement in 1967.

The membership voted to change the corporate name

from Ozarks Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation to Ozarks Electric Cooperative Corporation at the annual meeting of August 20, 1962. Ozarks Electric grew by leaps and bounds right along with Washington County. By 1955, Ozarks had moved its headquarters to 200 West Center in Stilwell, Okla., a new office building was dedicated April 2, 1956, to service Adair and Cherokee Counties more efficiently. Two years later, another new Oklahoma office was opened in Westville on October 17, 1958.

Early days Ozarks Electric Office on Center Street in Fayetteville.

The lean years of the early 1950s recession were gradually giving way to a burgeoning economy. New people were moving into northwest Arkansas and the rural areas of Washington County, reversing the farm flight of the decade. New families meant new members of Ozarks Electric. New members meant increasingly higher demand for electricity.

Groundbreaking for the Thomas B. Fitzhugh Power Facility—Ozarks' first corporate-owned power plant—was held June 30, 1961. The plant went into operation at 4:23 p. m. on May 18, 1963. Today, through Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation (a federation of Arkansas' eighteen distribution cooperatives), Ozarks owns three power plants outright, and three more jointly with Southwest Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) and Arkansas Power and Light (AP&L)

Arkansas Electric Cooperative Cooperation has also begun construction of a hydroelectric plant in Barling, Arkansas, on the Arkansas River which is scheduled for completion in 1989. Another is planned near Morrilton, Arkansas. Nuclear and hydrogenerated electricity comprises about 10 to 15 percent of Ozarks' power, according to Goff.

"Eighty-five to ninety percent of our power comes from coal-powered plants," Goff said. "We'd like to be able to use hydro-electric power more, but this area just doesn't lend itself to that very easily."

By 1967, Ozarks had outgrown its headquarters again. On April 23, 1967, the Co-op moved into its present building at 3641 Wedington Drive, just outside Fayetteville. The communities of Washington County and northwest Arkansas were also outgrowing their boundaries. By the early 1970s, rural "bedroom" communities had grown up in the county from Fayetteville to Springdale and beyond.

"Family-owned farms were giving way to smaller and smaller tracts of land owned by families who worked in Fayetteville," Goff said.

Millard Goff

Agri-businesses like Tyson and Cargill, which had evolved in the area during the 1950s and 1960s, were expanding offsetting the decline of the large family-owned commercial farms.

"Washington County is still the greatest producer of agricultural products of any county in the state," Goff said, "It also has the highest rural population of any county in the state, too."

The new breed of people generated a new response from Ozarks Electric. The Co-op increased its communications efforts with newsletters which address issues and concerns of its rural-urbanites. The Co-op revamped the meter-reading system in the early 1980s as a cost-saving measure in response to increases in power production costs.

The old system consisted of each member reading his own meter each month. Because the turn-around time between members reading their meters and billing receipts was so slow, Ozarks developed a plan to "hire" a member to read all the the meters in his or her neighborhood. The new program saves its members substantial dollars each year in operating costs and the savings have been reflected in the customers' bills.

Even so, there were complaints when the new system began. "Actually, the worst thing to happen to electricity is

the digital clock" Goff said.

"Every time there's a fluctuation in the current—and that's often in any rural electric cooperative—the darned things go off and start flashing. We get a lot of calls about a 'power outage' when there really hasn't been one, " Goff said.

Because keeping power on is a tricky business in rural areas sometimes, Ozarks has made sure its response time to power outages is short. "We've brought power-operated equipment with their own battery backups to help keep us going during a power outage," Goff said. "After all, our members are also our stockholders, so we've got to keep on top of things much better than other utility companies."

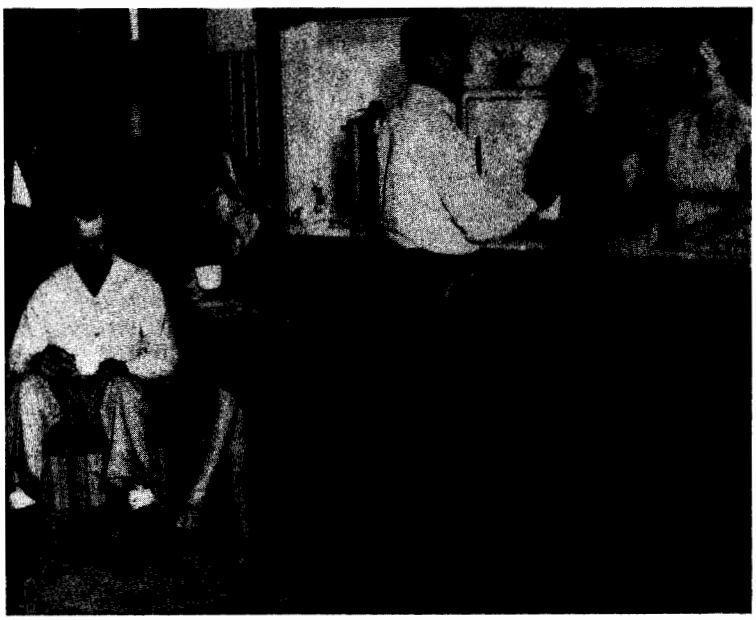
In 1983, Ozarks installed its 30,000th meter. Its members include some of the largest agricultural-related businesses in the state. "But most of our members are rural families," Goff said. "Our membership probably only has bout 12 to 15 percent farmers and five percent businesses. The rest are rural residents who work in Fayetteville, Springdale and Rogers."

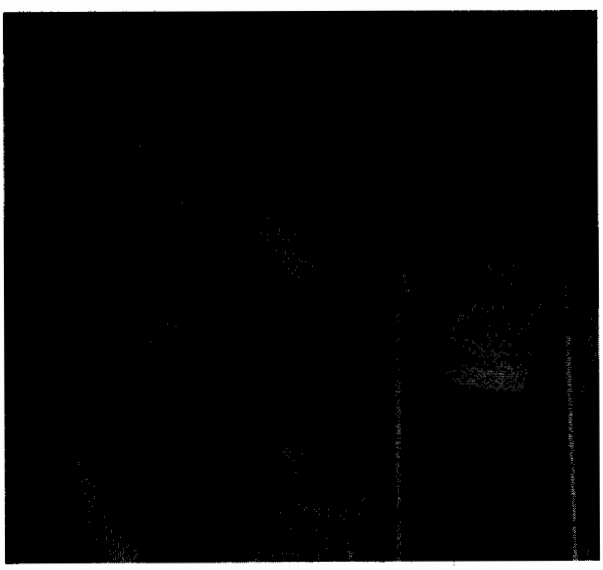
With 135 employees and over 33,000 meters in northwest Arkansas and northeast Oklahoma, Goff stated the Ozarks is the "biggest thing to happen to the area we serve, because without electricity, the area could not have developed to this extent.

From its beginnings in 1938 in a small room in downtown Fayetteville, Ozarks Electric Cooperative Corporation has focused on one thing, according to Goff: People wanted something. They wanted what the city folks had.

"Farmers wanted something—electricity—and we made it available to them," Goff said. "Even state line didn't stop us from providing that service. That's why we're always searching for newer and better ways to serve our members."

From "sadirons" to digital clocks in 50 years, the history of rural northwest Arkansas is Ozarks Electric's history—and vice versa.





P. A. M. Transport, Inc.

In March 1980, Tontitown native Paul A. Maestri and co-founder Robert Weaver began their own trucking business. By the end of 1986 they had 460 trucks and about 700 employees. How did they do it?

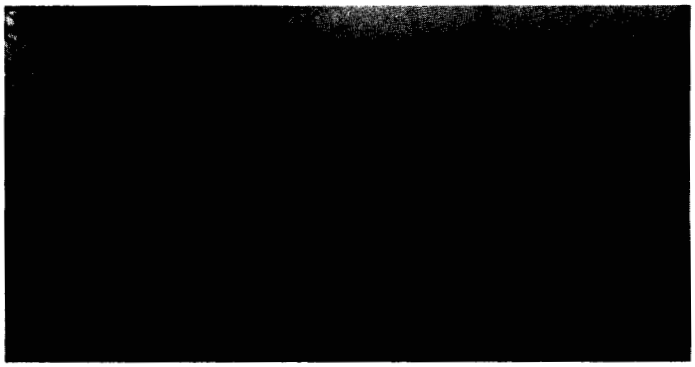
Maestri's father came to Arkansas from Italy with a group of immigrants, and Paul A. Maestri was born in Tontitown in 1930. After serving in the U. S. Paratroopers, he moved to Tulsa, where he lived from 1953 until 1964; he was associated with J. B. Hunt from 1964 until 1980. Weaver also worked for J. B. Hunt until 1980, at which time the two men pooled their knowledge and resources to form their own trucking company.

"We started P. A. M. Transport, Inc., in one room of a two room wooden building (the other half of the building was a barber shop), with six used tractors and $3,000 in savings," said Maestri. "We hired only two people, Nancy Johncox and June Erisman, and they are still with us today."

Built 1893 as family home was moved and converted to executive offices in 1986. It is oldest house in Tontitown.

Warehouse built 1945 and converted to office in 1981.

Maestri and Weaver purchased an acre of land with a warehouse, remodeled the warehouse, and kept on working. By the end of 1981 they had 23 trucks serving Minnesota,



From 1950 - 1980 former barber shop was leased and converted office.

1985 - Original warehouse was enlarged forming larger offices.

Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

People who had known Maestri and Weaver when they worked for J. B. Hunt used their services for partial shipments. "Many still do," said Maestri. Their first shippers were Wal-Mart Stores and Ralston Purina Company. They also transported shipments for Union Carbide, Scott Paper and Mobil Chemical.

At the end of 1986 they had 460 trucks and about 700 employees. They had doubled in size each year.

Nature of the Operation

P. A. M. Transport is an irregular route common carrier and transports dry cargo throughout the contiguous 48 states, using non-refrigerated equipment. P. A. M. has more than 400 shippers now. Johnson & Johnson is their #1 shipper, accounting for 5% of their business. P. A. M. trucks make the longest haul per trip in the Central U. S. - about 1300 miles - with many of these trips being made to New York.

In February 1986 P. A. M. bought out the $10 million revenue producing Shaver Trucking, Inc. in Springdale, Arkansas. By June, 75 new trucks had been added and between July and December another 100 trucks were added.

On September 10, 1986 P. A. M. went public, selling 1-1/2 million shares of stock. P. A. M. went to England and Scotland, where they had road shows, selling stock. They also sold stock on the East Coast. The company is now worth $70 million; its net worth is $20 million.

Shortly after the firm went public, the story of its public offering appeared in *Newsweek Magazine*. It is the only company in the area ever to appear in that publication. The story was repeated in other magazines, such as *Success Magazine* and *SITCO Magazine*.

Marketing

P. A. M. employs seven salesmen throughout the contiguous 48 states who do nothing but acquire new business

for P. A. M. and promote the company.

Maintenance

P. A. M. has four acres containing their own maintenance facilities. They do 100% of their own repair work on such things as engines and drive trains, and 95% of accident damage is repaired in their body shop.

P. A. M. believes strongly in preventive maintenance - and practices it with mileage inspections every 15,000 miles. Maestri also says that in 18 months there will be a new licensing act for drivers which will require that all drivers - although they can get their licenses in any state - to be registered with the Federal government. This will happen automatically, and will make it easier to hire drivers as there will be a centralized record of their driving records and health records and any tickets or fines or whatever they may have accumulated over the years.

At P. A. M. employees are constantly in contact one way or another with the other 48 (continental) states, either by telephone, computer, mail, or in person. Self-reliance is emphasized, and P. A. M. has its own telephone maintenance service that constantly monitors telephone lines which are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Hiring Practices

Maestri appreciates people's interest and investment in P. A. M., and says that it has been a challenge developing the business and its resulting jobs, and helping the part of the state that is his home. P. A. M. employs about 750 people, most of whom are from Tontitown or within a radius of 100 miles of the area.

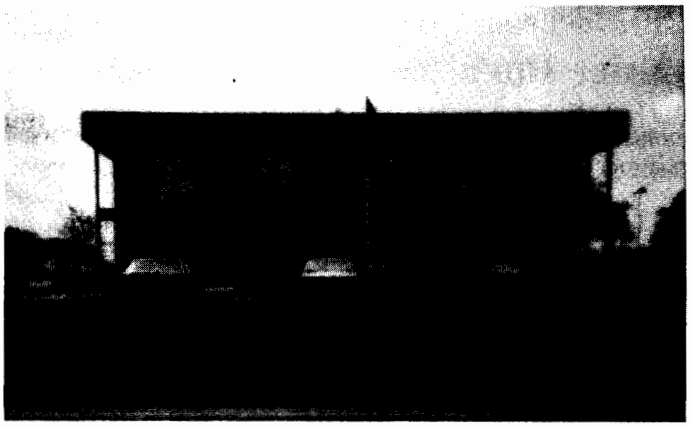
When P. A. M. hires drivers now, they must all pass a drug test and have had a health exam within the past six months or they are asked to undergo one at Springdale Clinic. A lie detector test is also given.

Training

Drivers are trained to drive P. A. M.'s trucks at Tontitown, Arkansas, where a group of 50 trained drivers teach new drivers as they are hired. If they are experienced, they are still required to attend a driver orientation class which includes a driving test.

Main Office

The headquarters of P. A. M. Transport is in Tontitown, Arkansas, in a wonderfully refurbished building that was once a private home. The two-story building is the oldest house in Tontitown now; it was under construction in 1894, when Maestri's father came with an Italian settlement to the area.



This is a picture of P. A. M.'s new office completed in November of 1987.

The Maestris bought the home, and in September 1985 had it remodeled by Clarence and Paul Ceola, grandsons of the original builder. John Doty redid the interior; the only thing inside the building that isn't original is a beautiful spiral staircase built by Bob Weaver, a Rogers staircase builder who also has the same name as Maestri's former partner, Robert Weaver.

Office Grounds

The refurbishment of the building was completed in April of 1986; however, the area where it sits was five acres of pastureland and chickens at one time. The Maestris bought that acreage and made the land surrounding the house into a park for employees. The area is equipped with miniature golf, a horseshoe court, and picnic tables. When the weather is nice many employees eat lunch there, and after work they bring their children there to play. The land value has increased 100% since they bought and landscaped it.

Mr. Maestri wants people to know that P. A. M. is a local business gone public. He appreciates people's interest and investment in the company and says that it has been a challenge developing the business and its resulting jobs and helping this part of the state.

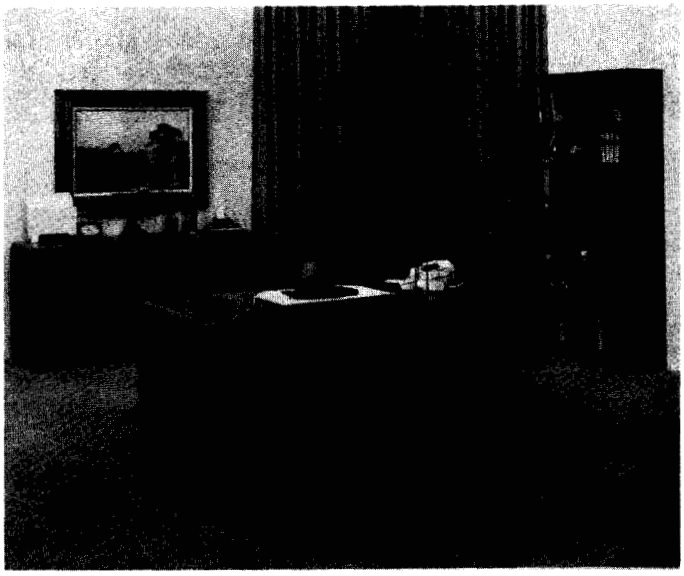
P.A.M. TRANSPORT

PFI, Incorporated

Office Furniture Manufactured in Springdale

The Petersons, Ed and Lucy Lee, with their two children Edward and Deborah moved to Springdale in the summer of 1978.

Ed Peterson had been in office supply and furnishings for more than thirty years before deciding to open his own manufacturing plant in Springdale.



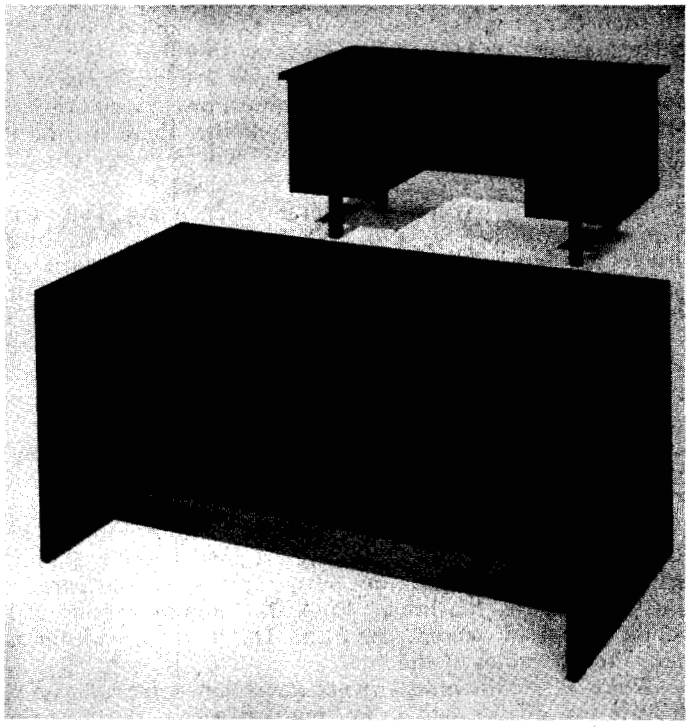
Sliding door credenza, executive conference desk and bookcase.

Bookcases

Peterson brought with him the experience that came from selling, sales management and administration with well-known companies like Samsonite, Denver; United Chair, Birmingham, Alabama; Hon Industries of Muscotine, Iowa and Fort Smith Table of Arkansas.

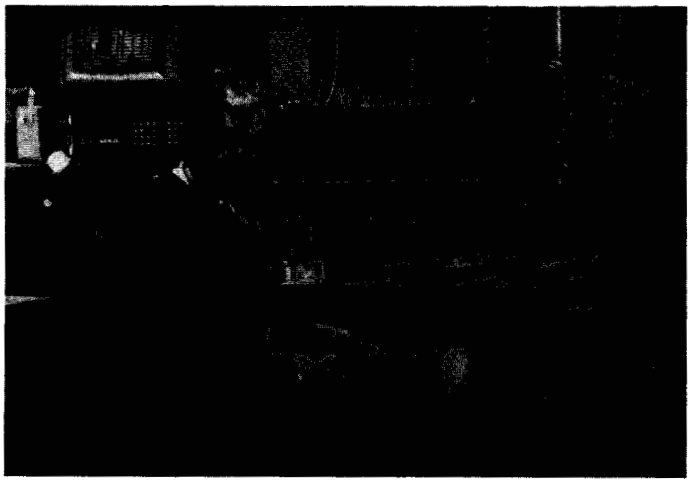
The Petersons were not strangers to the area since Lucy Lee was born in Fort Smith and had graduated from the University of Arkansas, and Ed spent a great many years in Fort Smith too. His desire, in his words, were "to do what I want to do—where I want to be."

PFI Inc., became a reality in 1978 when ground was broken at the location at 801 North Jefferson in Springdale. The work of course had begun much sooner. Peterson had worked with the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, local banks, Lee Zachary and the Springdale Chamber of Commerce, the trucking industry (a vital part of his business) and, in fact, Peterson had an order for seven truck loads before the plant ever opened.



Desks

That first year, the ten acres Peterson had purchased had 20,000 square feet of buildings and office space constructed and employed 13 people. By 1981, it had doubled in size and by 1985 another 20,000 square feet were added to bring it to today's total of 60,000 square feet with employees numbering, at present, 75.



Ed Peterson, 1987.

By 1987, the success of his venture proved the need for an additional assembly plant in Marshall, Arkansas. This plant is 50,000 square feet in size and employs 35. It is managed by Tim Stephens.

Furniture parts sold are made and assembled on premise at the Jefferson Street location with the use of the most sophisticated tools and computerized machinery available today. This equipment is quite specialized and isn't made in the United States.

PFI manufactures and sells to wholesalers, distributors and dealers throughout the United States. In 1986, a private label program was instituted manufacturing furniture for hospitals and nursing homes.

PFI's staff includes: Henry Runkles, vice-president, operations; Jim Whittle, vice-president, production; Jim Woody, vice-president, sales; Lucy Lee Peterson, secretary of the corporation; Shirley Harriman, office manager; Valerie Matthews, credit manager; and Ed Peterson, chief executive officer.

The traditional and contemporary furniture made at PFI includes: Wall Units, Vertical Files, Secretarial and Executive Desks, Computer Tables, Occasional Tables, Utility Tables, Typing Stands, Credenzas, and Bookcases, to mention a few.

Available in Valencia Oak, walnut, white oak and mercury grey, these pieces are finished with laminated surfaces combined with hardwood trim. All drawers made by the company have lifetime guaranteed slides and brass pulls (those made with pulls).

The style and designs run from the budget conscious to the top of the line in office furnishings and from the most modern contemporary to the most basic traditional. All furnishings are made with the same care and precision using the same exacting machinery.

Computer use is not limited to PFI's plant. The office staff, as well, exhibits monitors, printers and keyboards throughout the area to take care of everything from payroll to production and purchasing and scheduling to inventory control.

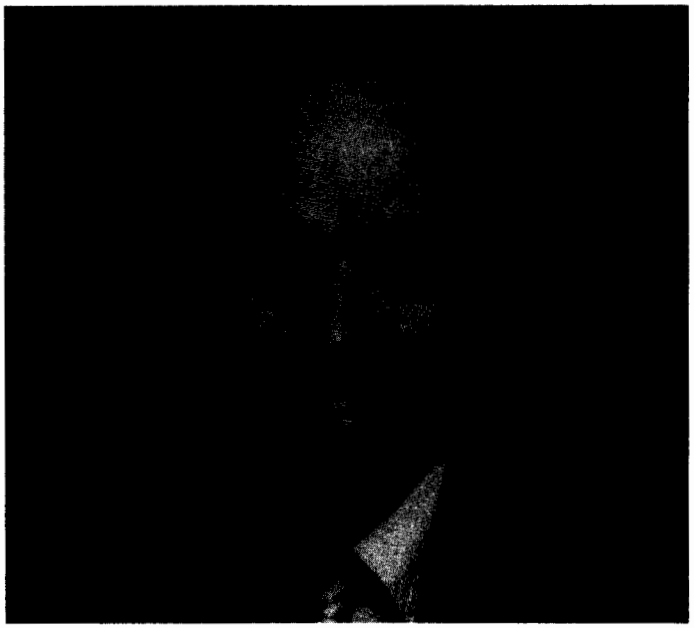
Plans are presently underway to acquire other related companies and facilities to "fill up" the acreage still available at the Jefferson Street location, and there seems to be an ever growing need for jobs in the area as the population continues to relocate to northwest Arkansas.

Peterson has served on the boards for the Chamber of Commerce, The United Fund, the Private Industry Council and has chaired the Local Employee Advisory Council. He is a Shriner, and a member of the Sportsters Go-Cart Patrol.

He and Lucy are both active in church work at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and Peterson is a former Vestry Member.

Pat Henry Leads Growing Dealership

Pat Henry's Chevrolet-Oldsmobile dealership is located on Highway 71B North. It was built in 1965, but its first location was on East Emma Avenue in Springdale (where the San Jose Manor presently stands), owned at that time by Ralph Late.



Pat Henry

Earlene (Brown) Henry

The present dealership fills an entire block and a half. It includes a car lot for new cars and trucks, a used car lot, a large showroom, sales offices, executive offices, parts department and servicing and repair areas for all new and used cars and trucks sold.

Pat Henry, owner and operator, was born in Conway, Arkansas, son of Wendell and Anna Henry. He graduated from Conway High School in 1944. After high school, he attended Hendrix College where his major was pre-med. Upon graduating from Hendrix, Pat taught science at Fordyce, Arkansas and coached junior high football and basketball there for two years.

Henry met Earlene Brown while at Hendrix. They were married after she received her degree from the University of Arkansas, and they started their married lives together in Springdale.

Henry went to work for his father-in-law, Jeff D. Brown, and learned the poultry business. No job proved too small for Henry, and his first jobs with the company included catching chickens, blood testing the hens, calling on farmers and establishing a live haul division for the company.

After learning the poultry business, he became an executive in the company, working with the Jeff Brown firm for more than 19 years.

This association resulted in his serving on all the local poultry festival boards and as director of the Arkansas Poultry Federation. He also served as president of the Arkansas Feed Manufacturing Association. (See related Heritage Profile of Jeff D. Brown Company, Inc. in this book).

It was while working for Brown that Henry first gained experience and developed his interest in buying and selling cars and trucks. Henry purchased both company cars and company trucks for Jeff Brown Company and installed a company garage to service the fleet.

In 1970, after Jeff D. Brown, Inc. was sold, Henry considered real estate, insurance and other career changes, but it was his interest in buying and selling cars that made him contact Ralph Late and his wife who were selling their Chevrolet-Oldsmobile dealership. Ralph pointed out that he would be unable to buy the dealership without any experience.

Pat Henry and Jim Woodruff, who had been a dealer in Mississippi, purchased the dealership from the Lates, and Henry worked with Woodruff until he became fully experienced and could assume full dealership responsibility. After three years Woodruff returned to Leland, Mississippi where he opened his own automobile dealership.

Only two cars were parked on the lot at the time of Henry's purchase, because General Motors, in the throes of a nation-wide strike, had been negotiating an agreement that had not yet been signed.

December 15, 1970, Henry and Woodruff became Springdale's Chevrolet-Oldsmobile dealers, and by the middle of January, 1971, a grand opening was publicized and well-received by the public and potential customers.

General Motors had made the distribution of new cars and trucks to Henry a priority, as they still do for new dealers, and Henry was able to show more than the two cars he started with.

Despite the ups and downs in the economy, Henry's very first month as owner and operator of the dealership put him in the black, and the year 1973 was a banner year for sales (despite the oil embargo).

In 1981, after a 24 month recession ended in northwest Arkansas, the economy finally recovered from prolonged inflation. New company records were set in 1986 and 1987.

Henry leased the land on Highway 71B North in those first years, but expansion of the business, addition of a new body shop, and used car lot made him aware of the need of purchasing the adjacent property. He and Earlene bought

the dealership property in 1976, and the adjacent land for a used car lot in 1979 from the Joe Steele estate.

Henry's business has seen many changes, some through less than pleasant circumstances. Twice, the business has been remodeled because of fire. The first fire occurred in February of 1971, shortly after Henry bought the business. The fire was the result of a frustrated burglary attempt. A burglar, unable to open the safe, emptied wastebaskets and started a fire that gutted the offices making it necessary to remodel the entire office and showroom.

There were seven cars in the showroom at the time. Luckily, a policeman passing by saw the smoke, phoned the fire department and contacted Henry. Quick action resulted in the preservation of all seven cars.

A second fire in 1985 resulted in a loss of $140,000, mostly in the service and parts department. This time three vehicles were also lost. Fortunately, no one was hurt in either blaze.

Two of Henry's employees, Eddie Morris and Ernest Reynolds, worked for the previous dealer. Eddie Morris is the new car "get ready" manager and the employee with the most seniority. Ernest Reynolds has been the service manager for 17 years.

Wayne Warntjes has been Henry's general manager and sales manager for three years. Ken Brewer has been parts manager for six years, and James Millsap has been the manager for the used car operation for four years. Patricia McKeown has been office business manager for six years, and Darrell Allred established the finance department in 1986.

At the present time (1988), Henry has 35 employees. This is an almost 100 percent increase since the dealership was purchased in 1970.

Pat Henry Chevy-Olds Team (L to R): Pat Henry, President, owner, 18 years; Wayne Warntjes, Executive VP, 3 years; Pat McKeown, Business Manager, 6 years; James Millsap, Used Car Manager, 6 years; Ernest Reynolds, Service Manager, 18 years; Kenny Brewer, Parts Manager, 8 years; and Darrell E. Allred, F & I Manager, 3 years.

Although Henry's wife, Earlene, worked in the dealership office in the early days, she opted to stay home and raise their four daughters: Wendy Anne Fenn, an IBM Systems engineer for four years; Ginger Sue Geyer, who assists the Dallas Museum's curator in her position as special projects manager; Linda Dickinson, a teacher; and Holly Jan Maxwell, a teacher and aerobics instructor. The girls have made the Henrys grandparents nine times with another baby due this coming fall.

Pat Henry looks back on his twelve hour days (in the beginning) and enjoys more leisure these days.

"With good people in top management, the business no longer requires 12-hour days," Henry said.

Part of Pat Henry's time is taken up with board positions related to his profession. As one of four vice-presidents for the Arkansas Auto Dealers Association and chief executive officer of the American Western Life Insurance Co. (owned by the Arkansas Auto Dealers Association), and his participation on the Springdale Civil Service Commission (recently completed two years as secretary), Henry still has a full day.

Over the years, Henry was an active participant in Chamber of Commerce projects and served as their president in 1967. Henry has served as chairman of the United Fund Drive and as president of United Fund and the Kiwanis Club. Henry was made a lifetime member of the Springdale Kiwanis Club in 1988.

He received the Springdale Jaycees Distinguished Service Award in 1954 and was named Boss of the Year ten years later by the same organization. The most recent award given him by the Chamber of Commerce was a 1987 Outstanding Civic Service Award. A banquet was held to mark the 65th annual meeting and Walter Turnbow, the previous year's winner, presented the prestigious award to Henry.

Both he and Earlene have been active members and participants in the United Methodist Church, Springdale. He has served as chairman of the official board, chairman of the building and finance committee and served four years on the Fayetteville District Finance and World Service Board.

Traveling has been a rewarding part of owning a GM dealership. Many trips have been sponsored and awarded the Henrys through GM sales contests. Some trips they've won took them to Europe, China, the Greek Islands, Australia, Japan, Hong Kong and Thailand.

Henry sees future dealerships changing somewhat. "The trends are already beginning, movements afoot to sell stock, making it available to the public, rather than the privately owned dealerships we've experienced in the past," Henry said.

The other change Henry mentioned was fleet sales. "Companies that buy cars or trucks in fleets of 100 or more are on the increase. More than half the sales will be due to fleet sales in the very near future. The other ever-increasing trend is more and more cars being leased. Foreign built car sales are increasing each year and are being sold under the "Big Three" nameplates, as well.

Earlene Henry said of her husband: "Pat has always worked hard. He worked his way through college as an usher in a theater and worked in a supermarket for four years. He has always been, above all, a family man who puts his wife and family first."

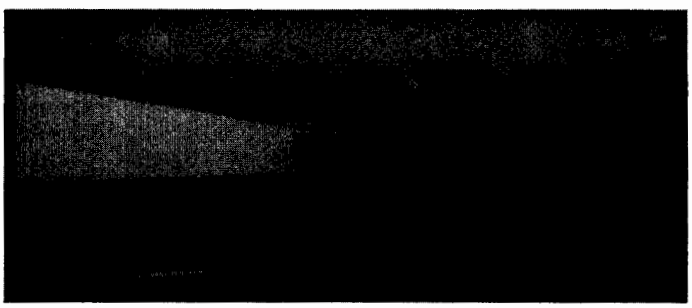
Henry, himself, is reluctant to speak of tributes paid him over the years or of his business success. He underplays his contribution to the community but is quick to point out his wife's, daughters' and grandchildren's achievements.

"There have been many changes over the past 18 years with families as well as with cars and trucks. We can expect a tremendous number of changes in the future as well. They have a word for it—progress," Henry said.

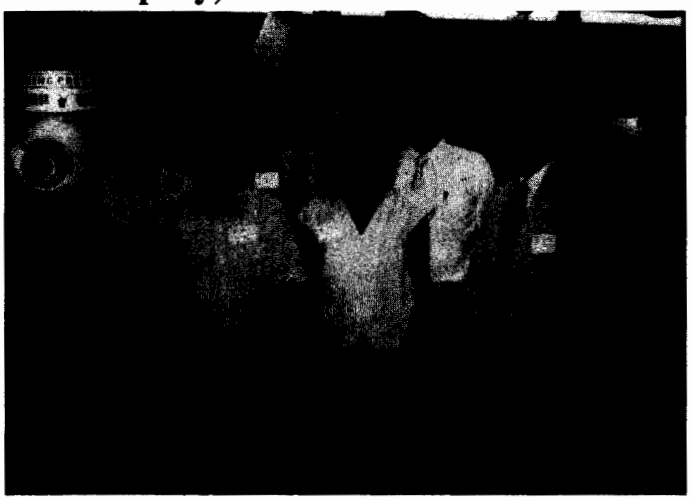
Printing Prospects Look Bright for Phillips Litho Company, Inc.

On May 13, 1973, Phil Phillips, Jr., purchased the commercial print department of the Springdale News located in Springdale, Arkansas. At that time the entire operation consisted of the art department, bindery, a linotype and three small presses. The first building was 5,000 square feet. There were seven employees. The company has now expanded to 42,500 square feet with 75 professional employees. Of the seven original employees, three have remained with Phillips: Kathy Poore, Robert Hoyt and Richard Heefner. At that time the "Rodeo of the Ozarks" program was our largest job with 2,000 copies collated and inserted by hand.

Phillips Litho expanded their company in 1975 at its location (807 South Old Missouri Road) in Springdale.



This 1988 expansion boosted square footage for Phillips Litho to over 42,500 square feet.



Phil Phillips, Jr., and daughter, Brooke, with executives of King Press Corporation and Chamber of Commerce officials at Press Installation in 1987.

This photo was taken during the 1987 Open House to celebrate the installation of the Color-King Web Press.

Over the years many different types of equipment have been added. The old Linotype was replaced with the Compugraphic MCS, a computerized typesetting system which allows for many photo direct typefaces with type sizes ranging from a 5-point to a 36-point, disc storage and editing capabilities. The small press department consists of several high quality, fast production type duplicators. The bulk of the flat sheet printing is done on Heidelberg Off-Set presses that, along with quality workmanship, guarantees a high caliber of printing, not found with other models.

The bindery department is one of the largest in Arkansas. It includes folding, trimming, perforating, die-cutting, collating, stitching and other finishing touches. Two computerized Polar Cutters speed the trimming process, the Muller-Martini Collator-Stitcher-Trimmer puts a book together, staples the spine and trims the edges all in one operation, finishing 12,000 books in one hour. The In-line Perfect Binder will collate, glue the spine, trim, count and stack the finished product for boxing. With the acquisition of the afore-mentioned bindery equipment Phillips Litho has become a trade bindery utilized by many area printing companies.

In 1984 Phillips Litho acquired roll label printing, which will print self-adhesive labels. Two roll label presses can produce many different shapes and sizes of labels designed to customer specification. Quantities of millions can be printed for producers of re-sale merchandise.

While the primary printing of the original company was on a flat sheet-fed basis, the new Web press, added in 1987 involves a roll-fed paper method and is used in the printing of newspapers, flyers, inserts, telephone directories and certain types of books.

The Composition Department specializes in design, illustration, calligraphy, and film assembly. Talent, experience and modern technology turn the customers' ideas and concepts into the printed image. The NuArc SST Camera reduces down to 20% and enlarges up to 300%, and the Dupont 26C film processor insures fast, consistent negatives for accurate reproduction of the image to be printed. Our Fuji color-art machine allows us to show a

process color proof before going to press.

One unique service provided by Phillips Litho is warehousing. Customers who use large quantities of printed materials can request storage and shipping to any designated point. Current computerized inventory is provided as needed.

In 1979 a Quick-Print copy shop was opened on Emma Avenue to accommodate customers who needed one-color business cards, envelopes, letterheads, business forms and flyers. Printing was done with camera-ready copy and had a 24 hour turnaround time. With the latest expansion this division has moved to the parent plant and is part of the small press division.

The economy of northwest Arkansas has allowed the company to become a major printing service for the four state area. An excellent business climate and a dedicated work force have permitted the large growth of the company, and future prospects look bright.

Photo Center

One-Hour Quality Photos A Springdale Reality

Photo Center, Inc., was the start of the American dream for its co-founder and president, Stan Bedford. It has grown from one small retail store in Springdale, to a corporation with three northwest Arkansas stores with plans to expand.

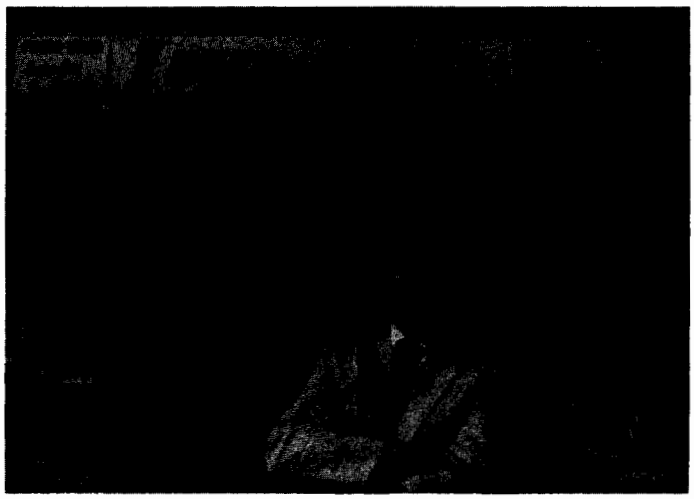


Photo Center President, Stan Bedford.

In 1974 when the Bedfords purchased Photo Center at 210 West Emma, Springdale, the store consisted of 500 square feet. That first year's sales volume grossed $30,000. In 1987, sales approached $2,000,000.

Fort Smith and Rogers stores were added to the corporation in 1979 bringing Photo Center from the smallest privately owned camera store in Arkansas to one of the largest photo-video retail stores in the state.

Stan Bedford's dream hadn't fully formed when he was in college at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas. He didn't know that he would marry his wife, Tonya Irion, follow his brother, Jack Bedford, into a wholesale business and, from there, start a related retail business.

Jack Bedford moved to Fayetteville in 1970, from Texas, and opened Color Mate Photo, a wholesale film-processing lab. Stan came to Fayetteville in 1973.

After researching the northwest Arkansas area and seeing the same tremendous potential for growth that other industry had seen, Bedford's dream for himself and his family's future took hold. He saw the need for a retail store that would combine sales and service for the family photographer, the amateur and the professional.

"I guess the key-word for what I wanted to do was 'personalize'. I wanted to offer specialized and individual attention and service to the customer who purchased cameras and equipment. Unlike mass merchandisers, I placed emphasis on 'detail'. . . taking a personal interest in each individual customer, knowing my customer by name, addressing individual need, nurturing a permanent customer," Bedford continued.

These same customers returned to purchase film and accessories for their cameras, and have their film processed. Until the early 1970s when the Bedfords came to northwest Arkansas, a roll of film would take between one and two weeks to be developed. One-day service was quite an achievement.

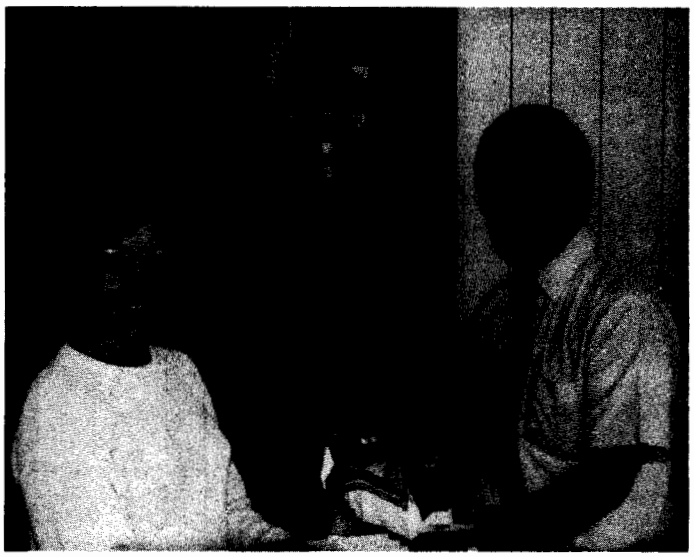
As the Bedford brothers sought more aggressively to serve the customer, one-hour service was made available, making photography more exciting than ever. Bedford credits his brother, Jack, for bringing fast film developing to northwest Arkansas.

According to Stan Bedford, credit for the success of Photo Center is due to many people, including his wife, Tonya and his children, Cari and Jason. "The joy that my family gave me every day was all the motivation I needed," Bedford added.

A good business relationship between brothers is a rarity, but Stan and his brother Jack (Photo Center's vice-president), have made every effort to maintain good personal and business relationships.

"Jack has an unbeatable combination of love of photography, a sharp business mind and the ability for hard work. . .I learned from him," Bedford pointed out.

Attributing Photo Center's success to more than a supportive family, Bedford mentions that a good staff is necessary, stating that managers Steve Elkins (Bedford's nephew), Gary Cox and Jeff Beauchamp, are committed retailers with a clear understanding of what makes a specialty retail operation work.

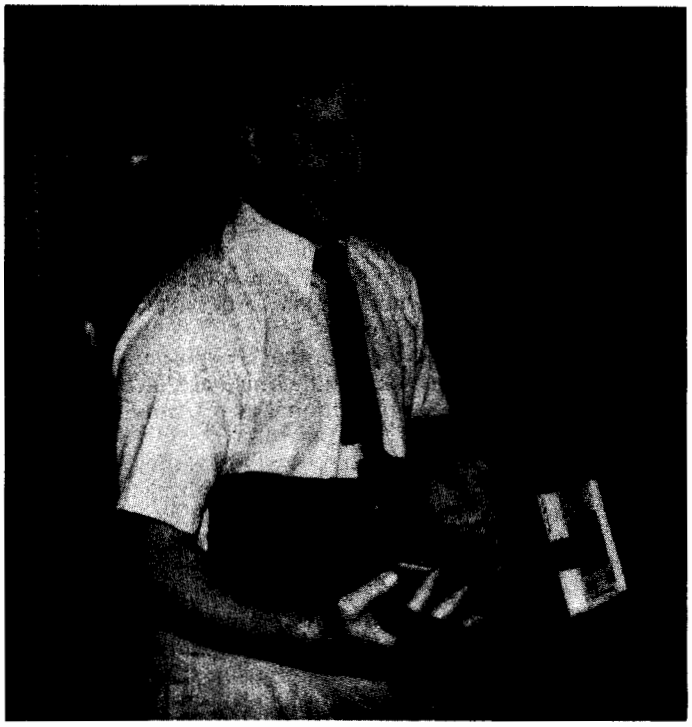


Stan Bedford's Family, his "motive for success," examine color prints from the processor. (L-R) Tonya, Cari, Jason and Stan.

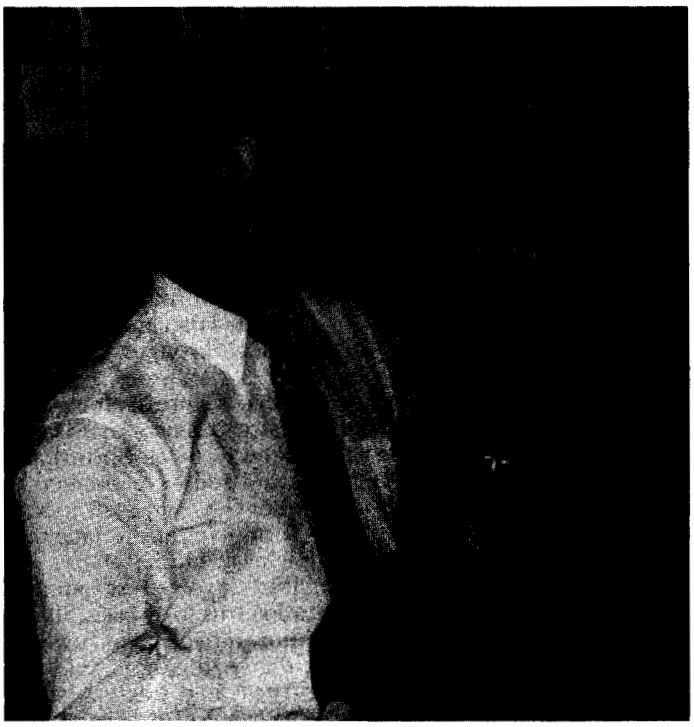
Bedford gives much of the credit for his company's success to Jeff Beauchamp, Photo Center's executive vice-president. Operating from the Fort Smith office, Beauchamp is largely responsible for the sales volume from the Fort Smith store which generates half the total sales from all three stores.

Much of the Photo Center business comes from commercial accounts and large companies' purchase of photo and video equipment and the servicing of that equipment. "Commercial accounts are a much sought after and vital part of the success of Photo Center," Bedford adds.

In 1977, a unique and innovative service policy was offered by Photo Center and was the brain-child of Stan Bedford. This plan takes total service responsibility for customer equipment purchases for a full five years. The store



Steve Elkins demonstrates a popular video camcorder.



Gary Cox demonstrates one of Photo Center's many 35mm cameras.

has several thousand policies in force.

Photo Center, Inc., as a member of an international and industry-wide recognized association called Photo-Marketing Association International, has received certification for four of its employees (from all three locations). They have been designated as certified photographic counselors. This means each employee was tested in the areas of their competency, knowledge and skill in all areas of photography.

In addition, two men are certified photo finishing engineers who have completed rigid testing requirements for film processing and servicing equipment. These certifications help insure the quality for which Photo Center wants to be remembered.

Together with a charter membership in Kodak Color Watch Systems, Bedford feels quality from sales through service and competitive pricing is maintained in all areas.

The Kodak Color Watch Systems is a quality control center based in Rochester, New York, and linked to its membership by a computerized network system that daily monitors the quality of the processed color film. This insures customer satisfaction in the uniformity of the color and clarity of their film in processing.

Bedford's dream has not been fully realized, and plans for expansion are always a possibility. Another store has been proposed and is expected to open before the end of 1988 at a new location.

"My greatest satisfaction has come from watching our growth and meeting the changing needs of my customers. Total computerization of the Photo Center chain allows rapid and controlled growth, providing endless exciting products and services for our customers. The Bedford family recognizes the primary source of Photo Center's success. Jesus Christ provides an abundant life for those who accept Him and are willing to allow His authority in every area of their lives. . .including their business."

Polar Express, Inc.

Trucking Industry A Family Concern

Bill and Louise Ferguson came to northwest Arkansas almost 30 years ago. They moved to the area to start a family trucking business and to raise a family, both of which are thriving today.

Bill Ferguson was born and raised in Gainesville, Georgia. He came from a family of artisans. His family crafted handmade pottery for their livelihood, and it was a good life, but Ferguson, after his discharge from military service, decided to go into business for himself. His choice was the trucking industry, and this choice brought him to Springdale.

In 1959, Ferguson formed Polar Express, Inc., and began the brokered and leased operator business that is still in operation today. Located on Highway 68W, Springdale, Polar Express has continued to grow adding a branch in Ferguson's home town of Gainesville, GA, and plan to add a terminal and dispatch office in Tontitown at the intersection of Highway 412 (68W) and Highway 112.

Hauling freight and commodities involved scheduling loads for pickup and delivery on a load to load basis. Tractors and trailers were leased from independent owner-operators on a permanent basis in the beginning.

In 1980, Polar bought its own trucks and tractors, starting with only five. Today, the fleet has grown to over 100 trucks and the company employs more than 140 people.

While the business was growing, Ferguson's three sons were growing up. As each son, in turn, graduated from Springdale High School, they joined their father and mother in the business.

Ferguson, as president of Polar Express, gives full credit for Polar's success to the work efforts contributed by his wife, Louise, who started in the company with him filling the job of company bookkeeper and growing in the company to her present position as secretary-treasurer of the corporation.

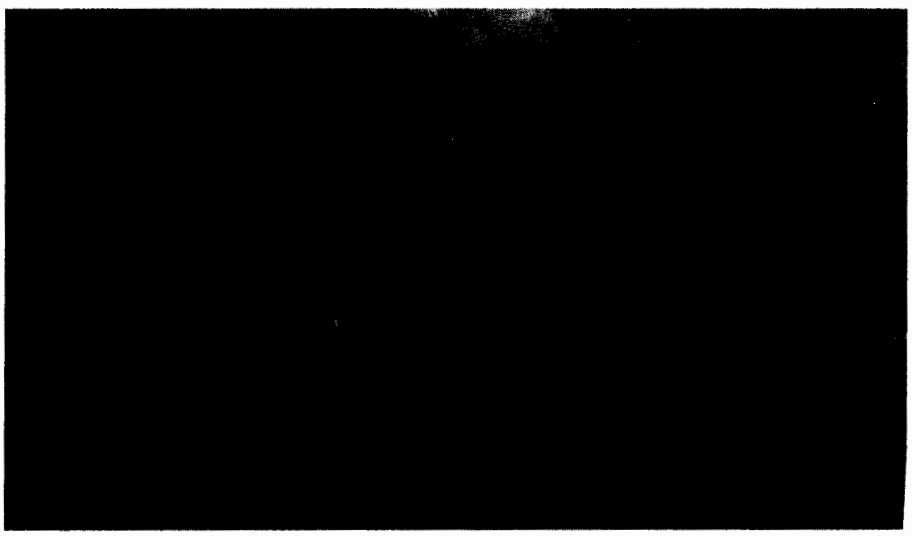
Each son, in turn, upon graduating from Springdale High School came into the company, working their way up into their present positions. All three sons work together successfully. Mike, the oldest son, is general manager and corporate vice-president. Steve is load solicitor (sales), and Kenny is primarily a truck broker. All have learned the business from the ground up.

Their sons have provided the Fergusons with six grandchildren, and both Bill and Louise are safely assured of keeping Polar Express operational as a family-controlled business.

Polar Express mainly transports foodstuffs but hauls some general commodities. Poultry and eggs are two primary products carried by their trucks. Their refrigerated carriers haul produce and merchandise for such familiar national companies as Tyson Foods, Wal-Mart, Campbell's Soup and Anheuser Busch. In fact, according to Ferguson, Polar Express was one of the first companies to haul for Tyson Foods. "We hauled for them when they had only one plant out on Randall Road," Ferguson said.

Because of Springdale's central location to the rest of the continental United States, Polar Express and other northwest Arkansas trucking firms are in a prime location for continued growth potential.

Competition in the trucking industry is fierce, but Polar continues to succeed. In spite of the rising fuel costs, turnover in personnel high insurance increases and deregulation of the trucking industry, Polar remains a viable, growing industry within an industry in an area that has continued to boom.



Putman & Maglothin

"The Law May Not Be Perfect, But It Is Better Than Anything Else Anybody Has Ever Come Up With"

The southside of the Fayetteville Square includes a heritage of noted trial lawyers, Putman & Maglothin Law Offices. The lineage stretches back a long while through a series of some of the best lawyers this area has ever offered.

It began with Rex Perkins, said by many to be the best criminal lawyer in this part of the country, until he was perhaps surpassed by the next of whom they said the same, William B. Putnam, III. When one spoke of defense attorneys who gave their clients the bet, both were considered the men to know in northwest Arkansas.

There remains such a strong influence of Perkins in the Washington County System of Justice that his name still rings in the corridors of the courthouse. Perkins' bequest to many was nothing less than supreme competence, but most of all it was to William B. Putman, III, and he took it up. When Putman died, Judge Thomas F. Butt said, "I suspect we think of him most as the finished lawyer; the complete advocate. His conduct of a case was a joy to behold."

Now there is E. E. "Scotty" Maglothin, Jr., who may or may not be the best criminal lawyer in these parts. But if he isn't, he has at least had the benefit of counsel from those kinds of giants in the courtroom.

Early in his life, Putman had no interest in the law. Rather, after having served combat duty in World War II, in Europe, he returned home and became a language expert in both German and Spanish. His expertise in Spanish took him to South America with an oil company, but this life had nothing to offer him.

Putman once again returned to his hometown and became intrigued with the law. He attended law school and graduated from the University of Arkansas (U of A) with honors. Thereafter, he joined in practice with his stepfather, Price Dickson, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and became the great attorney people of this area remember with respect and admiration.

Putman achieved high honors in the profession of law. He was an editor of the Arkansas Law Review, a United States Commissioner, Lecturer on law at the University of Arkansas, Board of Election Commissioners, Arkansas Board of law Examiners, Arkansas Supreme Court Committee on Jury Instructions, Special Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas and a member of The American College of Trial Lawyers.

In the course of events, or fate, Putman visited the house where he had lived while growing up in Fayetteville and there met a young lawyer who had just begun his struggle to join the legal community. The young lawyer's name was Ezra E. Maglothin, Jr. Over some period of time these two men came to know and respect one another and eventually Ezra (better known as "Scotty") became the partner of William B. Putman, whom he knew as "Billy Ben" as did all his other friends. So this man of whom we speak now and who is the living embodiment of these others is Scotty Maglothin.

Maglothin, like Putman, had no interest in the law at the time he left Truman, Arkansas. After attending Harding College and Arkansas State University, he received his B. A. in political science from the U of A, Fayetteville. Following a sequence of job interviews wherein political science was not a major interest of employers, Maglothin was directed toward completing his education in law and received his juris doctorate in 1978.

Experience being the best teacher, Maglothin was given the opportunity to learn from the best when he became an associate for the Law Firm of Putman, Gallman & Dickson. He had acquired valuable practice while a deputy prosecutor for the Fourth Judicial District and now it was time to round out his personality under the supervision of William B. Putman III.

Mentor and student soon formed Putman & Maglothin Law Offices. The firm's practice is litigation both criminal and civil.

In the all too short time these two men knew each other before Putman's death in 1984, Billy Ben passed on to his young friend the wealth of his knowledge of people and their interaction with the law. As Scotty has said many times to associates or law clerks awed by a certain courtroom practice,

Hardly any courtroom techniques are invented by the lawyer, they are taught to you by other lawyers and adapted to your own style. That one was taught to me by Putman and to him by Perkins."

"The beauty of this whole system is Rex and Billy Ben knew it as I know it; the one guy teaches the next. Which means that nowhere is there any better system of justice than in this country. It may not be perfect but it is better than anything else anybody has ever come up with."

W. B. Putman (1923-1984)

E. E. Maglothin, Jr., born Jonesboro, Arkansas, July 11, 1952, admitted to bar, 1978, Arkansas. Education: Harding College; University of Arkansas (B. A., 1975; J. D., 1978) Deputy Prosecuting Attorney; 4th Judicial District, State of Arkansas, 1979-1981. Member: Washington County, Arkansas and American Bar Associations; The Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association. Litigation.

Charles L. Stutte, born Coalgate, Oklahoma, November 8, 1958, admitted to bar, 1983, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Education: U of A (B. S. P. A., with high honors, 1980; J. D., 1983; LL. M., 1986). Beta Gamma Sigma. Instructor, Legal Aspects of Social Work, U of A, 1985. Member: Arkansas (Member, Agricultural Law Committee, 1983—; Member, International Law Committee, 1986—) and Oklahoma Bar Associations; The Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association; American Agricultural Law Association. Agricultural Law and Litigation.

Rodeo of the Ozarks

Roping, Riding and Rodeo-ing Ozark Style

The first rodeo held in Springdale, pre-Rodeo of the Ozarks, began during the Second World War. Springdale was just a small town of 3,000 at that time, and with the war going on, recreational facilities in the area were limited.

Many of Springdale's young men were away either in the European Theater or the Pacific Theater "at war". Rationing of gas and tires allowed a minimum of travel by car. Cars weren't even being produced with automobile factories being converted to the manufacture of airplanes, jeeps, tanks and maintenance parts.

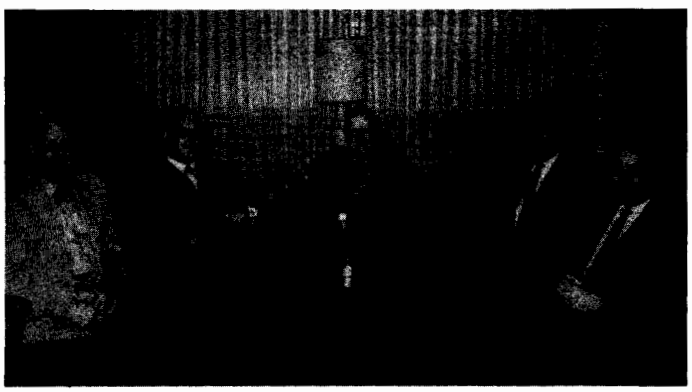
It was a time when the American people were nostalgic about horse and buggy days forgetting the pioneer hardships that accompanied those times. The war casualty lists and news reports were a daily routine that made those early days seem happier, more exciting, more American, somehow.

Based on this premise, the roping and riding days of the "Old West" held a strong appeal for men like Walter Watkins, at that time president of Welch's, Springdale; and Shorty Parsons, Springdale cattleman and rancher at that time, Paul Bond, a part time cowboy, bareback rider and rodeo producer, and T. W. Kelly, a small rodeo producer. Others first involved with that original rodeo include: Dempsey Letsch, Claude Harp and Ivan Perry.

The lots backing the old Farmers Livestock Auction (still standing) were used as the first rodeo grounds. Dittman Mitchell was asked to be the first rodeo announcer for the big show.

Sandy Boone remembers going out with Shorty Parsons in a pickup truck to round up telephone poles to make the chutes. They not only gathered poles but built the chutes.

The box office receipts didn't cover expenses that year, but Walter Watkins and Bob Sharp were convinced the rodeo would succeed as a community project in which every business could be involved. He engaged the help of Shorty Parsons and others and all worked together to help make it an annual event.



L to R: "Shorty" Parsons, Stanley Applegate, Harvey Jones, Shelly Ford, James Littrell (1962).

The lucky spectators that first year were the ones who took their own folding chairs. The bleachers collapsed, and 300 people were injured and taken to area hospitals, although none were seriously injured.

The rodeo name chosen for the annual event was Rodeo of the Ozarks It was agreed that rodeo days would be July 1, 2, 3 and 4 each year just as it had been that first year.

After joining the Rodeo Cowboys Association (RCA), help was available in regard to rules, regulations, organization and membership to call upon for gaining help with promotion.

One of the biggest promoters of the rodeo, in the beginning, was Don Hoyt who has headed both Rogers Chamber of Commerce and Springdale's Chamber of Commerce. He obtained news coverage in the Little Rock papers to promote the Springdale rodeo on a year-around basis. It has been said: "If there hadn't been any news to promote—he'd have made it himself or hired someone to create a scandal just to get Springdale in the papers."

The Chamber of Commerce recognized the importance of being a part of promoting such a venture, but could ill afford to take on the entire sponsorship at the time.

Parsons agreed to borrow $28,000.00 from Shelby Ford, president of First State Bank at that time. The money was used to build a permanent (non-collapsible) grandstand to hold 5,500 people.

1951 - Queen Pat Locke fourth from left and Pat Parsons Hutter, far right.

More than $12,500.00 was raised by subscription for parade prizes. Prize money, in the beginning, was set at only $2,000.00. Governor Ben Laney was invited to attend, and Bryan Work and Bob Sharp handled ticket sales, selling so many tickets that the rodeo continued for 16 years before exceeding that second year's sales effort.

By now everyone could see the potential for spreading good will (and making money from all the rodeo-ers and spectators coming in each year), and a committee of Bob Sharp, Luther Johnson, Howard Ewalt and Fay Stafford (all well-known business men) was appointed to see that a permanent organization be formed to perpetuate or exceed that year's good fortune.

This was when the Springdale Benevolent Amusement Association was formed. This non-profit organization was formed with Harvey Jones as president that first year. Shares were sold at $25 a share. The following year John Tyson filled the office of president. After that, Shorty Parsons held the presidency until his death in 1988. Mace Howell served as treasurer (upon Shelby Ford's recommendation) after that first year until 1988.

Active participation by many community business men was an ongoing supportive part of creating a successful rodeo. In addition to those already mentioned: Carl Head, Otis Cardwell, Jerry Hinshaw, Slim Bayley, U. A. Lovell, Wayne High, Joe McKim, Cecil Brown, Charles Tansey, Roscoe Cuen, Bob Sanders, Wayne Hyden, Phil Phillips, Sr., Phil Phillips, Jr., Gene Thompson, James Littrell,

Stanley Applegate, Austin Cravens, Roger Edmondson, Cecil Phillips, Dusty Richards, Johnny Gladden, Mike Tatman, Jim Fuller, Don Harp, Tex Holt, Harold Sargent, Roy Bowman, Jim Rollins, Lloyd Johnson. Mace Howell and Sandy Boone, after 40 years, were made honorary members.

The property for the rodeo grounds was purchased from Shorty Parsons, and when the arena (as it presently stands) was built, it was dedicated and named in his honor.

Those first rodeos were heralded by an advance caravan that would leave each morning for three days in June. Business men would donate their time to go along and help promote the Rodeo of the Ozarks. Western Wear sales flourished. Horses and buggies would make their way to the border towns of Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for this annual promotion.

The caravan would return to Springdale each night for the travelers to catch some sleep before starting out again the following day. Speeches were delivered, live music and entertainment such as Doc Boone's Skunk Holler Band would draw viewers to the sound of music.

The time given by those involved in the rodeo's promotion and success is even more amazing when you take into account the opposition it first met during the organization of the first one. The townspeople weren't enthusiastic, the elements even seemed to conspire against them with unseasonable rain, and the bleachers didn't hold up. Nothing seemed to dampen the backers' enthusiasm.

That ill-fated first attempt at producing a Springdale Rodeo was the impetus for Rodeo of the Ozarks, a rodeo known and respected all over the United States.

From the hand-rigged chutes made by Shorty Parsons and Sandy Boone to the all-steel holding pens now used, from wood bleachers that gave way under the weight of its burden to the steel underframed bleachers that now hold 13,000 spectators, changes continue to come.

Original Rodeo Arena - wagon left foreground with children has been in every rodeo from the first year. (1944)

That first rodeo endeavor didn't even offer a purse; ribbons were awarded. The following year, the purse was determined by box office receipts. The purse is now set by the committee and is known each year in advance.

Some constants have remained, however. Residents look forward to the rodeo parades held on July 1st and 4th. They still line both sides of Emma Avenue to watch it.

Two weeks preceding the rodeo, Shiloh Square is turned into Stagecoach Inn with children receiving free rides on the horse-pulled stagecoach.

For those two weeks, Shiloh Square is a-bustle with business men and families lining up to eat fried chicken lunches served Monday through Friday by Tyson's Chicken Kitchen. The Chamber of Commerce, under Lee Zachary's leadership, has continued to promote and sponsor this annual gathering which offers live entertainment on stage. Contests are held, daily, for the best-dressed western and frontier costumes worn by men, women and children and prizes awarded. All of this is overseen by Lee and the present Chamber of Commerce.

Many Springdale businesses join in the festive rodeo atmosphere by encouraging employees to wear western clothes during rodeo week. Most Springdale residents agree that the rodeo does a lot of good for the town. Open opposition is rare. The fact that it remains successful year after year is not overlooked.

Some of the rodeo box office receipts return to the city in the form of building construction such as the present Springdale Chamber of Commerce Building, the Community Center across from the rodeo grounds and, of course, the continued maintenance and yearly improvements on the rodeo ground.

For years carnival was an added rodeo attraction for the younger set (some oldsters too) each year, and lights enable rodeo fans, who can't take all that Arkansas sunshine, to enjoy watching evening competition events when it's cooler.

Clowns and animal acts are a part of each performance as well as the traditional riding, roping and barrel racing. The attraction of bareback riders is still as strong as ever, and bull riding brings the same cheers today that it did over 40 years ago.

The contestants have changed from those first years. The cowboys and cowgirls entering in competition those first years were more likely to be from the tri-state area (Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas) and to attend all four days in the competition. It is a more professional group competing now, more specialized. An entrant is more likely to be entered in only one or two events coming on the same day and leaving that night from Springdale Airport in his or her own private plane.

Before rodeo-ing became such big business, the cowboys and cowgirls used to look forward to an evening meal out at Shorty Parsons' place where his wife, Inez, always had platters filled with fried chicken (and bologna sandwiches), pots of brown beans and strawberry shortcake waiting for the contestants.

Pat Parsons Hutter, Shorty and Inez's daughter is carrying on the family tradition as director of the Miss Rodeo Arkansas Pageant. Pat, was known as a pretty good barrel racer back in the early 1950's and won a few ribbons herself. She is also a member of the National Women's Barrel Racers Association.

This year's (1988) Miss Rodeo Arkansas, Gina Sargent, will be Arkansas' representative at the Miss Rodeo America Pageant.

The Rodeo of the Ozarks is seen by more than 35,000 spectators each year. Revenues in and around the county from visitors generate more than a million dollars in sales for local merchants. Rodeo planning never ends from one year to the next.

As Rodeo of the Ozarks continues to build a following and remains on a level with other similar national rodeos, purse monies increase. More than 400 contestants pay entry fees to be allowed to compete.

The residents of Springdale celebrated the end of World War II as the war to end all wars, but there is no end in sight for the Rodeo of the Ozarks. The annual celebration goes on commemorating Independence Day and a return to an "Old West" that, perhaps, never was, but one that, since improved upon, may prove to be more lasting.

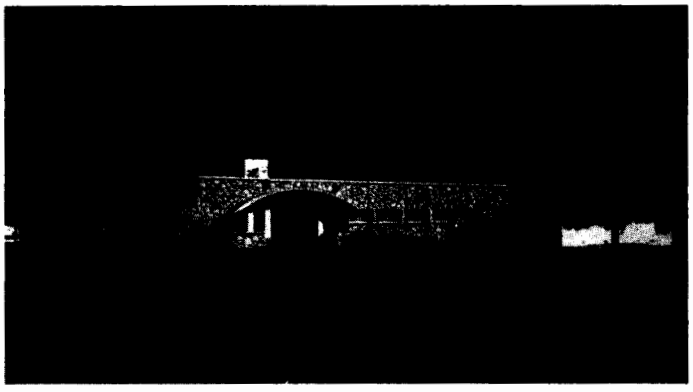
Schmieding Produce Company, Inc.

Putting food on the family table has always been a vital activity for the survival of every nation of the world. No country has produced and fed its people better than the United States.

The Schmieding brothers of Springdale, Arkansas have played, and continue to play, an important role in helping bring this nation's essential crops to America's marketplace and ultimately to the family table.

At the same time, the Schmiedings and their employees have helped develop modern shipping and packing techniques necessary to the growth of the food distribution industry.

Despite its quiet, low-profile style of business, the impact of the H. C. Schmieding Produce Company operations today extend far beyond the borders of Arkansas and benefit many thousands of people.



Schmieding Produce Company, Inc.

Quality Arkansas dairy cattle, at a low price, first drew August Schmieding and two of his sons, Herbert and Hubert from their Lincoln, Nebraska dairy farm on buying trips to northwest Arkansas in the 1930s.

"Dad and I came to Arkansas to buy Jersey cows at $10.00 a head to take back to our Nebraska farm," Hubert recalled.

These cattle buying trips soon evolved into buying, selling and transporting various fruits and vegetables. To the north and west were markets for Arkansas' abundant produce, while on the return trip, Colorado peaches, and Nebraska apples and potatoes were ideal for the Little Rock market.

The Schmieding family, August Schmieding, wife, Martha Schmieding and five sons had, for many years, a successful dairy operation in Lincoln. But, their early trips to growing northwest Arkansas sparked Herbert and Hubert to see the need and opportunities in farm produce. So, in 1936, the brothers moved to Springdale and established their new produce company.

The brothers, identical twins, started their business in a home at 526 Spring Street. The back bedroom served as the company's office. Hubert married Beulah Irene Brown in 1938 and Beulah's talents as a bookkeeper were quickly pressed into service.

In 1942, Herbert married Polly Ann Grapes and for a time the two brothers and their wives lived together. A daughter, Patrica, was born to Herbert and Polly in 1944. "Many days you had to walk through hanging diapers to get to the back bedroom and the office," Polly remembered.

Herbert and Polly bought a house at 803 Johnson Street and one of their bedrooms served as an office for the produce company.

Younger brother, Lawrence Schmieding, joined the company in 1947 after a tour of duty with the Air Force.

By the late 1940s the brothers had six or seven trucks and their business was growing. "My brothers and I drove trucks and worked deals all over the country, we were real 'fruit tramps' back in those days," Hubert said.

In a major expansion move in 1948, the brothers acquired the White Truck dealership in Springdale and built a two-story building to house the dealership and their produce company. The building is currently located at Highway 471 and Schmieding Lane and is now Eagle Body Inc. "Our produce business was upstairs and the truck dealership was downstairs," Hubert said.

With their successful produce business and truck dealership, the Schmiedings were helping build modern northwest Arkansas along with some of Washington County's other successful businessmen of the period, Delbert Allen, Harvey Jones, Joe Robinson, Willis Shaw, Joe Steele and others. "Schmieding Brothers worked closely with Allen Canning Company and the Steele Canning Company when they were developing the area's processing and canning industry," Lawrence pointed out.

Patty (Schmieding) Berry works with Lawrence and Hubert Schmieding in the family business.

From the early days of their produce business, the Schmiedings have been very active in buying, transporting and selling peaches, especially Colorado peaches. The company established a seasonal office in Palisade, Colorado in the early 1940s and maintained this office until 1975. Hubert and Beulah would operate the Palisade office during the peach season with the help of Doris Porter. Doris would later move to Springdale to work for the company in developing the company's accounting system. In 1958, she married Lawrence.

In the late 1940s and into the 1950s, the Schmieding business slowly turned more and more to potatoes as its major commodity. "Most other crops are very seasonal, but

potatoes are available all year, even in the winter," Gary Owens, executive vice president and general manager of H. C. Schmieding Produce, pointed out. Owens joined the company in 1967. "And," Owens added, "potatoes are a solid, staple crop that is strong even when the economy is down."

In 1954, the White Truck dealership was sold and Schmieding Produce moved to its present location at 1419 S. Thompson. The present Schmieding building has been expanded three times due to the company's growth.

The rising costs of maintaining a truck fleet and deregulation caused the company to merge its trucking operations in February 1971. Carl Richardson, former head of truck procurement for Schmieding, drove for the company for some 22 years and witnessed the rising operating costs. "When I started, you could operate a truck at around 25 to 28 cents a mile, now it runs 90 cents or more," Richardson said.

Today the Schmieding company doesn't own any trucks but, a Schmieding subsidiary, Delp Inc. of Springdale, handles some of the Schmieding hauling needs with other trucking concerns providing the majority of the transportation needs.

Heart of the business at Schmiedings'.

The early 1970s brought continued growth for the company, along with tragedy for the Schmieding family. Beulah Schmieding, who served the firm so well as bookkeeper in the early years, died in June of 1970. The next year was also a difficult one for the Schmieding family, when Herbert died in April and Lawrence's wife, Doris, died the same month.

On a happier note, and in the tradition of a family-run business, Herbert's daughter, Patricia Schmieding Berry, joined the company in 1974.

Despite the loss of family members, Hubert and Lawrence kept the company on a positive course, especially with the large processors.

"Schmieding Produce deals in any fruit or vegetables that a canner would need, but we specialize in potatoes and watermelons," Owens said.

In addition to the canning factories, the company supplies wholesalers, repackers, grocery chains, potato chip and french fry manufacturers.

"We have to meet very high quality standards set by the processors and our other clients, so we establish long-term relationships with growers around the country and have our own field men to insure the quality of produce being delivered by our company, " Owens explained.

Because of the company's expanding list of customers for its potatoes, the firm opened a Loxley, Alabama field office in 1951 to better oversee the summer potato crops coming out of the south. Other Schmieding seasonal offices included Grand Forks, North Dakota; Palatka, Florida; Sand Mountain, Alabama, and Sikeston, Missouri.

Schmieding Produce is one of the few companies that deal in potatoes all year long. The company concentrates on supplying potatoes which are used for all purposes. In the course of a year, the company will handle some 20,000 loads of potatoes which is over nine million pounds of potatoes.

The three Schmieding brothers have guided Schmieding Produce from the wheeling-dealing, 'fruit tramp' days into an aggressive, well-respected firm that operates throughout the nation.

At the heart of the firm's day-to-day operations is a smooth running telecommunications center that is constantly juggling ever-changing customer needs, pricing, produce availability and transportation requirements.

"We move 75 or more loads per day and never see the produce. . .it's all done by telephone. We make and receive some 1,500 phone calls a day," Owens revealed.

"The goals of the company are to serve our customers and growers. We are actually a service company," Lawrence Schmieding pointed out.

In 1987 some 36 full-time employees are involved in the Schmieding company activities. A computer system, added in 1978, aids in the company's tremendous accounting and recording requirements.

"We have always surrounded ourselves with good, hard working people. I contribute part of our success to our employees," Lawrence stressed.

Hubert and Lawrence Schmieding continue to direct the company's growth and continued success into the 1980s.

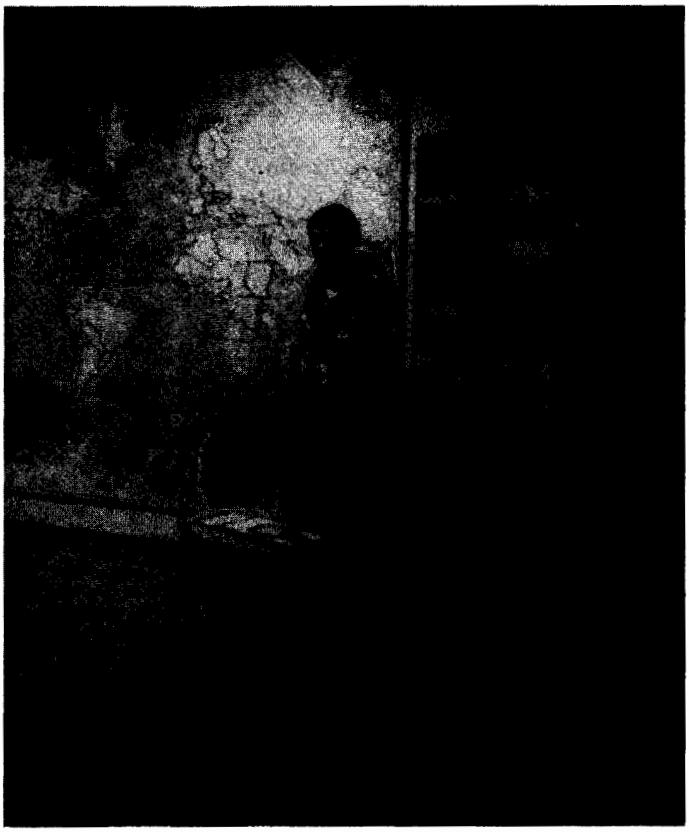
The modern day H. C. Schmieding Produce Inc. is a tribute to three Nebraska-born brothers who saw the many opportunities available in northwest Arkansas and possessed the foresight and determination to built a successful business. (See H. E. Schmieding cornerstone family story)

Left to right: Hubert, Lawrence and Herbert Schmieding

The Shiloh Travel Agency

Travel Experience Shared

When John and Jeanne Justis opened northwest Arkansas's second travel agency, Plaza International Travel, in 1972, they dedicated themselves to making their customers' dream vacations a reality. The Justises operated Plaza International for five years, and then sold it in 1977 to World Wide Travel based in Little Rock. As part of the sale, they continued to manage the agency for another two years.



Original Shiloh Travel

After seeing to the continued success of World Wide Travel, John and Jeanne saw the need for a travel agency in Springdale. So in July 1979, they opened Springdale's first travel agency, Shiloh Travel, in the Boone-Ritter Insurance Building at 109 N. Spring. The business remained at that location for just over a year, and in September 1980, the Justises purchased a building at 1004 W. Sunset, and Shiloh moved to that location where it continues to operate today.

For the successful operation of any personal service business, such as a travel agency, tailoring the product for the customer's individual needs is vitally important. And, this is exactly what the Justises have strived to do during the last 14 years, and will continue to do.

"A beautiful trip lasts forever. You buy a memory that lasts a whole lifetime," John Justis said. "We give the customer what is most valuable to him or her," Justis continued, "The first object is to give them their money's worth. To accomplish this requires detailed experience with all aspects of the travel business."

After working in the travel and airline industry for 13 years in the crowded and pressurized environment of southern California, the Justises decided in 1972 to return to the place of their roots in the Ozarks and northwest Arkansas to share travel experiences with local residents. The slogan of their first agency was " Jeanne comes home to share her experience."

The Justises met in 1956 while both were working for Ozark Airlines in Springfield, Illinois. Jeanne Hudson Justis, whose family are long standing residents of West Fork and Greenland communities, had gone through training in an airline academy in Kansas City before gaining employment with Ozark Airlines from 1956 to 1959. John, originally from Springfield, MO, and Jeanne both had duties with the airline that encompassed handling baggage, cleaning the aircraft interior, making reservations, ticketing, communications and everything short of a plane's mechanical maintenance.

Then in 1959 they both were given the opportunity to move up in jobs with Continental Airlines and American Airlines in California. Jeanne worked for Continental in its first reservation office in Los Angeles. John worked for American as a ticket agent and quickly progressed to station manager—a position requiring the management of the airline's airport operations and a job with Pacific Airlines. In 1964, John was chosen to inaugurate Pacific's service to the tourist haven of South Shore Lake, Tahoe.

By 1971-1972, John and Jeanne decided they had remained long enough in the helter-skelter environment of Los Angeles, and they saw the wide-open opportunity available to them for their own travel agency serving northwest Arkansas.

When the Justises returned in 1972 to Fayetteville, they knew the area was relatively hidden from the awareness of major travel businesses and would present an exciting challenge to their considerable abilities acquired over the past two decades. For instance, it was not common for folks from this area to embark on a world cruise booked by a local travel agent. Literally building their first office from the ground up in the newly built Northwest Arkansas mall, the Justises began a rewarding and pleasurable life's work.

"The first time I set up a world cruise, the cruise company I called thought I was putting them on, especially from a travel agency in Fayetteville, Arkansas," John reminisced.

"Because we could communicate with people in touch with the world," said Justis, "and because we had an intimate knowledge of the trade language, we could judge when something wasn't quite right, even if it appeared right. This was a key factor in helping overcome travel problems from this area."

Based on the depth of their experience and knowledge in travel and tourism—"the world wasn't a mystery tour"—the business exploded into immediate success. The Justises were able to overcome problems of arranging flights and tour itineraries, and they could steer customers around thorny problems with reservations and bookings. These factors led to a rapid build-up in the agency's clientele.

Beginning Shiloh Travel proved to be no problem for the now well-known couple. Many customers they had served while operating Plaza International and World Wide Travel followed them to their new Springdale business. The satisfaction they derived from customer loyalty lay in their clients' expressions of friendship and knowing that they had

done their job well.

Since their return to northwest Arkansas, the Justises have had a profound influence on the growth of the area's travel business.

"Over the years we have trained a number of people who now compete with us," Justis said. "One former employee now owns an agency, and four others manage agencies. We don't feel this is a negative. It is a very positive development for the travel industry in this area."

During the past 15 years in business, the Justises have witnessed a boom in the travel industry. Today there are over 30,000 travel agencies in the U. S., while there were only half that many in 1972. This growth has also affected northwest Arkansas. Since 1972, there has been an 85 percent increase in the number of travel agencies, growing from two agencies to fourteen in the area.

The rapid growth of travel agencies and tour businesses, along with the deregulation of the airlines, greatly increased the complexity of the travel business, Justis said. The result of these developments over the past 10 to 15 years has thrust the travel agency into being the front line selling point in the industry. For example, there are on the average, in the current deregulated environment, 15,000 fare changes daily.

In addition, with all the cut-rate fares and travel itineraries offered to the public, the question of what one is getting for his or her money is often not clear. This has created an exciting challenge for the Justises and other travel agents. It means selling the customer what he or she needs is vastly more important and exacting.

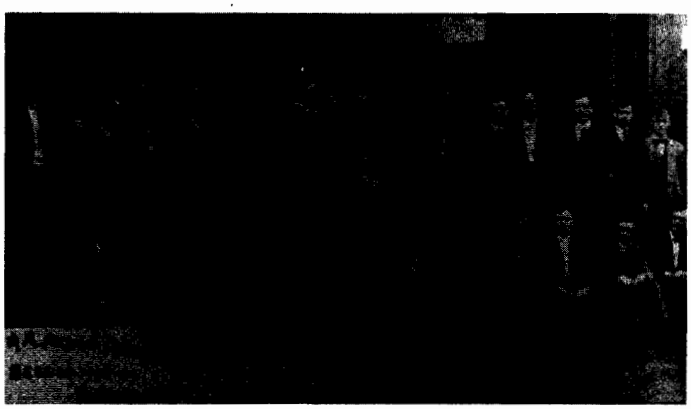
A big help with these problems has been the communications revolution. Back in 1972, travel agencies were wedded to slow teletype machines and the telephone in making reservations and bookings. Today the computer has changed all that. The Justises have virtually instant communications with all major travel companies in the world. They can send and receive messages direct on a world-wide basis, using the American Airlines SABRE system. At times they have used this capability for their customers to send business and personal messages. But even though the computer has given them the capability for speed and quick problem solving, they still rely heavily on the telephone to answer and verify questions.

Increasing complexity in the industry requires constant updating of skills and knowledge. When John and Jeanne first started in business, they could hire an employee who had little or no experience in the business. Today, however, they must hire people who have had previous experience, or who have been trained at a travel agency school. It is vitally important for the travel agent to know how to search the computer for the best deals, and then ferret out the pseudo-bargains from the quality tours. Customer satisfaction and the avoidance of a possible error or omission depends on the skill of the travel agent in these matters.

Hard work has built Shiloh Travel into an agency that gives top-quality custom service to its clientele. Its success speaks volumes about commitment to excellence. Such dedication to helping customers help fulfill lifetime travel dreams. John and Jeanne Justis have played a crucial role in northwest Arkansas business history.

Sisco Clinic Continues Medical Heritage

Thomas Sisco and his family came to Arkansas from Monroe, Tennessee in Overton County. At that time, 1840, he had six children. The oldest two sons were named after a well-known congressman from Tennessee who later became governor, Sam Houston. They thought so much of this folk hero that they named their first son Samuel Sisco and their second son, Houston. Houston would later become a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars.



University of Arkansas Medical Dept. Sophomore class 1908-09.

Thomas Sisco's wife was Nancy Miller, daughter of Hugh Miller. Both the Sisco and Miller families immigrated to Carroll County, Arkansas at the same time and settled in the valley of the Osage Creek a few miles east of the present town of Osage.

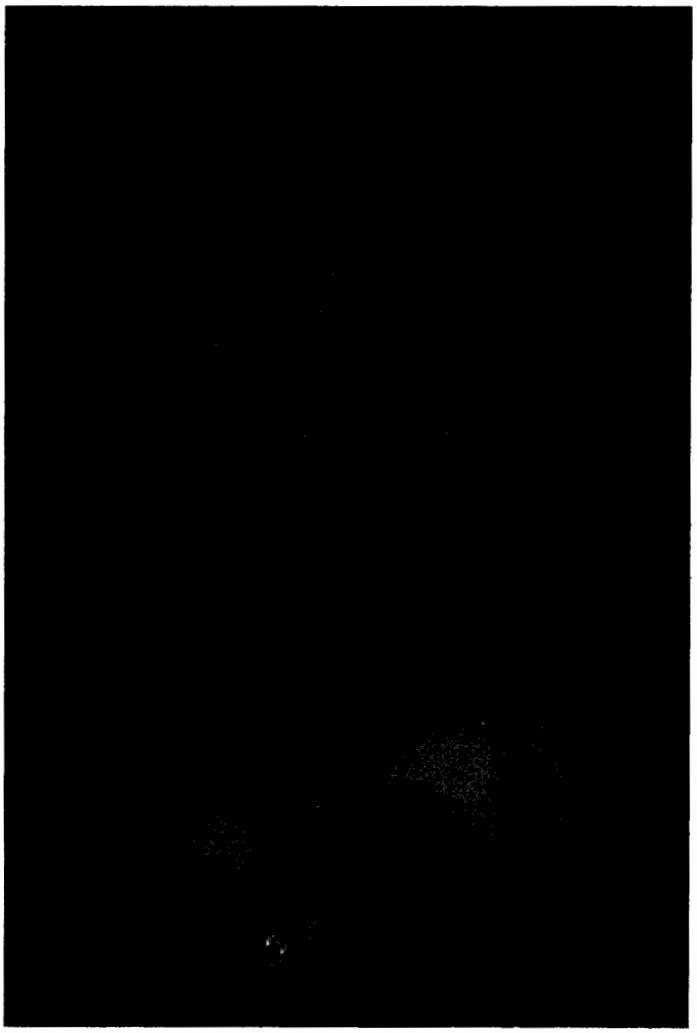
The first child born in Arkansas to Thomas and Nancy Sisco was a son named Thomas Fancher Sisco. In the years subsequently, the family lived peacefully, with many of the children marrying and starting families of their own. In 1860, however, the Civil War disrupted their lives, as it did with so many of the early citizens of Arkansas. Houston, Franklin, and Thomas Fancher joined the Confederate Army. Franklin was killed in February 1863, leaving a wife and two small children. The youngest brother, Thomas Fancher Sisco, joined Crawford's Battalion of the Arkansas Cavalry, becoming one of the youngest sergeants in the Confederacy.

Thomas Fancher Sisco survived the war and later married Mattie Coker Rowden. Their only child was named Maggie. After Mattie died, Thomas married Cynthia Armer. They were blessed with many children, all of whom produced prominent Washington County families in the years ahead: William Collier Sisco, Lewis Rufus, Crandle Pleas Sisco, Jennings Bryan and Lydia Belle Sisco.

One of the sons, Crandle Pleas Sisco, nicknamed "C. P.", excelled in school, graduating head of his high school class. C. P. was interested in a career in medicine and had a girlfriend, Lucy Sims, who lived in that well-known bustling town of Springdale.

After starting medical school at Little Rock in 1907, C. P and Lucy corresponded by letters and postcards with scenes of Springdale as well as his medical school class. During his training, he apprenticed in Washington and Boone counties, often accepting food and lumber, as well as cash for his services. Of course, the opportunity to visit with Lucy was not overlooked by the young medical student.

In 1911, he graduated, married Lucy, and initially settled in his home town of Osage. These were the "best of times and the worst of times". Within two years, his father, Thomas Fancher, would die under the young doctor's care and C. P.'s first and only child, Friedman, was born. C. P. practiced medicine in the rural community for about 10 years. However, it soon became obvious that the population growth was occurring mainly around neighboring Washington County. Then came the news that the new "interstate highway" would soon be constructed through Springdale. This was enough to convince him and many other families in Osage to move to Springdale, Lucy's home.



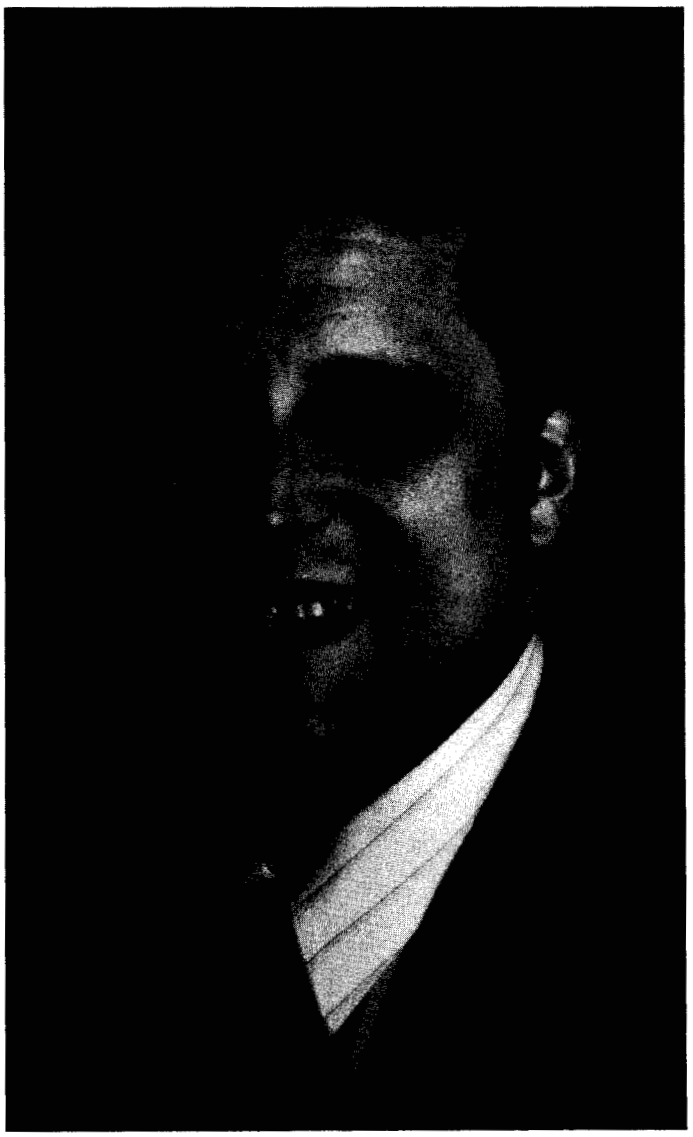
Charles Sisco

After arrival in Springdale, C. P.'s medical practice grew. He found space on the second floor of an office building in downtown Springdale, directly over the Arkansas Western Gas office on the corner of Emma Avenue ("main street") and Holcomb Street.

Not all of his patients could be adequately cared for by office visits and house calls. He saw that it was necessary for some to have in-patient supervision because, in those days, no hospital was near enough (City Hospital in Fayetteville was not yet built). He therefore fashioned a six-

bed infirmary, complete with nurses, IV's, etc. across the hallway from his second-story medical office. This would provide the care needed by his patients until City Hospital in Fayetteville was ready. He and Lucy, along with nurses and an x-ray "taker" (technicians were unheard of), would be the main personnel in this office until Friedman graduated from medical school in 1937. C. P.'s health was not good, having suffered from arterial hypertension for many years. Adequate treatment was not known in those days.

During the early 1930s the government realized that there was a shortage of medical doctors and formulated a program to accelerate the training of physicians. Friedman was one of the few that were able to complete his undergraduate college education in two years, and began medical school in 1933. After graduation, he went to San Antonio, Texas to do his internship at Santa Rosa Hospital, where he met a beautiful young nurse, Helen Vierheller. They were married in 1939, after he returned to help his father in their medical practice.



Kenneth Sisco

Unfortunately, Hitler and Hirohito made this reunion short-lived. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Friedman joined the army and served in the Pacific theater until 1945. During his absence, his first son, Charles Paul, was born. Helen and Charles spent much of the war years in San Antonio with her mother, Ella Lutz Vierheller. Friedman's second son, Kenneth Lee, was born after his return in 1946. It was not too long after Friedman came back to Springdale that C. P.'s health rapidly deteriorated. He suffered several strokes and developed renal failure. His death in 1948 was a great loss to the community that had depended upon him for so many years.

After returning from the war, the medical practice that Friedman shared with his ailing father, was getting too much for both of them to handle. Dr. John W. Dorman was an early associate, having met Friedman during the war, and was persuaded to join them afterward. In 1953, the crowded conditions forced Friedman to build a larger and more modern facility several blocks west of their current location. This was completed and Friedman had two other physicians join him in practice, Dr. R. P. Edmondson and Dr. Ed Wheat. The new building was large enough for three doctors.

Friedman hoped that his two sons would eventually join him in practice IF they "decided" to become physicians. Little did Charles and Kenneth realize at the time, there was never to be any real choice in the matter; the dye was cast.

Lucy was always a key part of Friedman's practice. She was "keeper of the books", along with Claudia Thornsberry; they were the ones that kept him going.

Wedding picture of C. P. and Lucy, standing are Maggie and Cora (Sims).

A humorous tale, frequently told, was about the time in the late 50's when a young man about 25 years old came in and handed Lucy a $20 bill. She asked his name but couldn't find his account. He explained that C. P. delivered him many years ago and that his parents were too poor to pay the bill. All this time his mother told him that she would "take him back if he didn't behave himself" because he "still wasn't paid for." He wanted to make sure that she could not possibly make good on her threat.

As was expected, Charles and Kenneth eventually fufilled their father's dream and became doctors. Both graduating from the University of Arkansas Medical School, Charles in 1967, Kenneth in 1971. Their return to Springdale would be delayed for some time due to the ex-

panding Vietnam War.

The Sisco family, left to right, standing: Maggie, Bryon, William, Lewis, C. P. and Lydia. Seated are Thomas Fancher Sisco and his wife Cynthia.

They both were also determined to not entirely follow in their father's and grandfather's footsteps with regard to the intense practice pressure (up to an 80-hour workweek including eternal night calls, house calls, etc.). They felt that "specialization" was the answer. Charles decided on a career in internal medicine and allergic diseases. During medical school, he met and fell in love with a nursing student, Rebecca Ann Miller. They were married in 1964 and had two children: David William, born in Tulsa in 1967 during Charles' internship, and Carol Ann, born in Denver in 1971 during allergy fellowship training.

By 1974, Charles had completed his specialty training and military obligation. He returned to join Friedman in practice. Friedman's health was gradually declining as did old C. P.'s after a myocardial infarction in 1969. He was never able to resume full practice volume and had to struggle to keep his office open until Charles' return. In 1978, after a long illness terminated by renal failure, he died. After a divorce from Rebecca, Charles remarried Sheryl Sue Foss in 1980.

Kenneth, on the other hand, decided to become a pathologist. This, he felt, would lend himself to a more research-oriented career. In 1976, he met Jan Arotta, who he married in 1977. They have two children, Kennen and Kristina. In 1985, he completed his pathology residency and moved to San Diego to serve two years in the Navy.

Sisco Funeral Chapel of Springdale

The Sisco Funeral Chapel of Springdale is located in a 21,000 square foot, aesthetically appealing building at 705 West Meadow Avenue. It offers all funeral-related activities, including facilities for the funeral service, itself. All this is in marked contrast to the modest beginning of the firm, which has a 73 year history of service to the Springdale area.

Charles Farmer

The funeral home opened in Springdale in September, 1915 as the Nix Callison Undertaking Co. The partners were Joe S. Nix of Springdale and A. D. Callison of Rogers. Nix was the manager. The undertaking part of the business shared a building on Emma Avenue with the other part of the business, which dealt in wallpaper, paint and picture framing. An announcement at the opening gave the address as 23 East Emma Avenue.

Some residents 80 years of age or older remember Nix-Callison as being located in a building between Spring Street and Mill Street on Emma Avenue. Mrs. Wilma Hicken Sohl thinks back to November, 1931, when a dear friend of hers was killed in a car accident. Friends went upstairs in that building to pay their respects. The fact that the funeral home by then offered a visitation room would have been an innovation, for in earlier years, a body was always kept at home until time for the services. Indeed, sometimes, the services were held at the home.

At first, a horse-drawn hearse was used and was stored at the Carroll Livery Stable. One historical article says that Nix-Callison brought their first motorized hearse to Springdale in 1919.

Joe S. Nix, a native of Fayetteville, spent all of his life in Fayetteville and Springdale except for one year with the Oscar Fentress Mortuary in Fort Smith. He built each wooden coffin in the back of the business and trimmed it by hand, as a coffin was needed. It is said that the cost ran between $27 and $60, and that he charged $1.50 to deliver the casket. If the family wished, he would wash, dress and place the body in the coffin for a $7.50 fee.

Like his successors in the funeral home, Nix was active in the community. He was member of the Masonic Lodge, IOOF, AOUW, Springdale Fire Department, Springdale Community club, Springdale Rotary Club, Order of Eastern Star and he served several terms as Washington County Coroner, was a city councilman and was a member of the Paving District Commission.

His health had been frail for some years, and on February 28, 1927, Nix died at the age of 44. His survivors included his young widow and four children ranging in age from four to twelve. A member of the Presbyterian Church, his funeral service was held at the larger sanctuary of the First Baptist Church, with pastors of the Methodist and Christian Churches officiating.

Nix's obituary stated that his partner, A. D. Callison, was at his bedside when he died. Shortly before his death, he said to Callison: "I've thought it all over from beginning to end, and I can't think of anything to keep me from getting by up yonder, can you, Cal?"

Over half a century later, Nix's widow died in another state. She was brought back to Springdale for burial at Bluff Cemetery beside her husband. The same funeral home that he had founded handled committal services for her.

Two months before Nix died, Glenn M. Riggs had joined the Nix-Callison Undertaking Co. With Nix's death, Riggs became a junior member of the firm, and its name was changed to Callison-Riggs Funeral Home.

The next week after Nix's death, Riggs was appointed by Governor John E. Martineau to finish Nix's term as county coroner. The voters returned him to that position each election thereafter until his death 14 years later.

Riggs, too, was actively involved in Springdale and the area. He was the first chairman of the Northwest Arkansas Apple Blossom Pilgrimage Association formed in 1929. He served on the board of governors of the Springdale Rotary Club and was active in the Methodist Church and Boy Scouts.

Born at Vandalia, Missouri, December 7, 1904, Riggs went to Rogers in 1924, where he became associated with Callison's Funeral Home. As soon as he served his apprenticeship, he attended Worsham School of Embalming in Chicago. Graduating in 1925, he was licensed on his 21st birthday to practice in Arkansas, holding the distinction for a few days of being the youngest licensed embalmer in the United States.

On his 22nd birthday, Riggs married, but his wife died two years later. In 1931, he married Miss Rachel Eicher of Springdale.

In 1935, Riggs and Callison purchased the large residence at 316 West Emma Avenue that had been built as a home by Dr. J. E. Martin, who died December 22, 1930. Situated at the corner of Shiloh Street, the building now houses the Anne Lynn's Dress Shop. The remodeled structure contained an upstairs apartment for the manager of the funeral home. Here the firm would serve the Springdale area the next 32 years, under the management of three different men.

In 1940, Riggs moved to Fayetteville to become manager of Moore's Funeral Chapel, the major portion of the stock which had been purchased by Riggs and A. D. Callison.

Riggs died April 4, 1941 at the age of 36. An estimated 750 persons from throughout Arkansas attended the service held at Springdale's First United Methodist Church. Following Riggs' request, the service was kept short, and in addition to the prayers, included only a statement made at one time by Riggs, himself, at a civic club meeting: "If when I pass away, my friends can stand at my bier and say, 'He lived a Christian life as he saw it,' I will feel that my life has not been in vain."

When Riggs had moved to Fayetteville the year before, he had been succeeded in the Springdale firm by Maurice Russell, and the firm's name was changed to the Callison-Russell Funeral Home. Riggs had made a statement at that time about Russell, in which he said: "We feel fortunate in having a man such as Maurice that we can put in complete charge of the Springdale home. And we can recommend him to the people as being capable of carrying on the high type of service which we have tried to make a part of Callison-Riggs Funeral Home. He is familiar with everything that goes on with the management. He is well known and well liked by the people of Springdale and his many friends through his work with the Boy Scouts."

Maurice Russell had come to Springdale with his parents in 1923, while still in high school. Following graduation, he attended the University of Arkansas for two years, then worked at a railroad job in Colorado. Returning to Springdale in 1929, he began serving his apprenticeship with the Callison-Riggs Funeral Home. Completing that, he attended the Williams School of Embalming in Kansas City and was licensed.

Seven years later, Russell left the funeral industry and Gilbert Sisco became a partner of A. D. Callison in the Springdale firm. The year was 1947. Sisco, his wife, Ted, and teenaged son moved into the manager's apartment at the funeral home and the name of the firm was changed to Callison-Sisco Funeral Home.

A native of Delmar in Carroll County, Sisco had been born January 26, 1913. Having no high school at Delmar, he had gone to Chicago to stay with a married sister, graduating there. He attended the Worsham Mortuary School in Chicago, and then entered active duty as an Army medic during World War II. He served 27 months in the European Theater of War.

Returning home, Sisco was employed at Nelson's Funeral Home in Berryville before moving to Springdale. Like all of his predecessors, Sisco was an active member of the community. When Springdale Memorial hospital was built a few years after his arrival here, he served on the hospital's board of directors. He also was a Chamber of Commerce Board member, a member of the Rotary Club and served on the Civil Service Commission.

During the years of 1947 to 1957, Sisco was a part owner of the funeral home. In 1957, he became sole owner, and the name was changed to the Sisco Funeral Home.

A. D. Callison, the Rogers man, who had helped found the funeral home here and who had been a partner in it for 42 years with four different men, died July 2, 1958 at age 64.

Callison was born June 1, 1889 in Barton County, MO. In 1912, he founded the funeral home in Rogers, now called Callison-Lough, and in addition to what now is called Sisco Funeral Chapel, he helped establish several other funeral homes in the area.

For many years, the funeral home had operated Springdale's only ambulance service. Until Springdale Hospital was built in 1951, patients being taken or returned from a hospital, usually used Fayetteville's City Hospital or Veterans Administration Hospital in Fayetteville. Often ambulance trips took patients to Little Rock or to even farther points, such as Mayo Clinic in Minnesota.

Such trips, plus death calls to far points for return to Springdale, took one of the employees of the funeral home away for hours or days. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Sisco and two other men, Earle Jines and John Baker, operated both the funeral home phase of the work and the ambulance duties. If one man was away, it increased the workload of the other two.

Too, this left all three on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In time, this was remedied by allowing one of the three to have every third weekend off, relieving him from having to stay near a phone and in town for two days every three weeks.

The ambulance part of the service was given up by Sisco's in 1967 at the time the funeral home moved to its new quarters on West Meadow Avenue. Another change at that time involved ownership. Charles C. Farmer became part owner of the firm by purchasing a 45 percent interest in it.

A native of Clarksville, Farmer came to the Sisco Funeral Home on January 1, 1953, as a new graduate of the Dallas Institute of Mortuary Science. The next October, Farmer was drafted into the U. S. Army. He served 22 months on active duty in Korea. Upon his discharge, he returned to Springdale and rejoined Sisco Funeral Home.

In 1974, Farmer purchased the remaining stock of what now was called Sisco Funeral Chapel, and Gilbert Sisco retired.

An undated clipping entitled, You Can Quote Me, was carried over Sisco's signature in the local paper. In it, he made this statement: "I put all that I had in my investment when I came here. If it were to do over, I would repeat that act for I cannot say enough of a fine community and the people who make it what I consider the best place I have seen in which to live and work."

On October 12, 1981, Gilbert Sisco and his second wife, Mildred, were killed in a tragic accident when a trailer truck they met on a curve on rain-slick Highway 71, a mile south of Greenland ran over them. Sisco was 68, his wife was 57. They were enroute to Hot Springs to attend the 51st Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Hospital Association.

Like all of the owners of the funeral home before him, Farmer is actively involved in the community. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, and is on the Board of Trustees for Springdale Memorial Hospital and serves on the Board of Directors of First State Bank. He and his wife, Louise, have three children. Farmer is president of Sisco Funeral Chapel, Inc., and Louise is secretary.

The funeral home today provides services and facilities undreamed of by the founders of the firm. There are four visitation rooms, embalming facilities, a cosmetology room, supply of caskets, a covered entrance for the funeral cars bringing families to a service, and a 325-capacity chapel that offers dignity, beauty, warmth and peace. All motor equipment needed to provide the traditional Christian service is available.

The volume of business has quadrupled since the move from Emma avenue over 21 years ago, Farmer said, and certainly the service to families that are served. It requires an average of 12 full-time and three part-time employees to operate the funeral home today. Wade Bellah is head funeral director and embalmer.

An innovation offered in modern times by Sisco Chapel are the services provided by the Rev. Burton A. Miley, a retired Baptist minister. For the past 18 years, he has handled in-service training for employees and advertising for the firm.

Sisco Funeral Chapel offers pre-arrangement counseling and pre- arrangement funding either through a family trust

or a life insurance policy. The firm also conducts classes at Springdale High School in social studies on Death and Dying. All the students of this course are brought to the funeral home for a tour.

In discussing changes met by the funeral home today, the subject of cremation came up. Non-natives of the area are more interested in cremation than others, Farmer said, and today there are three crematoriums in northwest Arkansas. However, there still are only four percent or less who prefer it.

Increased tourism between residents of one country and another have necessitated another change. On numerous occasions, someone from the Springdale area has died in a foreign country. Depending upon which country is involved, it has sometimes been necessary for Farmer to send someone to that country to negotiate, financially, for the release of the body. In reverse, Sisco Funeral Chapel now and then finds itself shipping a body back to some other country.

Government regulations today call for a funeral home to provide an itemized expense list for a family, and in a way, this harks back to the beginning of the local funeral home in 1915. In those days, Joe Nix pencilled out his costs for building a coffin, for delivering it, and for preparing the body. Today, a computer keeps the management well informed, including a break-down of individual expenses for the various services.

That even tells the manager how much extra it costs in employee wages, utilities and other expense to provide a Visitation Room after regular business hours for the family's use in meeting friends there. As a result of the necessary change for such a room, Sisco Funeral Chapel now allows a family the choice of using one of the firm's Visitation Rooms or of having their loved one taken home for the visitation.

And that increasing custom brings one aspect of Sisco Funeral Chapel back full circle to the tradition that existed in 1915, when the body always was kept at home with the family until time for the funeral service.

Thus it has gone throughout the 73 year history of Sisco Funeral Chapel—keeping abreast of innovations and changes that were best for the community, but retaining, or reverting back at times to recapture the best of the old ways.

Springdale Clinic

Clinic's Fourth Decade Of Local Community Care

The Springdale Clinic could well be called the Springboard Clinic. This general practice clinic has probably launched more young, talented doctors into practice for themselves than any other local clinic.

Sam Watson, Jim Capps, Norman Tubb, Randall Oates and Joel Mills (deceased) were some of the doctors who practiced with Springdale Clinic over the years and have gone on to establish their own practices or clinic partnerships.

For the past two years, Springdale Clinic has been solely owned by Dr. John Ralph Power. Dr. Power purchased sole ownership from his partner, Stanley Applegate in 1986. Applegate semi-retired in order to travel on behalf of his many medical and charitable interests with his wife Annabel. He still remains active with the clinic but with a more flexible, shortened practice schedule.

Doctors John (J. W.) Dorman, J. R. Power and C. Stanley Applegate formed this 'springboard clinic' over thirty-five years ago. The practice was moved into the present location at Meadow and Blair Streets in February of 1954.

Springdale Clinic ultimately launched Dorman and his two sons, John and Jerry Dorman into forming yet another partnership and clinic once both of the sons had completed their residency.

"John was the primary shaker and mover for the Springdale Clinic, and Stanley and I were glad to work with him. Our first location was on Spring Street upstairs in the old Joe Steele Building," Power commented.

"I have a tremendous amount of respect for John. We're still good friends. He's one in a million, and he constantly reminds me to cut back my hours and take care of myself," he added.

"I came here right out of the service from the Korean Conflict (as battalion surgeon). My brother first suggested northwest Arkansas as a place to practice medicine. He was a pharmaceutical agent who visited Dorman's office frequently, told Dorman about his brother, the doctor, and me about Dorman," Power pointed out.

Applegate also served in Korea in 1948 with the Army Medical Corps specializing primarily in orthopedics. Upon his discharge in 1948, he opened his first medical practice in the old labor camp on East Caudle Avenue in Springdale.

In 1953, after the outbreak of polio, both Ed Wheat and John Dorman were hospitalized with Polio. That left only two of the four practicing doctors in Springdale to deal with the epidemic, the Friedman Sisco practice and the Applegate practice.

It was this crisis situation that led to Sisco and Applegate calling on Dr. Power to help out in the emergency. On July 1, 1953, Dr. J. R. Power moved to Springdale. He remained, and upon Dorman's recovery, he, Applegate and Dorman formed what was to become the Springdale Clinic.

One of the most important clinic employees for over thirty years has been Veda Tassy. She has served as office manager and right arm to doctors that have come and gone. Semi-retired since 1987, she still works several hours a week. The present office manager is Lisa Moulton.

"Sharon Pope is one of the best nurses I've ever worked with, and she has been with us about 17 years. Betty Nell Tatman is another one. She was with our clinic about 10 years," Power said.

Power's wife, Peggy Ann Stephen Power, does all the Medicare/Medicaid claims processing and is an excellent medical transcriptionist.

At present, the other full-time clinic doctor is William (Bill) McGowan. McGowan has been with the practice for less than a year. "He came highly recommended and fits in well with both patients and staff," Power said, "All three of the Clinic doctors are Arkansas medical school graduates," he added.

The practice no longer includes prenatal or obstetric care, however, Dr. Power has delivered more than 3,000 babies. The Springdale Clinic doctors see and treat just about every other condition from birth through old age. Clinic patients who require hospitalization are admitted to Springdale Hospital for treatment and surgery.

Applegate's service to the medical community has included appointment three times as chief of staff for Springdale Hospital, serving as president of the Washington County Medical Society, co-founding and serving as president of Springdale Savings and Loan, board membership on College of the Ozarks (now University of the Ozarks), Ozark Guidance Center, Shiloh Museum, Springdale Industrial Commission, Arkansas State Medical Board, and Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce.

"Stanley covers well the community relations end of our medical practice. I've been chief of staff at Springdale Hospital twice, and I am the medical director for the nursing homes in Springdale. I visit the homes on Tuesdays, my day off. I usually have one free Tuesday a month and one weekend a month when I'm not on call. Seeing 250 patients a week doesn't leave me much time for other interests. What free time I have left is for family," Power said.

Dr. Power's community service has included membership in the First Baptist Church for more than 35 years. He served on the building committee of Elmdale Baptist Church as well. He has been on the board of directors for First National Bank since 1973. He has been active on the board for Police Retirement in addition to having served with the Friendship Cemetery board of directors.

The ten-room clinic for the most part is self-contained having its own complete lab and x-ray rooms. Some physical therapy is also done within the office location.

Prior to the arrival of "specialty groups" the doctors, Dorman, Power and Applegate performed the greater part of all surgeries in Springdale. During the influenza epidemic, in the early years of the clinic, each of the clinic doctors would make as many as 25-30 house calls per night.

The clinic doors open at 9:00 a. m., and close when the last patient has been seen. With between eight and ten thousand patients, on file, and between two and three hundred visiting the office each week, some evenings the clinic is open well past 6:00 p. m.

Power says his family's practice of medicine can be traced through his mother's lineage (the Shuffield side of the family) to a great-great-grandmother who was born in Germany and came to this country sometime during the 1850s and practiced medicine in Mississippi. This line of doctors has continued through the Shuffields to his mother's generation. Her brother, Joseph Franklin Shuffield was a brilliant Tulane graduate (and valedictorian of his class) and became one of the best known doctors in Arkansas.

Power's mother, referred to by all who knew her as "Aunt Minnie", was a nurse who continued to work until age 70. A true character, her dealings with patients and

friends could well fill a book.

According to Power, the loyalty of the clinic's patients, some of which include Don Tyson and Harvey Jones is due, in part, to the humor of doctors and staff.

"We treat more than ailments. We treat people. Laughter is one of the biggest healers, and where it won't heal, it still helps," Power said.

There are no plans to expand the clinic, at present, but Power's oldest son, Charles Wesley, has followed the family tradition in choosing a medical career and practices medicine in Colorado. Power mentioned that within a couple of years, his son might be joining the Springdale Clinic's practice making it possible to continue patient service under the ownership of still another Dr. Power.

Springdale Flower Shop

Pat Turner saw the opportunity she had been waiting for when Wayne Neff decided to sell Neff's Nurseries, Inc., of Springdale in 1983. It was a chance for Pat to own her own florist shop.

Springdale Flower Shop - 1987.

Wayne Neff, too, saw the opportunity he had been waiting for when someone as competent as Pat Turner approached him offering to buy Neff's nurseries, Inc. It meant he could go fishing.

Wayne Neff had certainly earned the chance to take it easy for a while. After marrying his second wife, Bonnie Petersen in 1968, this former mayor of Elm Springs developed the land owned by Bonnie and her late husband, Don Petersen, and began making plans for his next "business venture."

After receiving word that Peace's Florist Shop of Springdale wanted him to purchase its store, Mr. Neff, instead, decided to open his own florist shop. In October of 1969, the vacant tire store that had once occupied the property was transformed into Neff's Nurseries, Inc.

After employing Gladys Scott as head designer and Lauren Kelchner to run the nursery, Neff's Nurseries, Inc., began to take off as a successful "business venture" for Wayne Neff.

It was only one year after the opening of Neff's that the shop landed its biggest account. In 1970, Neff's Nurseries, Inc., was called upon to landscape the Northwest Arkansas Mall (then under construction) inside and out. Some say this was Neff's best work.

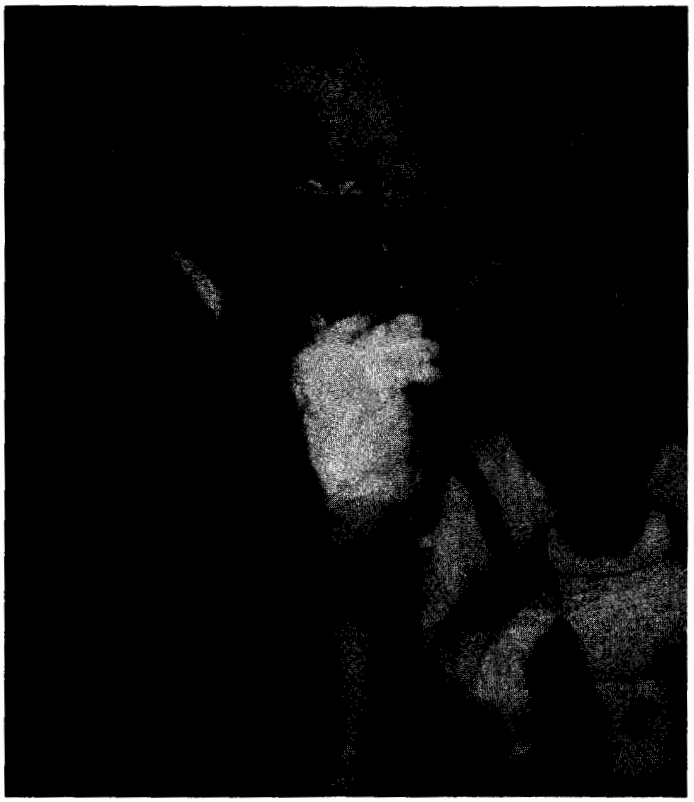
Because Mr. Neff had gone to school near Springdale and had later held several jobs in the area, he brought to his flower shop a good business sense and many regular customers. As time progressed, Neff's Nurseries, Inc., began to pick up more business including an increase in FTD (Floral Transworld Delivery) orders.

Alta Neff, Wayne's mother, sensed her son had involved himself with a successful business. Ready to get in on the action, Mrs. Neff inquired about employment possibilities at Neff's by asking her son, "Isn't there anything down at that flower shop I can do?" Alta Neff was soon employed by Neff's and remained at the shop until her death in 1980.

Six years had gone by since Neff's had landscaped the mall. By that time, business was running smoothly for Wayne Neff and Neff's Nurseries, Inc. It wasn't until 1977 when a week before Valentine's Day, a heater exploded in the back room of Neff's, burning the entire work area.

With the busiest time of the year upon them, the employees of Neff's Nurseries went to work frantically on the stock of orders received before the fire. With generous help and donations from area florists, Neff's was able to fulfill its work orders on time.

One of the flower shops responsible for helping Neff out in his time of need was Epperly's who, at that time, employed a young University of Arkansas horticulture student by the name of Pat Drevs.



The Turners - Sam holding Sarah Beth and Pat (Drevs) holding Kevin.

Ms. Drevs, born and raised in Lone Wolf, Oklahoma, and attended the Oklahoma Christian College in Oklahoma City for two years before transferring to the University of Arkansas in 1976. While earning her degree, Ms Drevs went to Denver in 1979 to attend Cliff Mann Florist School. She later returned to Colorado for a second time to take an apprenticeship at a florist shop in Denver.

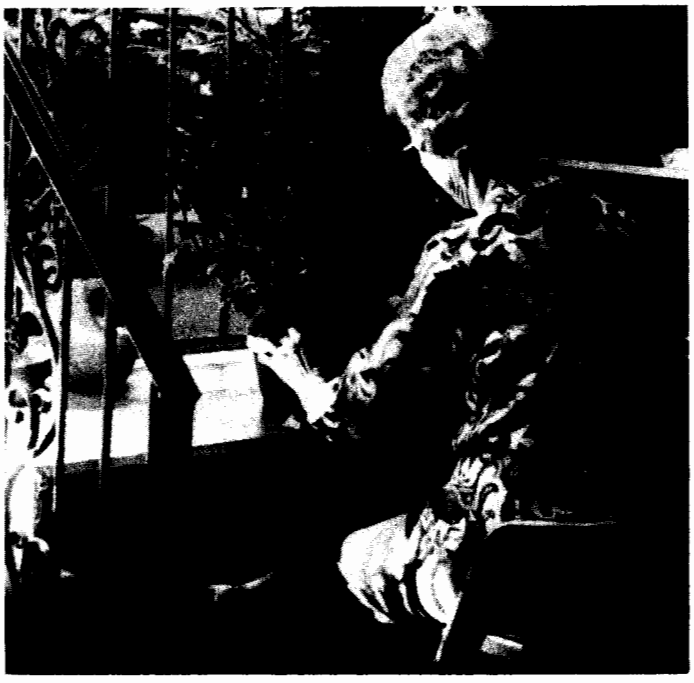
Ms. Drevs came back to this area and graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1980. She then started work at Knowles, Prairie Grove, and later moved to Epperly's after Curtis Wray, of Knowles, bought that shop.

In May of 1983, Ms Drevs became her own boss when with the help of her parents, she bought Neff's Nurseries, Inc., from Wayne Neff. Four months later, Pat Drevs became the wife of Sam Turner who graduated from Arkansas State University with a degree in geography.

Neff's Nurseries, Inc., changed its name to Springdale Flower Shop in May of 1986 to clarify confusion as to whether Mr. Neff still worked at the shop. There were those who continued to call Pat's store asking for Wayne, although the regular customers knew the store had changed hands.

In 1969, a major change had taken place in Neff's with the elimination of the nursery. However, today, the Springdale Flower Shop continues to offer a wider range of gifts and arrangements than has previously been offered.

Wayne and Bonnie Neff with Pat Turner.



Alta Neff

Springdale Flower Shop now carries roughly one-third of the FTD orders wired in. The shop's prices are competitive, but the quality of the product produced in her store is of major importance to Pat Turner.

As for future plans, Mrs. Turner would like to see her store do more commercial work, including office and home decorations. Expansion of the store is a possibility, but not a priority at this point.

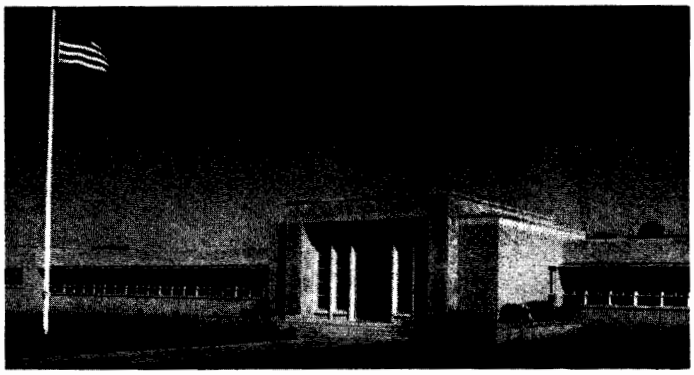
Along with manager J. R. Eldridge and her regular employees, Mrs. Turner's husband, Sam, when not working with the Highway Department, works at the shop during the holidays while her year old daughter, Sarah Beth, and son, Kevin Patrick, are still a little young to know for sure what a spray is.

Johann W. von Goethe once said, "Treat people as if they were what they ought to be and you help them to become what they are capable of being." Wayne Neff must have seen the capability of Pat Turner when he sold his store in 1983. Pat Turner, now a successful business woman and florist, continues to keep in touch with Bonnie Neff.

Springdale Memorial Hospital

"Where People Who Care. . .Care For People"

Springdale Memorial Hospital opened its doors to patient care September 8, 1952, it marked the realization of a community goal set four years earlier by a group of concerned doctors, business people and citizens.



November 1977, Entrance to Springdale Memorial

Main (north) entrance to Springdale Memorial.

On August 24, 1948, directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Springdale Industrial and Agricultural Foundation, Inc. met to discuss plans for funding and building a hospital. The community's need for such a facility had been recognized by several area physicians, including the late Dr. C. P. Sisco, one of the early area pioneer doctors.

Harvey Jones, founder and owner of Jones Truck Lines, was named chairman of the executive committee for hospital construction. Other committee members included Shelby Ford, Louis Lichlyter, Joe Robinson, H. R. Sharp, E. R. Stafford, Joe Steele and A. P. Wilson.

Several building sites were considered before the location was chosen. On October 26, 1949, it was announced that the hospital would be built on the Quandt Street site purchased from Jim Charlesworth, and donated by Jones, Luther Johnson and Dr. Friedman Sisco.

Community response was overwhelming. Churches, organizations and private citizens offered immediate sponsorship. Proceeds poured in from sales and auctions of items ranging from goats to homemade pies.

P. W. "Doc" Boone's "Skunk Holler Band," formed in 1939, proved to be one of the most popular fund raisers. Area residents thronged to performances to see community leaders perform novelty acts. Band members included Joe Robinson, Yvonne Ballew, Dupree Deaver, Austin Cravens, Dick Sanders, Scott Price, Vera Jane Cummings and headline-making dancer Shelby Ford.

Within four years community efforts had raised more than $200,000. Governor Sid McMath supplied the information necessary to obtain matching funds from the federal Hill-Burton Hospital Development Program. These funds totaled $210,000. The original estimated cost for the hospital had been $471,129. By its completion in August of 1952, changes and costs of materials had tallied a total cost of $600,000.

Two thousand people attended an open house at the one-story, 32-bed hospital on August 31, 1952. The City Council and property owners each agreed to pay half the costs for paving Quandt Street as required by federal inspectors, and swift action allowed the hospital to open its doors for patient admission on September 8, 1952.

Letta Bracken served as Springdale Memorial's administrator, and Dr. J. W. Dorman was the first chief-of-staff. The first employee staff totaled 38.

Harvey Jones, the catalyst in uniting diverse groups in a going effort to obtain a community hospital, was selected as president of the first board of trustees of Springdale Memorial hospital.

Other members of the board, who also were active in making community health care a reality, included Louis Lichlyter, Shelby Ford, Luther George, Joe Robinson, H. R. Sharp, Joe Steele and Autrey Wilson. (Portraits of these charter board members are on display in the lobbies and hallways of the present facility.)

The ensuing three decades were marked by phenomenal growth. From 1955 to 1960, Nursing Service added units 600, 700, and 900, and additional beds and bassinets were required for the growing facility. Other major additions were another operating room, a three-unit recovery room, two more labor rooms, another delivery room, and a suspect nursery in Delivery/OB Services.

In May of 1968, a surgical wing was opened, which included four surgery rooms, two of which were designated for minor surgery and cystosurgery. An eight-unit recovery room also was opened. Nursing Service added the 200 unit, and support areas (central supply, yard and ground maintenance, boiler operators for the plant) were expanded.

By 1971, Radiology and Respiratory Therapy had been developed into complete departments and an information desk added.

In 1972, several members of the staff were elected to serve as presidents of various state health care organizations. Hugh Means, administrator, was president of the Arkansas Hospital Association, Marge Holzwarth, director of nursing, served as president of the Arkansas Nursing Association, board of trustees member Gilbert Sisco was named president of the Arkansas Medical Society.

Another major expansion in 1976 resulted in the addition of 45 beds bringing the total to 205. The present emergency room was opened, ICU was relocated, expanded to 11 beds with new monitoring equipment, and Radiology expanded to include angiograms, arteriograms, ultrasound and tomography procedures.

In 1977, the Psychiatric Unit opened for inpatient care. Primarily instituted to provide care for patients receiving

treatment at the Ozark Guidance Center, the service and staff have continued to grow.

Dr. Charles Inlow, cardiologist, joined the medical staff in 1979, ushering in a new era of medical care at Memorial. Twelve telemetry units were installed in November, creating a continuing care or (stepdown) unit for patients not requiring intensive care but needing 24-hour monitoring. The cardiac diagnostic lab was opened on the second floor, and a cardiac clinic was built on Quandt Street.

During this decade, as the community's needs have changed and grown, Memorial has continued to expand and update its services. In 1980, a new GE routine and fluoroscopy radiography room and electromyography were added and extras, such as colored television in patients' rooms, were provided.

The fifth floor in 1981, housing the Independent Living Facility with eight motel-type rooms and five apartments available for daily rentals or lease, a service unique to this area. Harvey and his wife, Bernice, were instrumental in providing this facility. The Public Relations Department is also located on the fifth floor, as is the Lifeline emergency response system which was installed in 1982.

Also added in 1982 were an electronic switch telephone system a heart sound simulator to train ICU personnel, and 12 additional telemetry units; a total of 24 patients could now be monitored around the clock. A second professional building, the Northwest Arkansas Orthopaedic Center, also was completed.

In 1983, a comprehensive patient care information system was implemented to provide instant communication to departments. A computerized tomography scanner and a cardiac catheterization laboratory were installed, providing diagnostic expertise formerly available only at major medical centers.

The nursery/OB underwent renovation in August of 1984 to create a pleasant, serene atmosphere for visitors. Unit 900 was refurbished and a scrub area was added to the Nursery observation work room for parents.

Expansion of the cardiovascular care program was realized when Dr. John Weiss, a thoracic surgeon, joined the medical staff in 1986. Memorial became the only hospital in the area equipped to offer open-heart surgery and angioplasty, an alternative non-surgical technique.

The first heart surgery at Memorial was performed November 4, 1986, on Ova Ilene Hodges, a former Memorial employee and Springdale native. Mrs. Hodges underwent a successful triple bypass.

Two state-of-the-art cardiac catheterization laboratories also offer a full range of computerized diagnostic and catheterization services.

Many other services are offered by Memorial. The Education Department is located on Quandt and Young streets and provides a shared education program for all northwest Arkansas hospitals. It is a host library for a 13-member hospital consortium. Hospital education includes in-service on three shifts, community and patient education. Support groups such as the diabetic support group, cardiac support group, and respiratory support group offer additional information and assistance to patients with special needs. Classes offered to the public range from nutrition and babysitting to Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and coping with death and dying.

All paramedics for the area are trained and certified in Memorial's paramedic program. Plans are in progress for a respiratory therapy program to train and certify respiratory therapists and to provide employment within the hospital.

One of the first area hospitals to implement record management by computer, Memorial continues to use faster, more accurate computerized methods of patient care.

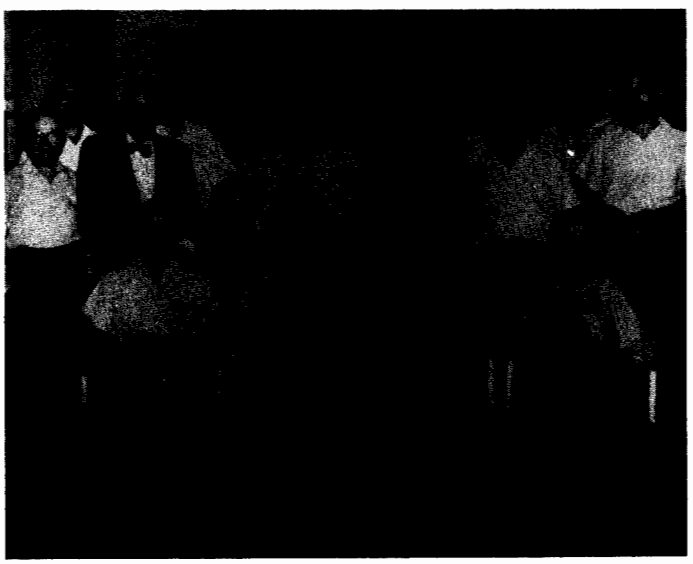
Care provided includes 24-hours a day, seven days a week physician coverage and a complete staff of family physicians and specialists on call. During the 1987 fiscal year, Memorial treated 38,194 patients in the emergency room on an outpatient basis or through in-hospital care.

"Springdale Memorial Hospital has the staff and surgery capabilities to handle any patient need from dental surgery to the critical needs required by thoracic or neurosurgeries," said Marilyn LaCombe, director of Public Relations.

Springdale Memorial Hospital in center looking southeast.

Alan Prather, hospital administrator/chief operating officer oversees a staff of 787. Dr. James A. S. Haisten is present chief of staff.

In addition to the medical staff and other employees, Memorial has had an active volunteer program since the day the hospital opened. One hundred Auxiliary members signed up then, and the Auxiliary continues to strongly support the hospital.



L to R, front row: J. W. Dorman, Friedman Sisco, Stanley Applegate, and P. L. Hathcock. (Other physicians unidentified)

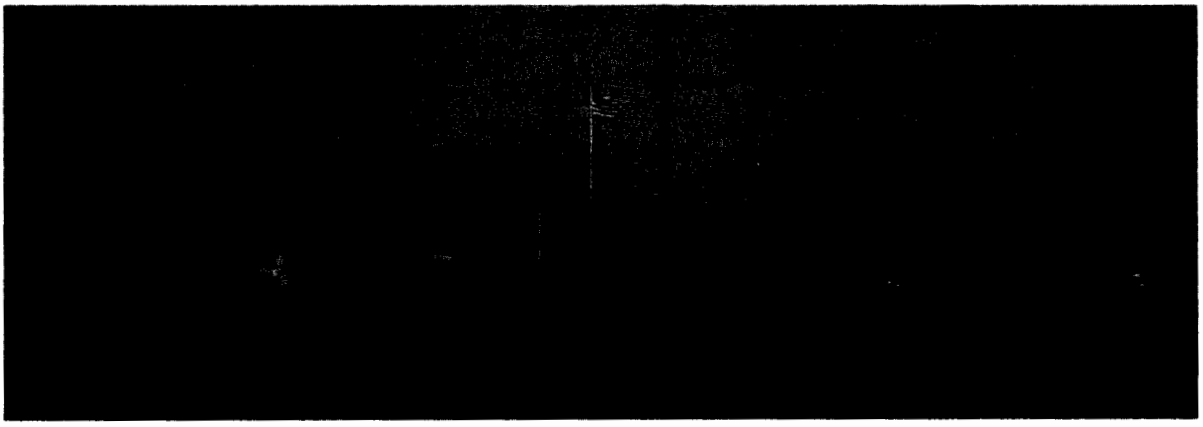
"We have an Auxiliary that is second to none," said Hugh Means, Memorial's chief executive officer. "I can't tell you how much the voluntary efforts of these dedicated

women (and men) have provided. Their time and money, raised through gift shop and thrift shop sales, have furnished equipment and luxuries for both patients and staff that otherwise would go unpurchased."

Two of Memorial's original trustees still serve on the current board: Harvey Jones, chairman, and Louis Lichlyter, vice-chairman. Other board members are Sandy Boone, Jim Cypert, Charlie Farmer, Gene George, Don Harp, Dewey Johnson, Rick Parsons, Willis Shaw, Walter Turnbow and Gerald Tweedy.

Memorial is an active member of Arkansas Hospital Association, American Hospital Association, Midwest Hospital Association and the Northwest Arkansas Hospital Association.

While its front doors now face Maple Street instead of Quandt, Memorial has not changed direction in the goals set forty years ago by those who envisioned a quality patient care institution for the community. As the hospital continues to expand its services and facilities, the staff and volunteers exemplify its motto: "Where People Who Care. . .Care for People."

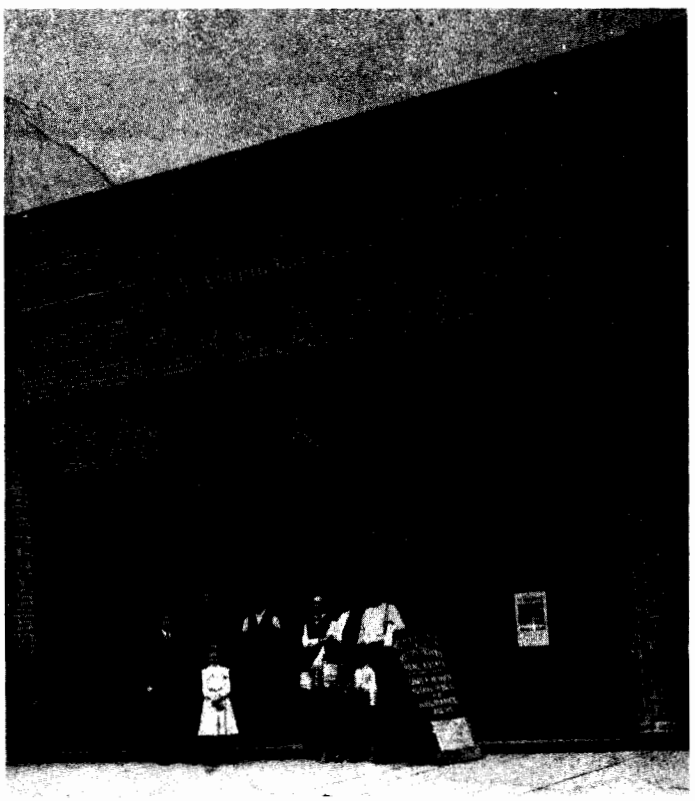


Springdale News

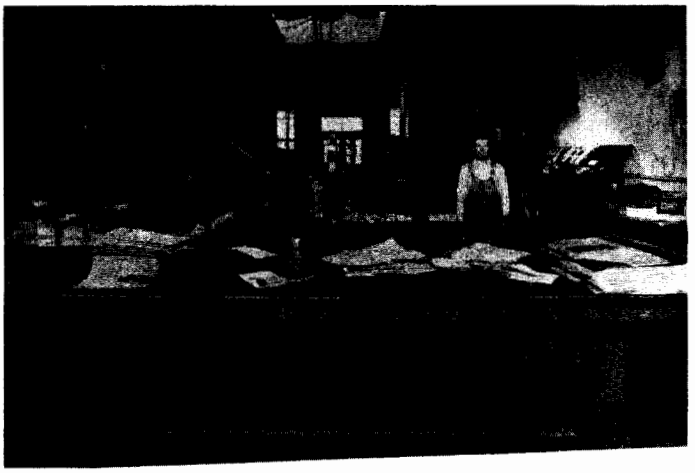
Like Threads Through Time–The Printed Word 1887-1988

Vision is not limited to one age group, so from the time John Pleasant Stafford, at 15, was "printer's devil" for the *Arkansas Democrat* (a Fayetteville paper) until, at age 18 (1887), when he foresaw a way to improve the quality of life for northwest Arkansas and answer the trickle of printer's ink that began to color his vision, young Stafford was committed to his dream.

1898 - Editor Stafford's modern innovation.



The first "permanent" home 1905 - 1970.



Early 1900s Composing Room.

He became one of America's youngest editor-publishers when he bought a newspaper called *The Springdale Locomotive* from James Van Butler and renamed it *The Springdale News*. He, at once, began to crusade through editorials to point out apathy and wrongdoing wherever it occurred in and around Washington County.

His first work took place in an area of 14 square feet upstairs in a frame building in downtown Springdale. The type, the cheap job press and "Army" press printed his first weeklies. This was the first of many equipment purchases through the years.

Stafford would eventually acquire a "stable" of writers (to include three of his four sons), and would build a network of correspondents to gather news from around this area of the state for publication. His first editions, however were strictly solo efforts.

From the beginning, he wrote editorials that brought attention to the people's needs in and around Springdale including: upgrading the living standard, protecting the environment, building more schools, better roads and highways.

The *Springdale News*' first weekly issue rolled from the press May 7, 1887 and was a six-column, four page newspaper. Its front page was filled with news from Washington, state government bulletins and crop reports. The *News* column size changed six times in 1890 and 1891 varying from 5 to 8 columns and in page size from 12 X 20 to 20 X 26.

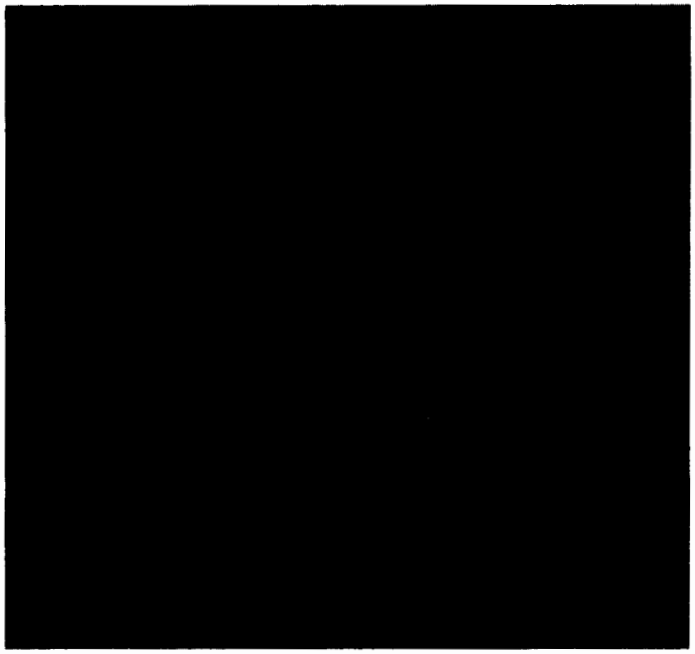
The paper's first advertisers were such notable citizens as Jo Holcomb, hotel owner and operator of Frisco House, "near the depot, on Main Street; reasonable rates." Dare and Dodson, with an ad stating "warranted work, executed with neatness and dispatch." Millard Berry, a notary public at the time, ran an ad, and B. F. Deaver advertised "Harness! Harness! Harness!"

Total subscriptions that first year came to 182, and the paper moved to an upstairs location over the Post Office.

By 1888, Stafford had added a new Washington Hand Press and increased the news from six to seven columns. With each purchase of equipment, a move was required. The office moved in 1889 and 1891 and both times were quartered upstairs over businesses.

An early editorial stating one of Stafford's purposes for publishing the News was eloquently stated in an 1893 editorial: "Those of us here know what a beautiful town and country we have, but there are many people in this broad land who do not know this, and it shall be the mission of this paper to tell them of this fact."

In 1895, a new Prouty Press meant changing location once more. This new press allowed Stafford to print 1,500 copies in two hours and 15 minutes. Three years later it was replaced by a power press.



John P. Stafford in his newsroom.

By 1900, after 13 years, the paper's circulation had increased to 1,200 and would continue to grow by 400 more in the next two years bringing circulation to 1,600. The biggest issue ever, to that date, had been the June 14, 1898 issue that sold 4,000 copies to advertise the Chautauqua (a Seneca name), an area-wide educational and recreational assembly held in Springdale, annually.

In later years Stafford and all three sons played in the Springdale band at these annual events that brought people into town from outlying areas.

In March of 1905, the *News* found a more permanent home. Stafford had a building erected on Emma Avenue.

Some of the pillar to post locations used on a temporary basis included: The old Clark-Deaver Hardware Store, Lichlyter's Department Store, Famous Hardware and the second floor of the First National Bank Building.

In 1904, Stafford was publishing a paper twice a week, but by November of that year went back to a weekly publication with an additional four pages.

By 1905, advertising rates had gone up to 10 cents an inch.

In 1915 the 24-hour electric service came to Springdale, Stafford reported that "a purring motor has replaced the wheezing old gas engine."

Over the years, Stafford printed "special editions" or promotional papers on book paper similar to a magazine. Many were Christmas editions, and the 1904 Christmas issue was 32 pages, no little accomplishment for that era.

From time to time subscription campaigns were initiated. One promotional, offered by the paper in 1904, for selling the most subscriptions was won by Miss Ollie Umbaugh who won a free trip to the St. Louis World's Fair.

At the turn of the century, Stafford was one of the first editors to pioneer correspondent news columns. He trained Arkansas writers throughout the state to submit local newsworthy items from surrounding communities for publication in the *News*. By 1907, he organized the *Springdale News* Correspondents Association. A photograph of those early writers of the 1890s accompanies this article.

Stafford's editorials consistently campaigned for city water, better roads, better utilities and speedier customer service, more and better educational facilities. He wanted to see men elected to office who were more interested in serving the people of northwest Arkansas than in politicking for higher office.

Unable to hide behind a corporation in those days, Stafford was very visible. What he thought and knew, what he believed in and felt morally responsible for was evident in each editorial and news feature that he wrote.

For many years, the country Correspondents were the backbone of the small newspaper because they did not have enough employees to have reporters. In the *Springdale News*, Jno. P. Stafford helped a group of these men and women from Springdale and surrounding communities, who had been correspondents for at least six months, to organize *Springdale News* Correspondents' Association. The first annual session was held August 1, 1906 and officers elected were Marion Mason (Johnson), president; Marion Murphy (Springdale), vice-president; and James A. Venable (Elm Springs), secretary. Pictured at that first meeting, front row, left to right: Mrs. J. T. Sturdivan, Miss Willie Hayes, Mrs. H. E. Tooker, Ernest Wilburn, Roy Reed, Mrs. E. S. Holland, Mrs. D. L. Gallaher. Back row, left to right: Marion Murphy, Marion Mason, Jno. P. Stafford, Jas. A. Venable and H. Myrick.

Early editorials were written by design to awaken the social and civic consciousness (and consciences) of Springdale residents who witnessed street brawls and lawlessness during the 1890s and early 1900s. Unsanitary conditions and epidemic disease were as commonplace as muddy roads and highways.

The *Springdale News* soon became the model for similar papers that popped up across the state because Stafford took the time and effort to provide a paper that informed its readership as well as one that used the newest and best methods in typeset and printing.

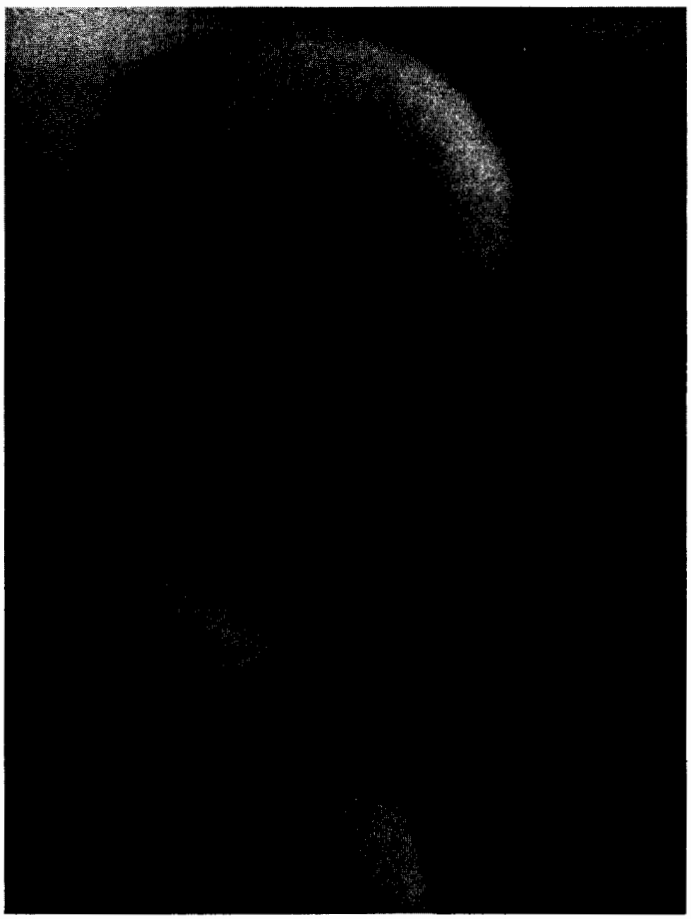
Each innovation made printing and publishing less back-breaking and time-consuming. From the first days of the foot-powered press and the laborious hours spent setting type, Stafford's vision was always on improving the

quality as well as the content of his newspaper.

For forty-five years he was a role-model for countless young, hopeful writers and journalists. He could have been a journalism teacher, and through his columns he was. He certainly had excellent pupils in his sons, Guy C. Stafford, Edward R. "Marty" Stafford and Ellis M. Stafford.

The boys learned the alphabet at his knee as did the oldest brother John L. (known as Fay), who chose not to go into the writing and publishing business but banking. The alphabet to these boys were the letters from the type case, the letters that made up the typeset for the newspaper.

Guy C. Stafford was editor of the *Springdale News*, but left to become City Editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, and "Marty" carried on the editing tradition with the *Springdale News*. John L. had become an expert linotype operator often demonstrating his ability throughout the state before he went into the banking business.



John P. Stafford, 1887-1933.

When sister, Cessna Marie, came along, the boys all initiated her into the world of printer's ink, but she grew up and married leaving the printer's ink behind to her brothers.

John P. Stafford was elected to and served two terms in the Arkansas legislature. He came back to the paper stating: "I've had enough. I'd rather run my newspaper and discuss the other fellow in his job than be the one cussed."

The other time Stafford strayed from the paper was when he applied for the position of postmaster and was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson. The appointment was hand-carried to him by Congressman John N. Tillman.

His ten years as postmaster were not the easiest for Stafford, because he kept his hand in at the paper, too. The job of postmaster, though not to blame for his heart trouble (so carefully hidden from most family and friends), certainly did not help him get stronger. He finally succumbed to death at 64.

After Stafford's death in 1933, Marty became managing editor and remained with the newspaper in that capacity until his own death in 1957.

Marty was active with the Arkansas Press Association, serving as vice-president and slated for presidency of the organization when he became ill. He declined the presidency because of his illness which lasted for almost eight years.

It was during his stay at the Booneville State Sanitarium and a subsequent period of rest that Marty's wife, Glaphyra "Bucket" Stafford and Myrtle M. Stafford, John P.'s widow, carried on the business until he was able to resume his duties in 1945.

Bucket received her "trial by fire" experience as publisher and editor, almost singlehandedly running the *News* during the late 30s and early 40s. These times were the aftermath of the "depression" just prior to and during World War II. The shortages of labor, materials and paper seemed insurmountable. One employee remained in the composing room most of the time, and Bucket was selling ads, picking up copy, writing stories and keeping books.

In spite of her busy schedule, "Bucket" found time for civic, cultural and educational activities in Springdale. She was a charter member and active with the Business and Professional Women's Club and worked with the Girl Scouts.

One day enroute to Booneville to visit Marty in late 1941, Bucket suffered a broken back in an automobile accident near Brentwood. Hospitalized in Fayetteville for several months, she was moved to her parents' home, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilkerson, Lowell, where she remained for an additional three months before returning to her desk at the *News* in late spring of 1942.

After Marty's recovery and return to the paper, she continued to write society news and other stories for the paper as well as keep books and wait on customers at the front desk.

By 1948, a full time bookkeeper was hired, and Ellis Stafford joined the firm taking over many of her writing duties allowing her to become more active with the Arkansas Press Women's Association, PEO, the Bloodmobile program and the county and state tuberculosis associations.

Myrtle M. Stafford was a member of the front office staff for many years, as well. She wrote social news, proof read and answered the phone. During the months when Bucket was bedfast, she had many added duties.

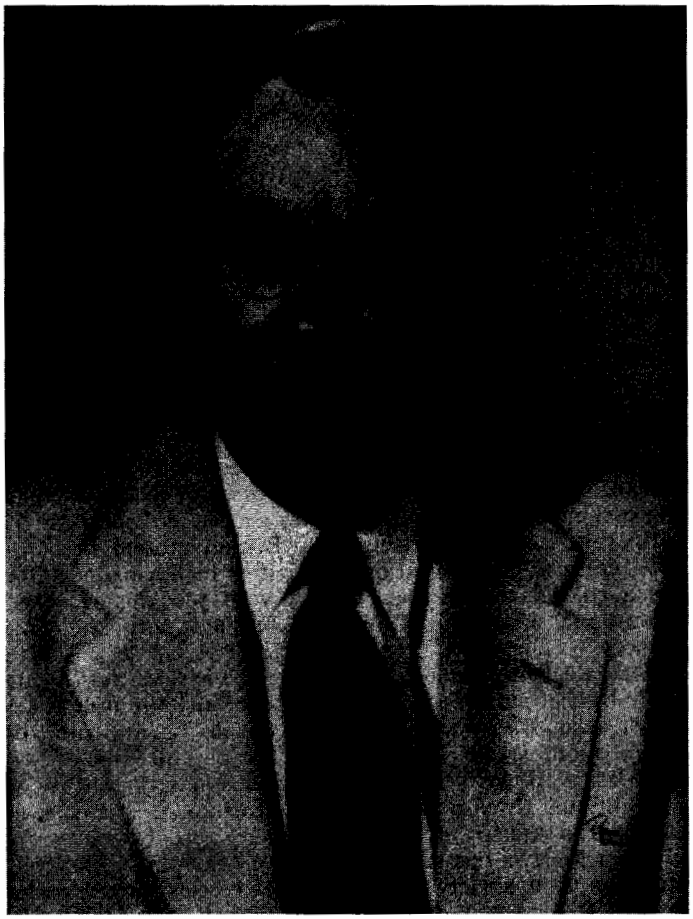
After retirement from active employment at the *News*, Myrtle continued to be correspondent for the many clubs and organizations in which she was active. When she was no longer able to type the items and bring them into the office, she reported by phone. She remained an important part of the business for many years.

It was in 1946, after the war, when R. R. (Bob) Sanders joined the news staff as advertising manager. He and Marty formed a partnership to establish an office supply department to be operated in connection with the paper.

Two years later, Maudine Farish was hired as bookkeeper. Maudine became a stockholder in the paper when Ellis Stafford moved to California and sold his stock in the corporation.

In 1949, the *Springdale News* went to a daily (five days a week). The first daily was dated June 6, 1949, and its circulation was 3,300. Delivery boys were hired to deliver the paper to all subscribers within the city limits of Springdale.

It was in February of 1950 that the owners Marty and Bucket Stafford formed a corporation known as *The Springdale NEWS*, Inc., an Arkansas Corporation. Majority stockholders were Marty and Bucket. Minority interests were held by Bob Sanders and Ellis Stafford.



Edward R. Stafford, 1933-1957.

During more than 30 years as head of the *News*, Marty Stafford spared no effort to promote the good of his native community. Probably one of his more notable accomplishments was the personal campaign that led to establishing the Springdale Memorial Hospital. His deep and abiding interest in the hospital's completion resulted in his being named to the board of directors, where he served until his death.

Marty was past-president and long time member of the Springdale Chamber of Commerce, one of the original members and past-president of the Springdale Country Club, a long time member of Rotary Club having served as president, secretary and on the board of directors. During the late 1940s, Marty was instrumental in bringing in many of Springdale's major industrial plants.

Like his father before him, Marty Stafford was dedicated to his work as editor-publisher, forever working toward and supporting a better home town and community.

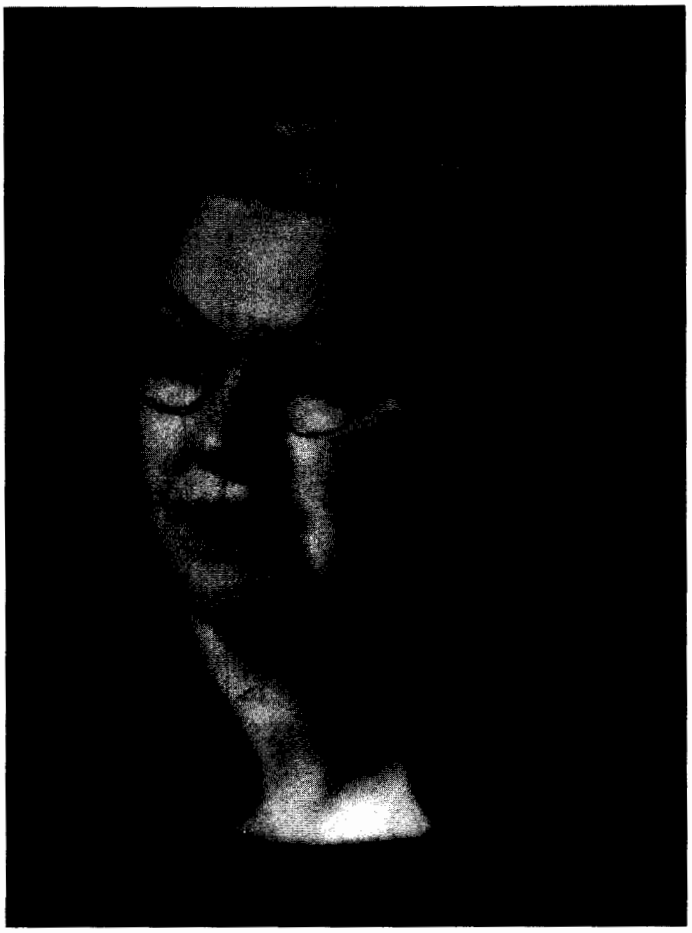
His death came suddenly and unexpectedly. He died of a heart attack at Springdale Memorial Hospital, March 20, 1957.

After Marty's death in 1957, Bucket became the majority stockholder and publisher of *The Springdale News* and reorganized the corporation with Bob Sanders as editor, Maudine Farish, Secretary and herself as publisher.

Upon Bucket's retirement in 1958, Bobby (Bob Sanders' wife) came into the corporation as vice-president. Bob, was made managing editor and Maudine Farish, associate editor.

In 1958, T. C. Sanders, Bob's younger brother, who had been in Lithographic work since his return from WWII, joined the *News* organization and took over the commercial printing division. It was May 6, 1960, when Maudine Farish and T. C. Sanders were married.

Jim Morriss, the present managing editor of the *News* (1988) grew up at the *News* office, much as the Stafford boys and the Sanders brothers had. He started with sweeping out and as "printer's devil", just as they had. When Jim graduated from U of A with a degree in journalism, he was made managing editor of *The Springdale News*.



Mrs. E. R. Stafford, 1937-1958.

On July 4, 1962 another Sanders came into the corporation. Charles E. Sanders, printer and lithographer, was named general manager over the whole *Springdale News* operation and was named to the board of directors of the corporation.

The staff at this time included: R. R. (Bob) Sanders as editor-publisher; Mrs. T. C. (Maudine) Sanders, associate editor, society news; Mrs. R. R. (Bobby) Sanders, associate editor, bookkeeper; Charles E. Sanders, general manager; T. C. Sanders, lithographer, printer; Mrs. Janet Weiser, advertising director; and Jim Morriss managing editor.

Just as the Stafford brothers were weaned from milk to printer's ink, so were the Sanders brothers. Bob Sanders was a "printer's devil" while a high school student in Taft, Texas and had his first regular job on the *Taft Tribune*, a weekly publication.

Robert R. Sanders, 1946-1963.

He began a weekly paper of his own in 1931, and in 1935, went to Beeville, Texas as sports editor for their weekly paper. In 1937, he became editor of the Kenedy, Texas weekly paper and married Bobby Homeyer. Bob remained in Kenedy until his military service during World War II. It was while stationed at Fort Sam Houston that he met Louis Lichlyter, and Buel Rose of Springdale.

After the war, a classified ad for an ad man at the *Springdale News* led him to Springdale where he subsequently became editor and publisher.

Both younger brothers followed Bob into the newspaper business. T. C. not only melted lead for typesetting at the same Taft, Texas weekly paper but mowed the editor's yard as well. Before the start of World War II, T. C. had begun working in offset printing.

An aerial photographer during the war, T. C. was among the photographers who filmed the aftermath, the horror of what had been destroyed and that which remained after the atom bomb was dropped on Japan.

Charles Sanders, the youngest of the brothers followed in the footsteps of both brothers as "printer's devil." During the war, he went into the Navy as a printer third class and came out printer first class.

As a member of the Pacific Fleet print shop, Charles did everything from sending coded messages to processing

Mrs. T. C. Sanders, 1948-1973.

the V-mail service men in the Pacific theater of war received. During the war, V-mail was photographed on 16mm rolls. Each roll held about 1,800 letters. These letters were dispatched to Honolulu where Charles processed them and printed them out on identical sheets of paper in the print shop. This knowledge of photolithography has been one of many assets he brought to the *News* staff.

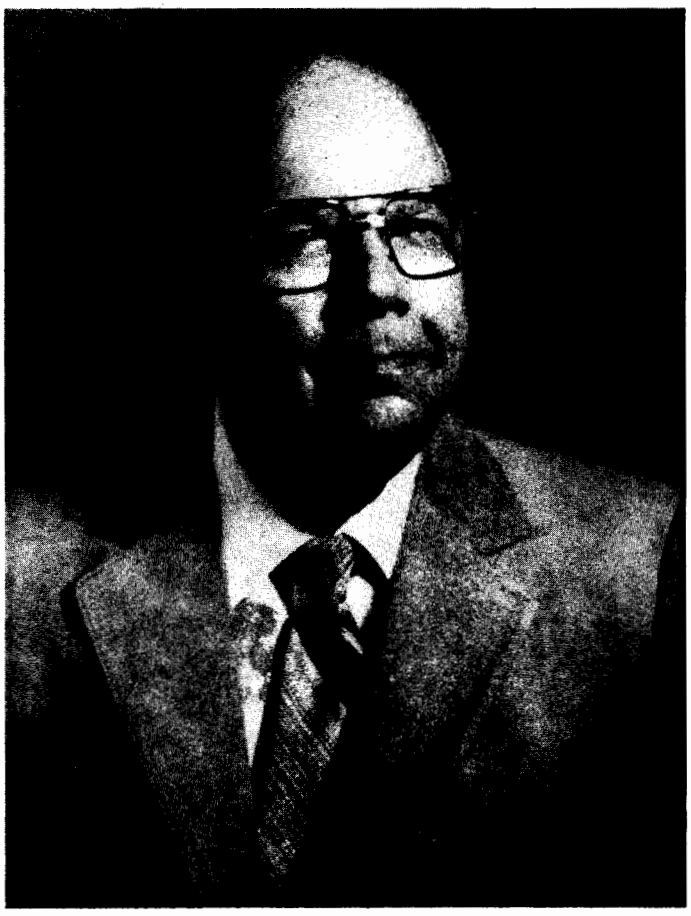
In 1963 Bob Sanders sold his interest in the paper to T. C., Maudine and Charles Sanders and retired. The company was then reorganized and named The Springdale Publishing Company, Inc. with T. C. becoming publisher and president of the company, Charles, vice-president and editor and Maudine Sanders, associate editor and secretary-treasurer.

Another major change was made in the production of the paper, when in late 1963 the *News* joined other newspapers throughout the country in turning to lithographic (offset) printing. Four units of a Goss Community press were installed in the building which is now the First National Bank Community Room.

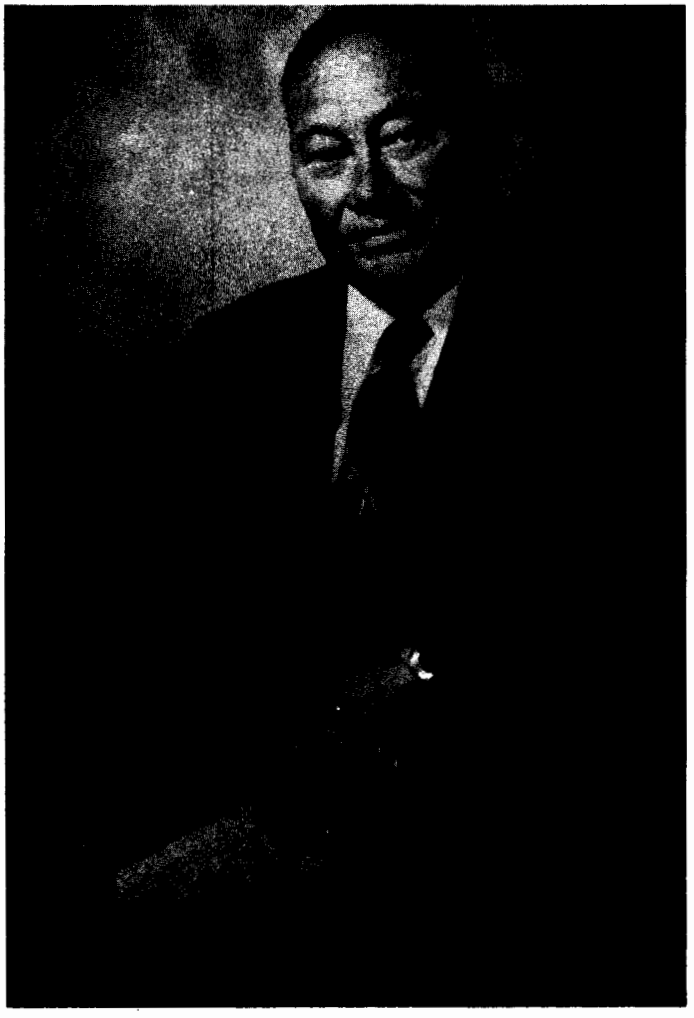
Operations continued in the two buildings until July 10, 1970, when the last edition of the *Springdale News* was published at the West Emma Avenue location.

Three years later on July 10, 1973, just eight days after the *Springdale News* was sold to the Donrey Media Group, Bob Sanders suffered a fatal heart attack. T. C. Sanders died from a heart condition on October 10, 1983.

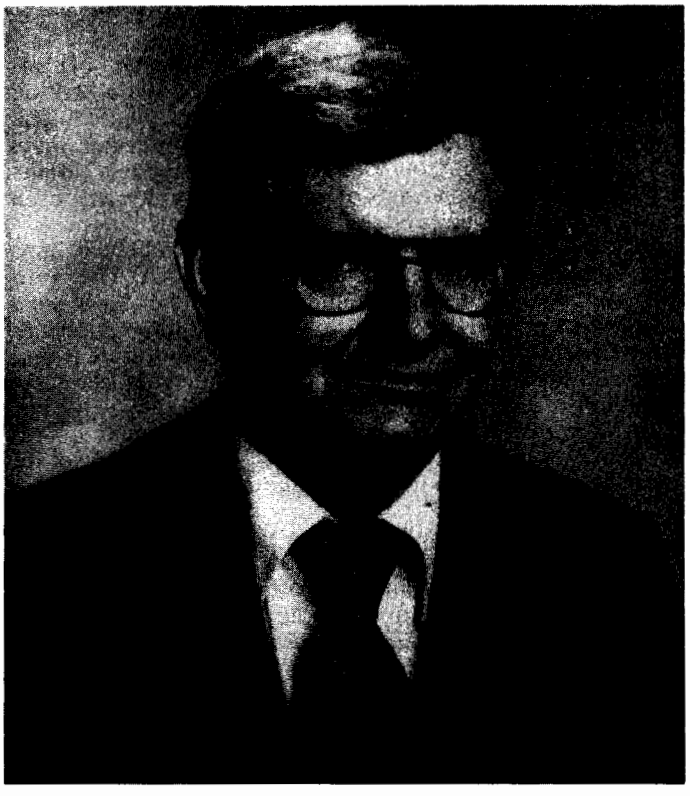
Donrey Media Group is headquartered in Fort Smith. It is a communications giant in newspaper publishing, TV, radio and outdoor advertising reaching across the Pacific



T. C. Sanders, 1958-1973.



Donald Reynolds



Charles E. Sanders, 1962-1982.

The Springdale News 1970 - 1989.

from the Hawaiian Islands to states throughout the west and midwest. Donrey owns radio station KBRS in Springdale, as well.

Charles Sanders remained with the *News* staff as general manager until he retired in 1982. Dan Smith succeeded Charles Sanders as general manager of the news and remained until December of 1986 when he was promoted to general manager of Donrey's Pine Bluff Commercial.

Gene Kincy, Lowell, was promoted from the Donrey owned Herald-Shopper, Oskaloosa, Iowa and named general manager of the *News* succeeding Smith.

In 100 years, there have been many changes at the *News*, none more obvious than its staff size since that first Springdale issue was written, typeset, printed and circulated by a staff of one. The staff now numbers 52.

The *News*, for years, had maintained its own office supply business and operated their own commercial print shop. The *News* printed thousands of the Rodeo of the Ozark Programs over the years as well as books, booklets and other outside commercial orders. M & F Office Supplies bought out the *News* office supply business in 1969 and Phil, Jr. and Beverly Phillips purchased the print shop and its equipment and supplies in 1973.

One thing has not changed. *The Springdale News* still works to bring the best written and printed copy to Springdale and its subscribers by the most modern and work effective methods devised. Editorials still speak of the benefits that await all who come to northwest Arkansas and choose to remain.

According to Maudine Sanders, history doesn't so much repeat itself as it remains basically the same for those who fight so hard to effect change for the better while they hold on tightly to that which has proven good. A good newspaper holds up a mirror for all of us to see ourselves, good, bad and indifferent. We can't blame the news; we make it.

Steele Enterprises

Canning Industry Developed By Steele

Price C. Steele, born 1880, moved to Bedford County, Tennessee with his wife Elizabeth B. Cooper Steele prior to 1824. There Price was a farmer and an associate justice of the Bedford County Court. Price died in Tennessee in 1881. Their son Marion DeKalb Steele was born in Bedford County, Tennessee in 1824.

April 1966, Joe and Gretchen Steele, Popeye, Charlotte, Meagan and Phillip Steele.

December 1966, Joe Steele.

Joseph Marion Steele.

Marion attended medical school at age nineteen in Tennessee and upon receiving his medical degree moved to Lawrence County, Arkansas where he practiced his profession for several years. He first married Francis S. Poor of Lawrence County, Arkansas in 1849. Dr. Steele and Francis had two children; William B. Steele and Elizabeth, who later married William D. Wasson from Springtown, Arkansas.

In 1856 Dr. Steele and his family left Lawrence County en route to Pineville, Missouri, where they planned to join a wagon train to the West. Stopping in Elm Springs, Arkansas, they found a typhoid epidemic in the region and, since there were no doctors in the region, he delayed his trip to Pineville and to the West to help the sick.

Dr. Steele's wife, Francis, became ill and died in 1860. Dr. Steele decided to stay in Elm Springs where he helped organize the Methodist Episcopal Church there and served as the church's first minister.

Dr. Steele took as his second wife Mary Elisabeth Johnson Deaver who had been his first wife's nurse during her illness. Marion and Mary Deaver Steele had the following children: Thomas D. Steele who married Nellie Hobbs; James Cooper Steele, who married Sarah Anna Hudson, Joseph A. Steele, who married Jennie Venable, Mary, Sarah Francis, Hattie S., and David A. Steele.

Dr. Marion Steele continued his medical practice in Elm Springs until 1874 at which time he built a general store and served as postmaster for the community.

James Cooper Steele, son of Marion DeKalb and Mary Deaver Steele, was born August 28, 1864. James married Sarah Anna Hudson of Cassville, Missouri in 1893. Sarah

was born near Pierce City, Missouri May 3, 1867. James and Sarah Anna had the following children on their farm in the Steele Community some five miles south of Tontitown, Arkansas: Mary LaRue, who married Alf Baird; Beulah, October 12, 1896, who married Orlen Greathouse; Hattie Marie, February 14, 1902, and Joseph Marion, April 1, 1905.

James Cooper Steele operated a general store, a funeral parlor, and was depot agent for the Arkansas, Oklahoma and Western Railroad that passed through the Steele Community. James Cooper died August 3, 1916. His wife, Sarah Anna Steele, died in Springdale, Arkansas August 3, 1945.

Joseph Marion Steele was born April 1, 1905. He was age eleven when his father James Cooper Steele died. Joe found it necessary at an early age to take over management of his father's farm and business enterprises. Wanting to attend the University of Arkansas, he set up a crude canning factory on his father's farm with a $500 loan from a Springdale bank. Tomatoes were most abundant in the region, and he canned and sold enough tomatoes to afford tuition to the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; for three years. By 1924, he left college to spend full time in his canning business. As his business grew he expanded into numerous other vegetable products, and in the mid 1930s acquired the Springdale Canning Company. Rapidly growing throughout the World War II years, as a result of large government contracts, Steele Canning Company grew to become a sixteen plant operation with plant facilities producing over one hundred different products throughout Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Joe M. Steele first married Nannie Webster in 1927. Joe and Nannie had the following children: Nancy Jo, born January 1, 1932; Marjorie Lee, born September 23, 1935. Nancy married Arthur Rubeck of Fort Smith, Arkansas, June 12, 1955. The Rubecks reside in Irving, Texas where their children, Janet Lynn (Shingleton) was born October 9, 1960 and Thomas was born September 24, 1962. Marjorie Lee Steele married Jim Brooks on August 28, 1954. Their children are as follows: Joe Gunter Brooks born May 28, 1955; Stephen Layne and Karen Lee (Cannella) Brooks born August 18, 1956; and Jimmy Douglas born July 9, 1959.

Joseph Marion and Nannie were divorced, and Joe then married Gretchen Gilliland (Broyles) on March 18, 1938. Gretchen's first husband Wayne Clayton Broyles had died September 21, 1937. Their son, Phillip Wayne, born July 20, 1934, was age three at the time of his mother's marriage to Joe M. Steele.

Joe Steele also became interested in the banking business in the 1940s at which time he acquired stock in the First State Bank of Springdale. In addition to his canning company and banking enterprises, he was a partner with his cousin, Luther Johnson, of Springdale, in the poultry and feed business known as Johnson and Steele.

Johnson and Steele, one of the region's first poultry firms, operated until the death of Luther Johnson in 1956, at which time most of the company's assets were sold to another pioneer poultry man, John Tyson.

Joe Steele's canning operation grew to be one of the nation's largest privately owned canning companies. One factor contributing to the growth of this company was the introduction of Popeye Spinach in 1965. Phillip Steele, who had joined his father's business, after college, in 1957, negotiated a contract with King Features Syndicate, owners of the Popeye cartoon character. This resulted in the company's rapid growth and Springdale becoming the spinach capitol of the world.

In 1972, Steele Canning Company was sold to Pioneer Food Industries, a publicly owned rice producing firm of Dewitt, Arkansas. The Steeles maintained Forrest Park Canning Co. of Johnson, Arkansas until 1982 at which time that facility was acquired by the Allen Canning Company.

Joe Steele's interest in the financial community continued to grow throughout the years until he became the major stock holder and Chairman of the Board of First State Bank. Along with his son, Phillip Steele, a major interest was acquired in Springdale AQ Enterprises in 1973. Through AQ, Ole South Foods of Little Rock was acquired. Shortly before his death in June of 1976, Joe helped his son form Good Old Days Foods, Inc., of Springdale and Little Rock, Arkansas.

Other than his own interest in his banking and food industry enterprises, Joe Steele was an active leader in the early development of Springdale and northwest Arkansas and in city and state government. He served on the Springdale City Council for over twenty years and was chairman of Springdale's Industrial Commission for the last ten years of his life. Through this work, he was responsible for many of the successful industries that have located in Springdale.

Serving on Springdale's Water and Sewer Commission for over thirty years, Joe Steele's vision for northwest Arkansas' future resulted in the development of Beaver Lake and the Beaver Water District. The Beaver Water Treatment Plant, named in Joe Steele's honor, first served the city of Springdale and greatly contributed to the industrial growth of this city.

Joe Steele served his city in numerous capacities. As a member of the Springdale Memorial Hospital Board of Directors for some twenty years, he helped develop that facility. As a member of the board of directors of First United Methodist Church, he served as chairman of the finance committee for over twenty years. He was honored with the Beaver Award for his many years of work and contributions to the Boy Scouts of America. Actively involved with the Springdale Chamber of Commerce, Joe Steele served as chairman of the Chamber's Industrial Development Committee over the last ten years of his life.

He was also actively involved with state government and served as a director on the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission; as director on the Arkansas State Fair Board, as a member of the Arkansas Racing Commission and, for over twenty years, was director on the Arkansas State Police Commission.

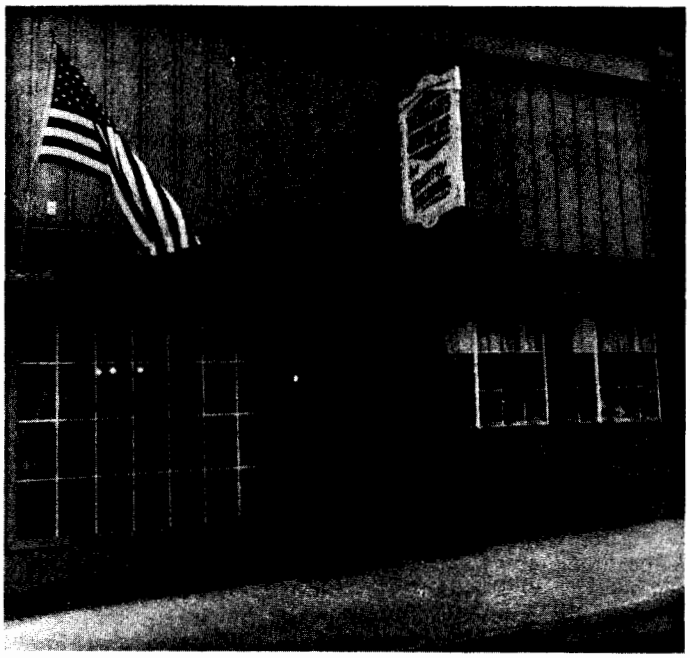
He served his industry as a member of the board of directors of the national Food Processors Association and the Ozark food Processors Association as a director and two-term president. He was active in the Arkansas Bankers and National bankers Associations where he served on many committees over the years.

Joe Steele not only provided many jobs for northwest Arkansas citizens through his industrial and banking enterprises but also through his numerous and unselfish contributions to his city and state. He remained actively involved with the enterprises he loved until his death on June 6, 1976.

Tatman's Jewelry Store
"Quality First"

Michael A. and Betty Nell Tatman, as owners of Tatman's Jewelry Store, 101 West Emma, Springdale, inspire the same kind of confidence and trust to their customer-clientele that doctors, dentists, pastors and bankers do.

This family business was founded over 40 years ago by Betty Nell's parents, W. Robert and Gracie Nell Hastings. At the time of her father's retirement in 1968, he had been a jeweler and watchmaker for more than 50 years.



Tatman's Jewelry on Emma Avenue, Springdale, Arkansas.

Bob Hastings began watchmaking and jewelry repair in Joplin, Missouri. In 1946, he moved his family to Siloam springs and opened his own jewelry store, Hastings Jewelry.

The Hastings worked together, husband and wife, instilling traditional values in their children that meant more than good business. Their children learned to apply these values to life as well.

Betty Nell learned, literally, at her father's knee the importance of quality and service not only to the jewelry customer but in whatever vocation she and her siblings chose to dedicate themselves.

Mike Tatman was born and grew up in Siloam Springs. He and Betty Nell knew one another in high school. After graduation, he enlisted in the Air Force, and Betty went to nurse's training at Hillcrest Medical Center in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mike served four years in the Air Force "Special Weapons" while stationed at San Antonio, Biloxi, Albuquerque and Fairbanks, Alaska. He returned to Siloam Springs about the time Betty Nell graduated from nurse's training, and in August of 1958, they were married.

Betty Nell worked as a nurse at Siloam Springs Hospital. Mike had attended the University of Arkansas for a year, but went to work as a lathe operator for Webb Wheel after their marriage.

He and Betty both helped out at Hastings Jewelry whenever a special sale was held. It was at this time (about

Front row: Stephana Grame and Cindy Hattaway, Gina Harp in center, Cheryl Johnston behind Stephana, Leasha Creel behind Cindy Hattaway. Back row-L to R: Candy Phillips, Paula Brosmann, Michelle Tate, Melissa?, Cindy Wray, Laurie Karlberg, Sharon Porter and Stephanie Tatman. Coke party and crown viewing 1984 Miss S. H. S.

1960) when Mr. Hastings began to scout new locations for his expanding jewelry store business. After looking over census records and studying newspapers and business trends, he felt that the continued growth of Springdale was a good indicator that a business like his would succeed there. Since it was centrally located to most of the population in northwest Arkansas, it fit in with Hastings' plans.

The Hastings moved business and household from Siloam Springs to Springdale in 1960. Their first store location was on the south side of West Emma Avenue. Within a couple of years they would move across the street, and, over the years, they would move back and forth across Emma Avenue.

Mike and Betty Nell still helped out in Hastings' store when they could.

It was about this time that Mike's job slowed down to three days work each week, and when Hastings suggested that Mike take up Horology (the study of time and timepieces, making of parts and repair) and come into the family business, Mike decided to follow through on the suggestion.

Mike enrolled in Southwest State Teachers College in Weatherford, Oklahoma. It was during Mike's schooling that Mr. Hastings suffered a heart attack. Mike completed his course of study in half the time that was normally required (with the cooperation of the college) going to school night and day and working part time in order to complete his degree.

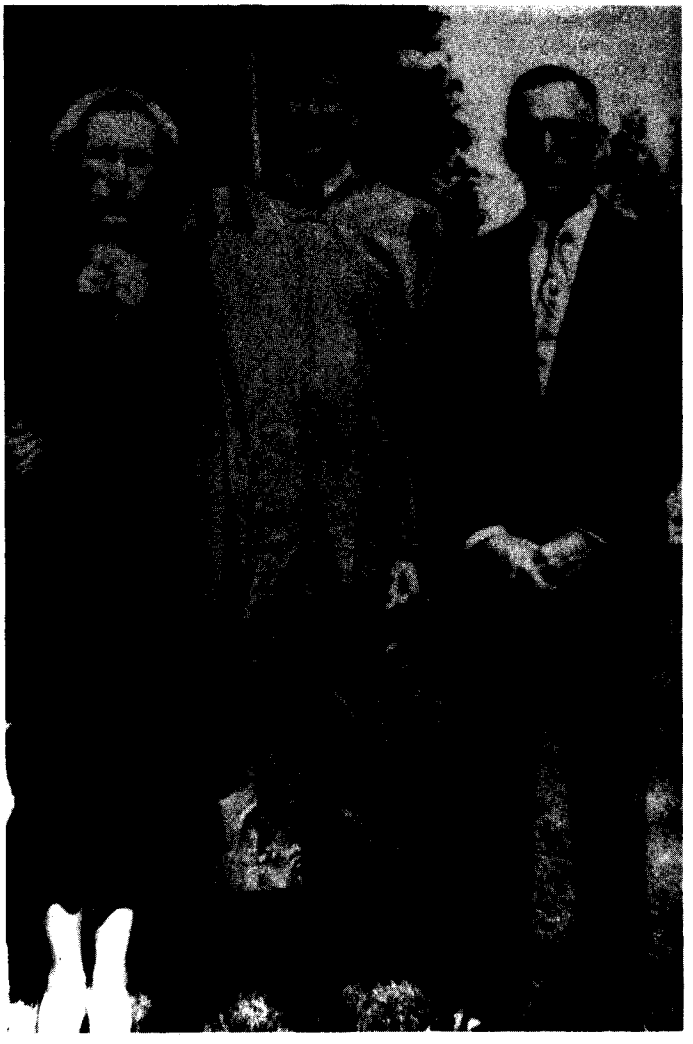
During this time Mrs. Hastings ran the Hastings Jewelry Store almost singlehandedly. When fully recovered, Mr. Hastings returned to the store, and Mike came into the family business on completion of college.

They worked together until Hasting's retirement in 1968. At this time Mike took over the management of the jewelry store, and in 1969 Mike and Betty Nell bought the Hastings Jewelry Store.

After the Tatmans purchased the business, Betty Nell only worked in the store part time. She was working full time as Dr. Ralph Power's office nurse. She remained with

Gracie Nell, Betty Nell and William Robert Hastings.

Michael and Betty Hastings Tatman, Fall 1952.



Johnnie, Michael and Paul Tatman (1953).

Power for over 10 years.

When the business became Tatman's Jewelry, Mike wanted to institute a catchy phrase or slogan that would represent his philosophy as a jeweler and still express the continuation of the quality service Hastings had always given its customers.

It was Mike's father, Paul Allen Tatman, who finally coined the the simple phrase: "Quality First." Paul Tatman and his wife, Johnnie, were still living in Siloam Springs at the time, and Paul had retired after suffering a stroke. His speech was difficult and labored. Even speaking thoses two words, "Quality first", had required great effort. However they were the right words, and his contribution was greatly appreciated. "Quality First" continues to say it all in a business dependent on repeat customers.

Tatman's Jewelry relocated to the south side of Emma Avenue, leasing a building recently purchased (at that time) by Dr. E. L. McNally. On May 12, 1984, the adjacent store, Otasco's caught fire and spread to Tatman's Jewelry.

Whether homeowner, business owner, parent, child, young or old, fire as a destroyer of human lives and property is dreaded on a universal basis. The Tatmans had to stand by and watch their dreams go up in smoke.

While they made no effort to risk their lives to save merchandise, they quickly gathered forces to save the antique Seth Thomas Clock that Betty Nell's parents had purchased during the second world war. It had stood in every family jewelry store location, and the irreplaceable workmanship had been a source of pride and delight to Betty Nell's father and mother.

Its mercury pendulum had been handmade and is unequaled by today's standards. Mike struggled with the bolts (bolted to the wall) and managed to free the clock while everything else was left to firemen or the smoke.

An old steel vault the Hastings had bought from a bank in Humboldt, Kansas made it through the fire with little

damage. Eighty years old or better, a new coat of paint was all it needed. It still serves the store today (1988).

The fire required a temporary move across the street on West Emma, to the building now occupied by the J. L. Prudden Real Estate Office. Tatman's Jewelry remained there for two years until they purchased a building on the south side of West Emma Avenue from Francis Underhill. Formerly the home of Camp's Clothing store, this building remains their present and projected permanent location (1988).

The building's interior was stripped, refinished and redecorated to Betty Nell's design. Creating the homelike, informal decor was relatively easy for her. She simply used collectibles and handmade items similar to those she and Mike had collected over the years.

She used quilts, table covers, hand dipped candles, hand painted wood and artwork, baskets, hand loomed place mats, etc. These craft items became a part of their store inventory and a shopping attraction as early as 1970.

"Early Americana has been a hobby of Mike's and mine for years. We enjoyed it so much that we decided to share it with others. This was before the 'country' theme was so popular. We enjoy craft items and have done surprisingly well with them," Betty Nell said.

"So much of our time is spent here in the store, we feel right at home. We have a refrigerator, microwave and breakroom in the back. We eat breakfast and lunch here, and we relax. Business is not discussed over meals or breaks," Mike added.

The store, offices and breakroom include 3,000 square feet. Today's jewelry stores tend to cut back on space and specialty items. The fine china, crystal and other gift items once so popular have moved into department stores at malls and in specialty shops. Fine jewelry remains the focus.

The Tatmans receive more custom made jewelry requests than ever before, and Mike continues to cast and produce while Betty remains involved in designing the jewelry. Both continue to study and attend workshops relating to the design and making of jewelry.

"You see heirloom jewelry brought in more and more for remounting and redesigning. There was a time great-aunt Minnie's ring was kept in a vault, rarely seeing daylight. Or mother's brooch might have been worn on occasion, but now the jewels or gold are being redesigned and remounted in dramatic new ways. I see a greater appreciation for custom made jewelry that can be worn comfortably on a daily basis," Tatman said.

Mike still does some watch and jewelry repair and continues to make and replace parts, but he has more repair business than hours in the day, so he sends out a lot of his work to an Horologist he has dealt with for more than 20 years.

In the tradition of family business, their only daughter, Stephanie, has grown up in the store. Before she could walk, she could be found in a playpen at the store during busy times when both parents and grandmother were working. Grandmother still works, at 85, three days a week.

Primarily in charge of job entries and mailouts, Gracie Nell still waits on customers if and when the need arises while Stephanie, a senior and a marketing major at the University of Arkansas, has ideas about creative marketing and enjoys working with figures and arranging displays.

Only available to work in the store part time, Stephanie still teaches dance students at studios in both Rogers and Springdale and has taught since her senior year at Springdale High School.

Mike and Betty have continued to serve not only customers but church and community as well. Betty Nell maintains memberships in Beta Sigma Phi, Order of the Eastern Star, and the Sisterhood of PEO. For over 20 years, she has served as chaperone to the Rodeo Queens. Together, she and Mike are actively involved with the Schneider Class at First United Methodist Church, Springdale; and have worked over the years with the youth of the church.

Mike has been a board member of Rodeo of the Ozarks (he presently serves as treasurer), the Springdale Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club. Mike is a 32nd Degree Mason and past Master of Lodge # 316, Springdale.

Mike claims that there would be no Tatman's Jewelry business without Betty's help. In addition to helping with customers and designing jewelry, she keeps books and writes the checks.

Betty returns the ball to Mike's court, claiming there would be no family business had he not chosen to purchase it from her father and developed the skill, knowledge and love for the business he has acquired over the years.

Joint cooperation and hard work has been required from both Betty and Mike to make Tatman's the successful Springdale business it has become.

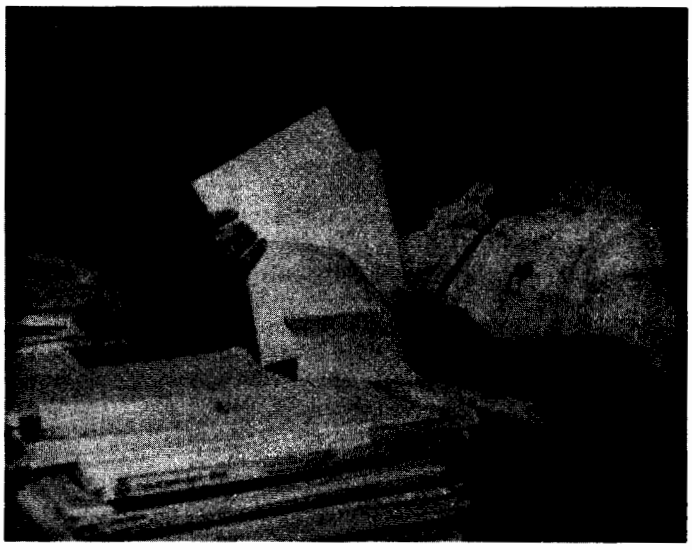
The Tatmans' love for Springdale is evident in conversation commending the fire and police departments, and in describing other downtown Springdale businesses.

Tatman's has become a jewel of a business. Together, Mike and Betty Nell they have designed, cut, polished and signed it "Quality First."

John W. Vinzant, M. D.

Local Physician Fulfills Dream

The long, low brick building at 22 East Spring Street in Fayetteville has housed Dr. John W. Vinzant's "Family Practice" since 1960. This one location is where Vinzant has built his practice and where he sees or treats the 3,000 patients that are under his care.



Dr. John W. Vinzant, 1988.

Vinzant was born in Radcliffe, Arkansas; Logan County. Since his father was a county agent, his family moved every two or three years; so Vinzant grew up in towns all over Arkansas from Sheridan to Hamburg to Augusta.

Before becoming a doctor, Vinzant was an Air Force pilot for nine years. During World War II, he served as a pilot in the Pacific Theater, mainly on Saipan, in the Marianna Islands. Later, during the Korean Conflict, he was stationed in England and taught Great Britain's pilots air-to-air refueling.

Decorated during both WWII and Korea, he received several Battle Stars and an Air Medal. After his release, he attended the University of Arkansas Medical School on the GI bill.

"From the time I was two years old I knew I'd be a doctor. I can't tell you how I knew. None of my family were doctors. I just knew. Even at two, I carried a little black box camera around pretending it was a doctor's black bag. I told everyone, 'I'm Dr. Vinzant.'"

In 1957, at age 32, Vinzant graduated from University of Arkansas (U of A) Medical School. He then served his residency at the University Hospital, Little Rock, and at the VA Hospital in Little Rock.

His first Family Practice associate was a young doctor from Harrison, Arkansas; Rodney Baker. Baker left to go into Institutional Medicine in 1972. Other associates have included doctors, David Martin and Gene Joyce.

"Fayetteville has been a good place to practice medicine. I own this building now. My x-ray machine was twelve thousand dollars, when I bought it. Young doctors, today, starting out like I did would have to pay at least fifty thousand dollars for a comparable machine. It's much harder today to establish a successful general practice," Vinzant said, "even more prohibitive to establish a specialty practice."

Vinzant's newest associate is Dr. Larry D. Tuttle who has been with him since 1980. "He's an Oklahoman. He graduated medical school there, too. His father was a general practitioner. I guess family practice is in his blood," Vinzant said.

According to Vinzant, Tuttle will take over more and more of the practice as Vinzant slows down. Tuttle's wife, Debbie, helps out, clerically, when needed.

The 'slowing down' isn't evident from a computer printout of their patient count. Vinzant averaged 493 patients and Tuttle saw 483 in the month of March 1988.

22 East Spring Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Each doctor has his own nurse. Vinzant's nurse is Tommie Thomas; Tuttle's is Betty Knight. Vinzant's sister, Ruth Chestnut has been the only family member to work for him. She's been his receptionist since 1966. Betty Mathias is his office manager.

Vinzant's daughter, Sara, has three children of her own. His son, John, is in management with Texas Instruments, Dallas. His youngest son, Tommy is following dad's footsteps but not in medicine—in the Air Force.

Vinzant provides medical care from pediatric to geriatric patients. The last few years, however, have seen an increase in geriatric patients (along with the increase in life expectancy). This increase means that Vinzant not only serves on staff at Washington Regional Hospital, Fayetteville, and Springdale Memorial Hospital but on the board of governors at City Hospital, Fayetteville. In addition, he is board chairman for Antaeus Institute and Medical Laboratory, Fayetteville.

Much of the Family Practice is devoted to surgery, and office and staff are equipped to handle minor surgery (surgery that can be done with a local anesthetic being administered). Vinzant estimated that about 50% of his present patient care includes surgery, some of which is for simple skin lesions (some skin malignancies) and biopsies.

As an associate professor of Family and Community Medicine, through the U of A and in cooperation with Arkansas Health Education Center (AHEC), Fayetteville, Vinzant teaches medical school seniors and resident doctors for six to eight weeks at a time. He allows the young would-be resident doctors to assist him in patient care. They help administer physicals to the pre-school entrants (4, 5 and 6 year-olds). He enjoys keeping his hand in this area of medicine and feels it gives him more insight—especially when a young student shares his own views on the practice of medicine.

Medical conventions are an ongoing part of a doctor's

educational process. June 20, 1988, Vinzant and his wife, Nona, attended the University of South Carolina's Medical Convention in Charleston, South Carolina. Because of Charleston's history and charm, they took a little extra time in order to visit with friends and become sight-seeing tourists.

Nona Vinzant is a recovery room nurse at City Hospital, Fayetteville, and according to Vinzant, often attends conventions on her own arriving before he does.

One of Vinzant's more memorable conventions included a cruise to England. The memory he values is of two visits to hospitals considered to be the royal line of Great Britain's hospitals.

The Marsden Hospital, London; is a hospital that specializes in malignancy treatment and research. The other, Brompton Hospital, London; specializes in cardio-vascular disease and treatment. Dr. Vinzant was privileged to sit in on new treatments and procedures both hospitals were developing.

"I'm opposed to most socialized medicine practiced in Canada and Great Britain, but their emergency treatment of patients is unsurpassed. The best place to have a heart attack or a gall bladder attack is right on the streets of England. You are taken care of within minutes," Vinzant said.

"However," he continued, "office patient care and scheduled surgery there is a disaster. The system used has been in effect since 1908 (patients are assigned area doctors and aren't allowed to transfer unless they choose to pay for their own medical care). I can imagine what an American patient would say to a doctor in this country if told he would be able to have a hernia repaired in three years or gall bladder surgery in a year."

Vinzant's travels have increased his admiration for medical practice and specialized medicine in northwest Arkansas. It is his feeling that this part of Arkansas is ahead of most of the world including other areas of the United States.

"If I had it to do over," he said, "I'd still become a doctor, but I'd probably have specialized in thoracic surgery or cardio-vascular disease and surgery. We have just about every kind of equipment and medical facility right here in this area to equal treatment anywhere."

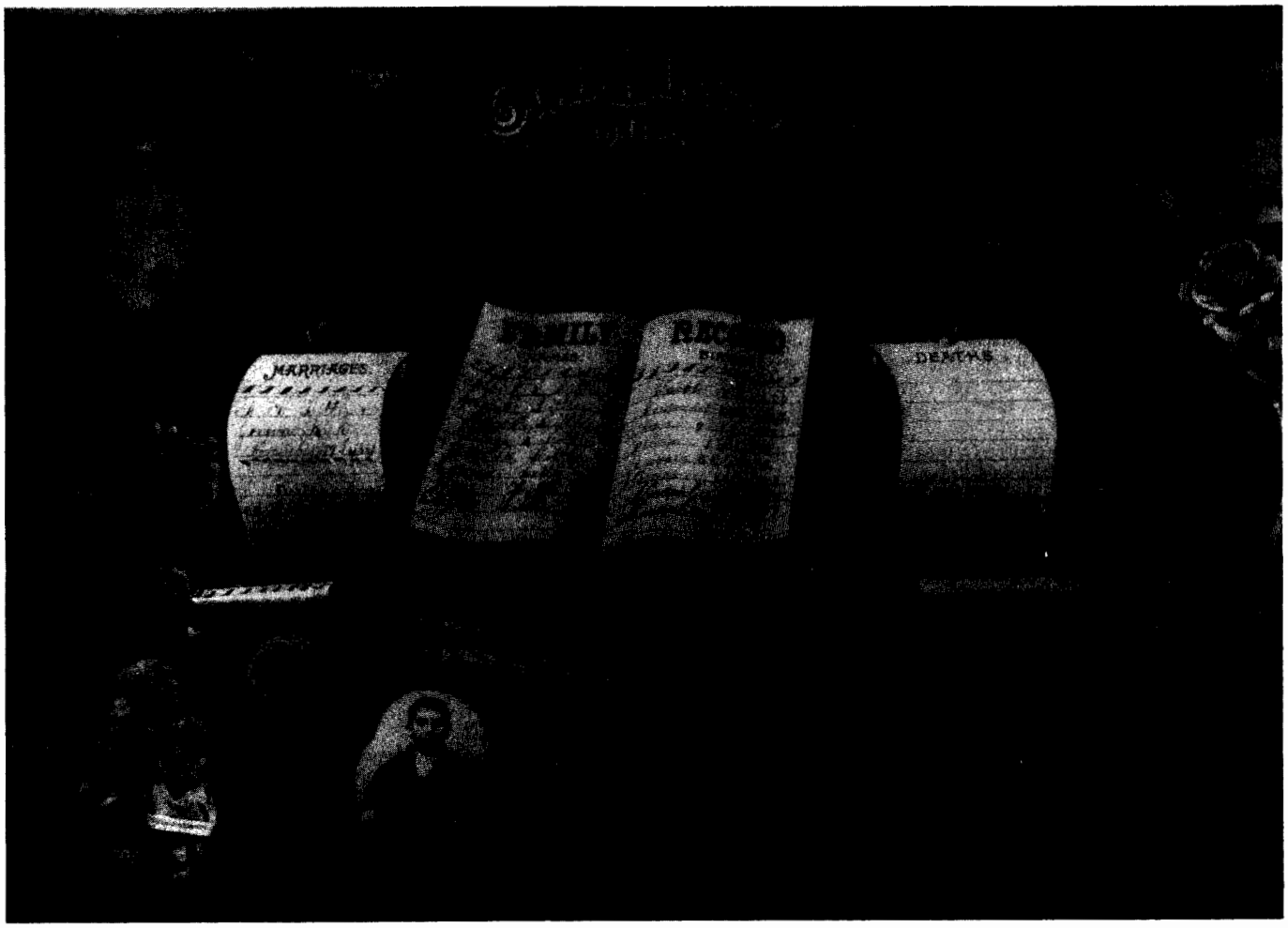
"About the only need I see is for another endocrinologist and another gastroenterologist to come to the area,' Vinzant added.

Vinzant claims that he will be taking longer vacations as his work load lightens (he now averages 70 hours a week), but he shows no signs of slowing down. In fact, the coming year's schedule is "family practice, as usual."

Cornerstone Families

Introduction

"Cornerstone" families are those who contributed financially toward the publication of this book. Many of these families were of fundamental importance in the establishment of communities in the area. Their roots run deep through the nineteenth, twentieth, and now into the twenty-first centuries. Still others who have come more recently to the area have exhibited an appreciation of the county's heritage and have generously supported its continued growth by their contributions.



Gretchen Steele Adams

Gretchen Steele Adams is the daughter of Joseph Dalton Gilliland (1880-1972) and Irena Ann Roberts (1884-1967). Gretchen was born in Goshen, Arkansas, July 9, 1911, and her sister Nettie Inez, August 26, 1905.

Joseph Gilliland was the son of Strauther Lawrence Gilliland (1840-1922) and Mary Elizabeth Phillips (1851-1928).

Strauther Lawrence Gilliland was the son of Allen Gilliland of Texas. Mary Elizabeth Phillips, the daughter of John Bessie Phillips of Goshen, Arkansas, along with numerous other Goshen citizens walked to Texas during the Civil War to escape the ravages of war in the region. Taken in by the Gilliland family, Mary married Strauther in Texas and returned to Goshen, Arkansas, to settle on her fathers land.

Irena Anna Roberts was the daughter of Nathaniel Green Roberts (1854-1935) and Laura Etta Hester. Meeting Joe Gilliland at a church picnic, they were married July 24, 1904.

Gretchen Gilliland attended Peabody High School in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Fayetteville Business College. She married Wayne Clayton Broyles in 1932. Wayne, born March 7, 1911, died in California September 21, 1937. Their only child, Phillip Wayne, was born July 20, 1934.

Gretchen then married Joseph Marion Steele March 18, 1938. Shortly after the marriage her husband adopted her young son, Phillip. Joseph "Joe" Steele born April 1, 1905, died June 6, 1976. Gretchen then married William Allen Adams, born February 11, 1909, on March 24, 1984.

Gretchen was one of the founders of the Beta Sigma Phi sorority in Springdale. She has served on the board of the First United Methodist Church of Springdale. As a china painter she has been active in the regions china painters club as a teacher for many years. Upon the death of her second husband, Joe Steele, she served as chairman of the board of directors of the First State Bank of Arkansas until the bank was sold to Worthen Banking Corporation in 1982. She currently continues to serve as an honorary board member with the First State Bank.

By: Phillip Steele

C. Stanley Applegate, M. D.

For more than 100 years, the family name Applegate has been a familiar one to residents in northwest Arkansas. It was first associated in the area with Applegate Drug which was founded in Rogers in 1881, but more recently with Dr. C. Stanley Applegate, Jr., of Springdale and the Springdale Clinic.

Following the Applegate family line, however, takes one thousands of miles away from northwest Arkansas, and hundreds of years from the late 19th century. In fact, one can reach back 12 generations from the Applegates of Springdale in 1987, to a John Applegate who lived in Butterwick on the Isle of Axholme in England in 1500. John had a son, John, who fathered six children, the youngest of whom was Thomas, who had a son also named Thomas. It was this Thomas Applegate, born about 1600 and great-grandson of John Applegate of Butterwick, who sailed to the English Colonies around 1635.

Thomas made a home for himself in the New World, gaining a license from the Massachusetts Bay Colony to operate a ferry between Weymouth and Braintree. He married and produced a son, Bartholomew, who then settled with his family in Middlesex, New Jersey. The Applegates dug their roots into the New England soil and stayed put for a couple of centuries - through Bartholomew's son, Daniel, and his son, Bartholomew, and his descendant, Jacob, and his son, William, and his son, Jacob Applegate.

Timothy, however, married Eliza Clark, a woman from Johnson County, Indiana, and began to move west. Timothy and Eliza took up farming, settling near Lawrenceville, Illinois. The farm, unfortunately, wasn't large enough to support a family of eight children, so two sons, J. E. (also called Joseph) and Fred packed their bags in 1881, and headed even further west, lighting first near Joplin in southwest Missouri. Finding no work, they boarded a train on the Frisco Railroad and disembarked at Brightwater, Arkansas; from there they caught the mail hack into Rogers (then known as Escalaypia). And in Rogers, they found a business opportunity which became the anchor for the Applegate family in northwest Arkansas. In late 1881 the two men, both trained as pharmacists, bought the Pennington and McNese Drug Store, a one-story frame building fronted by the only board sidewalk in town. The business, renamed Applegate Drug, was one of the first businesses in Rogers.

A romantic sidelight to this story underscores the difficulties in long distance communication during those years. Before leaving Illinois, J. E. Applegate had been courting a young lady named Anna Buchanan. When brother Fred decided against life on the Arkansas frontier and opted to return to Illinois, J. E. asked him to carry a message to Anna, a proposal of marriage. Fred put the letter in his coat pocket and promptly forgot about it for several months. Not until he donned his good coat again to attend a wedding did he remember the letter, and meeting Anna at the wedding, presented it to her.

When J. E. did not hear from Anna for so long a time, he began courting another girl in Rogers. Likewise, Anna, hearing only silence from J. E. in Arkansas, began seeing another young man. That is, until she received his proposal. Then she acted quickly, writing him immediately. When J. E. got Anna's letter, he also responded with haste, catching the train to Lawrenceville and marrying Anna on December 3, 1884, more than three years after having left.

Anna and J. E. had eight children born during the late 1880s and early 1890s, all of whom were trained as pharmacists, except one daughter who died at 13. Of the remaining seven offspring, four had children, five of whom survived childhood.

And of these five, one was Charles Stanley Applegate, Jr., born June 23, 1920, at Ft. Smith, and raised in Rogers. He attended public schools there and graduated in 1938 after quarterbacking the State Championship football team in 1936, and playing on a team that went to the State Basketball Tournament in 1937. The summer after his graduation, during the last years of the Depression, Applegate worked on a farm in Clarksville for his cousin, J. G. Puterbaugh. He was paid $2.50 a day, one dollar of which he set aside for his college education. Those saved dollars, each one matched by his father, amounted to enough to send him to the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in the fall.

Applegate Family

He graduated from the University in 1942 with a bachelor of science degree, after having worked during summers at the Welch Grape Juice plant in Springdale as a chemist. During the school year he jerked sodas at the university student union, a job which entitled him to a free lunch. Transportation between home and school every day cost him a quarter.

Applegate entered Medical School in Little Rock where he spent the remaining years of World War II in the Army Specialized Training Program, graduating in May, 1945. The next month he married Jeanne Lanahan of Hot Springs, daughter of Col. Charles R. and Martha Walker Lanahan. Their children were born Jo Anne in 1946, and Charles S. Applegate III in 1948.

J. E. Applegate home, Rogers, Arkansas.

During these years immediately after the war, Applegate seemed constantly on the move. After a year's internship in Little Rock, he was assigned as a First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps at the Army Navy Hospital in Hot Springs working in orthopedics. Following that was a year in Korea at the 71st Station Hospital, also in orthopedics.

In 1948, he was discharged from the service. Dr. Applegate returned to northwest Arkansas and opened a general practice office in the old labor camp on East Caudle Avenue in Springdale.

Annabel and C. Stanley Applegate

The year 1953 was a major one in the life of the Applegate family. In March both Jeanne and an infant son died in childbirth. Then a few months later, during the summer, a poliomyelitis epidemic broke out in Springdale. At the time there were four doctors practicing in the area, including Dr. Applegate. Of those four, Dr. John W. Dorman and Dr. Ed Wheat both came down with polio and ended up in the hospital. That left Dr. Applegate, who believed he had had polio as a child, and Dr. Friedman Sisco to handle the crisis. Dr. Applegate called on Dr. John Ralph Power of Nashville, Arkansas, who had been recently discharged from the Army, to help out in the emergency.

After the epidemic passed and Dr. Dorman recovered, he, Dr. Power, and Dr. Applegate joined in forming the Springdale Clinic. They moved the practice into a new building on Meadow Avenue in February, 1954. A year after his wife, Jeanne, died, Dr. Applegate married his first cousin, Annabel, the daughter of Timothy Page and Maggie Floyd Applegate. Annabel raised Jo Anne and Charles, Applegate's children, as her own. Jo Anne later married Chester Vogt and had two children, Michael Charles and Emily Ann. Charles married Jan Boyd; their son Jason Andrew was born in 1975. In 1984, at age nine, Jason received a "Recognition Plaque" from the Boy Scouts of America for "quick thinking that enabled him to save a life." He had performed the Heimlich maneuver on a friend who was choking on a piece of butterscotch candy.

Dr. Applegate continued in general practice at the Springdale Clinic until he semi-retired in 1986. During those 30-odd years, however, he found more to do in the community than confine himself to practicing medicine. He also served as president of the Washington County Medical Society, the Arkansas Medical Society and the Springdale Chamber of Commerce; he was co-founder and president of the Springdale Savings and Loan; he served on the Boards of the Ozark Guidance Center, the Springdale Housing Authority, the Shiloh Museum, the Arkansas State Medical Board, the Springdale Industrial Commission and the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce; he was president of the Springdale Medical Staff on three occasions, and an elder of the Presbyterian church.

By: Stanley Applegate

Howard Barnes

Three Barnes brothers came from Ireland and settled first in Kentucky, then moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, and finally to St. Louis, Missouri. While we are not sure of the names of two of these brothers, one became an attorney and the other a doctor whom we believe was one of the founders of the Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. The third brother, my great-grandfather, came to Washington County and put in a mercantile store in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Robert Barnes and Bertha Hanna Barnes wedding picture, February 10, 1918.

My grandfather, one of three sons born to Marion Wesley Barnes and (we do not have the name of my great-grandmother). The other two sons were Wiley and Beaty.

A family named Dinwitty from Kentucky came to Sudan, Kansas. Traveling in a covered wagon, this family homesteaded land in Oklahoma during the Oklahoma land rush in 1889. When the U. S. moved the Oklahoma territory boundary, it included their farm. Since no white man could own land in Oklahoma, they moved to Maysville, Arkansas and opened a

Rev. Vernon E. Lierly, Patricia, Catherine Barnes Lierly and Gary.

drug store. This family had two daughters, Birdie and Bernice. Bernice attended school at Pea Ridge Academy in Pea Ridge, Arkansas and taught school in Jaybird, Arkansas. Among her students was a ganglin', and probably the tallest and ugliest, named George Barnes whom she married in 1894 (?).

To this union were born eight children, Gladys Rebecca, Robert Wesley, my father, Lola who died in 1920, Bathsheba who died at the age of 2-1/2, twins, Shiela Pearl and Shelton Earl, Hoble and Lorraine Crittington.

My father, Robert, married Bertha Hanna on February 10, 1918 and the enclosed picture was made on their wedding day. The high spirited team, Prince and Warren, was another of my father's pride and joy.

Uncle Beaty settled in Kansas City and he and Aunt "Cassey" had six (only 5 listed) sons, Marion, Russell, Percy, Duke, and Ralph, and two daughters. Zena is the only daughter I remember.

Uncle Wiley married a full blood Cherokee Indian lady, Aunt Agnes. To them were born three sons, Dewey, Beaty and Oscar.

Howard Barnes, Barbara Hilburn Barnes, Robert, Steven and Karen.

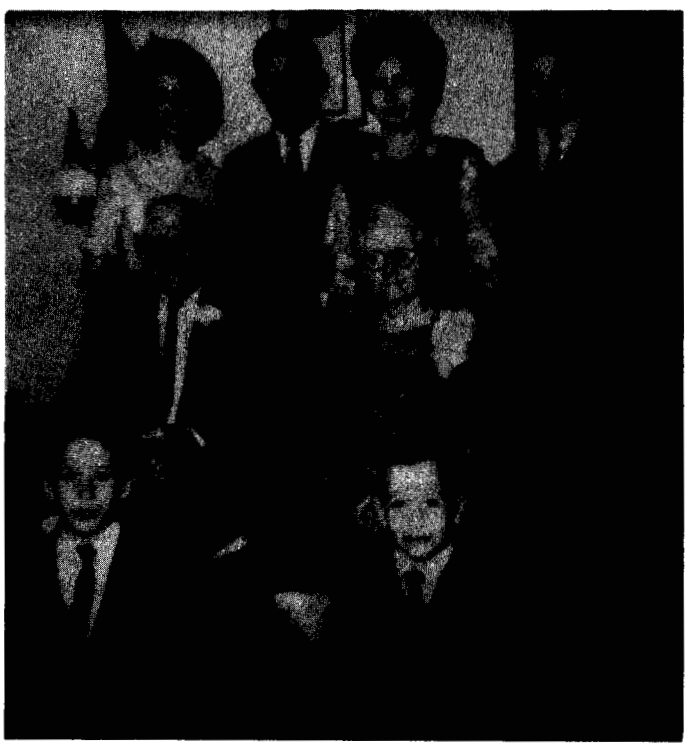
My grandfather, George Wesley Barnes, attended auctioneers school in Kansas City, Missouri, and became a well know auctioneer in northwest Arkansas. He had a habit of buying all that did not sell at these public auction sales. Consequently, he accumulated a large assortment of household items and many head of cattle which he would send to his farm in Delaware County, Oklahoma. His three nephews, Dewey, Beaty and Oscar sometimes drove a herd of cattle to this Oklahoma farm. They would have to stop to feed and water the cattle. One of their regular stops was at a spring near the Oklahoma line where these three brothers met three lovely sisters. In the spring a young man's fancy turns to love and romance and in a short time there was a wedding. . .no, three weddings. I do not know if the three couples married at the same time, but this is the only time I have ever heard of three brothers marrying three sisters. The three couples settled in the edge of Oklahoma and each raised a family.

This I do not remember but both my brothers shared this with me. Wiley's son, Oscar, homesteaded a farm in Oklahoma and there was "bad blood" between him and another man. He shot this man off his horse and was tried in Judge Parker's Court in Fort Smith, Arkansas. The incident must have taken place in Arkansas for him to have been tried in Arkansas. He was acquitted of this murder.

I remember many things about the few years I spent in Oklahoma during 1927/1930. We lived in a house down by the creek where a large spring furnished an abundance of cool water. A spring house was built where milk, butter and vegetables could be kept cool. A new barn was built, and later a new house was built on top of a hill which meant water had to be carried up a steep hill since this was before the days of modern plumbing.

In the spring, the spring rains would cause the creek to rise and my father would have to cross the creek on a foot bridge to care for the cattle.

I was about five or six years old when we moved to Oklahoma. Aunt Agnes, the tiny little Cherokee Indian lady, now a widow, would come and help my mother during hay season and when a new baby was born into the family. I well remember the death of Aunt Agnes and the Indian ceremony at the cemetery. This was probably the first funeral I ever attended.



Back row L-R: Janice, Maurice, Mavis Barnes, Gary. Second row L-R: Robert W. Barnes and Bertha Hanna Barnes, 50th Anniversary c. 1968. Front row L-R: Sammy and Danny.

During the depression my father moved his family back to Fayetteville, Arkansas. Grandfather owned and operated Barnes General Store near the old Washington County fair grounds. He also owned a lot of rental property.

The family has scattered . . . there have been no family reunions, except when there has been a death. I know only one bachelor uncle and a few cousins. My father's family of five children, one died in infancy, three are living in Arkansas, and one in New Mexico. The Howard Barnes Livestock business might be familiar to those living in Washington County. Maurice lives in Berryville, Juanita Barnes Steele lives in Springdale and Catherine Barnes Lierly lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Wesley M. Barnes died 1898; his wife, Rebecca Barnes 1/18/1837 to 12/28/1882 (45 years 11 months and 10 days) died when Wesley was a baby (maybe in childbirth). Their children: 1. Beaty - Kansas City, Missouri; 2. George - Fayetteville, Arkansas; 3. Wiley - Southwest City, Missouri.

George Wesley Barnes (our grandfather) 8/25/1872 to 3/28/45; his wife, Oma Bernice Dinwiddie Barnes 5/20/1870 to 10/24/1945; her sister, Bertie Dinwiddie Russell. She was a school teacher. Their children: 1. Gladys Rebecca Barnes Sang 1/16/1895 to 11/21/1952; 2. Robert Wesley Barnes 7/8/1897 to 9/25/1975; 3. Bathsheba Barnes 4/11/1899 to 12/21/1903; 4. Lola Barnes died of pneumonia at the age of 18, 1903 to 1920; 5. Shiela Pearl Barnes Watson 5/23/1906 still living so far as I know; 7. Hoble Birdie Barnes 8/28/1908 still living; 8. Lorraine (sp?) Crittington Barnes 7/28/1912 to 2/4/1985.

Other notes: Harold Sterling Sang - Pvt. 1 cl 147 Field Art., 41 Division, 12/26/1925 to 7/17/1944. Harold Dick Sang died 4/19/1942 (1490*) and Gladys Barnes Sang died 11/21/1952 (1491*). * Could these numbers be the grave sites in the National Cemetery? Robert Crittington Dinwiddie and Mollie Dinwiddie came from Kentucky.

By: The Barnes Family

Ewing Benbrook

Ewing Benbrook: 1819-1883 started to Washington County, Arkansas circa 1830 from Simpson County, Kentucky with his parents, Nathan and Sara Maguire Benbrook, (who were married 1816 in Summer County, Tennessee by Rev. John Benbrook): a sister, two brothers, and an orphan cousin, Mary Benbrook, who lived with them. The caravan stopped awhile in Illinois, and in St. Charles County, Missouri, where their son, John Quincy, was born July 17, 1833. They were in Arkansas before 1836.

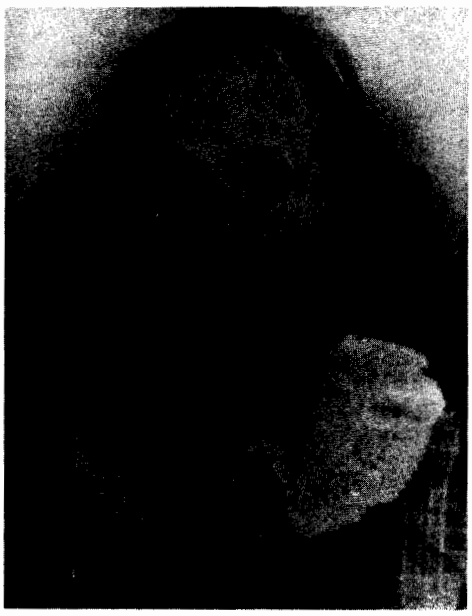
After visiting with Sarah's parents, Owen and Mary Maguire, of Maguire's Store, they returned to the big spring where they had chosen to build their new home. They homesteaded 40 acres of land just above the spring (Johnson's fish hatchery now).

Our old ancestors said Nathan was free-hearted and "lost his considerable wealth going security for friends". He was also in poor health, but his son Ewing, a serious lad of 16, taking a lesson from his Maguire's Store uncles, Hosey and Green Maguire, put his shoulder to the wheel and helped his father build a nice log house. The house was still standing in the 1940s when I visited in it, but is now gone.

Ewing then drifted back and forth between his Johnson home and Maguire Town, working for area farmers for 50 cents per day, finally homesteading 80 acres in the Harris community. With a plow and half interest in a horse he began farming for himself. He built a log cabin and married thrifty, industrious, Mahala Fincher of Strain on February 12, 1846. She was born September 12, 1824 in Tennessee — died March 12, 1875. She was the daughter of Hiram and Harriet Haney Fincher who was buried in Strain Cemetery. On November 8th of the same year, their first of eleven children was born, Hosey Maguire Benbrook. Soon after, when Ewing was 27 and Mahala 23, they started their protege family of the same number, for Ewing and Mahala would never turn down any member of their families who needed help. Nathan and Sarah had trouble (no descendants now know what kind of trouble) and Ewing brought his mother and all the children to live with him and Mahala.

Incidentally the protege orphan cousin, Mary Benbrook,

Ewing Benbrook, great-great grandfather of Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles, came to Washington County ca.1833.



Eliza Brown Tollett

became the second wife of the noted Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Luther Bell. Melvin Clark of Wichita, Kansas, a Benbrook genealogist, is a descendant of Mary. Rev. Bell had come to Washington County with the Finchers, having been married first to their daughter, Elizabeth (a sister to Ewing's wife, Mahala).

Elizabeth and her infant child had died enroute from Green County, Tennessee to Arkansas. A little town sprung up there and they named it Elizabeth in her memory. A few years passed and a "Mrs. Benbrook", from the Johnson-Spring Valley area, wrote for Ewing to come and get her children, Mary and William (Will) Benbrook, that she was dying of consumption. From a marker in the Spring-Valley Cemetery it is believed her name was Martha Frost Benbrook, the second wife of Nathan. Since he was not mentioned in the transaction of the children it is believed he was already dead though no marker could be found. Mary died in her teens. Will was killed in the Civil War. Ewing and Mahala's children were:

1. Hosey Maguire Benbrook — married Catherine Irvin of Maguire Town.

2. Nancy Jane — married Henry Madison Wood, died in her 90's in Fayetteville.

3. Jarrett T. — was a prominent doctor in Rockwell, Texas all of his adult life.

4. Harriett Ellen — married Turant (Tue) Boone, went to the gold rush in Alaska in 1900s — built the beautiful mansion-and four big barns — all pointed and numbered in big letters on Highway 62 at Elkins. Genealogist, Lila Ellen Boone Michael, of Colorado Springs is a descendant.

5. Charles Lomon — operated the Benbrook Drug store on the east side of the square in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He was well to do financially until he started a "casino" upstairs and against the advice of family and friends, got into trouble with law, went broke, and died at his adopted son Gordon's home in Colorado.

6. John (Jack) Henry — operated a plush casino in Portland, Oregon. He learned to gamble on ships while going to visit Benbrook kin in New Orleans.

7. Lavada Catherine — married Dr. B. F. William's son, Johnny, who became a well-to-do merchant and fruit farmer of Teague, Texas.

8. Eliza Clementine — married George Rutherford and moved to Anna, Texas.

9. Smith Ell — helped brother Jack with the casino.

10. Robert Ewing — successful cotton broker in Rockwell, Texas. His son Kenneth is a Benbrook genealogist and often visits here. His grandson, Dr. James Benbrook, is a high energy physics professor at the University in Houston, Texas.

11. Pike — married first to Edna Morgan age 15 of Maguire Town, had one son, Gordon. After Edna's death, or their separation, I'm not sure which, his brother Charley adopted Gordon. Pike married second to Mahetable Williams, daughter of Dr. B. F. Williams of Maguire Town. He went to the gold rush in Alaska with the Boone's and drowned in an accident on the Yukon River.

Just before the war, Ewing, my paternal great grandfather, sold his well improved 80 acre farm and bought about 300 acres across the river south of Maguire Town, from William Shumate, my maternal great grandfather, (who then bought land in Durham). Williams's son Bennett and Ewing's son Hosey were members of Sylvia Masonic Lodge in Maguire Town. Ewing was also a member of Sylvia Lodge. He and Mahalia were faithful workers in the Presbyterian Church of Maguire Town and helped neighbors. Ewing had a fair education and read the weekly newspapers to his neighbors. Sitting outside in his cane-bottomed chair in the chimney corner. He read to some and to some who just wanted to join in the discussion.

At home Ewing was kind but firm; no slamming doors or wearing caps in the house. Whoever shared the hospitality of his home, could expect to observe the same rules of good manners and gracious living that he required of his own family. Ewing and Mahalia are buried in Stokenbury Cemetery at Elkins, just inside the gate.

By: Juel Hamblen Giles

Eugene Blake

The Blake family came from England and were distantly related to some big bond holders. One Sir William Blake (Inez Blake Farrar's great-grandfather) settled in Maine. Grandfather Simeson Blake immigrated to Ohio and married Hannah Cunningham, who was a niece or grandniece of the Governor of Rhode Island.

Several of grandfather Simeson Blake's brothers and a nephew were Baptist preachers, and some were teachers. Two of grandfather Austin Blake's (father of Inez Blake Farrar) brothers were doctors. Grandfather Austin Blake's sister was named Uraine and was very pretty. She married a steamboat captain named Crain and had several lovely daughters. Austin Blake also had a nephew named Orville Blake who was a Rhodes Scholar and studied at Oxford. He was very fine looking and became vice-president of Midland Steel Corporation.

Austin Blake home, 815 West Johnson Street, Springdale, Arkansas. Mr. Blake built the house, peach orchard in back when he bought the land.

Austin's wife's family were McGees from Cork, Ireland. They were shopkeepers over there. They settled first in Virginia and later in Missouri and were teachers, storekeepers and farmers. Her mother's people were named Pickens and were related to the Pickens known as the "Swamp Fox" in the Revolutionary War. They lived in Virginia and were from Scotland and England. They moved by wagon train from Virginia to Louisville, Kentucky, where Grandma McGee was born. Later they moved to Ohio where they owned slaves, lived on a farm, had nice things and were well educated.

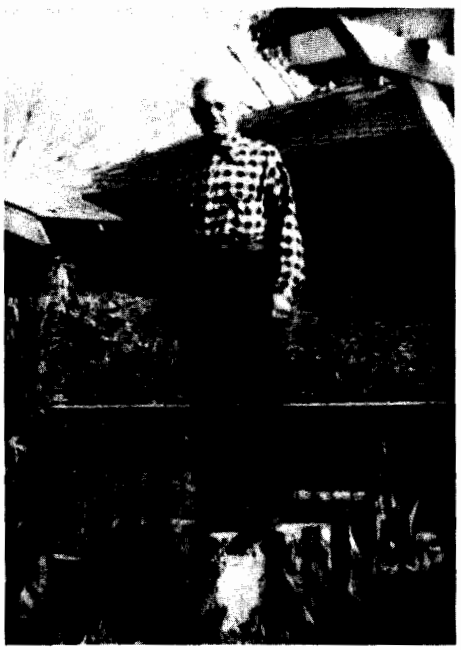
Inez (Blake) Farrar holding her baby, Eugene C. Farrar.

Austin Blake (born 1838, died 1916) was a captain in the Civil War. Austin married twice. His first wife died, but had a son named Clyde Blake. He then married her sister Anna McGee (born 1854, died 1932). They had Elwood, John, Eugene, Maude and Inez. They came from Coffeyville, Kansas. Then the family came to Arkansas where Austin Blake owned the flour mill at War Eagle. They bought a farm close to War Eagle Mills.

Clyde Blake, Austin's first son, went west to Bellingham, Washington, and opened a hardware store. He later became involved in that city's government. He married and his daughter, Helen Blake, who was graduated in music in Chicago, had a very lovely voice. She married a man named Williams, but had no children. Clyde Blake also had a son, George Blake, who was associated with the First National Bank in Bellingham all of his life.

John Edwin Blake was the Assistant Supervisor Engineer of the American Hawaii Steamship Company in San Francisco, California. In World War I, he worked with the U. S. Shipping Board, built the first ice house on Guam in 1911 and was in the Merchant Marines. John Blake married Carrie Freidman and had two sons, Bill Blake and Robert Blake. Bill Blake married Dorothy Wallace and had a boy Rodney Blake and a girl named Carrie Blake. Bill Blake was in the Navy as a captain during World War II. He also served as supervisor for fifteen years on the San Francisco Board of Supervision.

Robert Blake married Barbara Pierson and had four children: Robert Blake, Jr., Peter, Patrick and Leslie Blake. Robert Blake, Sr. was in the Merchant Marines during World War II. Carrie Blake, John's wife, died in October, 1964.



Eugene Blake at age 72, retired.

Elwood Blake (born 1873, died 1949) married Lillian Sharp (born 1854, died in 1932). They had no children. They lived on the farm at War Eagle. Elwood was a cement man and helped build the bridge at War Eagle. He was a Mason.

Eugene Austin Blake (born 1879, died 1955) went west to Bellingham, Washington and to Seattle. He married Eliza Ann Tatro from New Brunswick, Canada, where she grew up with her grandfather. Her family is related to royalty in Scotland, the House of Douglas. They were the keepers of Edinburgh Castle, among other things. Eugene was a builder. He put up the first tall building in Vancouver, British Columbia, and built many of the finest old homes there. His health was never good after World War I. He settled in Seattle, Washington and helped on many big contracts and buildings there, such as the School for the Blind, Queen Anne High School, and B. F. Day Grade School. Eugene Blake was a civilian employee at Fort Warden during World War II. While he was there he converted the old fort from a coal burning plant to oil.

Eugene and Elizabeth Blake had two daughters, Maxine Uraine and Inez Euginia Blake. Inez was married October, 1942 to Johnnie Swidiski, who was a dentist. They had two sons, Gene Jay and Jamie Blake Swidiski. Johnnie Swidiski died, leaving Inez to raise the boys. Inez was a school teacher and retired from teaching after twenty years. She now lives in Bakersfield, California, where she has a very active dry cleaning business.

Maxine Blake never married. She was well-educated and was president of Alpha Delta Pi for several years, then became the president of the World Alpha Delta Pi Sorority. She is retired now and is writing a book about the sorority, which will be published soon. She lives in Seattle, Washington.

Maude Blake (born 1881, died 1975) was never married and lived with her mother until her mother passed away. Then she visited with her brothers, then came back to Springdale and lived in a duplex. When her brother-in-law died, she moved in with her sister, Inez. She did beautiful handwork, was a very good cook, and loved to play bridge.

Inez Blake was born in 1885 and died in 1974. Her father and mother, Austin and Anna Blake, moved from War Eagle to Springdale to send the girls to school. That was in the horse and buggy days. They had the trees cut and lumber sawed off the farm at War Eagle to build the house in Springdale on Johnson Street. Inez graduated from Springdale High School in 1903. She taught school three years, then married E. Claire Farrar in 1906. They had one son, Eugene C. Farrar, born February 6, 1909.

Inez was really a hard-working woman. She was strong, enjoyed life and being with people and was a good businesswoman. She talked often of going to the Presbyterian Church with her father. After Eugene, her son, finished school and served four years in World War II, she began to slow down and Eugene took over the business part. Eugene Farrar and Alma Graham were married in 1952. I will never forget the parties that year. Inez and sister Maude really enjoyed having luncheon parties and playing bridge. The ladies would all come dressed with hats and gloves on. They would wear those hats all afternoon playing bridge. Hats didn't last many more years.

Inez raised beautiful roses. She was always talking to her hands. She would say "These are good hands—they do what I tell them to do". Her husband, Claire Farrar, passed away in 1950. Their home was a nice big brick on one acre of land. They always had a big garden. Inez's son, Eugene, passed away December 26, 1969, so his wife, Alma Farrar helped Inez and Maude the last five years of their lives. Inez passed away December 25, 1974, so that took the joy out of Christmas for me. Inez and Maude really enjoyed decorating the house up for Christmas and had so much good stuff to eat, everything from plum pudding to turkey. I'm still here and have great memories of them.

By: Alma Farrar

Virgil Bradshaw

Virgil McKnight Bradshaw, son of Frederick H. and Sallie Curd Bradshaw, was born December 23, 1844 at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, where at the age of sixteen years he joined the Union Army. In 1865 he married Sallie Elizabeth Brown of Virginia and this marriage produced seven children whose names were Captola; Florena; Mayme; Benora; Fred and John (who died at age twenty). In 1878, Virgil and Sallie moved their family by wagon to Saline County, Missouri, where he made a living as a farmer and a carpenter. Sallie died April 17, 1917 at age sixty nine years. Virgil spent his remaining years living among his children, several years with his son Fred and family in Washington County, Arkansas. Virgil died July 9, 1932, both he and Sallie are buried in South Cemetery, Malta Bend, Missouri. Fred Brown Bradshaw was born February 13, 1873 at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky the son of Virgil and Sallie Brown Bradshaw, having migrated with his family, was living in Malta Bend, Missouri when he met Mamie Ellen White who with her family had traveled by covered wagon from near Cozad, Nebraska where they had lived on homesteaded prairie land and in a sod house.

Charles Adelbert White and Laura Ann Stage were born in Pennsylvania, orphaned and reared by relatives of Pennsylvania Dutch descent named Luffbaum and Elias and Eliza White who

Virgil McKnight and Sallie Elizabeth Bradshaw in Malta Bend, Missouri about 1914.

Charles Adelbert and Laura Ann Stage White about 1915.

Mamie Ellen White about age eighteen in Cozad, Nebraska.

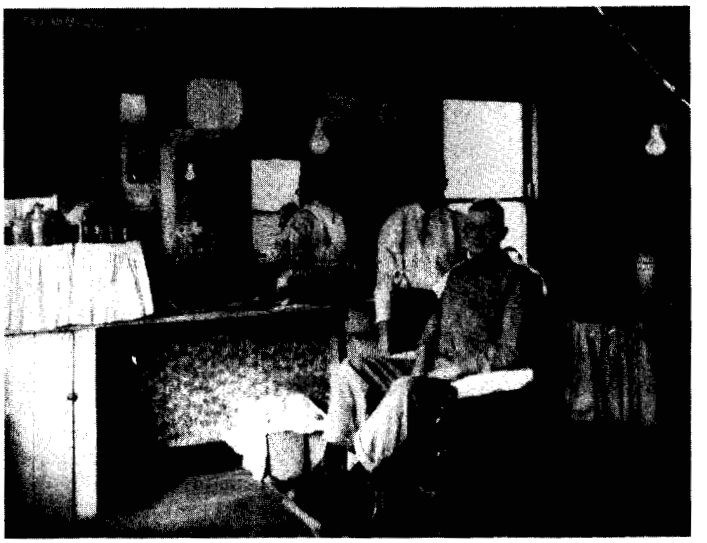
Laura Elizabeth Bradshaw at age three first member of Fred Bradshaw family born in Washington County, Arkansas.

also witnessed their wedding January 1, 1872 at Shavehead, Cass County, Missouri. To this union were born three children, George Chester, May 13, 1873; Charles LaRoy, December 19, 1889; and Mamie Ellen, August 18, 1875 in Lansing, Michigan and at age eighteen, with her family made the month journey by covered wagon from Nebraska to Missouri. She kept a daily diary in detail of some experiences and also hardships suffered on the trail, such as, terrible wind hail storms, their stovepipe blew away, everything got wet, and the horses ran away in the middle of the night. Fred Brown Bradshaw and Mamie Ellen White were married January 18, 1898 at Malta Bend, Missouri. To this marriage, in Missouri, were born four children, named Lynn Royal, August 9, 1899; Beulah Captola, July 14, 1902; Irene Vivian, July 2, 1905; and Gordon Stage, May 8, 1907. Fred was a barber and owned and operated a three chair shop. The family thrived, the children were happy, with many friends, and all were active members of the Christian Church where Mamie was organist. About 1914, upon advice of his physician, Fred began to look about for a place and climate more suitable for his health when learned of a farm for sale at Hazel Valley, Washington County, Arkansas. He was instructed to travel by train to Thompson, Madison County, Arkansas and upon arrival was told to follow a telephone line which would lead him to the Holden place, owners of the 160 acre mountain bench land farm. When Fred wrote home to Mamie, he said the nights sleep were the best he ever had and never tasted well water so good nor so cold. Needless to say, he arranged for the farm, including livestock, grain and machinery, then returned to Missouri to make ready for the move. The furniture was loaded in the boxcar, and when it reached Thompson, was transferred to wagons with the family walking several long miles to their new venture, where they

found grain already harvested and wheat dumped in the living room floor of the four room log structure with attached smokehouse. The children were wild with excitement at finding so many animals and everything so different than they had ever dreamed of, but their mother was a lot less enthusiastic at what she found! All kinds of foods imaginable were grown for use by family and animals. Chicken and pork were the main supply of meat, with hams and bacon cured and smoked in the smokehouse. The cellar held home canned fruits and vegetables, also milk and cream for churned butter. Milk for drinking was sometimes cooled in buckets extended by rope down inside the well. Apples and peaches were dried on a cloth spread on the roof of a shed in the sun. The first child born to this family in Washington County was a daughter, on Groundhog day, February 2, 1916 and named Laura Elizabeth for both grandmothers and was nicknamed "Happy" by her father, the name stuck and followed her throughout life. The second and last child born was a son on February 28, 1919 and named Virgil Delbert for both grandfathers, (leaving off the A in Adelbert). The children attended school at Union Point, a one room to eighth grade and at Hazel Valley which was a two story building and eight grades also, (the second floor was called the "high room"), both schools have been nonexistent for many years. The district with the most affordable school days determined which school the children would attend that particular year (sometimes only four or five months).

The family of Fred Bradshaw at Hazel Valley, Arkansas about 1924. Pictured left to right: Gordon S., Lynn R., Fred B., Mamie E., Beulah and Irene. Bottom row: Virgil D. and Laura E.

Teachers salaries in those days were only about $30.00 to $40.00 per month, and this included janitor work and feeding the pot bellied wood stove that stood in the center of the room. School hours were from 8:30 to 4:00 p. m. Sunday school and church was held in both schools, with Union Point holding in the afternoon. At Hazel Valley, Middle Fork of White River was crossed on a swinging bridge and on extremely rainy days when the river was up, family members donned slickers and retrieved the children on horses. Mail was only collected about once a week, as it required a trip of three miles or so on horseback. When Charles and Laura Ann White visited the family and found a small farm for sale in the valley, they too moved and lived in Washington County for several years before returning to Missouri because of poor health. Charles White died December 29, 1921. Laura Ann returned to the valley, lived among relatives until her death at Fayetteville, December 28, 1928. Both are buried in Jefferson City, Missouri. The three older Bradshaw children moved from the farm into Fayetteville to further educate themselves for more prosperous lives. Gordon remained on the farm to help. Lynn Bradshaw married Abbie Thomas, August 9, 1923 and born to them were Vivian Marie, May 16, 1924 and Ellen Frances, November 4, 1932. Lynn worked at Brower Vaneer Plant in Fayetteville for nineteen years, when it closed they settled in Tulsa, Oklahoma where he worked for Yeager Wholesale until retirement.

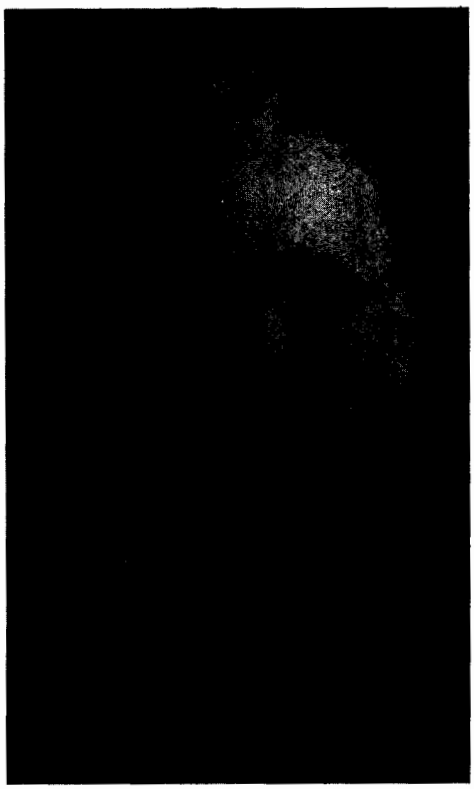


Fred Bradshaw barber shop at Greenland, Arkansas 1929-1940. Customer Ed Williams in chair.

Fred Brown Bradshaw about 1933.

Vivian married Ben H. Noel in 1942 in Fayetteville, both spent careers with Southwestern Bell. Born to them were Marilyn Kay, October 12, 1947 and Thomas Vincent, July 9, 1951. Ben Noel died November 11, 1985 and is buried in Roselawn Cemetery at Fort Smith where the family now resides. Ellen Frances married John McNutt February 2, 1951 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to them were born Marcia Ann, February 12, 1955 and Mark Allen April 14, 1958. Ellen died in a car crash July 7,

1978 and is buried in Memorial Park Cemetery at Tulsa. After business college, Beulah Bradshaw married Pearl Watts September 15, 1923 in Fayetteville and to them were born twin daughters, June 14, 1924 named Irene and Ida on September 9, 1928, a daughter, Ruby Nell. Irene married Wayne Neff September 6, 1942, Ida married Ray England, Jr. September 8, 1942, both in Springdale, Arkansas. Ruby Nell married Jack J. Williams in Fayetteville, July 21, 1951. Irene Neff died October 15, 1967, and is buried in Elm Springs Cemetery near Springdale. Pearl Watts was a policeman in Springdale several years before returning to Fayetteville where he served as Police Chief for seventeen years before retirement. Pearl died December 10, 1983 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery. After business college, Irene Bradshaw was living and working in Tulsa, Oklahoma when she met Dr. Manuel Guadalajara, native Venezuelan petroleum engineering student getting a Ph. D from the University of Tulsa. They were married June 15, 1933 and made their home in Caracas, Venezuela, for seven years before Manuel died in a fishing launch accident on November 5, 1940. Irene returned to Fayetteville where she has remained since. In October of 1928, Fred and Mamie, no longer physically able to keep up rigorous farm duties, sold the place and moved to Greenland, Arkansas, January 13, 1929 where Fred was once more a barber until 1940. After high school, Laura attended Fayetteville Business School and Virgil was drafted into the armed services for World War II. Meanwhile, Gordon Bradshaw had married Lena Stout, October 6, 1929 and was living at Hazel Valley where four sons were born, Charles LaRoy, June 31, 1930; Manuel L. F., November 9, 1933; Frederick Leon, May 28, 1938; Gordon S., Jr. October 29, 1940.



Mamie Ellen White Bradshaw about 1933.

Soon after this family moved to Greenland, a daughter Mary Beth was born on October 11, 1942. Charles Bradshaw married Mary Lou Guess, September 15, 1950. Born to them were Phillip Wade September 24, 1951 and Charlotte Ann February 2, 1953 (died April 30, 1955 and is buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery) and Eliza Kay, born March 17, 1957. Phillip married Charlene Campbell, May 26, 1973, to them were born Lucas Wade, December 26, 1975 and Tressa Abigail, December 21, 1979. Elaina Kay Bradshaw married Keith Martin, May 28, 1976 and to them were born David Craig, October 4, 1979 and Aaron Keith, April 1, 1983. Manuel L. F. Bradshaw married Donna Bond, March 4, 1955, born to them were Charles Bruce, June 1, 1957 and Pamela Beth, May 18, 1963. Charles Bruce married Penny Harris August 25, 1979 and born to them was daughter, Ryan Whitney March 8, 1981. Pamela Beth married Gary Baldridge April 29, 1985. Frederick Leon Bradshaw married Alice Guess, September 20, 1957, to them were born Karen Diane March 20, 1959 and Donald Leon, February 14, 1963. Donald married Paula Boyd June 26, 1983 and to them was born a son, Jarod Don, June 16, 1986. Gordon S. Bradshaw, Jr. married Ruby Jane Patterson February 15, 1963. Mary Beth Bradshaw married Gerald Bishop August 5, 1961 and died in a car crash, along with her mother, Lena Bradshaw on December 17, 1961. Gordon S. Bradshaw, Sr. died April 29, 1985. All three are buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery at Greenland. At the time of his death, Gordon S., Sr. was married to Blanche S. Skelton Bradshaw to whom he was married on July 28, 1962. Following World War II, Virgil D. Bradshaw married Bonnie Lou Daniel August 26, 1950 and to this marriage was born Virgil Delbert, Jr. August 27, 1951 who married Deby Thomas March 15, 1974 and to them were born Bobby Thomas November 18, 1975 and Jason Paul December 27, 1978. Mamie Ellen Bradshaw died July 10, 1951 and Fred spent his last years living among his children, the last place being with his daughter, Laura Crider and family of Greenland and where he died October 7, 1958. Both he and Mamie are buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery at Greenland, Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Laura Crider

James Nelson Bridgman

On the Bridgman side of Alfred Risley's family, Alfred's great-grandfather, James Bridgman (born June 29, 1820 in Kentucky; died May 8, 1876 in Van Buren, Arkansas) was married (1848) to Mary Jane Casey (born August 30, 1820 in Ohio; died 1908 in Arkansas, buried in Bethesda Cemetery). Mary Jane (Casey) Bridgman's second husband was Buddy McCall. They moved to Northwest Arkansas.

John Thomas Risley

James Bridgman had a big farm on the river in Fort Smith, Arkansas at the time of the Civil War. One time, a bushwhacker came through and robbed everyone in the area of their money and valuable things. Alfred's great-grandfather had gold in a big, steel box buried on the riverbank on his farm. The bushwhacker tried to get James to tell where the gold was buried. James got his toenails and fingernails burned, but he didn't tell where the gold was. The river eventually changed and took in just about all his farm and washed away the gold, and he never did find the gold in the steel box.

Hattie Jane Risley

Bobby, Alfred (baby) and Adrain Risley

The children of James and Mary Jane (Casey) Bridgman: 1. John W. Bridgman (born October 1850, Van Buren, Arkansas). 2. Mary Bridgman (born 1852, Van Buren, Arkansas) married Shelby T. Rutherford. 3. Pheby L. (Lou) Bridgman (born November 26, 1856, Van Buren, Arkansas; died March 10, 1880, buried Bethesda Cemetery) married Isaac Anderson Bottoms (born 1852; died 1887) circa 1863 in Van Buren. 4. Martha Ann Bridgman (born August 12, 1857, Van Buren, Arkansas). 5. Ellen Terusa Bridgman (born August 12, 1857; died February 17, 1915, buried Tamaha Cemetery, Oklahoma) married November 13, 1879 Frank W. Nunley. 6. Zentha Bridgman (born 1858, Van Buren, Arkansas). 7. James Nelson (Jim) Bridgman (born March 24, 1862, Van Buren, Arkansas; died June 24, 1935, buried Bethesda Cemetery) married July 6, 1879 Mary Katherine (Langston) Bridgman (born October 4, 1862; died March 26, 1947).

Mary Jane Casey came and lived with the James Bridgmans' until her death in 1908. Her husband, Buddy McCall came with her; he was blind. When they died, they were buried at the Bethesda Cemetery.

Mary Jane (Casey) Bridgman's father and mother were John Casey (born 1789) and Phebe Casey (born 1796 in Virginia), who married in 1818. John Casey was a farmer in Virginia. Their children were: 1. Mary Jane Casey (born August 30, 1820 in Ohio; died 1908). 2. Anogbine Casey (born 1823 in Ohio). 3. Toresa Casey (born 1825 in Indiana). 4. Amanda Casey (born 1827 in Indiana). 5. John Casey (born 1829 in Arkansas). 6. Kinsey Casey (born 1833 in Arkansas). 7. Green Casey (born 1834 in Missouri). 8. Bennett Casey (born 1839 in Arkansas).

Alfred Risley's grandfather, James Newton (Jim) Bridgman, was born on March 24, 1862 in Van Buren, Arkansas. He died working in the field on June 24, 1935. He was married July 6, 1879 to Mary Catherine (Langston) Bridgman, born October 4, 1862, in Texas; died March 26, 1947 in Lincoln Arkansas at the home of her daughter, Mae Perkins. Jim Bridgman had a place at Sugar Hill, Arkansas. He farmed and raised turkeys. He would drive the turkeys to Westville, Oklahoma and ship them on a train to St. Louis. He had a bell on an old tom turkey, and the bunch would follow the turkey with the bell.

From left to right: Hattie Jane Bridgman Risley, Mary Jane Casey - mother of James Bridgman, James Bridgman, Mollie Mary Katherine Latherine Bridgman, Lula Bell Bridgman Haile, Henry Bridgman. Made about 1906.

The children of James Newton and Katherine (Langston) Bridgman: 1. Olive Mae Bridgman (born February 7, 1881 in Arkansas; died April 7, 1952) married December 17, 1905 John Creed Perkins (born January 5, 1873 in Arkansas; died October 20, 1930, buried Bethesda, Arkansas Cemetery). 2. Lula Bell Bridgman (born March 25, 1882 in Arkansas; died May 6, 1962) married July 1, 1902 Reece Edward Haile (born February 9, 1883 at Lower Hill, Illinois; died December 6, 1970 in Oklahoma). 3. James Henry Bridgman (born June 11, 1885 in Arkansas; died August 19, 1962, buried Stroud, Oklahoma) married (1) December 9, 1906 to Anna Roy; (2) Rocksy Bartell; (3) Teena Thomas, born December 22, 1886, buried Stroud, Oklahoma. 4. Hattie Jane Bridgman (born July 27, 1889 in Arkansas; died June 4, 1980) married February 1, 1911 John Thomas Risley (born May 2, 1891 in Arkansas; died February 25, 1975, buried Bethesda, Arkansas Cemetery. 5. Tona F. Bridgman

Lula Bell Bridgman Haile and Reece Haile

(born October 28, 1896; died November 23, 1899, buried Bethesda, Arkansas).

James Newton (Jim) Bridgman's father and mother were James Bridgman (born June 29, 1820; died May 8, 1876) buried Van Buren, Arkansas and Mary Jane Casey (born August 30, 1820 in Ohio; died 1908).

Mary Katherine (Langston) Bridgman's father and mother were Obdar Langston (born in Missouri—he was Cherokee) and Catherine B. Rutherford. They lived a lot in Texas and died in Texas. Their daughter Bell Langston married first a Smith, then second a Polk. Bell was a sister to Mary Langston Bridgman.

By: Alfred Risley

Charles Bennett Brogdon

Charles Bennett Brogdon, born December 2, 1921 was adopted by Charles Clifton and Willie (Caldwell) Brogdon when he was about ten months old. Although the records are not entirely clear, some accounts state that he was born in Rogers. Charlie and Willie married November 27, 1913 had no children and evidently had been waiting for some time to find an adoptable baby. How they located Bennett is unknown. Family legend has suggested several possibilities. Willie, having been notified that a baby was available, took the train to Fort Smith where juvenile officer, Edith Woodward placed Bennett (original name Charles Reed) in her care. It has been suggested that he was the youngest of five children of a recently widowed mother who found it necessary to work after the loss of her husband in a railroad accident. Whether this is fact or fanciful tale cannot be determined as no record has been found. It has also been suggested that Bennett might actually be one of the orphan train children placed with families in northwest Arkansas during that period.

Bennett grew up in and around Springdale. In his early years, the family lived on a farm west of Springdale where his father was in the fruit business; later they moved to town. Although Bennett was an only child, the Brogdons were a large family of aunts, uncles and cousins whose social life centered around the activities of the Baptist Church.

After graduation from Springdale High School in 1939, he attended the College of the Ozarks in Clarksville, Arkansas for one semester before enlisting in the Army Air Corps on July 2, 1940 at the age of 18. He had been interested in aviation and flying since childhood and retained that interest all his life.

Bennett received his Army basic training at Randolph Field, Texas, and after a short assignment to the radio section of the 43rd School Squadron, he was given link-trainer instruction. He became an instrument flight instructor for cadets and in September 1942 entered Aviation Cadet training. He received his commission in June 1943. In February 1944, he was assigned a C-47 for duty with Troop Carrier Command in England. Upon arriving in England, his first message from home told of his father's death on March 14, 1944.

Lt. Charles Bennett Brogdon - 1943

Bennett participated in the June 6, 1944 invasion of Normandy (France). He dropped paratroops, members of the 508th Regimental Headquarters of the 82nd Airborne Division at St. Mere Eglise. Later missions involved both single and double glider tows with ammunition, gasoline, supplies and sometimes troops. Return trips involved bringing wounded as well as prisoners back to England. It was necessary to fly such missions at 800 to 900 feet, which meant a high risk from ground fire. For this reason, most crew members chose to wear flak suits rather than parachutes. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and received the Presidential Unit Citation for the Normandy invasion and the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster for the Holland and Normandy invasions.

In October 1944, he developed acute appendicitis, complicated by peritonitis, at the time usually fatal. After a six-month hospitalization, his recovery was finally accomplished by massive doses of the then experimental drug, penicillin. He returned to the United States for discharge in September 1945, after over five years in the Army Air Corps.

Bennett immediately enrolled at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville under the G. I. Bill. There he met and married Martha Belle Johnson, daughter of Luther and Freda (Bird) Johnson. Their only child, Sandra Lee, was born while he was a student. He graduated in 1948 after two and a half years with a degree in Banking and Finance.

Employed by Steele Canning Company for several years, he became a partner in Razorback Farms. During this time, he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the First State Bank of Springdale. In 1973, Bennett was one of the founding directors of the Washington Federal Savings and Loan, serving first as Executive Vice President and later as President. In 1982, the savings and loan merged with Independence Federal Bank, where he remained until his retirement in 1984.

During these years, Martha Belle devoted herself to being a wife and mother, but found time for other activites. She was much involved in the PTA and Girl Scouts. During an illness, she became interested in genealogy. She became a member of the Springdale Library Board and was President during the construction of the library building in 1965. Other interests were antique

Martha Belle Johnson Brogdon and Charles Bennett Brogdon - 1981

collection and local history which led her to join the Washington County Historical Society. She served on its Board and later became member of the Board of the Shiloh Museum. She served on that Board for ten years, serving three terms as President, holding most of the offices and chairing most committees during her tenure. Always active in her church work, she researched and wrote the 100-year history of the Salem Lutheran Church in 1976.

She has been a member of Beta Sigma Phi, serving as Chapter President and the sorority city council president from time to time. In 1987, Martha Belle was the first woman elected to serve on the Springdale City Council and in that same year was elected to the Springdale Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

The Brogdon's daughter, Sandra Lee, graduated from the University of Arkansas with a degree in Banking and Finance. She has a daughter, Holly Marie. Sandra is married to Daniel E. Smith from North Carolina and they reside in Conroe, Texas.

Bennett remains active in retirement serving as Justice of the Peace on the Quorum Court of Washington County, the Springdale Airport commission, AARP and other clubs. His leisure activities include golf and flying.

By: Martha Brogdon

Gunter Claudy Brooks

Gunter Claudy Brooks was born in Springdale, Arkansas, May 16, 1883, the son of George Washington and Martha Fairer Brooks. His grandparents came from Bowling Green, Kentucky, and homesteaded the property on Shady Grove Road in Springdale. The Butterfield stagecoach stopped to water their horses at Vernon Springs on their property. Gunter's grandfather, Samuel Brooks, was killed during the Civil War of 1863. Bushwhackers came by their home near Sons Chapel and after taking what they wanted, they made Samuel and his family watch while they burned their home. Samuel's wife, Matilda Vernon, had her collar bone broken from the butt of a rifle, she was desperately holding on to the children's winter clothes, which the bushwhackers took. Samuel sensing that they intended to kill him also, broke in a run in an effort to escape to a nearby cave, he was shot in the legs with buckshot and then one bushwhacker shot him between the eyes with a cap and ball pistol while the family watched. This same bushwhacker later became a "man of the clothe" (preacher). George Washington Brooks (Gunter's father), had three half brothers who were away fighting for the Union during this episode. They learned of Samuel's death upon their return. One Sunday, after the evening service, these three sons took the preacher (previous bushwhacker) out in the woods behind the church and hanged him, "settling the score." (These stories are true, the names have been withheld to protect the innocent.)

Gunter was one of four children reared here and attending the Shady Grove School. At about age 2, Gunter was found floating face down in Vernon Springs by an inebriated passerby who proceeded to pummel, jostle, and sling him by the heels until he began to breath. Gunter and his brother, Vernon, had a livery stable in Springdale close to the corner of Meadow and Holcomb. During the 1920s he was in the produce business with Carl Hewitt and Taylor Jones, shipping fruit by railcar and during the winter Gunter would go to Mississippi and Arkansas Delta peddling apples out of the railcar.

The Frisco railroad runs thru the homestead and every spring a hobo regularly came thru and slept in the Brooks barn. He and Gunter were well acquainted and he knew he was welcome to sleep there.

It was during this time that a high stepping Texas gal, Ethel Lucille Preston stole Gunter's heart, they were married in 1929 living in the home place caring for Gunter's parents. Lucille taught 29 years in the Springdale school system at Shady Grove School before and after consolidation into the Springdale system. During the depression, a young elementary student came to Lucille and told her that two brothers carried rocks in their lunch buckets. Lucille swearing the youngster to secrecy watched these children and noticed that they went off by themselves during lunch. Lucille slipped behind the cloakroom and opened their lunchboxes. There in lieu of food, were the rocks in the buckets, the family having so much pride didn't want others to know about their hard times. Thereafter, Lucille carried generous portions of ham and biscuits in her lunchbox pretending to have too much to eat, and sharing with these children. In later years, these young men came to see Lucille and express their gratitude. (These stories are true but the names have been withheld to protect the innocent.)

Gunter Claudy Brooks

Lucille and Gunter told of another man who walked barefoot in the snow to get the blue john milk from them for his family, who lived on cornbread and milk. Gunter proceeded to go to the neighbors and ask them to give what they could spare to help these families.

Gunter and Lucille had three children: Martha Francis Brooks, born 12/10/30. Jimmy Gunter Brooks, born 6/12/35 and Mary Virginia Brooks, born 7/22/39.

In May of 1943, a stallion threw Gunter and broke his pelvis.

Unable to farm, they rented the homeplace and moved to Amarillo, Texas, close to Lucille's brother, where they opened a restaurant. It was in Amarillo that son Jim (the new kid in school), was challenged by the bullys who daily lay in wait after school tormenting, fighting and tearing his shirts. One afternoon little "tagalong" sister, Mary, set out to meet her brother and found him tied to a tree by his tormentors. In July of 1945, the Brooks sold the Amarillo Restaurant and opened one in east Tulsa until December of 1945, when Gunter was able to return to the farm.

Martha Frances Brooks, eldest child of Gunter Claudy Brooks and Lucille Preston Brooks, was born in the family home in the Shady Grove Community on December 10, 1930.

She attended Shady Grove School which her grandfather, George W. Brooks, had helped build and her father, Gunter, had also attended. She graduated from University High School in 1948 and attended the U of A, receiving a BA degree in Spanish in June 1952.

Martha taught school at Shady Grove in the fall of 1952. In December of 1952 she received a commission in the USNR and served in the WAVES until 1 August 1956.

While serving at Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland, she married Dayton Westley Lierley, Jr., a career army officer from St. Louis, Missouri. They have two children: Dayton Gunter Lierley, born November 30, 1956 at Ft. Meade, Maryland, and Jennifer Ann Lierley, born at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, on July 10, 1959. Both children attended the Fayetteville Junior and Senior high schools. Dayton Gunter graduated from the U of A with a BS in accounting in 1979. Jennifer Ann attended the U of A for two years before transferring to Western Kentucky University where she received a BA in recreation in 1981.

Gunter Claudy Brooks and Ethel Lucille Preston family. Standing: Dayton Gunter Lierley, Jimmy Douglas Brooks, Joe Gunter Brooks, Stephen Wayne Brooks, Karen Lee Brooks. Seated: Jennifer Ann Lierley, Dayton Westley Lierley, Jr., Martha Francis Brooks Lierley, Ethel Lucille Preston Brooks, Mary Virginia Brooks Gibbs, Jimmy Gunter Brooks, Marjorie Lee Steele Brooks.

Dayton Gunter is a CPA with the Arthur Young Accounting Firm in Dallas, Texas. He married Gaye Lynn Thrasher from Dallas and has one child, Megan Brooks Lierley, born February 18, 1988, in Dallas, Texas.

Jennifer Ann married Kevin Paul Harrison from Edina, Missouri, and has one child, Daniel Joseph Harrison, born April 21, 1986, in Columbia, Missouri.

Mary Virginia Brooks, daughter of Gunter Claudy Brooks and Lucille Preston Brooks, was born on July 22, 1939, in the family home in the Shady Grove Community.

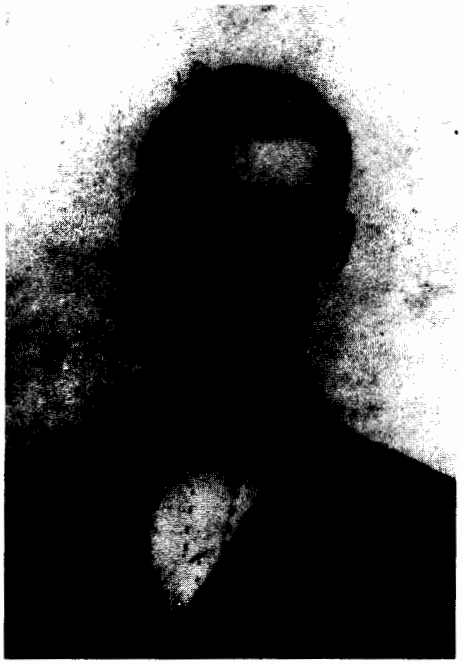
Mary attended grade school at Shady Grove, high school at University High School in Fayetteville, and went one year to the U of A.

She worked in Dallas for two years before returning to Springdale where she worked as a bookkeeper, owned a general apparel store and was in real estate. In 1982, she moved to Killeen, Texas. She married Robert Michael Gibbs from Terre Haute, Indiana, career army soldier, and at present they're on orders for a tour of duty in Germany.

By: Marjorie Brooks

William Hampton Byars

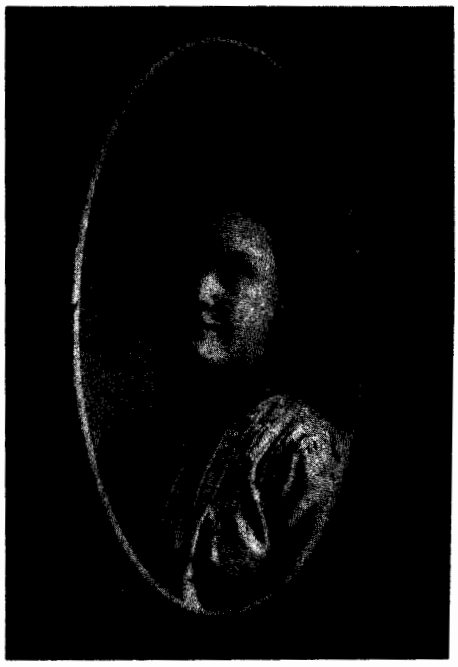
On an autumn day (25 October 1903) in the small community of Forrest, Tennessee, six miles south of McMinnville, my grandparents were married. William Hampton and Minnie Lou (Barnes) Byars were both descendants of early middle Tennessee settlers. Granddad was born 21 October 1880 in the Jessie community northeast of McMinnville and Grandmother was born 17 February 1887 in the Fairview-Smyrna community south of McMinnville. They spent their second Christmas in Tennessee with their first child who was a small golden haired son. Charles Golden was born 8 October 1904. He was named for his Grandfather Barnes and the Golden was the married surname of his father's sister Charlotte.



William Hampton Byars

Soon after the new year my grandparents followed Granddad's brother Nathan Asbury to Indian Territory (Mangum, Oklahoma). Their uncle, Samuel Hand Byars and his family had migrated to Greer County, Texas, later known as Greer County, Oklahoma, in the late 1880s. Shortly after arriving in Oklahoma my grandparents buried their first born who died 30 March 1905. Eighteen years later on 20 April 1923, they laid an infant and their sixth child beside him at Riverside cemetery. Their second child, who was my father, Tildon Pierce was born 7 May 1906 in the White Flat community. Dad was a young man of 18 when he, his parents, two brothers and two sisters moved to Arkansas leaving behind two baby graves and the Oklahoma flat lands known for the hot dry winds, dust storms, and cotton fields. Once again, in the fall of 1924, traveling to a new land my grandparents carried a small son in their arms.

Granddad changed careers when he moved to Springdale; from a farmer who cultivated the land he became a miller who processed the harvests. There was a Bowman's Mill known as the Little Red Grist Mill in Springdale. The little building had originally been a small apple evaporator. On the south side of Center Street and fronting old Mill Street, the site is now a part of the Shiloh Museum grounds. James C. Bowman sold half interest in the property and mill equipment to J. H. Kelly in 1922. Mr. Kelly sold this share to my grandfather on 10 February 1925. On 9 March 1925, Bowman sold his remaining share to Tom E. Lovelace. This Lovelace family was close personal friends of my grandparents in Mangum and was kin to Judge Slaughter of Washington County. Granddad sold his half interest in the mill



Minnie Lou (Barnes) Byars

Byars Grist Mill, William Hampton Byars on the left and employee Albert Musteen on the right

Christmas 1940, Santa Monica, California l to r: Tildon P. Byars, wife Norene and children Bobbi Levirl, Billy Dean and Sam

to Tom on 3 December 1925 and bought most of the mill equipment and established a mill on Meadow Street. This mill burned on 16 March 1928, destroying corn worth $8,000.00. Starting anew, the Byars Grist Mill was once again relocated on Mill Street.

My father dated the Springdale girls for a couple of years. He and Harvard Harp double dated, but I have forgotten the young ladies names. A few days after his 20th birthday in May of 1926, Dad took his father's model T Ford and headed for the Oklahoma flat lands. He had left a shy 18 year old girl with dark brown eyes and coal black hair, that he decided he wanted for his wife. Having a flat going to Mangum, he pulled the Ford over to the side of the road and due to the mud, the model T rolled over. The canvas top had to be replaced before he made his return trip to Arkansas. Dad and Annie Norene Wilhite were married on the 13th of May. Mother said a tearful goodbye on the 18th to a dearly loved father, John Samuel; her brother David Barnett "D. B."; and sisters Mabel Marguerite, Ruby May and Catherine Belle. After staying in a Barstow boarding house on the night of the 18th, my parents arrived in Springdale approximately two p. m. the next day.

Mother was born 14 December 1905 in the Russel community near Mangum. Her mother, Sadie May, the daughter of David and Margaret Emma (Bramlett) Hughes died 5 November 1911. Sadie's small children were raised to adulthood by her young husband, with the help of his 67 year old widowed mother and her daughters. Mary Laticia (Rowland) Wilhite, a first cousin and wife of David Barnett Rowland Wilhite, told her grandchildren many stories of the sacking of Centralia, Missouri during the Civil War. My Rowland and Wilhite families were pre-1818 Boone County, Missouri settlers. My maternal great grandparents were born near Rocheport, Missouri but lived in Centralia before they moved to San Marcos, Texas in 1873. Mary Laticia's parents, Thomas Colland and Clarrisa Ann (Schooling) Rowland, accompanied them. Mary Laticia died at the home of her daughter, Mabel Clair Shinn, in Mangum at the age of 92 in 1936. She hated Abraham Lincoln for as long as she lived.

Martha Belle (Johnson) Brogdon, also a native Springdalian, and I are the sixth great granddaughters of Michael and Mary (Blankenbaker) Wilhoit of the Electorate of Menz, Germany. Martha and I discovered our kinship when we became friends in the early 1970s. Her Wilhite-Bird family migrated to Springdale 45 years before Dad brought his new bride to Springdale.

Michael Wilhoit brought his family to America after 1717 and by 1720, perhaps as indentured servants of Lt. Governor Alexander Spottswood of Virginia. Spottswood sponsored German families who labored in his iron works at Germana for 8 years to pay for their passage to America. Germana was in Essex County on the Rapidan River. Culpepper County, formed in 1749, became a part of what had been Essex County. Michael Wilhoit's will was probated in Culpepper County, Virginia cicra 1746. The Wilhite name will be found with various spellings, such as Wilhoit and Wilheidt. The Blankenbaker surname was originally Blankenbeckler.

My grandmother Sadie was the eldest of six daughters and one son. Her father David was born in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois to David and Mary Hughes Sr. Mother's Hughes grandparents, David and Margaret, were married in the Jefferson City, Missouri area. They moved to Dripping Springs, Texas about 1879. David became a merchant and purchased a boarding house. Perhaps Sadie was a saleslady in her father's store before she was married, as this was her occupation in the 1900 census. Margaret E. Hughes and her parents, Thomas C. and Sarah E. (French) Bramlett, had migrated to Jefferson City from Eldorado, Illinois. David and Margaret Hughes moved from Texas to West, Quay County, New Mexico circa 1904. Three of their daughters, Annie, Nora Ellen and Jessie Belle married oil exploration men. Edward and Annie McAdams, Walter Nathaniel and Nora Ellen Thompson moved to California in the summer

Billy Dean Byars

Photograph made in 1957 - Richard L. and Bobbie L. (Byars) Lynch

of 1911. Aunt Annie received the letter informing her of her sister Sadie's death after she had been buried and said she never again liked postmen. Jessie and her husband William Davidson moved to Taft about 1913. By 1915, mother's Hughes grandparents, their son James Franklin and their daughters Nellie Dove and Vada Emma had moved to the western state. Nellie married Elmer Herbert Taylor and was a resident of Coalinga, California. Vada married Robert Edward Prusso, Basil Wolford Herman of Wasco, California and Erving Feinberg. Grandma and Pa Hughes moved to Long Beach in the early 1920s after selling their Stockton, California ranch. They are buried in the Forrest Lawn Cemetery at Glendale, California.

April 6, 1963 Wichita, Kansas Samuel Tildon and Lawana Ruth (Grant) Byars on their wedding day

Mother's sisters, Marguerite and Ruby married William Thomas Day and William Earl Taylor. In 1928 they moved to southern California. My grandfather, "Papa Sam" Wilhite, and his youngest child Catherine moved to Long Beach in 1929. Katie was Queen of the Beaches at Long Beach in 1937. Papa Sam returned to Mangum, Oklahoma a few years before his death in 1950 and lived near his son, D. B. The trip was made objectively; he rests in Russell Cemetery beside the young wife who had died 39 years before.

I, Bobbie Levirl, was that special first grandchild of my Byars grandparents. I was born 19 June 1927 in my grandparent's home on the north side of Emma Avenue, one house west of the intersection of Emma and Highway 471, originally Highway 71. It was dusty on that corner in the summer of '27, as they were preparing the roadbed for the new U. S. highway. Dad soon went to work with Joe Murphy, starting as a hod carrier. He became a concrete finisher and brick layer. They both worked for Elmer Linebarger for a number of years. Dad finished the concrete for the new filling station on the northeast corner of Emma and Highway 71. He was severely burned when gas exploded due to the lantern he used for a light. You had to babysit concrete then, sometimes until the wee hours of the morn. His initials are still in the sidewalks he finished for the senior classes at Springdale High School. He suffered a severe heat stroke while pouring the basement of the 1936 Post Office, now the Springdale schools administration offices. Meanwhile, Mother was busy taking care of three children. My brothers, Billy Dean born 20 February 1929 and Samuel Tildon "Sam" born 31 August 1930, had been added to the roster of grandchildren. Dad and Carl "Bus" Lichlyter formed Byars and Lichlyter Construction Company in the late 1930s. Some of the last houses Dad built before moving his family to California in September of 1940 were some of the new north Mill Street homes on the east side of the street.

My dad continued his type of work in California and Mother enjoyed being near her family once again. We lived in Santa Monica and I spent my sophomore and junior year at Santa Monica High, well known at the time for the most beautiful campus in southern California. Dad went to Kodiak, Alaska during the war, one of the many who built the longer runways for the Naval Air Station. In May of 1944 I once more joined my first grade class mates and graduated from Springdale High School in 1945. Mother and my brothers made the return trip also; Mother was near Dad's family and he stayed near Mother's family. The year I was married my parents were divorced.

Mother worked as a grocery clerk in Springdale and then went to Norman, Oklahoma with my brother Sam in 1950. They both later moved to Wichita, Kansas. Mother retired from Boeing Aircraft Company and returned to Springdale in 1969. She was a professional seamstress and continued to work at various jobs. Now 83, she is as fragile and tiny as I remember her beloved grandmother who raised her.

I to r: Monte P. Lynch, Ricky L. (Lynch) Creamer and Roddy L. Lynch

Bonnie Lee (Byars) Carter and brother Tildon Pierce Byars. Photo made at "rock house" home in the White Flat community of Mangum, Oklahoma

Dad married Pearle May (McDonald) Birdno in 1949. Pearle and her two children, George and Barbara Cupit, were musically talented. Barbara is the sister I would have chosen given a choice. Pearle became a part of the Wilhite clan and Mother remained a member of the Byars family. Dad died 5 January 1976 in Santa Monica and is buried at Inglewood Cemetery in Inglewood, California. Pearle died 13 December 1985 at Hanford, California and was cremated. In the fall of 1986, her ashes were scattered under a pine tree near the back deck of her son's home at Lakehead, California.

October 14, 1983 - 50th Wedding Anniversary Celebration I to r: William Byars Carter, Bonnie Lee (Byars) Carter, James Howard Carter, Martin Feaster Carter and Kenneth Lee Carter

When I was a little girl, I can remember sitting on the floor with Dad and a *Popular Science* magazine with its pages spread open between us. Dad would tell me that man would someday walk on the moon; he believed and so did I. I can remember my grandmother told him to quit filling my head with nonsense. Our phone line was busy the day we took that giant first step. Shortly thereafter, Grandmother showed me the neat card she had received from Dad. I'm sure it was this early introduction to where you could go if you read a book that has led to my engrossed interest in history.

I was a board member of the Washington County Historical Society for six years, a Shiloh Museum Board member seven and a half years, serving as treasurer, secretary and president. I served a term on the Richardson Center board and was a member of the 1976 historical bicentennial committee, co-authored the brochure published for the '76 event. I was a member of the steering committee for the 1978 Springdale Centennial; researched, authored and edited the 1978 centennial book for the Springdale Chamber of Commerce. I did the bulk of the research and documentation for the Johnson Mill, as well as the Shiloh Church and Shiloh Historic District for their listing on the National Register. As chairman for the design and construction of Shiloh Memorial Park, I let the contracts. Funding of over $50,000 was solicited and the task could not have been accomplished without the tremendous support of Mayor Roy Ritter, Lee Zachary, the Chamber of Commerce, our *Springdale News* and the city. Various businesses and individuals contributed in kind labor, outstanding performance and dedication was given by the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Funding by the Rodeo of Ozarks Benevolent Association, private and corporate businesses and the many varied civic groups and the citizens of Springdale gave this historical park state recognition. The park was recognized as the only such park in the state constructed with private funding. I feel an overwhelming gratitude for all who have given me the opportunity to participate and contribute to the fascinating field of history.

In January of 1946 Richard Lyle Lynch returned to his hometown after serving 4 years and 20 days in the US Navy during World War II. (See James and Deborah Lynch Family Story for additional data.) Richard and I were married on the 1st of April 1946 at the Methodist Parsonage in Springdale. The minister recorded our marriage date as the 3rd of April. It was

and wasn't April Fool's day the day we were married! Now grandparents and reaching for what some say are the golden years, possibly, but it is simply the season of reflection. It is the thoughts of the past that are golden and your children and grandchildren are the pot of gold at the end of the radiant rainbow. Each child and grandchild is a treasure that we've put in our hearts and kept there. Richard and I are responsible for eleven of the treasures that we will retain but will add to my Byars and Wilhite and his Lynch and Hunt family trees.

Photo made circa 1947 William Leo Byars and wife Myrtha (Morris) Byars

Our daughter, Ricky Levirl, was a Christmas present in 1946 and the loveliest Christmas gift we have ever received. She married Melvin Dewayne Wolfe of Springdale and then married James Robert Creamer of Spring Hill, Kansas, an agri graduate of Kansas State University. Jim is the son of Robert Bernard and Hazel Agnes (Sampson) Creamer. He was born 13 November 1939 in Decatur, Illinois. Living in Bucyrus and Stilwell, Kansas for the past 22 years, Jim and Rick had four of our eight grandchildren; Linda Levirl born 8 March 1966, Joseph Michael born 26 April 1967, William James born 28 April 1970, and Mary Elizabeth born 30 October 1973. Jim owned a grain elevator for years; recently Jim and Ricky have established a new business. The Red Cedar Garden Nursery will specialize in perennials, iris and day lilies. Mary is a varsity cheer leader and babysits to fund her savings account for her college education. Joseph plans to attend college for his masters mechanic certificate and take landscaping and architecture courses. He was recently made shop foreman for the Toyoto dealership where he works. Bill, who graduated in June of '88, was notified that he would not be required to take freshman English. He is a student at Louisiana State University and plans to major in law. He received, as a part of his Lynch grandparents graduation gift, a gift certificate for the 1988-89 *Washington County History Book*. The love of history continues and appears to be a legacy of my Barnes heritage.

Our granddaughter Linda graduated from Blue Valley High School in Stilwell, Kansas, 22 May 1984. She was a Kansas Honor Student, a National Merit Commended Scholar, and as a pianist she was one of forty finalists for a Boston University trustee music scholarship. She was a Girls State representative, vice-president of National Honor Society, a member of the school categories team. As a member of the Blue Valley Chamber vocal group, she was selected as the outstanding vocal student. She was the accompanist for virtually every musical production of her four high school years and was outstanding in her performance as the Mother Abbess in "The Sound of Music" in her senior year. She was a talented writer, as well as an accomplished pianist, singer and actress. Voted by her classmates as the most likely to succeed, Linda was the female academic achiever of her class to participate in the annual "Best of the Class" KC-TV5 program sponsored by the Kansas City TV station and General Motors. She was chosen the recipient of the DeWitt Wallace Distinguished Scholarship with four years of funding. She also received an endowed scholarship from Macalester. She planned to attend this St. Paul, Minnesota college in the fall of '84. On the 4th of June and 12 days after she graduated, our Linda was killed in a one vehicle automobile accident. Two weeks after her death, notice came that she would not be required to take freshman and sophomore English. Her major was to have been music and English. Funding of over $5,000 was contributed for an annual scholarship in her name.

l to r: Donald Ray Byars, Sue Carol (Byars) Isham and Gary Lynn Byars Sr. who was 1 year old when photograph was made

Blue Valley High School established "The Linda Creamer Award" and a $1,500 scholarship is given to the senior who has at least a grade point average of 3.2, exhibits strong leadership skills, serves the school and participates in activities. A memorial of intertwined lalique crystal doves, contributed by her classmates, was mounted on a walnut base with her name and year book quote engraved. A permanent plaque for each years recipient was contributed by the High School Principal Fund. Both were placed in the lobby of the school's new Performing Arts Center auditorium. Linda was our special first grandchild, but she was also special to many others. Tributes in the Kansas City area newspapers, consisting of the entire page with stories she had written, are still being published three years after her death. It was not just for her academic skills and what her teachers perceived as her potential that she was given such a memorial. She possessed a wisdom, a depth of character and a maturity beyond her years. She gave to each person she met an ambiance of confidence by giving a part of herself. She accomplished and contributed more in her short span of years than most of us do in our lifetime. Linda is buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Olathe, Kansas. A quote by O'Shaughnessy on her tombstone is the same as her yearbook quote: "We are the music makers, and we are the dreamers of dreams, yet we are the movers and shakers of the world forever it seems."

Our son Roddy Lyle was born 3 January 1949. He was a student at Arkansas Tech for one year, then joined the Navy. Rod married Marva June Coleman of Mountainburg, Arkansas. In

1973 he and Marva returned to Springdale, bringing our fourth grandchild Stacey June, who was born 22 February 1973 in Portsmouth, Virginia. Our special little grandson Dallas Lyle was born at Fayetteville on 2 September 1975. He has been a student at the Fayetteville Richardson center since the age of two. Stacey is a member of the Ramey Junior High band and plays the clarinet. Rod graduated from Springdale Vo-Tech in 1981 as an industrial equipment mechanic and is the maintenance night supervisor for Love Box Company of Fayetteville. Rod and Marva are residents of the rural Fayetteville area. Marva was born 24 June 1948 in Muskegon, Michigan and is the daughter of William Allen and Phyllis June (Barr) Coleman. Phyllis's grandparents were born in Holland and are Dutch.

Our son Monte Pierre was born 14 April 1952 in Wichita, Kansas. Monte was a student at the University of Arkansas for one semester. He married Deborah Ellen Leisure of Springdale. Our granddaughter Monica Paige was born 11 February 1976 in Springdale and is a cheerleader for her school. Our number four grandson was born 27 July 1984 in Overland Park, Kansas. He was given the name of Richard Rian Samuel Leisure Lynch. Monte states he and Deb aren't having any more children and he wanted to be sure he used all the names he liked. This little lad responds to the name of Rian. Monte took night classes to become an insurance agent for Farmers Insurance Company. He purchased the old First National Bank building in Springdale and established his agency. He was transferred to Kansas City in 1981 as a district manager for the company. Later he attended Johnson County, Kansas Community College to change his career choice to the computer industry. Now manager of products division for Unimark of Overland Park, Kansas, Monte and his family are residents of Lenexa, Kansas. Deborah was born 5 January 1955 in Ft. Wayne, Indiana and is a daughter of John Franklin and Reva June (Ames) Leisure.

My brother Bill served two years in the Marines and eleven years with the Navy. He married Patricia Marie Potter who was a resident of Beneica, California, but was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Pat and Bill had two daughters. Sandra Lee was born 9 July 1951. She married Albert F. Porreco and has two children: Kimberly Jo and James Christin. Dianna Marie was born 6 December 1953 and married Michael Creekmore. Dianna and Mike are divorced; there were no children by the marriage. Both of Bill's daughters live in the San Francisco. California area.

Allen Davis McClain and his wife Belva Loraine (Byars) McClain

Bill was married to Betty Lou (Coleman) Cummings for ten years. Betty's two sons, Anthony Ray "Tony" and Jesse David, use the Byars surname but they were not legally adopted. Nancy Claire (Singles) Bradshaw of Nebraska was Bill's third wife. Bill's employment has been in various states for the trucking industry. He has driven the big trucks and has held management positions. He is now employed in that capacity.

My brother Sam served in the US Air Force and was honor graduate of his class in 1949 as a tabulating machine operator. He has been in the computer industry for 38 years. He was system analyst manager for Boeing Company of Wichita 1951—1970; salesman for Boeing Computer Services Company 1971-1973; sales manager 1973-1974. (In 1968 fifty-eight U. S. Postal officials came to Boeing and Sam shared his expertise with them before they implemented their postal source data system.) Sam was vice president of marketing for MRI Systems Corp. of Austin, Texas, and senior vice president and director in 1978-1981. He conceived MRI's marketing effort of System 2000 before the company was acquired by Intel Corp. He was Director of Technical Project Development-Office of President at Boston University in 1982-1985. In 1986, Sam returned to Wichita and was with Sunrise Information Systems for about a year. He presently is vice president for Business Computer Centers in Wichita.

Sam married Lawana Ruth (Grant) Royal of Winfield, Kansas and adopted Lawana's small son Kurt Michael. Kurt, the son of William A. Royal, was born 17 November 1958 and is single. Sam and Lawana's daughter Dione Kay was born 4 October 1966. She graduated with honors and is a senior majoring in history at the University of Kansas in Lawrence. Lawana is an employee of Flight Safety International of Wichita, a company that trains pilots for the Lear jets.

Dad's sister Bonnie Lee was born 16 August 1911. She graduated from Springdale High School and shortly thereafter married Martin Feaster Carter, a resident of Lowell, Arkansas. Feaster is the son of William Benjamin and Laura (Wozencraft) Carter. Their three sons are William Byars, James Howard, and Kenneth Lee.

William Byars "Bill" Carter was born in 1936. He was a graduate of the University of Arkansas and married Shirley Mae Owen of Yellville, Arkansas. Their two daughters are Melissa Lee and Sarah Lou. Melissa is known as Missy.

James Howard Carter was born in 1939. His first wife was Janice Ann Graham, the daughter of Pete and Thelma (Wisley) Graham of Rogers. Jim and Janice's daughter Shari Ann married Michael P. Womack and James Ford. Jim married Charlotte Ann Burton and they had three children: Laura Ann, James Martin and Steven Howard. Jim married the third time in December of 1987 to Carol Stephens and is the vice president of Teamsters Union Local 823. Charlotte is now the wife of Joe Layman. Laura married David Pollard and has a daughter, Ryan Christine and a son Adam David.

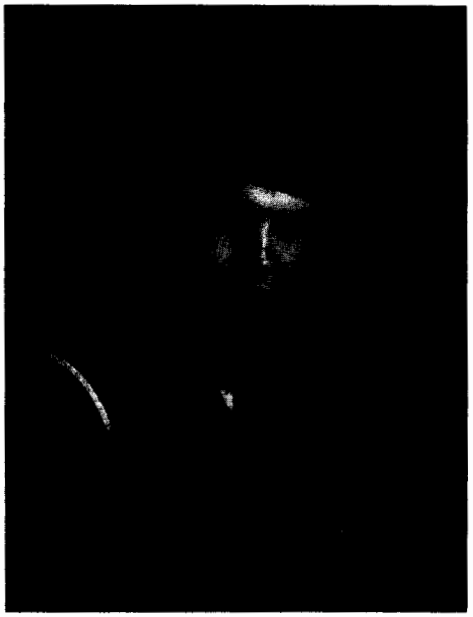
Kenneth Lee Carter was born in 1942 and has never married. He is a supervisor for Emerson Electric Company of Rogers, and resides with his parents at Lowell. Jim and Bill are also residents of Lowell.

I associate pink lemonade with my Aunt Bonnie. I was eleven when she was dating Feaster and was often at my grandparents when he came to call. Lemonade with a sprig of fresh mint was served in those days instead of todays beer or Coke. The ultimate joy, a couple of years later, was swinging my new baby cousin Bill in my grandparents front porch swing. The trips to the Carter farm in Lowell, which occurred perhaps once a year, are fondly remembered. Sliding down the hay chute from the barn loft was a delight town kids didn't know about. The baseball games in the back forty with Feasters clan, the Kendricks, Shumates and the Byars all trying to hit that homer. The 4th of July with overnight White River trips with some of the same families, was the annual vacation that is taken today. Simple pleasures were enjoyed during the depression years.

William Leo Byars was born 2 February 1914 and died of cancer 29 November 1971. A Jones Truck Lines trucker, he married Myrtha Morris who was born at Drakes Creek. Myrtha is the daughter of William Simpson and Nina Agnes (Johnson) Morris and is a second great granddaughter of Martin and Sarah (Combs) Johnson. Martin Johnson came to Washington County, Arkansas (area now Madison County) before 1830. His wife Sarah had died in the fall of 1827 in or near the community of Rock River, Warren County, Tennessee. Leo and Myrtha had three children: Donald Ray, Sue Carol and Gary Lynn.

During the depression and after he was married, my Uncle Leo did some of the local produce hauling. The silver dollars he gave to my brothers and me were meant to be given to proud parents who needed oil for lamps, sugar, salt and soap so you could be kept clean to attend school. I only remember the bright

Robert Allen McClain, Barbara Sue (McClain) Lisle and Roger Hamilton McClain



Leb Eugene Byars

big coins and the memory is still vivid of just holding them in my hands. Years later I was told the story of their usage and how they were appreciated.

Donald Ray, who was born in 1937, received his Bachelor of Science degree from Troy State University in Troy, Alabama. He is a master army aviator and was the first full time Inspector General for the 420th Engineer Headquarters at Bryan, Texas. Now a Lt. Colonel, Don resides at Enterprise, Alabama. Don married Monica Suzanne Brady of Carrington, North Dakota. Their five children are William Mark, Mary Alisa, James Gavin, Kimberly Jo and Heather Ann Byars. William Mark married Donna Juanita Stanton of California. Mark has been in the service and is now attending college at San Marcos, Texas.

Mary Alisa married Max David Rodgers; their son is Rocky Wayne. Alisa is now the wife of Timothy Joseph Walsh of Iowa. James Gavin married Rhonda J. Spaniak of Maine. Their two sons are Jason Allen and Joshua Thomas Byars. Gavin married Katheryn Garcia of El Paso, Texas the second time. Their son James Mikael was born in September of 1988. Kimberly Jo, born in Germany, is married to Joe Albert Cantu of Bryan, Texas. Don and Suzanne's fifth child, Heather Ann, is eleven years old. Don's children, other than Heather, reside in Texas.

Sue Carol Byars, born in 1938, married James Andrew Venable. Their children are Vicky Sue and Andy Lee. Vicky married Rickey Lee Smith, a pre 1830 Washington County Vaughan descendant. They have a daughter Adrianne Nicole and a son Cody Jarad. Vicky is an employee of the Springdale News in the advertising department. Rick is manager of a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant. Andy Lee married Rebecca Adams and has a daughter Brandie. Sue was a bookeeper for many years for Boyer Sign Company. She married Donald Neal Isham of Springdale in 1981. Don, born in Clovis, New Mexico, has a State Farm Insurance agency in Springdale.

Gary Lynn Byars Sr., born in 1950, was killed near Shirley, Indiana in a November 1973 truck accident. Gary married Myrtha Lynn Poole and had two sons, William Edward and Gary Lynn Byars Jr. Richard Cox became Myrtha Lynn's second husband. Sherry Jean Newman, daughter of W. C. Newman of Springdale, married Gary Lynn Sr. in April of 1972. There were no children by this marriage. Gary Sr.'s son William Edward is known as Eddie. On 20 September 1988, Eddie and his wife Kim, gave their small son the name of Chantz Edward. My Aunt Myrtha, Sue and her family and Gary's sons reside in Springdale. Leo and his son Gary are buried at Friendship Cemetery.

Belva Loraine Byars was born 19 October 1919 and was only five when her parents came to Springdale. She married Allen Davis McClain. Allen, the son of Joseph Payton and Effie Mae (Rogers) McClain was an electrician and retired as a finish carpenter. His artistic talent reveals itself in the unique wooden objects he carves. Allen was a member of the Arkansas National Guard which was called into Federal service in January of 1941, preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor. As a member of the 142nd Field Artillery Regiment which became the 936th Field Artillery Battalion, he served his country for over five years during World War II. My three McClain cousins are Robert Allen, born January 1943, Roger Hamilton and Barbara Sue who was born in September of 1953.

Robert Allen of Lake Jackson, Texas, married Anna Jean Martin. Their two children are Belva Louise, wife of Sergio Gonzolas, and Samuel Robert who married Jynnifer Ann Harris. Sam and Jynnifer have two daughters, Jenny Lynn and Jessica Marie McClain. Robert married Betty Elaine Allen of Amarillo, Texas the second time. They named their daughter Jeana Lea.

Roger Hamilton was born in August 1946; he and my daughter Ricky are the same age. They were classmates in school and were in the same graduating class. Roger married Jacqueline Breese in 1966. In 1976 Peggy LaRue Beisel of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania became Roger's third wife. Roger is an employee of Bell Telephone and Peggy is employed at Tyson Foods Inc. main offices. Both are active members of the Democratic political party. Peggy serves as vice chair of the Washington County Central Democratic Committee.

Barbara Sue McClain married David Phillips and has two daughters, Peggy Sue and Kelli Dawn. Barbara Sue is now the wife of David Lisle of Springdale.

My aunt Belva often made toy furniture for me. In the 30s parents didn't have dollars to buy toys like children receive today. I can still see the large wooden match boxes which became overstuffed divans and chairs. Layers of cotton were glued to the boxes and then covered in scraps of cretonne. Beds were made, and also small chests with drawers that actually slid out. The little people were cut from the Sears and Roebuck catalog and glued to cardboard, and their wardrobe was ample. I'd spend days cutting shirts, trousers and dresses from the same big book and fought my brothers if they dared to touch. I taught my children, as I was taught, how to make the small little farms beneath a tree. Wooden sticks or nails for fence posts, winding roads with little cars made of sewing spools, and little wood houses and barns were built. Materials were unimportant, the mind overcame the flaws. Each spring I watch from the kitchen window for the daffodils to bloom. The canyon becomes a secluded and mystic site. The daffodils, planted long ago at the base of a huge tree growing near the break of the hill, recall my children's youth when they created their special place to fantasize.

Grandma was the daughter of Charles and Rachel Jane (Gillentine) Barnes. She was the granddaughter of Micajah Terry and Nancy (Hennessee) Gillentine and Eliza Barnes. The great

granddaughter of Thomas and Hannah (Martin) Barnes, John and Polly (Martin) Gillentine, and Patrick S. and Rachel (Wilcher) Hennessee. Grandma was the second great granddaughter of William and Charity (Phillips) Barnes. William Barnes was born circa 1780 and died in a powder mill explosion in 1919. His daughter Mary Barnes was born 5 April 1805. Mary was the widow of Samuel M. Worthington and she came with her son Dr. James Worthington and his family to Bentonville, Arkansas. Mary died in 1866 and rests beside the son and a grandson in the Bentonville Cemetery. I presume I could claim my Barnes family came to northwest Arkansas in 1865. Mary Worthington was my grandmother Byars's first great grand aunt.

Grandmother's Gillentine ancestry gives me kinship to the John Chisum/Chisholm for whom the Texas Chisum Trail received its name.

The Church of Christ faith was a part of Grandma's heritage. Her great grandfather John Gillentine, who was born in 1797 and died in 1870, was a Spencer, Tennessee merchant. He was chosen to lead a board of twenty-six men who established Burritt College at Spencer in 1849. The curriculum of this college epitomized the attitudes of the Church of Christ faith.

My granddad Byars was the son of Franklin Pierce and Charlotte Blaine (Cantrell) Byars. He was the grandson of Nathan and Nancy (Hand) Byars and William Riley and Maude Constance (Magness) Cantrell. Granddad was a great grandson of Perry Green and Mary (Cantrell) Magness. The great grandson of Harrel and Jennie (Gill) Byars, James Samuel and Mary (Campbell) Hand and John Cantrell and Mary (Atkins) Cantrell. All of these ancestors of Grandma's and Pop's were early settlers of Warren and Dekalb Counties in Tennessee. James Samuel Hand was a Revolutionary War soldier.

The Revolutionary War National Cowpens Battlefield Park in Spartanburg County, South Carolina is the burial site of Granddad's second great grandfather Nathan Byars who was born in 1749 and died in 1846. A Revolutionary War soldier, this Nathan owned the land where the Battle of Cowpens was fought. The Byars name means keeper of the cowpens. Nathan's first wife Drucilla Harrelson is my lineage. The given name of Harrel in the Byars family comes from the Harrel in the Harrelson surname.

The last child of Pop and Grandma was Leb Eugene who was born 11 May 1924 in Oklahoma. Leb died in 1960 and was unmarried. He was only three years older than I, therefore we shared a special bond. I still have a scar on my knee, inflicted as we played a childhood game. I remember he was spanked for the prank he played. I'm sure at times he was jealous of his young niece and two nephews who received much of his parents attention. As we grew older, I recall that girls were not allowed in boys clubhouse hideaways, but then you finally grew up, and of all things, it's ok to double date. My husband and I bought our first television in 1952 when we lived in Wichita. Leb came to visit one evening and surveyed the scene, as all eyes were affixed to the tube, and said "This invention will be the end of our social life and all intellectual conversation that we enjoy." Today, in so many of our homes, I'm sad to say his prophecy of just thirty-six years ago has come true.

I have fond memories of two of the three Byars Mills located on Mill Street. My daddy helping his father at the end of his day, finishing concrete the hard way, on his hands and knees. My little brother Sam being playfully tossed in the air while my brother Bill and I played in the big bins of corn. I watched farm produce bartered for ground corn, saw corn cobs sold for a heating source. I was fascinated by a horse drawn black surrey with the fringe on top, driven by a lady to buy her weekly mill supplies. I discovered years later that she was Mary Elizabeth Lucas, a granddaughter of Shiloh's first known settler, John Fitzgerald. Saturdays were special, a man sold hot tamales wrapped in real corn husks from a wheel barrow at the head of Mill Street and always from the west side of the street. A unique lady, Forestina Campbell, was always on the opposite side with huge truck loads of wood for sale. When Dad bought a load of wood, my brothers and I knew White River Red, as Forestina was called, would give each of us a bag of candy. I remember the town bustling with children amusing themselves by looking in shop windows for things they could only wish for. Their parents social needs were satisfied while they resupplied their larders.

I recall Grandmother cooking bountiful Sunday family dinners over a huge black wood burning range, and if I got in her way, she would say, "My land, child, if I step on you, you'll just be a greasy spot." I remember my grandfather sitting in a rocker in front of the living room stove on a Saturday night, a gentle smile on his face, his eyes watching the clowning of his beloved family, his ears tuned to the Grand Ole Opry, and always at his feet a big pan of ashes to spit the tobacco juice in.

Granddad died of a stroke on the 4th of August in 1941. In 1942 his son Leo bought the mill from the heirs. Leo continued supplying the milling needs of Springdale and the rural area to the east as far as Alabam in Madison County. Flour was still made and sold to the local stores as in the past. Mill run bran, shorts (middling of wheat, part of the husk produced in the process of making flour), yellow meal and chops were sold and delivered to small country stores. Theodore "Ted" Saum purchased the mill in the early 1950s. Shortly thereafter, a mode of life and the mill ceased to exist.

Grandma died on the 17th day of January in 1967. She was buried beside Granddad and Leb at Bluff Cemetery. They rest amid these Ozark hills that have the same imposing beauty as the Cumberland Valley hills from whence they came.

By: Bobbie Levirl (Byars) Lynch

Andrew Hawkins Campbell

It was a long way and many years from east Tennessee to northwest Arkansas for Uncle Andy and Aunt Mary Campbell as they were called by friends and relatives. Information of family history was secured from old documents, letters, newspapers clippings and previous research by De Forest Spencer of Minneapolis, Minnesota and Patricia Campbell Muffler, Palo Alto, California. Knowledge of family heritage and travel by Edna Oliphant of Fayetteville, Arkansas and memories related by Mary Etta Campbell of the Civil War and her childhood in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Andrew H. Campbell and wife, Mary Hamill Campbell with children. Eldest child is Everett Campbell, on right is Clinton Campbell and the youngest child is Truman Campbell - ca. late 1890s.

Andrew Hawkins Campbell was direct descendant of Archibald Campbell, one of the three original Campbell brothers

who came to this country and settled in Lunenburg County, Virginia around 1748 to 1752.

William died in 1780 and James died in 1789 and Archibald who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He and wife, Elizabeth lived in Knox County, Tennessee, where he died in 1802.

Farming was the tradition and prevalent names were: William, James, Archibald, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth in the Campbell generations.

Second generation, James Campbell married Jane Means, Campbell County, Virginia and died in 1826.

Third generation, Archibald Campbell born in 1786 and died in 1834, he was married on August 9, 1806 to Jane Peck, born in 1788 and died 1869 in Greene County, Tennessee.

Fourth generation — James Campbell born 1808, married October 15, 1828 to Sarah Dodd, Greeneville, Green County, Tennessee. There were twelve children. Fourth born was Andrew Hawkins Campbell, born January 4, 1834 - died October 17, 1919. In later years, a move was made westward, the James Campbell family were early settlers in northern Georgia and became active in the Civil War. Five boys in the family, Andrew and his four brothers fought in the War between the States. Living near Lafayette, Walker County, Georgia, James and son, Andrew, jointly owned and operated a three-hundred acre farm.

Andrew married Mary Stout, born December 31, 1837. They had six children: 1. Candice, born March 22, 1861. 2. George Franklin, born February 15, 1873 - died 1956. 3. Robert Ervin, born November 24, 1865 - died 1957. 4. Daniel Whitfield, born February 18, 1867 - died 1957. 5. Landon Addison, born October 14, 1870 and Minnie Lee, born November 1873 and died in 1978.

Andrew suffered the misfortune in the death of his wife, Mary and their firstborn, Candice, in Walker County, Georgia.

In about 1877, Andrew chose for his second wife Mary Etta Hamill who was born April 20, 1857 - died February 6, 1943, the daughter of David and Mary (Hixon) Hamill, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Hamills: David C. Hamill, born December 2, 1825 - died November 1872 and married November 6, 1845 to Mary Ann Hixon. In 1846, David built a one-room house for his bride on the 640 acre farm. The years passed, the family enlarged and more rooms were added until there were nine to accommodate the family of eight children. During the Civil War, Union Generals, Ulysses S. Grant, Joseph Hooker and their soldiers drank water from their well, rested in the yard, on the porches and camped in their fields. The house withstood the war though it was rocked with shells during the "Battle Above the Clouds" from Lookout Mountain November 24, 1863. The Hamill family and other residents were moved upon the mountain to avoid the battle, however, battle plans were changed and they were in the midst of fire. Luckily, they survived.

The house David built was replaced after 108 years with a new one by son, Ernest. The property was sold in 1960 to the City of Chattanooga to build a school for the negroes, located at 5204 Hooker Road - being named after General Joseph Hooker.

In about 1878, Andrew, Mary, his children, his first cousin, Samuel Jacob (Jake) and wife, Rebecca Hamill Oliphant, sister to Mary and Andrew's sister, Nancy Adeline Campbell and husband Isaiah Harp joined a wagon train going west. There were seventeen or eighteen wagons loaded with families, their possessions and some bringing oxen, crossing the Mississippi River by ferry. The train traveled through Johnson County, Arkansas and the Campbells and Oliphants stopped at Coal Hill, Arkansas. The wagon train continued into Oklahoma.

Andy and Jake tried their luck of farming in Arkansas. Due to the lowlands, weather conditions and malaria fever, the two families made a move north to Washington County, settling east of Fayetteville near Goshen. Jake and Rebecca Oliphant purchased a farm southwest of Goshen in about 1883 from Dr. J. R. Kelley.

Andrew and Mary Campbell bought a farm, December 23, 1885 from E. H. and Elizabeth Blackburn, about one mile north of Goshen on Blue Springs Road. The farm is presently owned by Gene Bowen of Goshen, the house Andy built about 1896, is occupied by the Russell and Connie Gayer family.

Farming underway, corn, hay and grain crops were grown. Corn and wheat was ground into meal and flour at the mill in Goshen. From the 1890 Washington County, personal property tax book, A. H. Campbell had four horses, four mules, six cattle, thirty hogs and one wagon. George F. Campbell had eleven hogs and one horse in school district number 108.

The family was supportive of the community and church. A report in the 1883—86 quarterly conference record book of Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by D. C. Ross P. C. October 16, 1886. A. H. Campbell, Mary, Robert and Minnie were received as members into the church by letter and baptism. Robert was appointed as steward and George as Sunday School Superintendent.

In the 1890s or turn of the century, Andrew carried the mail from Fayetteville to the Goshen Post Office by horseback. Fording the Richland Creek and White River was a daring experience during floods and high water. He later acquired a buggy, crossing on the Oxford Ferry the trip was made easier, though obstacles remained. His saddlebags were tucked away in his trunk of personal possessions for many years as mementos of another era. Andrew was instrumental in establishing a new county public road beginning at a point 1/2 mile west of Goshen on Fayetteville-Huntsville Road, running north 1-1/2 mile intersecting new Habberton Bridge Road near the Wilburn Oxford residence. A letter, November 3, 1905, from Washington County, Judge W. E. Williams in response to a petition requesting the road. Consenting, the court granted the prayers of petitioners, a new road thirty feet wide to be established and passing over the lands of John Mayfield, between the lands of Faner Neill, A. H. Campbell, J. A. Neill, A. J. Parker, Thomas Mayes, Wilburn Oxford and would be known as the John Neill Road.

The "John Neill Road" is presently known as Blue Springs Road, No. 70, extending from Highway 45 at Goshen and proceeding northward. A partial list of present adjoining property owners are: E. E. (Gene) Bowen, Gerald Paschall, James Mounce and Jack Purdue.

The new "Habberton Bridge Road" is currently a portion of county road No. 545, extending from Beav O Rama Park of former Mountain Home Community, the surrounding area and intersecting county road No. 70, then interchanging into county road No. 375 proceeding eastward, toward Mayfield Community.

The "Wilburn Oxford Farm" has been sub-divided and some of the present owners are: Calvin Langham, Dewana Langham, Tom Corrigan, Randy Wallis and the Goshen Rodeo Arena.

The family members of Andrew and the late Mary Stout Campbell were departing from the Goshen farm to establish a life of their own, leaving their father Andrew and stepmother Mary Etta Hamill Campbell and young half-brothers.

Note: See related stories: George Franklin Campbell and Truman Carson Campbell.

By: Marie E. Harp

George Franklin Campbell

George Franklin Campbell, oldest member of the Andrew and Mary Stout Campbell family was born February 15, 1863 in Walker County, Georgia. Note: See Andrew H. Campbell story.

George Campbell was married March 15, 1894 to Martha L. Neill who was born May 29, 1869, the daughter of John Alexander Neill of Goshen, Arkansas. They were the parents of four children.

Arnold Calhoun Campbell was born July 22, 1895, Louvenia Campbell was born February 4, 1897 Lottie Lea Campbell was born August 20, 1899 and John Verdon Campbell was born August 31, 1903.

George and Martha lived a lifetime on a farm near Macedonia, now called Mayfield in Washington County. They were active in the community and the children received their education in the Mayfield School, Dist. 107. The family attended the Goshen Methodist Church where George was the Sunday School Supt. for a number of years.

Farm production was general of the time. Hogs, beef cattle, poultry, eggs and cream were marketed. Crops of different grain

Left to right: George Campbell, Landon Campbell, Minnie Campbell Morris, Daniel Campbell, and Robert Campbell at the 1927 Campbell Reunion in Oklahoma.

and selective wheat and corn was produced for flour and meal which was ground at the mill at Goshen. There was an apple orchard and the operation of an apple drier to complete the farming schedule. Apples and white sacks of dried fruits were taken to market in Springdale by wagon and team, oftentimes fording White River at Heads Ford.

After Martha's death, George remained on the farm until his elderly years which were in the home of his daughter, Louvenia Eubanks of Buckeye Community.

The farm was sold to present owners, the Roy and Audry Smith family. Martha Neill Campbell died January 24, 1935. George F. Campbell died October 16, 1956, they are buried in the Campbell Cemetery in Cross Roads Community, Madison County.

Arnold C. Campbell was married about 1916 to Delie Duncan who was born April 30, 1896, the daughter of Calvin and Julia Hargis Duncan of Cross Roads (Mountain Springs) community, south of Buckeye.

Arnold and Delie lived on a mountain top farm of the same community where they tended an apple orchard and an apple drier. Apples and dried fruit were marketed in Fayetteville by wagon and a team of mules. Hay was harvested for their cattle and mules.

Delie enjoyed the beauty of nature and God's creations. While tending the vegetable garden near her home overlooking the hills and valleys, amidst the southerly breeze she felt the peacefulness in the beautiful surroundings and expressed her desire of the chosen plot where she could eventually rest eternally. She became fatally ill in the lush spring season and died May 25, 1932. Abiding her request, the garden was prepared for burial and Delie Duncan Campbell was laid to rest in her Garden of Dreams.

After Delie's death Arnold remained on the farm and later removed the apple orchard in preparation for row-crop farming.

Arnold chose his second wife and was married August 13, 1941 to Mary Gaddis of the same community. Mary was born April 19, 1916, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Larabee Mitchell Gaddis in Whitener, near Hindsville, Arkansas.

Arnold and Mary attended church at Mountain Springs and Buckeye and continued living on his mountain top farm.

For a number of years an acreage of tomatoes were grown, harvested and sold to Dick Bell's Canning Factory in Mountain Springs Community. Cattle and sheep provided additional income. In later years their interest turned to beef cattle and broiler production.

Arnold C. Campbell died January 2, 1965 and was buried in the Campbell Cemetery located on his farm, alongside his first wife Delie, beside his parents, George and Martha and beneath the Umbrella Tree which he had planted.

In 1968, the farm was sold to the present owner, Richard Bell of the same community.

Residing in Fayetteville, Mary became acquainted and was married September 23, 1967 to John Dudley who was born May 4, 1912 in Stilwell, Oklahoma.

John was an employee of Fayetteville High School as caretaker of the football field, athletic department and driver of the activity bus.

John and Mary were residents of Fayetteville. Following his retirement and the misfortune of ill health, John Dudley died June 19, 1978 and was buried in Dowell Cemetery near Fayetteville.

Mary Campbell Dudley is presently living in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Second family member, Louvenia Campbell was married November 14, 1915 to Ray Eubanks, born December 7, 1895, the son of Thomas and Leona Mitchell Eubanks of Buckeye community, Madison County. They were parents of two children. Irene Eubanks was born November 3, 1916 and was married June 16, 1934 to Warren Whittemore, born July 14, 1914 in Mountain Springs community. They are parents of three children and residents of Whittier, California.

Their children are: Patricia Louise Whittemore (Wersky) born March 6, 1935 in Hindsville, Arkansas. She is a homemaker and residing with husband in Whittier, California.

Ronald Warren Ray Whittemore, born November 22, 1946, Fayetteville, Arkansas. He is employed by South California Edison Company of Whittier, California, where he resides with family.

Nicholas Harley Whittemore, born July 5, 1950, Whittier, California. Residing in Santa Ana, California, he was pastor of Landmark Missionary Baptist Church and later returned to Whittier, following failing health and where he died, December 31, 1979.

Nicholas H. Whittemore was buried in Memory Garden, Brea, California. Clyde Earl Eubanks, Veteran of WWII, was born October 22, 1922, in Buckeye Community. The Ray Eubanks attended the Buckeye Baptist Church and the children received education in the Buckeye School.

They resided on property which was purchased in the 1930s, formerly known as the Everett farm. Farming consisted of truck crops, small grain and livestock of cattle, sheep and goats. Tomatoes were processed in the home cannery and marketed. In later years the harvest was sold to the Elmer Polk canning factory at Hindsville. Strawberries, beans and other crops were sold at the East Emma Street Market in Springdale.

Ray was a local dealer in livestock and an area dealer in fur-bearing animal pelts.

The Eubanks farm is presently owned by Clyde Eubanks, Sr. of Springdale, Arkansas. Louvenia Campbell Eubanks died May 18, 1982.

Ray Eubanks died October 28, 1957 and they are buried in the Buckeye Cemetery. Veteran Clyde E. Eubanks voluntarily entered the armed forces and was inducted November 3, 1942 into the Army Air Corp. He received schooling in Gulfport, Mississippi; Lockheed Air Craft Company in Burbank, California; TWA in Kansas City, Missouri and Homestead Air Force Base in Homestead, Florida.

Following school, he was a flight engineer stationed in Memphis, Tennessee, with the 4th Ferrying Group which ferried air craft to England and North Africa. October 22, 1944, Clyde was assigned to the Asiatic Pacific Theatre. He was stationed north of Calcutta in Dacca, India, where he participated in transporting supplies into China by flight over the Himalaya Mountains known as the "Hump".

Following Peace, his return to the States was temporarily delayed because of a contracted malaria illness due to climatic conditions.

February 10, 1946, he received his military discharge as Tech Sergeant.

Clyde Eubanks was married September 29, 1946 in Franklin, Kentucky to Blondell Jordan who was born January 9, 1928, in Nashville, Tennessee, a present retiree of First State Bank of Springdale. They are parents of two sons.

Clyde Earl Eubanks, Jr., born July 24, 1947 in Nashville, Tennessee and was a 1965 Springdale High School graduate. He received a BS degree in Horticulture from the University of Arkansas in 1972.

In 1966, he enlisted into the Air National Guard, 188th Tactical Reconnaissance Group of Fort Smith and received basic training in Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.

Clyde E. Eubanks, Jr. was discharged as sergeant in 1972.

Harvey Alan Eubanks was born May 18, 1951, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and was a 1969 Springdale High School graduate. He received a BS degree in Agri-Business from the University of Arkansas in 1973.

Clyde, Jr., Harvey Alan and their families are residents of Springdale and the owners of "Eubanks Bros. Blueberry Farms".

Due to ill health, Clyde, Sr. is a retiree of "George's, Inc." of Springdale and fruit farming of peach and apple orchards.

Clyde and Blondell Eubanks are residents of Springdale. Third family member, Lottie Lea Campbell was married August 12, 1915 to Earl Eubanks who was born July 13, 1892, the son of Thomas and Leona Eubanks of Buckeye.

A daughter, Georgia Lea Eubanks was born February 28, 1935. The family lived on a farm in Mayfield Community where they produced truck crops, grain, corn and cattle. Tomatoes were sold to Eubanks Brothers canning factory at Buckeye which was owned and operated by Anton and Aaron Eubanks of Goshen, both of whom were brothers of Earl and Ray Eubanks. Livestock, strawberries and other crops were marketed in Springdale.

Earl was a local dealer in pelts of fur-bearing animals. The family worshiped in various churches of Mayfield, Goshen and Buckeye. Georgia Lea attended the Mayfield School, Dist. 107 and was a 1952 graduate of University High School of Fayetteville.

She was formerly married to Conley Eugene Worley of Goshen and to them was born a son, Danny Dwayne Worley, August 17, 1952, in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Danny attended the Fayetteville schools and two years at West Campus of the school system. He was a 1970 high school graduate.

April 10, 1970, Danny enlisted into the Arkansas National Guard, 142nd Field Artillery, Fayetteville, Arkansas. He received basic and M O T training in Fort Polk, Louisiana near Leesville.

He was discharged as E-4, April 10, 1976.

Danny D. Worley is presently residing in Fayetteville and employed as a mechanic by E and E Truck Parts of Springdale.

Georgia Lea Eubanks Worley is the present owner of the family farm and presently residing in Goshen. Lottie Lea Eubanks died March 31, 1943.

Earl Eubanks died June 6, 1961. They are buried in the Everett Cemetery, Buckeye Community, located on the former Everett farm and presently owned by Clyde Eubanks of Springdale.

Fourth member, John V. Campbell was married May 13, 1923 to Jewell Burnett who was born October 2, 1907, the daughter of Calvin Smith and Cora Ellen Aaron Burnett of Whitener.

Three children were born to John and Jewell. Jeanelle Campbell was born September 26, 1927, Johnetta Campbell was born April 7, 1932, and James Kenneth Campbell (Vet) was born October 17, 1935.

General farming and milk production from dairy cattle was the main source of income from the Buckeye farm where the family resided. In later years, hay and beef cattle replaced earlier trends of farming.

The children's early education was received from the Buckeye School. The family attended the Buckeye Primitive Baptist Church and became charter members of The Freewill Baptist Church following the organization in 1945. The Hope Freewill Baptist Church on Highway 45 at Washington - Madison County line was established in 1969 where John served as deacon.

John Verdon Campbell died March 23, 1984 and was buried in the Buckeye Cemetery.

First family member; Jeanelle Campbell was a 1946 graduate of Huntsville High School. She was formerly married to Edward Lee Hutton of Fayetteville. Residing in Fayetteville they were the parents of four children. Rickie Lee Hutton was born December 25, 1952 in Springdale and was a 1971 Fayetteville High School graduate. He is employed as city carrier by the Fayetteville Post Office and resides in Farmington.

Lisa Kay Hutton was born July 21, 1955 in Fayetteville and died in infancy July 28, 1955. She was buried in the Buckeye Cemetery.

Jeanette Hutton Phillips was born November 1, 1956 in Fayetteville and was a 1975 Fayetteville High School graduate. She is employed by Baldwin Piano Company Fayetteville, and a resident of Fayetteville.

Shirlene Hutton McConnell was born August 2, 1958 in Fayetteville and as a 1976 Fayetteville High School graduate. She received the University of Arkansas associate Degree of Nursing in 1976. She was employed by Springdale Memorial Hospital and Washington Regional Medical Center of Fayetteville before moving to Hot Springs in 1985. She is a former employee of St. Joseph Hospital and presently residing in Hot Springs.

Jeanelle Campbell Hutton is employed by Baldwin Piano Company of Fayetteville and residing in the home of her mother, Jewell Campbell on the family farm in Buckeye.

Second member of John Campbell family, Johnetta Campbell was a 1950 graduate of Huntsville High School and was married August 16, 1957 to Cecil Eugene Smith of Mayfield who was born June 23, 1923.

Residing in Johnson, Arkansas, they were the parents of a daughter Donna Mae, born June 7, 1961. Donna's education was from the Fayetteville schools and she was a 1979 high school graduate. She received a BS degree in Home Economics from the University of Arkansas in 1983 and her Masters degree in 1986.

Donna Mae Smith is presently employed as a dietician by the V. A. Hospital in North Little Rock and residing in Little Rock.

Johnetta Campbell Smith of Johnson is employed by Baldwin Piano Company of Fayetteville.

Cecil Eugene Smith died January 7, 1968 and was buried in the Buckeye Cemetery. Third member, James Kenneth Campbell was a 1953 graduate of the Huntsville High School.

In July 1955, Kenneth voluntarily enlisted into the U. S. Naval Reserves. He received Boot Camp training at Great Lakes, Illinois and was assigned to the Phillipines where he performed duties in the Supply Dept. After two years and a return to the States in 1957 he received his discharge as E-4 from active duty. He retained membership in the Reserves until his retirement in 1985.

Kenneth was married July 5, 1958 to Vona Keeney who was born July 3, 1939, the daughter of Thurman and Cynthia (Cal) Keeney of Mayfield.

Residing on a farm in Buckeye community their family consisted of three sons. Kendyll Campbell was born July 16, 1960 in Springdale. He attended the Huntsville schools and was a 1978 graduate of Fayetteville High School. He is employed by the Fayetteville Post Office and resides in Fayetteville.

Kerrie Campbell was born December 12, 1964 in Springdale and was a 1984 graduate of Huntsville High School. He is presently living at the family home and employed as carrier by the Springdale Post Office.

Keith Campbell was born in Springdale January 27, 1967 and was a 1985 graduate of Huntsville High School. He is a resident of Fayetteville and an employee of K-Mart of Fayetteville.

Kenneth Campbell has been employed by the Fayetteville Post Office since 1969 and presently postmaster at Johnson, Arkansas. Vona Campbell is the owner and operator of Vona's Beauty Shop at their farm home in Buckeye.

The remaining members of the Andrew and Mary Stout Campbell family made their decisions to reside in the west.

Second member, Robert E. Campbell was born November 24, 1865 in Walker County, Georgia. Residing in Goshen he was married February 17, 1887 to Elizabeth Darkatie Boyd of Springdale who was born in 1869 in Wheatland, Missouri.

In 1889 they left Springdale with infant son Clarence by covered wagon enroute to Indian Territory where they staked a claim near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, later at Kingfisher and on to Custer County. He operated the city's first ice plant and grain elevator in Custer City.

Their family of nine sons were: Clarence, Claude, Boyd, Elmer, Ervin, Olen, Lynn, Carl and Leland.

Bob and Lizzie were farmers in Altus before coming to Oklahoma City in 1942 where their elderly years were in a retirement home. Elizabeth Boyd Campbell died in 1955.

Robert Ervin Campbell died in 1957. They were buried in Old Hewitt Cemetery, Wilson, Oklahoma.

Third member, Daniel W. Campbell, born in Walker County, Georgia February 18, 1867 and came to Goshen in 1885. He was married to Louella Campbell, daughter of his Uncle John Wiley Campbell of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Dan and Lou were parents of two children, Maud and Doyle; and were farmers in Texas and Oklahoma. Dan was the owner of a general merchandise store in Terral, Oklahoma for an extended time.

Daniel W. Campbell died January 3, 1957 and was buried in Ringold, Texas. Fourth member, Landon Addison Campbell, born October 14, 1870 in Walker County, Georgia and left Goshen in the 1890s to establish a home in the west. He and wife, Mary were farmers in Windhorst, Texas in 1919 and parents of three daughters, Lola, Omas and Dulcie. For a period of time the family was located in the Lubbock area.

Youngest family member, Minnie Lee Campbell born in November 1873 in Walker County, Georgia. Residing in Goshen, Arkansas, she was married May 23, 1893 to William Franklin Morris of Mayfield.

Five children were born while living in Springdale about the turn of the century, Clarence, Nina, Elsie, Ruby and Vernon whose son John F. Morris is a present resident of Springdale.

The Morris family moved to Oklahoma and made their permanent home in Muskogee.

William Franklin Morris died in 1912, Minnie Lee Campbell Morris died June 26, 1978 at the age of 104. They were buried in a Muskogee, Oklahoma Cemetery.

Youngest family member of Minnie and Frank, Vernon Martin Morris was born October 19, 1910 in Springdale. He was married in Muskogee, Oklahoma to Thelma Lois Everett and to them was born a son John Franklin Morris.

Residing in Jay, Oklahoma, following Thelma's death, Vernon's retirement and failing health, he was provided for in the home of his son, John F. Morris of Springdale.

Vernon Martin Morris died February 6, 1987 in Springdale and was buried alongside his wife Thelma in a Dennison, Texas cemetery.

John Franklin Morris was born February 16, 1935 in Muskogee, Oklahoma, the son of Vernon and Thelma Morris. He was married June 1, 1957 to Donna Gail Schreier of Fort Smith and they were parents of two children.

Kathie Renee Morris, born October 8, 1962 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and was a 1982 graduate of Springdale High School. She was married December 4, 1986, to Bobby Gene Tucker of Rogers, they are residing in Fort Smith.

Curtis Ray Morris, born September 19, 1964 in Midwest City, Oklahoma and was a 1982 graduate of Springdale High School. Residing in Fayetteville, he is an associate of the family business in Springdale.

John Franklin Morris received a B S I E degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Arkansas in 1962. He was employed in Fort Lee, Virginia near Richmond before coming to Springdale in 1977 when they established and are the owners of Morris Auto Supply. John and Donna Morris are residents of Springdale.

Old letters found in a trunk indicate the departed members kept close contact and showed an expression of love and concern for their father Andrew, Mary and young members at home.

Andrew and Mary Hamill Campbell were caring for their family of four children who received their education in the Goshen School, their spiritual needs in the Goshen Methodist Church and shared in participation of social activities in the community.

As members approached their age of independence they chose to follow in the footsteps of their elders by the speculation of a broad future in the west. Slowly they slipped away to fulfill their desires.

Archie O. Campbell was born October 5, 1884 in Coal Hill, Johnson County, Arkansas and came to Goshen in 1885. He was married November 29, 1900 to Nora Guilliland, born in 1882, the daughter of Strauther Lawrence (born November 1, 1840 in Texas, died April 19, 1922 in Goshen) and Mary Elizabeth Phillips Guilliland of Goshen.

Following marriage and leaving Goshen, they were farmers in Maxwell, New Mexico. Later, residing in Twin Falls and Rupert, Idaho, Archie had lifetime employment by the railroad. They were parents of a son, Oman, two daughters, Nilla Campbell Gordon of Rupert and Ima Campbell Durwood of Twin Falls, Idaho.

Correspondence of September 19, 1927, Rupert, Idaho, to grandmother, Mary Hamill Campbell from Ima Campbell relating of; "Labor Day visit to Boise, Idaho, the thrill of seeing "Lucky" Charles Lindbergh and had close observance of his beautiful airplane before his departure in air for Butte, Montana".

Nora Guilliland Campbell died in 1931 in Rupert, Idaho. Archie O. Campbell died in 1950. Second member Everett E. Campbell was born January 3, 1887, in Goshen and was married to Ann Vera Williams, born in 1889, the daughter of Dick and Mollie Wilson Williams of Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas.

Their early venture of western farming was at Maxwell, New Mexico, then later settled and were successful farmers in Rocky Ford, Colorado.

They were parents of three children. Fern Campbell Deweese of Rock Ford, (dec.), Ernest Campbell of Longmont, Colorado and Sam Campbell of Salem, Oregon (dec.). Ann V. (Annie) Campbell died in 1969, Everett Emery Campbell died in 1970. They were buried in a Rocky Ford cemetery.

Third member, Joseph Clinton Campbell was born April 10, 1889 in Goshen. He left Arkansas as a young man in the early 1900s and was married in 1913 to Vera Asherman, born April 8, 1895 of Rocky Ford, Colorado.

They were farmers, a prominent family of Rocky Ford and parents of three children. Vern Campbell of Rocky Ford, Fred Campbell (dec.) and Mary Belle Campbell Kumpfer of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Joseph Clinton Campbell died in 1938.

Fourth member of the Andrew and Mary Hamill Campbell family: Truman Carson Campbell was born January 3, 1892 in Goshen. He was married April 15, 1914 to Martha Marie Hilton, born September 25, 1895 in Hiltons, Scott County, Virginia, the daughter of John T. and Mary J. Hilton of Mountain Home Community.

Fifth member, Stella Clara Campbell was born April 29, 1894 and died in infancy, November 2, 1896. She was buried in the Goshen Cemetery.

Note: See related Truman Carson Campbell story.

By: Marie E. Harp

Truman Carson Campbell

Truman Carson Campbell was born January 3, 1892, Goshen, Arkansas and was the youngest member of Andrew and Mary Etta Hamill Campbell family. He was married April 15, 1914 to Martha Marie Hilton, born September 25, 1895 in Hiltons, Scott County, Virginia, daughter of John Thomas and Mary Jane Francisco Hilton of Mountain Home Community. (See related John Thomas Hilton story)

Truman and Martha made their home with his parents, caring for the farm and father, Andrew whose health was failing. They were parents of four children, Vearyl Eugene Campbell, born May 16, 1915 and Truman Preston Campbell, born March 27, 1918.

Soon after becoming a member of the Campbell family, Martha became a member of the Goshen Methodist Church.

Andrew Hawkins Campbell died October 17, 1919 and was buried in Goshen Cemetery.

In 1920, an exchange of farms was made between Truman and father-in-law, John T. Hilton of Mountain Home Community. Truman and Martha, their small sons, Vearyl and Preston and mother, Mary Etta made the move northwest about four miles bringing their team of big brown mules, "Jude and Mike". It was felt these mules were part of the farm and paid for themselves many times, living until the early 1950s.

Mary Jane Hilton died in 1918 and was buried in Friendship Cemetery.

Truman and Martha Hilton Campbell, 1936, in yard at the Campbell home northwest of Goshen, Arkansas, formerly known as the Mountain Home Community.

John T. Hilton moved to the Goshen farm where he lived until it was purchased by Wilburn Oxford, November 15, 1922.

Residing in Mountain Home Community, two children were born to Truman and Martha to complete their family. Marie Elizabeth Campbell born May 4, 1923 and Jesse Marvin Campbell (Veteran World War II) born December 7, 1925.

The youngsters received their 8th grade education in Mountain Home School, District 117.

The family was supportive of the community, working with the school and striving for better roads. Truman was a school director for a number of years and was available when building repairs were needed. Martha loved to sing. In early years, she played the organ for singing sessions, church service and other gatherings at the school building.

They bought their first car in 1927, a new Chevrolet Touring car. There were a couple of problems, Truman had to work the road in order to get the car home and then learn to drive. There were a lot of "Get-ups and Whoas" before the driving skill was accomplished. There were times the car was left across White River on Habberton Road at the home of Martha's brother, Lucian Hilton.

Spring rains and miles of muddy, rocky roads were great obstacles in taking ripe strawberries to market in Springdale, a system was established. The ten acres of berries were picked, crated, set across the river by boat and loaded on to a truck on Habberton Road. They would arrive at market in good condition.

Truman and Martha were devoted farmers and farming was a family affair. A Concord grape vineyard was set in 1922 and was in production thirty-five years. Grape market was varied, from local buyers to Peggy Earl's Winery, Nelson's Winery and Welch's of Springdale. Diversified farming was practiced with truck, grain and other crops. Corn and hay was grown in bottom lands until they were taken in the 1960s by Beaver Lake. There were livestock of Hereford cattle, hogs, goats to eat the brush and a trial with sheep. Two teams of mules and three brood mares supplied the horsepower before acquiring a tractor in mid 1940s.

Grandmother Mary assisted with household chores and care of the young children. Martha tended her flowers, vegetable garden and flocks of White Wyandotte laying hens which provided food and extra money.

The years passed and young family members were making plans for their future.

Vearyl Campbell was married May 26, 1934 to Gynith Clark, born November 28, 1913, daughter of Elmer and Pearl Neill Clark of Goshen. For a period of time they lived in the "little house" on the Campbell farm. A daughter Doris Jean Campbell was born July 7, 1936, Goshen, Arkansas. She attended Mountain Home School and Springdale High School. She resides in Ojai, California and the mother of two sons, Paul and Jerry Weaver.

Vearyl Eugene Campbell was a farmer and machinist. He died November 11, 1980 and was buried in Goshen Cemetery.

Gynith Clark Campbell (Clark) lived in Ojai, California and died in 1983.

Second member, Truman Preston Campbell, died at the age of 19 years, following a brief illness, April 17, 1937 and was buried in Goshen Cemetery.

1928, Left to right: Mary Hamill Campbell and grandchildren; Vearyl Campbell, Preston Campbell, Marie Campbell and Jesse Marvin Campbell. 1927 Chevrolet behind children. Photo taken on trip to Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Marie Elizabeth Campbell was a 1941 graduate of Huntsville High School, Madison County. She was married December 27, 1941 to Harlen Elvis Harp, born July 3, 1920, son of Harry (Veteran World War I) and Flossie Harp of Habberton community. He attended Habberton School, District 26 and Springdale High School. Harlen was a farmer. He and Marie were living in the "little house" on the Campbell farm at the time he entered the military by draft, April 13, 1944. He received basic training in Tank Destroyers in North Camp Hood Texas, Camp Gruber Oklahoma and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. In October, 1944 he was assigned to the ETO and stationed in England, France and Germany with 151st Combat Engineer Battalion, 7th Army. After return to the states in December, 1945 he was stationed in Camp Campbell, Kentucky with 656th Tank Destroyer Battalion and was discharged as Spec. T - 5, November 27, 1946.

(Veteran) William Harry Harp, born January 28, 1896, Springdale, Arkansas entered the U. S. Army July 21, 1918 and received basic training in Camp Lee near Richmond, Virginia. He was assigned with a veterinary unit in France and Germany. Following return to the states, he was discharged July 11, 1919.

Harry Harp was married October 12, 1919 to Flossie Marie Gardner, born September 30, 1903, residing in Habberton Community. They were parents of four children: Harlen, Lena Belle, Marvin and Bernelle.

William Harry Harp died November 13, 1964 and was buried in Friendship Cemetery.

Harlen and Marie Harp were parents of three children, Bobby Dean Harp was born October 14, 1942, Fayetteville, he died in infancy, October 27, 1942 and was buried in Friendship Cemetery.

Ronald Lee (Ronnie) Harp was born October 11, 1946, Fayetteville. He was a 1964 Springdale High School graduate and received a BS degree in Animal Science from the University of Arkansas in 1971. He is employed by George's Inc. of Springdale

as poultry breeder manager. He was married December 23, 1967 to Sheron Kay McGaugh, born July 9, 1946, daughter of John and Emma Smith McGaugh of Springdale.

Sheron was a 1964 Springdale High School graduate and attended Fayetteville Business College. She is employed by American Family Life Assurance Company.

Ronnie and Sheron live on a farm near Lowell, Arkansas and are the parents of two children. Cammie Kay Harp was born December 28, 1972 in Springdale. She is a 9th grade student in Central Junior High School of Springdale. James Lee (Jimmy) Harp was born March 22, 1976 in Fayetteville. He is a 6th grade student in Thurman G. Smith Elementary School of Springdale.

Cammie and Jimmy like horses. Ronnie, Sheron, Cammie and Jimmy are active members in the Goshen and Oak Grove Riding Clubs.

Third member: Gaylen Dale (Hub) Harp was born November 15, 1951, Fayetteville. He was a 1970 Springdale High School graduate and attended the University of Arkansas. He enlisted into the Arkansas National Guard, 142 Field Artillery, Fayetteville, Arkansas June 1970 and received basic and MOT training in Fort Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina. Following six years of service, he was discharged as Tech - 5, June 1976. He is presently employed as a long-haul, coast-to-coast truck driver by Tyson's of Springdale.

Gaylen Harp was married February 16, 1985 to Sherry Lynn Joyner, born November 8, 1963, daughter of Robert Joyner, born May 6, 1912 and Ruby Iwanda Roles Joyner, born April 30, 1922 and died July 22, 1969, Hindsville, Madison County, Arkansas. Sherry was a 1981 graduate of Huntsville High School and 1982 graduate of Vocational Technical School of Springdale. She is a business office employee by Tyson's Mexican Original of Fayetteville.

They are parents of a baby girl, Hayla Iwanda Harp, born April 12, 1988 in St. Mary's Hospital, Rogers, Arkansas.

Gaylen and Sherry Harp are active members in the Goshen Riding Club. They reside on a Goshen mountain top farm presently owned by Charles Phillips and formerly known as the Oscar and Rachel Hash property.

Harlan Elvis Harp died August 29, 1977 following an extended illness. He was buried in Goshen Cemetery.

Fourth member of Truman and Martha Campbell family: Jesse Marvin Campbell attended Huntsville High School and was drafted into the army April 13, 1944.

He received basic training in Field Artillery in North Camp Hood Texas, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri and Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. In January 1945, he was assigned to the European Operations and was stationed in England, France and Germany with 661st Field Artillery, 7th Army. Following "Peace" and return to the states he was stationed in South Camp Hood, Texas and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was discharged as PFC in May, 1946.

Jesse M. Campbell was married August 10, 1946 to Thelma Virginia Graham, born May 19, 1925 in Springdale and present retiree of First State Bank. She was the daughter of Simon Graham, born September 27, 1884, died March 5, 1957 and Ethel Graham, born January 5, 1894.

Residing in Springdale, Jesse was employed by Pioneer Lumber Company and Norman Furniture Company. A son, Gerald Dean (Jerry) Campbell (Veteran of Vietnam) was born November 24, 1947, Fayetteville. In 1956 a move was made to Dumas, Moore County, Texas where Jesse was employed as laboratory technician by Shamrock Oil Company and Virginia was employed by a Dumas bank. A daughter, Sherri Renee Campbell was born February 12, 1960.

In 1963, they returned to Washington County and residing on the Campbell farm in Mountain Home Community, a son Gary Don Campbell was born July 15, 1964, Springdale. Jesse was employed by Biederman's Furniture Company and later by Richard's Furniture Company, both of Springdale. Virginia was employed by First State Bank of Springdale.

Jerry Campbell was a 1965 Springdale High School graduate and attended the University of Arkansas, two years. In 1967, he enlisted into the Army Air Force and was assigned at Little Rock

Left to right: Gaylean (Hub) Dale Harp and Ronald (Ronnie) Lee Harp - 1953.

Air Force Base before going to Southeast Asia in October, 1969. Upon arrival, he was on duty at Phy Cat AB, Vietnam, where he was a computer operator in the 37th Supply Squadron. He returned to the states in 1970 and was discharged as Sergeant in 1971.

Jerry Campbell was married in 1973 to Sandra Crawford of Springdale. Residing in Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee they were parents to two children, Bret Alan Campbell was born June 12, 1965 and Michael Aaron Campbell, born April 13, 1980.

Jerry chose his second wife and was married October 27, 1984 to Mitzi Hale of Jackson, Tennessee. A son, Christopher Bryan was born August 5, 1985. Jerry is employed as manager of a Home Interior Store in Jackson, Tennessee.

Second family member, Renee Campbell (Taylor) was a 1978 graduate of Springdale High School. Residing in Jackson, Tennessee, she is an ophthalmic technician and is employed by the "Eye Clinic" in Jackson.

Gary Don Campbell was a 1984 graduate of Springdale High School. He is presently employed by Kawneer Company of Springdale and resides in Fayetteville. Gary Don and Charlene are parents of a son, Bradley Allen Campbell born December 5, 1986 in Springdale.

The second marriage for Jesse Campbell was March 17, 1972 to Donna Hill Stroud, born June 16, 1949, daughter of Kelly Hill of Springdale and Loraine Hill Phillips of Hindsville. A daughter, Martha Rebecca (Marty) Campbell was born September 19, 1973 in Springdale and she is a 9th grade student in Woodland Junior High School of Fayetteville.

Jesse and daughter Marty reside on an acreage where he supports his gardening hobby in Oakland Cemetery, northeast Fayetteville. He is employed by K-Mart of Fayetteville.

Mary Etta Campbell died February 6, 1943, Martha Marie Campbell died March 18, 1945, Truman Carson Campbell died February 12, 1980. They are buried in Goshen Cemetery.

As the author of these stories, I hope to have shared a bit of family history from the early settlers in Virginia, 1748, down to my grandparents, parents and present generation. I am Marie Campbell Harp, daughter of Truman and Martha and the widow of Harlen Harp. In working with the project, I have become better acquainted with my heritage and happy to have these events recorded.

Jesse and I are the surviving members of the family. We were

born on the river bottom farm that was originally purchased by our grandfather, John T. Hilton in 1912. We saw the farm grow as more acreage was added, resulting into increased productivity.

I loved my family, shared in their happiness and sorrows and cared for them in their illnesses. Having lived a lifetime on the farm, I chose to remain, following the deaths of Harlen and my father, Truman.

I trust this information to be cherished by my sons, Ronnie and Gaylen, their families and other Campbell descendants, in the future. (See related Andrew Hawkins Campbell and George Franklin Campbell stories).

By: Marie E. Harp

William Cannon

William Columbus Cannon, born February 6, 1884 in Goshen, Arkansas, one of eight children of William Alanzo Cannon and Martha Evaline Neill Cannon. William Alanzo was the son of John Cannon and a Cherokee Chief's daughter. John was a great friend of the Indians and traded supplies and furs with them up and down the White River. William Cannon lived with his parents in the Goshen area then later moved with them to Macedonia Community which is now the Mayfield Community.

50th Wedding Anniversary of William (Bill) Columbus and Lillie Cannon

William was an out-doors-man and hunted wild game and turkeys to help feed the family. At the age of 18 he split 1,000 rails for a gun that was hidden during the Civil War by his grandfather Neill who brought it from Kentucky in 1820. William's grandson, Jack Perry, now has the gun.

William's brothers were: Thomas Jefferson, 1868—1918, who went west at the age of 17 to herd sheep in Oregon and later became a professional gambler; George Washington, 1870—1926, was a merchant at Mayfield and later owned a wheat farm in Talala, Oklahoma; Andrew Jackson, 1879—1928, was a local rancher and the father of Lena Cannon who was a school teacher in Washington County; Truman Alexander, 1879—1913, had three children, Ray, Clyde and Truman. He was a local rancher and was shot at the age of 34 following an argument with a neighbor; Henry Lee 1885—1908, was a local school teacher and was a correspondent for the Springdale News; Ward Burton, 1894—1965, he went into the Navy at age 17, served as Captain in three wars, in command of various ships. He had three children; Audry, Bert and Loring. One sister, Mary Jane, 1876—1954, who never married but lived with and assisted other members of the family.

William, 1884—1962, being of the outdoors and a hunter, roamed many miles in search of game and turkey. He met and courted Lillie M. Rutherford, 1881—1970, daughter John Thomas and Margaret Rutherford, who lived at War Eagle Mills. He would ride a mule from Mayfield to War Eagle to court Lillie in the porch swing overlooking the grist mill where people came to have their grains ground. With marrying on his mind, in 1903 he rode a freight train to California to seek his fortune. He returned in 1905 to marry Lillie. They made their home on White River ten miles east of Springdale. They spent their lifetime being farmers, raising livestock, investing and trading properties. William was known throughout the area as the livestock market in the three county area. He would leave on his mule for parts in Washington, Benton and Madison counties, being gone for two or three weeks at a time rounding up cattle, mules, horses, goats, sheep, and drive them all down the "long lane" which is now Highway 68B, to load them on rail cars and head for St. Louis. Often times there he would be on the caboose with his jug of moonshine to give to buyers in St. Louis.

His door and pocket were always open to help a passerby or a friend. At the time of his death, many unpaid notes were found from over the years where he had loaned people money when they were in need. Lillie kept the home fires burning, taking care of the children and playing mid-wife in the community. It is known that she delivered 29 babies when the doctor could not be reached or didn't get there in time.

William and Lillie had three girls: Pearl was born in 1905. She married Hugh Perry in 1927. They were farmers and raised cattle east of Springdale on White River. They had one son, Billy Lee, who helped on the farm, attended the University of Arkansas and served with the U. S. Army. He married Margaret Bunch in 1958 and had one daughter, Lisa, who is attending the University of Arkansas. They still reside on the home farm east of Springdale. Hugh died in 1962 and Pearl died in 1970. The second daughter, Fern, was born in 1907. She married Doug Stone in 1927. They were farmers and raised cattle on White River. They had one son, John William, born in 1928. He married Carmelita Mayfield in 1954 and had one daughter, Tina Marie in 1957. Johnny served in the Korean conflict and works for the postal service. Tina Marie is now married to Tony Edwards and has one daughter, Tiffany. Johnny and family have spent their life in the Springdale area.

Left to right: standing are Pearl Cannon, Fern Cannon, child in center is Vivian. Sitting are William Columbus and Lillie.

Standing left to right: George Washington, Truman Alexander, Mary Jane, Andrew Jackson, William Columbus, Henry Lee, young boy is Ward Burton. Sitting left to right: William Alanzo, Lena (oldest grandchild), Martha Evelyn (Neill). In photo: Thomas Jefferson.

The third daughter, Vivian, was born in 1914. She married Ivan Perry in 1931. They also were farmers and raised livestock east of Springdale on White River. They were owners of livestock auction barns in Springdale, Harrison, Eureka Springs and Grove, Oklahoma. Ivan spent many years as an order buyer for feed lot owners in Iowa. They now make their home in Springdale.

They had two children. Their son Jack was born in 1932. He worked with his family on the farm with the exception of attending the University of Arkansas and serving in the U. S. Army. He married Joan Hobson from Huntsville, Arkansas. They had two children: Jacklyn, who is a real estate broker in Dallas, Texas, and Jeff, who is married to Sandy Nations. They have two children, Jennifer and Amber Seratt and are in the chicken business in the Goshen area. Jack is now married to the former Janet Weiser, who has one son Chris. They are also owners of J. V. Manufacturing Company east of Springdale.

Their daughter Joyce was born in 1937. She is married to Bill Tackett, a nationally known auctioneer. They have a thoroughbred horse ranch in Collinsville, Oklahoma and have two children, Holly Ann and Billy who are both attending college.

These descendants of William and Lillie Cannon spend many hours at family gatherings reminiscing and telling tales that have been passed down through the years.

By: Vivian Perry

James W. Carpenter

James W. and Ernestine (Teena) Carpenter and 8-month-old son, David arrived in Springdale, Arkansas in September 1948, coming from Kansas City, Missouri in their 1947 Kaiser. Jim was born and reared in western South Dakota. Teena was born and reared in Barry County, Missouri - just over the state line from Arkansas. The met in Springfield, Missouri when Jim was stationed in Fort Leonard Wood and Teena was a secretary at the Green County Courthouse in Springfield. They were married in Kansas City, Missouri where Teena was then employed and Jim had his overseas orders in his pocket.

Jim had served his country during World War II, going into France on D-Day onto Utah Beach, and continuing through to Germany until end of the war, including on Christmas Eve, when the Germans made their last big effort to retain their foothold in Europe. That was the Battle of the Ardennes, commonly known as "Belgium Bulge". Jim was a Lieutenant with the Signal Corp and was in charge of telephone teams who kept wire strung

L to R - Back Row: Kendal H. Carpenter and David J. Carpenter. Seated: Ernestine "Teena" Hooker Carpenter and James W. Carpenter.

to the advancing armored divisions on the battle front - with the VII Corp. He was awarded the European Theater Ribbon with five Battle Stars and the Bronze Arrowhead for the D-Day Invasion. Then he was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service. Jim retired from the Army Reserves as Lt. Colonel in 1985.

Teena was working as Executive Assistant to Colonel Klein, Contracting Officer with U. S. Army Air Forces at North American Bomber Plant in Kansas City, Kansas.

When World War II ended, Jim returned from Europe and worked for a radio servicing shop in Kansas City, Kansas as he was a graduate of Coyne Electrical School in Chicago. Jim and Teena left Kansas City as they did not want to raise their son in the big city.

In coming to Springdale, they purchased a home and 100' x 180' lot for a business building at 726 Highway 71, north. A stone house was on the back of the lot and much labor was put forth in renewing the home and readying an abandoned service station building on the corner of that lot to start a radio service business.

Test equipment, inventory and schematic data was purchased and on December 1, 1948, opened Jim's Radio Service. The business grew during the first year and Jim had a business built on the same site. Within three years, he had hired two technicians and built a larger brick building on the corner of Highway 71 and Christian Avenue (same site). As business grew, he brought the two buildings together with a large building for office and show rooms and the name was changed to "Jim's Radio, TV & Communications, Inc." by this time, we had nineteen employees, commercial two-way radio sales and service, and Executone intercom and paging. (See Business Section). This was the largest electronic service and sale business in Arkansas. Teena always managed the office of the family business.

Son, Kendal was born in July 1952. Both sons attended the Springdale schools. David graduated high school and entered University of Arkansas, Engineering School, where he received his EE Degree and was employed by General Electric. After a couple of months in the east, GE assigned David to the Dallas, Texas area. David now lives in El Dorado, Arkansas with his wife, Vonita (Brewer) and daughter, Shannon Marie. He is employed by Arkansas Power and Light as Manager, Division of Customer Service. Vonita is employed by Arkansas Legislative Audit as auditor.

Kendal attended Wentworth Military Academy for his senior year of high school and graduated there. He also attended one

year of college there and transferred to Westark College in Fort Smith. He transferred to University of Arkansas, received his MB Degree in Business Management and worked in Houston, Texas for three years before returning to take over management of family business in Springdale, in 1981. Two sections of the family business were sold in 1986. Ken retained the business of Contel-Executone of northwest Arkansas and lives in Springdale.

The family church is First United Methodist Church in Springdale. Jim and Teena always have enjoyed working on committees and as officers in Springdale for PTA, High School Band Parents, Lions Club, Museum, etc. Teena sang with the church choir for more than twenty-five years as well as with some other vocal groups. Jim served with the Army Reserves, 306 Civil Affairs Group in Fayetteville.

For recreation through the years, Jim and Teena have square danced, done ballroom dancing, camping and hiking.

At this writing, Jim is on the Board of Trustees for Shiloh Museum.

By: Teena Carpenter

Jacob Chandler

Jacob Chandler was born in Newberry, South Carolina, April 20, 1793, son of Solomon King Chandler, born circa 1742, and Mary. That is all I could find out about her. Solomon King and Micajah Reeder joined the army of the Revolutionary War in Newberry, South Carolina. Micajah volunteered twice and was drafted once.

Micajah Reeder's parents were Simon Reeder, II and Anastasia Dunbar Reeder, daughter of Joseph Dunbar who came to America in the early 1700s or late 1600s. They had sixteen children.

When Jacob's father Solomon King Chandler and Micajah Reeder mustered out of the army in Newberry, South Carolina, the pioneer spirit had touched them. They decided to go to Kentucky.

Chandlers and Reeders are in the census of 1790 in Newberry, South Carolina. The 1800—1815 census finds them in Livingston and Caldwell Counties of Kentucky. Solomon's father, Zecharis is listed with them. They were also on the tax records as large land and slave owners.

The Chandlers and Reeders had all been dismissed from the Quaker (Friends) Church for fighting in the Revolution.

Joseph Shurtliff Bartlett

Micajah Reeder's wife was Judith Roland Reeder and in some research I read, they were on the roll book of the Bush River Baptist Church and their names were still on the roll book in Newberry, South Carolina. The Chandlers had become Methodist some time later.

Micajah and Judith had Noah, Elijah, Daniel, Micajah, Jr. and Elizabeth (born February 22, 1800). She married Jacob Chandler in her father's and mother's house due to her age. Judith Reeder was not mentioned in Arkansas as we suppose she died in Kentucky.

Many people found traveling easier by water. We know the Chandlers and the Reeders, being close to the Ohio River, built rafts, came down the Ohio to the Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois. With their possessions, they floated to Arkansas Post, Arkansas Territory. From here, they traveled overland to a place the Reeders named Reeder, Arkansas. There they remained several years during which Jacob served as a magistrate for three years and as road overseer for three. In time, a family dispute caused Jacob and Micajah to move on.

Jacob Chandler and his wife, Elizabeth Reeder Chandler, their first six children, and Micajah Reeder with his four sons, were among the earliest settlers of Washington County, Arkansas Territory. The county had not yet been named Washington. They came in 1826.

Jacob went into Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma Territory. Not liking conditions there, he came into Arkansas Territory near Evansville. He loved the hills around what was later Vineyard Township. Most of the early settlers called it "The Lord's Vineyard". Jacob didn't stop until he found what he was searching for, a mountain overlooking Vineyard.

Micajah Reeder went into what was later Illinois Township near Cincinnati, Arkansas Territory.

Jacob homesteaded two-hundred and forty acres. He kept buying forty-acre tracts until he owned almost the whole mountain, and in early times the people called it Chandler Mountain. He later owned around 500 acres.

Jacob was well off, financially, as he received his inheritance before he left Kentucky. His mother did not come with Jacob to Arkansas as she had other children. Jacob inherited gold and he bought around a dozen slaves. I have heard from ten to twelve. He worked along with his slaves clearing the land and building a huge log house as he had a big family. They also built a barn, cabins for the slaves and a log smoke house. I had heard when I was a child that Jacob never asked a slave to do anything that he would not do himself. There was plenty for all hands big enough to work, and I'm sure they did.

In 1829—30, a Post Office was established in Vineyard (the second one in Washington County), with Lewis Evans as the first postmaster. Jacob Chandler was postmaster in 1834 and 1840. It was Jacob Chandler and Jonathan Allen's $300.00 bond posted on behalf of Lewis Evans that secured the position for Evans. In 1830, Jacob was appointed judge of Vineyard Township. He was known as Squire Chandler.

Jacob and Elizabeth's children were Emily, born 1816; William, in Jacob's Bible written in tiny grief-stricken letters, "William died:"; Preston Chandler (my paternal grandfather), born February 1820; Alfred, born 1821; Benjamin Franklin, born 1822; Louanna, born January 21, 1825; Albert Gallatin, born October 5, 1826; Eunita (or Unity), born February 8, 1829, the first child born in Washington County; Lucinda, born January 15, 1831; James Monroe, born April 23, 1833 and Elizabeth Jane, born January 18, 1835.

Elizabeth died April 7, 1836 at the age of 36. Sixteen days later, Louanna died and in less than a month, the baby, Elizabeth Jane died. It is easy to imagine the grief and sorrow suffered by the family on Chandler Mountain. Jacob established a family cemetery on the west side of the mountain. It is now on Highway 59 just out of Dutch Mills, Arkansas.

Jacob's slaves were deeply devoted to him. There was one called Jubal who was always at Jacob's side. Jubal stayed with Jacob until Jacob died in November 1876. He was 83 and his death is entered in his Bible, and I believe it is on his tombstone, "He died in the full triumph of his faith".

I am sure Jubal made his coffin, and probably "laid him out" for burial. I've wondered if Jubal stayed on after Jacob's death. He may have gone to some of Jacob's family or stayed on the mountain if any of the family were there. Jacob's daughter, Lucinda Ewing and husband had looked after Jacob. Anyway, I hope Jubal was treated kindly.

Jacob's cemetery contained the graves of Micajah, his son Noah, Jacob and Elizabeth, Preston and his wife, Bathsheba Ann, the two little girls and Jacob's sister, Flora when the family moved it in December 1978 to Vineyard Cemetery.

On May 8, 1980, the Marion Chapter of the Daughters of the

American Revolution marked Micajah Reeder's grave with a beautiful bronze marker.

By: Christine Chandler Gamble

Robert Cross Clark

Little is known of the northern Tennessee branch of the Clarks prior to 1804 when Richard Clark, father of John Madison Clark, the first of the Arkansas Clarks, farmed and reared a family near Livingston, Tennessee.

The Robert Harold Clark Family-at the 50th Wedding Anniversary Celebration. First Row-L to R-Nicholas, Linda, Margaret, Caroline, Judith, Eden. Back Row-Robert S., John, Jr., Robert H., John and David. (Not shown are Ruthana Donahue Clark and Daughter Valentina)

The parents of Robert Cross Clark (b. April 28, 1873, d. December 24, 1925) and the nine brothers and three sisters that comprised the children who eventually resided in Hindsville, Arkansas, were John Madison Clark (b. February 20, 1841, m. May 16, 1867, d. January 17, 1920) and Mary Jane Harrison (b. February 12, 1850, d. April 28, 1873); and Susan Harrison (b. July 4, 1854, d. January 12, 1916). Three children were born in Livingston, Tennessee. Lawrence Wellington, Sallie Ophelia and Robert Cross. The middle name Cross honored an itinerant school teacher who lived with the family while teaching school, and spent much time tutoring the Clark children during off hours. A pioneering spirit and intense interest in education have always been driving forces in the Clark families.

John Madison Clark attended such schools as were available in his youth and in 1861 he volunteered, was assigned as a private to the 8th Tennessee Infantry Regiment and spent four years in the Civil War (q. v.). Early in 1862 he was made 1st Lt. and remained as such throughout the war, although his duties and authority were at times those of a higher rank, (See bibliography). In the last several months of the war he was stationed in Macon, Georgia with what was left of his brigade. Although he had been seriously wounded in the battle of Atlanta by a musket ball to the knee, he had recovered sufficiently and asked to be returned to more active duty. However his education and administrative skill made him more valuable to his commanders in issuing written requisitions, orders and in other headquarters' functions. He was captured at Macon and finally discharged May 8, 1865, and his sabre and musket, which are still in the family were returned to him. A few more than 100 men of the 5000 who enlisted with him were accounted for at the end.

After marriage in 1867 he worked in farming and lumbering to provide for a growing family during the difficult times of Reconstruction. The birth of three children and the death of his wife when Robert Cross was born put a terrible load on him. He fell in love with his first wife's cousin, Susan Harrison (b. July 4, 1854, d. January 12, 1916), and because of the disapproval of the romance by both families they eloped in 1875 taking the three children with them. They left Livingston secretly in a flatboat via the Obey and Cumberland Rivers to Nashville; and then overland to Memphis where they were married. They took river steamers down the Mississippi and up the Arkansas River to Spadra's Landing. There they went by horseback north to Uncle Jimmy Holt's farm near the intersection of what is now Arkansas Highways 7 and 206 south of Harrison, Arkansas. Uncle Jimmy was a distant relative and must have been a co-conspirator in the elopement because he housed them until they obtained their own accommodations. They eventually acquired a homestead and several hundred acres in Hindsville, Madison County, Arkansas. It was almost two years before they wrote and became reconciled with the Tennessee relatives.

Howard R. Clark and wife Caroline Price Clark with daughter Caroline (Carol). Photograph was taken in front of home (Duplex) at 120 North Thompson Street, Springdale, Arkansas in about 1939.

The family prospered and two girls and eight boys were born to the second marriage. A two-story colonial style "dogtrot" house was built on the farm which was about three miles due east of the center of Hindsville. The children rode horseback or walked over four miles to Farmer Schoolhouse southeast of the farm or to the Hindsville school. The extent of their schooling is not known but all of the children were considered well educated for the times and all lived successful and productive lives. The home was characterized by quiet dignity, mutual respect and love of family. Many family gatherings, reunions, and regional parties were held as the children grew and produced families of their own. Robert Cross and Troy Franklin Clark (q. v.) resided in Washington County most of their adult lives. Other members of the family sought their fortunes in California, Oklahoma, Texas and in Madison County, Arkansas. Richard Forrest Clark was a successful oil man and retired to the home place. After his death his widow Blanche Kilgo Clark sold the home place and resides in Springdale, Arkansas. Irma Fitch Giffels, (q. v.) daughter of Effie Clark Fitch, the first daughter born in Arkansas to the John Madison Clarks, retired in Springdale in 1977. She was one of the nieces who started high school in Springdale living with the Robert Cross Clarks. After graduating from the University of Arkansas, and obtaining a masters degree in home economics at the University of Tennessee, she became noted in business and philanthropy, particularly in fields of education.

The Robert Cross Clark Family: Robert Cross Clark longed for more education and after finishing all that Hindsville offered he earned a Commercial Certificate from the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville in 1894. He returned to Hindsville and taught in the Farmer School. The route he used in riding horseback from home to school passed the home of Martha Jane

Starnes (b. January 26, 1876 d. November 11, 1967), one of his students. A romance developed and they were married on her birthday in 1901. Her parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth Rucker Starnes, had moved to Hindsville from Taney County, Missouri before the Civil War. Nicholas served in the Union Cavalry three years from age 15 to 18. The newlyweds resided in Hindsville where he opened a drugstore that burned in 1904. He then bought an interest in a general store run by Edward B. Cummings, a good friend and his business partner as long as he lived. The Clarks first child was Howard Rupert Clark, (b. November 1, 1901, d. August 23, 1977), born in Hindsville.

For some unrecorded reason the partners moved west to Grove, Oklahoma Territory and opened a store. A second son Robert Harold Clark was born there on November 9, 1906. The partners became discouraged in the business and scouted further west for business opportunities, riding horseback to Tulsa, Oklahoma, a wild frontier town of little more than twelve hundred people. Clark told the story many times of how he and Ed Cummings sat on their horses at the muddy and rutted main road intersection in Tulsa and surveyed a dismal scene. He remarked to Ed, "I doubt that this town will ever amount to a damn. Lets go back to Arkansas." Not many years later millions of barrels of oil were found under that very spot. Clark also told the story of the two walking up Pikes Peak, Colorado and sliding down parts of the cog railroad on large flat rocks. An old photograph shows the pair on burros in front of Balanced Rock, Colorado in about 1906. There is some reason to believe they saw also the 1906 San Francisco earthquake damage before returning home.

Robert Cross Clark and wife Martha Jane Starnes Clark. In the background is the family home at 124 North Thompson Street, Springdale, Arkansas. Photograph was taken in the early 1920s.

They came back to Springdale and on March 12, 1907 bought the Farrar Mercantile Company located at the northeast corner of Mill Street and Emma Avenue from W. T. Farrar, and Bert and Art Lewis, who later founded Lewis Brothers Hardware (q. v.) in Fayetteville. Most of the general merchandise was disposed of and the store renamed the Famous Hardware Co. (q. v.). Earl Simons, Stanton Thompson and James Hawn were early employees and Simons became a stockholder. Hawn moved to Fayetteville but Thompson and Simons stayed with the company until retirement, the latter after 55 years service.

The business flourished and eventually occupied additional warehouse space on both sides of Mill Street. Robert Cross, known as Bob, was a popular and respected member of the growing community. He served as city alderman, president of the Community Club, and a founding director of the Rotary Club in 1925. He was influential in the location of the Welch Grape Juice Company plant in Springdale and served as Chairman of the Annual Grape Festival in 1925. Ed Cummings was a convincing talker and along with Simons and Thompson a staunch member of the First Baptist Church. Clark, a great story teller completed an invincible sales team. It was said at the time, "If Ed couldn't fast-talk a sale, Earl and Stant would ask the Lord's help, and Bob would demolish any final resistance with an appropriate story. The customer had no chance."

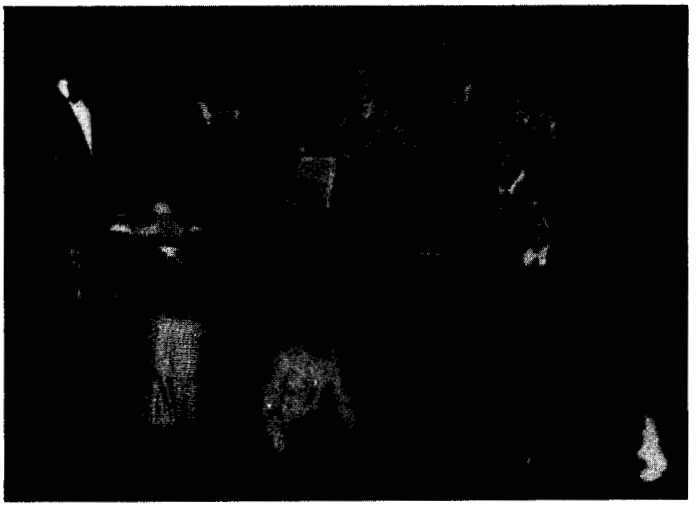
Martha Jane Starnes Clark, and son Robert Harold at age about four years. The home in background is located at 124 North Thompson Street, Springdale, Arkansas. Note horse barn in rear which was modified in 1918 to accommodate the first family automobile. Horse stall was retained for use of High School students from farm families.

Martha Jane was also a community leader, active in the First Baptist Church, the public library, the Garden Club and and was president of the Womens Civic Club. She remained active in civic and church affairs until a few years before her death at age 91.

Robert Cross Clark, age 53, died suddenly at the home after closing the store late on Christmas Eve 1925. The Springdale News said of him, "His death came at a time when Springdale was in need of his aid and cooperation, in the busy years of huge crops and bustling business. His services to the city did much to bring Springdale to its place as the metropolis of the fruit industry." The two sons were ever mindful of the contributions and sacrifices their parents made to provide better opportunities for them. There was never a time that anything less than a college education was even discussed. Also for the broadening effect of travel, an 8000 mile, three months camping-sightseeing trip by car through 14 states in the West was completed by the family in 1921. Because of lack of roads and other facilities this required at times almost superhuman effort. The trip had a wonderful effect on all of the family. Interest in education extended also to providing accommodations for nieces and nephews to attend high school and to providing daytime stable space for the horses used by farm youngsters attending high school.

Howard Rupert Clark Family: The move of the family from Grove, Oklahoma to Springdale was uneventful because there was little to move. The family first lived near the intersection of Huntsville Avenue and Berry Street and briefly on Maple Avenue before purchasing the house at 124 North Thompson Street (Highway 71B) diagonally southwest across the corner from the original high school building. Howard was an excellent student and took an active part in school affairs including playing halfback on the football team. The story is told that the coach implored the school superintendent to send some big boys out for the team. Howard, who was not large, was the only recruit, leading the coach to complain, "I asked for some big boys and all I got was a "nubbin". Howard was affectionately known as "Nub" for the rest of his life.

Youngsters of the period were employed mainly in farming chores and harvesting and preparing fruit and berries for shipment. Being the son of a hardware merchant gave Howard opportunities to clerk in the store and handle mechanical equipment. This plus the yearly overhaul of the family car with instructions by J. W. G. Becker, a master mechanic who owned a



The Howard R. Clark Family Photographed at the 50th Wedding Anniversary Party. Back Row, L to R-Andrew, Howard R., Alex Hamilton, Carol Clark Hamilton. Second Row, L to R- Schuyler, Holly, Caroline, Faith Clark Wendorf, Andrew, and John Wendorf. (Seated on floor-Guest David Daggett Clark, grandson of Robert H. Clark.)

machine shop, whetted his interest in things mechanical. This influenced his choice of mechanical engineering at the University of Arkansas from which he graduated with honors in 1923. He was a member of Tau Beta Pi honorary, and Sigma Chi social fraternities.

Home of John Madison and Susan Harrison Clark in Hindsville, Madison County, Arkansas. Family picture was taken February 7, 1897 Pictured L to R, front row-Cleveland, John Madison, Troy, Susan with Baby Forrest, and Everett. Back Row-John Edward, Joseph, Eva, Robert Cross, Effie and James. Note "Dogtrot" design of house. (not shown: Shelby, Wellington, Sally)

Howard was employed after graduation as a sales engineering trainee by The Powers Regulator Co., in Chicago, maker of automatic temperature control systems. After several months training he was transferred to Kansas City, Missouri. He was married July 18, 1923 at his bride's home to Caroline Virginia Price (b. November 3, 1902, d. January 8, 1984), his college sweetheart, the daughter of Floyd Newton Price and Leona Harper Price of Russellville, Arkansas. The Price family was in the clothing business there and later in Fayetteville. The young couple lived in Kansas City until early 1926 when they moved to Springdale where Howard replaced his deceased father as co-owner of the Famous Hardware Company. They made their home with Howards's mother until 1928 when they jointly built and occupied a duplex of Howard's design on the lot south of the home place. The duplex was featured in the August 1949 *Household Magazine*. The experience proved invaluable in later projects requiring building design skill. Howard's sacrifice of a promising engineering career to return to Springdale allowed his brother Robert H. to complete his electrical engineering degree at the University of Arkansas in 1929.

The Famous Hardware Company (q. v.) and the owners survived the very difficult times of the great depression by self sacrifice and good management. Caroline kept books for the firm for some time. As business expanded in Springdale, additional opportunities presented themselves, Howard and Dupree Deaver, (q. v.), a Springdale native who had worked elsewhere most of his career, returned and they opened the Clark-Deaver Hdwe. Co. store on the south side of the 100 E. Emma Ave. block in 1937. The store prospered until World War II interfered. Howard took leave for two years and was cited for his contribution as an engineer-draftsman in the US Glider Plant at Ft. Smith. The gliders were an important part of the D-Day invasion of France.

Clark-Deaver merged with the Pioneer Lumber Company (q. v.) in 1950 to form the Pioneer Company and built and occupied the building at 202 East Emma Avenue which later was purchased by Joe Steele (q. v.) to house the First State Bank (q. v.). The combination of uncertain health and advancing age of the principals prompted them to choose semi-retirement and liquidate the company in 1955.

Howard participated in many civic groups, serving as Alderman, Pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of the Rotary Club and was active in local, regional and state public library affairs. In 1927—28 he designed and supervised building the first Springdale Public Library building at 118 W. Johnson Ave. He served as Pres. of the local and Ozarks Regional Library Boards, and as member of the Ark. State Library Commission for almost 13 years 1964—75. As Chairman of the Building Committee he also supervised the design and building of the Springdale Public Library at Maple Ave. and Pleasant St. He had a lifelong interest in communications and was a gifted writer and prize-winning photographer. After retirement he illustrated the writings of his wife Caroline and wrote short stories and semi-technical articles for national magazines, such as *Popular Mechanics*. Many of his articles were about developments he created in his woodworking shop. Part of his photographic work was also as a semi-professional for local businesses. In 1964 he designed and supervised the building of a home overlooking Lake Fayetteville at 4804 S. Turner St. which contained a separate half-apartment facility for his mother and her sister Aunt Nannie Jones from Hindsville.

Caroline, like her husband was civic minded and an accomplished writer. Her college major in languages was augmented by correspondence courses from the Univ. of Mo. School of Journalism. She wrote short stories and epigrams and was for 18 years the principle creator of ideas and captions for the nationally syndicated cartoon panel "Side Glances" by Gil Fox, more recently drawn by the cartoonist Galbraith. Her feature stories appeared in the *Arkansas Gazette*, *Kansas City Star*, *St. Louis Post Dispatch* and *Cappers Weekly*. For *Household Magazine* she wrote a regular column popular with teenagers. A highlight occurred in 1939 when *Colliers* magazine published one of her stories. This was followed by stories in *Liberty Magazine*, Sunday supplements and other national publications. She also found time for leadership roles in P. E. O., Pen Point Club, Booklovers Club, Twentieth Century Club and honorary membership in Beta Sigma Phi. She was a member of Chi Omega sorority in college.

Howard and Caroline were parents of Caroline Virginia (Carol) Clark, (b. October 1, 1930) who very early in life showed excellent musical talent and selected the pipe organ as her principal instrument. She received a B. A. degree from the Univ. of Arkansas in 1955 and a Masters in Music from the Univ. of Texas in 1972. While at the U. of A. she married Alexander Wallace Hamilton, a transfer student from Idaho, on August 25, 1950. He is the son of Clark and Alice Hamilton of Weiser, Idaho. Clark Hamilton was the owner of an unusual general merchandise store featured in *Esquire* and *Readers Digest* Magazines in the

1940s as the "Store With No Front." He also was a student and critic of political affairs and was narrowly defeated in the race for governor of Idaho in 1954. Alex and Carol continued their musical careers and studies, and Alex obtained a Ph. D from the University of Texas in 1969. He held several positions as high school band director and musical director in cities in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas and eventually entered college administration. His current position is Associate Dean of the Conservatory of Music-Univ. of Mo. in Kansas City. Carol teaches in Johnson County, Kansas Community College and in the Kansas State School for the Visually Handicapped; and is organist for the 2nd Church of Christ Scientist in Kansas City.

In spite of extremely busy careers and school work Alex and Carol reared and educated through college five children - Faith, Holly, Clark, Andrew and Schuyler — the last named having graduated from college in 1985. All are talented musically and are successful and productive citizens.

Robert Harold Clark Family: Robert H. (also known as Bob), like his brother Howard was exposed to things mechanical but unlike him became more interested in things electrical because of the advent of radio broadcasting in the 1920s. He and friends built and experimented with Morse Code radios made from scrap electrical materials. He received an A. C. Gilbert Company single-vacuum-tube receiver for Christmas in 1921 and was the first in town to hear voice and music from KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father was so excited he financed him in building in 1922—23 the first multi-vacuum-tube radio receivers with loudspeakers in Springdale. People came from far and near to hear this miracle of science, and soon the radio revolution was launched. His interests also included athletics in which he lettered in football and pole vault. He was quarterback of the 4-H backfield on the 1922 and 23 teams made up of Harold, Howard Wood, Harry Hayes and Harley Gover. Marsten Sturdivant was the center and Ulys Lovell the coach.

He chose electrical engineering at the University of Arkansas in 1924 and received a BSEE degree in 1929. He was active in campus affairs and organizations, having been house manager of Sigma Chi, founding Pres. of Theta Tau engineering fraternity, and Pres. of Interfraternity Council, the Razorback Boosters Club and General Engineering Society; and member of Blue Key, Who's Who and Phi Mu Alpha (music). In 1927 Margaret Cunningham Daggett, (b. December 3, 1908, d. June 6, 1983) of Marianna, Arkansas, having graduated from Ward-Belmont prep school in Nashville, Tennessee, entered the University and became a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. She was the daughter of Charles Eben Daggett a prominent corporation lawyer and planter and Ruby Irene Lockwood of Kiowa, Kansas, member of a pioneer south-central Kansas family. The Daggetts included many distinguished in the law, education and government from the time of their coming to Massachusetts in 1630 until the present time.

Margaret and Robert H. were married after graduation in 1929. They moved to Schenectady, New York where Robert H. was employed by the General Electric Co. (starting salary $96 per month—and these were "good times", before the great depression). Most of the depression was spent in Automatic Control Systems design and application engineering, leading to assignment in 1937 to the Cleveland, Ohio office as a sales engineering specialist. Sales contacts led to his employment in 1939 by Warner & Swasey Co., GE's best customer in Cleveland. Products of the company were production metal-cutting machines, astronomical telescopes, textile processing and material handling machinery, for which he received six patents for automatic control systems. Several weeks in 1939 were spent at Ft. Davis, Texas in the final electrical tune-ups of the controls on the 82 inch diameter McDonald Observatory telescope of the University of Texas, the worlds second largest at the time.

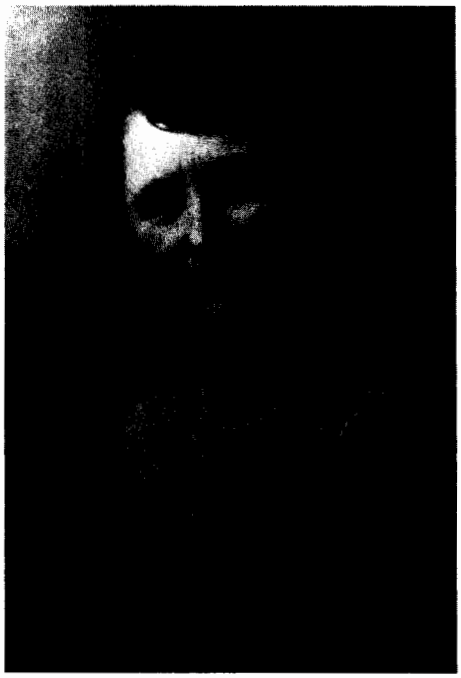
Thirty years were spent with Warner & Swasey during which Robert H. was successively Ch. Elec. Engr., Administrative Engineer, and Director of Organization Development. The last named job encompassed recruiting, employment, training and placement; and corporate organization planning, communications and psychological services in the company of more than 6000 employees in 16 plants.

Robert Cross (Bob) Clark. Photograph taken about 1918 when he was 45 years of age and a substantial leader in the community.

The company was a world leader in the revolutionary development of electrical controlled automatic production machinery during and after World War II; and in the promotion of the development of more reliable and safe electrical equipment for the severe service required. The latter activity required leadership in national organizations and most of this work was assigned to Robert H. He held leadership roles as Chmn. of the Electrical and Training Committees of the National Machine Tool Builders Assn. (NMTBA), Chmn. of the Machine Tool and Textile Committees of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE), a member of the War Emergency Standards Committee of the American Standards Association, a member of the American Apprenticeship Round Table and acting Chmn. of the Education Program of the two thousand-member Cleveland Engineering Society. During these assignments the NMTBA Electrical Standards, the AIEE Recommended Practices for Textile Machinery and the NMTBA Training Standards were published. Work on CES Education was rewarded by receipt in 1962 of the Society's eleventh Gold Medal awarded in its eighty year history. These activities required presenting many technical papers and extensive travel from coast to coast; and negotiation with many people in industry and government.

After retirement in 1969 and moving to Springdale in 1973 Robert H. and Margaret traveled extensively in 48 states, Europe and much of Mexico and Canada. Most of the travel in North America, including pre-retirement, was by recreational vehicle camping, covering more than 200,000 miles. After the three children were taken on extensive educational camping trips, the parents almost completed the same goal for the grandchildren. Advancing years and the arrival of six grandchildren intervened before the goal was reached.

The Clark's active religious life began in earnest in Christ Church, Shaker Heights, Ohio when the children, Robert Sheffield, (b. April 18, 1934), Linda Jane, (b. November 17, 1937) and John Charles, (b. August 24, 1939) were of Sunday School age. Margaret, a lifelong Episcopalian, had been confirmed in St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Marianna, Arkansas, and Robert H. although reared in the Baptist Church was confirmed in 1952 with son John C. in Christ Church. The entire family has remained active in leadership positions in churches of their



Martha Jane Starnes Clark. Photograph taken about 1923 when she was 47 years of age and active in civic affairs.

choice for most of their lives. After Margaret's death Robert H. was married November 9, 1984 to Ima Jean Lindstrom, (b. August 13, 1905), a friend of the family and devoted co-worker in St. Thomas Episcopal Church where she served as Chmn. of the Altar Guild and member of the ECW. She is a long service member of P. E. O. both in Missouri and in Springdale.

Robert H. known as an activist in retirement in Springdale became an honorary member of Rotary, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, United Fund Board, Wash. County Rural Development Commission, the Springdale Country Club Board, and St. Thomas Episcopal Church. For the Chamber of Commerce he was secretary of the Pride In Springdale Inc., project which made a detailed study and report on improvements needed in downtown Springdale to halt the flight of business to the suburbs and the decay of the central city. The project was untimely and fought by some influential property owners and was not approved by the City Council.

Son, Robert S. graduated with honors from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio in 1956 and after four years as an officer in the Navy was employed by *Time Magazine* in NYC. During this period he obtained a masters degree from New York Univ. He was editorial director of *High Fidelity Magazine*, music critic of *Hudson Review Literary Magazine* and listed in Who's Who in America. He is presently executive editor of *Photonics Spectra* high-tech magazine in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. By his first wife Margaret Ann Leitner (b. July 11, 1931, d. April 29, 1974), he had three sons-David Daggett, Nicholas Robert and Eben Patrick. He and his second wife Ruthana Donahue, now divorced, have one daughter Valentina Ann.

Daughter, Linda Jane graduated with honors from Lake Erie College in 1959, obtained a Masters Degree in Music (organ) from Univ. of Wisconsin and a SMD from Union Theological Seminary in NYC. She spent one college year studying music in France and is now Assistant Prof. of Church Music and Choral Director at Boston Univ. School of Theology and married to Rev. Edwin Pease of Christ Church, Episcopal, Medway, Massachusetts. They have no children.

Son John Charles graduated from Kenyon College in 1961, where he lettered in lacrosse and was active in extra-curricular affairs. He worked briefly for the Cleveland Trust Co. and volunteered for military service. After three years in Army counter-intelligence and seven years in machine tool sales he became District Manager-Milwaukee of Warner and Swasey Co. He is presently a Vice President of Hueller-Hille Corp. maker and distributor of machine tools, Troy, Michigan. He is married to Judith Byrd Lewis Clark (b. August 27, 1939), daughter of Alvis Watson Lewis, Jr. and Esther Byrd Gilliam Lewis of Waynesboro, Virginia. They have two children, John Charles, Jr. and Caroline Randolph.

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By: Robert H. Clark and Caroline Clark

Marla Fay Crider

Marla Fay Crider was born August 19, 1953, at Greenland, (Washington County) Arkansas, the fourth child and only daughter of parents, Mitchell and Laura Crider. She was the second granddaughter and last grandchild born to Bruce, Sr. and Ollie Gollaher Crider. Marla spent much time as a child playing and learning among family members. She spent endless hours sitting on the arm of her maternal grandfather's chair in his private quarters in her home, learning how to read and write some at the age of four. She attended all twelve years of school at Greenland and graduated in 1971 with honors among thirty-eight classmates. It is interesting to note that twenty-six out of thirty-eight of those graduating that year all started the first grade together.

In Marla's early years, having lived only fifteen yards or so from the Greenland Railroad Depot, she had a fascination for trains. Until 1962, the U. S. Mail was delivered to Greenland every morning and evening by one of many mail/passenger trains. Each evening when the train stopped to pick up and deliver the mail, Marla met the train's conductor. Over the years they became great friends. On the last run of the Frisco passenger/mail train through Greenland, Marla boarded with her cousin, Jim Crider, for her first and only train ride to Fayetteville. Upon departing the train in Fayetteville, her friend, the conductor, presented her a small Bible as a token of their friendship. She still has it.

Marla accumulated several academic and sports honors during her high school years. She participated in the Northwest Arkansas Junior Miss Pageant and was selected to represent the area in the state pageant in 1970. Marla also was honored for her outstanding defensive play in several basketball tournaments. After graduation from GHS, Marla attended the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, majoring in Journalism and English Education. In the second semester of her senior year, Marla married Darrell E. Douglas of Seligman, Missouri and they immediately moved to Bay Springs, Mississippi where Darrell was employed as the Assistant Personnel Director for Northern Electric Company. They later moved to Laurel, Mississippi where Marla was employed by Fine Bros-Matison Department Store as their Ladies Sportswear buyer. This job required her to travel frequently to Dallas, New Orleans and New York City on buying trips. The last two years, Marla lived in Laurel, she worked for Masonite Corporation, the world's largest manufacturer of hardboard siding and paneling, as their Marketing Communications Assistant. In 1981, she divorced and returned to Fayetteville where she worked for The Fayetteville Hilton as their Director of Sales.

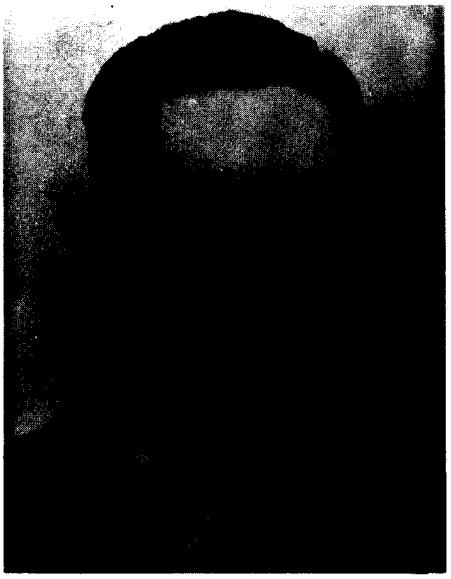
In the Spring of 1986, Marla bought her first home on East Dickson Street in a lovely neighborhood, just a block from the Fayetteville Historic District.

By: Marla F. Crider

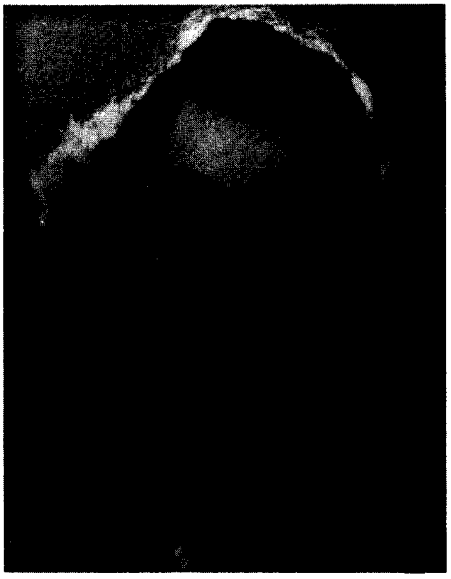
Marion Paul Crider

Marion Paul Crider was born August 25, 1945, the second child of parents Mitchell and Laura Crider. Marion's pre-school years were spent in and around the Crider home in Greenland. He and his brothers and sister were fortunate to live in close proximity to grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. Visiting with family was almost a daily adventure. Marion began his public school career in Greenland and when not in school, he spent much time playing and working in the Crider Grocery and at Crider Brothers Nursery which was also located in Greenland. Many of Marion's more vivid memories come from time spent working and playing on the family farm located west of Greenland where his grandfather, M. B. Crider, began the production of Polled Hereford Cattle. Marion's entire public school years were spent at Greenland where he graduated in 1963. Most members of this class began the first grade together and over that twelve years, many close friendships were developed and many still exist today. His high school friendships and athletic efforts are among Marion's most cherished memories as he was fortunate to have been a member of Greenland's only undefeated football team in 1962-63 which was one of the last years for the eight man football program statewide. The Greenland team of 1962-63 were the undisputed district and conference champions setting several offense and defensive records. Marion was named to the all-district defensive team that year. Immediately after football season, practically the same team became basketball players and brought home the County Champs trophy in district 1B. That same year, the Greenland athletes won the first ever state championship in volleyball with the state tournament being held at the University of Arkansas. The Greenland team had to compete against many class AAA and AAAA schools to clinch that title. Marion began his college career at the University of Arkansas in 1963, attended one year at Arkansas Tech at Russellville, Arkansas in 1966, then earned his degree in Business from the University of Arkansas in 1969. While at the University of Arkansas, Marion met the love of his life, Carolyn Ann Ray who hailed from West Fork, Arkansas, the daughter of Maurice L. Ray and Lois Nell Carter Ray of West Fork, Arkansas. Carolyn had graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1967 earning her BS degree in education. Marion and Carolyn were married July 30, 1967 at the First Christian Church in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Carolyn began her teaching career in the Fayetteville Public Schools in 1967 while Marion continued his final year at the University of Arkansas. After graduation, Marion went into business with his father at Crider Grocery in Greenland. On May 2, 1970, Marion and Carolyn celebrated the birth of their first child, a son, Matthew Lane Crider. Then on April 13, 1971, a second son, Marcus Marion Crider was born. In 1971, after his father's retirement, Marion became sole owner of Crider Grocery which he then sold in 1975. Marion worked for various local retail major appliance outlets for several years and currently works for a large major appliance wholesaler specializing in contract sales. Carolyn earned her masters in education degree in 1980 and currently teaches kindergarten in Fayetteville Public Schools. Both sons attend Fayetteville schools where Lane is a senior involved in Band and Marcus is a junior with football as his main priority. Both boys make excellent grades and are hoping for college scholarships. Marion and Carolyn built their first home in 1978 where they presently live. They and their sons are active members of First Christian Church in Fayetteville and spend much of their time raising Polled Hereford cattle on their farm south of Greenland.

By: Marion P. Crider



Mitchell Henry Crider (about 1939)

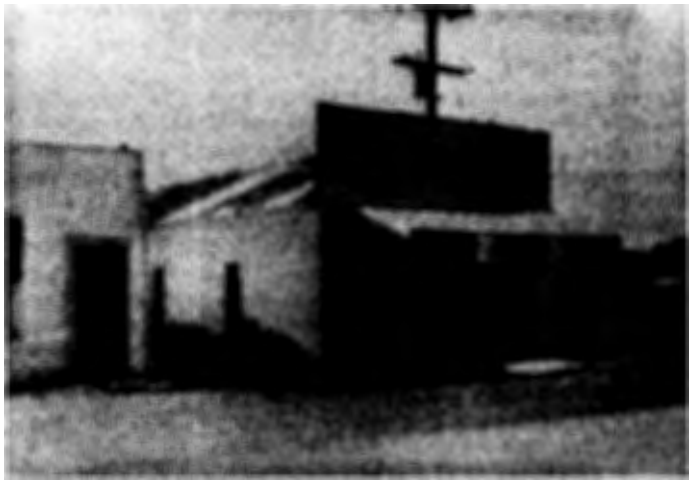


Laura Elizabeth Bradshaw Crider (about 1938)

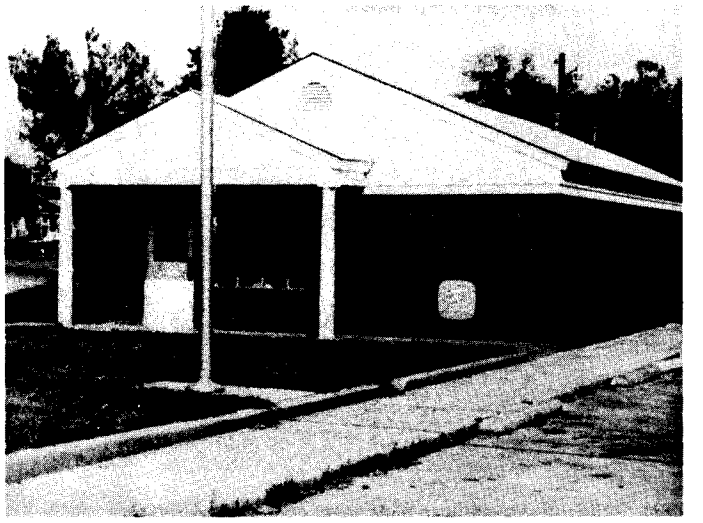
Michael D. Crider

Michael Don Crider was born October 11, 1941 at Greenland, Washington County, Arkansas, the first child born to parents Mitchell H. and Laura E. Crider and first grandchild of M. B. and Ollie Gollaher Crider. Michael's early pre-school years were spent playing at the Crider home and early snapshots, at about age four, indicate he, with shovel in hand, pretended to dig evergreens from the Nursery healing lot which was then near his home. Also, he visited his Granddad Crider's Grocery often, where he received special treats. Michael's public school years began at Greenland in the fall of 1947 and continued until his graduation in the spring of 1959, he was active in sports, both basketball and football from fifth grade and was quarterback of Greenland's six man football team his junior and senior years. The first game won by Greenland in 1958, was in defeat of Prairie Grove.

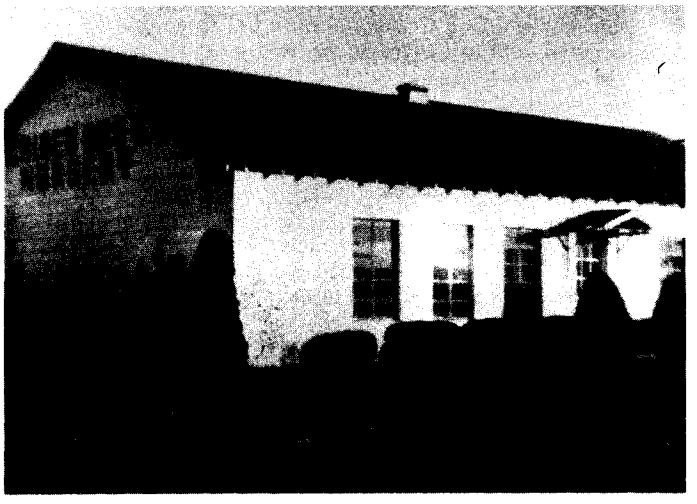
Upon graduation, Michael entered the University of Arkansas School of Business Administration. In Fayetteville, at the Braden Freewill Baptist Church on December 15, 1962, Michael married his high school sweetheart, Barbara Carol Napier, the daughter of Verlon E. and Mary Drake Napier of Greenland. They were making their home in Fayetteville at the time when Michael, while doing part-time landscape work for Crider Brothers



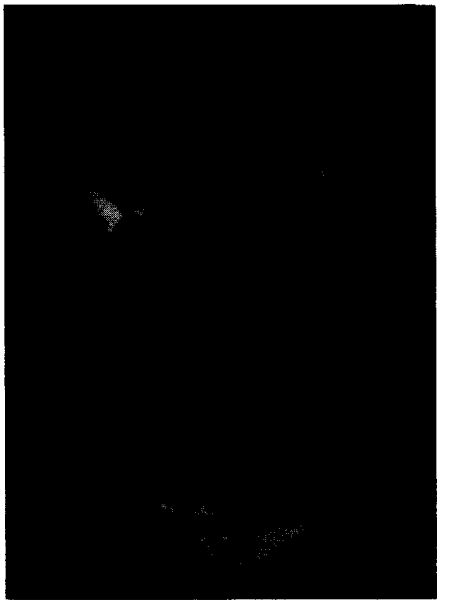
The Old Crider Grocery at Greenland (about 1940) M. B. Crider and Marvin Thomas pictured



First Post Office Building for Greenland - built 1975



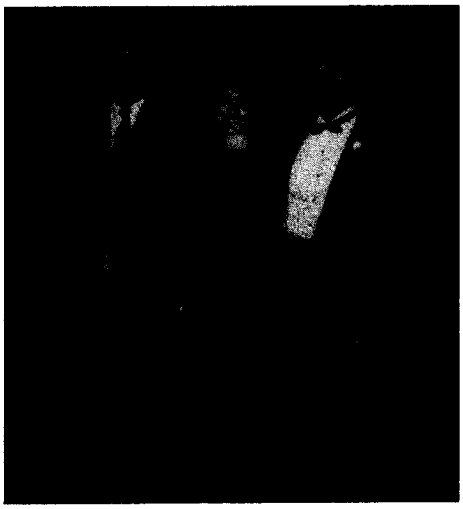
Crider Brothers Nursery at Greenland - 1955



Mitchell and Laura Crider - 1981

The family of Marion P. and Carolyn A. Crider L to R - Marcus M., Marion P., Carolyn A. and M. Lane Crider - September 26, 1987

Nursery, became acquainted with the manager of Elkhart Products Corporation, a new Arkansas Industrial Plant just opening, manufacturing and shipping copper fittings, parts for refrigerators and air conditioners, and whose parent company is located in Elkhart, Indiana. Following a six-month tour of duty with the U. S. Army National Guard, Michael was told he had a job waiting at Elkhart Products Corporation of Arkansas. He began work there on August 5, 1963 and for sixteen years, was office manager before receiving a telephone call one night in 1979 about 10:30 p. m. informing him that as of that hour, he had been made Plant Manager and where he currently serves in that capacity. The plant employs approximately 120 people, and has been enlarged twice with the most recent changes being a 1987 addition of 21,000 square feet to house a copper melting, casting and drawing facility.



The three children of Mitchell and Laura Crider - L to R - Marion P. Crider, Marla F. Crider and Michael D. Crider - September 26, 1987

In 1964, Barbara's father, Verlon Napier, gave Barbara and Michael a nice big building lot from his hilltop farm in Greenland. His generosity made it possible for them to build their first home which was a pretty little two-bedroom white frame house, total construction cost 6,600 dollars. It was the first house built on a new street which circled a new addition, so the street was named Scott Circle in honor of their first son, Clayton Scott Crider, who was born on February 6, 1965. A second son was born on August 18, 1968 and named John Paul Crider. The family lived in the Greenland area for the next thirteen years at which time they returned to Fayetteville to live. Scott and John attended the Fayetteville schools before graduation from high school. Scott attended four years of college studying communications and advertising and graduated from Quachita Baptist University at Arkadelphia, Arkansas in the spring of 1987 and is currently employed by TCBY Company in Little Rock, Arkansas. John Paul plans to attend the University of Arkansas beginning in the fall of 1987.

The family of Michael D. and Barbara C. Crider at the wedding of son, C. Scott Crider and Daphne E. Hill. L to R - John P. Crider, Daphne E. Hill Crider, C. Scott, Barbara C. and Michael D. Crider - September 26, 1987

The entire family has been active members of the University Baptist Church of Fayetteville since 1972.

By: Michael D. Crider

Mitchell Henry Crider

Mitchell Henry Crider, son of Marion Bruce, Sr. and Ollie Gollaher Crider of Greenland, Washington County, Arkansas, and Laura Elizabeth Bradshaw, the daughter of Fred B. and Mamie E. White Bradshaw, also of Greenland, were married December 21, 1940 at home of the Lynn Bradshaw family, brother of Laura, and then living in Greenland. Mitchell and Laura had known each other since her family had moved to the city in 1929, even attended school together, but had never dated until Laura returned in May of 1940 from an extended visit to Venezuela, South America with her sister and family and where she had been employed by Pan American Airways, in Caracas. Mitchell had served three years in the National Guard and at the time of their marriage was a motor route carrier employed by *Northwest Arkansas Times* and was part owner of Crider Brothers Nursery along with brothers, Paul and Bruce. At the time a home was established by this couple, Greenland lacked the use of two important utilities, natural gas and running water, so those first few years fuel for heating and cooking was provided by wood and coal. In setting up housekeeping, a brand new little white enameled wood range was a source of pride, while the wood heater, also goodlooking, was black with lots of shiny nickel, gave out needed warmth for comfort.

Water for home use was carried from a well. On October 11, 1941, a son, Michael Don Crider was born to this couple, and the first born grandchild to Bruce, Sr. and Ollie Crider. World War II was just getting underway and during the early months of Michael's life, Mitchell was employed as guard at an ammunitions plant in Chouteau, Oklahoma. He lived in Tulsa, commuted to work and home on weekends, until both brothers had been drafted into the armed services then he returned home and devoted full time to the nursery business. On August 25, 1945, a second son was born and named Marion Paul. At about this time, plans were being made for a new first home to be built. Mitchell, with the help of Laura's dad and other family members, built the house ready to move into in October of that year.

A year or so later, natural gas was made available to Greenland residents by Arkansas Western Gas Company of Fayetteville, a great improvement to the city. Mitchell was serving on the Greenland City Council when talk began about trying to get Fayetteville city water extended further south, so he was appointed to head a three member water commission to meet with the Fayetteville council and after numerous meetings and discussions a water district was formed, agreements reached, contracts signed and water lines began being laid about 1949, the greatest improvement since electricity. Indoor plumbing was installed in most residences and the schools. In 1950 on March 11, a third son was born and was named Malcolm Frederick. This little family was very happy, very busy, and everything seemed so right when tragedy struck a crushing blow. Two years later on April 19, 1952, Malcolm died of a sudden illness. He is buried at Baptist Ford Cemetery at Greenland. The Crider Brothers Nursery which was located on Highway 71, south of Fayetteville Airport, demanded full time year around work plus the employment of five other men. They cut their own bud sticks, grafted their own seedlings and grew their own fruit tree stock in the fields until the young trees were old enough and large enough for transplanting, then in the fall, after the first good frost and leaves could be easily stripped off, they were dug, labeled as to variety, healed in, packed in sawdust and wood shavings to prevent freeze damage. As mail orders were received, the young trees were wrapped to protect tender roots and shipped to different states and sold locally as well. The concrete block nursery building provided a warm place to work while preparing and wrapping. Balled and burlapped evergreens, shrubbery and hybrid tea roses were purchased for resale from Texas, Oklahoma, Fort Smith, Mountainburg, and Benton County nurseries in Arkansas and sold from the healing lot. Crider Brothers also gave estimates and

did landscaping in surrounding areas of Fayetteville for many years.

On August 19, 1953 a fourth and last child, a daughter, was born to Mitchell and Laura and named Marla Fay. Following the death of their father, Mitchell and Paul were left with the grocery store, so they sold the nursery and in 1958, a new concrete block store building was erected a few feet east of where the old one stood on Highway 71. The new building housed Helen's Beauty Shop, owned and operated by Helen Crider, sister of the Crider brothers, also the Post Office of which Paul Crider was postmaster several years until his sudden death on March 16, 1968. Mitchell was then appointed and served as Acting Postmaster for a time but because of deteriorating health was forced to give it up. Georgetta Smith was appointed Officer in Charge and Laura Crider became clerk in 1971. A new and first ever post office building for Greenland was built in 1975 east of the Crider grocery on Crider property and rented to the Postal Service.

William Yoes became postmaster and Laura Crider continued as clerk for ten years before retiring in February of 1981. Mitchell, in failing health, was replaced in the grocery by his son Marion who operated it until he went out of business and after seventy five years of service, there was no longer a Crider grocery. Mitchell served his community and the public for over forty years. He served as chairman of the board of officers of Baptist Ford Cemetery for twenty five years. He and his family were active members of the First Christian Church in Fayetteville since 1956. Mitchell died on February 2, 1985 and is buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery beside his son Malcolm and among other family members.

By: Laura Crider

Alexander Cruse

The Washington County, Arkansas census of 1860 lists household No. 73 as William Cruse, age 33, a farmer born in Tennessee in 1827; his wife, Martha Lacy Cruse, age 28, born in Morgan County, Alabama; presumably near Lacy's Springs in 1834, and a daughter Susan, age 6, born in Alabama; a son, Alexander, age 4, born in Alabama; and a son, William, age 1, the first of the family to be born in Arkansas after their move (no later than 1859) to **Cane Hill, Arkansas.**

Lacy Neal Cruse and Wallie B. Ross Cruse, parents of Lillian Cruse Woods. 1901 photo.

William and Martha were married on March 26, 1851 in Madison County, Alabama and lived in Whitesburg, Alabama before moving to Arkansas.

Tax records show that Thomas H. Lacy, a half-uncle of Martha's was living at Cane Hill in 1856. It may have been his influence that caused the Cruses to relocate in this area.

The William Cruse family lived just north of the intersection of the New Hope, Greasy Valley and Cane Hill-Fayetteville Roads, but during the Civil War their home was burned by Union soldiers, and all that was saved were a few clothes and one featherbed. Martha and the children carried their few remaining possessions to the Mitchell house nearby, but it is not known where the Cruse family lived during the remainder of the war.

After the war, William bought a farm at Apple Hill near the settlement now called White Church. He and Martha lived there until his death. Martha spent her last years living with her daughter Susan Cruse Henbest and her husband, John Albert Henbest at Mt. Comfort. She died in 1916. She and William are both buried at Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

Alexander Cruse married Lucy Crawford, daughter of Andrew Crawford and Rachel Tinnons Crawford, at the old White Church near Cane Hill on January 13, 1878. The officiating minister was a Reverend Mr. Davies.

Alexander bought a farm in Apple Hill—said to adjoin that of his father, William, and Lucy named it Idlewilde. There, six of their twelve children were born. The other six were born in Prairie Grove. While living in Prairie Grove, Alex served as Constable of the township for at least four years and City Marshall for two.

An 1880s manuscript by Lacy McColloch states: "As an indication of the recognition given to him as a worthy citizen, Alex was elected to and served on the local school board for fourteen years".

In 1906, the Alex Cruse family moved to Fayetteville to educate their children. Alex joined the police force and served as Chief of Police for a number of years before retiring in 1926.

Upon retirement, he and Lucy returned to "Idlewilde" in Apple Hill and remained there as long as they remained in good health.

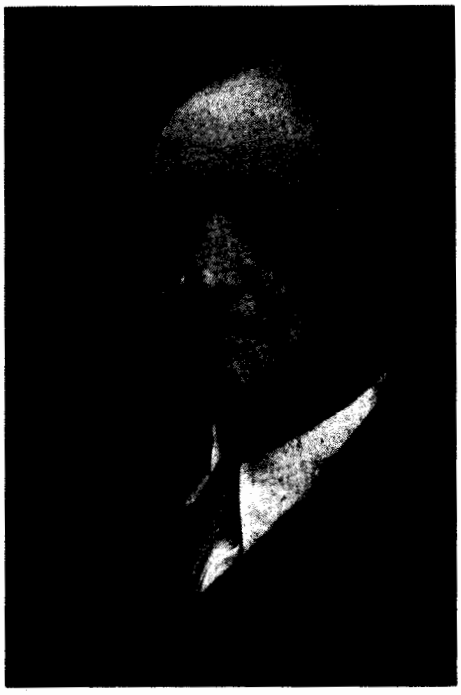
Lucy Crawford died in 1938 in Fayetteville, where she and Alex had lived for two years with their children. After Lucy's death, Alex lived for a time with his daughter, Bess Cruse Yates and another daughter Clara Cruse Sexson. He remained active, gardening and helping with chores until his death on August 19, 1950. He was 94. He and Lucy are both buried at Prairie Grove.

Children and grandchildren of Alexander Cruse and Lucy Crawford as listed in the Family Bible are: Nannie Leila, born February 11, 1879; unmarried, died September 18, 1919. Lacy Neal Cruse, born January 17, 1881, died April 30, 1972, married Willie Ross, September 18, 1901, born February 13, 1881, died February 6, 1942. Their children: Montiville, born August 2, 1902; died May 27, 1915, William Noel, born July 7, 1906, died March 1, 1930, Lillian Elizabeth, born August 18, 1911; married August 28, 1932 to Buell B. Woods. Gerald Alexander, born March 6, 1914, married April 16, 1933, Elsie Violet Gober, died August 27, 1984. Vera Emma, born September 14, 1918, married February 12, 1939, Newman M. Miller. Wanda Cruse, born August 11, 1922, married Herbert E. Walker on December 20, 1945.

William Alfred Cruse, born October 9, 1882, died October 7, 1888, unmarried. Ola Kate Cruse, born May 3, 1884, married April 16, 1902, John A. Garrett; died July 10, 1972. Their children were: Lucille Garrett, born June 3, 1905, first married Gerche Hurd, January 1, 1927. She married her second husband, Raymond Hitson, June 30, 1980; Maegene Garrett, born August 2, 1907, married Clarence Poyner, died 1933. McNeal Garrett, born October 10, 1908, married Emma Bell Adair July 19, 1930. Katherine Garrett, born September 30, 1911, married January 16, 1947 to Charles Bright Strange; Charles Garrett, born February 22, 1919, died 1940; William Garrett, born September 30, 1921; married October 26, 1943 to Vivian Carson.

Clara Alice, born February 25, 1886, married October 20, 1907 to Walton H. Sexson, died October 24, 1954. Children: Mildred Ione Sexson, born July 22, 1911, died 1985; Jack Granville Sexson, born May 22, 1913, married Catherine Branson on May 9, 1942, died April 1, 1980. Martha Rachel, born February 3, 1888, married Richard Carney, died March 23, 1959—no children.

Maurice Theodore Cruse, born March 2, 1890, married Susan Amelia Carnahan March 29, 1913, died March 18, 1965. Children: William Alfred Cruse, born June 18, 1919, died May 14, 1927.



Alexander (Alex) Cruse born February 11, 1856 at Whitesburg, Alabama, married Lacy Crawford January 13, 1878 at Cane Hill. Died in 1950 at the age of 94. Buried at Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

Mary Emma Cruse, born January 31, 1892; married Clyde Maguire on May 15, died January 1968. Children: Harold Hugh Maguire, born August 22, 1926.

Elizabeth Ruth Cruse, born February 9, 1894, married Robert Yates; no children, died September 28, 1959.

Alexander Cruse, Jr., born March 2, 1896, married Beulah Pyeatt on May 19, 1918; died June 14, 1931. No children.

Robert Hugh Cruse, born January 1, 1898, married Golda Lucas; died October 16, 1965. No children.

Rufus Merle Cruse, born December 24, 1899, died April 15, 1946, married Dixie Bader first, had one child, Billie Lou Cruse. Married a second time to Oleta Lewis and had one child, Robert Merle.

The Cruse-Lacy lineage started with Hopkins Lacy II, eldest son of John and father of Martha Lacy Cruse. Early family history was taken from Theophilus Lacy of Colonial Virginia and his descendants by Lacy P. McColloch, and the later history of the Cruse family is from the book *To Kimberly With Love* by Lillian Cruse Woods and Buell B. Woods.

Lucy Crawford Cruse and Alex Cruse, exemplified many admirable qualities. Lucy's heritage was very important to her. The Cruse-Lacy families both have a great deal of pride when it comes to family heritage—at times to the point of boasting.

In spite of all the work involved in rearing a large family, Lucy found time to read and expressed her feelings by writing poetry.

Alex Cruse, a personal favorite, was a jovial, kind and proud man. He was a good friend and neighbor and had the time to spoil his grandchildren. His regal bearing and bright eyes remained so until the end of his ninety-four years of life.

Lacy Neal was a handsome man but was strict with his children, insisting that they entertain friends at home under his watchful eye rather than going out. Though strict, his family was allowed to play cards at home or make snacks and meals to entertain friends. His house was a gathering place.

He had a soft heart for all children, and the house seemed always to have at least one run-away. He always brought children home and called their parents to pick them up there rather than taking them to jail. This, of course, made extra work for his wife, Willie B. Ross Cruse, but in spite of her relatively carefree girlhood, part of it spent in a well-to-do Tennessee family, she never complained.

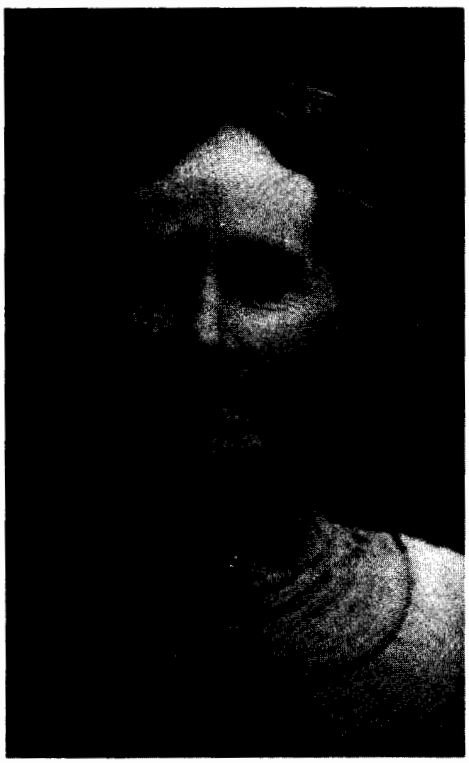
Orphaned, herself, early in life, she was brought up by an aunt in Cane Hill. She always saw the best in people, never belittling them or tolerating gossip from others. She attended Cane Hill College and enjoyed good music and classic literature.

Her life was a strong influence with her love of people and led her family into service careers. They have tried to emulate her quality of seeking the good in others.

Buell Woods, was another influence on Lillian Cruse Woods helping her to work with people and serve the community. As an educator, Buell believes that a school can be no better than the community that fostered it. His life has enriched the lives he has touched and has helped others to accept serving the community as a way to fulfill their lives.

By: Mrs. Buell B. Woods

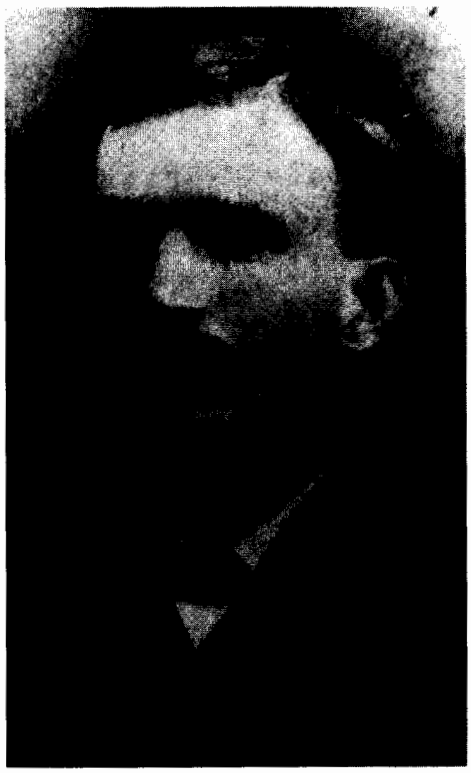
Dixie Dupree Deaver



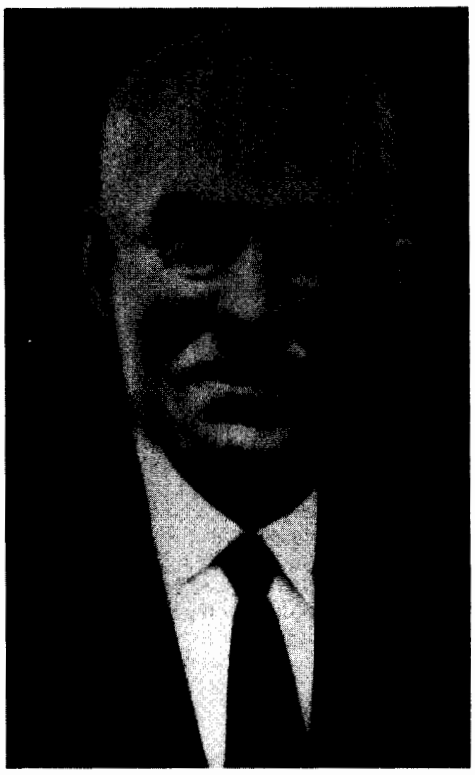
Emma Deaver - ca. 1925

William Shipley Deaver was born April 14, 1813 in Frederick County (?), Maryland, the son of Richard and Margaret Rebecca Wilt Deaver. His mother, also born in Maryland in 1791, along with his wife and four children, accompanied him to Missouri to join his brother, Benjamin Jackson Deaver, then both families moved to Elm Springs in 1850. His wife was Sarah Margaret Martin, born in Virginia, June 8, 1823 and they were married September 21, 1842 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. The four children born in Shepherdstown are: John Richard Deaver, born 1843; Mary Elizabeth Deaver, born 1845; George William Deaver, born 1847 and Benjamin Franklin Deaver, born 1849. The family arrived in time to be included in the 1850 census. After their arrival, a fifth child was born: David Wilson Deaver, born 1851.

Mr. Deaver owned and operated a grist mill and his occupation is listed "Miller". He became Postmaster of Elm Springs in



Jacob P. Deaver



Jacob Deaver - ca. 1925

1853 and belonged to the Methodist Church, which had been organized in 1832. After Sarah Margaret Deaver died on January 9, 1853, Mr. Deaver married Sarah Eden Pearson, born February 16, 1817 in Elm Springs. They were married August 11, 1853 and one child was born to them: Jacob Pearson Deaver, born April 25, 1855.

William Shipley Deaver lived the rest of his days at Elm Springs and died May 9, 1876. Sarah Eden Pearson Deaver died May 29, 1887. They are buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery along with Mr. Deaver's mother, Margaret Deaver who died in 1852.

John Richard and George William (Billy) Deaver both lost their lives while serving in the Confederate Army. John Richard was in the 16th Arkansas Regiment and was killed June 17, 1862 in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Billy Deaver was on furlough with his friend John McCamey, also from Elm Springs, when they were "bushwhacked" by members of the Union Army on March 21, 1865 a few miles northeast of Elm Springs. They were both killed and their bodies and saddles burned; the Union soldiers kept their horses and escaped. When the two families heard of this, they returned the bodies to Elm Springs by ox cart and buried them in a single grave with a single headstone. Mary Elizabeth Deaver married David Washington Woodruff in 1870. He was born July 27, 1831, the son of William Rivers and Matilda Ferguson Woodruff. She died August 9, 1916 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Marshall, Texas along with her husband who died in 1928. David Wilson Deaver left for Texas when he was 15-years-old and father and son never saw each other again. However, he is shown as living in the year 1889. Benjamin Franklin Deaver resided in Elm Springs until he was eight, then was taken to a farm about two miles east of there, where he lived until 1880. On October 11, 1874, he married Miss Ellen, daughter of William and Rebecca Holcomb, and by her became the father of three children: Infant son, born and died August 29, 1875; William Shipley Deaver, born April 22, 1877 and died September 6, 1879 and Bertha Stella Deaver, born May 14, 1879.

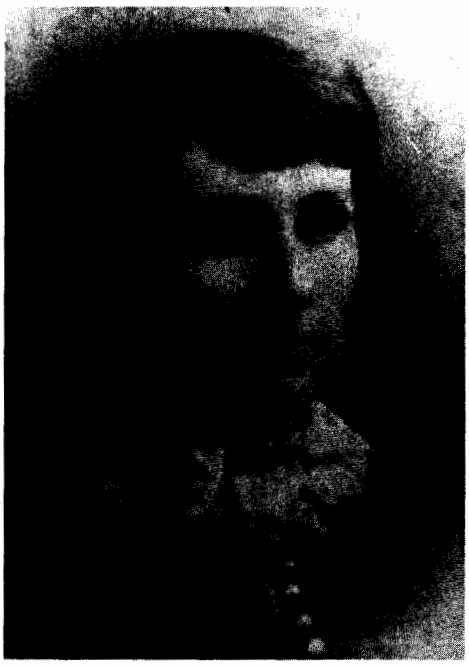
Bertha married Dr. Moses Stearns and was still living in Great Falls, Idaho when visited by Dupree and Nita Deaver in 1951. Ellen Holcomb Deaver died June 19, 1882, just one year after she and B. F. Deaver moved to Springdale, where he owned a general merchandise store, which was the first dry goods store in Springdale. He was active in the Elm Springs Masonic Lodge Number 154, becoming a member in 1875, then he became a member of the Springdale Lodge Number 316 in 1881. Mr. Deaver married his second wife, Mary B. Putman, daughter of Dr. R. and Elizabeth Putman of Fayetteville, on June 4, 1884. They had one child, born and died on September 10, 1885. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. B. F. Deaver died July 2, 1903 in Springdale.

Jacob Pearson Deaver, known as "Tip" Deaver, attended school in Elm Springs, also Viney Grove and the University of Arkansas. He was employed for some time by a company furnishing supplies to a construction company doing the grading for the Frisco Railroad. In 1884, when he was 29-years-old, he came to Springdale to accept a position as bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of his half-brother, B. F. Deaver. On October 21, 1885, he married Emma Brandon DuPree, born October 1, 1864, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. T. C. DuPree. After the death of her father, she was the step-daughter of Joseph Holcomb, who was the first mayor of Springdale. He named Emma Avenue for her when she was a small child. "Tip" and Emma were married and lived at 429 Holcomb Street, where the Post Office is now located, and just across the street from the John Stafford home. They had two sons, both born in that house: James Franklin Deaver, born May 30, 1887 and Dixie Dupree Deaver, born October 15, 1891. A new home was built on the northwest corner of Shiloh and Emma Avenue in the year 1898. Dupree is quoted as saying he remembers carrying a mirror from the old home to the new one when he was a small child. The new home had three stories plus a basement and included land in back for a barn and horses. Later, a smaller house was built in back, facing Shiloh Street, which was occupied by both sons and

their families at different times. The larger house was demolished in 1968 and a filling station is there now. The small house was relocated. "Tip" was a member of the Masons, also was superintendent of the Methodist Church Sunday School for many years, until he withdrew from the church in 1908, when the minister made known his disapproval of him allowing his sons to form a club, togethere with several prominent young men of Springdale. They called it "The Knights of the Round Table", and had officers, lovely formal dinners on occasions and met some evenings to play cards in one of the upper rooms of the Deaver home. All this was done with Mr. and Mrs. Deaver's approval, as they thought it better to have these young men in their home instead of in the pool hall and on the streets. They chaperoned many parties and the members had a booklet printed for one of their Christmas dinners on December 23, 1913, giving the menu, details of the club and listing the members and officers. Mrs. Dupree Deaver has one of these booklets now. The Bank of Springdale was organized in 1888 by three men from Kansas, chartered in 1889 and then was sold to local citizens. "Tip" Deaver was cashier of that bank until 1907 when he organized the first National Bank and on January 1, 1908 the Bank of Springdale was consolidated with the First National Bank. He served on the Board of that bank until his death. Mr. Deaver was one of the first citizens in Springdale to own an automobile, it was a Buick, and he never learned to drive. However, both sons made good use of it, every Sunday afternoon, one of them had to take their parents for a drive. He was active in civic affairs and was attending a meeting of the Springdale Community Club at the Springdale Library (which is now the Shiloh Museum), when he fell, striking his head on the concrete steps. Partial paralysis developed and he was unconscious until his death a few days later on March 25, 1930. Emma DuPree Deaver died January 1, 1927, they are both buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale.

1895

James Franklin Deaver graduated from Springdale High School in 1906, then attended the University of Arkansas. He married Mary Kennedy in 1914, she was born in Sedalia, Missouri October 4, 1891. Frank was a stockholder and manager of The Pioneer Lumber Company from around 1910 until his death. For many years, he was a member of the Springdale Water Commission and was serving on that commission when the first water works were installed. He was a member of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic Lodge, charter member of the Springdale Country Club and worked on many civic projects. He was a very quiet unassuming man, but an avid fisherman who also enjoyed hunting. He died November 7, 1939, Mary died October 4, 1967 and they both are buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale. Their descendants are as follows: 1. Franklin Kennedy Deaver, born January 10, 1918, married Gayle Smith, born October 22, 1921. A. Franklin Kennedy Deaver, Jr., born 1947, married Sherri Green, born 1946. B. Suzanne Denise Deaver, born 1950, married David Ballenger, born 1949. a. Brynn Elizabeth Ballenger, born 1977. b. David Michael Ballenger, born 1980. 2. Sarah Dupree Deaver, born November 10, 1920. 3. William Walden Deaver, born November 6, 1922 married Mary Scott, born 1924. A. William Scott Deaver, born 1951, married Becky. A. William Scott Deaver, Jr., born 1986. B. Mary Catherine Deaver, born 1953. C. Daniel Dupree Deaver, born 1956.



Emma B. Dupree

Dixie Dupree Deaver was born October 15, 1891 at 429 Holcomb Street. The following is his birth announcement taken from The *Springdale News*, dated October 16, 1891: "Wednesday night, a bright little bud was transplanted from heaven to the home of J. P. Deaver. We congratulate Tip and his excellent wife on being the happy possessors of the last rose of summer. It's a boy and weighs twelve pounds." He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, attended Springdale Public School, University of Preparatory School from 1908-1909 and graduated from Springdale High School in 1910. While in high school, he attended a state track meet in Little Rock and won first place in the hammer throw and second place in shot put and broad jump. He also played on the high school football team. In 1910, he entered the banking business at the First National Bank in Springdale, and later in that same year went to the First National Bank in Fayetteville as bookkeeper. In 1916, he went to Rogers, Arkansas as assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, also in that same year he married Juanita Smitherman on July 23rd. She was the daughter of Otis and Belle Greathouse Smitherman and was born in Milton, Illinois on June 8, 1894. Her family moved to Springdale and she finished her last two years of high school and was the jump center on the State Champion Basketball Team of 1910. Dupree and Nita joined the First Presbyterian Church in Rogers in 1916 and have remained members of that church. In 1918, they moved to Little Rock, Arkansas where he was a teller in the Exchange National Bank. On November 7, 1921, he was made a 32nd Degree Mason and in 1925, they moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas where he was a General Line Salesman for Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. In 1929, they legally adopted Mrs. Deaver's niece, Mary Frances Smitherman, who had lived with them since 1923. Dupree Deaver was elected President of the First National Bank of Springdale on January 13, 1931 and served until May 1932, driving to Springdale each month for board meetings. The Deaver family lived in Tupelo, Mississippi until 1936, when they

moved to Springdale in August of that year and Dupree went into the hardware and appliance business with Howard Clark. The store was opened December 12, 1936 under the name of Clark-Deaver Hardware Company and was located on the south side of Emma Avenue. A building occupied by lawyers is located there now. In 1939, he was elected President of the Rotary Club and on May 2nd of that year, he received the Arkansas Distributive Education Training Award from the University of Arkansas. He also started blowing the jug in Doc Boone's Hillbilly Band and continued this until 1942.

Juanita S. and Dixie Dupree Deaver - 1977

In 1941, Dupree was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce and in 1942 started blowing the jug in the Skunk Holler Gang, continuing this until 1973. They performed at many functions in Northwest Arkansas and even went to Cheyenne, Wyoming to the rodeo there. From 1944 to 1946, Dupree served as a member of the City Council and also was made a member of the Board of the Rodeo of the Ozarks in 1946. In 1950, he received the Silver Beaver Award from the West Ark Council, Boy Scouts of America. On March 30, 1950 the Clark-Deaver Hardware Company consolidated with the Pioneer Lumber Company under the name of The Pioneer Company. On April 2, 1954, Dupree was appointed Chairman of the Springdale City Planning Commission and also in that year joined the Presbyterian Church in Springdale. In 1956, the Pioneer Company was closed and he was appointed as liquidating agent for the company. The First State Bank is located there now. Also, in 1956 he was elected a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church. He and Mrs. Deaver had both been choir members of churches they attended. On January 28, 1957, he was named Washington County Pioneer by the Washington County Historical Society and was appointed City Treasurer upon the death of Lee Sanders. In 1959, he started working for The *Springdale News*, setting up and managing their Office Supply Department. In 1960, he was elected President of the Library Board, serving until 1962 and elected Institutional Representative for Presbyterian Boy Scout Troop. In 1965, he compiled and had published *Forty Years of Rotary*, which was distributed to members. In 1967, he received the Pioneer Citizen's Award from the Springdale J. C.'s. In 1968, he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Shiloh Museum and on July 28th of that year, received Distinguished Citizen Award from the Washington County Historical Society. In 1969, he was asked to serve as Board Member and Chairman of the Building Committee for the Fine Arts Organization. In 1969, he received a Pioneer Children's Certificate from the Shiloh Museum in honor of his father, J. P. Deaver. In 1970, Dupree was elected President of the Shiloh Museum and made the lay-out for their brochure. After he had retired, he worked many hours as a volunteer at the Museum. In 1972, he began compiling a History of Springdale, and this information was used in various publications and he also made a tape recording of the history, which included every phase of the growth of Springdale. Copies of this tape are in the Springdale Library and Shiloh Museum. Mr. Deaver's daughter, Mary Frances Page has a copy. In 1973, Mr. Deaver received a Citation from the Chamber of Commerce for Outstanding Service and also received a Life Membership from the Shiloh Museum. On October 8, 1974, he received a resolution from the City of Springdale in recognition of services to Shiloh Museum, signed by members of the Council and the Mayor. On January 19, 1978, he was made an Honorary Director on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank. In 1978, Dupree Deaver experienced a series of small strokes and his health gradually grew worse until he death on March 30, 1979 at the age of 86. He was loved and admired by many people and was known as "Mr. Springdale", and his hobby truly was the City of Springdale. Nita Deaver is still living in their home on Mill Street. Their daughter, Mary Frances was born in Springdale on November 21, 1916. She married Earl Cranston Reid, Col., U. S. A. F. in 1947. They have one adopted son, Cranston Dupree Reid, born in Reno, Nevada on February 6, 1951. He is married to Karen Miller, born February 8, 1953 in Wakita, Oklahoma. They have one son, Christopher Dupree Reid, born in Lubbock, Texas July 30, 1983. Earl Cranston Reid died January 1, 1975 and Mary Frances married Jack Edward Page on June 4, 1978 and they live in Springdale. He is the son of Earl and Jennie Hitt Page and was born in Fayetteville on June 26, 1915. Dixie Dupree Deaver is buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Mary Frances Page

John Wesley Dorman M. D.

Dr. John Wesley and Susan Tucker Dorman moved to Dyess Colony, Mississippi County, Arkansas in October 1939, with their son John Ernest. Jerry Sims was born while his parents were living in Dyess. Dr. Dorman practiced at Dyess Colony Hospital until drafted to serve in the U. S. Army Medical Corporation in 1941. His first assignment was with the 142nd Field Artillery, from northwest Arkansas. It was while on maneuvers in Louisiana and assignment in Lawton, Oklahoma that he became friends with many people from Washington County, including Dr. Friedman Sisco and Dr. Fount Richardson. After three years in several Army camps, including six weeks at Command and General Staff School in Leavenworth, Kansas, he was assigned as commanding officer of 177th, a medical ambulance battalion, and sent to England. This ambulance battalion crossed into Germany with General Patton's third Army, and served with the third Army until V. E. Day.

Col. Dorman received a commendation for meritorious service from General Eisenhower, and Croix DeGuerre from General Charles DeGaule.

When he returned home in December 1945, Dr. Sisco was first to call and bid him welcome home, and ask him to consider coming to Springdale as a location to practice medicine.

Springdale, a little town of approximately 3500, seemed just right for a young family. He brought his family — wife, two boys, and a red cocker spaniel, to Springdale in January 1946, arriving in a six-year-old Ford Sedan with four new retreaded tires, the four he started with from Tennessee having given up on the way.

Dr. Dorman practiced with Drs. C. P. and Friedman Sisco, in their office over Arkansas Western Gas Company on Emma Avenue for a year. The office was not adequate for three doctors and the situation in the building industry was such that a new building was not feasible. So, Dr. Dorman moved in January 1947 to the second floor of the Johnson-Steele Building at 101 Spring Street, where he practiced until 1952. The third son, Carl Wesley, was born in 1950.

Dr. Dorman, having purchased a lot on the corner of Meadow and Blair Streets for a clinic, asked Dr. Stanley Applegate to join him in practice. Plans were underway for building a clinic and the decision was made to call it "The Springdale Clinic", when Dr. Dorman became ill with poliomyelitis.

Back row L to R: Chad Wesley, Gail (Rollins), Carl Wesley. Front row: Casey Ginger and Cherish Gail Dorman, 1987.

Wendell Powers, a respected drug retail man, recommended his brother, Dr. Ralph Powers, to hold up Dr. Dorman's practice while he was ill. Dr. Powers came and worked in this capacity for several months. Dr. Applegate continued to supervise building of the clinic which was planned for a staff of three doctors. After Dr. Dorman was able to practice, he and Dr. Applegate, finding Dr. Powers congenial, asked him to join them in the Springdale Clinic.

The Springdale Hospital was built in the meantime and opened in September 1952. Dr. Dorman served as the first Chief of Staff. He also served on the State Board of Health from 1960 to 1974, and the Springdale School Board, from 1964 to 1974, and the Board of First State Bank since 1975.

In 1968, Drs. J. W. Dorman and John E. Dorman moved into the new Dorman Clinic on Sunset Avenue. The clinic was built on the lot adjacent to the home where the family had lived for 17 years, commercial zoning having overtaken the area as the nice little town became a thriving little city. Dr. Jerry Dorman returned to Springdale and joined the clinic staff in 1972.

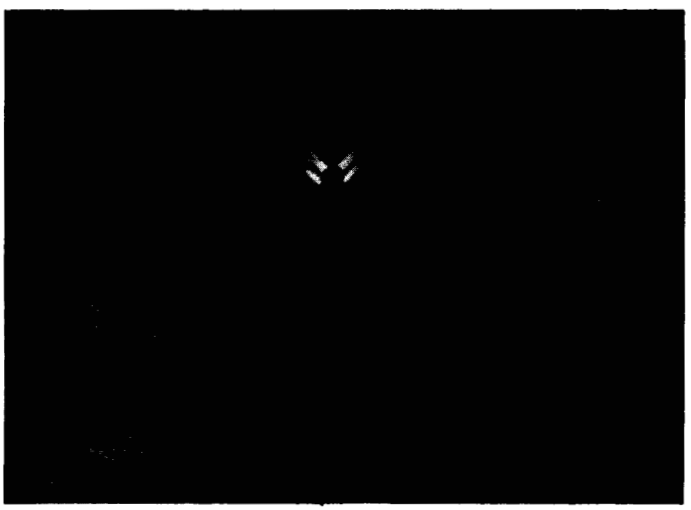
Dr. J. W. suffered a stroke in 1977 and was forced to retire from the practice of medicine, but by no means from active living. He serves in many ways in First United Methodist Church and in the community. He is a member of A. M. A. Arkansas Medical Society, American Academy of Family Practice, S. W. Surgical Congress and International College of Surgeons.

John Wesley and Susan (Tucker) Dorman, 1977.

John Wesley Dorman, M. D. - born Myrtle, Mississippi October 14, 1913; Parents, Amos D. and Hattie Ann Warrington Dorman; Graduated Myrtle, Mississippi High School in 1931; B. S. University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi 1935; M. D. University of Tennessee, Memphis, Tennessee 1937; Elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, honorary medical fraternity; Internship, Carraway Methodist Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama; Surgical Residency, Vicksburg Charity Hospital, Vicksburg, Mississippi; Married Susan Harper Tucker January 3, 1937; Children - John Ernest Dorman, born January 17, 1938, Jerry Sims Dorman, born September 21, 1940 and Carl Wesley Dorman, born April 28, 1950.

Susan Tucker Dorman - Born Troy, Tennessee September 26, 1913; Parents, Daniel Ernest and Susan Sims Polk Tucker; Graduated Union City High School, Tennessee in 1931; Graduated University of Tennessee School of Nursing, Memphis, Tennesseee 1935.

L to R: Wesley Jo, Carol (Hamilton), John Ernest, Kelsey Lynn, and Robert Bryan Dorman, 1987.



L to R back row: Jerry Sims, Andrew, Ernest and Alan Edward. Front row: John Amos and Barbara Diane "Bobbie" Napier Dorman, 1987.

John Ernest Dorman, M. D. - Born Birmingham, Alabama

January 17, 1938; Parents, John Wesley and Susan Tucker Dorman; Graduated Springdale High School, Springdale, Arkansas 1956; B. S. University of Oklahoma 1959; M. D. University of Tennessee 1962; Elected to Alpha Omega Alpha; Interned St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee; Surgical Residency New Orleans Charity Hospital; F. A. C. S.; In practice, Dorman Clinic, Springdale, Arkansas since 1968; Married Margret Carol Hamilton October 23, 1965; Children - Wesley Jo Dorman, born 1974, Robert Bryan Dorman, born 1977, Kelsey Lynn Dorman, born 1980.

Jerry Sims Dorman, M. D. - Born Memphis, Tennessee September 21, 1940; Parents, John Wesley and Susan Tucker Dorman; Graduated Springdale High School, Springdale, Arkansas 1958; B. S. University of Oklahoma 1961; M. D. University of Tennessee 1964; Interned John Gaston Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee; Surgical Internship and Residency Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; F. A. C. S.; In practice, Dorman Clinic, Springdale, Arkansas since 1972; Married Barbara Diane Nappier; Stationed Clark Air Force Base, Philippines, two years; Children - Andrew Ernest Dorman, born 1969, Alan Edward Dorman, born 1971, John Amos Dorman, born 1977.

Carl Wesley Dorman - Born Fayetteville, Arkansas April 28, 1950; Parents, John Wesley and Susan Tucker Dorman; Graduated Springdale High School, Springdale, Arkansas 1968; University of Arkansas 1969-1971; B. S. Administration of Justice, American University, Washington D. C. 1973; Employed by Dallas, Texas Police Department since 1973; Married Connie Gail Rollins August 1969; Children - Chad Wesley Dorman, born 1971, Cherish Gail Dorman, born 1972, Casey Ginger Dorman, born 1978.

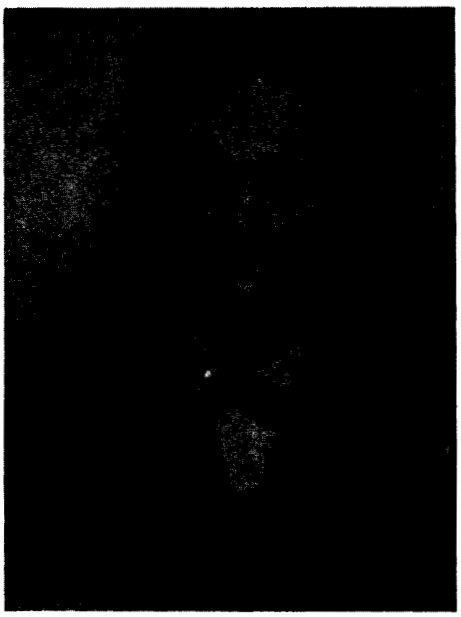
By: Mrs. Susan Dorman

James Drake

James Drake was born in 1795 in the state of Virginia and raised in the lower part of Kentucky. His mother died when he was young and his father remarried. He did not get along with his stepmother so when he was about sixteen years old he left home and went to Shawneetown, Illinois where he lived with Rev. Jacob Sexton, a Methodist. He enlisted in the War of 1812 on September 5, and served for six months for which he recieved a land warrant. On January 4, 1816, he married Margaret Fields.

Mary Shockley Drake, wife of Noah Fields Drake

James Drake and Margaret Fields Drake had three children, born in Shawneetown, Illinois: Elizabeth, Wesley and Susanna.



Wesley Drake, b. October 23, 1818, d. May 4, 1907. Grandfather of Vera Wade. Buried at Ganderville Cemetery in Washington County, Arkansas.

With the Rev. Jacob Sexton they moved to Arkansas in 1822. James settled on the south side of the Arkansas River near McClains Bottom. Then they moved to Lovely's Purchase but had to move when that part was given to the Cherokee Indians. The next move was to Big Frog Bayou, then to Washington County in 1829. This time they settled about 4-1/2 miles south of Lincoln on the Morrow Road on what was later known as the Whittenburg Farm. Sexton also moved to this vicinity.

James Drake and family settled a place in a wild forest with not a mark of improvement. He fenced in some 20 or 30 acres for cultivation and built a small log house with split puncheons for a floor. Of the ten children born to James and Margaret, eight grew to maturity. Stephen died at the age of three and James at the age of fifteen. They are buried side by side in the Drake Cemetery south of Lincoln, with one marker for the two graves. Melissa never married. Elizabeth was married twice, the first time to a Mr. Graham. They had two children, Margaret and Sarah. Elizabeth's second husband was a Mr. Billingsley.

Wesley Drake, my grandfather, the second child and oldest son, married Martha Kellan, April 26, 1849, at James Drake's home. Rev. John Oliver performed the ceremony. Their children were: Paulina Jane, John Wesley, James Calhoun, Francis Macklin, Martha, Noah Fields, Charles Homer, and Preston Hickerson. They lived on a farm west of Summers, Arkansas.

Wesley Drake was a farmer, a staunch supporter of public schools, and a worker in his church (New Church) for which he was a trustee. Several terms of subscription school were taught in his home, where one large room of his five-room house was set aside for a school room. Mr. W. E. Rosser, father of the late Judge Malcomb Rosser of Muskogee, was his first school teacher. The Rosser family at one time lived on Willow Street in Fayetteville.

Wesley Drake was very kind and always willing to help his neighbors, especially newcomers. He would never start to the mill with his corn without going by to see if Mr. Rosser, a neighbor, wanted his corn taken also. He was always ready and on hand to go for the doctor when anyone was sick. It is said he had at one time sold his entire wheat crop for 20 dollars, and loaned it to Mr. Rosser to pay the hospital and doctor bill for Rosser's wife.

Susannah Drake, third child and second daughter of James and Margaret Drake, married William Nunley. To them were

born James, Margaret, Wesley, Lizzie, Frank, Eva, John and Mattie. They lived near Cane Hill, Arkansas. James Nunley was killed at the Battle of Pea Ridge, while fighting in the Confederate Army.

Malinda Drake married William Rinehart April 26, 1849. Their children were Margaret, Jane, Ann, Sarah, and William. They lived near Lincoln, Arkansas. Malinda Drake Rinehart is buried in the Drake Cemetery beside her sister, Martha Jane Drake Pyeatt.

Martha Jane Drake married James Pyeatt. They lived near Cane Hill, Arkansas. Their children were: Mary, Samantha and Finis.

Jackson Walker Drake was married to Mary Clark, a mixed blood Cherokee. They lived in the Cherokee Nation near where what is now Choteau, Oklahoma. He was married the second time to a Miss Vann, also a mixed blood Cherokee. In 1856 Jackson Walker Drake graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cane Hill College.

Sarah Evaline Drake was married to Capt. William Shannon on September 15, 1859. To them the following children were born: Samuel, Ella, Thomas and Lilly.

Paulina Jane Drake, first daughter and oldest child of Wesley and Martha Drake, was born November 29, 1851. She married John Augustus Wilson, cousin of Claude Wilson of Chelsea, Okalhoma. They lived near Cincinnati, Arkansas. She died in 1896 leaving no children.

John Wesley Drake, the eldest son of Wesley and Martha, was doing a man's work on the farm at the age of twelve. He left home when about nineteen and went to California in 1874, where he met and married Meta Marie Tholcke. Their children were: Mae Henrietta, born November 19, 1904, who married Charles Harold Sexsmith on August 30, 1936. John and Meta's second child was named Noah Fields after John's brother. He died a few weeks after birth. Their third child was Charles Wesley, born March 22, 1908. He married Kathryn Thorp and lived on a ranch near Gonzales, California, that his father and uncle owned. They had two children.

James Calhoun Drake was the third child born to Wesley and Martha. He was born July 26, 1858. Although schooling facilities were meager, he obtained by unusual perseverance and no small amount of self education, a primary education that later enabled him to successfully compete in the entrance examinations for the Naval Academy in Annapolis. He borrowed money to enroll and graduated in 1880. He saw service on five different seas, thus gaining a vast fund of first-hand information regarding harbors, commerce and shipping, and which, during his later business years proved invaluable to him.

In 1893 he married Fanny Wilcox, daughter of Capt. Alfred H. Wilcox and Maria Antonio Arquello, descendant of Jose Dario Arquello, an early Spanish Governor of California. They lived in Los Angeles where his first position was auditor and director of the Los Angeles Water Company. He afterwards became vice-president of the First National Bank and for over 20 years and up to the time of his death served as one of the Bank's officers. He was president of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank for a time; director of Southern California Edison Company, Southern California Telephone Company, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Mortgage Guaranty Company, California Delta Farms Company, and the Pacific Finance Company. He rose from a Washington County (Arkansas) country lad to become one of the West's most successful financiers.

James and Fanny Drake had two children, Daphene who married Sayre MacNeil, and James Wilcox Drake.

Francis Macklin Drake, third son of Wesley and Martha, married Flora Evelyn Jobe who was born at Dutch Mills, Arkansas. They lived on a farm adjoining his father's farm near Summers, Arkansas. Their children were: Clarence, Fannie, Beulah, Martha Beth, Dorothy and John. Mack, as Francis Macklin was called, went to Cane Hill College for a time and later received a teacher's certificate from the college at Tahlequah, Oklahoma. He moved from the farm near Summers to Westville, Oklahoma, and then to Vinita, Oklahoma. He died in November of 1941, and was laid to rest beside his wife in the cemetery at Westville, Oklahoma.

Martha Drake died at the age of three years, six months and six days on March 19, 1865. Noah Fields Drake said there were no doctors to be had at the time because they had all gone to war.

Noah Fields Drake was born January 30, 1864, near Summers, Arkansas. When a young boy, he helped with the plowing and raising of the crops. He helped market the produce at Van Buren, and Tahlequah, the two places where the people in that area did their trading. Since it was impossible to make the trip to either place in one day, he had to camp out along the way. The trip to Tahlequah was dangerous because the Indians often stole their goods at night while they camped.

Noah Fields' early education was in his father's home and at Cane Hill. He was graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1888 with a degree in Civil Engineering. He worked for the Arkansas Geological Survey where he came under the influence of Dr. J. C. Branner, whose inspiration encouraged him to devote his life to geology. From 1888 to 1893, he pioneered in the geology of Texas, on the State Geological Survey of that state, and also did geological work in the Indian Territory.

During his four years at the University of Arkansas he walked home from his boarding house in Fayetteville, the old Gunter home at the corner of Mission and Maple Streets, to his home west of Summers. When he had to spend the night along the way, he usually spent it at some school ground for he had the assurance of finding drinking water there. All this walking prepared him for his geological work in Texas, Oklahoma, California, Mexico, Idaho, and China in later years, for he almost always walked, seldom using a horse and buggy. No one had a car in those early days.

In 1893, he entered Stanford University as a geology major. From that institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1894, A. M. in 1895, and Ph. D. in 1897. Dr. J. C. Branner, professor of geology at Stanford University, writes of Noah Fields Drake's thesis for his Ph. D.: "It is the best doctor's dissertation I have ever seen. It represents a geological study, including economic geology, structure, mineralogy, and paleontology of 2,000 square miles in the coal fields of Indian Territory." These papers have been given to the Archives at the University of Oklahoma, at Norman.

Noah Fields Drake was professor of geology and mining at the Imperial Pei Yang University, Tientsin, China, from 1898 to 1900 and from 1905 to 1911.

In China, Noah Fields Drake met Mary Eleanor Shockley, a Methodist missionary from Lancaster, Ohio, who had attended Ohio Wesleyan University. She had preceded him to China in 1897. They were married in Pei Tai Ho, China, on August 30, 1904. Their children are: Doris, born at Pei Tai Ho, China, July 22, 1906, and Vera Marie, born at Tientsin, China, February 19, 1909.

Doctor Drake returned to the United States in 1911 to teach at Stanford University where he held for a year the position of Associate Professor of Economic Geology. In 1912, he was elected by the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas to the position of Professor of Geology, a position he held until 1920 when, at his request, he relinquished teaching. Besides his teaching duties at the University of Arkansas he served on several University committees. Doctor Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, comments as follows in a letter of July 10, 1947, concerning Dr. Drake's work in the University.

"I recall with great pleasure my brief association with him when he came to the University of Arkansas to take charge of the Department of Geology while I was a very junior instructor there. He was a very able geologist, especially conscientious in field work, and well informed concerning the geology of the Ozark Ouachita region. He did much to continue the excellent reputation of the Department of Geology at the University of Arkansas, that had been established by his predecessors."

Doctor Drake was State Geologist of Arkansas during the period he was Professor of Geology in the State University. Although the legislature provided no funds for the State Geological Survey, he rendered notable service by handling correspondence and consulting with visitors who made inquiries into the opportunities for investment.

In the field season of 1913, Doctor Drake was associated with Hugh D. Miser in a geological study of the Waynesboro quadrangle lying mostly in Wayne County in southwest middle Tennessee. This work was a cooperative project between the Tennessee Geological Survey and the U. S. Geological Survey and involved the mapping of the geologic units and an examination of the mineral resources, chiefly brown iron ore. Because of his long experience in the field of economic geology, he made a notable contribution to the project in his examination and appraisal of the mineral resources on which he wrote a summary report. In that area they worked closely together and lived in camp. Hugh Miser, many years his junior in age and experience, profited immensely from his wide experience, wealth of knowledge, good ideas, and sound judgment.

As early as 1915, and especially after 1920, he did much consulting geological work in the United States, but during this period he made one trip to Mexico in 1921, and one of several months duration to China in 1919 and 1920. In this type of work he conducted numerous geologic examinations and prepared reports thereon for both individuals and companies on many subjects including oil, gas, lead, zinc, slate, limestone, damsites, water supply, and pollution possibilities. Most of his consulting work was done in his home state, and his recommendations contributed especially to the oil development of southern Arkansas and the gas development of western Arkansas. The Kibler gas field was discovered in November, 1915, when a 19-million cubic feet gasser was completed at a location recommended by him, including the Clarksville and the Lavaca fields.

Beginning in 1921, he served as geologist on the staff of the Arkansas Bureau of Mines, Manufacturers, and Agriculture, and one of his special projects was an investigation of the mineral fertilizer deposits of the state.

In Arkansas, as in China, Doctor Drake's interests and activities outside the field of geology were many, and because of his good judgment and sound scientific approach he accomplished much. In addition he was a public benefactor with his time and his funds.

He devoted much time over a period of many years to the experimentation and improvement of the American black walnut. The scene of this work was his farm three miles north of Fayetteville. By developing new varieties, of which some trees are now 65 years old or older, increased the kernel content 28 percent and decreased the shell content 26 percent and offered the prediction that further experimentation could produce a black walnut having a thin shell like that of English walnuts. The entire 1947 walnut crop from the Drake walnut grove was contracted for by the Texas Nursery of Sherman, Texas, which planned to plant the nuts for the growth of trees for grafting.

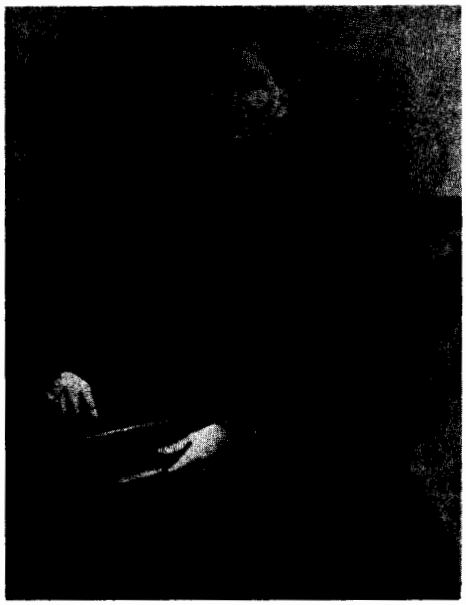
As a resident of Fayetteville his community activities were numerous. He was an officer of the Ozark Playgrounds Association. He was a member of the Board of the Fayetteville Country Club in 1926. He was a Director for many years of the Fayetteville Building & Loan Association organized in 1922 and he was one of three members of the first board of appraisers. He was one of three original trustees of Fairview Memorial Park Association. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce for about 10 years. He was a member of the City Council from April 7, 1924, to April 7, 1930.

As a member of the City Council, he was a leader in many activities. He was chairman of the finance committee. He personally did much assessment work of property in connection with street improvements in the paving districts. He investigated the possibilities of additional city water supplies from deep wells and from reservoirs and made surveys of reservoir sites including that for the Wilson reservoir in the White River Valley. As chairman of the committee to obtain natural gas, his recommendation for bringing gas by pipeline from gas fields in the Arkansas River Valley was accepted, and natural gas thus been used in Fayetteville since 1928. He was a member of the airport committee, and on June 10, 1929, the Council accepted his offer of the payment of $3500 and appropriated $1500 of city funds for the purchase of land for a municipal airport.

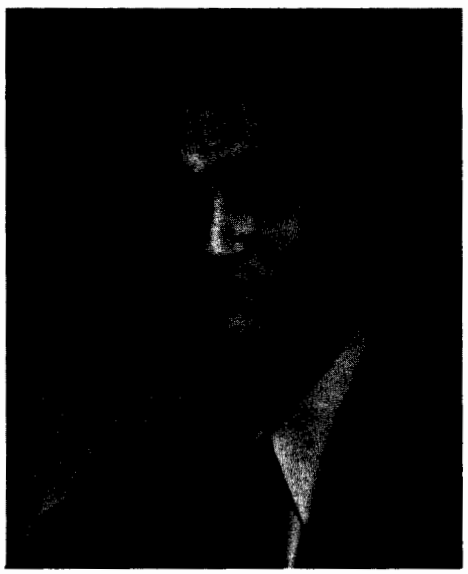
A tract of park land, known as Trent's pond, which was owned and developed by A. L. Trent, was bought in 1926 by many men including Doctor Drake who organized the City Park Company. The company constructed a large concrete swimming pool and equipped the grounds for a tourist camp including cabins and modern accommodations. Doctor Drake owned and operated the park for several years and sold it to the city in 1945 for a nominal price.

Eleven substantial attractive residences were built by him in the north part of the city, and in 1928, a business building was erected by him which he leased to Montgomery Ward & Company. It is now annex to county courthouse.

The municipal governments of Tientsin, China, and Fayetteville, Arkansas, the two cities in which Doctor Drake lived the longest, honored him for outstanding service to each community. The Tientsin Provisional Government awarded him three medals-one of them "The Order of the Lotus" -and City Council of Fayetteville changed in 1947 the name of the Fayetteville Municipal Airport to Drake Field.



Martha Killum Drake, great-grandmother of Vera Drake Wade.



Noah Fields Drake

Doctor Drake's full life of different scientific activities and interests is reflected by the societies which honored him with membership. Besides the Geological Society of America, of which he was a Fellow since 1898, he was an original member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and presented a paper on the oil possibilities in Arkansas at the organization meeting in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in February, 1917. Other societies of which he was a member are American Association for Advancement of Science, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Seismological Society of America, Royal Asiatic Society North China Branch, China Philosophical Society, Northern Nut Growers Association (vice president for Arkansas), American Poultry Association.

Doctor Drake and Mary Eleanor Shockley, a North Methodist missionary from Lancaster, Ohio, were married at Pei Tai Ho, China, August 30, 1904, and they had two daughters, Doris and Vera Marie. Mrs. Drake died December 25, 1926, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Six years later, he married Lota West Fairchild on December 23, 1932.

As a man, Doctor Drake was kind, quiet, modest, conscientious, generous, and his words and actions were all based on an intellectual and logical approach. These qualities and his ability, integrity, and capacity of leadership were recognized at all times by his associates and fellow citizens.

The *Arkansas Gazette*, the state's leading daily newspaper, paid the highest tribute to his memory in an editorial on May 6, 1945, the following his death:

"Doctor Drake contributed to the progress of his science. His teaching stimulated the careers of geologists in the Orient as well as in this county. As a cosmopolitan citizen of Fayetteville, he earnestly worked to improve his community. With a knowledge of world-wide problems he directed his attention to the best utilization of Ozark resources. He had an international reputation as a geologist and he knew far regions of the earth but his eyes always saw the Ozarks."

Doctor Drake died suddenly of a heart attack on May 4, 1945, at his home. His death removed a field geologist and engineer who had worked in many countries, a teacher who had taught geology in the Orient and the United States, an authority on American black walnuts, an author of scientific papers on varied subjects, a builder in China and Arkansas, a public benefactor, and a distinguished citizen of his community.

Charles Homer Drake was the bachelor of the family of Wesley and Martha. He graduated from the University of Arkansas with the class of 1891 as a civil engineer. He was retained by several railways and also by the federal government in levee work on the Mississippi River. Due to the unhealthy conditions in the area at that time, he contracted malaria. It was for the sake of his health that he went to California in 1910. He engaged in farming with his brother, John, who had preceded him to California. Four years later he moved to the 700-acre ranch north of Gonzales that he farmed until his death March 22, 1951. It was there that he helped to rear his niece, Mae, and nephew, Charles Wesley.

Preston Hickerson Drake, being the youngest son, helped his father with the farming in his father's later years. He married Mary Floretta Kirk in April, 1901. They lived in Fayetteville for a while where he helped his brother, Noah Fields, in the building of some houses. He was also associated with Peal's Grocery on Center Street for a while. His children were: Fred, Charles Fields, Ruth and Connie. They all moved to Santa Ana, California, in 1917. In 1922, Preston Drake died of a heart attack. His oldest son, Fred, also died but the other three children are still living in California. Charles Fields Drake is married and lives on the Irvine Ranch at Santa Ana. Ruth is now Mrs. George Mehm of Montrose, California, and Connie is Mrs. Harry Zarp of Long Beach, California. Ruth has no children. Connie and Harry have two girls, both married.

This brings us back to the children of Noah Fields and Mary Eleanor Shockley Drake. Their daughter, Doris, first married Robert A. Leflar in 1927. They were later divorced. There were no children of this union. On April 5, 1949, Doris married Belden Wigglesworth in the American Church in Paris, France. Doris had gone to France to study art. She had received a B. A. and Master's degree from the University of Arkansas. Doris and Belden now live in Washington, D. C.

Vera Marie, second daughter of Noah Fields and Mary Eleanor Shockley Drake, graduated from the University of Arkansas with a B. S. degree in Home Economics in 1930. During the school year of 1930-31, she taught home economics in the high school at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Vera Marie married George Clifton Wade on December 28, 1928. They are parents of two children. Their daughter, Mary Sue, was married to Philip Colwell. Both are graduates of the University of Arkansas. They have three children, Linda Marie, Wade Clark, and Ted Drake, making the sixth generation of the Drake family living in Washington County, Arkansas.

Vera Marie and George Clifton Wade also have a son, Lynn Fields Wade. He is practicing law with the firm McAllister & Wade, P. A. of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Lynn Fields Wade married Marcia Louise Roberts of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on June 27, 1959, and had two daughters, Carolyn Renee and Virginia Lynn.

Information from: Memorial to Noah Fields Drake by Hugh D. Miser *Arkansas Gazette* Washington County Historical Society *Flashback*, August, 1961 Bible and family records

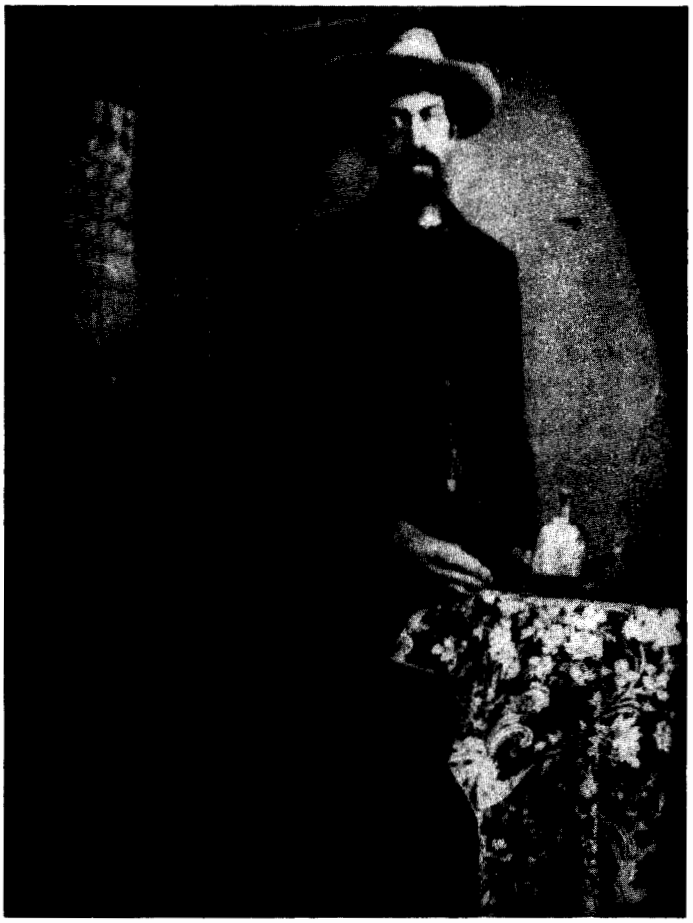
By: Vera Drake Wade

Robert H. Eidson

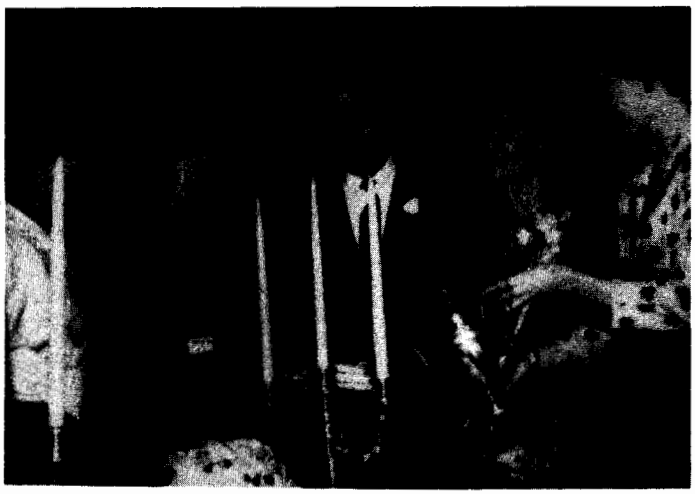
Photo ca. 1914 of William S. Eidson and Cynthia Patton Eidson at farm home on Zion Road (1/2 mile north of Zion). Children (l to r): Toy, Clarence, Ollie, Robert, Ellis, Kyle.

W. H. Eidson or "Uncle Billie" was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, April 19, 1823 the sixth child of William and Martha (Wilson) Eidson. His father was born in North Carolina about 1782 and his mother in Hawkins County, Tennessee, being about eight years younger than her husband. W. H. was reared on the farm and educated to a limited extent in the old subscription schools. At the age of 19, he married Susan Begley, also a native of Hawkins County. In 1851, they came to Arkansas where they homesteaded forty acres of land. This was to increase to over 1200 acres near Springdale. He was one of the pioneers of this section (Zion Community), literally carving his home out of the wilderness. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters: McCoy, John, Henry, Mary (wife of Moses Anderson), Samuel L., William S., Martha E. (wife of M. C. Weir), Ellen (wife of J. A. Joyce), George P. and Orlena B. Irvin. The two eldest were killed at the Battle of Vicksburg, being soldiers in the Southern Army. Henry, the third child, married a Foster. He was a good farmer and trader, dealing in livestock. Sam, the fourth son, was also reared on the farm and followed that occupation for a few years until he commenced distilling apples and peaches and

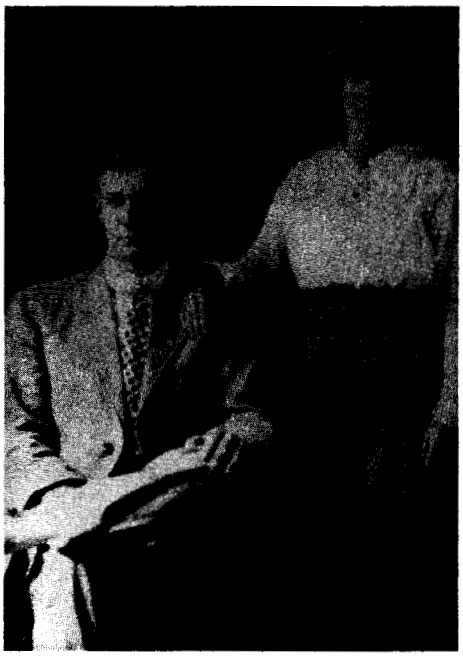
manufacturing whiskey. He had on hand in 1889, 3500 gallons of whiskey, of the finest quality on which had a good trade and shipped principally south and west. Besides his distillery, he owned 220 acres of fertile and well-improved land from which he derived a comfortable competency. Mr. Eidson's (W. H.) wife died and in October 1903, he married Mrs. Augusta Nickerson. His obituary listed him as a good citizen that had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He had been a resident of the county for thirty-seven years, and had lived on his present property all of that time. He was Democratic in his political views, was a Justice of the Peace four years and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was stricken with apoplexy while working in his garden on a Friday afternoon. Although conscious most of the time, Mr. Eidson never spoke again. He was buried in the Zion Community Church Cemetery in 1911 under the direction of Reverend Armstrong.



William Smith Eidson ca. 1880



R. A. Eidson 50th Wedding Anniversary November 22, 1959. Grandchildren (l to r): Margaret, Mary, and Robert Eidson

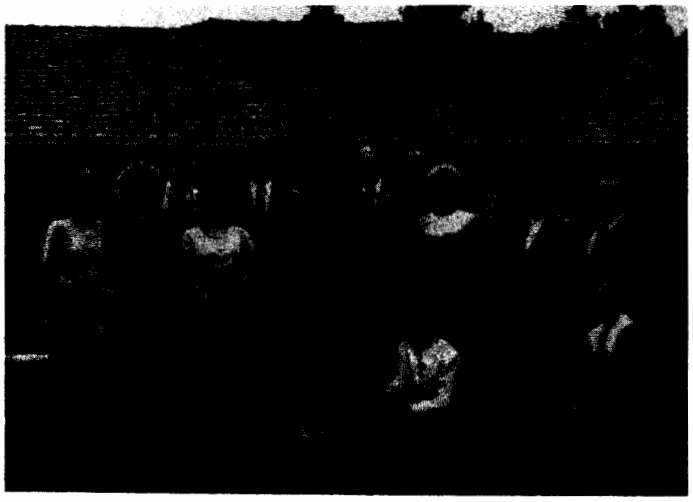


Marvin Wallace Walker and Lela Bessie Brown Walker June 16, 1916 at Van Buren, Arkansas.

William Smith Eidson and Cynthia Ann Patton were married in Missouri on May 26, 1874. They returned to the Zion Community soon after their marriage to reside on the acreage given to them by his father, W. S. Eidson was born June 15, 1855, the son of W. H. and Susan Begley Eidson. Cynthia was the daughter of Paschel Patton (also a double cousin of Judge Isaac Patton), born February 24, 1858 in the vicinity of Zion. She came from a family of five sisters, two brothers, and two half-brothers. W. S. and Cynthia had six sons: William Kyle (August 26, 1875-June 19, 1948), John Ellis (July 29, 1877-June 26, 1925), Robert A. (November 8, 1879-March 29, 1960), Oliver Lee (Ollie) (March 26, 1882-April 12, 1961), Clarence Edward (July 20, 1889-July 1977) and Toy Young (December 26,1891-November 3, 1964). Mr. Eidson died on May 12, 1923. Mrs. Eidson died July 1, 1927 at the home of her son, R. A. Eidson in the east part of Springdale. The service was conducted by Reverend C. H. Sherman (Pastor of the Central Methodist Church), and Reverend Earl Herrington (Pastor of the First Baptist Church). Burial was in the Zion Cemetery.

R. A. Eidson and Ruby Ann O'Neal were married November 22, 1909 at Fishback in the home of the minister, the Reverend Mr. Boyd. Robert A. was born November 8, 1879, the third son of W. S. and Cynthia Patton Eidson. Ruby Ann O'Neal was born May 23, 1884 in Friendship Community, the daughter of James B. and Nancy Jack O'Neal. At this time, the economy in the county was at a low and very little work could be found. Relatives in Oklahoma urged the young couple to come live with them and work on their farm, so they traveled by covered wagon to Foraker, Oklahoma. They soon returned to the Oakland Community where they lived and worked at "truck farming". When

SAV-IT Grocery Store ca. 1928. L to R: Mark Brown, Ben Watkins, Marvin Walker, R. C. Lane. Background: names unknown.



Robert H. Eidson 50th Wedding Anniversary October 2, 1986. Front row L to R: Tom Platt, Wendy Eidson, Mark Platt, Elizabeth Eidson, Kathryn Platt, and Roberta Platt. 2nd row: Deana Eidson, Monica Eidson, Teresa Brown, Luvene Eidson, Robert H. Eidson, Mary Tune, Margaret Brown, and Chester Brown. 3rd row: Dennis Tune, Michael Tune, Denny Tune, and Jim Eidson.

Mr. Eidson was offered the job of "fruit broker", they returned to Springdale. Apples, strawberries and peaches were drawing a large number of businessmen from outside the community to purchase the fruit. This became Mr. Eidson's vocation — to buy from the fruit farmer and sell the produce to out-of-town buyers. They were the parents of four children: Gus A. (January 1, 1911-August 9, 1976), Helen Mae (September 3, 1912), Robert H. (May 25, 1917) and Neva Bernell (June 8, 1920). Mrs. Eidson was a member of the First Baptist Church, Women's Civic Club, Friendly Neighbors Club, Springdale Memorial Hospital Auxiliary and past president of the Washington School PTA. Children and grandchildren can recall with loving memory the smell of homemade bread and the taste of fresh strawberry jam that came from her kitchen. Some of her recipes are still being used today and will continue to be handed down in her family. Mr. Eidson will be remembered as a quiet person and a man who loved to play the violin for his family.

Marvin Wallace Walker and Lela Bessie Brown were married July 10, 1915 by Justice of the Peace Sims Betterton in North Crawford County, Arkansas. Born to this marriage are three daughters and one son: Hazel Luvene (June 21, 1918), Velma Lorene Shamblin (April 25, 1921), Lela Marvelene Wilson (November 7, 1924) and Marvin Ronald Walker (April 11, 1939). Marvin taught school at Fine Springs, Dean Springs and Mountainburg, Arkansas during the early 1920's. He was also a farmer when not teaching school. In 1926, he packed up his family and made his way to Wewoka, Oklahoma oil boom. He had a grocery store there for about six months. After he sold the store, he came back to his farm north of Alma (Crawford County). He built a new, red barn where his family lived (and shared with the livestock) until he could build a house. Farm life was not for the Walker family and they decided to move to Springdale. In the spring of 1928, he purchased his first "Sav-It Grocery Store" from Gene Goff, which was located on Emma Avenue. Luvene recalls she and the girls working long and hard hours, especially during the fruit harvest. Emma Avenue would be lined with trucks loaded with produce, but the farmers could not buy the goods they needed from the store until they had been paid. The employees of the store would start around 6:00 a. m. sacking up small amounts of beans, etc. not closing until around midnight, or until after the farmers had left. The employees hand picked each item off of the shelf and placed it on the counter for each individual customer. Eventually, Marvin and family would own stores in Bentonville, Fayetteville and Elm Springs. Mrs. Walker continued to live in Springdale after the death of her husband in December of 1940. She enjoyed farming, gardening and always had a few head of cattle on the farm. As Springdale continued to grow, it was necessary to sell the farm for commercial expansion. Lela celebrated her 91st birthday on January 11, 1988 and continues to enjoy cooking for her family. Relatives don't recall her ever using a recipe book, not even for her prize-winning Angel Food Cake. No one in the family inherited her ability to grow African Violets, a hobby in which she has taken much pride.

Robert H. Eidson and Luvene Walker were married October 2, 1936 by Reverend O. H. Bolin in the parsonage of the Springdale First United Methodist Church. During their early married life, he worked for Springdale Motor Company. During the winter months, part of his responsibility was to start the fire in the wood stove each morning. After serving in World War II, Robert returned to Springdale where he and his brother Gus founded Springdale Lumber Company. The lumber for inventory was hauled by truck from the sawmill located at Mt. Ida (near Hot Springs) and owned by Gus' brother-in-law. Along with the lumber company, Robert had business interests in farming (growing poultry), and banking (charter board member of Springdale Savings & Loan). He was very instrumental in the land and housing development in the Springdale and Rogers area. Luvene was in church, school and civic activities that involved her children and family. With the formation of Southside Building Supplies, she worked alongside her husband in the business. The company is now owned by son, Jim. The four children of the family are: Roberta Ann Platt (October 10, 1937), Mary Elizabeth Tune (August 16, 1939), Margaret Luvene Brown (November 25, 1940) and Jimmie Robert (March 28, 1942). On October 2, 1986, the Robert Eidsons celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary with family and friends. Their eight grandchildren are: Dennis and Michael Tune, Kathryn and Mark Platt, Teresa Brown and Monica, Wendy and Elizabeth Eidson. Today the Eidsons have met and made many new friends that share their interest in Field Trial Dog Shows competition. This sport involves horses, dogs and quail, all the things the Eidsons love.

By: Roberta Platt

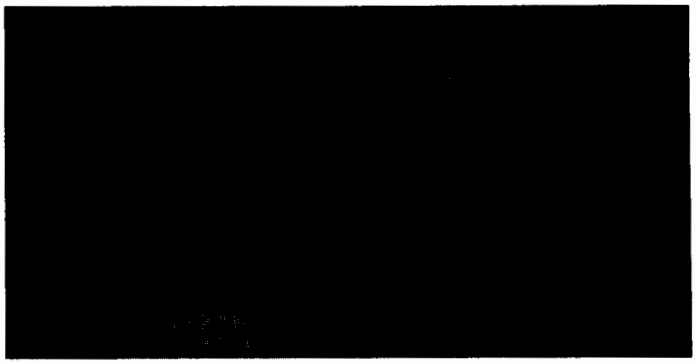
Lois (Cunningham) Eubanks

Lois Maude Cunningham's genealogy is in the story of her sister, Dovie Ellen Cunningham, in this book.

Lois was a young teenager in Madison County, Arkansas, when she realized that a husband and family would be her true calling even though she aspired to be a nurse.

Lois married Otis Carl Eubanks, December 24, 1938, in Madison County. The young couple lived with Otis' parents,

J. A. "Doc", and Martha Eubanks until a small house was built on the Eubanks farm for them. Otis' sister, Vassie (later Mrs. Gordon Faulkner) still lived at home when Otis and Lois married. Otis' brother Clayton Eubanks was married to Alice Glenn and the older sister, Dessie was married to Harrel Harriman.



Lois Maude Cunningham Eubanks, 1988.

October 23, 1939, Mary Ellen Eubanks was born to the young couple. Times were hard and a meager living could be made by planting and harvesting crops such as tomatoes. A nearby cannery would buy the crops and also give employment to area residents.

The lure of jobs in the forests of Oregon caused the couple with their small child to join with a group going out to work. Lois loved the ocean and the lush foliage and the climate. Otis quickly longed for home and once again they returned to Madison County, Arkansas.

May 12, 1945, Sharon Kay Eubanks was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Kay was a small baby when the little family went to the state of Washington with a group from Arkansas to harvest apples and cherries. Here Lois would line up with others to get food during the World War II rationing years.

Again, Otis became homesick and he, Lois, Mary and Kay loaded up their car and headed for Arkansas knowing the birth of their third child was only weeks away. Otis had built a Model A from parts he gathered together. The motor was ordered from Sears and Roebuck. He bought the frame and running gears, added gas tank, radiator, doors, and other necessities until he had a running vehicle to carry the family in.

October 31, 1946, Larry Dale Eubanks, Otis and Lois' last child was born. All the rest of his life, he would hear how he was the only one to carry on the Eubanks name through "Doc"'s lineage. Later his son, Jeremy, would be told the same family tradition. To Grandpa (Doc) Eubanks carrying on the family name was somehow an extension of his family he was prone to mention frequently. Doc lived to be 106 years old. He was an avid baseball fan.

Otis and Lois bought a house on Poplar Street in Fayetteville. Sharon Kay and Larry Dale attended Leverett Elementary and later Fayetteville Junior and Senior High Schools. Mary Ellen went to Meadow Valley school one year. Meadow Valley later became the U of A's Agri Park on Highway 112. Mary attended Leverett one year and was in the first class of the new Hillcrest Junior High, formerly Fayetteville High School on the corner of Center and School streets. Mary also attended FHS the first year of forced intergration with black students.

Mary Ellen married Marion Leroy Johnson and became the office manager for the Washington County History Book (this book) in 1986 and stayed with the project as a management consultant until completion. Mary Ellen and Leroy's story is in this book.

Sharon Kay married James M. Griffin, Jr. (b. 3/10/42) and their children are Niki Ann (b. 2/19/62), Wesley Allen (b. 1/13/64), and Kimberly Kay (b. 8/6/68). In 1989, Kay and Jim live in Huntington Beach, California, after spending most of their married lives in Wichita Falls and Burkburnett, Texas.

Larry Dale married Nancy (Cox) Hollen, December 22, 1972 and adopted Amy Eubanks (b. 2/9/69). Jeremy (b. 10/11/75) was born while Nancy and Larry lived in Memphis, Tennessee. Irreconcilable differences made divorce necessary, Larry spent several years single but while working in California renewed an old friendship with Christie (Rosenbaum) Radcliffe. Christie and Larry were married January 28, 1989, in Lois' home in Springdale. Presently Christie and Larry are living with Lois.

Amy Eubanks is studying at the University of Texas (Austin) to be an attorney of international law. Jeremy lives with his mother in Dickinson, Texas. He holds a black belt in karate and is a skateboard enthusiast.

Lois and Otis Eubanks

Niki Ann lives in Iowa Park, Texas, Kimberly Kay is in Florida and Wes lives with Kay and Jim in California, only a few miles from Mary's second son, Ronald Wayne Johnson. Mary has two children living in Austin, Mary Renee and Tony. Ben, her oldest son lives in Springdale, Arkansas.

While living on Poplar Street, Lois worked at Oberman's, later became Levis, as a floor lady. Otis was on the staff of the physical plant at the University of Arkansas. The family had a barn with a milk cow, hogs and chickens to supplement their food supply. A big garden was raised and canned. One year the garden was ruined when Larry and a neighbor boy got on the tractor, started it and couldn't stop it. Plowed up the garden.

Next door neighbors on Poplar Street were the G. L. Beavers family. See their story in this book.

Sadly, Otis died when only 38 years old with lung cancer. Lois was only 34 years old, Kay was 13 and Larry was 11. Mary was married and had one son, Benjamin who was one year and one month old when his grandpa died.

Lois went to Cosmetology School in Springdale, received her liscense and opened a shop in her home. The City of Fayetteville informed her the zoning would not allow her to expand her business at that location, so she moved to 105 South West Street and opened a beauty shop in her home so she would be with Larry and Kay more than if she worked outside the home.

For a few years business was good. Kay got married and

moved to Texas, Larry went into the Army, and off to Viet Nam. Larry volunteered and after basic training went to Germany. In Viet Nam he worked in supply depot headquarters.

Lois' sister Dovie moved in with her October 19, 1964 shortly after Larry left for service.

In December, 1969, Lois became blind with early senile macular degeneration and other retinal problems. This forced her to close her shop at 105 South West Street.

With the help of Doc Dockery, rehabilitation specialist, Lois enrolled at the Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind in Little Rock. Here she learned mobility and independent living.

Coming home from AEB, Lois took a job working with Raymond Paslay in the lunch room at the Levi plant in Fayetteville. Food service is hard physical work but the experience prepared her for what was later to become her career.

When the Northwest Vo-Tech school opened on Ford Avenue in Springdale, bids were let for a snackbar operator under the Randolph-Shephard Vendors Act. Lois was awarded the job and today is still there.

Lois's unique ability to sense attitudes has made her an unofficial counselor at the Vo-Tech school, a student body averaging 500 per year (day and night classes). Many of the former students still come up to her in public shopping places, speak and tell her how much they admire her and thank her for just listening to their problems.

A devout Christian, Lois teaches the first grade (Sunday morning) class with her daughter, Mary, at Robinson Avenue Church of Christ.

Since Larry and Christie have moved home, Lois is once again going fishing, a sport she missed after losing Otis and going blind.

Newspaper articles have been written about Lois' homemade rolls and about a surprise birthday party given for her by the entire student body at Vo-Tech, this year (1989).

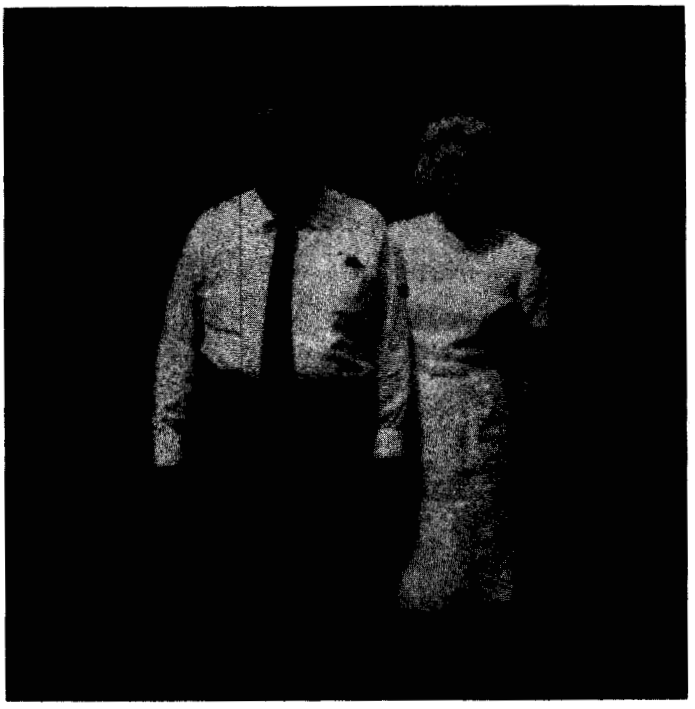
In 1976, Lois and Ray Paslay chartered the Northwest Chapter Arkansas Council of the Blind, a support group for the blind and visually impaired. The group meets monthly and once a year holds a workshop. The workshop was an idea Lois had and acted upon several years ago. Through the workshops many blind and severely visually impaired persons have found the means to a better more productive and satisfying life.

"I miss driving a car," Lois said. "And I would like to see the faces of my family." But she says this with a smile knowing the impossibility.

In 1989, Lois began to learn how to use a computer. Not bad for a blind lady, 65 years old. Larry's field of expertise is computers but teaching a blind person has given him a challenge. Always seeking new obstacles to overcome, Lois and Larry are finding solutions not only for her but also to share with other blind persons.

As Lois' oldest child, I sit back and wait to see what remarkable thing my mother will do next. I would not be one bit surprised if the woman became a host on a radio talk show, or a teacher, or. . .who knows what. One thing I am sure of. . .if Mama wants to try it, Kay, Larry and I will be her strongest supporters encouraging her to go right on. After all, she has always told us to "Go for it!!!!"

By: Mary Ellen Johnson



Gene and Alma Farrar

Claire Farrar

W. T. Farrar

The Farrars came to Arkansas from Tennessee in June 1850. They homesteaded a farm near Cave Springs, Arkansas, with plenty of running water from Big Spring that furnished water for the home place. They had 200 acres to begin with and finally got 640 acres.

Father Junice Farrar, born February 12, 1823, died June, 1899, was in the Civil War as a Sergeant in Compnay F of the 2nd Arkansas Calvary. He and his wife Catherine (Cassie) had a large family; John, French, Jack, W. T. (Doc), Jimmie B., and Betty Farrar. Junice Farrar brought his sister Mary and brother Galton to Arkansas. Mary married a Nail and Galton had a peg leg. Galton didn't live long and was buried in the Farrar Cemetery west of Cave Springs. Junice and Cassie were buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery.

In 1888, John Farrar (born December 5, 1841, died July 12, 1902) was the postmaster of Cayton, Arkansas (later changed to Cave Springs). John married Sarah Phillips on December 26, 1869. They had three daughters. The first daughter, Nancy (Temmie), married William McDonald and had three children; Hope, Jewel, and Lyle. The second daughter, Flora Bell, married an Alterman; the third daughter, Martha married John Hart.

French Farrar (born 1862, died 1906) married Sarah Viola (Ola) Murlock on August 13, 1881, at Ozark Mills, Arkansas. Their children were Mina, Denzil, and Earl. Mina is living at Healing Springs, Arkansas. Alta got killed in a buggy wreck—the horses ran away. She was sixteen and a beautiful girl.

Denzil Farrar (born November 23, 1889, died December 29, 1924) married Josie Pattshall. Their children were Bert Lewis Farrar, Fred Farrar, Dallas Farrar, Frank Farrar, Coy Farrar and daughter Wilma. One morning Denzil got up and shot himself. They made it on the f arm, all married and raised families.

Bert Lewis married Mable and had one son. Fred married Vilma and had four children. Dallas married Vida and had six sons. Frank married Lena and had three children. Coy married Mary Frances and had two boys. Wilma married Smythe and had four children. The boys all passed away except Coy Farrar, who lives in California. Wilma also passed away.

Earl Farrar married Jessie, a sister of Josie. Their children were E. P. and Helen. Helen Farrar married Thomas and had one son. E. P. Farrar married Geneva. They had five boys and one girl. E. P. died in 1972. Bettymarried G. W. Crank. They had eleven children, but the names are unknown.

W. T. (Doc) Farrar (born 1857, died 1910) married Dora (born 1866, died 1952). They had E. Claire, Frank, Jewel and Hal. One morning W. T. (Doc) got up and told his brothers that they could have the farm, for he was going to Springdale and make a living. W. T. Farrar had the first hardware store in Springdale in 1886. He sold everything from horseshoes and nails to coffins. He didn't take care of the bodies, though. W. T. Farrar sold the hardware store to Ed Cummings and Bob Clark on March 12, 1907. W. T. Farrar had a hardware in Fayetteville on the west side of the square, W. T. Farrar Hardware and Co. Doc had a massive stroke and died in 1910. In 1912 the name was changed to Lewis Brothers Company. They added a furniture line. The Lewis brothers moved from Springdale to Fayetteville in 1904. The W. T. Farrar heirs sold their shares to Lewis Brothers in 1958.

Gene and Alma Farrar

W. T. Farrar was a successful businessman and very active: president of Farmers and Merchants Bank, Springdale. President of the Bank of Lowell. President of the Bank of Westville, Oklahoma. President of W. T. Farrar Hardware and Co. and Director of the Bank of Exeter, Missouri.

Mrs. W. T. Farrar (Dora) lived many years in hotels in Colorado, Missouri and California after Doc passed away. Her son Claire took care of her business until he passed away in 1950. Then her son Hal took care of her business and she lived in the Cluncy Hotel in Sacramento, California, where Hal was the manager. Mrs. W. T. passed away in 1952. Hal brought her body back to Bluff Cemetery and buried her by her husband and daughter, Jewel G., who died very young (1898—1906). Jewel was eight years old and a beautiful child. Son Hal just lived one year after his mother passed away and is buried in California, leaving a wife and three children.

E. Claire Farrar (born 1884, died August 21, 1950) finished high school in Springdale. That summer he and a friend ran away from home. When his father, W. T. Farrar, caught up with him some place in the north, Doc brought Claire to St. Louis, Missouri, and put him in a Christian college for two years. Then he came back to Springdale and finished college at the University of Arkansas, majoring in Business Administration. Claire was a banker in Springdale for several years.

Claire Farrar married Inez Blake in 1906 and they had one son, Eugene Claire Farrar, born February 6, 1909. They built a new home on West Huntsville Street in Springdale when Eugene was four years old. He went to school in Springdale until he was fourteen. They sent him to Kemper College in Missouri for one year, and he went to high school in Springdale for one year. Then they sold out and moved to Pasadena, California. Claire bought into a bank in California. Eugene graduated from Pasadena High School. He wanted to go to the University of Arkansas, so Claire sold out and moved back to Springdale. He bought a brick home on one acre at West Emma Avenue and Pleasant Street.

Eugene was in ROTC for four years at the University of Arkansas. He graduated in Business Administration in 1930. By that time, Claire and Inez had been very active buying up property, rent houses, and business property. Eugene had to go to World War II for four years. While he was in the service, his father bought a farm, 117 acres, at Lowell, and gave it to his son. When Eugene got out of the service, he helped his parents with everything and raised cattle on the farm.

Claire's health wasn't very good, so he went to Fort Smith Hospital for a check-up and died before the doctors got the tests run. He died August 21, 1950, and was buried in Bluff Cemetery.

Eugene and Alma Lenora Graham were married April 24, 1952. We moved onto the farm in Lowell and raised cattle and cats. Eugene spent every day in Springdale with the rent property and other business. We lived there twenty years. Eugene died December 26, 1969, leaving no children.

My mother-in-law, Inez Farrar, lived for five years afterward with her old-maid sister, Maude Blake. So I took care of them. I stayed on the farm for thirteen years with my cats and had the pastures rented out. The new Highway 71 came along and took 42-1/2 acres of land and all of the buildings, so I was forced to move out. I landed in Springdale on Cheyenne Trail. I still have what the highway left of the farm, with its odd-shaped fields. And I still have one white cat.

By: Alma Farrar

Shelby Ray Ford

Shelby Ray Ford was born in Caneyville, Kentucky, to Alice Ann (Gary) and Kenneth F. Ford July 23, 1902. His parents separated when he was three years old and he lived with his father in Louisville until he was eight. His father decided to move to western Oklahoma where he had two brothers and family.

After he was settled, he sent for Shelby. Shelby and his grandfather traveled to Oklahoma in a covered wagon in the spring of 1910. He said he was really scared when the team and wagon started their crossing of the Canadian River in Oklahoma.

Shelby and his father lived with his aunt, uncle and five cousins until his father remarried and moved to Mena, Arkansas. His father was in the real estate business. Shelby worked at odd jobs after school and in the summer, saving all the money he could so he could attend college.

In 1921, he graduated from Mena High School valedictorian of his class. Times had been so hard while growing up, he was determined he would go to college somehow. He agreed to fire a furnace for his board and wait tables for his room.

In the fall 1921, he enrolled at Oklahoma University. His goal was to become a doctor but after receiving a degree in pharmacy, he realized there wasn't enough money, so in 1925 he graduated with a degree in business.

During his summer vacation he took a job in a bank in Mena, Arkansas, and enjoyed it very much. By the time he graduated from college, his father had moved the family to

Shelby Ray Ford, 1965.

September 30, 1961, in a surprise ceremony the Arkansas Bankers Association and Arkansas Poultry Federation honored Shelby Ray Ford for his contribution to the industry by placing this bronze bust at the entry to Murphy Park in Springdale, Arkansas.

Brownsville, Texas, so he joined them and worked in a bank until 1928 when he accepted a job with the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Springdale, Arkansas.

He met Ferne (Shelton) Ford and they were married October 25, 1930. Her parents, Francis Henry Shelton, and Pamela Ann (Luce) Shelton, were retired wheat farmers from Kansas. Shortly after Shelby and Ferne were married, he accepted a position as cashier with the Bratt Wasson Bank in Siloam Springs.

The Daily Register

BRATT STATE BANK HELD UP TODAY

And Released in Springdale

Gun Battle in Front of Bank

PROJECTS ISSUED

Shelby Ray Ford was the cashier taken hostage March 28, 1933, in bank hold-up at Bratt-Wasson Bank in Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

On March 28, 1933, the bank was robbed and he was taken hostage. As they were fleeing the bank a lot of gunfire was exchanged and he was shot in the leg and ribs by a friend in a building above the bank who did not realize at the time he was hitting Shelby. The robbers let him out of the car about a mile west of Springdale where he walked to a house and was taken for treatment.

One week later April 4, 1933, Shelby and Ferne's only child was born, Frances Ford Dorsa.

Shelby continued to work in Siloam Springs until 1939 when he accepted a position with the First State Bank (Springdale) as vice president. It was the end of the depression and the challenge of building a bank and helping his community was the beginning of a way of life for him.

The conditions were very bad. The population was only 3000, most were destitute and there was no money. Deposits in the bank were only $250,000.00. The fruit and vegetable businesses were virtually gone. Poultry raising was just starting. The entire northwest Arkansas area raised less than five million broilers that year. Like all pioneers, he was looking ahead. Poultry houses supplied fertilizer from chicken litter for the fields, enabled the farmers to build better homes, drive on better roads and enjoy a higher standard of living. He knew the poultry industry could do this and figured out how.

A method of financing was required. Banks loaned money on cattle, corn, cotton, wheat and rice; why not on chickens? So Dad worked out a plan. The bank would grant a feed dealer a line of credit on his financial statement secured with a fifty percent margin on "chicken paper" discounted by the bank. Funds would be advanced as broilers grew. When the birds were sold, the note would be paid and a new note executed for the succeeding brood.

Fellow bankers told him it wouldn't work. They even nicknamed him "The Chicken Banker". But his faith in poultry was unshakable. Poultry growers and feed dealers made money. This went into the bank and helped finance loans to other growers. Both the bank and the industry grew. Soon other bankers stopped kidding and started asking questions. Dad was asked to speak all over the country. He was asked to write articles for

leading publications. In March, 1953, issue of *Feed Age*, he said, "Our bank has been in the broiler financing business about 13 years, and we have loaned ten million dollars on chickens and not lost a dime."

September 30, 1961, he was honored by the Arkansas Bankers Association and the Arkansas Poultry Federation for his contribution to this great industry with a surprise ceremony in which a bronze bust of himself was unveiled as a gift from more than one hundred anonymous contributors from six states. Today the statue stands at the entry to Murphy Park.

Shortly after he began financing the poultry growers, World War II began and he was called on many times to serve as auctioneer for local pie supper bond drives. Our roads were in terrible shape and he worked with committees to pave and build new roads. He could see the widening and rebuilding of Highway 71 would be a great asset to our area when others did not.

He served on the industrial board and made numerous trips to influence industry to settle here. He secured financing for many local canners, knowing all these project would create jobs for the community.

He was past President of the Arkansas Bankers Association and served on the boards of the Washington County Hospital and, later, Springdale Memorial Hospital. He was past president of the Chamber of Commerce and served on the Salvation Army board for many years.

He was master of ceremonies for the "Hillbilly Band" (made up of local businessmen) who formed a caravan going from town to town promoting the beginning of the Rodeo of the Ozarks. Today the Rodeo of the Ozarks attracts some of the best contestants in the business.

In the fall of 1962, the new bank building was completed. Shelby remained active as president for 26 years, until his death on October 27, 1968.

His daughter, Frances Ann Dorsa, followed in her father's footsteps, retiring in 1979 with 25 years in banking. Her husband, Joseph Dorsa, has spent the majority of his working years with the poultry industry and is employed by George's Inc., one of the leaders in the industry. They have four children, Gary G. Lindley, Deborah Dorsa Carman, Stephen Lindley, and Kimberly A. Lindley,.

By: Frances Dorsa

Preston Chandler, oldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth Reeder Chandler.

Joseph Shurtleff Bartlett, father of Bathsheba Bartlett

Mary Christine Chandler Gamble

Joseph Shurtleff and Amanda Porter Zacry Bartlett's daughter married Preston Chandler in 1852 in Evansville, Arkansas. This Bartlett family descended directly from William Brewster who came to America on the Mayflower, enabling descendants to seek membership in the Society of Mayflower.

Joseph Bartlett was born in Massachusetts. It is through the Bartlett side of the family that we are Mayflower descendants. John Alden and Richard Warren, as well, were our Pilgrim ancestors.

Our great-grandfather, Micajah Reeder, fought in the Revolutionary War and is buried in Vineyard Cemetery, north of Evansville, Arkansas.

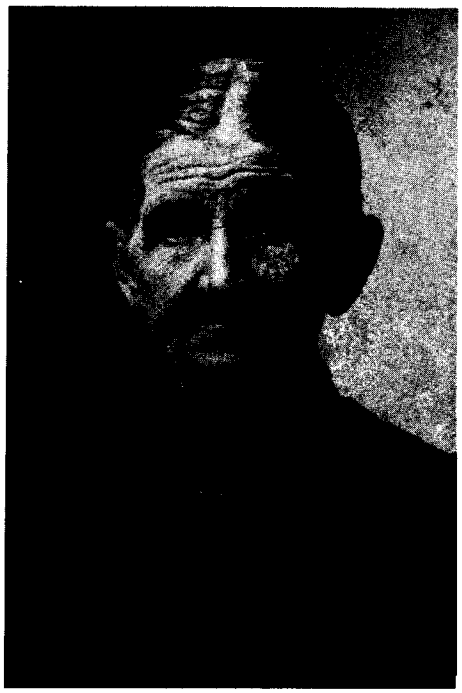
Preston Chandler, thirty-two, and his sixteen year-old bride, Bathsheba, built a log house near his father Jacob's house where they raised eleven children.

Preston and Bathsheba's children were: Mary Lynn, b. February 1854; Lucinda, b. July 1856; Elizabeth, b. November 1858; John Franklin, b. September 1861; Emma Helen, b. October 1864; Joseph Preston, b. 1867; Anne Margaret, b. 1870; Orpha b. 1872; Albert Thomas, b. 1875; James William, b. June 1877; and Flora, b. 1880.

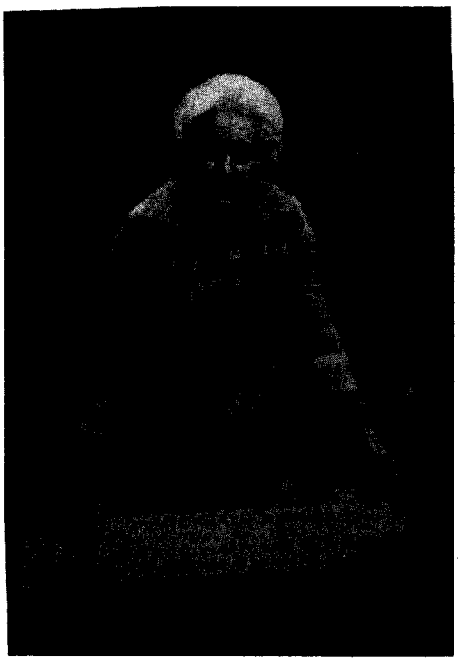
During the War of Rebellion, Preston fought on the opposite side from his family. One night when Preston came home to see his family, he was shot in the back by one of his neighbors who had been his friend. The bullet lodged in a lung where it stayed until he died in 1884 from pnuemonia at the age of 63.

In 1854, Bathsheba Ann and two of her older daughters watched the Pin Indians, a group of renegade Cherokees so called for the bright pins worn on their clothing, leaving the home of Mr. James Greer, Sr. with his scalp hanging from the rifle of one of the Indians. As soon as they had gone, Bathsheba, Lucinda and Mary found the body, wrapped it and buried it, marking the site with a sandstone rock.

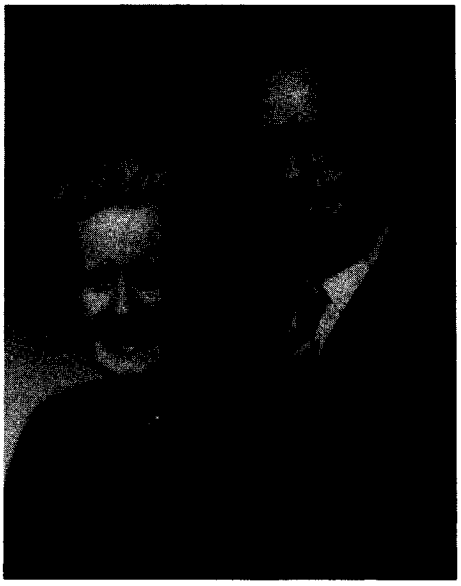
Bathsheba was a devout Christian, a faithful Baptist. She rode her fine black mare, Delsey, never letting rain or dark of night keep her away from a church meeting. On Sundays, she took the whole family in a wagon to worship.



Bathsheba Bartlett, daughter of Joseph S. Bartlett



Christine Gamble at the site of Micajah Reeder's grave where the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a marker honoring Micajah for his wartime services. Grave is in the Vineyard Cemetery.



Christine Chandler Gamble and O. H. Gamble

The W. P. Watkins, II family

Bathsheba told Jacob he was committing a sin by keeping slaves. Jacob agreed to free them. After writing their letters of freedom, he called them to him to tell them they were free to go. They all left, except Jubal.

At night, a week or so later, a loud commotion was heard coming from the slaves' quarters. Jacob took a lantern and went to see what was happening. All the slaves had returned. They begged him to let them stay. Jacob's arrangements to pay them twenty-five cents a day, furnish food, housing, clothing and medicine seemed to agree with the daughter-in-law, Bathsheba. Several of these freed slaves were buried in the family cemetery.

One night the Pin Indians found a door unlocked at the Chandler home. Thinking Jacob would tell them where he had hid his gold, the unruly troublemakers put Jacob's feet in a hot skillet. He refused until they finally left. Jacob felt his family needed the gold badly enough to withstand the torture even though it left him crippled for a long time.

James William Chandler married Elizabeth Priscilla Choate on December 22, 1898, in the bride's home which was the custom of country people at that time. Elizabeth's wedding dress was dove gray, trimmed in mauve satin. The wedding was in the parents' home.

The Infair Day was celebrated the day after the wedding at the home of the groom's parents with feasting and dancing folk dances. The bride wore a blue dress called her "Infair" dress. This was quite a large celebration.

James and Elizabeth's first child, a son, died at birth.

James Herbert b. May 16, 1903, married Vera Moore. Newton Albert b. October 8, 1905, married Marie Pinkerton. They had two sons, Newton Albert Chandler, Jr. and James Chandler. Anna Mae b. March 27, 1908, a talented singer, married Maurice Robinett of Kansas City, Missouri. Their daughter is Susan

J. W. Chandler astride his favorite Morgan quarterhorse.

James Gary Buck, Anne Kathryn Buck and Jeffery Gamble Buck.

Brown of Louisville, Kentucky, married to Morgan Brown. Mary Christine married O. H. Gamble, a contractor and real estate professional. Julia Irene b. November 6, 1912, married Irvin Fitzgerald. Edward Lafayette b. September 5, 1915, remained with his parents.

O. H. and Mary Christine have two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Anna (Buck). Mary Elizabeth married W. P. Watkins, II, of Fayetteville. Bill Watkins (W. P. III), son of Mary Elizabeth and W. P. II, graduated from the University of Arkansas Law School and is (in 1987) a very successful practicing attorney in Rogers, Arkansas. Anna Christine, daughter of Mary Elizabeth and W. P. II, is married to Mark Moore of Little Rock, where they reside. Anna Christine is head of the gift shop at Steinmart's, and her husband works for Hilton Hotels while he finishes work on his accounting degree.

Anna Jones' son, Jeffery Buck, is a senior at the University of Colorado. He is a computer science and electrical engineering major with a third major in German. He spent the summer of 1987 as a courier in Washington D. C. While there the awesome feeling of residing so near the seat of power in our nation's capital gave him to voice the inner feeling "This is IT! The seat of our government and our nation." He later described the "neat" feeling that came over him, the pride of being an American.

James Buck, age 16, Anna's younger son, is a high school senior in Denver, Colorado, with his sights set on attending Colorado State at Ft. Collins, Colorado, to become a basketball coach.

O. H. Gamble joined the real estate firm owned by James William Chandler and two of his sons, Newt and Herbert. Newt's sudden death left an emptiness in the firm that O. H. quickly filled. James Chandler owned the earliest real estate office in Washington County. Mr. T. S. Tribble, after finishing his second term of office as Mayor of Fayetteville, became an associate of the firm. The doors of the business closed forever when Herbert Chandler developed leukemia and died in 1966.

J. W. Chandler always had fine pleasure horses and was one of the founders of the Northwest Arkansas Riding Club. The summer he died, he broke two pedigreed two-year old Tennessee walking horses to ride but didn't live to enjoy them.

O. H. Gamble later became a contractor and built some beautiful houses in the area, remaining in real estate also. He was Treasurer of the First United Presbyterian Church for thirty-two years and is now retired.

Christine Chandler Gamble was active in civic affairs, especially PTA and was asked to organize the first PTA for the Fayetteville Junior High School in 1952. She was a charter member of WRMC Hospital Auxiliary when Mrs. Vera McNair organized it. She was president of the Women's Civic Club for four years and was instrumental in placing shade trees and blooming trees all over Fayetteville as well as allowing property owners the chance to purchase trees wholesale and donating the labor to plant them. O. H. Gamble donated shade trees to every school in Fayetteville, and Christine gave one to the City Library.

Christine was active in the Presbyterian Church serving as President of the Women's Society of the church, circle chairman, teaching Sunday School, and singing in the choir.

By: Christine Chandler Gamble

Eva Francis Gash

Eva Francis, (named for her father's sister and mother) was born January 8, 1898, at Trenton, Missouri, first child of Laura Jane Johnson and her second husband, George William "Willie" Gash. Laura was a small woman with black hair and blue eyes. Willie had brown hair and eyes. Looks very stern in his pictures but they said he was a kind man. His first granddaughter barely remembers him. He was pleased because she told him one time if he would carry her, she would carry his bucket. Willie had been married three times before (once to first cousin) but had no children. When he and cousin discovered the relationship, they divorced, but remained friends.

Gash family, 1920. Back row: Ed Snow, Jim Gash; Middle row: Laura and Willie; Front row: C. W., Cecil and Frank Gash.

Three Gash sisters, 1949? Eva Lenox, Lula Fugate, Maggie Baines.

Laura was married three times. 1st: Joe Snow, son of Ben Snow who had married Willie's sister Clarissa. Laura and Joe had a son, Clarence Edward, b. January 3, 1896, and then divorced. Ed always lived with Gash family. He had a step-brother, Rolla, (who came to his funeral) and a step-sister, Mary, on his father's side. This was told to writer by Ed's widow, Gertrude, but it may have been a half-brother and sister. Laura and Willie were married about 1897.

Laura and Willie had 8 children: (1st) Eva (see Thomas M. Sullins' biography for more about her); (2nd) James Omal b. April 6, 1900 m. Beulah, no children. Jim was a farmer and later worked on railroad until had to retire due to heart disease. He was a very shrewd business man although had little education. He died October 3, 1959; his wife worked in cafes after that and lived several years. They had just built a new house when he died. They are buried in Lone Elm Cemetery, Claremore, Oklahoma; (3rd) Lula May, b. March 24, 1902, m. Callie Fugate, no children. Lula died May 15, 1969, after a long illness. Callie lived several years. Both buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Pueblo, County; (4th) Josie b. January 1, 1904, lived about 2 years. Jim, Lula and Josie born in Missouri.

(5th) William Frank b. October 8, 1906, was married about 9 times. (1st) Virginia Dick (Indian) had son, Richard, who is handicapped but makes his own living and takes care of himself in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Frank m. Irma Corbill, b. November 12, 1909, Lander, Wyoming, 2 children: Darlene Mae (b. February 7, 1945, Pueblo) and George Edward (b. January 28, 1947, Pueblo). Darlene m. Jack Kitch, September 5, 1961, 2 children: Jack b. June 6, 1962; played drums in school; is mechanically inclined. Graduate of Liberal, Kansas, H. S., married. 2nd child: Dianna Jo, b. July 14, 1963, artistic, went through 11th grade, m. Charles Allen Warden June 6, 1980. Jack and wife, Dianna, husband and baby live in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Darlene divorced, married Jasper James Elledge, b. February 7, 1923, Meade, Kansas. They lived in Liberal, Kansas, where Jim owned and operated his own garage for many years before his death of cancer on May 11, 1987. One son, Michael Wayne, b. December 5, 1969, sportsman, football, basketball in high school. Darlene likes flowers; Jim was a car nut. He was in the Navy 1941-1946. They belonged to the Church of God. She worked as desk clerk in a motel and as bookkeeper for Jim's business. George, son of Frank and Irma, had 2 years college, works as a rail turner and ender in Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Pueblo, Colorado, which mill is about out of business. George belongs to Nazarene Church; is a democrat; served in cruise crew on helicopter, in Army, August 1968-May 1970. Hobby; restoration of cars. On June 24, 1967 married Patricia Anne Marcon in St. Paul's Church, Pueblo.

Pat was b. September 14, 1946, Salida, Colorado, and is Catholic and a cosmetologist. Two children: Trent Wm. b. September 4, 1971; Tyler Jay, b. April 11, 1980. Frank never took a drink of any alcoholic beverage. He was born in Memphis, Missouri; died August 29, 1972, buried in Mt. View Cemetery. A train ran over his leg and it had to be amputated between knee and hip, wore an artificial limb thereafter. Frank worked for Colorado Fuel and Iron until retirement. Frank had no other children by other marriages; all names of various wives aren't recalled.

(6th) of Laura and Willie: Charlie Woodruff b. September 8, 1909, Kirksville, Missouri, m. Sylvia Vella Swinney b. July 17, 1912, Peru, Kansas, 6 children (1) Sheila Nola b. May 13, 1931, m. 1st Unchapter: children- Robin and Dennis. m. 2nd: Gene Seid, an inventor, no children; live in California. (2) Veletta Ledema b. November 25, 1933, Ramona, Oklahoma; m. Bamos "Bud" Renfrom, Jr. September 18, 1950. Bud is a mechanic, had own business 25 years. Church of Christ, republican. 4 children: Terri Lynn b. August 25, 1951, BS degree in psychology from University of Southern Colorado and is art director for advertising agency in Denver. Married Wm. Randall Slaughter, 1 son, William Michael b. May 5, 1968; Terri m. 2nd, Kenneth Dresner, divorced in 1978. 2nd child of Ledema: Debra Kay b. June 11, 1953. Married Ronald M. Cosby; children, Jason Paul b. May 10, 1973: Jeremy b. April 29, 1976. Debra is an LPN, attended U of S. CO. and has worked several years at a nursing home. 3rd child of Ledema: Steven Mark b. August 3, 1955. Graduated from South High School in Pueblo. Built his own computer from scratch. All Ledema's children in 4-H from 7 to 9 years, each. Steve is an electronics technician. Married Linda and they have a child. 4th child of Ledema: David Blane b. May 14, 1962, attended Central High School. Still lived at home when he and his girl friend were run over by a drunken driver and killed on May 25, 1982. David is buried at Mt. View. Both sons inherited dyslexia from their father. It's an inability to read and learn through standard teaching methods. Steve worked hard and overcame his problem. Perhaps that was why he could do so many things, because he worked at it. Dave didn't work at it as much as Steve did. It can be overcome if it isn't too severe. Ledema has a BS from U of S. CO. She was secretary for 5 years; program director YWCA 2 years and is now Information Specialist (public relations) at U of S. CO. and has been for about 15 years. She wrote a song for David (words and music) after his death. She likes poetry, short stories, composing, fishing & bowling. Bud's parents came from Kentucky. (3) of C. W. and Vella: Charles Marvin b. October 31, 1936, in Ramona, Oklahoma, attended Central High School in Pueblo. They belong to United Methodist Church. He is a service tecchnician, working on major home appliances. Likes motorcycling and fishing. Marvin m. Mary Lou Barker b. November 2, 1943. Pueblo, Colorado. They married June 11, 1960. She is a retired cashier. Son: Corey James, b. August 27, 1966, Anaheim, California, plays football, rides motorcycles and dirt bikes. 4th child of C. W. and Vella: Trecia Jane b. February 22, 1938; has a son by 1st marriage; daughter, Cathy, by 2nd husband, Bonky Boyd. She is divorced. Recently, Trecia took some college courses. She lives in Pueblo. 5th child C. W. and Vella: Anita Ann b. September 10, 1939, m. Garcia, has 3 sons. She is divorced. She has worked for many years at Midland Federal S & L, Pueblo. 6th child of C. W. and Vella: Wilbert Dean b. October 14, 1941, Vineland, Colorado, attended Central High School, Pueblo. Served 20 years USN, E-6 AFI, active service from October 1958 to April 1979, retired. Joined Bendix Corporation as field engineer in April 1979, worked in Houston, Texas and California to about 1985. Returned to Pueblo and enrolled in college. Now he is in Arizona. Dean m. Elizabeth Ann Sharp, b. November 27, 1943, Norman, Oklahoma, on November 17, 1961, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 2 daughters: Laura Elizabeth b. July 17, 1962, Colorado Springs, Colorado and Dawn Renee b. May 24, 1964, Corpus Christi, Texas. Dean is now married to Carol Ann Miller. All of the children are nice looking. Vella had black hair and black eyes, very white skin. She was part Cherokee. C. W. had blue eyes and light brown hair. He took a business course at Tulsa Business College during the depression. Worked at whatever job he could get while in school. It was difficult to get a job when he got out. Moved from Oklahoma to Colorado.

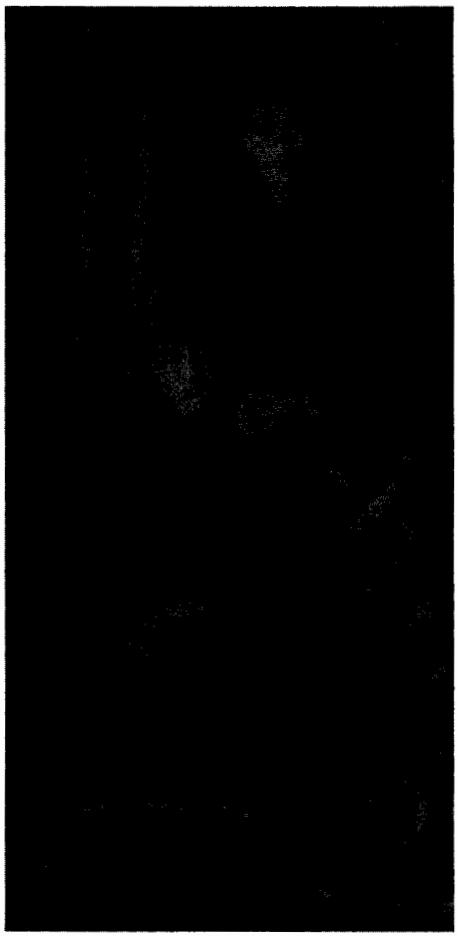
C. W. worked 30 years as railroad engineer, hauling ore from the mountains through the Royal Gorge where there is only room in the canyon for the train tracks and the Arkansas River. C. W. promised to take this writer on that run, but it wasn't ever convenient. The world's highest suspension bridge spans the Royal Gorge. It's a majestic sight. C. W. retired in 1972. He and Vella were divorced, she remarried and died July 15, 1980. She is buried in Mountain View Cemetery. C. W. has lived in Jay, Oklahoma; Joplin, Missouri; Bartlesville, Oklahoma and now in Pueblo since he retired. He visits his niece in Arkansas sometimes. He was married 4 times after Vella. Had no other children. He is the only living child of Laura and Willie. Willie was a blacksmith. 7th child of Laura and Willie: Cecil Benjamin b. November 4, 1912, died January 14, 1973.

Eva Francis Gash Sullins, July, 1916.

Cecil was born in Arkansas; is buried in Mountain View in Pueblo. He married Ethel, had 3 children, names and whereabouts unknown. She took children and left. Cecil married 2nd: Rose, had 3 daughters and a son. Son died when 4 or 5 years old. Their oldest daughter, Sarrah Sue b. about 1950, graduated from East high School, Pueblo on May 29, 1967. Sue m. Mike Maestas. They have several children between them. Sue has worked several years as a policewoman in Pueblo. Marilyn La Rue graduated from East High School on June 4, 1974. She married Frank Perez. Carolyn (3rd daughter) b. October 25, 1952, is married to Dave Ballas. Marilyn and Carolyn both graduated from college and are working. Rose (of Spanish descent) lives in Pueblo. Her father died in November, 1986 and was about 90 years old. We had 4 reunions of Gash family-starting in 1980 and it just fizzled. It seems they didn't want to know their cousins. 8th child of Laura and Willie: Margaret Lee (Maggie) b. April 11, 1920, near Flint, Oklahoma. She attended high school in Ramona, Oklahoma and married Charles Brown, a Cherokee.

They had 1 son, Charles Allen. Maggie got a divorce, left her baby with sister Lula and joined the army during WWII. Maggie worked at a number of jobs after she left the army, last job was in a bank in Florida. She m. (2nd) a certified public accountant, H. A. Baines, of English descent. They lived in Coral Gables, Florida, when she died September 1, 1969. She is buried in Flagler Memorial Park Cemetery close by. They had no children. H. A. went to Suffolk, Virginia, to live and presumably died about 2 years ago. Writer doesn't hear from him at Christmas any more. Maggie's son, Charles, died about 4 years ago in California. He was cremated, so no burial place.

Willie was born October 14, 1866, in Kirksville, Missouri, but his mother, Sarah F. was pregnant when they left Barren County, Kentucky. George W., Sr., b. Barren County in 1835, m. Sarah F. Garrison, b. 1833, Barron County, at her father's house, (James Garrison), on April 4, 1856, by George B. Harland, Neither had been married before. Both had clear, legible handwriting. George, Sr. enlisted in Co., I, 51st Reg., Mo. Vol. Inf. as a private on March 3, 1865 at Memphis, Missouri. Honorably discharged on September 12, 1865. While in service he suffered from headaches, results of neuralgia, etc. and was sick in U. S. Post Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, on August 31, 1865. The severe headaches were inherited (at least they had them) by his son, Willie, Willie's daughter, Eva, Eva's daughter, Ada. Maggie had them, too. George, Sr. applied for a pension when he was 52, a farmer, unable to do manual labor. Pension was denied. He died December 16, 1897 and is buried in Highland Park Cemetery, Kirksville, Missouri, beside his wife, Sarah, who died from general debility and ascites June 11, 1911.



Ella and Eva Gash, Aunts of Eva Francis.

Sarah applied for a pension in her own behalf December 21, 1897 at Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, filed in U. S. Pension Office January 8, 1898. Pension was granted and paid to May 4, 1911. On June 18, 1912, at Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri, Eva Gash Branstetter filed for reimbursement for last sickness and death of Sarah. Sarah had no will, but husband had left a will. Had $50.00 cash and real estate (value not shown). Property was sold and possessions divided among heirs, pursuant to will of George, Sr. Frank Gash said his father, Willie, received $1,000.00 about the time they came to Arkansas but Sarah didn't die until 1911. Eva, daughter of Willie, was notified she had inherited some furniture after they were in Arkansas but she never went back for it.

Eva daughter of George, Sr., was born 1873, m. Ephraim Branstetter, and Ella, her sister who married John H. Regnold, where the two who nursed Sarah. Physicians were W. E. H. Boudurant, assisted by W. E. Alexander. Doctor and burial expenses were $181.50 total. Other children of George and Sarah were: John, Henry, an attorney, Owen, a gambler, Clarissa m. Ben Snow, had 9 children.

These were in addition to Eva, Ella and Willie. There may have been an Aunt Doshe (Josephine?), another child, or one of the brother's wives. Some of this is hearsay, passed on by word of mouth. Henry had a son "Little Henry". Writer has 2 pages of a 4 page letter written by Laura to Willie; Excerpts- "Kirksville, Missouri, March 27, 1898. My dear husband. . .I was real glad to hear from you. We are all well, only Eddie has the stomach ache from eating fresh meat. He will be all right. My brother Jake (Dilks) was here to see me Friday. I wrote to Annie to ask her if they had sent the things. . .sent it off Friday. As to what is the matter with little Henry, we don't know. He took to vomiting. . .Eddie is sending you a kiss. What is the name of the railroad that goes through Mountain Grove? . . .With a lot of kisses to my husband." Then she drew the outline of a little hand, with a note, "the baby's hand, she wouldn't be still." The baby was Eva Francis, almost 4 months old. Eddie was Laura's son by Joe Snow.

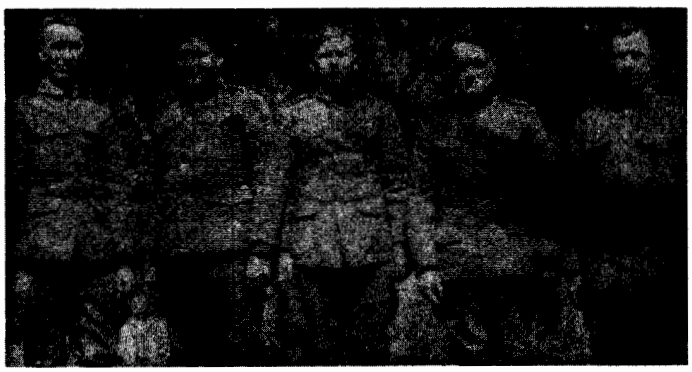
We don't know the parents of George W. Gash, Sr. Sarah's parents were: James Garrison b. November 29, 1796; d. May 3, 1871, Scotland County, Missouri m. March 17, 1821, Barron County, Kentucky, to Agness Pedigo, b. July 5, 1804, Virginia, d. January 6, 1873, Scotland County, Missouri. Their children were: Charles B. Garrison, Marinda, John R., James Green, William, Sarah Francis, (above mentioned) Martha Jane (m. John F. Pedigo), Joseph, Lewis F., Willis W. All of above children came to Missouri with their families.

James' father was Shadrack, b. 1770—1775, North Carolina(?), d. after 1842, m. ca 1794, probably South Carolina; served in Franklin Company, Georgia militia, October 1793; Cherokee Indian War. To Virginia and on to Barren County, Kentucky by 1802. This is from the Isaac Garrison book. Shadrack's children: James (father of Sarah F.) John, Eleanor, Caleb, Matilda,, Patsy, Thomas, Elizabeth, Samuel A., Mary?. Writer has given our line; will not go into more detail. Shadrack left a whole mess of descendants. Garrisons were of Irish descent.

Willie Gash died July 29, 1920, at Kansas, Oklahoma and is buried there, has a nice marker. Laura's 3rd husband's last name was Potner. This was after she was old and sick. They didn't live together. Laura lived with her daughter, Lula.

Susan/Susannah Martha Rose b. ca 1841 in Virginia m. (1st) Jacob Dilks November 2, 1856, Putnam County, Missouri, a chairmaker, b. 1839, Indiana; Children: Sarah, b. 1858 in MO (census record). Personal knowledge of writer, Sarah had Jake and Joeby Dilks. Never heard Sarah mentioned. Married 2nd: David William Johnson, February 29, 1872, no knowledge of him, except he was an old man when she married him and he became mentally ill just before he died. Children: Elisa Johanna b. October 9, 1873 and Laura Jane b. August 2, 1876, in Putnam County, Missouri. Martha m. 3rd: Henry Sipes, October 10, 1881, Grundy County, Missouri Johanna (called Anna) m. Benjamin Frank Broyles at Trenton, Missouri, May 16, 1889. Wedding was witnessed by Laura J. Johnson and Elizabeth Snow. Broyles b. Macon County, Missouri, October 17, 1869, don't have date of his death. Anna died April 25, 1954, past 80 years old. Her children: Robert B. b. Trenton, Missouri, August 11, 1890, d. October 8, 1890. Roy B. b. Trenton, Missouri, August 29, 1891, d. September 11, 1896. Edna Frank m. Louis Purvis, Edna b. Trenton, Missouri, November 20, 1892, m. December 5, 1910, d. February 4, 1960. Had 2 children, a daughter and a son, Rev. Wilbur Purvisof Kansas who sent the writer some data. 4th child: Beulah M. b. Trenton, May 21, 1896 m. Perley Hammon December 31, 1918. Beulah d. at Elwood, Kansas, on November 27, 1964. 2 children: son died when small; daughter died when about 21, giving birth and the baby only lived 14 months. Perley wrote to writer after Edna died. (4) Mattie Lee (Lela) b. Elwood, Kansas, February 7, 1901, m. July 14, 1920 to Joe Wilcox. Lela was an arthritic for 17 years; she was taken to mother's funeral on a stretcher.

Lela has no children. She is now deceased, don't have date. 5th child: Nellie E., b. Elwood, March 9, 1906, d. March 11, 1906. 6th child: Benjamin Everett, b. Elwood, June 28, 1910. Ben m. Elanore, lives in California. Had one son who died at age 5; one daughter, Judy Hawman, has 2 daughters. Her husband, Dan, died about 2 years ago from a rare disease. He was a pharmacist and she is a registered nurse. She is intreresed in genealogy and has sent writer much information. She lives in California. Anna Broyles lived in Elwood for 55 years and was well liked. She made and gave away over 100 quilts and helped many people in various ways. She was a Methodist and is buried in Bellemont Cemetery north of Wathena. Obituary states her childhood summers were spent in Missouri with grandparents who were wealthy slave owners. Laura spoke to writer about her ancestors owning slaves but writer never did understand as Laura was born long after the Civil War was over. They perhaps just talked about when they had had slaves. Benjamin Rose, b. ca 1809 in Virginia (per census) b. April 1, 1798 (per tombstone). It is believed his parents were born in Virginia. Ben died September 3, 1888, and is buried in Rose Cemetery, near Graysville, Putnam County, Missouri. He is the most flamboyant or outstanding ancestor we have.



Clarence Edward Snow in the center with friends in WWI half-brother to Eva Francis.

He was in Macon County, Missouri in 1840; his family in Pike County, in 1850, but he was "to the mines"; he was in Putnam, County, Missouri, October 17, 1856 B. Rose was indicted for permitting a slave to sell spirituous liquors, and gave bail in the sum of $100. Slave holders listed in 1860 as to number and assessed value: Benjamin Rose has 8, value $3,600. (History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam & Schuyler Counties, Missouri.) Ben had troubles over the slaves, he was chased out of Missouri, and up into Iowa several times. (Have misplaced the record) Ben's son Enoch McDonald, was raised by Negro Marg, who was an excellent cook. Ben would lend her to his neighbors to cook for them on special occasions, and many times Enoch would ride behind her on a horse to the neighbor's house. With the event of the Civil War, Benjamin told the slaves they were free to leave, but some of them did not know where to go or what to do with freedon. Marg, John and Henry stayed with Rose family for sometime after the Emancipation Proclamation. Most just wandered off; they didn't know how to manage for themselves. One day Henry said he "believed he'd go look at the corn and see how it was doing." He never came back. In Ben's will dated March 12, 1858, which was recorded but never probated, he left property to oldest daughter, Nancy Vesteal; 2nd daughter, Eliza Frances Vesteal; 3rd daughter Susan Martha Dilks; to oldest son James William, 2nd son, Benjamin Robinson; leaves land (2 acres) for a cemetery; leaves $200 to build a church under express conditions & sets forth the conditions: Excerpts:. . .reserve from 1 to 2 acres out of land heare given to James W. Rose to Bild a Church on where his Mother, Sarah was berried. . .at a large dobble Elam near the Senter of the 2 acre lot. . .Church to be bilt Due So. about 50 feet. . .land is to be given to Methodist Church South. . .also give $200. to bild said church upon this Express condititoon, that is in case the trustee shall bild a church house 30 by 40 feet,. . .the House. . .with 2 doors in East End. . . also 4 winders 2 on back side. . .Sky lites over Each Doore. . ." Says if bequest isn't carried out as specified, it will be void. Ben signs with an X so doubt if he wrote this will. Writer doesn't

know if he actually donated land for cemetery. He gave his slaves, by families, to be kept Forever; not sold but to be kept by wife and sons. His obituary, September 12, 1888, states in part."one of the oldest settlers in the county. . .last Monday he passed into silence. . .laid to rest in Rose Cemetery. . .large crowd.to pay. . .last respects to one who was a loved and loving husband, father and grandfather. His heart was tender and affectionate. He was a good neighbor and a friend to the poor and needy. If every generous act he did would bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers." In last will, dated October 3, 1888, he had other heirs, shown by application for Letters of Administration by Enoch M. Rose: Elizabeth, widow, resides in Putnam County, Missouri, Nancy Vestal, Eliza Vestal, both in Putnam County, Missouri, Martha Sipes, Grundy County, Missouri, James W., Jefferson County, Kansas; Benjamin R., Macon Conty, Missouri, Mary E. Rose, Benjamin R., Macon County, Missouri, Mary E. Rose, Dallas County, Missouri, Enoch, Linn County, Emily J. Irvin, Linn County, Missouri, John W., Putnam County, Missouri. Signed by mark. Witnesses: John S. Morrow, Daniel Jackson, both of Graysville, Missouri. Ben's wife to remain in full and undisputed possession of home farm until she remarries. Ben m. (1st) December 3, 1830, Sarah Ann Holman b. May 1, 1813, Madison County, Kentucky. Her parents James and Sarah Ann Holman. Sarah was united with Presbyterian Church, and in 1848 united with Methodist Church. She died August 8, 1857 and is probably buried with husband in Rose Cemetery (footmarker only), Children are listed in Ben's first will dated 1858. Ben m. (2) Elizabeth Ann Robbins 1857-1858; Elizabeth b. January 16, 1839 and d. December 13, 1924, buried with husband. She was daughter of David Ashley and Mary Ann Roberts Robbins of Oldham County, Kentucky. Children: Mary Ellen Terrel, Enoch, Emily J. Irvin, S. A. and John Wesley. Many of our relatives rest in Rose Cemetery. Back to biography of Eva Francis. Gash family thought there was good water in Arkansas. They came for Laura's health, as she had kidney trouble. They came by covered wagon from Trenton, Missouri, first settled in Benton County, then moved to Son's Chapel. Cecil was born here. Eva's father kept a bunch of hounds which she didn't like. One hound was lost and Willie went back to look for it. It delayed them 2 days. They arrived here about 1909. Brother C. W. was about 9 months old. He had been able to walk when they started the trip but after sitting on someone's lap all the way, he had to learn to walk again. Eva belonged to Zion Home Demonstration Club for many years. She was an ambitious woman, since she didn't get to realize many of her goals she wanted her only child to do better; to have an education and be independent. She was always making quilts and things for Ada. She insisted Ada go to school every day and not work on the farm. Ada was ready to go. There was no one to play with at home. Eva was very close and fond of her half-brother, Ed. Whatever Ed did, he made Eva do so she couldn't tell their mother on him.

They got out behind the barn and chewed tobacco one time. Made them both sick. Ed made her take a chew every time he did. They they went to the store to get a jug of molasses; on the way home they tried to crack nuts with the jug. Yep, they broke the jug. In about 1904, their mother said to them, "Take this carcass and throw it away." She had rendered the oil out of a skunk, the oil was used for some ailment in those days. They took it out, but it was so brown and smelled delicious, so they decided to eat it behind the house. Perhaps that accounts for the fact that Eva was never able to eat wild game, in fact, she wouldn't even cook it.

Her parents sent her out to do domestic work when she was about 14, she did not like it, especially having to bring the money she earned home to them. So, she got married. Ada worked about 7 miles from her mother's home; nearly every Sunday they would come and take her home with them.

Eva and Carl went to Missouri and picked strawberries soon after they were married. Several other people went. They camped out. Ada went with them that time. Eva and Carl raised broilers in later years. Eva's mother, Laura died February 24, 1951. Eva wasn't able to go to Colorado. But she and Ada went to see her in 1947 and Laura had gone to California. Eva had gone and visited her mother in the fall of 1950, so they had a nice visit. When there in 1947 is when Eva and Ed talked about all the things they got into while they were kids. Eva loved to read and they listened to the radio a lot, but they visited with couples who didn't have any children Ada's age. She started reading when she was very young.

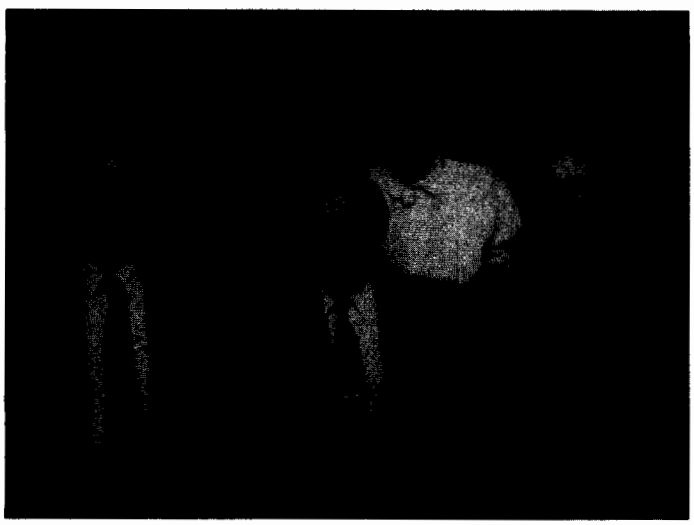
Ed's father deserted his mother, Laura, just before Ed was born and never did support him. Ed married Gertrude Crawford, whose mother was Cherokee Indian. They lived in Arkansas for a couple of years at one time. Then went back to Oklahoma and on to Colorado, and finally to California. Ed farmed when he was young, always raised big gardens. He was a veteran of WWI, and drew a pension. Ed died first but they are both gone now, buried in Turlock, California.

Eva was very active up until she got very high blood pressure. Doctor sent her to Barnes Hospital and she had a heart attack. After she came home she had a stroke and never walked again. She died when 59 and is buried in Zion Cemetery. She left many pleasant memories with her daughter and friends. Carl Lenox, Eva's second husband, served in WWI.

By: Ada Anderson

Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles

The writer, Juel (Jewell) Addie Benbrook was born in 1899. I was named for my great uncle, Hosey Maguire's daughter, Addie Maguire and my grandfather Hosey Maguire Benbrook was named for Hosey.

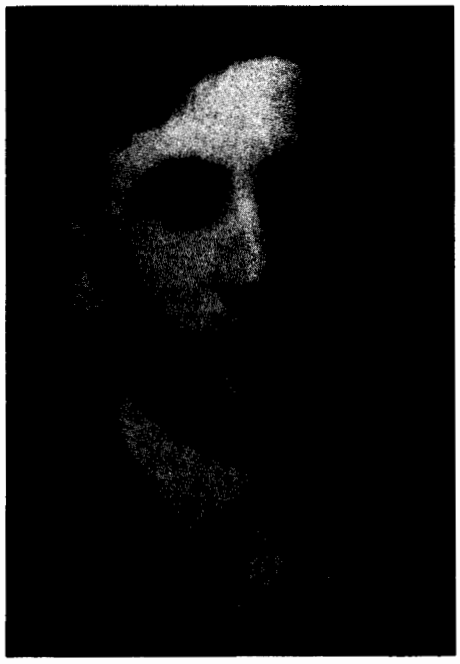


Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles with 3 sons: Maclin (Mac) Leroy Hamblen, Herbert Jackson (Jack) Hamblen, and Albert Adrian Hamblen, Jr.

I make the fifth generation of eight generations of Benbrooks to live in Washington County. The first 4 generations are all deceased. The last 4 are all living, but under the name Hamblen instead of Benbrook; Juel having married Albert Adrian Hamblen (1895-1956) on July 26, 1919.

Our 3 sons, were Maclin (Mack or Mac) Leroy Hamblen, Herbert Jackson (Jack) Hamblen and Albert Adrian Hamblen, Jr. Mac, a graduate of the University of Arkansas, married Dorothy Angelene (Dot) Garner and Jack married Leta Mae Garner, daughters of William Harley and Lena Daniels Garner, formerly of Clarksville. Adrian married Shirley Williams Uhl of Fayetteville.

Mac has one son, Leroy (Lee) Benbrook Hamblen, graduate of the University of Arkansas, operates 3 Christian Singles Dating Services in Dallas, Fort Worth and Austin, Texas, where he makes his home. Jack, sixth in the generation line has a son,



Albert Adrian Hamblen, (my first husband) was born, raised and died on the ancestral Hamblen-Tollett farm, still in the family 159 years. He grew fruit, stock, and had a canning factory.

Gary Jack Hamblen and a daughter, Linda Marie, both University of Arkansas graduates. Adrian has an adopted daughter, Glenda Hamblen Dwyer. Gary Jack (Jackie) married Faye Farmer and Linda married Kelley Lewis, a pioneer Washington County family of Durham. Each of the two families designed and built their own homes, Linda and Kelley on a part of Memory Acres near Farmington, and Gary Jack, Sr. and Faye now living on part of the ancestral Asa King property in Farmington, now owned by the Hamblen boys. Gary Jack (Jackie) and Faye have one son, Gary Jack, Jr., age 7 years. Linda and Kelley have one son, Kevin Wayne, now 2 years of age.

All of my ancestors came to Washington County before the Civil War. My family all share in the ancestral, "Memory Acres" farm, where Albert and I came when we were married in 1919. It was settled by Henry and Eliza Tollett in 1829, 159 years ago. They owned most all of the Walnut Grove Valley (around 1700 acres) bought at $1.25 per acre, homesteaded, whatever they were allowed, and part was given to Henry for his services in the War of 1812. One of Henry's sons, Ferdinand, lost his life in the War between the States. William Thomas Hamblen, Sr. came to Walnut Grove some time before 1857, the year they purchased their farm from pioneer, George Lawrence, who had gotten it I believe from "Toby" — a Cherokee Indian.

Two sons, Thomas Woodson and James Alexander (Jim) Hamblen were soldiers in the Confederacy. Thomas lost an eye in the fray and their father, William Thomas, was murdered in December, 1862 by Federal bushwhackers, during the time of the Prairie Grove battle. He operated a slave mart for awhile. He and his wife Eliza, had about 8 children, the last one, Mary, was born March 1, 1863, three months after her father was killed. Eliza died two years later of tuberculosis. The farm was sold and the children were scattered among friends to raise.

Henry Tollett's son, William Jefferson (Jeff), took Andrew Jackson (Jack) who was 14 at the time, and helped two Farmington women who had found his father murdered by the roadside to Fayetteville, dig the grave "on the hill", now Cemetery Hill Memorial Park. When Jack was old enough he married Jeff's daughter, Temperance Laure (called "Tempie") Tollet. Jeff Tollett's wife was Martha Ann Sexton, daughter of the first known preacher at Walnut Grove and Cemetery Hill, Rev. John Jacob Sexton. He was a circuit rider Methodist preacher. He and his two wives are buried in Bethesda Grave Yard south of Lincoln. His name is mentioned several times (on pages 48, 72, 73, 372 and 373 in the history of *Methodisim in Arkansas*, by Vernon, copyright 1963). Walnut Grove was a Methodist Protestant church for 50 years before 1887.

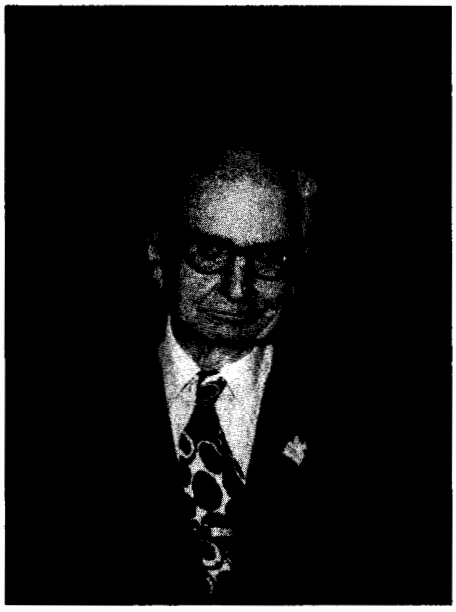
Three Hamblen brothers and a sister came from Tennessee to Russellville in the early 1800s. The sister married an Albright and stayed there. One brother went to Texas and is the ancestor of Hollywood singer, Stewart Hamblen, and of the "3121 Restaurant" - "From Hubcaps to Hamburgers" in Dallas. Another brother was our own William Thomas Hamblen, Sr., my husband Albert's grandfather. His son W. T. Hamblen, II lost his fine son, William Thomas Hamblen, III, who was studying to be a doctor in World War II. The youngest Tennessee brother, Henry, was killed in the war and is buried in Russellville Cemetery.

When Andrew Jackson (Jack) Hamblen's sons, Rolleigh, Clyde and Albert were called to be in the next draft in World War II, Jack, remembering the tragedies of the Hamblens in the Civil War, said, "I will not live to see my sons go war", and he didn't. He died in 1917, Albert was then reclassified and he remained at home to tend the farm and look after his widowed mother.

After the Civil War James Alexander Hamblen, with the help of a few others in the devastated community, built a nice big one room log school that was used for the next 20 years. The little war baby, Mary, lived to be in her 90's and wrote a letter to Albert and me that she went to her first school to uncle Tom (Thomas Hamblen) at Walnut Grove. When the family broke up, Tom went to Ola, Arkansas where he operated a store, and is buried there. Jim, who built the log school house, also made coffins and other cabinet type work. He died of pneumonia not long after the war ended and is buried at Cemetery Hill.

Andrew Jackson and Temperance Laure Tollett Hamblen. Both witnessed the tragedies of the War Between the States. Seven generations in Washington County.

On the land where I live is a little well, dug by the Tollett slaves, Harry, not married, and Dennis, married and had several children. If the Tolletts hadn't had slaves to "pole" their big flat boat up the Red River they would not have made it to Hempstead County. Malaria and chills drove them to northwest Arkansas in 1929, after the Whites had driven Cherokee Indians from their hunting ground in Arkansas. They lost a son, Edward, in 1831 — the oldest marker in Cemetery Hill — and at which time Henry gave 2 acres of land for a cemetery. The negro slave "Old Harry", is thought to be buried there. He out lived "Miss Liza" and "Marsh Henry" (who died in 1871). Liza died in 1885 at age 90. Harry had stayed with the Tolletts after the war to look



Frank Dinsmore Giles - fruit salesman, farmer, land developer (developed Giles Addition in NW Fayetteville) and school teacher for 29 years. Married Juel Benbrook Hamblen November 10, 1960.

Charity - daughter of John Jackson Van Hoose, and wife of Bennett Shumate, who lost his health in the Civil War and died leaving six orphan children to which she added her deceased daughter Nora Belle McChristian's two children to raise.

after "Miss Liza". When she died Harry said, "Now there won't be nobody to knit me warm socks and gloves and wash and iron my white shirt to wear to church". The colored people went to church, but had to occupy the back of the room, unless needed for white folks, and then they had to stand outside. Tom Dark (a cousin I believe) from Fayetteville, often visited Dennis' family and worked some for Henry Tollett.

The slaves suffered in the war too. Old Harry, a jolly old fellow, used to sing till he could be heard all over the valley. While Henry was down south during the war, to keep from getting killed, his fine team of horses were confiscated by Federal troops. Henry was a wagoner and Harry was his driver. When Harry was asked why he never sang anymore, he replied that he could never sing again "till them Feds bring Marsh Henry's horses home".

The other Tollett slave, Dennis, moved to Fayetteville after, "to educate his kids". He took the name of Tollett as he had never had a last name. One son, George Washington, called "Wash", became a porter on the train from Fayetteville to Muskogee. He married a Muskogee girl and is the ancestor of the present of Dr. Harrel Edward Tollett, Jr., of Muskogee, son of Dr. Harrel Tollett, Sr., deceased about 2 years ago. He has three brothers; Dr. Charles A. Tollett, Sr., Mr. Winston E. Tollett, Sr. and Dr. Kenneth S. Tollett — all dentists. In the 1960s when I visited there, a Dr. Tollett's picture hung in the lobby of the Veteran's Hospital in Muskogee. Dr. Harrel Tollett says he has cousins "all over the United States" from his ancestor Dennis's large family.

Wars have been hard on my family, as well as Albert's. My great grandfather William Shumate lost two sons in the Civil War; James and William, Jr.; "Little Bill", in the War Between the States, a grandson, Lenley Shumate in World War I and Webber Wilson, Jr. and Maj. Clyde R. Benbrook in World War II.

Regarding Lenley Shumate; he was born Lenley "McChristian", but his father, Henry, oldest son of Rev. John McChristian had deserted his little family just before their second son, Bennett, was born and at which time Lenley's mother, Nora Shumate McChristian, died. Nora's widowed mother, Charity Van Hoose Shumate, then added Lenley and Bennett to her own 6 orphans. Since his grandmother gave him all the care he had ever known he thought of himself only as "Lenley Shumate", and at school gave his name that way. He went to war, fought, and died overseas, and is buried in the Shumate Cemetery with a Government marker that reads, "Lenley Shumate". (The Fayetteville Newspaper stated that "one thousand people attended his funeral"). Someone changed his name to McChristian, at the library and on the life-size mural at the court house put up by the D. A. R. (in about 1919 I had an asterisk placed at his name to show Lenley Shumate and Lenley McChristian were the same person with the the consent of the D. A. R.).

The Shumates were French Huguenots and came to America in the 1700s, settling in Virginia, where they still hold a big annual family reunion. The first name in the family Bible was a son who had 8 given names.

My Irvin ancestors were John and Susan Windsor Irvin from England. When John Irvin died, a beautiful editorial was written for him in the Fayetteville paper. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Morgan now live on their farm at Maguire Town, near Elkins, in a white frame house. The old log house the Irvins lived in was there in my early teens, but is gone now. The Irvins promoted education and often kept girls so they could attend better schools. Their daughter, Margaret (Mag) was a school teacher.

My Maguire ancestors, both at Maguire Town and the Strain Community, go back to Jefferson Green Maguire, who came to America on a boat from Ireland when he was 17 years old. Mrs. L. L. Rowley now lives in the old Maguire log home built in 1920 by Owen Maguire on Maguire Road on Highway 74.

My Fincher ancestors, Hiram and Harriet, came to Washington County from Tennessee in 1841.

My Mills family I know very little about. I believe Seth and Charity Thornsburg Mills were my great-great grandparents. My grandmother, Charity Van Hoose told me she was named for her grandmother, Charity Thornsburg Mills. Seth Mills' daughter, Rachel, married my great grandfather, John Jackson Van Hoose, who operated a store and Post Office at Durham. I know nothing of the Thornburgs.

My first Van Hoose ancestors in Washington County were John and Lydia Lewis Van Hoose. Their graves, north of Wilson Park, have been destroyed along with their noted lawyer son,

Peter P. Van Hoose's grave. All were in quaint rock graves above the ground, and developers used the rocks for building projects. James Haden Van Hoose, their son, had deeded 1/4 acres of land from his farm to be forever a hallowed resting place for them. James Haden and his two wives Melinda McIlroy and Martha Skelton are buried in Evergreen Cemetery. There is a deed at the courthouse for the little 1/4 acre cemetery.

My Shumate ancestors, William and Sarah Ball Shumate, came first to Madison County, on Drake's Creek, then to Washington County (to Maguire Town). Old Bayles, William's father, came a short time later, settling on William's original Drakes Creek farm. He later gave that farm to his daughter, Mildred and her husband John Kennan, and he homesteaded a farm at Harris where he is buried. He gave that farm to his son Bennett, and wife, Charity Van Hoose Shumate, which Bennett later traded for the Ead's farm at Durham.

The Benbrook family name in Washington County is gone and I (and my children) are all that is left in Washington County of Nathan and Ewing Benbrook's families who came to Washington County before 1836.

There are other Benbrooks in Arkansas from two Arkansas cousins, Henry and Elbert Benbrook who "dropped off" the Benbrook caravan and "became millers" in Izard County. Two descendants of those boys are Robert (who lives on the ancestral farm in Salem, Arkansas and Francis Jernigan (Keith) of Little Rock, who is a Benbrook genealogist).

Another Benbrook cousin who spent some time here before he went into the service in the Civil War, was James (Jim) Benbrook, for whom the little town of Benbrook, Texas was named — and the big Benbrook lake costing $75,000,000. A street in the joining city of Fort Worth is named "Old Benbrook Street".

There are a number of Benbrooks scattered in the United States; all of whom I know about, date their lineage back to Ezekiel, Sr., "captain of Carolina troops in Washington's patriot army, 1779". All of the Benbrook lines say the Benbrooks are kin to John Bunyon of England, but only little research has been done on that. When I was in England in 1985, I visited the Bedford Genealogy Library and saw on microfilm, "Sarah Brown (a grandaughter — maybe 7th generation of John Bunyon) married Stephen Benbrook, who are in America". Several Benbrook cousins live in Natches, Mississippi. The Benbrooks here used to visit them by steamboat.

My first husband, Albert Hamblen was a liberal thinker. His favorite books were history and math, and he was well read in the Bible, having taught it from his youth in Sunday School at Cemetery Hill and Walnut Grove. He seldom missed a Sunday at church, being almost constantly a teacher for the young people's class. He was clerk of session for the church at his death, at which time his oldest son, Mac, was elected and still holds that position. His son Jack is an elder. Albert was a successful farmer despite the tragic depression and drought years of the 30's. He had 20 acres of grapes and operated the Hamblen Canning Factory, with the help of his 3 young sons, for 15 years — using 23 women tomato peelers. His motto was, "don't worry if you have to wait on the sun, but never let it wait on you". Albert and I were young people's leaders in church and the 4-H Club work for 17 years, when he died at which time I resigned as youth leader.

Four years later after Albert's death I married Frank Dinsmore Giles who had 3 married daughters by his first wife, Irene Dowell Giles, deceased. Frank was a liberal thinker, wrote a few articles, and could quote poetry and songs from memory by the hour. He was almost a charter member of the Unitarian Church in Fayetteville, and was on the board when the present church was built on Cleveland Street. He wrote a front page article in the Northwest Times when man set foot on the moon. Frank Giles family came from around Tyler, Texas, to Searcy County, Arkansas, then in 1908 they moved to Savoy. When Frank was 16 he taught his first school of 65 pupils, with an assistant teacher, Miss Emma Beavers of Robinson, near Savoy. He taught for 29 years and resigned at Greenland to take a full time "District Manager" job with the Hugh Rouw Fruit Company, for whom he worked until he retired in 1960. During the war, in 1918, he resigned his teaching job at Johnson to enter the University of Arkansas Students Army Training Corp. S. A. T. C. (stick around till Christmas, the boys called it for they thought the war would be over by Christmas) in preparation for joining the service as a Lieutenant. He was also a farmer, and dabbled in real estate developing his farm into Giles Addition, north west corner of Fayetteville. He died at the age of 90. Frank and I were charter members of the North West Arkansas Memorial Society (for cheaper funerals).

We all work in the Southern Memorial Association (of Women) 1872, who own and care for the Confederate Cemetery. Adrian belongs to The Sons of Confederate Veterans. His wife Shirley and a distant cousin, Brett Maguire's wife, Kimberly, are co-chair persons in charge of the restoration of the 100 year old bandstand. They now have the finances to start it and blueprint by architect Cy Sutherland of the University of Arkansas, is being drawn. The last public things that both Albert and Frank attended before their deaths were to their churches that on Sunday morning, then to the Southern Memorial Vesper services in the evening. Frank sang a solo "Whispering Hope" his favorite song.

My sons, Mac, Jack, Adrian, and grandson Gary Jack, have all served in military service - all overseas except for Adrian who was in the Air Corps stationed in the states.

I am the only local charter member of the 50 year old Walnut Grove Cherry Belle Extension Club. I am historian and associate member of the Walnut Grove Community Presbyterian Church, which Albert and I joined in 1920.

I belong to the Shiloh Museum and the "Elmira Love" Nature Club, (no work, just play). I am the only living member of the six who organized the Washington County Historical Society which now has some 900 members. It was organized in January, 1951 in Prof. Walter Lemke's Journalism classroom at the University of Arkansas. The other five were my husband, Albert Hamblen, Grace Albright, Lessie Reed, Oscar Williams, Shumate descendant, and Prof. Lemke.

I gave the two "gold bricks" to the City Hospital Geriatric Center in honor of Frank when he was a patient there. . .and in memory of the doctors in our family who spent time in Washington County - Dr. Garret T. Benbrook, Dr. Zack Van Hoose, Dr. Harvey Doak Wood and William Thomas Hamblen, III, studying to be a doctor when he lost his life in WWII at the age of 18.

I now live alone on the farm where Albert was born and reared and died (my children live nearby) and where we came to live in 1919 when we married.

Walnut Grove is situated in a valley five miles southwest of Fayetteville and one and one-half miles south of Farmington. Kessler Mountain is on the east, prairie land on the north and west, and Evans Mountain on the south. Evans Mountain was named for an Evans family who lived on the side of it. They had two children buried in the Cemetery Hill. They were from the Evans family in Evansville which split up in the Civil War when two sons fought on opposite sides and declared they would never claim kin with each other — and today some of the younger ones do not know that they were kin. They were a little kin to the Hamblens through a marriage into Rev. Sexton's family.

As I close this autobiography of myself and extending families, Mac, who a week ago retired from 32 years work in Plant Pathology at the University of Arkansas, is working on all of the families income taxes; Jack, retired from the postal department is typing this history, and Adrian, not yet retired, is starting his 30th year as a machinist at the Standard Register Company, in Fayetteville. Gary Jack, Sr. is a mail carrier for Farmington and Linda is manager of a sporting goods store in Fayetteville and Leroy is busy with his dating service in Texas.

Will there be a ninth Benbrook and a seventh Hamblen generation in Washington County? It seems that will be up to my great grandsons; Gary Jack age 7, an honor student at Farmington School; and Kevin age 2 and already letting us know where he stands on "important" issues of the day.

I will end this story with a poem — written on my 89th birthday, March 1, 1988, written for a time when I might not be here.

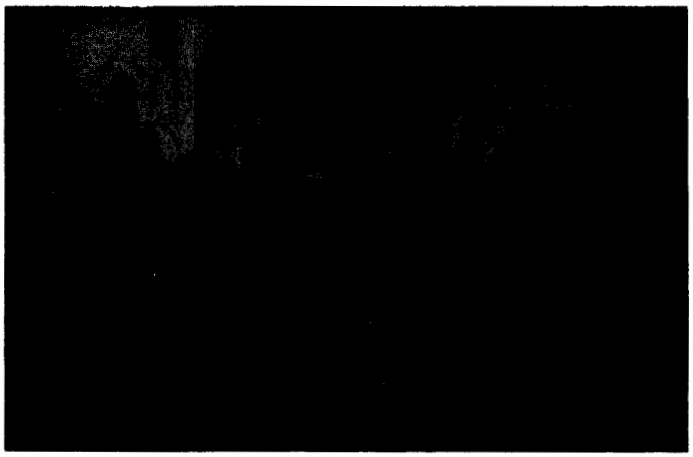
Portrait on the Wall:

Pause a moment when you pass, My precious descendants, and gaze on me a moment tho I am now only a portrait on the wall. Pause a moment when you pass, when my days on earth are done, when I can no more tell you stories of books, and poems, and roses. Pause a moment when you pass, toss me a smile or speak my name, who knows, perhaps from my portal I may blow you a kiss.

By: Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles

Peter Graham

In the spring of 1807, Peter Graham and his wife, Rachel, and their thirteen children left their home near Lexington, Kentucky for the area north of the Boston Mountain Range of the Ozark Mountains. Their youngest child, two year old Nelson, rode on a feather bed on the back of a pack horse. The others traveled on foot or on horseback. Part of the trip was covered by flat boat.



Old Dan, the star of the picture, carried or pulled all of these to school except for Elbert on the right, and he rode him to teach school. From the left are Robert, Roy, Irene, Alma, Orville, Ras, Carl, Tol and Elbert. Old Dan was ridden by many of their children. He died in the 1930s at about the age of 33.

Silas M. Graham, Ross, John Nelson Graham, Sara Ellen and Bedia Ann Graham (Phillips).

Grahams

After several weeks they reached Moore's Rock on the Arkansas River, a short distance above the Arbuckle Island, between Alma and Lavaca, Arkansas. Then they went up to the valley to Lee's Creek to what is now the Devil's Den State Park area. Here, they crossed over the divide to the valley of the West Fork of White River, near the present Woolsey.

They lived in this area, between where Fayetteville and Winslow now are. After young Nelson was grown and married, Peter and Rachel, Nelson and his wife, Louise Landers, moved down the White River to a place called the Horseshoe Bend. This farm was later named "The Nellette Ranch" but is now part of Beaver Lake. Peter and Rachel and two of Nelson's children were buried in a family plot on this farm.

The children of Peter and Rachel Graham were: William, John, George, Ira, Peter, Moses, Nancy, Cissy, Sally, Polly, Rachel and Nelson.

The children of Nelson and Louisa Graham were: Nancy, Lucinda, Cassia, Silas Marion, William, Sarah (Sally), Temple E., Peter, Elizabeth, Talitha C., Deborah I., Elias D. and Mary Frances.

In 1840, Nelson bought 160 acres of land (part of which is now on the north side of Springdale City Limits); 80 acres were purchased from a Mr. Mace Phillips and 80 acres from the Fayetteville Land Office. That same year the family moved to the new farm and set out an apple orchard. Two of those trees stood until 1920. He later bought two 40-acre tracts that gave him 240 acres of very good farm land.

During the Civil War, Nelson Graham and his youngest son, Elias took a mule and sled to haul a barrel of water from a spring. They heard a noise and Nelson sent Elias to hide in the brush. Bushwhackers came then and killed Nelson. They camped at the spring that night, while the little boy, Elias, stayed hidden in the brush all night. Nelson's family took him into the woods and buried him. This burial site was the start of the Phillips Cemetery where six generations of his descendants are buried.

The family lived on this farm until the parents died and the children married. One son, Silas Marion, bought out the other heirs, and continued to live on the place until his death in 1920. He divided the farm among his children, John Nelson Graham,

On farm near Accident School House (NE of Springdale). Graham's family Silas and Robert. Elderly lady in black front row, Catherine (Looney) Graham, wife of Robert. 1922 all of off spring at that time.

Sarah Ellen Graham (wife of James J. Graham - no relation), Elmer Ross Graham and the home to Bedia Ann Graham Phillips, who lived there until her death in 1932.

James Jefferson (Jim) married Sara Ellen (Sade) Graham (no relation). They had seven sons: Elbert, Ras, Tol, Carl, Robert, Orville and Ray; one daughter, Irene (Mrs. Hugh Crum).

Bedia Ann married George L. Phillips. Their children were: Stella (Nail), Wallace, Lenora (Cuppy), Walter, Silas, Pearl (Neil), Paul and Cynthia (Green).

John Nelson married Susan Arabella Phillips. Their children were: Harvey, Hobson, Tommy, Ruth, Katy and Ruby.

Ross Graham, father of Alma Farrar, was typical of the farmers of his day. His by-word, "By shots" was used quite often. "By shots, I'm not going to plant until the sign is right". Others in the community didn't believe in signs but they also didn't believe in taking chances, so they waited until Ross planted his corn and then they would plant. An ability of Ross' was to tell a person with warts when the warts would disappear. He may not have been able to remove them but he could accurately predict their disappearance.

Berry D. Graham, born 1797 in North Carolina, went to Kentucky. There, he married Sarah Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, who lived near Greensburg. They moved to Taney County, Missouri and in 1840 moved to Arkansas, four miles south of Fayetteville. In 1845, he moved one mile west of Springdale.

In 1840, "The Regular Baptist Church of Shilo" was constituted. Deacon Berry D. Graham of the West Fork Church certified the church. He and his wife, Sarah, were Numbers 25 and 26 on the church roll in 1845 and were members the rest of their lives.

Their fourth son, Robert Wright Graham, was in the Confederate Army. He was given a furlough by the Union Army and two weeks later was paroled on good behavior.

He married Sarah Catherine Looney in 1865. They had seven sons: Jim, George, Ben, Jo, Al, Robert, Seborne; and one daughter, Ellen (Sargent).

Several of the Graham family members lived across the county line, in Benton County; however, the area in which they lived is now within Springdale City Limits, Springdale was their trading center and most of the children attended Springdale High School.

There were many family and community activities that were of interest to this family, one of which was "hog killing". Many of today's youth don't realize that animals have to be killed ("Yuk") before they are eaten. It seemed that the coldest day of the year was chosen. The hands would freeze and ears would sting as the cold penetrated. A barrel was filled with hot water and the hog was dipped (one end, then the other) to loosen the hair, which was then scraped off. It was then cut into pieces, then it was cooked. That was the best part of the operation.

Making apple butter was a family affair. Friday night was apple peeling night. About 30 gallons of sliced Ben Davis apples were ready for early Saturday morning activities, when they were piled up, in and on a 25-gallon copper kettle. Cider made from Staymon Winesap apples was poured in the kettle. A fire was built outside under the kettle and the stirring started with a paddle with a 12-foot sassafras pole handle. The stirring continued until about 1:00 p. m. Woe unto the kid who stopped stirring and let the butter burn. This would make about 18 gallons of prime winter time eating.

Thanksgiving at Grandpa Jim's and Grandma Sade's was an EVENT that was anticipated from November to November. All the offspring and many others were always there, usually there would be about 60 guests. The ham, fried chicken, baked chicken, venison, banana cake, heavenly hash, pumpkin, apple, raisin pies. Most of the food was home grown and homemade. It was Grandma's insistence that all must sit for this wonderful meal and since there were so many of us it was necessary to eat in shifts - the grownups ate first, then the teenagers and last of all the little ones. That wouldn't go over too well today. Many of the political problems of the day were "settled" there that day.

Times were hard in the years from 1920 to 1930. People died even if there was no money for burial. George Phillips and Ras Graham made several coffins, and Bedia Ann Phillips, Sade Graham and Vi Graham lined them. One time, two teenagers, Alma Graham Farrar and Cynthia Phillips Green got in one and lay down to see how it would feel "when their time came".

By: Alma Farrar

Nathan Virgil Hanks

Nathan D. Hanks, Sr. was born April 11, 1811 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. At the age of 21 years, he went to Henderson County, Tennessee. There he met Martha B. Baker, who was born in middle Tennessee, December 3, 1815. This couple was married September 17, 1833. They migrated west in 1834 and were among the early settlers at Boonesboro, Arkansas, the name of this town was later changed to Cane Hill. His trade was wagon maker, but like most men of his day, had other skills. Both he and his wife were interested in education and good schools and were devout members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

They were the parents of eight children. This family suffered the usual hardships of the Civil War and one son, Sam Hanks, a Confederate soldier, was killed and is buried at Vicksburg. Family records are incomplete and many are missing, but it is known that Nathan Hanks, Jr. studied theology and became a Presbyterian Minister, son John moved to Higginsville, Missouri, where he married and raised a family. A daughter, Roseata went to Illinois to teach, and later married Willis Cooper, a druggist of Litchfield, Illinois. Another daughter whose married name was Holland were parents of a daughter, Mattie Holland. Mattie's parents both died when she was quite young and she went to live with her grandparents, Nathan D. and Martha Hanks. She eventually married David Ross.

Daughter, Medeline Hanks never married, but stayed home and helped take care of Mattie and a nephew that would arrive from Illinois. This young boy, Nathan Virgil Hanks was the son of Green Pinkney Hanks, another son of Nathan D. Hanks, Sr. Nathan D. Hanks, Sr. died June 11, 1892 and Martha B. Hanks died September 15, 1894. Both are buried in Cane Hill Cemetery.

Green Pinkney Hanks was born at Cane Hill, Arkansas, June 8, 1837. He was reared to manhood in northwest Arkansas and received his education at Cane Hill College.

In the fall of 1856, he moved to Illinois and was engaged in teaching until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 61st Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He suffered a hip injury in the Battle of Shiloh, Mississippi. He was serving as Captain at the time of his discharge in 1865.

At the close of the Civil War, he began the study of Theology and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1869.

In November 1856, Green Pinkney Hanks married Cynthia Carriger. They became the parents of one son, Thomas W. Hanks, born August 28, 1858. She died about two years later.

In January 1861, he married Nancy A. Breeding. They were the parents of five children: Marvin, born January 1862; Wilbur G., born June 28, 1867; Melvin born February 1869; Nathan Virgil born October 14, 1871 and Annie born March 10, 1875. Nancy died in childbirth of this daughter. The family was living in Litchfield, Illinois at the time of her death. G. P. did not think he could properly take care of a baby girl with a family of boys to raise, so he gave her to an Illinois family that would provide a good home for her. Records are incomplete at this point in time and the name of the family that took her and the events that may have happened in her life are not known.

Later, after the death of Nancy, G. P. did remarry. Little has been known about his marriage. It was some time after this marriage that Nathan Virgil came to Cane Hill to live with his grandparents.

In 1885, G. P. Hanks returned to Arkansas. He was accompanied by son Wilbur, but the other sons remained in Illinois.

In 1888 he met and married Mrs. Frances (Fannie) Gault Fears, a widow. She was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, and had moved to Arkansas with her parents, when a young girl.

He was a Pastor of various Baptist churches in Washington County. They were living at Johnson at the time of their deaths.

Fannie Fears Hanks died March 12, 1920 and G. P. Hanks died June 8, 1929. Both are buried in Shady Grove Cemetery located a short distance northeast of Johnson.

Nathan Virgil Hanks was living with his father and stepmother at their farm located north of Stony Point when he met Maud E. Mason. Their courtship lasted about five years and they were married November 4, 1897.

Maud E. Mason was born at Spring Creek, Benton County, Arkansas, May 7, 1877, the daughter of John E. Mason and Bettie Ruth Cox Mason. She attended school at Stony Point, Washington County.

After their marriage, their first home was a small log cabin located on his parent's farm. Later, they moved to a home near Johnson Mill, where her father, mother and brother, Marion D. Mason resided. In June 1905, they purchased and moved to a home in Johnson, which was to remain the family home until 1961.

Nathan was a farmer and had also learned the carpenter and cooper trade.

Nathan V. and Maude E. were the parents of one son and four daughters:

The son, Burl Miller was born April 15, 1909. He never married. He was working as brakeman for the Sante Fe Railroad when he was killed in a train wreck at Barstow, California, December 28, 1941. He is buried in Stuckey Cemetery located west of Johnson.

The eldest daughter, Elizabeth Medeline was born November 12, 1899. She became a teacher and married Thomas William Farish. They were the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Maudine, now by marriage Maudine Sanders and a son, Thomas Marion, who died February 13, 1963. They were engaged in farming and the canning business. Thomas William died August 12, 1946 and is buried in Elm Springs Cemetery.

Marion Blanche Hanks was born at Johnson, November 17, 1901. She attended school at Johnson and Fayetteville, graduating from the University of Arkansas in 1924.

She married Lester I. Elliott, who was a native of Minnesota, but who had moved with his parents to a farm near Fayetteville. They were the parents of a son, Joseph Lester, who died at the age of three days and a daughter, Shirley Jane, now by marriage Shirley J. Sutton. Blanche taught home economics at Camden, Tennessee High School, later returning to Arkansas where she became Home Demonstration Agent, first in Pope County, then in Independence and Benton Counties.

In later years, she and Lester purchased a farm at Mount Comfort where they grew turkeys, sheep and cattle. In 1953, they purchased a farm at War Eagle Mills and moved there after selling their Mount Comfort farm. At this farm, the Ozarks Arts and Crafts Fair was founded, the first of its kind in Arkansas and the Ozark region. Lester died February 12, 1976 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Bernice Virgil Hanks was born December 13, 1904 at Johnson, attended school at Johnson and Fayetteville. She was the only daughter talented in music. She took piano lessons from Mrs. Anna Goodman, who would walk from north of Springdale to Johnson to teach music, a distance of six or seven miles. Bernice's piano playing was a source of enjoyment both to her family and to the community.

She married Edmond I. Bailey of Alma, September 27, 1930. He was a bookkeeper-accountant and was employed for many years at Stilwell Canning Company, Stilwell, Oklahoma. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Jon, died in infancy as did two of the daughters, Caroline Ruth and Mary Sue. The other sons were named Don, Gene and Billy, the daughter, Betty Lou.

Edmond I. Bailey died February 9, 1967. Bernice died June 11, 1985. Both are buried in Alma Cemetery, Alma, Arkansas, as are the deceased children.

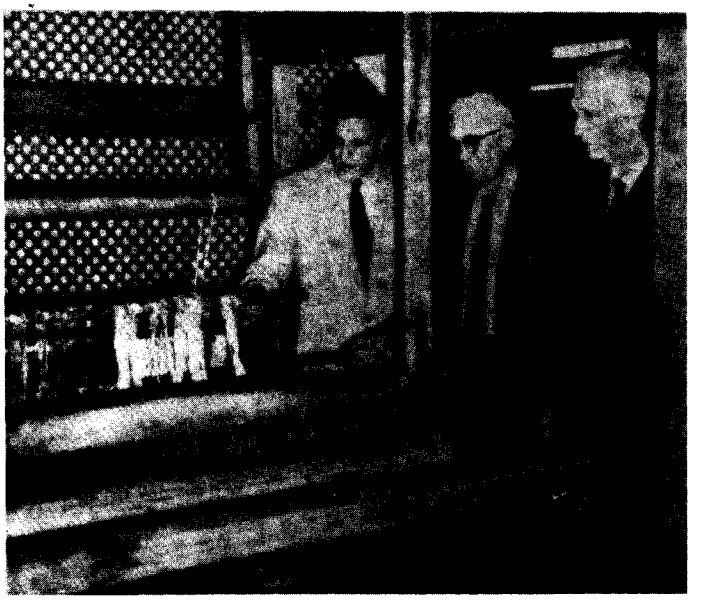
Bonnie Maydell Hanks, the youngest daughter was born at Johnson, November 8, 1915. She attended school in Johnson and Fayetteville. She never married. She and her mother moved to Springdale from Johnson in 1961. She was employed by the late Dr. R. T. Henry as bookkeeper-receptionist until his death in January 1943. She then became an employee of the First National Bank, working in various positions. She was serving as Vice President, when she retired after forty years of service there.

Maud E. Hanks died November 21, 1971 and is buried at Stuckey Cemetery.

By: Bonnie Hanks

John Thomas Hilton

John Thomas Hilton was born April 9, 1857, in Hiltons, Scott County, Virginia and was one of the sixth descending generations from the Hiltons who lived in St. Mary's County, Maryland as early as 1668.



Presentation of family loom to University of Arkansas Museum by Grover and Lucian Hilton in memorial to brother L. L. Hilton, U of A faculty retiree. Left to right: Charles McGimsey III, Grover Hilton and Lucian Hilton, 1961.

The Hiltons were emigrants from England. Information of

the early settlers is taken from the previous research data by James L. Hilton of New Carrollton, Maryland. E. Frank Hilton, Gate City, Virginia, and Mrs. B. L. Neal of Weber City, Virginia. Family history and knowledge of later families was given by Virginia Hilton Teasdale, Kathleen Hilton Bryant of Springdale, Arkansas, and Kathryn Hilton Fisher of Hutchinson, Kansas.

William, the first Hilton to come to America, sailed from London, England in 1621 on the Fortune, the first ship to arrive at Plymouth, Massachusetts, after the Mayflower. He was living in Dover, New Hampshire in 1627, and died in Maine in 1656.

Andrew Hilton, who died about 1746, was the first Hilton of Maryland, known to be a definite ancestor of the Scott County, Virginia Hiltons. The direct descending generations were: (2) John Hilton was born 1720 in St. Mary's County, Virginia, and died, 1790 in Randolph County, North Carolina. (3) Reverend Samuel Hilton was born 1766, in St. Mary's County, Maryland and was married 1787, to Nancy Bird Hilton in Randolph County, North Carolina. He was a Baptist minister and in the early 1790s, moved to an area near the Tennessee line, now known as Scott County, Virginia. He was the first preacher in this section of the western settlements and was instrumental in establishing the first church in the county. On October 26, 1805, the "United Baptist Church of Christ at Big Moccassin Gap" was founded. In 1812, among the members were, William Cody and Sarah Cody, grandparents of "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Reverend Samuel Hilton died, April 24, 1830.

(4) John Hilton was born 1788 in Randolph County, North Carolina and was married January 11, 1812 to Nancy Fulkerson Hilton. He was the largest land owner of the time in this area of Scott County, Virginia. In about 1887, the railroad was constructed through his property in the "Poor Valley", a station was established and named, "Hiltons" in honor of John. Six of his seven sons fought in the Civil War and two joined the California Rush. John Hilton died, May 31, 1873. (5) John H. Hilton, born June 26, 1824 in Scott County, Virginia. He and brother, E. B. and three Hilton cousins joined the Gold Rush to California in 1849, with pack horses and by wagon train, they arrived after 87 days in traveling. After about a year in the gold fields, they took a boat from San Francisco to Panama, walked across the Isthmus then traveled by boat to Norfolk, Virginia by train to Lynchburg and walked from there, home.

John H. was married in 1851 to Martha Ann Agee who was born April 22, 1831, the daughter of Lawrence Agee, born May 31, 1806 and died April 22, 1884 and Polly Cattron Agee, who was born January 7, 1804 and died July 1, 1870. John H. and Martha were the parents of nine children: Mary, William H., John T., Frank, Jeff, Nancy, James, Sarrah and Maggie. The third born, John, was our own John Thomas Hilton.

They were the owners of one slave, an infant, "Nigger Ed", was purchased in 1865 at the price of about $400 on condition that nothing be paid if the slaves were set free. Baby "Ed" was given a home and raised to manhood as a member of the family. After being set free, Ed was given the "Hilton" name.

John H. served in the Civil War by enlisting, April 6, 1862, in the 24th Virginia Regiment of the Confederate Army and served in Kentucky under General John Hunt Morgan.

John H. was a very colorful person, he was a Baptist, a Mason, a strong Democrat and a politician by attending all local conventions. He was the largest land owner in the area, owning lands on Clinch Mountain and along the North Fork of Holston River, where he built the Hilton Dam and Mill. He was a store owner, a postmaster and built the blacksmith shop, church and school.

John H. died, January 3, 1898 and Martha Ann died 1904, they are buried in Darthula graveyard on land they gave beside the church they built.

John Thomas Hilton was married to Mary Jane Francisco, who was born September 24, 1861 in Gate City, Scott County, Virginia. They were the parents of seven children. George H. Hilton was born March 18, 1878, Lucian Hilton was born February 22, 1880, Lula E. Hilton was born June 10, 1882, Lilburn Little Hilton was born January 20, 1885, Grover Cleveland Hilton was born September 8, 1887, Neal Hilton was born February 5, 1890 and Martha Marie Hilton was born September 25, 1895.

John T. Hilton was a land owner, a farmer and was active in the logging and lumber business.

In about 1898, John T. sold the lands on the Holston River to his brother, Reverend William H. Hilton and left Scott County, Virginia, with brother Frank and their families, traveling to the southwest, settling in Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas, where they began a new livelihood.

A desire to re-locate, in 1906, the John T. Hilton family came by covered wagon to northwest Arkansas, residing in Wedington, Washington County. Here, they were farmers and operated an apple drier.

Soon, their family was decreasing as the older members were leaving to make a home for themselves.

From an old issue of the *Springdale News*, dated August 16, 1912, "J. T. Hilton of near Wedington has purchased the White River farm of R. E. Chewning, southeast of Springdale near Neill's Bluff. There are 205 acres in the tract and it is said to be one of the best farms on the river."

John, Mary Jane and daughter Martha, made the move to this farm located on the western edge of Mountain Home Community.

They were supportive of the community and attended the Friendship Baptist Church near Springdale.

George H. Hilton, oldest member of the Hilton family was married to Dodie Hugate in Scott County, Virginia, and they were the parents of one daughter Mary Jane. He was employed as a law enforcement officer in different areas and spent many years in Houston and Galveston, Texas.

Living in Houston, he became fatally ill and was brought to a hospital in Fayetteville, Arkansas by his brother, Grover.

George H. Hilton died in 1951 and buried in Friendship Cemetery in Springdale, Arkansas.

Second member Lucian Hilton was married December 19, 1909 to Pearl H. Thomason who was born September 12, 1881, a school teacher and the daughter of William Henry Thomason and Adelaid Thomason of Summers, Washington County, Arkansas.

After marriage and moving to west Texas, near New Mexico in Friona, Parmer County, their first child, Mary Virginia Hilton Teasdale was born August 11, 1910, who is presently living in Springdale, Arkansas.

Lucian and family moved to Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas, where Marion Lucian Hilton was born September 17, 1912 and is presently living in Lincoln, Washington County, Arkansas.

Sally Genevieve Hilton was born September 9, 1914, who died in infancy and was buried in a Hillsboro, Texas cemetery.

The Lucian Hilton family returned to Arkansas in 1915 and lived in the "little house" on father John's farm where Virginia attended first year of school at Mountain Home School, District 117.

In 1917, a farm was bought west side of White River, on Habberton Road, near Neill's Bluff, where Lucian and Pearl lived a lifetime. Farm production came from tending a grape vineyard, grain, truck crops and supplemented with beef, dairy cattle and poultry.

The family was active in the community and was a friend to their neighbors. Virginia and Marion attended Habberton School, District 26, where Lucian was a school director for a number of years. The family attended Mount Vernon Baptist Church and later became members of the Friendship Baptist Church near Springdale.

Pearl H. Hilton died March 13, 1957. Lucian Hilton died October 20, 1966 and they are buried in Friendship Cemetery. The third member, Lula E. Hilton was born June 10, 1882. She was married to Ed Cavener and died about six months after marriage. The date and place of death is unknown. Fourth; Lilburn L. Hilton was married January 13, 1907 to Gertrude Smith Hilton who was born June 14, 1886, the daughter of Marshall Clinton Smith and Mary Simpson Smith of Wedington, Washington County, Arkansas. They were the parents of nine children and they were: John Marshall Hilton was born October

1907 in Cincinnati, Arkansas. Living in Fayetteville, he died in June 1978 and was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Mary Virginia Hilton Goodwin was born May 23, 1909 in Fayetteville, Arkansas and presently living in Russellville, Arkansas. Bruce Greer Hilton was born May 5, 1911 in Fayetteville, and died in a fatal car accident in Benton County, Arkansas, June 25, 1933. He was buried in a Siloam Springs Cemetery. Frances Elice Hilton Strickler was born August 19, 1914 at Morrow, Arkansas and is presently living in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Lydle Curtis Hilton (Veteran of WWI) was born January 26, 1918 in Morrow, Washington County, Arkansas. Marion Louise Hilton was born July, 4, 1919 in Maysville, Benton County, Arkansas and resides presently in Springfield, Missouri. Jack Hilton (Veteran WWI) was born May 7, 1921 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Kathleen Hilton Bryant was born December 24, 1923, in Siloam Springs, Arkansas and presently living in Springdale. Della Mae Hilton Brandt was born April 1, 1927 in Russellville, Arkansas and presently living in Springfield, Missouri. Veteran Lydle C. Hilton entered the military by draft and was inducted, July 17, 1941 into the army and appointed as a paratrooper. He received training in California and officers training in Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was commissioned, 2nd Lieutenant. He was assigned to the European Theatre Operations, serving with the 101st. Airborn Division. He was discharged in 1947 and re-enlisted into the Regular Army in 1950, serving until he was medically discharged as Major, in 1952.

Lydle C. Hilton was living in Prescott, Arizona where he died April 13, 1984 and buried in a Prescott Cemetery.

Veteran Jack Hilton volunteered his service to his country by enlisting into the Marine Corps, March 10, 1944. He received Boot Camp training in Oceanside, California and was assigned to the South Pacific. Jack lost his life on Iwo Jima, March 3, 1945.

Lilburn Hilton retired from the faculty of the University of Arkansas after 27 years of service. He came to Washington County, Arkansas with his parents in 1906 at the age of 21 years, his desire to achieve an education resulted in a lifetime career in the profession of teaching. His early attendance and continued learning at the University of Arkansas led to the beginning of achieving a goal. His acquired knowledge was passed into classrooms in other schools by teaching positions in Maysville, Benton County, Arkansas, and the High School in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He was Vice President at John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, also served as Vice President of Arkansas Tech University, Russellville, Arkansas. He was known professionally as "L. L." The family returned to Fayetteville in 1926, and the children attended Fayetteville schools.

L. L. Hilton accepted the position as Dean of General Extension at the University of Arkansas where he remained until retirement 1953.

Lilburn L. Hilton died April 27, 1961. Gertrude Smith Hilton died May 10, 1973. They are buried in Fairview Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Fifth member, Grover C. Hilton was married, April 15, 1909 to Pearl Shrum Hilton who was born on October 2, 1888, in Rogers, Benton County, Arkansas, the daughter of Jim Shrum and Mary Catherine Shrum.

Living in Muskogee, Oklahoma their first child Paul L. Hilton was born February 2, 1910.

In 1913, the family came to Washington County, and lived in the "little house" on father John's farm in the Mountain Home Community. While there, two daughters were born and died in infancy, they were buried in the cemetery on the Hilton farm. In 1915, the family moved to Hutchinson, Kansas seeking employment in the wheat fields.

In 1916, a decision was made to locate in St. John, Kansas, where their daughter Mary Kathryn Hilton Fisher was born December 8, 1917, and presently living in Hutchinson, Kansas. In 1918, Grover established the Oxide Battery Company.

The family returned to Hutchinson later establishing and owning the companies of Hilton Electric and Central Specialty.

In 1933, he was the founder of Leech Products Company, which was owned and in operation by the family until it was sold October 1, 1983.

In mid 1940, leaving their home and business to the care of their family, Grover and Pearl returned to Washington County, and purchased property in Mountain Home Community, east side of White River, near Habberton Bridge, formerly known as the Calvin Salvage farm and presently owned by Jack Perry of Springdale. They were a great asset to the community and made many farm building improvements. They attended First Baptist Church in Fayetteville and later became members of First Baptist Church in Springdale.

Paul L. Hilton died October 20, 1960 and was buried in a Hutchinson, Kansas cemetery. Following their son's death and leasing the farm, they returned to their home and business activities in Hutchinson.

Grover was a caring person for his family members and heritage. His travels in sales and promotion of Leech products permitted him to keep contact with relation in different localities.

In 1961, Scott County, Virginia, Grover secured the loom which was owned and used in the years between 1840 and 1900 by his grandmother, Betty Francisco of Gate City, Virginia.

The Franciscos were early settlers in Scott County, Virginia. The loom was disassembled and shipped to Fayetteville, Arkansas, then reassembled and readied for weaving by Robert Barnes of Greenland and Mrs. Elpha Kindred of Springdale, both of whom were weavers and members of the Council of Ozarks Artists and Craftsmen.

In December, 1961, the loom was presented to the University of Arkansas Museum by Grover and Lucian Hilton in memory of their late brother L. L. Hilton who served for many years as Dean of General Extension activities at the University, retiring in 1953.

From an old issue of the *Northwest Arkansas Times*, dated December 16, 1961, "University Director Charles McGimsey III accepted the gift for the museum."

Grover and Lucian remembered the suits made for them from material woven on the loom by their grandmother, Betty Francisco. Grover C. Hilton died December 17, 1964. Pearl Shrum Hilton died November 24, 1985 and they are buried in Friendship Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas.

Neal Hilton, sixth member of the family, died in 1908 at the age of 18 years, soon after the family came to Washington County. He was buried in the Wedington Cemetery.

Martha Marie Hilton, youngest member of the family was married April 15, 1914 to Truman C. Campbell of Goshen. (See Truman C. Campbell story).

Mary Jane Francisco Hilton died in 1918 and was buried in Friendship Cemetery. In 1920, John T. Hilton moved to a farm near Goshen where he lived until the farm was sold to Wilburn Oxford, November 15, 1922.

John T. Hilton chose as his second wife Bessie Roxie Mayes Hilton and they were married in 1925, the daughter of the late James P. Mayes and Mary Louvenia Long Mayes of Mount Home Community.

Moving to Texas, they settled in Francitis, Matagordo County. After a year or so of farming they returned to Washington County, and purchased a farm in the Mountain Home Community near Bessie's original home. A grape vineyard, peach orchard and beef cattle provided the main source of income from the farm.

Bessie referred to John as "Mr. Hilton". Their mode of travel was by buggy with old "Prince". Prince was a good riding horse for grandchildren, while visiting.

John Thomas Hilton died September 23, 1940 and was buried alongside his first wife, Mary J. Hilton in Friendship Cemetery.

Bessie remained on the farm where she produced poultry for a number of years. After failing health, the farm was sold to Patricia Halbrook of Springdale. She resided with her niece, Mayme Ferguson and Clint Ferguson residence of Habberton Community, until her death in September 1974. Bessie Mayes Hilton was buried in Goshen Cemetery.

In early 1920s John T. Hilton's brother, "Jeff", owned the adjoining farm south of property purchased by John T. and Bessie upon their return from Texas.

Jefferson Beureguard Hilton was born March 29, 1862 in

Scott County, Virginia, the son of John H. and Martha Ann Hilton and was married to Sallie Smith Hilton. Jeff was a former employee of the police force in Indianapolis, Indiana and had lived in Peculiar, Missouri before coming to Arkansas.

His anticipation and dreams of striking gold led to prospecting. The site is clearly visible where he picked, chisled, dug and shoveled. An accountable find was never publicly reported from "Jeff's Goldmine".

The farm is presently owned by Dr. Vincent B. Runnels of Fayetteville. The adjacent property west, known as the "Dick Sanders" farm was occupied by Walter Clatfelter and Gertrude Hilton Clatfelter family. Gertrude Clatfelter was the daughter of Jeff Hilton.

After leaving Arkansas, Jeff and the Clatfelter family made their home in California near another daughter, Bertha B. Hilton Hunter.

The farm has been divided into smaller tracts and they are presently owned by Bob Winkleman of Fayetteville. Doug Johnston and Karen Johnston, Ralph Maze and Theresa Maze, Toney Yates and Kay Yates living on farm and Ronald Harp and Sheron Harp of Lowell, Arkansas.

The two farms were previously owned for an extended period by Truman C. Campbell.

As the author of this story and the grandaughter of John T. Hilton, I am proud of the Hilton family and heritage and feel their support and service to have been an enrichment to the area.

By: Marie E. Harp

Jerry Hinshaw

Jerrold Eldon (Jerry E.) Hinshaw brought his wife, Betty, and three children to the Springdale-Tontitown area in August 1956. He had met Elizabeth Byron Brockmeyer while they were working for the Ralston Purina Company in St. Louis. They were married in the Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Webster Groves, Missouri on June 25, 1949.

Ross, Darlene, Carrie, Dawn, and Waylon Kenneth.

They moved to Jacksonville, Florida that same year, Jerry having been promoted to District Salesmanager. Two of their children were born there: Anita Louise on October 11, 1950 and Cathy Elizabeth on October 1, 1951. In November, they moved to Dallas when he accepted an offer with Western Hatcheries. Their son, Ross Edwin (named after both grandfathers), was born August 29, 1955. He was still in the crawling stage when the family settled 2-1/2 miles south of Arkansas Highway 68 on the Tontitown-Wheeler Road in an old home that Joe M. Steele and his family once lived in. It is of local interest that Marjorie Steele Brooks, wife of Jim Brooks, was born there.

The Hinshaws came to Arkansas to set up a branch headquarters for Arbor Acres Farm, a leading meat-type poultry breeder. The operation was soon the largest supplier of broiler breeding stock in the southwest. The company built a hatchery and housing for 60,000 poultry breeders on the farm. Their fourth child, Dawn Marie, was born there August 28, 1957.

Ross, Sunny, Dawn, and Cathy.

Betty and Jerry Hinshaw.

Egg production increased dramatically the first year. Jerry had eggs brought down to the house and put on the porch off the kitchen. Betty and a neighbor, Margie Hull weighed eggs by hand, putting them in the proper categories. There were times when the floor was so filled with egg baskets they could scarcely find a place to stand. It got uncomfortably cool when the wind blew from the north. Soon an egg grader was installed and the operation was moved out of the home.

Nita and Cathy attended Stony Point grade school on Highway 112 until the end of 1959. Mr. N. T. Griffith was principal. Mrs. Helen Mount was one of their teachers and a marvelous one. After the country schools consolidated with the Springdale schools in the fall of 1960, the school bus picked them up at 7:05 a. m. and brought them home at 4:20 p. m.

In the early 1960s, Jerry set up poultry breeding operations for his company in Columbia, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil. He started a market egg program under the trade style of Eggland and shipped fresh, fancy cartoned eggs to Safeway in Washington, D. C.

Jerry collaborated with a builder, Gene Davis, on Elmdale Terrace, a subdivision in Springdale. They tore out grape vineyards and platted streets. They decided moderately priced homes were the city's greatest need. Jerry's son is remembered where the street signs read Ross and Hinshaw on a single post. Betty decided this was a good idea because they had not sent out a birth announcement for him as they had for their daughters.

Calling their place Rocking Chair Ranch, they built their home on a hill in the winter and spring of 1960-61. Jerry tried without success to build a lake at the bottom of the hill. It would fill to a certain level but not hold water. Draining it before scattering a traincar-load of bauxite over the bottom, he invited their neighbors to bring containers to catch all the fish they could. They came, catching them by hand as they flopped around in the mud. The bauxite made the difference. People have been fishing in their lake every since.

In 1964, Jerry ran for Congress in Arkansas Third District and although defeated, received over forty-seven percent of the vote. The following year, he sold his interests in the company but worked for it in Europe and the Middle East until 1969. He resigned to develop five cattle ranches in Arkansas and Missouri which were sold in 1978. He then established Hinshaw and Associates, a real estate appraisal firm.

Jerry was elected to the Washington County Quorum Court as a Justice of the Peace in 1976 and served two terms. In 1980, he was elected as a State Representative from District 11 and has served three terms with no opposition for his fourth term.

Dr. "Sunny" (Anita) Hinshaw has owned and operated the Southwest Pet Hospital in Springdale for ten years. Cathy is Executive Director of the Arkansas Local Police and Fire Retirement System in Little Rock. Ross and his wife, the former Darlene Bates, live in Keene, Texas where he is studying for the ministry. Their children are Waylon Kenneth, born August 1, 1977 and Carrie Dawn, born January 20, 1979. They were both born in Springdale Memorial Hospital.

Dawn received her degree in Journalism from the University of Arkansas. Jim Morriss of the *Springdale News*; and Roy Reed in the School of Journalism were strong influences in her life. She is now a reporter for the *Columbia Record* at Columbia, South Carolina.

Through the years, Betty has been active in PTA, Girl Scouts, First United Methodist Church, Springdale Hospital Auxilary, Washington County Extension Hmemakers Council, Shiloh Museum; and in Siloam Springs with the Sager Creek Arts Center.

The Hinshaw family traces back to Thomas Hinshaw who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland in 1690. His son, Jacob, born in 1710 migrated to North Carolina in 1741. After four generations there, Jerry's grandfather, Milton, who was born in 1855, migrated to Indiana after the Civil War. Jerry and his family have come back to the South after an absence of two generations.

Betty has a mixed ancestry of English, German and French. Her father, Edwin deNomy Brockmeyer, was a graduate in architecture from the University of Illinois and was a life-long general contractor in St. Louis. He married the former Mildred Pauls, who taught at Central Institute for the Deaf in the same city.

By: Jerry E. Hinshaw

Albert Thomas Humble

The Humbles came out of Texas to Noel, Missouri and moved to Lowell, Arkansas. My grandfather, Albert Thomas (Tom) Humble (born January 2, 1848, died November 30, 1910) bought a strip of land east and south of Lowell for $6.50 an acre from W. T. Looney and wife Telitha on April 8, 1884. Tom Humble had a brother named Clarence Humble and a sister named Eliza Elisiana Humble. Their parents were J. R. Humble and wife, Lucy Davis. Tom and Clarence lived in the house with J. R. and Lucy. Both were single men. Clarence Humble took typhoid fever and died. He was born October 22, 1850 and died March 26, 1878. The father, J. R. Humble, didn't live long after Clarence's death and was buried in Goad Springs Cemetery without a marker.

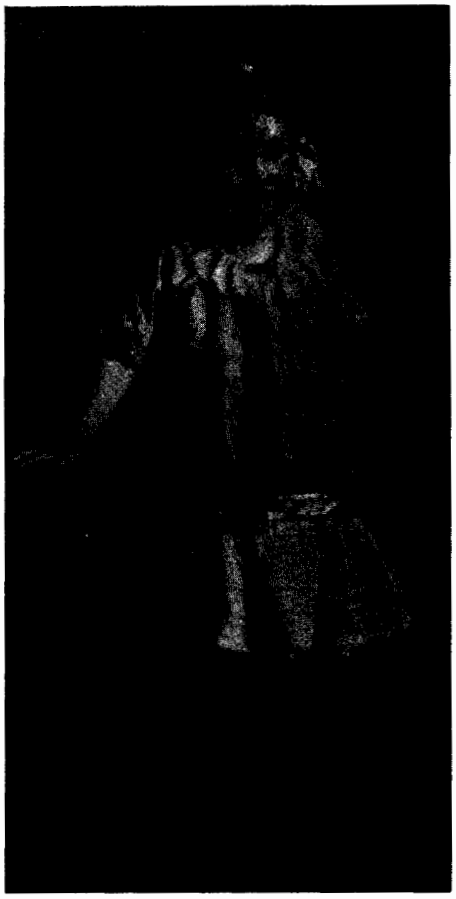
J. R. and Lucy Humble

Elmer Ross Graham and wife, Bessie Humble taken just before Alma was born.

On September 28, 1880, the St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company bought fifty feet of land off the west side of the farm, so that 46-1/2 acres were left. This was recorded by John Black, clerk and S. S. Graham, J. P. The railroad company paid $14.00 for the strip of land.

Tom Humble married Olive Branch, who was born April 18, 1858 and died December 20, 1887 in childbirth, leaving a baby girl named Bessie Humble. Tom Humble's mother, Lucy lived with Tom and helped him raise the baby. Bessie Humble married Elmer Ross Graham October 2, 1907. They had a son, Bernard T. Graham, born January 16, 1909 and died February 1, 1909. Later they had a daughter, born September 6, 1910, named Alma Lenora Graham. Bessie Humble died December 21, 1910 as a result of childbirth.

My father, Elmer Ross Graham's sister, Sarah Ellen Graham, and her husband, J. J. Graham, took me when I was two weeks old and raised me. They had seven sons and one daughter. The daughter, Irene, was three years older than I. So, I guess I was a very lucky girl for I had a Daddy and a Papa. I saw my daddy Ross very often, and he supported me. He married later but had no other children, and I never did live with him. I will always be thankful for all the good care and treatment I got. I felt like I paid for my raising for I lived with my mother (or aunt, the only mother I knew) until she passed away in August 1946.



Alma Farrar

Alma Lenora Graham married Eugene C. Farrar April 24, 1952. We lived on a farm in Lowell on Highway 264. The farm had belonged to my grandmother, Cynthia Winningham's folks. My husband's father, Claire Farrar, bought the farm and gave it to his son, Eugene while Eugene was in World War II. It just happened that I landed there on my grandparents' homestead.

My father, Elmer Ross Graham, was born September 19, 1884 and died July 17, 1952. My father was a farmer who grew apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries and cattle. When he died, I inherited the farm that was given to him from his father, Silas Marion Graham. On November 8, 1910, an affidavit was signed by C. M. Phillips that Alma Lenora Graham was the sole heir of the Tom Humble Farm. I sold the farm, 46-1/2 acres, to Odis Howard and wife on November 8, 1945.

After my husband Eugene passed away on December 26, 1969, I took care of his mother, Inez Farrar, and her sister, Maude Blake for five years. Inez Farrar had rent property, so I was pretty busy keeping up with everything. Maude Blake broke her leg twice in one year. Thank goodness for the hospital in Springdale

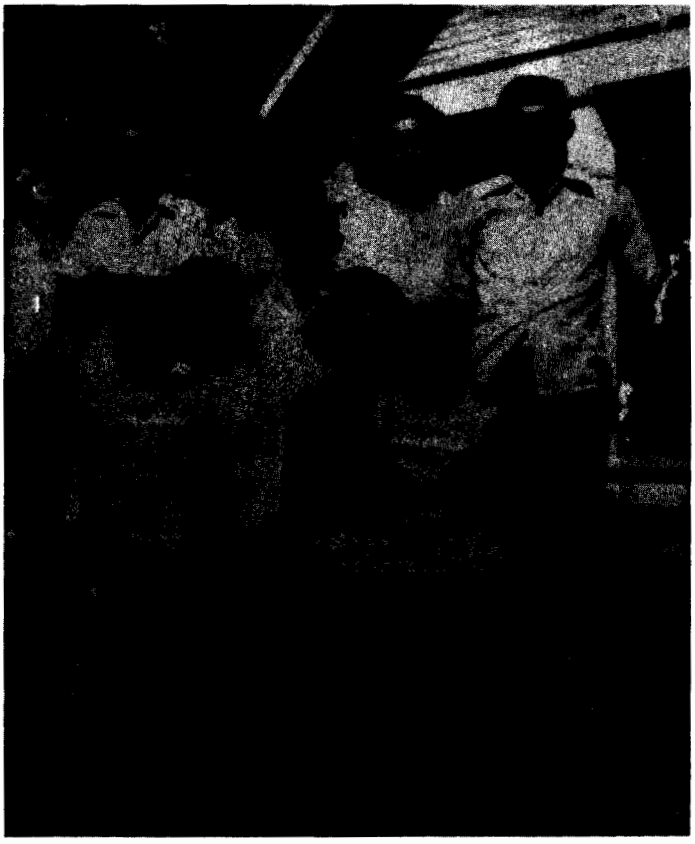
Tom Humble's sister, Eliza Humble married a Hopkins. They had a daughter, Eliza Elisiana Hopkins, and she married Walter Bequette. They moved to Lowell, Arkansas and raised a family: Eva, Charley, John, Essie, Hal and Carlton Bequette. Mrs. Bequette was the only living Humble that I ever knew. She said the only place she could take her family for Sunday dinner was to Uncle Tom's. On one special Sunday, Grandmother Lucy had the house all cleaned up and the beds were all fluffed up and the pillows had ruffles around them. Everybody in those days slept on feather beds and straw ticks. Anyway, little Bessie had to show off a little, so she ran and jumped in the middle of both beds so that the beds had to be fixed. I guess my mother was sort of spoiled. But they always had a good meal.

Grandfather Tom Humble rode a horse to church at Antioch, some place between Cave Springs and Rogers—a long way on a horse—in the year 1910, the year I was born.

By: Alma Lenora Graham Farrar

Burtice Dayne Johnson

Burtice Dayne Johnson was born on the B. F. Johnson homestead farm on the Middle Fork of White River between Fayetteville and Elkins on June 29, 1902, he was one of the three children born to B. B. Johnson and Josie Lichlyter Johnson. When he was about four-years-old, the family moved to the Johnson Farm at Johnson to live with B. B.'s parents and help work the 320-acre farm. They cleared the land, planted grape vineyards and apple orchards, raised farm crops and feed for the livestock. Dayne and his brother and sister learned early to do their share of the many, many chores that were a part of farm life in the early 1900s. Always, there was plenty of work to do: cows to milk, hogs to feed, horses and mules to care for and chickens to feed. In the spring, they planted corn, wheat and oats to winter the animals and large fields of vegetables for family use; summer was harvest time — grain and hay were stored for the animals, potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips and apples were stored in the wellhouse and vegetables canned and put in the cellar. In the fall, it was time to make apple butter and apple cider, kill hogs and a beef for winter. There were no freezers so the meat was hung to cure and part of it was canned for next summer's use. Wintertime was used for cutting wood, repairing fences, sharpening plow bits, repairing the harness, caring for the livestock, and of course - going to school. Life was never dull because of "nothing to do." When Dayne wasn't working, he found time to swim in the creek, go picnicing, horseback riding, sledding and ice skating, attended the community church, and even played in the local Stoney Point Band.



Back Row, L to R: David Lee, Doris Jean, Ina Mae and Charles. Standing in center: Marion Leroy. Seated: Dayne and Mamie, youngest children are Barbara and Marie.

Burtice Dayne Johnson

At age 24, he married Mamie Wilson, whom he had met through a friend. Courtship was not easy, since Mamie lived at Baldwin which was some fifteen miles from Dayne's home at Johnson. Roads were bad and cars few, therefore fifteen miles was a 'long' journey. However, love prevailed and they were married on November 10, 1926. They moved in with Dayne's father and mother and grandparents - and dreamed of building themselves a home. However, the farm work load was heavy, and it was the spring of 1928 before they moved into a home of their own. By that time, their first child, Ina Mae had been born. The following year, Dayne and his father and brother decided to build a canning factory. They cut trees and sawed their own lumber in the sawmill they had purchased and then set out to build the factory. They talked with neighbors near and far and they agreed to raise large amounts of tomatoes and beans for the factory to can. Before dawn, during the coming summers, Dayne was up and on the road with the wagon and team to haul produce from the adjoining farms to be canned. He would then work all day in the cannery, learning all phases of the canning business. When the factory was not running, he was busy harvesting his own crops and getting ready for the coming winter. During the winter, he cut wood to sell while at the same time, he was clearing more land for farm use. During these years, another daughter, Doris Jean was born, followed by two sons, Charles and David Lee. The small two-bedroom house was getting too small, so in the fall of 1936, they purchased the adjoining "Bridgewater Farm" which had an older, bigger house. In October of that year, another son, Marion Leroy was born.

Larger factories, government regulations and two consecutive years of droughts hurt the factory business, so Dayne and his family decided to close the factory. Dayne tore down the canning factory and used the lumber from it to build 'frog-ponds'. There was a good spring branch running through the new farm they had bought, so they built ponds, fenced them in, and ordered twenty-four Louisiana Bullfrogs. It wasn't long until he and his small sons were shipping dressed frog legs to restaurants as far away as Chicago, Dallas and Atlanta. The frogs had to be caught after dark. Dayne would take a wet toe-sack, give the two older boys a flashlight apiece and they would go around the ponds locating the frogs they needed to catch. The boys would shine the flashlights in the frog's eyes, thus blinding them temporarily so they would not move, and Dayne would grab them and put them in the sack to be dressed and shipped the next morning. It soon became a full-time business, but after several years, it seemed their frog supply was dwindling faster than it should. By the time Dayne figured out the problem, it was too late. He had put minnows in the ponds for the frogs to eat. Some of the minnows were not eaten and they grew big enough to eat the 'tad-poles', which were the baby frogs. By this time, the chicken broiler business was getting a start in northwest Arkansas. So, Dayne decided to tear down the frog ponds and use the lumber to build him some chicken houses.

Mamie (Wilson) and Dayne Johnson

He built a total of eight houses, which had a growing capacity of five-hundred broilers each. He used hand feeders, had to haul water for the water fountains and used wood heaters made from big iron barrels for heat. At this time, he also bought some milkcows and started selling cream. The milk was poured into a 'diluter'. The cream rose to the top and was sold to the creamery in Fayetteville. He then purchased hogs to feed the milk to. The farm was beginning to grow up with underbrush since it was no longer being used for farming. Dayne's next step was to buy goats to clear off the land again so it could be seeded for pasture. A few years later, about the time things seemed to be going good, another change was necessary. Big broiler growers began raising chickens much cheaper due to volume and mechanized equipment, so the small chicken growers began to lose money. Meanwhile, two more daughters had been born, and the chickens, cows and pigs were just not bringing in enough income to care for seven children Dayne was offered a job at Forrest Park Canning Company firing the boiler. He took the job, but it meant he had to be at work early each morning, leaving the milking and hog feeding for the children. When school started, it was just too much of a problem, so he sold the milk cows and the hogs and bought beef cattle. He continued to work at the factory, gradually increasing his beef cattle herd. The children all married and settled down nearby. He retired at the age of 62, and enjoyed just looking after the cattle.

His favorite sport was 'wrestling'. He never missed a match that was on TV and if he could get someone to go with him, he took in all the live matches that were close by. He suffered a heart-attack at a wrestling match in Springdale and died at the Rodeo Community Center on July 6, 1979 and was buried at the Stuckey Cemetery near the Johnson Farm where he had lived all his life. This is a small accounting of the life of Dayne Johnson; however, it does not tell all the little things that endeared him to his family and friends. The raising of seven children was in itself a full-time job. When the children were small, there was no TV to entertain them and Dayne spent his evenings teaching the children to play Checkers, Dominoes, Old Maid and Rook. They learned early the art of winning and losing. In the summer, he taught them to play croquet, pitch horseshoes and spent hours repairing bicycles. He even bought them a Shetland pony. He built a cart and made a harness for the pony so the pony could pull the cart and everyone could ride. Now this pony took notions to balk, so one of the boys got the bright idea that if you built a fire under the pony, he would get going. Well, he did. He moved just far enough to get the cart over the fire, and that took

Dayne Johnson Family: Back row, L to R: Charles, Ina, Doris, Lee and Leroy. Front row, L to R: Marie, Dayne, Mamie and Barbara.

care of the cart. Dayne spent a lot of time building 'homes' for all the animals that somehow managed to find a home with them. He built a cage for three small cottontail rabbits left homeless because one of the dogs ate the 'mama' rabbit. There were pet squirrels, the usual dogs and cats, and even a pet fox that made his home with the Johnsons for many years. The children were all taught to work together and play together. They were taught right from wrong and they knew that in church, just a raised eyebrow meant straighten up and stop talking or else. His patience was tested many times by the usual 'wrongs' that boys do while growing up. One time he had five gallons of red paint sitting in the garage that he had bought to paint the barn. While he was at work, the paint was 'discovered' and opened and a red stripe was painted around the pickup truck, around the trees in the yard and even a stripe went all around the garage wall. Needless to say, there were some 'stripes' made elsewhere when Dayne got home from work.

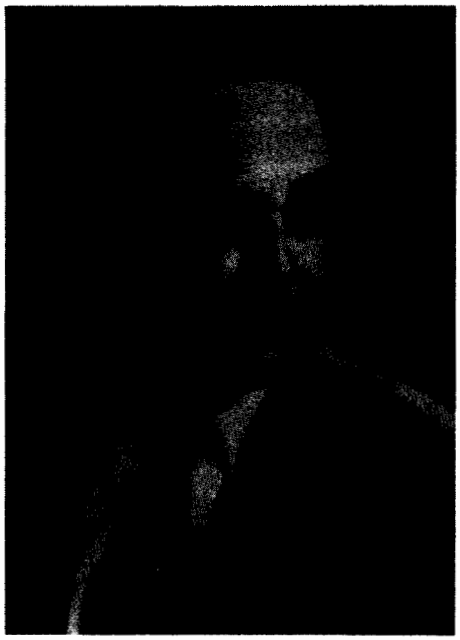
When you look back over the years, you wonder how he found the time and the energy to do all the things he did. He drove a school bus for several years, he loved to go to cattle sales, he always went to Springdale on Saturday nights to get groceries and 'visit' with the merchants. All in all, you must say that Dayne Johnson lived a full life — and left behind him his legacy — seven children who can look back and laugh at all the bad times as well as the good and remember him with love and affection. That in itself is an accomplishment.

Charles B. Johnson was born August 10, 1931. He married Mary Sue Simpson June 14. They had six sons and six grandchildren. He liked camping out and worked for the northwest Arkansas Mall for several years until his death on January 20, 1987. Charles was the first child of Dayne and Mamie to pass away. The other 6 live near the old home place.

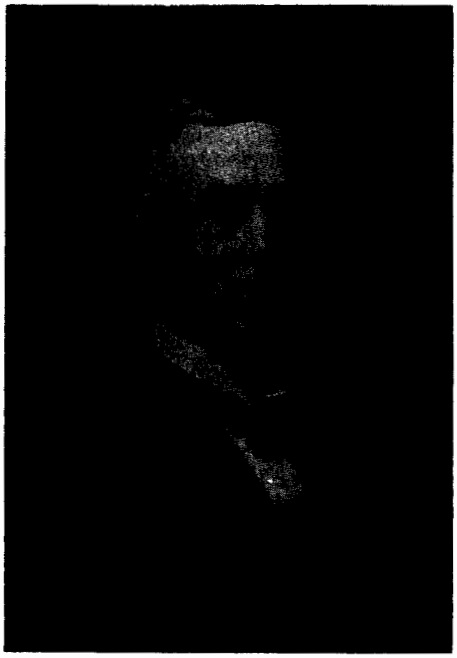
By: Ina Newberry

Luther Edward Johnson

Luther Edward Johnson was born November 22, 1894, in Neosho, Missouri, the only child of Reverend Alfred Brown Johnson and Basheba Belle (Hudson) Johnson. Luther's father was 18 years older than his mother. Reverend Johnson was descended from Edmund Johnson, who came to Virginia in 1639 from Scotland. The early Johnsons came to Carroll County, Arkansas, by way of Tennessee. Luther's mother, Basheba "Bash", was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Margaret (Larue) Hudson. Joseph was the grandson of Edward Hudson, a Revolutionary War soldier who had come to Arkansas in 1817.



Luther Edward Johnson in 1944.

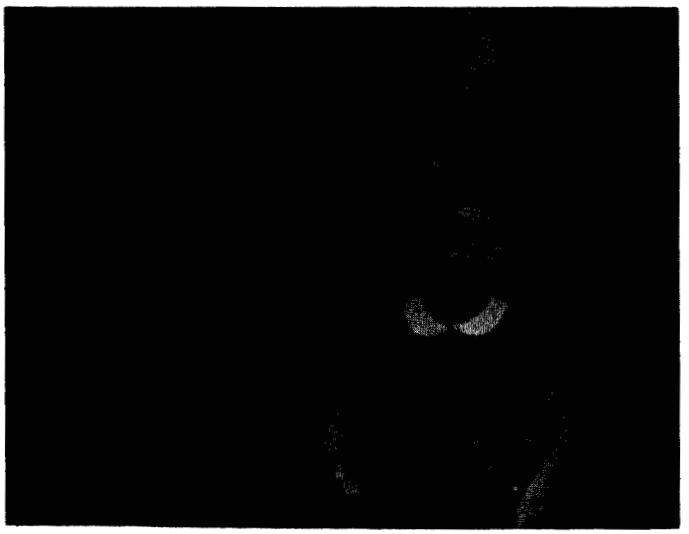


Reverend Alfred Brown Johnson in 1917.

Because of Reverend Johnson's assignments as a Presbyterian minister, the family moved often. During Luther's early years, the family lived in towns in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma. By the time Luther entered Kendall Academy (now the University of Tulsa) at the age of 15, he had attended five different schools. After completing high school there, he stayed on for his freshman year of college.

The life of a minister's son was not an easy one. Luther could not make lasting friendships due to his lack of a permanent home and of course he had the usual problems of being a "preacher's kid". Because of these factors and his father's formal and austere personality, Luther of necessity developed a strong sense of self-reliance.

Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Basheba "Bash" Belle Hudson Johnson in 1941.



Martha Belle Johnson, Freda Bird Johnson, Luther Edward Johnson, Mary Margaret Johnson and Robert "Bobby" Johnson in 1943.

In 1915 Luther entered Maryville College, Tennessee, but in 1917 he joined the United States Army Field Artillery. He was made corporal and entered Officers' training at Camp Zachary Taylor in Kentucky. He was discharged at the close of the war and enrolled at Maryville College graduating in June 1919.

Luther found employment with the Cotton Compress in Chickasha, Oklahoma, but his parents moved to Springdale the next year. While visiting them, Luther was introduced to Freda Elva Bird, a piano teacher. Her parents were William Riley and Martha Jane (Linebarger) Bird. Both 28 years old, Luther and Freda were married on June 15, 1922, with Luther's father officiating. The couple returned to Chickasha, laden with food to get them off to a good start. Within a few months, however, they returned to assist on the farm that Reverend Johnson had purchased.

Growing fruit in their small orchard proved to be an undependable source of income. By 1923 they began raising hens and broilers, their first chicken house being a piano box made into two stories. They borrowed money to purchase a small incubator. They also owned several cows and sold butter and cream. On January 1, 1923 their family record book shows a net worth of $648.29; this increased to $837.90 in 1924.

During these years the Johnsons added a vineyard, a strawberry patch, and a field of tomatoes to supply their small cannery, by 1928 they were getting serious about the chicken business, which occupied a small frame building behind their home. Freda worked beside Luther in all of these endeavors.

Their first child, Luther Edward, Jr., was born in February 1924, but died April of that year. Their second child was Martha Belle, born on November 25, 1925. On November 21, 1928, their last child, William Alfred, was born but lived only to the age of six.

The Johnsons increased their production of chickens, and by 1930 Luther went into the feed business in Springdale with J. H. McKinney. The family moved to Springdale to live in the old Bird place with Freda's mother. Luther continued his interest in the poultry business, even installing incubators in the dining room of his mother-in-law's house.

In 1933 the family returned to the farm southwest of town. Luther built a 40' x 14' concrete hatchery building to house a 6,000 egg capacity incubator. Believing that the 12' x 12' brooder houses were inefficient, he built his first long 130' x 20' chicken house, and poultry men came from all over to see the new set up.

Luther and his cousin Joe Steele formed a partnership in 1935. Joe at the time owned a small cannery in the Steele Community and another in Springdale. They opened the Johnson and Steele Hatchery and Feeds at the corner of Graham and East Johnson Streets with the latest in feed mixing equipment and a 20,000 capacity incubator. This location gave them easy access to the railroad. The 1930s proved to be a wonderful period of financial growth for the family. However, it was also a period marked by family tragedy. During these years the deaths of their son Billy, Freda's sister Eula, her mother and Luther's father occurred.

In 1935 Luther and Freda purchased a home at 723 Deaver Street in Springdale and moved to town. They had always wanted more children, so they contacted the Rosalie Tillis Home in Fort Smith. In 1938 they adopted a little boy named Robert Riley (originally named Frank Bassett) and his sister, Mary Margaret (originally Mary Margaret Bassett).

A little later the Johnsons bought the old two-story Chapman home at 609 Maple Street, the present site of the Springdale Memorial Hospital. The house was completely renovated and modernized. Luther had room for his hunting dogs and for his horses on the back of the lot, which extended to Quandt Street. He was a member of the Springdale Riding Club and was on the Rodeo of the Ozarks Board of Directors. Margaret was selected as Rodeo Queen during her senior year.

Freda enjoyed gardening and had both flower and vegetable gardens. Luther was responsible for bringing a number of large blue spruce from Colorado to Arkansas and spacing them around the large front yard. Several of them are still living on the hospital grounds.

The business interests of the partnership prospered. In 1937 Johnson and Steele bought the Springdale Canning Company, opened a large hatchery at Centertown, and purchased the Stubblefield Hatchery (renamed the Boone County Hatchery) at Harrison. A little later they opened the Elm Springs Hatchery and Feeds. Luther managed all the poultry interests while Joe managed the growing canning interests.

Luther saw the importance of proper nutrition to accelerate the weight gain of his poultry. After completing a course in poultry nutrition he returned to build a 36,000 square foot warehouse and feed mill.

The canning business prospered too, and in 1937 the Springdale Canning Company and the Steele Canning Company shipped their first train-load of canned goods. . .28 car loads. By 1943—44 a full 70% of their production went to the armed

forces. At one time the company owned or leased 16 canning plants in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Earlier the partnership had acquired the Lion Oil Company Franchise and built a large sandstone filling station with a garage on the corner of Emma Avenue and Highway 71 to service their large fleet of company trucks. They also opened a Nash Automobile Dealership.

Luther and Joe Steele along with Shelby Ford (then president of the First State Bank) purchased controlling interest in that bank. Luther and Joe served on the Board of Directors until deaths.

Not every venture they entered proved to be profitable. Some of these were; an effort to make dog food using the grains used for poultry feeds, an attempt to bottle grape juice, the purchase of property in Eureka Springs, and an attempt to establish a poultry laboratory.

Luther's business life was busy, but he found time for service to the community. He was a Springdale Chamber of Commerce Board Member and President, President of the Springdale School Board for four years, founding member of the Springdale Memorial Hospital Board, Springdale City Council member for eight years, President of the Springdale Country Club, member of the Rotary Club, congregation President, Treasurer, and Sunday School Superintendent of the Salem Lutheran Church, and involved in the establishment of the Springdale Airport.

He was the leader in the introduction of innovative ideas for raising poultry. He was one of the nine area poultry men who backed the Chicken of Tomorrow Contest held at the University of Arkansas in 1949—50. He was instrumental in introducing a new method of financing poultry production by means of loans based on a chattel mortgage on the flocks. Luther and Joe each maintained other business interests outside their partnership. In the 1940s Luther founded L. E. Johnson Company and over a period of time purchased 10 farms south and west of Springdale most of which are in the city of Springdale now.

By the mid 1950s Luther was growing approximately 200,000 broilers and 16,000 hens on his own farms as well as providing feed and baby chickens to other poultry growers.

His agricultural interests extended beyond poultry. He had a herd of registered polled Hereford cattle, registered Hampshire sheep and hogs, and improved his pasture land with chicken litter. He was a man who enjoyed hunting and fishing and being with his family, getting away often to a lake home which he personally designed on Grand Lake, Oklahoma.

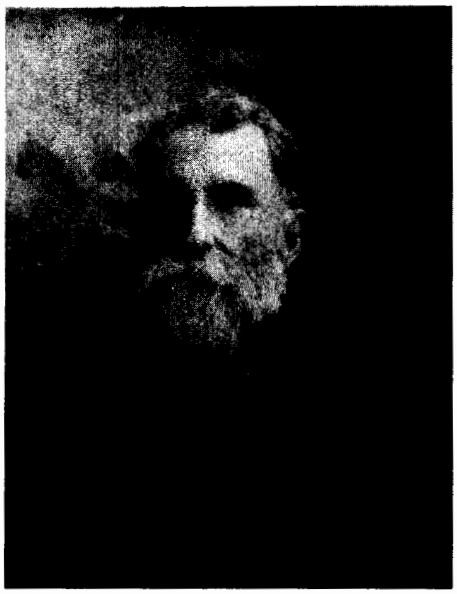
Luther's health began to fail and in 1955 he suffered a light stroke and began resigning from many of the boards and committees with which he was involved. In January 1956 he suffered a serious head injury which left him in a coma for the next eight months. He passed away October 9, 1956. His poultry interests including his home farm were purchased by John Tyson (a portion of that farm was later donated by the Tyson family to the City of Springdale for the Randall Tyson Sports Complex. A portion of one of the poultry farms on Johnson Road and Oaklawn is now the site of Tyson's General offices). Joe Steele purchased Luther's half of their partnership. Freda remained in the house on Maple Street for another five years and died December 26, 1961 at the age of 67. Her mother-in-law Reverend Johnson's widow died two weeks before on December 11, 1961 at the age of 86.

Their oldest daughter Martha Belle who married C. Bennett Brogdon in 1946 had one daughter, Sandra Lee. Their daughter Margaret married Reverend James Luecke and had seven children. Their only son Robert Johnson, who was unmarried, settled in California.

By: Martha Brogdon

John H. Kirk

Confederate soldier John H. Kirk enlisted in the Confederate Army and served as Q. M. Sgt. from September 12 to October 31, 1861, with the 24th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry. He was discharged on November 16, 1861, at the age of 37 and according to records with pay as a private to the time of discharge. John Kirk and Nancy Plumlee Kirk moved from Jackson, Tennessee, to Summers, Arkansas, on December 2, 1875, where he purchased land from Calvin Williams. The four Kirk brothers were Stephen S., Dennis Carrol, George and John H., Stephen and John were in the Civil War, and George also. Stephen and George were twins, and John H. Kirk is great-grandfather to Clara Risley.



Stephen S. Kirk (he is John H. Kirk's brother).

John H. Kirk and Nancy Jane (Plumlee) Kirk.

Dennis Carrol Kirk came from Tennessee to Arkansas and homesteaded land in Summers, Arkansas, about September 6, 1886. He came from Jackson County, Tennessee, and John also came to Arkansas from Tennessee. John Kirk came first and then Dennis Carrol Kirk, about 11 years after.

John H. Kirk was a farmer at Summers, Arkansas. His children are: Albert Logan Kirk (born June 11, 1860; died June 22, 1930) married Martha Jane Armstrong (born July 4, 1868; died September 1, 1941) on July 13, 1884; Geneva Kirk (born December 4, 1861; died March 27, 1904) married Ambrose H. Little (born December 18, 1859; died June 10, 1909) of Washington County, Arkansas, on November 24, 1881. (Ambrose H. Little married second wife Maggie Longwith, born December 21, 1868; died March 10, 1964) on March 26, 1905. Alvesta Kirk (born December 10, 1863; died June 24, 1927) married (first) Charles Ewen Maxwell (born October 6, 1864; died May 24,

John H. Kirk in Confederate Army.

William James Snodgrass, Jr. and wife Mary Etta (Little)

1935) on October 3, 1885, married (second) Mr. Harred (?); Rosco H. Kirk (born November 10, 1865; died August, 1866); Sidney Preston Kirk (born August 12, 1867; died June 11, 1948) married Annie Elizabeth Venable (born December 31, 1870; died March 10, 1946) on July 12, 1891. City Bell Kirk (born April 10, 1870; died January 20, 1902) married J. W. McGee (born 1850) on June 14, 1900. Mary Floretta Kirk (born April 6, 1872; died August 2, 1938) married Preston Hickerson Darke (born August 26, 1879; died January 18, 1922) on April 7, 1901. John Carroll Kirk (born July 3, 1874; died May 16, 1945) married Etta Myrtle Elms (born February 13, 1879; died June 8, 1963) on April 28, 1896. Buena Kirk (born January 12, 1877; died September 1, 1879). Erie T. Kirk (born August 25, 1879; died March 22, 1958) married John P. Gibson (born December 17, 1873; died January 2, 1954) on October 4, 1905; Robert E. Lee Kirk (born Marh 12, 1882; died September 1, 1960) married Nancy Angeline Little (born November 19, 1883; died May 11, 1965) on April 25, 1915.

Alfred and Clara Risley family, from left Alfred Risley (father), in front, Jerry, Frances, Harold, John, Clara (Snodgrass) Risley (mother), in 1952.

John H. Kirk (born January 6, 1834; died January 26, 1900) and Nancy Jane Plumlee (born July 23, 1838; died March 26, 1917) were married September 1, 1859. They were married by the Reverend Jesse Glass at the home of Denton Plumlee in Tennessee. All of their children were born in Jackson County, Tennessee.

John H. Kirk had plans to go to Texas, but stopped in Arkansas, at Summers, and looked around. He camped on the creek for several days and liked the place, and the family liked the place, too. Some of the family were sick, so they stopped. He traded his wagon and team for a farm at Summers.

His father was George M. Kirk, born about 1812. He married Rachel Wilson about 1831. She was born in 1813. These were Clara Snodgrass Risley's great-great-grandparents. Their children were: Marian Kirk (born 1832); John H. Kirk (born January 6, 1834; died January 26, 1900) married Nancy Jane Plumlee (born July 23, 1838; March 26, 1917) on September 1, 1859; Margaret Kirk (born 1836); Pharaby Kirk (born 1839); George M. Kirk (born 1842); Stephen S. Kirk (born 1842); Dicy A. Kirk (born 1844); Atline F. Kirk (born 1847); Rachel D. Kirk (born 1849); Dennis Carrol Kirk (born July 10, 1850; died March 7, 1890) married Nancy Catherine Moore (born March 26, 1855 in Illinois; died May 3, 1937) about 1873.

Denton Plumlee, born in Tennessee in 1803, was Nancy Kirk's father. He died in 1874. Denton was Clara's great-great-grandfather. In 1822 he married Nancy Jane Johnson (born 1806 in Tennessee; died 1885). Their children were: William Plumlee (born May 21, 1824; died June 27, 1904) married Lavona Kendall (born October 16, 1824; died November 19, 1893); Samuel (Black Sam) Plumlee (born 1825); George H. Plumlee (born 1826) son of Mary (Polly) Kirk; John Plumlee (born 1833); Nancy Plumlee (born July 23, 1838; died March 26, 1917) married John H. Kirk (born January 6, 1834; died January 26,

1900) on September 1, 1859; Francis (Frank) Plumlee (born 1839); Elizabeth Plumlee (born 1841) married Ed Fraley; Andrew Jackson Plumlee (born June 27, 1845; died October 13, 1931) married Agnes D. Pennington (born March 6, 1852, died January 27, 1946); Merelda Plumlee (born 1847) married William Pennington (born 1848,??).

Denton Plumlee's father was born John Plumlee (born 1767); his mother was Elizabeth (Neill) Plumlee (born 1763). John Plumlee's father was William Plumlee and his mother was Phebe (Denton) Plumlee. (This information was out of the Plumlee book by Robert D. Plumlee, Sr.) Elizabeth (Neill) Plumlee's father and mother were William and Sarah (Clinton) Neill. The children of John and Elizabeth Plumlee were: William Plumlee (born 1792; died 1870); Archibald Plumlee (born 1794; died March 21, 1879) Ruth Odle married December 25, 1817; Denton Plumlee (born 1803; died 1874) married Nancy Johnson (born 1806; died 1885); Clinton Plumlee (1806 in Tennessee) married Polly Cherry; Stephen Plumlee (born 1809 in Tennessee) married Virginia (Jane) Johnson; Kendall Plumlee (born 1810 in Tennessee) married Mariah Johnson. There were also two daughters of which no record could be found.

Clara Risley made a book on the Kirk family. She has information on this family in the book from 1812 to 1984. She has information on the John Kirk family and the families of each of his children.

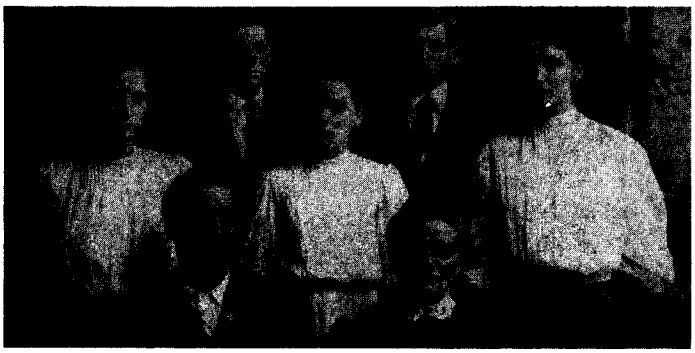
By: Alfred and Clara (Snodgrass) Risley

Sidney Lambeth

Sidney and Estelle Lambeth moved to Elkins, Arkansas in the early 1950s and remained there for the duration of their lives. They chose to settle there because their son and his family and some other relatives and friends lived in the area. Although their time as Washington County residents was somewhat brief, they were soon considered to be very prominent and respected community members.

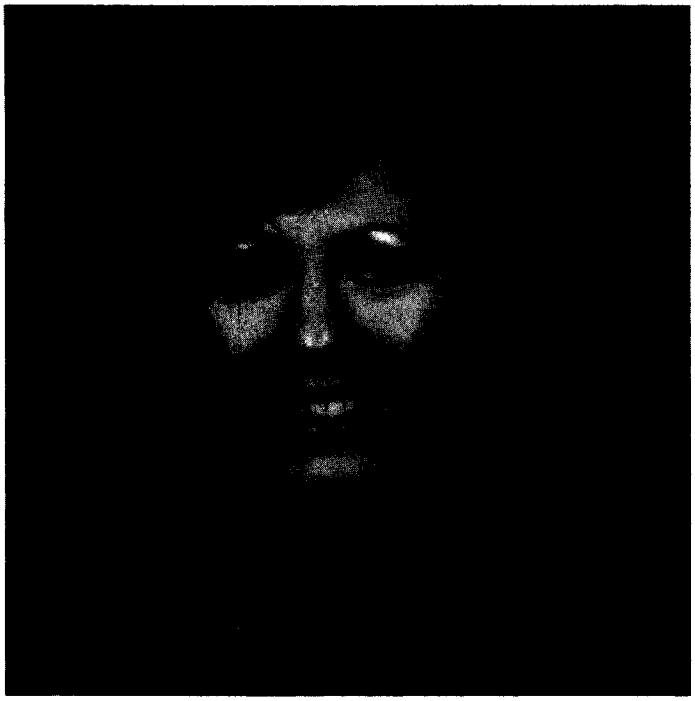
September 10, 1917; Sid and Estelle Lambeth.

Robert Sidney was born April 3, 1891 in Pea Ridge. He was the son of Henry Thomas and Dora Bell Woods Lambeth. Tom was a local druggist at Pea Ridge. His ancestors were British immigrants. Sid had five sisters and two brothers. He grew up and attended school in the Benton County town, and graduated from the Pea Ridge Masonic College in 1911. He then taught school and helped operate his father's drug store. In November of 1912 he married his sweetheart, Rachel Estelle Wallis. They were both twenty one years old. Estelle was the daughter of Elmer



Two boys in back: Ardemus Wallis and Logan Layfayette Wallis. Three girls in middle: Estelle, Lena, and Murl. Seated: Elmer Alonzo and Margaret K. Jones Wallis. ca. 1905.

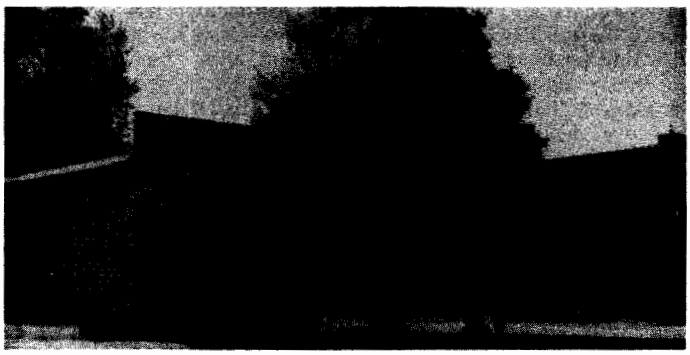
Alanzo and Margaret K. Jones Wallis. She was of Irish/Indian descent. Born December 1, 1890, Estelle was the second child of six. She had two sisters and three brothers. The family moved to Arkansas when she was a little girl and she attended school in Pea Ridge. And, as fate would have it, she met Sidney. After they were married he continued to teach and work in the drug store while she stayed home and became a perfectionest at the "domestic arts".



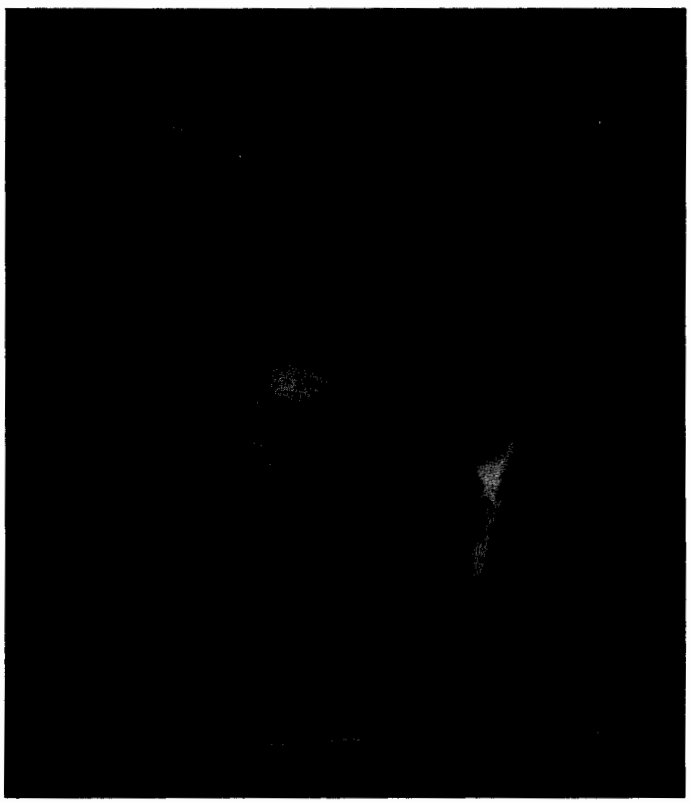
Debi Lambeth, 1988.

Sidney and Estelle, both being from large families, wanted to have children. But Estelle was rather frail and physically weak, and her first two pregnancies resulted in miscarriage, one of which was twins. She suffered terribly and the anguish contributed to further deterioration of her health. But her agony seemed to re-enforce her ever positive outlook and undying determination, and on September 30, 1914, she gave birth to a baby boy. They named him Mark Wallis. It was a painfully difficult labor, and along with advice from her doctor, Estelle could clearly see that Mark (as he was called) would be her only child.

Sidney grew tired of teaching school, and after deciding to pursue a career as a full time pharmacist, they moved to Depew, Oklahoma. There he worked in a local drug store as a



Lambeth Pharmacy.



Debi, Bonnie, and Mark Lambeth.

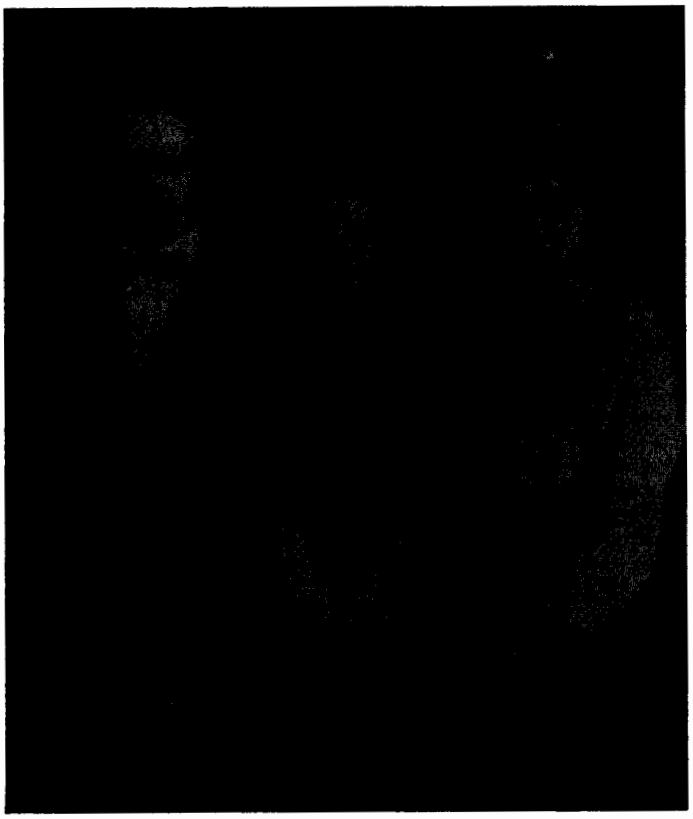
clerk/druggist. The year was 1917. The next seventeen years was a bit unsettled. They lived in at least five different towns. Some in Oklahoma, some in Missouri, and one in Arkansas. The longest amount of time spent in one place was in Sapulpa, Okalhoma. They lived there for fourteen years. Mark went to school and graduated from Sapulpa High, home of the "The Chieftains". Sid owned and operated a pharmacy there. In 1934 he got another case of the "fidgets" and the family moved to Lovell. They lived there for four years. Then they moved to Blackwell where they lived for one year. Next they settled in Marshall. Sid bought a drug store there and he and Estelle were quite happy in the once prospering Oklahoma town. Mark had joined the Army in 1942 where he became a medic and a surgical technician. He served for four years and separated January 6, 1946 with an honorable discharge. Four months later he married Bonnie Jean Pool, a native of northwest Arkansas. They moved to Marshall and lived with Sid and Estelle. They helped operate the drug store for awhile, but Bonnie Jean became homesick and she and Mark left Marshall and returned to Arkansas. Eventually, Sid decided that it was time to move on and he and Estelle relocated in Coyle in 1947. He then purchased the Coyle Drug Store and continued to maintain a successful business for four years. Finally, in 1951 he and Estelle moved to Arkansas. This time they made their home in Sulphur Springs where again, Sid owned and operated a pharmacy. They lived there for two years.

They were now in their early sixties and the concept of retirement began to appeal to both of them. Their life, so far, had been fast paced and rather unstable with Sid's restless desires to move about. And at last the idea of settling down and being close to their family was extremely tempting. Also, Bonnie Jean had given birth to a daughter on Christmas day in 1952.

She and Mark named her Deborah Louise. Estelle was particularly excited about becoming a grandmother and was anxious to experience her new role. So, in 1953, she and Sid sold the pharmacy and moved to Elkins where Mark and his family lived. They bought a beautiful native rock house with a chicken house out back. Sid raised chickens for about a year but quickly lost interest. He was a driving individual with a strong sense of management and he missed the excitement of owning his own business. And Estelle, being a loyal and supportive wife, agreed to do whatever it took to make her husband happy. They decided to trade their home for Mark's smaller house, which was located nearby. They would keep it for a retirement home, but chose to move to Gravette where they rented a house and bought the drug store there. They remained there for aproximately three years. Estelle's health began to fail her more and more. She had suffered from typhoid fever when she was very young and almost died. But her "inner strength" and love for life had pulled her through. However, the fever had left her very weak and susceptible to other illnesses. Realizing that the stress of their busy lifestyle was beginning to wear on both of them, and after receiving a generous offer for the drug store, Sid decided to sell out and return to his Washington County retreat. For the next few years he did relief work for some of the area drug stores. He filled in for people on vacation and worked part time at the Quaker Drug Store in Fayetteville and one in Eureka Springs for awhile.

L to R: Bonnie Jones, Meg Glass, Elizabeth Baldock, Emma Guinn, Mary Pool, Nancy Gage, Tennie Anderson and Ava Jane Faubus Blevins.

Later he worked at Reason's Drugs in Siloam Springs three days a week. He and Estelle rented a room at the Crown Hotel there because commuting from Elkins would be tiring and impractical. On Sid's days off, they would return to their house. Sid was now beginning to adapt to a slower pace. He enjoyed working on home projects and being outdoors. Although the house was small, it sat on a large lot that consisted of some wooded land, which he transformed into a small wilderness area. It was a beautiful "park like" back yard with trails leading to a pond which he had stocked with a variety of fish. He planted fruit trees and raised a fine garden. Estelle was a creative lady with exquisite taste and a refined flair for decorating. Their home's interior was immaculate. She had collected rare antiques and fine china through the years. Among them was a collection of demitasse cups and saucers, originating from several foreign countries. She was very gifted and had a deep appreciation for music and possessed many instruments. One of which was a hand carved, legged dulcimer that her father, a carpenter, had built for her. It



L to R: Robert Sidney, Mark and Estelle Lambeth, ca. 1920.

was a most unique looking instrument and she played it fluently. She and Sid were very proud of their home and loved to entertain family friends. They were especially fond of spending time with their only grandchild, Debbie Lou. They lived there until 1962 when Estelle passed away on February 17, after suffering from a stroke. After her death, Sid quickly lost interest in his home and built another house next to Mark and Bonnie Jean. Still he was lonely and dissatisfied and started seeing and old friend from Siloam Springs.

Her name was Elizabeth (Betty) Mayes Snapp. She was the daughter of W. P. and Anna H. Mayes. She was born on Cow Skin Prairie (Oklahoma) in 1886. Her father was interpreter in the Cherokee Courts at Tahlequah and was a brother to Chief Sam Mayes and Joel B. Mayes, two highly respected community leaders. Betty was the well traveled widow of the late Taylor Snapp. Sid and Betty were married and lived together for the next few years, until Betty passed away of complications from suffering a broken hip. Sid, still unable to adjust to being alone, married a third time to Juanita Walker, another old friend from Siloam. They had a happy but brief marriage. On October 16, 1972, Sid passed away after having throat surgery. He was eighty one. Sidney and Estelle's life together was an adventure, sometimes a challenge, and a love story with a happy ending. They were both ambitious indivduals sharing many goals. Together they succeeded in achieving the things that they wanted. They also made many contributions to their family, their friends and their community. Besides his services as a professional businessman, Sid was noted for his loyal support to his community and to various organizations. He was a Royal Arch Mason and an active church member. He was also known for his natural ability to make friends. Indeed he had many friends and unusual aquaintences such as Pretty Boy Floyd and other notorious "outlaws" that frequented the local drug store soda fountains of Missouri and Oklahoma. However these relationships were primarily superficial and his closer ties were of a more professional nature. Sid had another side also. He was an avid "outdoorsman" and a hunting or fishing trip was always a priority on his leisure agenda. Estelle was also known for her active interest in social and community matters. She was a true civic leader and participated in many charitable projects. She was Past Matron of the Eastern Star and was involved in numerous other organizations and church activities. Always bearing a radiant smile, she seemed to have the kind word for everyone.

She always had time for a game of bridge with her closest lady friends or a cheerful afternoon with her family. Sidney and Estelle are buried side by side in the Pea Ridge cemetery.

Mark and his family still live in Washington County. He was a farmer and worked for the U. S. Postal Service until he retired about ten years ago. He and Bonnie Jean are still citizens of Elkins. They bowl regularly and are active church members. Debi lives in Fayetteville and is employed in Springdale. Her hobbies include hiking and canoeing, photography, pottery and other arts and crafts, and writing short stories about her family history. She collects antiques and is an animal and nature lover.

By: Debi Lambeth

James Little

James Little's father was John Little. He was born in Carolina. John Little was Clara Risley's great, great, great-grandfather.

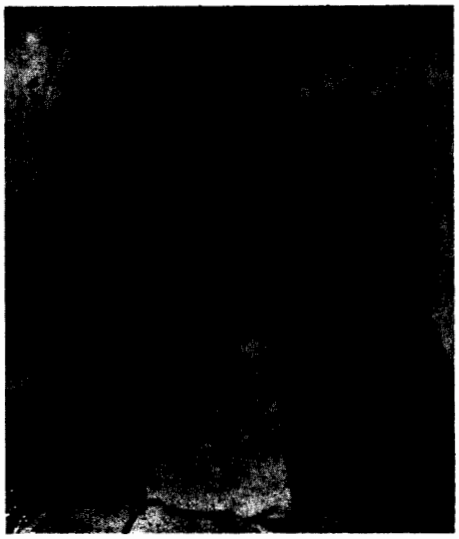
Samuel Rector Little and first wife Judy Ann (Robertson) second wife Nancy Elizabeth (Dunlap) made in 1900. He had thirteen children. Top row from left: Myrtle Mary, Nancy Angaline, Dora May, Hillis, Mattie Ellen, Katherine Lee. Front row from left: Hugh Effie, Claude Ewing, Father Samuel Rector, in mother's lap is Elmer Creed, Samuel, (mother Nancy Elizabeth (Dunlap) second wife). Samuel Rector first wife Judy Ann (Robertson) Little, children; Ambrose H, (Jim) James Rector, Mary Elizabeth is not in the picture. December 1901.

James Little was born in Georgia, 1801, died September 22, 1844, according to daughter Melinda Catherain—found her story in the *Goodspeed 1889* history. Probate court records say he died in 1845—it could be wrong (they had court in October 20, 1845—they had it in the wrong year).

James Little was married in 1821 to Nancy Gentry, who was born in 1802 in Nashville, Tennessee. Nancy Gentry's father (Clara Risley's great-great-grandfather) was Samuel Gentry, and he had a brother named William. She came to Clark County, Arkansas, with her parents. James Little, as a young man, also came to Clark County, where he met and married Nancy. Nancy died December 12, 1840, and was buried on their place now known as the Ross Little farm near Summers, Arkansas, in Washington County.

After their marriage James and Nancy moved to Summers, Arkansas, and engaged in farming, apple orchards, and raising stock. They had eight children: 1. John D. (born circa 1823; died

Ambrose H. Little and Geneva (Kirk) Little and children. Front row from left: Second wife Maggie (Longwith), Elizabeth Nancy, Ambrose H. Little, the father, John Carl, in front, Elcy Dmona. Made in 1905.



James Little

January, 1853) married Permelia. 2. Martha Caroline (born November 10, 1825; died May 24, 1902) married first, Tristham E. Babb (born 1815; died 1863). According to a family story from descendants of Lucretia and Rufus Hamilton, Tristham was shot by an Indian friend named Lone Star (during the Civil War?). The Indian rode out to tell Martha that he had shot Tristham, then rode away.

Martha married second, Reuben S. Hamilton (born February 10, 1817; died March 14, 1872) on March 17, 1864. 3. Melinda Catherain (born October 10, 1827; died March 2, 1896) married first, Alex A. Steward, 1848; then second, Luther N. Hollis (born June 23, 1827, died October 1, 1877) in 1854. 4. James A. Little, Jr. (born 1829; died unknown), no children. 5. William G. (born 1832, died January 1853), no children. 6. Nancy Angaline (born 1834; died circa 1861 or 1862) married Nestor Forte (born 1823 in Missouri; died 1865 or 1866) on July 1, 1851. He supposedly died of a broken heart, grieving over the death of his wife. 7. Samuel Rector (born February 25, 1836; died June 19, 1908) married (1) Judy Ann Robertson (born 1832; died May 24, 1868) on February 8, 1859. (2) Nancy Elizabeth Dunlap (born February 11, 1855; died June 3, 1936) on April 3, 1873. 8. Joseph Callaway (born January 1840; died November 29, 1840). Buried on the Ross Little place.

After Nancy's death James then married (1842) Elizabeth Franklin (born December 27, 1824; died March 14, 1890). They had two sons, 1. Ewen Marion Little (born June 5, 1843; died January 12, 1903 married Sarah E. Beatty (born December 3, 1847; died September 6, 1934) on June 18, 1869. 2. Ambrose Hunley Sevier Little (born April) 22, 1845; died March 3, 1919) married Sarah Jane Graham (born December 2, 1839; died May 5, 1917) on June 10, 1866.

Elizabeth (Franklin) Little was the daughter of John Franklin, who at the time lived in Madison County, Arkansas. John Franklin (born circa 1780 in North Carolina) lived to be 90 years old. He married (1) Polly Jarvis (born between 1800-1805). By then 1820 John had gone to White County, Tennessee.

In 1828 James Little was one of the first settlers to settle in Price Township, Washington County, Arkansas. He was a Primitive Baptist and a Democrat. He took out a homestead in May 25, 1836.

James and the men of the community would haul their apples to other areas to sell. On one such trip James became ill and died. He was buried by the roadside by his negro slaves who were with him at the time. The place of his burial is unknown.

After James Little's death his widow Elizabeth Franklin Little remarried, to Prillyn Francis Asburn Babb on December 15, 1850. They had two sons. When Asburn Babb went to Texas, Elizabeth changed her sons' name back to Little: De Wite Little (born January 12, 1854; died September 23, 1919).

De Wite Little married (October 14, 1875) Eddie Oleva Fortner. De Wite Little married again (January 14, 1911) to Ida Lewis (born 1865). Prillyn Francis Asburn Babb was the brother of Tristham E. Babb. They came here together. Tristham E. Babb married Martha Caroline Little.

Great-grandfather Samuel Rector Little was born February 25, 1836, in Tennessee, died June 19, 1908. Married February 8, 1859 to Judy Ann Robertson. She was born 1832 in White County, Tennessee, died May 24, 1868. Their children: Ambrose H., Mary Elizabeth and James Rector.

After the death of his first wife, Samuel Rector and his son Ambrose H. Little (born December 18, 1859; died June 10, 1909) moved to Oregon leaving his daughter Mary Elizabeth Little (born June 15, 1866; died February 2, 1928) and son James Rector (born May 4, 1868; died March 3, 1938). Mary Elizabeth Little went and lived with Elizabeth Elms. She was Judy Ann Little's sister. James Little went and lived with step-grandmother Elizabeth Little after his mother died.

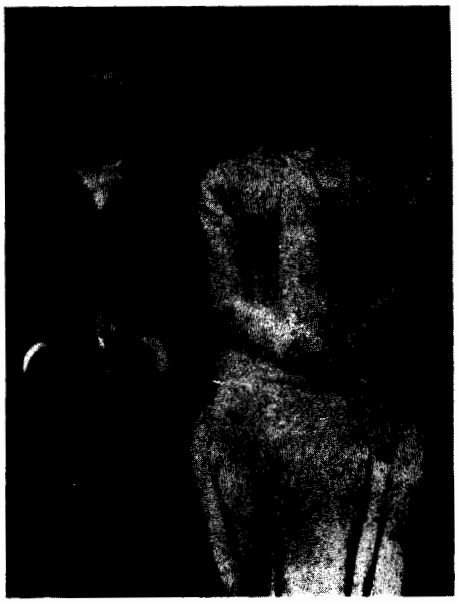
Rector and Ambrose left with a group from Summers, Arkansas, for Oregon on a wagon train. They joined a group at Coffeyville, Kansas. The trip was very long, hard, and dangerous. They each took enough food to last six months. By leaving in the spring after the grass started growing the livestock would survive.

They would always drive the wagons in a circle at night with the tongues of the wagons toward the middle, and post their guards, appointed by the wagon master, as the Indians were always trying to steal their animals.

Mary Elizabeth Little (born June 15, 1866; died February 2, 1928) married Laten Jackson Hall (born January 4, 1841; died June 15, 1928) on February 1, 1885. James Rector (Jim) Little (born May 4, 1868; died March 3, 1938) married Annie Molley Messer (born August 20, 1870; died October 26, 1935) on August 19, 1891.

Ambrose H. Little (born December 18, 1859; died June 10, 1909) married Geneva Kirk (born December 4, 1861; died March 21, 1904) on November 24, 1881.

Samuel Rector Little married his second wife April 3, 1873, Nancy Elizabeth Dunlap Little, born February 11, 1855; died June 3, 1936. She was born near Houston, Texas. When she was 10 years old she came with her father, mother and brothers, and moved to northwest Arkansas in a covered wagon. She was buried at Ganderville Cemetery at Summers, Arkansas. Their children were: 1. Hugh Effie Little (born January 29, 1874; died January 14, 1941). Married Dora Douthit (born January 9, 1879; died December 4, 1972) on February 11, 1898. 2. Hollis Little (born October 3, 1877; died May 27, 1940) he married to Nannie Elms (born November 24, 1892, died February 4, 1925) on



Made in 1859, Samuel Rector Little, Judy Ann Robertson.

Geneva (Kirk) Little, Ambrose H. Little. Made in 1881.

August 12, 1910. 3. Dora May Little (born May 15, 1879; died November 1, 1967) married June 9, 1908 to Emmett Flynn (born January 4, 1876; died April 16, 1910). Married again, Walter J. Stout, on February 20, 1915. 4. Mattie Ellen Little (born September 26, 1881; died August 20, 1960). Married Taylor Stout (died 1962) on December 5, 1905. 5. Nancy Angeline Little (born November 19, 1883; died May 17, 1965). Married Robert E. (Bob) Kirk (born March 12, 1882; died September 1, 1960) on April 28, 1915. 6. Katherine Lee Little (born September 29, 1889; died February 9, 1941). Married James Emmett Payne (April 11, 1888; died December 9, 1975) on December 23, 1920. 7. Mary Myrtle Little (November 9, 1891; died August 31, 1976). Married John Ephrian Jackson (born October 26, 1893; died March 10, 1972) on December 27, 1914. 8. Baby Little (born January 13, 1892; died January 19, 1892). 9. Samuel Rector Little (born July 19, 1893; died November 3, 1957). Married Emma Myres (born 1895; died circa 1919) on December 23, 1916. Married again, Audrey Marie Fentiv (born January 28, 1903; died June 1953) on December 20, 1920. 10. Claude Ewing Little (born August 6, 1896: died June 26, 1969) Married November 20, 1920 Lillian Beatrice Danforth (born July 6, 1900: died November 26, 1975) 11. Elmer Creed Little (born September 1, 1900; died March 26, 1971). Married Winnie Needham on February 12, 1922. Married again, Mary Logsdon (born February 4, 1914) on August 12, 1936.

Grandfather Ambrose H. Little (born December 18, 1859; died June 10, 1909) married Geneva Kirk Little (born December 4, 1861; died March 21, 1904) on November 24, 1881. Geneva Kirk Little died at the State Hospital and was buried in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1904.

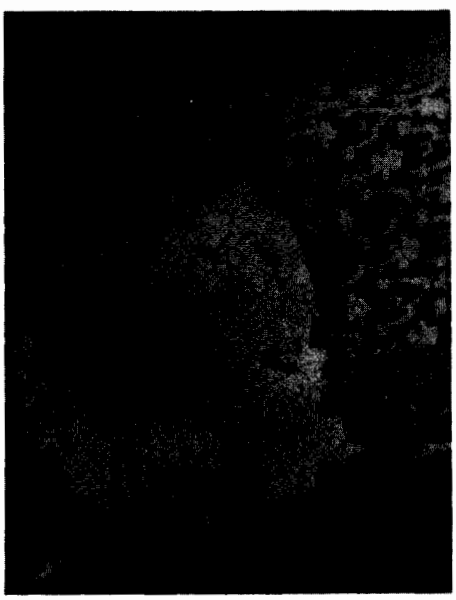
Ambrose bought 120 acres and homesteaded 40 acres, September 15, 1890. It had a log home on it. He hired Carrol Moore to help him add on to the original log house. He paid him one large grey mule as his salary. This was built from the timber on the farm with 4 x 4 framing; all the material was planed including the ceiling, walls and floor. It was two-story with a hall in the center. They sold eggs to buy the nails and windows. Ambrose told people that he had a nickel when he started the home, and still had the nickel when he finished the home. He was a prosperous farmer with a large apple orchard. He sold cider for vinegar and hauled his apples to the Kirk dryer.

The children of Ambrose H. Little and his wife Geneva Kirk Little were: 1. Clell Albert Little (born March 19, 1884; died August 16, 1940), Salem Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. Married Lottie Virginia Morre (born March 9, 1887; died August 15, 1961) of Kansas on May 17, 1922.

2. John Carl Little (born November 25, 1885; died March 2, 1963), Salem Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. Married Elizabeth Finley (born April 22, 1888; died August 14, 1966) of Alford, Texas on November 14, 1917.

3. Mary Etta Little (born March 9, 1888; died May 2, 1940), Salem Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. Married James William (Bill) Snodgrass, Jr. (born November 18, 1866; died August 29, 1950) of Sparta, Tennessee on October 13, 1912.

4. William Rector (Bill) Little (born February 1, 1890; died January 30, 1963), Salem Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. Married Narcissus Elizabeth Elms (born June 6, 1893; died March 4, 1983) of Summers (Washington County), Arkansas on August 24, 1911.



Mary Etta (Little) Snodgrass, 1892.

5. Netta Bell Little (born January 5, 1892; died February 17, 1967), Salem Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. Married

Robert Riddley (Bob) Glenn (born September 20, 1889; died April 1, 1965) on April 23, 1911.

6. Evoline Little (born December 26, 1893; died May 20, 1929) Salem Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. Married William Sheppard (born April 22, 1889; died May 15, 1972) of Mt. Vernon, Washington on December 17, 1911.

7. Nancy Elizabeth Little (born November 19, 1895; died September 21, 1978), Salem Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. Married Walter Gray Rich (born February 11, 1887; died May 8, 1915) on May 29, 1914. Married again, A. C. Albert Collins (born September 27, 1877; died June 6, 1945) on June 22, 1919.

8. Elcy Dmona Little (born November 9, 1897; died September 20, 1968), Dutch Mills (Washington County), Arkansas. Married George Washington Burden (born January 21, 1891; died July 5, 1970) of Kentucky on February 14, 1915.

Ambrose H. Little remarried March 26, 1905, to Maggie Longwith (born December 21, 1868; died March 10, 1964). They had three sons: 1. Emit Lelon Little (born June 24, 1906; died January 14, 1988) married Opal Okin (born June 10, 1916; died May 28, 1986) on November 30, 1940.

2. Clarence B. Little (born August 31, 1907; died November 28, 1925). Buried at Ganderville at Summers, Arkansas.

3. Lafayette Little (born September 14, 1909). Married Mary Nealie Haywood (born January 28, 1902; died August 19, 1980) on September 30, 1959.

Ambrose H.'s barn burned in August 1906. Mary Etta saw the barn on fire and told her father, who ran out to open the doors and remove the livestock; one mule was destroyed. They rebuilt the barn with material from an old store building in Salem Springs. The price was two cows. He and his sons, Clell, John and William tore down the store building and hauled the lumber to their farm.

In June of 1909 Ambrose died from a heart attack. His son Emit Lelon who was three years old saw the wagon bring the casket to their home, and then take his father away to be buried.

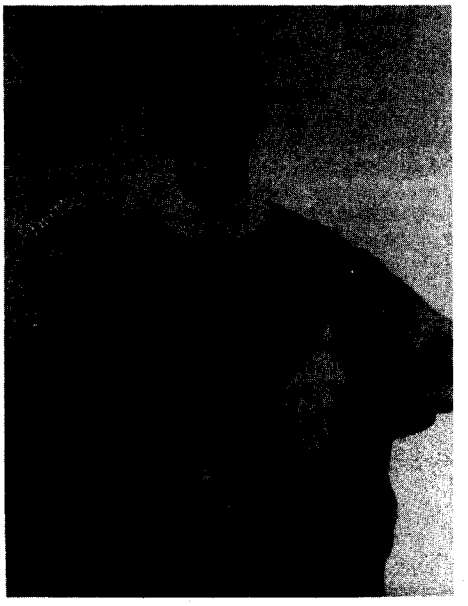
Mary Etta (Little) Snodgrass' grandparents were Rector Little, father of Ambrose Little. Ambrose Little's mother, Judy Ann Robertson Little, was Spanish and Portugese. Her mother's family came from Portugal. Judy Ann's mother was called "an old Spanish doctor". When the family was sick, she would doctor them—and close neighbors, too. They came here to Summers, Arkansas, from Spartan, Tennessee. Judy Ann's mother came here with Jones Elms. Elizabeth married Jones Elms on January 16, 1851. They came here about 1852. Judy Ann had a brother named Roysden Robertson. Her mother was buried at Beaty Cemetery in the middle of the graveyard—she doesn't have a tombstone. Judy Ann's father was buried at Spartan, Tennessee.

Clara Snodgrass Risley's great-great-grandfather James Little's father was John Little. They lived in Clark County - don't know John Little's wife's name. Some people say she came with James to Summers, Arkansas, and was buried on the Ross Little place.

Clara Snodgrass Risley's great-great-grandmother was Nancy Gentry Little. Her father was Samuel Gentry. Samuel came from Clark County, Tennessee, near Nashville. Samuel and his wife were buried in Clark County, Arkansas- don't know his wife's name.

From records found at Little Rock, Arkansas: Samuel Gentry had a brother named William Gentry who lived in Clark County. John Little and Samuel Gentry lived in the same township. William Gentry was in Little Missouri Township.

Hiram Little (born in 1822) and wife Sarah (Cape) Little (born 1826) were married 1848—he was second cousin to James Little. Harmon Little (born May 31, 1796; died September 24, 1852) was Hiram's father. Harmon was married March 7, 1816, to Mary Polly Simpson (born May 31, 1796; died April 24, 1879) of North Carolina. James Little was Harmon's father and his mother was Anna Duff. Harmon Little was Hiram's father. James and Harmon were first cousins (sic). Hiram came to Arkansas and bought land on October 24, 1872. He left Arkansas—don't know where he went. He left Sugar Hill, Arkansas; he could have bought somewhere else around here. Hiram visited Rector Little, so he lived close somewhere to Rector and Ewen Marion Little and A. H. Ambrose Hunley Sevier Little.



Elizabeth (Franklin) Little, second wife of James Little.

We started a reunion July 27, 1975 for the James Little descendants. It was located in Lincoln, Arkansas, Washington County, at the V. F. W. Hall at the southwest corner of the Square. The reunion will be held the last Sunday of each July, with a pot-luck dinner.

Clara Risley made a book on the Little family, covering 1801 to 1978. She has additional information in the book. She can't place all of the family history in the Washington County History Book. Clara's great-great-grandfather was James Little, who lived at Summers, Arkansas, but others had information on him in Clark County, Arkansas, including information on Cyrus Little and his wife, Elizabeth, on the Clark County, Arkansas Tax list in 1818. We don't know anything about Cyrus Little, however, I found some information about him in the tax records at Little Rock, Arkansas. I found some of the land records on James Little and Cyrus Little in the archives at Little Rock, Arkansas in the same township. James Little's father, John Little, had land in the same township. James had land at Clark County, Arkansas in about 1820.

James came from Clark County to Summers, Arkansas in 1828. He homesteaded land at Summers on May 25, 1836, and again on September 22, 1838. According to the homestead records, he had a son named John, who homesteaded land, also, about March 10, 1843, and on April 5, 1839.

James could have a brother named John Little who came and visited the family. The family says that he had a brother, but we don't know whether this is true.

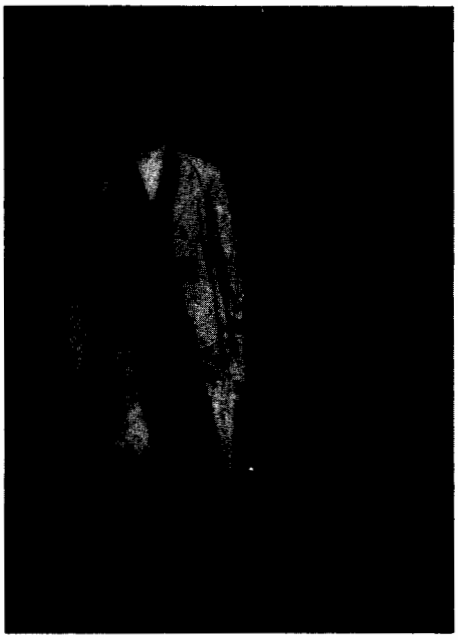
Clara Risley has information on James Little's children, some of whom died in their 20's. We do not know exactly where they were buried, but some were buried at Summers, Arkansas, and some were buried on James Little's place on the family farm. James and Millie Arlene Holt own the place now. James Little's great-great-granddaughter owns the place now.

By: Clara (Snodgrass) Risley

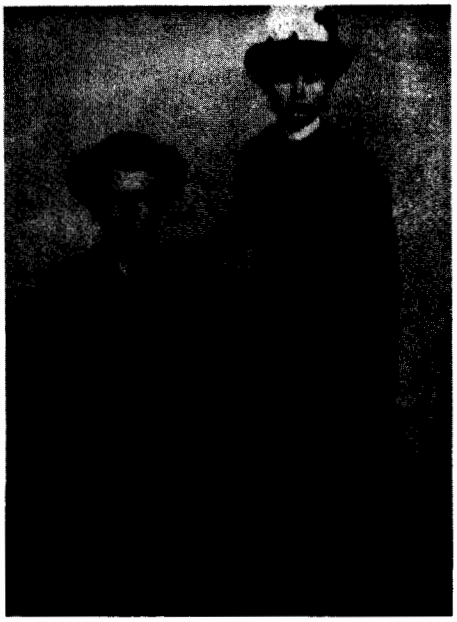
James Lynch

Our history books historically are filled with individuals who obtain recognition due to specific careers. Political positions in the national, state, county or city levels guarantees that your name will be in at least one history book. A specific career choice will merit a county or local level of historical recognition. The achievements of merchants, lawyers, judges, mayors and ministers are usually preserved for posterity. The bulk of the

people who create the demands served by these individuals are obscured with time and not given recognition for their contributions to society. In this article it will not be possible to list the varied occupations and accomplishments of James and Deborah Lynch's descendants, but their names should suffice. I believe that each family member in any family lineage contributes to a community in which he lives; for it is the whole who create the services and sustains the prominent few.



Martin Alonzo Lynch and wife, Nancy (Graham) Lynch. Copied from a tintype made circa 1860s.



James Franklin and Belle Dora (Holcomb) Lynch

The little village of Shiloh had many more first settlers than the few families which have been recorded. The Fitzgeralds, Quintons, Fines and Holcombs are the most noted families who filed on the lands. Various abstracts of our Springdale lands indicate it was platted before the Holcombs filed what is historically known as the first plat of 1868. Main Street was originally Seymore Street, named probably for Robert Seymore; an 1850 brick mason. His two wives, Nancy and Elizabeth; were the daughters of James Wilson Ingram, Sr. Center Street was originally Lee Street, named by or for Elijah Lee; one of the first members of Shiloh Church. Cross research of assorted documents will verify that names of some of the first recorded land owners were not the first settlers nor the original owners of the lands.

Raymond P. and Pearl Luzelle (Hunt) Lynch - photograph made shortly before they were married.

Belle Dora (Holcomb) Lynch - daughter of John Howard and Rhoda (Biass) Holcomb

James Lynch born circa 1780-86 died sometime after 1843 and by 1850 census. He served as a jurist in 1843 and in October 1838 he was paid $12.00 for guarding our county jail, thus we assume he was considered a trustworthy individual. James is never shown as owning the land known as Lynch's Prairie in Shiloh. This land includes the present Springdale airport and contingent lands to the east and possibly some of the lands to the west. David Ware, Benjamin Hodge, Soloman Sherrod, John and Joseph Holcomb are shown as the first owners; with filing claim dates of 1843, 1848, 1852 and 1853 respectively.

The name, "Lynch's Prairie" has been preserved in Springdale history due to an early day post office which was located on the land that James and Deborah Lynch had homesteaded. As with all historical names; Lynch's Prairie acknowledges a site that was of importance in our city's past. When John Butterfield secured the contract for the Overland Mail Route in June of 1857, he cut a new road to give faster mail and passenger service. He used a road south of the John Fitzgerald Inn that originally had been cut before 1834 for the entrance to the log cabin home of James and Mahala (White) Fitzgerald. At the present day curve in Highway 265 south of Moore Drop Forge Company; Butterfield extended James' road and cut a new road south to a point approximately even with Phillips Litho Company. The cut connected with the original Old Missouri Road whiich had been Mill Street, a segment of South Crutcher Street and then turned due east on a road that is known today as Caudle Street. The Old Missouri Road then turned south on present day Highway 265 and continued south into Fayetteville. To secure a mail drop, the little town of Shiloh used a one room log cabin on the north west corner of Caudle and present day Highway 265. The log cabin, built on Lynch's prairie land; became known as Lynch's Prairie Post Office.

You will find James Lynch in the 1840 Washington County, Prairie Township census with 18 individuals in his household. His wife Deborah was born in North Carolina in 1786. In 1850 Lucinda "Lucy" Jane Walker born 1833-1835 Arkansas is in the widow Deborah Lynch's household. It is believed that she is a granddaughter; and her mother born 1810-1820 is a widowed daughter of the Lynchs and is living with her parents.

Known children of James and Deborah is the daughter born 1810-20 and believed to have married a Mr. Walker. Martha "Patsy" was born 15 March 1817 Tennessee and was the wife of Obediah Kendrick. An unknown son born 1820-1825, Martin Alonzo born 25 December 1822 in Alabama, an unknown daughter born 1825-1830. Records indicate Fred F. born 12 August 1827 could be a son. Benjamin born 1828 Alabama, Hiram Perry born 26 December 1828 Illinois according to his tombstone, but his birth year is probably an error. Cross research indicates he was born approximately 1830. Deborah Jane born 2 December 1828 Illinois, also a tombstone date and in error; Deb was born about 1832. (Note the three 1828 birth years) The name J. S. Walker, born 27 February 1830; is recorded in Hiram Perry Lynch's family record. It is believed he is a grandchild of the Lynchs and a member of the household in 1840.

In James' household, there are two females and a male child born 1830-1835 and four females and one male born 1835-1840. The identity of these small children, other than Lucinda Jane and J. S. Walker; are unknown.

Daniel Lynch married Nancy Sharp and lived in Madison County in 1840 and 1850. In Illinois the same time frame as James; Daniel could possibly be a son. Records indicate that our Lynch family originated from Lynchburg, Tennessee. They migrated to Alabama and were in Illinois by or shortly after 1830 and in northwest Arkansas by 1833. After James died his widow married William Graham, the son of Peter and Nancy Graham. William and Deborah were married the 4th of October 1856, Deborah was his fourth wife. Deb died sometime after 1856 and by the 1860 census. The burial sites of Deborah and her two husbands are unknown.

Lucinda Jane "Lucy" Walker, born in November of 1833 in Arkansas; married Pinkney G. Graham on the 27 July 1853 in Washington County. Pinkney, born 5 December 1833; was the son of Levi and Nancy (Graham) Graham. Nancy's parents were William and Leah (Bloyd) Graham and she was the stepdaughter of James Lynch's widow, Deborah. Pinkney and Lucy, in 1857; filed on the 40 acres that is at the base of Webber Mountain and is at the curve of Highway 68 East city route. They had three sons; James born 1855, William Perry born 20 September 1856 and Levi who was born 7 February in 1859. Pinkney enlisted in the Confederate Army, Co. E, 1st Batt'n Stirman's Arkansas Cavalry; in October of 1861. He apparently was killed sometime after February 1863. By 1870 Lucy departed Washington County, it is not known if her son James was deceased by this date. William Perry was a registered voter of Butte County, California and a resident of Chico in July of 1878. He married seventeen year old Martha Jane Holder of Chico the 17 March 1890 in Paradise, California. They had seven daughters and two sons by 1910; Jane E., James Lewis, Ada F., Josephine E., Ruth M., Charles L., Dorothy Ethel and Clara H. Graham. William Perry died 3 May 1945 in Magalia, California. In Hiram Perry Lynch's descendants home there are old family photos made in Chico, California.

Lucy's son, Levi; married Eunice Elizabeth "Mincie", the daughter of William A. and Mary (Davis) Adams; in Magalia on the 21 November of 1879. Their children were: Minnie Mable, Harrison Cleveland, Herbert Pickney, Magnolia Nanetta and Lucille Amelia Graham. Mincie died on Christmas Day in 1892; in 1915 Levi married May Belle Sturgess of Oregon. Levi was a registered voter of Butte County in 1884 and a resident of Paradise. Lucy lived with her son Levi in the 1900 Butte County Census; both of her sons listed their occupations as gold miners. Levi died 14 January 1947 in Chico. Both brothers are buried in Paradise Cemetery near their mother who died 15 April in 1903.

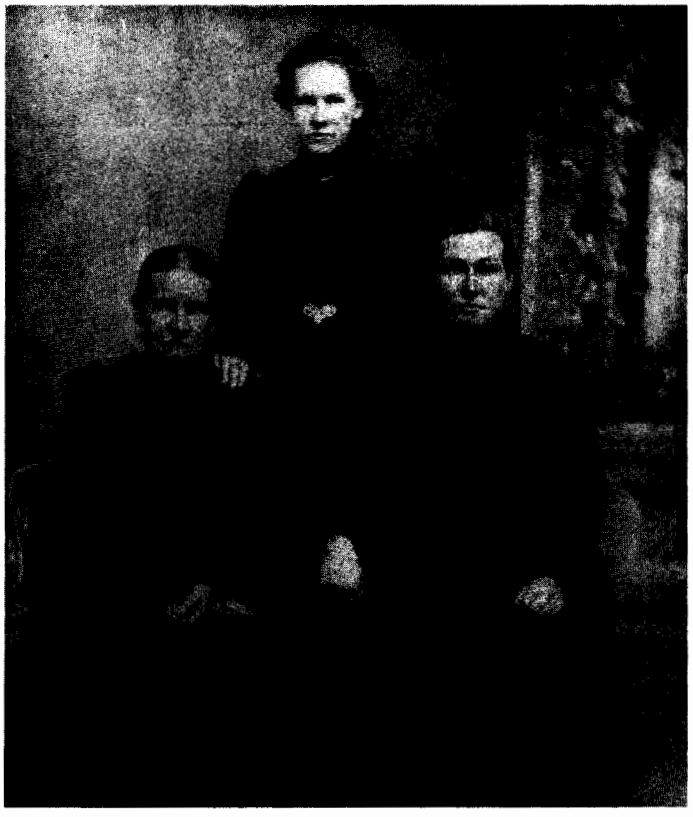
Two of Pinkney and Lucinda's great-great-granddaughters, Kathleen Louise (Graham) Fette of Muenster, Texas and her sister Anita Marie (Graham) Wike of Euless, Texas spent three days with my husband and me in 1986. Kathy was born in Berkeley, California in 1942 and is the wife of James Kenneth Fette. Their two children are Mikael Kenneth and Kristin Michelle. Kathy's husband works for the Mormon Church program which is microfilming our nation's county records. Anita, a Dallas based airline stewardess; was born 1946 in Oakland, California and is the wife of Jeffery Scott Wike. Jeff and Anita have two sons, Jeffery Shane and Jared Graham Wike.

Kathy and Anita are two of seven children of Herbert Stuart, born 1920 died 1978; and Agnethe "Anita" Louise (Hansen) Graham of San Jose, California. Herbert and Anita's other children are Michael Eric, Karen Ann, James Allen, Gerald Patrick and Martina Jean Graham. These children are the grandchildren of Herbert Pinkney Graham, born 1886 died 1971; and his second wife, Anna Belle (Jamison) Graham. Herbert P. had married Louella V. Miller the first time, their only child was Lillian born 1907 who married Kenneth Haber. In addition to Herbert Stuart Graham, Herbert P. and his second wife Anna had a son; Jack Martin born 1923 and a daughter Dorothy Lea born 1930 who married Clinton A. Bruce.

Martha "Patsy" Lynch was born in Tennessee or Alabama and married Obediah Kendrick, who was born 27 November 1809 in Tennessee or Alabama. It is believed they were married about 1835 in Washington County, Arkansas. They owned land in the War Eagle area and Accident Community before Obediah died, thus I cannot state with accuracy which property they called home. It is known by descendants that the old homeplace was on the northeast corner of Old Missouri Road (now Highway 265) and Reed Avenue. Both Obediah and Patsy were members of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church in Springdale. When Obediah died on the 15th January 1867, he was buried in the Shiloh Church Cemetery. Patsy, dying in 1895; was probably buried in the newly created plots at Bluff Cemetery. Her husband's body would have been moved from Shiloh Cemetery and interned at Bluff after the city council condemned the cemetery in 1894. Patsy and Obediah's graves are marked with the original tombstones.

Obediah and Patsy had five sons: Francis Marion, Joseph Wesley, Morgan, William Perry, and Seth Monroe. Their eight daughters were: Elizabeth J., Mary Frances, Martha Susan,

The Raymond P. Lynch Family - photograph made in 1946. L. to R. back row: Twins; Charles Ray and James Fay Lynch. L. to R. front row: Billy Gene, Wanda M., Raymond P., Pearl L., Richard L., and kneeling in front is Bobby Joe Lynch.



Mary Frances (Kendrick) Phillips and her daughters Susan Arabella (Phillips) Graham on the right and Nancy Jane "Janie" (Phillips) Graham standing.

Emeline, Deborah Ann, Nancy Caroline "Tine", Patsy E. and Anna Eliza Jane Kendrick. Elizabeth J. born 1837, Tine and Patsy never married. Francis Marion died during the Civil War and Emeline died by 1867. Martha Susan married William Riley Alexander as his second wife and moved to Alabama. William P., Deborah, Tine, Patsy, Anna Eliza Jane and Seth are buried at Wilson Cemetery. The cemetery is in the Monitor community and is a short distance north of the Washington County line in Benton County.

Mary Frances, the daughter of Obediah and Patsy; was born 13 November 1838. She married Thomas Alexander Phillips, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Looney) Phillips; about 1864. They had seven children: Martha Ann did not marry and died in 1893, George Lafayette, William Thomas, Robert Woodrow, Susan Arabella, Columbus Monroe, who was known as Roe, and Nancy Jane was known as Janie. Four of Alexander and Mary's children married Graham's, all of whom were the grandchildren of Nelson Reed and Susan Louiza (Landers) Graham. Nancy Jane married Sneed Graham, George L. married Sarah Smith and Beadie Ann Graham. William Thomas married Tilitha Bell Graham, and Arabella married John Nelson Graham. Roe Phillips married Maude White, a great granddaughter of William and Leah (Bloyd) Graham. Robert lived in Fresno, California in 1915.

John Nelson and Arabella Graham's six children were: Harvey Phillips, Katy Jane, Hobson Hugh, Ruth (Graham) Greer, Ruby Jewell McKinney and Thomas Nelson Graham. Harvey Phillips Graham and his wife Mabel Augusta Moody farmed the soil south east of Lowell and raised their family of five. Their children are: Rosalie, John Wendall, Kahylene, Mary Belle and Maureen. Kahylene and her husband Fred Arlis Vanzant reared their four daughters and two sons near her parents homeplace. Fred and Kahylene perpetuate her Graham heritage; nurturing apple and peach orchards for the populace.

1924 - Raymond P. and Pearl (Hunt) Lynch children: L. to R. James Fay, Charles Ray, Richard Lyle and Wanda Lynch

William Thomas and Tilitha Bell Phillips' grandson is Dale Christian Reed of Lowell. Dale's great grandfather, Peter Graham born 8 May 1845; was the highest bidder for this sister's Nancy (Graham) Lynch's share of her father's estate. When Nancy died her husband, Martin Alonzo Lynch appointed John A. Wolf as his lawyer to sell the land at public auction so that he might

utilize the funds received to educate his motherless children. (Ref. Williamson County, Texas and Benton County, Arkansas records.) This land was due west of the present day Fred Vanzant farm on the south side of Highway 264. Dale's wife, the former Maxine Trout; was a teacher in the Springdale school system. Alexander and Mary F. (Kendrick) Phillips are buried at Bluff Cemetery. Dying in 1884, Alexander was originally at the Shiloh Church Cemetery; Mary died in 1915.

Joseph Wesley born 1844, the son of Obediah and Patsy; married Susan K. Wolf, the daughter of William and Martha M. Wolf. Susan was the granddaughter of William and Marget Wolf; 1830 Shiloh settlers; who owned 40 acres of Washington County land contingent with Benton County. Joseph and Susan had no children but adopted a son Charles G. who died at the age of 36 in 1917. Joseph who died in 1922; Susan and Charles are buried in the Goshen, Arkansas cemetery.

Morgan, the son of Obediah and Patsy; was born in 1845. He married Susan E. Phillips, the daughter of Mason and Deborah (Kendrick) Phillips. Susan and Morgan are believed to be first cousins. They reared their family in Clarkston, Asotin County, Washington.

William Perry, the son of Obediah and Patsy; was born 25th August 1850. He married Mary Augusta Hoggett the 26 April 1877. Their children were: William Riley, Charlie, Perry, Jesse, Rosa Beard and Anna Marie the wife of Henry C. Gregg. Henry and Anna raised their seven children in Pocatello, Idaho. Perry moved to the Kansas City area. William Riley married Lettie Ann Anderson. Their daughter was Etta, wife of Clarence Austin. Riley and Lettie raised a year old boy whose mother had died; when this young man was sixteen he was legally adopted. Elmer Wade Kendrick was the youngest of four children of Wade and Mary Lou (Woods) Blassingame. Elmer died the 24th September 1988, his widow; Bessie Ferril; resides on a portion of the land that Patsy Kendrick apparently retained after her husband died in 1867.

Deborah Ann, the daughter of Obediah and Patsy; was born 25 February 1852. She married Granville A. Wolf, the son of John A. and Elizabeth Wolf and the grandson of William and Marget Wolf. Deborah and her husband are buried at Wilson Cemetery. Two known sons were: Irvin and Osa.

Anna Eliza Jane, the ninth child of Obediah and Patsy; was born 22 June 1860 and died 2 July 1934. Eliza married Elias S. Graham the son of Nelson Reed and Susan Louiza (Landers) Graham. Elias's first wife was Martha Amanda Wolf the daughter of John A. and Elizabeth Wolf. Elias and Martha had six children. Elias and Eliza's eight children were William Baxter, Bonnie Dee, Elizabeth Pearl, Patsy Lacynda, Alonzo Monroe, Mary Frances, Elmer Ross, and Debby Ann. Eliza's son Osie Arlington "Jonah" Kendrick was born 1 February 1887 and died 18 June 1958 in Springdale. William Baxter, Bonnie, and Alonzo M. moved to Huntington Beach, California. Elmer Ross was accidentally killed in 1918 at the age of 16 near Butterfield, Missouri. Elizabeth Pearl married William Tell Kendrick, son of Thomas Benton and Susan Elizabeth (Phillips) Kendrick. Their daughter Lorene, married Jesse Morris; and was an employee of the Boone-Ritter Insurance Agency. Mary Frances Graham married Noah Finland Cooper.

Patsy Lacynda, the daughter of Elias and Eliza; married Ward Columbus Harp. Ward and Patsy had five children; Clarence, J. R., Dempsey Laverne, Kendle Dean, and Bill Harp. Bill and his wife, Eupile Howell; raised their family of six on his father's farm. The farm is part of a 160 acre original 1851 land grant of William Harp; thus the reason a hill on Highway 68 East has always been known as Harp Hill.

Kendle Harp married Juanita Bridges of Lowell and had 5 children: Cindy Joann, Arnold Dean, Daisy Earlene, Kenny Ward and Tommye Sue. Owning a farm adjoining ours, their children and mine explored and savored the many pleasures these Ozark hills offers. Arnold and Kenny are local building contractors. Arnold married Mary Priscilla Lornston, Kenny married Margie Ruth Ellen Carter and Rita Jean Roberts. Raising chickens Joann and her husband, Robert C. Anderson; are an integral part of our poultry industry. Tommye Sue, an employee

Osie Arlington "Jonah" Kendrick and his wife Minnie Pearl (Lynch) Kendrick

of the First National Bank in Springdale; married Michael Joel Oberley and James Winters. Daisy and her husband James Robertson Nuse of Madison, New Jersey and their seven year old son Harry Adam Nuse II reside in Round Rock, Texas.

James R. Nuse, known as Buzz; is Round Rock's city engineer. In Round Rock there is an active Old Settlers organization, Daisy and Buzz have qualified as members since Martin A. and Nancy (Graham) Lynch were among the old settlers. Nancy's brother, Elias S. Graham; is Daisy's great grandfather and Daisy as a Graham descendant is a great grandniece of Nancy's; as a Lynch descendant, Daisy; is a 2nd great grandniece of Martin A. Lynch. A hundred and thirteen years after Nancy's death there is once again flowers placed with reverence on the graves of Martin and Nancy Lynch by family members.

Debby Ann, the daughter of Elias and A. Eliza J. Graham; married Clyde Louis Harp who was a brother to Ward C. Harp. Debby and Clyde had five children; Louis C., Marcella West, Ladema Gooding, Lucille Lane and Marilyn Ledbetter. Interviewing Debby; she gave oral history of the Graham family during the Civil War period. Debbie's father, Elias; as a lad of ten was with his father, Nelson Reed Graham; when he was shot by bushwhackers in 1863. Debby and Clyde are buried in the Sonora Cemetery east of Springdale.

The last child of Obediah and Patsy Kendrick was Seth Monroe who died in 1923. Seth and Ardilla Wilson, a great granddaughter of William and Leah (Bloyd) Graham; was married while on horseback by Rev. Edward Hale. Dilly and Seth had three daughters: Zelma wife of Charles Salverson, Alice wife of Orval Ray Ralston and Minnie Pearl, the wife of Carl Otto Cardwell. Seth's two sons were Franklin and Virgil Lee. Virgil, born in 1907; married Mildred Robbins in 1933. They farmed and raised their family, Tommy, Bobby, John, Carl, and Carolyn northeast of Springdale. Carolyn married Curt Bayley, Tommy married Darlette Holt and Carl married Margie Wright. John and Bobby and their wives; Twila Weston and Jo Lassiter; are residents of Vacaville, California. Ray and Alice Ralston had two sons, Richard and James Ray. Verbalizing the name Ray Ralston, Sprindalians recall the Bear Cat filling station. There weren't many stations in Springdale in the first half of this century. Ray and the Bear Cat, located on the southeast corner of Spring and Johnson Streets, sold more than just gas for the few cars in the area.

Martin Alonzo born 25 December 1822 in Alabama, the son of James and Deborah Lynch; has not been found in an 1850 census. It is believed he made the trek westward to search for gold. About 1852, the eldest child of Nelson Reed and Susan Louiza (Landers) Graham married a young man with the sur-

Richard L. and Bobbie L. (Byars) Lynch

Raymond P. Lynch - note the bicycle chain around his neck

January 19, 1957 - Dayton and Eunice Gertrude (Lynch) Rollins

Wanda Marguerite (Lynch) Smith

name of Kendrick. Nancy Graham was born 7 August 1832 in West Fork, Arkansas and moved with her parents to Benton County as a child. Mr. Kendrick and Nancy had a daughter Mary Frances born 24 October 1853 in Benton County, Arkansas. It was Mary Frances's daughter; Cordie Mae (Smith) Hawthorne and her family who preserved many family traditions of the Martin Lynch family. Mary Frances's father died and before 1854 Martin Lynch married the young widow. With the loss of Benton County marriages during the Civil War we'll probably never know the first name of the Kendrick man or the marriage dates of either of Nancy's marriages. Tradition in the Graham family that Nelson Reed gave his daughter and her husband a wagon and a team of mules for a wedding gift, which they used to go to Texas. Census and tax records verify the tradition. Martin A. Lynch is on the Cardwell County, Texas tax records in 1854 and the county census records of 1860 and 1870. On May 15, in 1856 he bought land in Lockhart which is in Cardwell County. Martin and Nancy's first seven children were born in Lockhart. William Perry was born the 14 June 1856. James Franklin, who is my husband's grandfather; was born 19 December 1857. Elizabeth J., known as Jenny and/or Eliza Jane; was born 22 February 1860. Margaret "Mag" was born 1862 and Martin A. Lynch, Jr. was born in 1863, Silas in 1865, and Edward P. in 1867. Sometime after the 1870 census Martin moved his family to Williamson County, Texas. In September of 1871; Martin bought his Round Rock, Texas land with $2000.00 in gold. He is on the tax roles of 1872 and the 1880 census of Williamson County. Martin and Nancy's last two children, Mattie Lynch and

Elias Lynch; were born in Round Rock, Texas on 6 April 1874 and the 21 August in 1875.

On the 4th July in 1878, Nancy (Graham) Kendrick Lynch died. Her birth and death dates are recorded in her mother's Bible. I have visited Round Rock's Old Town Cemetery on Sam Bass Road; the burial sites of Martin, Nancy and their daughter Mattie. Having an old post card of Round Rock, as it looked when my husbands Lynch grandparents lived there; I walked the streets of this small town envisioning what it was like over a hundred years ago. After Nancy died, by June of 1880; Martin had married a young girl of 22 who according to tradition had been his son William Perry or James Franklin's girlfriend. This didn't make for a happy atmosphere; so Martin built a small house next to his home. There his stepdaughter, Mary Frances; lived and cared for her smaller half brothers and sisters. She had married William Mason and was a young widow with a two year old daughter named Nancy. Mary Frances had buried her small infant son, Perry; beside her mother in Old Town Cemetery; not until 14 December 1888 did Mary Frances marry again.

Alfred L. Smith, Sr. and Mary Frances had five children. Arthur, who died as an infant; is buried beside his grandmother Nancy Lynch. Cordie Mae married William Lester Hawthorne and their daughter Mary Lucille married Thomas Albert Wilhite. Roy Clarence Smith and Victoria Morgan had seven children. Charlotte Smith married Ed Sybert and had six children. Alfred L. Smith, Jr. married Mabel Roselma Smith who is a half sister to Preston Smith, a former governor of Texas. Alfred and Mable had four children, one of whom is Mrs. Fred (Nancy) Parnell of Belton, Texas.

Lucille Wilhite, Cordie's daughter; of Belton is the custodian of many lovely tintypes of the Martin Lynch family. Mary Frances (Kendrick) Smith did not die until 1944, thus many family stories were told to her children and grandchildren. Cordie said her mother told of Martin Lynch, Jr. refusing to eat food the negro maid had touched and she would touch each dish to aggravate him. Stories were told of when Martin, Sr. served in the Civil War and the terrible time that Nancy had putting out a fire in the family's mud and stick fireplace flue. After the Civil War there was an influx of German families who settled in Texas from Missouri and other states. White bonnets were made after the war and sold to local merchants to be resold to the many new German settlers. Tidies (doilies) were also made and sold. In this period of time scribble paper was known as foolscap paper.

William Perry, the first born of Martin and Nancy Lynch; married Martha Elizabeth Sanders on 26 June 1887. William died in Brownwood, Texas 10 October 1931. His children were: Nancy May wife of Lamar Durant and Henry Chester Hinson, Effie wife of William Hilton White, William Perry, Jr., Ira C., Ethel born 1898 died 1906 in Barlett, Texas, Harry Otis, Ida Ozella married James Walker and Sadie Lynch married Alpha J. Dillard. Ira, Otis, Ida, and Sadie did not have any children.

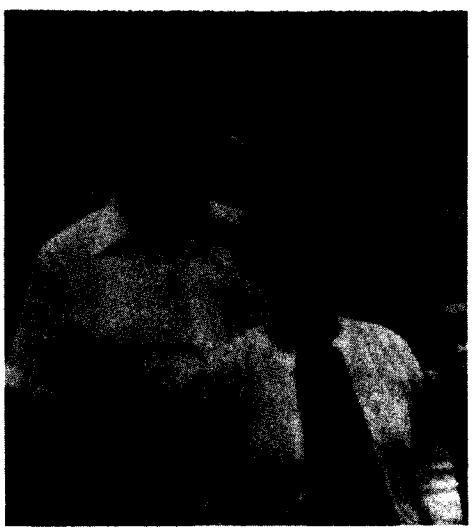
William Perry Lynch, Jr. was born 2 July 1892 and died in 1975. He and his wife, Gladys Evelyn Demorrow; had five children: Aleta Louise Weathersby, James Perry married Louise Perkins, Billy Demorrow married Nelda Copeland, Betty Jo and Kenneth Lee Lynch. Kenneth died 15 September 1987 in Snyder, Texas. William's widow, Gladys; is in a nursing home near her daughter, Betty Jo; of Odessa, Texas. Betty's husband, Ray Thomas; was an excellent swimmer but drowned while on a fishing trip the 10th August 1970. They had three daughters, Connie Jean (Thomas) Delayne born 1947, Carol Louise (Thomas) Theesfield born 1949 and Carrie Annette Thomas born 14 October 1962. Betty Jo was born 1st of January 1927 in Brownwood. Her sister, Aleta; married Altus Buel Weathersby and Kenneth married Alta Lea Turner. Neither had any children.

Martin and Nancy (Graham) Lynch's second son, James Franklin Lynch; apparently came to visit his Arkansas kin in 1885 and met the girl who was to become his bride. Belle Dora Holcomb was born 16 March 1871 east of Springdale on what is now known as Parsons Road and was the daughter of John Howard and Rhoda (Biass) Holcomb. In 1885 you didn't turn south and go around Weber Mountain to get to the present Parsons Road, you went due east from Emma Avenue and went up and over the mountain.

In 1968, James and Belle Dora's daughter, Bessie Bea; gave me a photograph of her grandfather Holcomb and shared the contents of a small white notebook she took from her mother's trunk. Belle Dora had recorded her children's birthdates and the marriage dates of her marriage and some of her children. Records seem to indicate that she eloped when she married James on the 31 October 1885 in Alma, Arkansas. It is known from tax records from this old trunk that Belle and James lived in Texas from the time of their marriage until they returned to Springdale to live in 1895. Their daughter, Minnie Pearl (Lynch) Kendrick; thought she was born in Springdale and remembered a trip to Texas as a small child with a stop in Indian Territory. Poll tax receipts of her father proved she was born in Travis County, Texas, which is contingent with Williamson County. The trip she remembered was her parents migration from Texas to establish their home in Springdale.

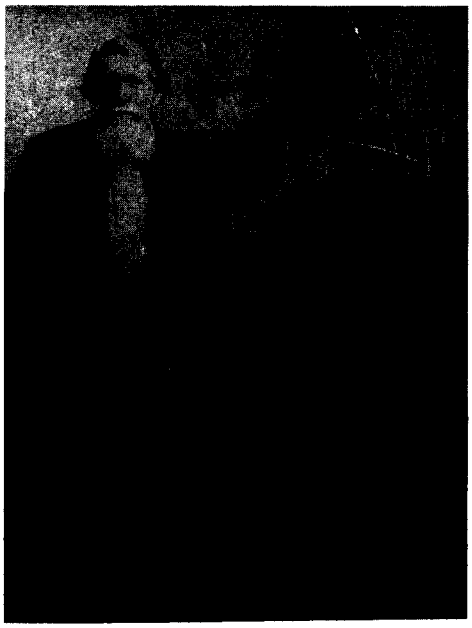
James and Belle Dora had eight children, their first child lived only 4 days. Their second child was, Minnie Pearl; then Bessie Bea, Bertha May, Raymond Phineas, Zenus Eugene and Eunice Gertrude. The first born child was born 15 September 1886 and died 19 September 1886; it is believed this child was buried by James' mother at Old Town Cemetery at Round Rock, Texas. Bertha May was born 9 June 1891 in Williamson County or Big Spring, Texas, she died 28 October 1907 at Springdale and is buried at Wilson Cemetery. Raymond Phineas's birth was recorded by his mother as 13 April 1897 not 1898. He was born at Springdale; for on the 8 of April in 1897 his father paid his 1897 Washington County poll tax. Zenus Eugene was born 29 August in 1900; the last child, Eunice Gertrude; was born 19 January 1907.

James often told his young grandson, Richard Lynch; about the Texas trails that he rode. This young grandson grew up thinking his grandfather was spinning tall yarns for his amusement. The Texas cowboy herded the Texas long horn cattle to the markets and both he and his father bought and sold horses. I do not know what lured James and his young family to the town of Big Spring, Texas; but I do know that James paid a ten dollar fine in the Justice court of G. W. Lake in March of 1893 for not working the public highway in Big Spring. In August of 1894 James received his mail at Terral in Indian Territory. Terral was six miles north of Ringold, Texas; and was the home of Belle Dora's sister, Cener May Seeds.

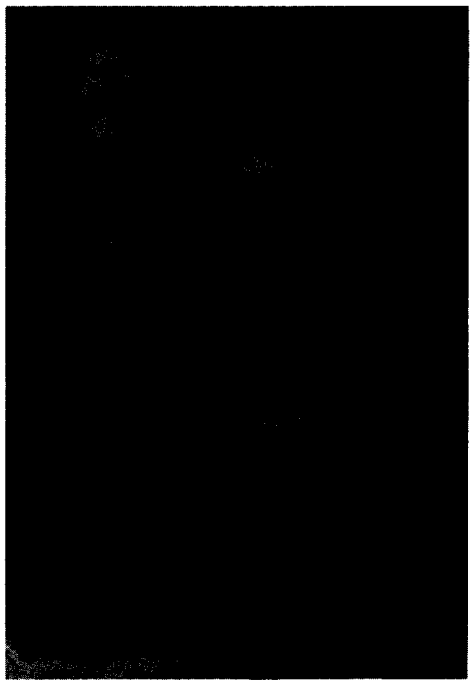


1981 - Leslie W. and R. Christine (Falkner) Rash

Cener's grandson, Charles L. Naylor a resident of Clovis, New Mexico; retiring from USAF after 21 years and owns a Farmer's Insurance Agency in Clovis. In 1983 Charles and his wife Rheuhema "Rhue" (Carey) Naylor came to Springdale to search for his grandmother's sister's family. Stopping at the Chamber of



Moses and Deborah Jane (Lynch) Graham



Hiram Perry and Millie Miranda (Patton) Lynch

Commerce, Charles bought a Springdale Centennial booklet. As he rejoined his wife the book fell open; revealing a photograph of Rev. John and Dorothea (Wilbanks) Holcomb. Charles had his mother, Cletus (Seeds) Naylor's; lovely red velour covered photo album with him. In this album were tintypes of the same reproduced photographs of Rev. John and his wife, but the tintypes were some of the few not identified. The pictures of Belle Dora and James that accompanies this article came from the album. Belle's sister, Cener; died 10 March 1938 in Ralls, Texas.

When James Franklin Lynch moved to Springdale he apparently continued buying and selling livestock, for he bought corn on consignment in 1897 at Evergreen, a small community east of Springdale. He bought a ten year old bay horse named Prince, a ten year old bay horse mule and a set of harness and a wagon from Benjamin W. Graham in 1902. The cost of these horses was to be paid to the Ben Graham Mill. Benjamin Wesley Graham was a first cousin of James Franklin, it is known that at one time Ben lived in the Monitor community and it is believed his mill was a transient saw mill. When James F. wasn't trading livestock he made barrel staves in our apple industry. Belle Dora supplemented the family income by baking pies for a local restaurant. As late as the 1920s; they went to the Grove, Oklahoma area to work during the harvest season. They died in Springdale, James on the 31 May 1938 and Belle Dora on the 3 October 1941; both are buried at Wilson Cemetery.

When Minnie Pearl, the second child of James F. and Belle Lynch; married Osie A. "Jonah" Kendrick; they did not know they were second cousins. Pearl was born near Round Rock, Texas in Travis County; she died 20 August 1973 in a Rogers, Arkansas rest home and is buried beside her husband at Wilson Cemetery. Jonah and Pearl had ten children: Ethel, Harold, Chester, Clarence, Robert, Rolland, Aileen, Osie, Ruby and Wilma Kendrick.

Ethel Grace Kendrick married John Jefferson Sturdy, Lester Harold married Beth Graham and raised his family in the Kansas City area. Chester Arlington married Lulu White and Evelyn Myrtle Hughes. Everett Clarence married Arla Ruth Sullins, and had five children. Their daughter, Tassy married Bobby Perry and lives in the Zion community. Another daughter, Sharon; married David Higgins and resides in Rogers.

Robert Lee, the son of Jonah and Pearl; married Grace Smith and reared his 2 daughters, Leah Sharon Hale and Sonja Ilene Daniel south east of Lowell. Jonah and Pearl's son, Rolland Edward; married Henrietta J. (Beasley) Dillingham and reared her small son Donald Jerome Dillingham. Henrietta was a descendant of John and Mary Fitzgerald, who established the 1825 two story log Inn east of Springdale. Dying in 1981, Henrietta was a U. of A. graduate with a masters in education; and was a Springdale school teacher.

Henrietta and Rolland had four children; Carolyn Sue Corbin of Orlando, Florida, Linda Ellen, Jerry Ron and Michael Edward. Linda and her husband, Jack Ray Smith; own a farm adjoining her father's south east of Lowell. Aileen Kendrick married David Bly Raglin and Franklin Monroe Doolin. Osie, the eighth child of Pearl and Jonah was born 10 September 1923; he married Billie Irene McGaugh. Osie's son, Bobby Lee; resides in Plano, Texas and his son Billy Dean lives at Lowell. Osie died of a heart attack while fishing near the Highway 68E, Beaver Lake bridge, on the 3 July in 1965. Ruby Ellen Kendrick married John James Kuxhaus. Wilma Dean, the youngest child of Jonah and Pearl; married Lonnie Eugene Phillips.

Bessie, the third child of James and Belle Dora; was born in Williamson County, Texas and married Joe Fink of Springdale in 1910. Their infant child is buried in an unmarked grave at Wilson Cemetery beside Bessie's parents. Bessie married the second time to Grover Cleve Spurgeon and had one daughter Lila Bell, who was born in 1924. Lila Belle had two children, a daughter Vanzetta and a son Roger Weldon Curry. At the death of Lila Bell; Bessie reared her two grandchildren to adulthood. Vanzetta married Tommy McGarrah of Siloam Springs; Tommy is a second great grandson of Thomas and Rachel (Graham) McGarrah. Bessie died in a Siloam Springs rest home the 10 June 1987 and is also buried at Wilson Cemetery.

James and Belle Dora's fifth child, Raymond; was an apprentice at an early age in Springdale's early 1900 barber shops. Raymond fell in love with a beautiful young girl whose home was the Frisco Depot section house. Pearl Luzelle Hunt, was born 22 September 1900 at Brentwood, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Charles Franklin H. and Julia Ann (Martin) Hunt. Pearl's father served as a Springdale city councilman and retired after 50 years as section foreman for the Frisco Railroad. Her grandfather, George Washington Hunt; lived at Rogers, Arkansas and is buried in the Rogers cemetery. Her grandparents, Benjamin Cleveland and Mary Jane (Hopkins) Martin; lived and died at Lowell, Arkansas. Mary Jane's father, Thomas Hopkins; filed on the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section 7, township 18, range 29

Benton County, in 1869. Her mother, Lydia (Beck) Hopkins was of the blue eyed Beck family of Missouri. Ben Martin, the son of Joseph and Jemima A. (Barnes) Martin; worked for an unknown number of years at the Benton County Courthouse. Jemima is buried at Phillips Cemetery at Lowell; her tombstone is inscribed as Jemima Barnes, daughter of J. B. and L. A. Barnes. A descendant in Oklahoma City has the Martin family Bible; the family record gives a marriage date of 7 July 1825 for Jemima and Joseph Martin. Joseph was born 7 July 1792 in Virginia and he died 15 May 1871. His burial site is unknown.

Raymond and Pearl Lynch were married on the 14 May in 1917. Recently, I called my mother-in-law to see if Caudle Street converged with the Old Missouri Road as late as 1917 when she and Grandad were married. I was delighted when she described in detail what they were wearing the day they were married. Dressed in "a store bought white blouse with a little blue design in the material;" she wore a white pleated skirt and had borrowed a hat from her sister, Cora. Granny while laughing, described the hat; "It was a curious looking red straw hat and had a small three cornered brim." She didn't know where Cora got the hat but she liked it. Grandad, as usual; was dressed in a white shirt with grey checkered trousers and a suitcoat. "You know, I never saw him in anything but a white shirt until World War II when we were at the Navy base, and I couldn't get used to his faded blue shirts." Raymond served as a barber in the U. S. Navy and Pearl as a cook for the officers mess at the Millington, Tennessee naval base. Yes, Caudle Street did dead end at the Old Missouri Road in 1917; for they walked down Caudle Street towards their destination. Rev. Edward E. Hale on the 14 of May added two more names to the long list of couples he had married. More than one boy and girl had walked or rode horses to Rev. Hale's home. Some of the couples didn't even bother to dismount from their horses to tie the official knot. The old log cabin home was moved to HarBer Village in Oklahoma just a few years ago and originally stood due south and contingent with the present Springdale Vo-Tech School property.

Raymond and Pearl had 8 children, those living to adulthood were Wanda Marguerite, Charles Ray, James Fay, Richard Lyle, Billy Gene and Bobby Joe Lynch. My husbands parents buried their first two children at Wilson Cemetery. A tiny infant girl born 17 October 1917 and then Dale Levone who was born 22 August 1918. Dale died a sudden death while Granny was bathing him on the 18 March 1919. Their graves are unmarked, but they are buried beside their Lynch grandparents. My father-in-law died of a stroke on the 20 September 1961 and is buried at Friendship Cemetery. My mother-in-law, who is now a young 88; has been a delightful woman to know and love.

My husbands sister, Wanda; was born 10 February 1920. She married Paul Eugene Smith. Paul, the son of Thomas Taylor Smith; is a great grandson of 1855 Washington County settlers Lebon and Mirah E. (Head) Smith. His grandparents were Joseph Beatty and Matilda Ellen (Trammell) Smith.

Paul and Wanda have four children; Paula Marie, the wife of Maxwell Wade; Meri Josephine, wife of Wiley Clyde Moore; Raymond Dale Eugene and Tommy Richard who married Lucille Francis Elery and Peggy Kay Damme. Tommy's children are Richard Devon, Trina Michele, Sean Paul and Amber Kathlene. Wiley and Meri's daughter, Theresa (Moore) Neagles; is a Springdale teacher.

Raymond and Pearl's 4th and 5th children were twin sons. Charles Ray and James Fay Lynch were born 16 October in 1921. Charles married Bessie Lucille Barrett and had five children; Barbara Ann, Sharon Raye, Linda Sue, Charles Aden and Theresa Kay. Barbara married Carl Melbourne Lackey, Sr. Sharon, who resides in Renton, Washington; married Stephen Terry Tisdale of Springdale and Richard Dominic Ulrich. Linda married Bill Gibson and Don Frazier. Charles Aden married Bonnie Gibbs and Theresa married Donald Ray Gregory.

Charles served in the U. S. Navy during World War II and was a plumber by trade. He died of a heart attack in 1981 and is buried at Friendship Cemetery. Charles and Lucille have 19 grandchildren and 8 great grandchildren.

James Fay Lynch married Anna Lou Burba; their two daughters are Connie Lou and Billy Faye. Connie and her husband, Ronald Dean Proctor; have two children, Kendall Ray and Kristin Renae. Ron is an employee of Bell Telephone Company and he and Connie spend their spare time maintaining their grape and peach orchards at their home on US Highway 68E. Billy and her husband, Ronald J. Ames; reside in Rogers with their two daughters Gabriel Kathlene and Stacey. Jim served in the Army in the European theatre during World War II; he has been an employee of Laymans, Inc. for many years and is now semi-retired.

My husband, Richard Lyle Lynch; was born 31 August 1923 and was the sixth child of Raymond P. and Pearl L. Lynch. Richard and I, Bobbie Levirl (Byars) Lynch; were both born in Springdale but we did not become acquainted until the summer of 1944. He was on leave for the first time since enlisting in the Navy on the 17th December 1941. He began his boot camp training in San Diego and was assigned to the ZP Airship Patrol Squadron #32 at Moffet Field Naval Air Station in Sunnyvale, California. There, he learned to fly the non rigid airships and flew anti-submarine patrol off the coast of California. He became a photographers apprentice and advanced to a photographers mate.

While stationed at Clear Field, Utah; Richard was transferred to Adak, Alaska and assigned to the staff of the Commander of the North Pacific Force (COM-NAR-PAC) commanded by Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher. He was one of fourteen photographers with COM-NAR-PAC Staff Photo Unit aboard the Battleship Missouri and the Panamint; photographing the terms of the emergency occupation and surrender of Japan. The amphibious group command ship, AGC #13 (U. S. S. Panamint); made an amphibious landing in northern Honshu, Japan. The Ominato Guard District was where Japan's largest Naval Station was located. Richard, as one of the photographers; went ashore with the first group and the assignment was to photograph the emergency occupation. While stationed at Kodiak, Alaska near the huge air strips that my father had helped lengthen in the early part of the war; Richard was discharged as a Photographers Mate second class on 6 January 1946.

After we were married, Richard was employed by Parke Avalon Studios. We traveled a three state area taking studio photographs. A short time later he simultaneously held three jobs, employed by Railway Express; he worked the 4 a. m. and 8 p. m. trains. He established the Keepsake Studio in Springdale and made senior portraits and photographed more than his share of weddings. He was an *Associated Press* and *Springdale News* photographer and on call to cover the disasters and the many varied activities of our then small town. The pace sounds hectic but when you are young and enjoy your job, the rewards are ample. We moved to Wichita, Kansas in 1951 and there Richard changed his career choice. He became a finish contractor of homes, moving back to Springdale in 1955; his employer became Joe M. Steele. Employed by Steele Enterprizes until 1981; Richard was the building maintenance contractor and the general contractor for new constructions. As a Brush Creek township committeeman, Richard is an active member of the Washington County Central Democratic committee. He has served as a board member of the Washington County Planning Commission and the Holcomb Cemetery Board and served on the first board created for our Nob Hill community Volunteer Fire Department.

Our three children are Ricky Levirl (Lynch) Creamer, Roddy Lyle Lynch and Monte Pierre Lynch. See William Hampton Byars family story for our family data.

Billy Gene Lynch, the seventh child of Raymond and Pearl; was born 22 January 1928. Bill enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1945 or 1946 and served for four years. He married Freida Pauline Cline of Kingston, Arkansas and surprising themselves and all our family, Freida and Bill's first two children were twins. Donald Ray and Sandra Kay were born on the 31 July 1952, shortly thereafter; Larry Gene and Janice Lynn were added to the family.

Don married Ladonna McCarty, Sandra married Tommy Dean Vanover and Ronnie Cecil Macon. Larry married Lisa Marrs and Janice married Danny Frank Villines and Bob Har-

rington. There are eight grandchildren of Bill's marriage to Freida.

Bill married the second time to Ladonna Sue (Watson) Forriester. Their daughter Kimberly Gene was born in 1969. Bill became an auctioneer in the late 1950s; for a few years he held auctions in his Springdale used furniture store. He eventually bought and sold cattle and horses and held weekly auctions at Jane, Missouri. When he and Sue died in 1984; Bill was having monthly horse auctions at Bentonville. Bill's son, Larry is maintaining the Lynch heritage of buying and selling livestock as a career choice.

The last child of Raymond and Pearl's, Bobby Joe Lynch; was born 23 July 1933. When he grew up he chose to enlist in the U. S. Navy. During his service in the Navy; Bob met and married a Lumberton, North Carolina girl. Elner Mattie Newberry was born in District of Columbia; but her family originated from Lumberton. After service, Bob; returned to Springdale to work as a foreman for Turkey Express, Inc. When Bob retired he and Elner moved to a ranch off Wyman Road east of Fayetteville. Elner and Bob have three children; Bobby Lee, Randy Gene and Denise Luzelle. Bobby Lee married Sandra Green, Deborah Jo Duncan, Kelly Sue Krutchmer and Susan Sloan Smith. Randy Gene and Tina Dianne Bird have a daughter, Katie Pearl.

Denise married Elmer Randall Napier. After the death of their infant daughter, Rebecca Jo; they adopted a little girl when she was three days old and chose the name Wendy Michelle for their baby. Bobby Lee and Deborah Jo had a son Mathew Duncan and Bobby Lee and Susan have a son Dustin Tyler Lynch.

Zenas Eugene Lynch, born 29 August 1900; was the 6th child of James and Belle Lynch. Like his brother, he also was a Springdale barber. Zenas married Sadie, the daughter of William and Ida Ann (Stringfield) King; on 10 December 1925. Zenas and Sadie had no children. Sadie's second husband was Ernest Horner and in 1980 she was living in Fresno, California. Zenas died the 12 December 1978 and is buried at Friendship Cemetery.

On the 19 January in 1907, James and Belle Lynch gave their youngest child the name of Eunice Gertrude. After graduating from Springdale High School, Gertrude went to nursing school at Fort Smith. There she married Oscar Ray and moved to Waco, Texas. Gertrude and Oscar were divorced and a short time later she moved to New Jersey. At Newark she met her second husband, Dayton Rollins; who was one of the early x-ray technicians who pioneered in x-ray on film. Dayton and Gertrude had two sons; George and Fred Raymond. George married Ann Soverhill and had one son, William Soverhill Rollins. Fred has never married. George and Fred moved to Los Angeles after adulthood and a few years ago Aunt Gertrude joined her sons in Los Angeles.

Elizabeth J. Lynch, the third child of Martin and Nancy Lynch; was born 22 February 1859 according to her family. She was listed as five months old in the 1860 census; thus her birth year would be 1860. Elizabeth married Simon Peter Smith of Athens, Georgia on the 10 June 1877 at Georgetown, Texas. Simon and Eliza had nine children, rearing seven to adulthood. The two infant sons are buried in unmarked graves near their grandmother, Nancy Lynch. Eliza died 1948 and is buried at Robinson Cemetery in Waco, Texas. Eliza and Simon's children were: Mary, wife of Gaylord Griffin; Elizabeth "Bess", wife of R. J. Rash; Emma, wife of William Wilson Rash; Thomas Martin; George Washington; Franklin Barto "Jack" and Charlie.

Emma (Smith) Rash was born in 1883, her husband William W. Rash of Rome, Georgia; was the son of Thomas and Mary (Bright) Rash. Emma and William were married 22 December 1902 in Robinson, Texas. William and Emma had ten children. Their fifth child, Leslie Walter was born 31 December 1912 in Waco. Leslie and Ruby Christine Falkner had three children. Leslie Rayburn and Daniel McCullough Rash were born in Waco, Texas, their sister; Cheryl Christine Ann was born in Houston. Cheryl married a veterinarian, Dr. James Alford Moore, Jr. Leslie and Christine have corresponded with me since 1968 and in 1981 while traveling to St. Louis to see a son they stopped for a brief visit. Richard and I have never been disenchanted when meeting his numerous Lynch cousins who reside in Texas.

Margaret, born 1862; was the fourth child of Martin and Nancy Lynch. She married George Doss in Round Rock on Christmas Day in 1881. She had four children: Callie, Josie, Charlie and "Icy" whose name was probably Elias. George and Margaret at one time lived in Whitwell, Tennessee. Josie wrote a card to her uncle James Lynch in 1914 with a postmark from Chattanoogna. She married Edgar Hamilton and had a daughter named Viola. Suffering from tuberculosis; Josie and Edgar died 6 days apart in the 1920s in San Antonio. Viola was being educated by the Masons and it is not known if she returned to Tennessee. Charlie Doss died as a child and Elisa "Icy" Doss lived at Birmingham, Alabama in the 1940s. Callie Doss and her husband died at an unknown date and left four orphan children. Tradition is that these four children were raised in a Catholic Orphans Home in Texas, their surnames are unknown.

Martin "Mart" Alonzo Lynch, Jr. and his wife Alta Yoe did not have any children. Mart, born in 1863; died at an unknown date in Haskell, Texas. It is known that he owned or was an employee of a candy store in Haskell.

Silas Lynch was born in 1865 and lived in Idaho when his father's estate was finalized. Both Elmore and Owyhee Counties in Idaho are counties in which Silas signed papers regarding Martin's estate. No other data has been found of this sixth child of Martin and Nancy Lynch's.

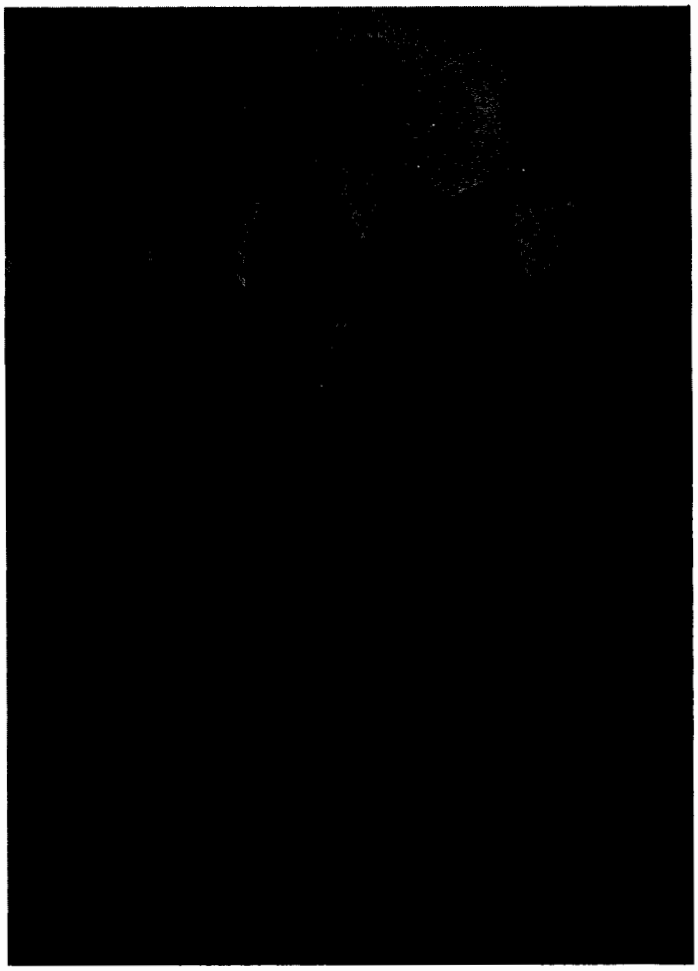
Edward P. Lynch, the 7th child of Martin and Nancy; was born 27 August 1867 and was a bachelor. He died 29 May 1938 in Waco, Texas and is buried in Robinson Cemetery. Dale Reed's mother, Bertha (Phillips) Reed; told me she could remember Ed visiting his Graham kin in the Lowell area. My husbands mother recalls his Springdale visits to his brother, James Franklin. James died on the 31st, two days after his brother Ed's death.

Mattie Lynch, the 8th child of Martin and Nancy; was born 6 April in 1874. At the age of 16 Mattie was planning her wedding; she died 13 December 1890 and was buried in the wedding dress she had so lovingly stitched.

The last child of Martin and Nancy's was born 21 August 1875 in Round Rock. Elias broke wild horses and lived in Estanca, New Mexico in 1908. It is known that he was married and had a small son who died. Elias's nickname was Icy.

Martin Alonza Lynch, Sr. and his second wife, Sarah Elizabeth Hodnett born January 1858; had four children according to Martin's will. Delila Frances, born 16 April 1881 died 8 March 1961 in Leuders, Texas; she was the wife of Linze Green. Richard Alonzo "Bud", born 2 February 1884; was never married and died in Albany, Texas. Deborah Jane Lynch born 23 September 1886 married a Mr. Schwartz. Deborah died 15 March 1962 in Anson, Texas. Benjamin Franklin, born 14 March 1889; married in 1919 to a girl named Allie. Ben died 20 March 1963 in Abilene, Texas. Sarah E. (Hodnett) Lynch Booker died on 14 March 1939 in Lueders, Texas. Sarah was married by 1900 to her second husband Elija B. Booker. In their household are Martin's four children listed above. They are shown as Booker's stepchildren. There are also two other stepchildren listed as Lynch girls. Matilda Lynch born February 1895 and Bessie Lynch born March 1898. Matilda could possibly be the daughter of Martin Lynch and born shortly after Martin died, but it is not possible that Bessie was a child of Martin's. The girls are not listed as children in Martin's will or later probate records. Allie, the widow of Benjamin Franklin Lynch; died 1972 at Dallas. She listed the brothers and sisters of her husband, she did not list Matilda nor Bessie. Martin Alonzo Lynch, Sr. died 20 January 1895 in Round Rock. He is buried in Old Town Cemetery beside his daughter Mattie. It is believed that his widow married again after the death of Booker.

Fred F. Lynch was born 12 August 1827 according to his tombstone and died 28 August 1897 in Round Rock, Texas. He is buried beside most of his family members one row above Nancy (Graham) Lynch at Old Town Cemetery. Fred and Martin Alonzo have not been found in the 1850 census records. It is possible they were in the gold fields of California. Fred married



Talitha Jane (Graham) Wolf and her sons: Calvin, Benjamin Franklin and Edward Wolf

William Perry and Martha Elizabeth (Sanders) Lynch

Mary E. Gunn, the daughter of G. W. and Martha Gunn; on the 26 August 1856 in Williamson County, Texas. Mary (Gunn) Lynch was born in 1842 and died in 1906. Known children of Fred and Mary were: Martha Jane, Alice Isabell, Mary Ann, James H., Francis B., Mattie Floyd, Thomas R. and Sam.

Benjamin Lynch, the son of James and Deborah; was born 1828 in Alabama. He married Mary Elizabeth White who was born 8 December 1842 in the Monitor community northeast of Springdale. She was the daughter of Hiram Carroll and Mahulda (Quinton) White and the granddaughter of William Davidson and Sarah (Adams) Quinton and Sherwood and Susan (Kendrick) White all of whom were pre 1840 Washington County settlers. This Mary was also the sister-in-law of Silas Mercer Holcomb the son of Rev. John Holcomb. Records indicate that Benjamin Lynch died in the Civil War. Benjamin and Mary had one son, Joseph Wesley Lynch; born 13 February 1864. (Reference - Hiram C. White family Bible.) Joseph and his mother are in the household of her mother in the 1870 census. Mary married Stephen Graham, the son of Levi and Nancy (Graham) Graham; on the 12 November 1870. They had two children, Robert Blake and Nancy Ellen who married a Mr. Stellman. Mary died after the birth of Nancy Ellen and by 7 October in 1877. This was the date that Stephen Graham married his second wife Sarah Ellen Hartley. Sarah was the widow of Jesse Yarnell and the daughter of Edward Hartley and Henrietta Hartley who lived in the Zion community. Stephen and his family moved to Weiser, Idaho sometime after 1882. He died there on the 10 of April 1922 of rocky mountain tick fever. His wife died 21 October in 1930. I cannot find Joseph Wesley Lynch after the 1870 census; perhaps he died but he was old enough to have left the state sometime after 1870.

William D. and Sarah Quinton have a five year old Sarah E. Lynch with them in the 1850 census in West Fork, Arkansas. Perhaps the unknown son born 1820-25 of James and Deborah Lynch married a daughter of the Quintons and both died and the child is being raised by grandparents. The Quintons settled in Springdale before moving to West Fork in 1843. This Sarah Lynch grew up to marry Nathan Caughman. No other data is known of this family. This first book of Washington County marriage records that deteriorated while stored in a cave during the Civil War would solve many of our missing family links.

Hiram Perry Lynch, the son of James and Deborah; was born in Illinois on 26 December 1828 according to his tombstone at Zion Cemetery south of Springdale. He married Millie Miranda Patton. Hiram died 8 July 1912. Millie's father is believed to be Jesse Patton, her stepfather was William Graham; the widower of Leah Bloyd. Her mother Mary was the second wife of William. Millie and Hiram, both stepchildren of William Graham; were married 1 June 1854 in Washington County. In 1857 Hiram filed the first recorded claim on forty acres, the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec 18 Range 29 Twp 17; in the Zion area. William Graham had filed on 80 acres in 1851 in Section 7 which shared a common corner with Hiram's property. Hiram served as a private in Company D 1st Arkansas Cav. in the Civil War. Millie and Hiram had seven daughters; Martha J., Annie, Katie, Deborah E., Lovey, a daughter age 6 months and unnamed in 1870 census, and Delana born 1872. Although the tombstone says Lovey Lynch, the carving on the old sandstone rock is primitive; it is possible her name was Lucy. Hiram and Millie raised only

three daughters to adulthood; Lovey died at the age of 4 years, Annie was 12 years old and Martha died at age 24. They are buried at Friendship Cemetery near their mother's brothers who were killed in the Civil War. Delana, born 1872; married John Mankin on 13 November 1925. She died in 1929 and is buried at Zion Cemetery.

Hiram's daughter, Deborah; was born Decemher 1860 and died 18 December 1918. She married R. Martin Hartley, the son of John and Manerva Hartley; on the 14 August 1882. Martin died in 1884 and Deborah buried him at Friendship Cemetery. Martin and Deborah Hartley had only two children; Floy Ann and Bruce. Deborah reared her children in the Zion community, never remarried and is buried at Zion. Bruce Hartley moved to Missouri and married Rose Mack. They had one child, Harold; born 11 November 1907 at Bosworth, Carrol County, Missouri. Bruce died in 1908.

Floy Ann Hartley married Sterman Eidson in 1902 and their children were; Frank, who died at the age of fourteen; Wanocar died when 16 days old; Rosalee born 1 December 1907; an infant son born in January 1907 and Milburn Eugene Eidson born 24 October 1916. Milburn married Lucy Catherine Bishop, a great-great granddaughter of William and Keziah (Graham) Sneed.

Rosalee Eidson married Norman Edward Ivey on the 16 January 1923 in Springdale. Norman's grandfather, the Rev. J. Thompson Boyd; performed the ceremony. Rosalee and Norman had one son, Clarence Edward; born 22 July 1924.

Clarence married Phoenix Skaggs of Huntsville on the 4 August 1946. Their four children are: Edward Andrew, Carla Ann, Kent Alan, and Linda Arlene Ivey. Andrew married Marsha Taylor, a fourth great granddaughter of Rev. John and Dorothea Holcomb. Carla married Lester Wayne White, a third great grandson of William and Leah (Bloyd) Graham. Kent married Rhonda Schrum. Linda married Ricky Joe Smith and Laymon Faulkner.

Deborah Jane, daughter of James and Deborah Lynch; married Moses Graham on 18 November 1851 in Washington County. With the marriage of Debby's mother to Moses father in 1856; they also became halfbrother and sister. Mose and Deb had 12 children; Talitha Jane born 17 September 1852, Mary born 1854, Rebecca Ann born 1855, James Wiley born 1856, Edith Leah born 1858, Benjamin Wesley born 10 December 1862, Docie born 1864, Emily born 14 March 1865, Martha S. born 19 March 1867, Lucy born 1872, Charles G. born 1874 and Cleveland A. born 14 March 1873 who died 20 January 1886. Their daughter Mary never married and died in June of 1871. Deb, Mose and all but three of their children are buried at Wilson Cemetery.

In 1853 Moses's mother-in-law, Debby Lynch; deeded Moses the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 29, Range 29, Twp. 18 in Washington County. In 1857 Moses filed the first entry on the SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of the same section, range and township. These two transactions gave Moses ownership of 80 acres. This land is located on the south end and the east side of Fitzgerald mountain in the Monitor community. By 1870 Moses had moved his family to Cross Hollows in Benton County and in 1880 he was living once again in Washington County. Most of his descendants stayed in the general area of Monitor and with time spread eastward to Hickory Creek, Nob Hill and Pilgrim Rest communities east of Springdale. Talitha Jane married John A. Wolf, the son of William M. (born 1812) and Martha M. Wolf. John and Talitha had three sons: Calvin, Benjamin Franklin and Edward. John's birthyear was 1846; he died seven months before his son Edward was born. When Eddie was almost fourteen his mother married Silas Marion, the son of Nelson Reed and Susan Louisa (Landers) Graham. Silas was a widower; his father and Talitha's father were first cousins.

Calvin Wolf married Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, the daughter of Andrew J. and Louisa Jane (Trammell) Johnson. Calvin and Sarah E. did not have any children. Benjamin, who was nicknamed Dick; married Anna McGlone in 1893 and after having eight children died in 1917. His widow married his brother Eddie in July of 1818. There were no children by this marriage.

Dick's and Anna's children were: Robert L. who married Millie Mae Sizemore, Frank J. married Mildred E. Mulkey, Lillian married Ray Mulkey, Cora married John Carl Carney, Ivey married John Mulkey, Roxanna married Leonard Short. There were two children, Clide and Iris; who died as infants.

Robert and Millie had two children, Mrs. Howard (Thelma) Simmons and Vernon D. Wolfe who resides at Nob Hill. Vernon and his wife Hazel Sarah Bryant have two sons, Melvin Dewayne and Roy Laverne who is a Springdale paint contractor. Roy married Doris Middleton and Karen Sue Winters. Doris and Roy had twin infants who died at birth or shortly thereafter. Melvin married my daughter, Ricky Levirl Lynch and Janice Cozetta Graham. There were no children by Ricky's and Melvin's marriage.

Frank and Mildred Wolf named a son Perry Ray, perpetuating the Lynch family name of Perry. Perry married a local girl, Virginia Lea Areman; and moved to Gooding, Idaho. Ray and Lillian Mulkey had three children, James R. L. and twin daughters; Lora and Fredora, the wife of Gene Hulse. Fredora resides in Fort Smith and is a registered nurse. Ray and his son, R. L.; were Springdale building contractors. R. L. and his wife Peggy Gulley are residents of Alvardo, Texas.

Rebecca Ann, the daughter of Mose and Deb; married William M. Wolf. William was a brother to John A. Wolf, who married Beccy's sister Talitha. William's descendants have retained the spelling of the name as Wolf; whereas some of his brother John's descendants spell the name as Wolfe. William and Rebecca had seven children that I am aware of. Biddy Ann married Andrew J. Presley; Azehilla; Fannie Bell married Peter Lee Whittle; Tate married Nora Whittle; Burris G. married Cansadie Miller and Margaret known as Peggy, married Samuel Thornly Baker.

My notes indicate that William and Rebecca lived on the road to Mayfield. Many of their descendants are buried at Wilson and Joyce Cemeteries. Biddy Ann is buried at Sand Springs, Oklahoma. Tate and Nora had ten children, one of whom is Theodore R. known as Buck. Mr. Wolf is a lay minister of the Nob Hill Holiness Church. He married, as his second wife; Millie Mae (Sizemore) Wolfe. Millie had first married his second cousin; Robert L. Wolfe. Buck and Millie's daughter was Frances, the wife of Raymond Vernon Wade and Arnett Wilson. Their son, Elvon Wolf; is an employee of Laymans, Inc., he married Lois Dean Bowlin.

Ollie Ann, the wife of Frank McGarrah; is a daughter of Peggy and Samuel T. Baker. Frank was 96 on the 4th of July in 1988, he is a great grandson of Thomas and Rachel (Graham) McGarrah. Frank and Ollie's daughter Mary Belle is the wife of J. D. Mounce. Their daughter, Christina; died in 1986 and was the wife of Rudolph Frost and Harlan Mounce. The Mounce's are known for their brick and stone mason abilities.

James Wiley Graham, the son of Moses and Deb; married Zada Biass the daughter of Washington Armstrong Biass and his second wife, Mrs. Katherine (Bass/Biass) Hawkins. The surname Biass is often spelled various ways in the legal records. Some Biass descendents today spell their name as Byas. Records indicate that Katherine was perhaps a first cousin of her husband. James and Zada married 30 January 1884 and had eleven children. Oliver, as a youth drowned in War Eagle River; Oscar L. died 1954 in National City, California. Cornelia known as Nellie married H. Adrain White in 1906. Dallas married Mary Vaughan, Alice was a twin to Dallas and died when she was young and her brother, Walter, died about 1962 in Bakersfield, California. Elsie married Frank Adams and Delpha "Pete" Wilson. Flora married Mitchell Wolfe and Ray Skillern. Ray was a son of Julia "Fannie" (Lichlyter) Skillern of Washington County. Mary Madaline known as Maggie married Clark Davis Gordon. Mildred "Milley" was born at War Eagle the 10th July 1904; she died 1977 at Proctor, Oklahoma. Mildred married Charles David Sanders. Eula Edith married Charles Oney Mathis. Many of James and Zada's descendants live in the Tahlequah, Oklahoma area.

Edith Leah Graham, the daughter of Mose and Deb; married John Charles Ellenbarger in 1893 as his second wife. Their

children were: Cora Jane, Daisy May, Bertha E., Mark, Winnie J., James R. and Francis Ellis. Cora Jane was born 1895 at Spring Valley and married Lester Downum. Dying in 1977, Cora is buried beside her husband at the Elm Springs Cemetery. Their children were Ellis Dee, Wayne, Bob, James Gordon, Cecil, Tommy, Reba Louise wife of Paul Alderman and Jo Dean was the wife of Carl Clark.

Daisy M. Ellenbarger married Paul Graham, a great grandson of William and Leah (Bloyd) Graham. Their daughter Ruby married Marlin Taylor; they reside in Ponca City, Oklahoma. Their children are Marlene and Robert, who is a gynecologist. Daisy's second husband was Ernest E. Marshall. Their children are Letha, wife of Russell Griffith; Earnestine, wife of Leroy Swaim; and James. Daisy May, a resident of a local rest home; was 91 in October of 1988.

Mark Ellenbarger married Nettie Gibson, the daughter of Littleberry and Cynthia (Johnson) Gibson. Their two sons are Roland Devere and Raymond. Roland married Ruth Ann Burrows, a third great granddaughter of Rev. John and Dorothea Holcomb. Raymond was born at Spring Valley in 1923 and married Juanita Bowen. They had two daughters; Gail and Rhonda. Gail married Ralph Parsons, the son of Jody and Mary Evelyn (Harp) Parsons. Gail and Ralph's two children are Eddie and Stacey, who was 16 the 29th of March 1988. Gail and Ralph are the fourth and fifth great grandchildren, respectively; of Peter and Nancy Graham.

James R. Ellenbarger was born 1904 at Maysville, Arkansas. He married Lizzie Redrick and Jessie M. Gamblin. Jessie and Jim had five sons; Jack, James Lewis, John, Joe, and Jeffery. Their daughter, Jerry; is the wife of James R. Mitchell. Jim Ellenbarger was an employee of Downum's Nursery. Downum's, for many years; was one of only two florists shops in Springdale. Jim died in 1972 and is buried at Wilson Cemetery.

Benjamin Wesley, the son of Mose and Deb; married Cynthia Ellen Graham, the daughter of Peter and Easter E. (Winningham) Graham. Both Benjamin and Cynthia were first cousins to my husband's grandfather Lynch. Ben's mother was a sister to Martin A. Lynch and Cynthia's father was a brother to Nancy (Graham) Lynch. Ben's birthyear was 1860, he died in 1941; Cynthia Ellen died in 1943 and they are buried at Wilson Cemetery. Ben and Cynthia had fourteen children: Marsellie Lowell, an infant daughter, William Tell, twin infant sons, James Franklin, Mrs. Otto (Esther Jane) Atkinsson, Horace Edgar, Wardie Lee, Otto J., Forrest Ellis, Mrs. John (Elva Mae) Turner, Alvis, Cordelia and Herman Sneed Graham. Herman Sneed died 1972 at Salem, Illinois; Forrest was a resident of Ketchum, Oklahoma and James F. was a resident of Tyler, Texas.

Docie Graham, daughter of Mose and Deb; married John William Wilson. John was a son of Hardy and Clarrisa Jane (Musteen) Wilson and a grandson of John Wesley and Rebecca (White) Wilson. His grandfather, John Wesley Wilson; was working in his blacksmith shop in the Monitor community when he was shot by bushwhackers on the 1st February 1863. The bushwhackers killed Nelson Reed Graham, son of Peter and Nancy; the same day. Wilson's wife and some of his daugbters dug his grave in the orchard behind their home and according to tradition this was the first burial at Wilson Cemetery. I believe that John's in-laws, Sherwood and Susan (Kendrick) White; who died before 1850; were probably among the first family burials. I have recently been given a zeroxed copy of Sherwood and Susan's family Bible records; I have written his name as Sherrod White in past articles, his name was Sherwood and he was known by the nickname of Slick, the name was mispronounced as Sherrod.

Known children of John and Docie (Graham) Wilson were Arthur, Doss, Ross and Garland. These children's names came from a family record in possession of Jo Ann Allenbaugh of Carson City, California. Jo Ann's grandfather, Joseph Wesley Wilson; was a brother of John William Wilson. Docie died in 1949 and is buried at Wilson Cemetery; if her husband was buried at Wilson the grave was not marked.

Emily Graham's son, Earl known as Dump; was raised by Emily's sister Martha. Emily did not have any children by her marriage to Francis Marion Anderson. Martha S. Graham married Andrew Jackson "Andy Jack" Graham, the son of Elizabeth Graham and William Watkins. Andrew's mother married Watkins in 1866 and had Andy Jack and S. Columbus. William Watkins abandoned his wife Elizabeth and their two sons and his three step children, Peter, Asa and Rebecca; after the birth of Columbus in 1869. Shortly after 1870, Elizabeth initiated her own women's liberation movement; she retained her maiden name and raised all five of her children as Graham's. Born 27th August 1837 in Taney County, Missouri; Elizabeth was one of four children orphaned shortly after 1840. She was the daughter of Peter Graham born circa 1808—1809 and the granddaughter of William and Leah (Bloyd) Graham. There were no children by Andy Jack and Martha's marriage.

Lucy, the daughter of Moses and Deb; married James A. McGlone after his first wife, Cora Howard died. McGlone was the son of James A. and Elizabeth (Currie) McGlone. Lucy and James are known to had seven children. The sons known are Perry, Elvin and Otis and the daughters are Isa May and Buelah. Perry lived in the Kansas City, Missouri area.

Charles G., the eleventh child of Mose and Deb; married Ada Estella, the daughter of Alexander and Susan (Davis) Gobble. Ada was born in 1875, both she and Charles are buried in Fields Cemetery at Grove, Oklahoma. Their ten children were Jolly E., Ed, Carl, Nellie, Mamie, Jewell, Fred, Bruce Elbert, Willie and Norman. All are deceased but Jolly and Norman. Mamie, who had no children; was the wife of Fay Anderson. Nellie died at the age of eight of severe burns due to her clothing catching afire. Norman lives in Washington and not long ago his son Jeffery assisted in the filming of the television program Alaskan Wilderness. Bruce married Leona Reynolds and had two sons, Dalton Ray and Willis Wayne. Willis Wayne was an employee of Cargill Feed Mill and died from injuries of an accident at the mill parking lot in 1975. Leona, Dalton and his family reside east of Springdale in the Nob Hill community.

Jolly, the first born child of Charles and Ada; was born in January of 1895. In June of 1919; he married a pretty fourteen year old lass named Nellie. Nellie was the daughter of Littleberry and Cynthia (Johnson) Gibson and the great granddaughter of Shaderick Gibson. This Gibson family was well known for their split oak woven baskets. Due to the craftmanship; the baskets are in existence today and sought by museums. Jolly and Nellie had ten children in a span of twenty-two years. Their children were Eugene Howard, Johnie, Roberta, Lavell, Cecil, Paul who married Carol Ann Ferguson, Glenn Allen, Lawrence. The two youngest children born in 1945 were twins; a daughter Joyce and a son Joy. Joyce married Joe Little and Keith Patterson.

Jollie and Nettie's second child, Johnie was born in 1923. When Johnie decided to put a ring on the finger of the young lady he wanted for a wife in 1944, he choose a girl new to the Nob Hill community. Lavaughn Edna Hays was born in Finley, Wisconsin. She had graduated from Plat, (originally named Windyville) Missouri and had moved to Nob Hill in 1943. Her parents built the Hayes Grocery Store in 1947. Her mother, Ella (Carter) Hays; taught school at the Hickory Flat School. Lavaughn, also a school teacher; retired in 1971 after teaching fifteen years at Evergreen School and nine years in the Springdale school systems. Johnie and Lavaughn added two sons to our Lynch lineage; Tommy Dean and Jack Leland Graham.

Five of Jolly and Nettie's sons; Cecil, Paul, Glenn, Lawrence and Joy moved to Easton, Washington. Their other three children, Eugene Howard, Mrs. Don (Lavell) Watkins and Mrs. Willie (Roberta) Sizemore; reside in the Nob Hill area. Willie is the present fire chief of the Nob Hill Volunteer Fire Department. This rural fire department is the only one in the county that had built and maintains three rural fire stations. They are the Nob Hill, Sonora and War Eagle stations.

Eugene H. Graham married Verna; the daughter of Henry and Nina Rose (Fletcher) Whittle. Their children are Janice Cozetta, David Howard and Donna Elizabeth. Jolly and Nellie are now living with their daughter Joyce and her family at Anderson, Missouri.

The threads of our ancestry are interwoven repeatedly with that of our forefathers who were among the first settlers of the Springdale area. Many of our young people will step into the Twenty-First Century with a blend of the lineages of the families who created our city of Springdale and settled the surrounding rural areas. The Lynch, Holcomb, Graham, Wolf, Fitzgerald, Lichlyter, Biass, White, Wilson, McGarrah, Kendrick, Gibson, Reynolds and Harp descendants will continue to multiply and all will contribute to the escalating metropolis of tomorrow.

By: Bobbie Levirl (Byars) Lynch

Four generations of the Meiser family. The photograph was taken in 1935 and shows left to right Grandfather "Paw Paw", Father John G. Meiser, daughter Bess Meiser McAllister and Grandson Max (Junior) McAllister.

Byron Franklin McAllister

Byron Franklin and Mary Cramb McAllister first came to Fayetteville in the summer of 1901. They had been living in Moberly, Missouri, for a year where B. F. practiced medicine. The previous winter was so severe that they decided to move further south. They had a friend whose family lived in Fayetteville who recommended the climate highly. Their name was Loving.

B. F. had quite a history before he was married. He was born in Millersberg, Iowa, which no longer exists. His father, a Civil War veteran, had opportunity to homestead a section of land just outside Concordia, Kansas, a French Canadian town with the only schools in the area.

When B. F. started to school in the first grade, there was a new teacher who could neither read nor speak French. B. F. acted as interpreter for the class even though there was one other English speaking child in the class whose name was Berty McCoy, who became the mother-in-law of Jim Reed, of Fayetteville.

A whole book could be written about B. F.'s mother who was 5 feet tall and red-headed. Incidentally, the Chisholm Trail cut across one corner of their farm in Kansas.

As is well known, those drovers now known as cowboys were a pretty rough bunch, so Sarah Jane Brown McAllister always carried a 44 caliber pistol, and knew how to use it. Her father was a West Point graduate and spent most of his life in the Army.

An example of her ability occurred one cool October day when B. F. was about six months old; she had left him asleep on a bed in the dug-out in which they lived for the three years before their first house was built. After working in the garden, she'd gone to check on B. F. Curled up beside him, seeking the baby's body warmth, was a rattlesnake. Sarah Jane raised her 44 and shot the head off that snake.

B. F.'s father, Able James McAllister, was six feet two, first a farmer but also served in the Kansas legislature four years and served a term in the U. S. Congress.

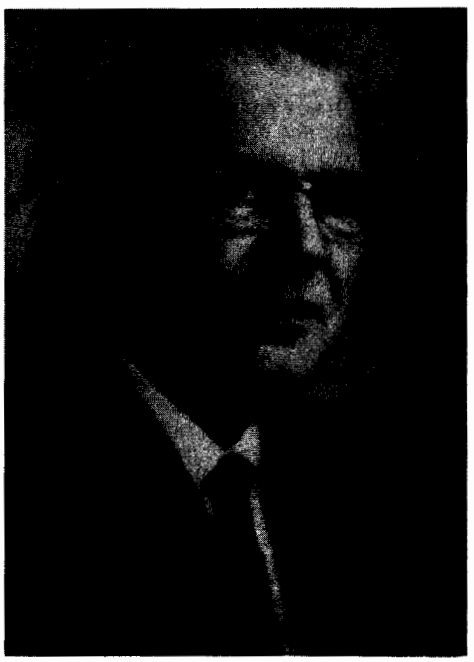
He claimed he didn't seek re-election because only a few men ran the Congress, and he figured he was just wasting his time. His son, Wilson McAllister, one of nine children, lost his life in the Spanish-American War.

When B. F. finished what would now amount to high school, he went on to Great Bend College in Kansas for two years. After he finished, he was considerably in debt.

A cousin of his named Joe Cheesman came through Kansas about this time on his way to Colorado to the "gold rush," so B. F. decided to go with him to learn about gold mining. They took jobs with a large placer mining operation.

Since all mining ceased in winter, most workers went to Denver to get summer jobs until recalled. Jobs were scarce, but B. F. went to Denver to the company office for which he worked and asked for any kind of work. They needed someone to guard a rich operation up in the mountains. He was told that he'd be snowed in until spring and wouldn't be paid until then. All the supplies needed for survival for the next five months were furnished him. The shack was well built with plenty of wood and kerosene for his lamps. For company, he was given a long-haired dog named Caesar and a burro. The only personal belongings he took with him were his clothes and a copy of Gray's *Anatomy*.

Spring was late that year (1896 or 1897), and B. F. was getting restless, so he left a little early. The nearest town was 60 or 70 miles by road but only 12-15 miles through a mountain pass. So, he and Caesar, his few personal things and his book, started out for town. Snow was still in evidence everywhere, and when the townspeople saw him coming from miles away, they expected an avalanche to bury him and the dog at any moment. By the time he reached the village, they were out in force, cheering him on as if he were a hero.



Dr. Max F. McAllister, MD, of Fayetteville, Arkansas - prominent opthomaligist, Civic Leader and decorated officer of WW II. Portrait hung in Washington Regional Medical Center honoring Dr. McAllister for service as Chief of Staff in the 1970s.

That pass had never been named, so the town named it McAllister Pass. Today an important state highway runs through it, but the map shows the name clearly.

B. F. went to Denver, drew his pay and headed back to Kansas for a few days before going on to Chicago to enter medical school. In those days there were dozens of medical schools in the big cities. He found one which would give him a student assistantship in anatomy, for which he received a small stipend.

Back then, after a two year (twenty-four month) course, you received an M. D. degree. B. F. was offered a good paying job as

anatomy professor at Kirksville College of Osteopathy in Missouri. He moved there and taught for two years.

The school was so pleased with his work that they conferred a degree of Doctor of Osteopathy upon him. This is where he met and married Mary Cramb and, later that year, moved to Fayetteville after a short practice in Moberly, Missouri. He had no trouble passing the medical board in Missouri for his license, but it was to be a different story in Arkansas.

In the meantime, Joe Cheesman had discovered gold and acquired a large farm on the outskirts of Denver. He married and built a large brick farmhouse on the land but never had children. The farm was willed to the city of Denver and is now Cheesman Park, similar in size and type to Forest Park in St. Louis.

Not long after B. F. graduated from medical school, the American Medical Association was formed, and their first job was to eliminate many of the medical schools in the United States. B. F.'s graduate school was absorbed by the University of Illinois Medical School.

When Dad applied for permission to take the Arkansas State Board, he was denied on grounds that his M. D. was fraudulent, insofar as his school no longer existed. This ruling stood for many years because an influential but jealous Fayetteville M. D. was on the State Board of Examiners. Ironically, this doctor only retained his own license because of the "Grandfather Clause" act that otherwise required a person to be a graduate of a medical school.

B. F. and his family had a rough time those first years before Osteopathy was widely accepted. He'd have given up if not for his wife, Mary, who received a comfortable income from an aunt's estate.

Active in civic affairs, B. F. belonged to the only business men's club in Fayetteville and helped organize the Chamber of Commerce which would take the place of the Business Men's Club. He helped form the first Elk's Club and Rotary Club and though not a charter member, was the first Rotarian received into membership after their charter.

He also organized the Isaac Walton League of Washington County and later of the state. This group preserved fishing for the sportsman, not the seiners and dynamiters. The group was purely a lobbying group, but it paid off.

An ardent fisherman, he was reputed to be the best fly fisherman in northwest Arkansas. He died in 1943 while cleaning a catch of black perch under the old Woolsey Bridge on south Highway 71 with Mr. Abner Hurst (a Fayetteville lawyer). He was 73 years old.

Mary Cramb McAllister was born in Galena, Illinois, October 2, 1880, daughter of Oliver W. and Lidia Stevens Cramb. Rev. Cramb was a member of a well-known New England family, born in Maine.

His family moved to Boston when he was very young. Early on he had ambitions to become a Methodist minister and was offered a scholarship at Northwestern Methodist Theological School in Evanston, Illinois. He was in the first graduating class (mid-1800s).

He was assigned a small church in south Chicago where the wealthiest, most prominent people lived at that time—people like Marshall Fields and the Stevens family. The Stevens were distinguished by ownership in mercantile, hotel, banking and real estate as well as for their many philanthropies.

Lidia Stevens was a very religious young lady. She and Oliver had twelve children, eleven of whom reached adulthood. Mary Cramb was the oldest of the two girls, eighth of twelve children.

Due to Oliver's superior education, he didn't use the King James Version of the Bible for his sermons but translated original Hebrew volumes of the Old Testament or the Greek and Latin of the New Testament.

As pastor of the Methodist Church in Galena, Illinois, Mary's birthplace, a distinguished member of his congregation was Ulysses S. Grant, said to have dropped a $5 gold piece in the collection plate.

When elected Bishop of the northern half of the state, he and Mary moved to Missouri, but his health deteriorated and he resigned his position as Bishop and moved his family to a small farm on the outskirts of Fairburg, Nebraska, where Mary Cramb received most of her schooling. One of her classmates, Francis Schmidt, who was to become football coach at the University of Arkansas.

As his health improved, he ran for Congress and it was an easy victory. He, like A. J. McAllister, only served one term, disillusioned by the same few men who seemed to run everything.

On his last day in the chamber, he delivered a lambasting about the way Congress was run. Scholars of Congressional oratory said that his speech was equal to Henry Clay's or Daniel Webster's famous oratory.

Oliver left the farm to move back to Kirksville, since they had several children in school there. Finances had never been a problem since the Stevens family had written their wills in such a way to provide for the children and grandchildren to receive substantial checks from the estate.

Mary Cramb, after college, moved with her family back to Nebraska but didn't want to teach school. Becoming restless, she enrolled in and graduated from the College of Osteopathy. It was there that she met and married Byron Franklin McAllister. Three children were born to this union: Ila, b. June 21, 1902, Max Franklin, b. May 2, 1904, and Donald Byron, b. July 23, 1908, d. early 1950s.

Ila attended the old Washington School and Fayetteville High School, graduating in 1920. At the University of Arkansas, she was a member of Chi Omega Sorority and obtained a degree in Home Economics in 1924. After graduation she taught for three years at Marianna, Arkansas, High School and married Marvin Eugene (Buster) Newbern. He was a graduate of Washington and Lee University and later was a sales representative for their family wholesale grocery which did not survive the Great Depression.

Buster later obtained a job as a buyer of used school books for the La Follette Book Co. of Madison, Wisconsin. While he worked with universities in the northeast, Ila chose to enter Syracuse University in the field of Library Science to obtain entrance credits for her Masters Degree. After a year, Buster transferred to the midwest and sold to schools there. They moved to Lafayette, Indiana, and Ila entered Purdue University and received her Masters Degree.

Buster grew tired of travel and bought the book store at Arkansas State Teachers College in Conway, Arkansas. Since no librarian jobs were available, Ila assisted in the management of the book store until the State Legislature decreed that profitable college book stores should be operated by the state. The state, having already revoked some state bonds also appropriated the book stores at state institutions without compensation to the owners. Buster put in a claim with the State Claims Department and received $600 for merchandise and equipment valued at more that $100,000.

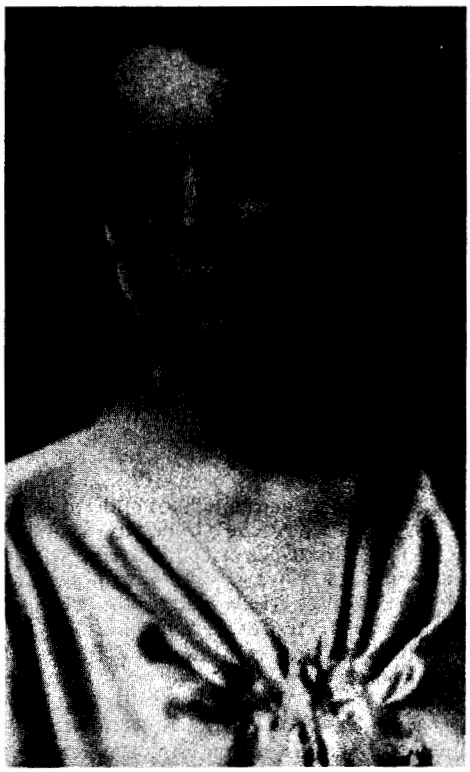
Buster died of cancer, and Ila resumed her teaching career. During World War II and for years afterward she taught in the Springdale, Arkansas, school system. Upon retirement, she moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where she lives with Marvin Eugene Newbern III, her son.

Donald Buron McAllister was a sickly child. He developed encephalitis from a smallpox vaccination and recovered, but he was left with a tic that caused an involuntary head movement. He was very artistic and mechanically inclined. According to friends and relatives he was quite resistant to having his mind changed once it was made up. A graduate of University High School, he attended the University of Arkansas Pre-Med for two years. He was a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity and was an excellent student.

His first job was with the Red Cross Drugstore, then the Palace Drugstore. A workaholic, he worked as hard at a soda fountain job as he did on his school studies.

The money he'd saved from working was used to transfer to the University of Alabama where he received a BS degree and honors in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

His interest changed from medical to dental school and he graduated from the Kansas City School of Dentistry having



Bess Meiser McAllister, wife of Dr. Max McAllister, MD, Fayetteville, Arkansas. This was made during her senior year at the University of Arkansas, 1930. Note the Sigma Chi fraternity pin. It was the fashion in that era for the girl to wear the pin of the boy to whom she was engaged.

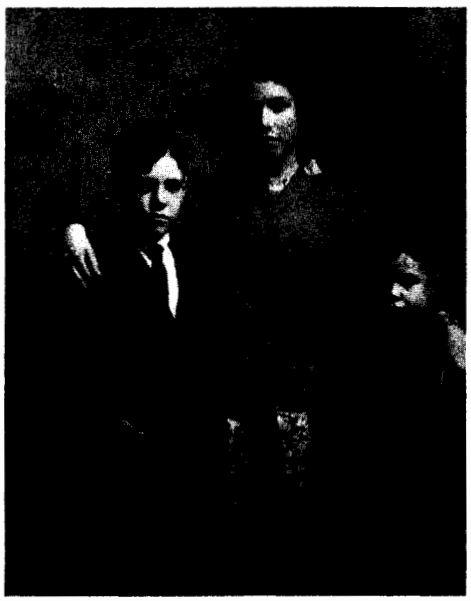
roomed with Dr. Howard Henry, of Springdale, while he was in school.

After much investigation, he opened an office in Drumright, Oklahoma. While visiting Dr. Henry, in Springdale, he met Helen Hale. Helen's father was a Presbyterian minister and her mother was a correspondent for the Arkansas Gazette. The romance bloomed into marriage, and they moved to Sapulpa where he established a very successful practice. Two children were born in Sapulpa, Donald McAllister, Jr., and a daughter, Mary Margaret.

As a Reserve, Donald was called up early in World War II and sent to Alaska with a unit from northwest Arkansas. He was rotated home and assigned to West Point Military Academy for the duration. Donald elected to remain in the military but selected the Air Force rather than the Army because of a promotion to Major. He requested and was assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois (where his father had graduated). He'd requested the assignment because of the opportunity offered to take courses at their excellent school of oral surgery.

He developed an intense pain under his breastbone while eating lunch at his desk, and the head of the Department of Internal Medicine, whose office was next door, admitted him to the hospital suspecting a heart attack. Since it didn't fit the usual symptoms, a correct diagnosis could not be made in time to administer the life-saving treatment needed. He died at 4 p. m. that same afternoon. The Air Force pathologist's report revealed he had died of acute thrombosis of the pancreas, a rare cause of sudden death even to the present day.

Helen and the children returned to Sapulpa where she taught in the high school there until her retirement. At last report, her children have graduated from college, but nothing further is known.



The McAllister children photographed about 1914 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Left to right: Max F., Ila and Donald.

This will be written in the first person as a contrast to the material preceding.

I was born May 2, 1904, in a house which has since been torn down, presently a used car lot at the corner of East Street and Meadow, across from the old Goodyear Store. Not long after, the family moved to a house at 216 West Dickson Street. This house still exists, but has since been moved to the next street north. A restaurant stands where our house did on Dickson.

As a child, my resistance was low and I was sick a lot, especially in winter. Many times, the result was an earache in both ears. This affected my ability to hear normally.

When I was about six, we moved again out on Washington Avenue. This house no longer exists, but Dr. Dorsey Jones' house is now on that lot. To the north, on the other side, was the old Bert Lewis home which still stands.

The Lewis family had three children; Helen, Herbert and Jimmie. Herbert was my age and we played together every day.

In the fall of 1910 we both were six years of age and ready to start school. Washington School was in easy walking distance from our house. That first day we started to school was one I'll never forget. We thought we were so big we didn't want our mothers to go with us. So we struck out by ourselves. When we reached Lafayette Avenue, we looked back at our mothers watching us. As we turned the corner and started down Lafayette Avenue, we started walking closer and closer together, and by the time we got to the steps and that long walk up to the building, we were holding each others hands so tight it almost hurt.

Our teacher, Mrs. Anna King, welcomed us and assigned our seats. She was a wonderful first grade teacher, dedicated and understanding.

That first year was hard, because I was out so much with earaches. The cotton in my ears, together with the infection, kept me from hearing a fourth of what was said in class, especially by classmates. I had difficulty learning to read; this bothered me my elementary school years. Now I know it was dyslexia, which plagued me until puberty. I never did learn to spell well, although in other subjects I excelled, particularly in Math.

High school was one of the high points in my life as it is with most kids. All the subjects were easy for me except Latin. I took

first year Latin all four years I was in high school. Miss Naomi Williams was my teacher. She tried as hard to teach me as I did to learn. I'd go to her house after school even in summer. She wasn't required to tutor me, but she was understanding enough to realize I just didn't have the talent for foreign language just as others may lack talent to learn music or math or art, etc. She gave me a passing grade my senior year, or I probably would be there yet.

I played on the first school sponsored football team at Fayetteville High School. I had a picture of that team with its coach, "Speedy" Dunn, which I sent to Grant Hall at the Northwest Arkansas Times several years ago. Some of the members of that team were Herbert (Buck) Lewis, Elbert Pickel, Larry Nunnley, Dick Grabiel, Ralph Winfrey, the two Tidball boys and Johnny Waters.

The class of 1922 was an unusual class. Every member of that class, except one, went to college. That one was Wayne Wyatt, and he was the only one to become a multi-millionaire.

John Waters went to the University of Nebraska, and I entered the University of Arkansas in September of 1922, in the Arts and Sciences School. The dean was Dr. Droke. I took the regular premedical courses. The subject I enjoyed most was chemistry, and the professor who had the greatest influence on me was Dr. Harrison Hale. I was no scholar by any means, but I did manage to keep a "C" average.

During my junior year I suffered a ruptured appendix. In those days, before antibiotics, this was serious. As a result, I lost a year of schooling. The next year was just a repeat of most of the things I was unable to finish the year before.

My senior year was just a matter of picking up the requirements for graduation. I continued with ROTC, and was a cadet major of one of the battalions. The previous year I was honored by the ROTC by becoming a member of "Scabbard and Blade", an honorary advanced ROTC organization. Incidentally, I received my commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Reserve, Infantry branch, in 1926.

When graduation approached I went into the Registrar's office to pay for my cap and gown, diploma and share the cost of Senior Walk. I was told to see Mr. Fred Kerr, the Registrar.

A conflict between graduation exercises and an obligatory ROTC Summer Camp had required a written excuse from the Registrar's office to skip the graduation. I had obtained the signatures of President John Futrall, Dr. Hale, Dean Ripley and Dean Drake. The only signature I lacked was that of Dr. Kerr. I went to his office and was told that I would have to attend graduation exercises the following year before he would give me my diploma.

Continued conflict with Mr. Kerr went on. His unbending attitude prevented me from receiving my diploma because final exams in Medical School were always held during graduation week in Fayetteville. In desperation, I appealed to President Futrall, a long time family friend. He was indignant at Kerr's action, and after my witnessing a thorough "dressing down" of Mr. Kerr by Futrall, I was presented my diploma and warm congratulations by President Futrall.

About this time, while doing some research, I ran across a copy of the fully abridged Koran. I read it cover to cover, and with the abundance of footnotes at the bottom of each page, I really learned the workings of the Mohammedan religion.

I never realized it would ever do me any good, but during World War II, while I was in north Africa, it put me in a position of authority on Arab behavior and, later, resulted in a very important assignment for me in the whole of North Africa and the Middle East.

The Palace Drugstore on downtown Dickson was the college students' favorite "hangout." While there with two Sigma Chi brothers, C. D. Christian and Marcus Fietz, two very attractive girls came by. One, Rebecca Jackson, I knew, but C. D. introduced me to her friend, Bess Meiser of Paragould, who was attending summer school at the U of A.

It was love at first sight for Bess and me. I was so smitten, I hadn't even caught her name. I had to call Rebecca to get hold of her. Bess and I had a date that night and were constant companions from that time on. At summer's end we were engaged but reconciled to waiting for marriage until I completed Medical School.

Bess did wait for me, teaching school. When our senior class at Med School held a dance, I invited her down for the weekend. When she arrived with 3 or 4 suitcases, I thought it strange, but I didn't question it.

That night we never did get to the party and dance. We just talked. It was then I asked her to marry me right away. She said she knew that I would ask her, and that had been why she'd brought all her clothes.

The next day we got the license and made arrangements with a Presbyterian minister who was very much in the local and national news. His name was Hay Watson Smith.

I had morning classes, so we set the ceremony for noon. I left class early, drove over to get Bess and her friend Dorothy Flowers, who was to be our witness and Bess's bridesmaid.

We were a bit late getting to the church, and just as we were going in, Dr. Smith was coming out in gold togs and carrying golf clubs slung over his shoulder. We'd almost missed him, but with all the dignity he could muster dressed in knickers and sox, he performed the ceremony. I gave him the license and $10.00. One must remember this was the depth of the Great Depression.

As soon as the ceremony ended, I took Bess and Dorothy downtown where they had shopping to do, and I went back to school to a very important lab that I didn't want to miss.

Later, I picked up the girls at the Gus Blass Store, and then Bess and I left for Memphis. It was cloudy and dark and began raining, and rained all the way to Memphis.

My car was a Ford hard top coupe with a rumble seat and wire wheels. As a senior, I needed a car since most classes were held in various hospitals around the city with no shuttle service.

We were married on February 12, 1932, on a weekend, and that one night in Memphis was the extent of our honeymoon. We spent one day with Bess's folks in Paragould, since I had to return to school on the following Monday morning. We drove all the way back to Little Rock on unpaved roads that were nothing but mud.

Bess's friend, Dorothy, helped her find an apartment we could afford. It had no heat. We spent one night there before we found a better one with a very nice private bath and heat. We remained there until graduation.

Fayetteville was home until I had to report to my internship at St. Mary's Hospital in St. Louis. This was during the Great Depression and Bess could not find a job that suited us both, so she returned to Paragould and taught school in a one-room country school house.

I had been promised a residency in surgery by the chief of the department, but my honor and conscience deprived me of that residency because I was unwilling to falsify a diagnosis.

Three days before I was to complete the internship, Dr. Coughlin called me into his office to explain why he was unable to place me in St. Louis, but offered me an opening in Knoxville, Tennessee, at St. Mary's Infirmary. He said the training might not be as good as in St. Louis, but it was a first rate place and he advised me to accept. He said he'd wire them if I accepted, and I did.

That evening I called Bess and told her we were going to Knoxville. I doubt she'd ever heard of the place, but she agreed to get ready, since I was not due there until the 10th of July, 1933.

When I got to the hospital, I got the surprise of my life. It was brand new, having been open only a few months before, and I was resident MD. And, instead of the $100 a month I expected, the board said $75 was all they could pay.

The most welcome surprise was the doctors I had to deal with. I'm sure I learned more surgery in the time I was there than had I stayed in St. Louis.

Things developed rather strangely and slowly. The internists were asking me to see their patients in emergencies; the OB-Gyns did the same, so I was Jack-of-all-Trades. It was rough on me being the sleepyhead that I am, going to bed at one a. m. and getting up again at six a. m.

I completed my training at Knoxville and decided to try general practice in Fayetteville. Dr. Walker had died, and I thought it was a good idea to take over his office and add some new equipment to it. The office was upstairs on the corner above Lewis Bros. Hardware on the northwest corner of the square. I shared the waiting room and receptionist with Dr. J. Nolen Moore, a local dentist in his sixties.

That first year I never worked as hard in my life. There was no lack of patients, but none had money. In other words, had it not been for my family, we would have starved. With rent and three mouths to feed, I was actually running a free clinic. It was rough during that phase of the Great Depression.

I had a chance to go into State Public Health work, so I took it in desperation. I became Public Health Officer with offices located in Bentonville, Arkansas. I learned all the back roads and school houses that existed in Benton County from that experience.

I received a letter from the Army asking for doctors for CCC Camps. The pay would be regular Army pay. As a 1st Lieutenant, I jumped at the opportunity.

In the meantime, I was transferred from Benton to Miller County, to the town of Texarkana. We were there only a short time, I remember few experiences. I had applied for CCC because the Army pay was about twice what the state paid.

My application was approved, and I was ordered to Clarksville, Tennessee. We packed again and drove to Tennessee in an old second-hand "rattle trap."

We loved Clarksville and its people. I had a car assigned to me with a driver, and four CCC Camps to cover each day. It was pleasant work and rewarding.

Bess was pregnant most of the time we were there, and I wanted the best obstetrician I could find for her. I chose Dr. Milton Smith Lewis, head of Obstetrics at Vanderbilt Medical School.

On a cold snowy night, January 22, 1936, Max, Jr. was born. I managed to get to the hospital, but Dr. Lewis never made it. So, one of his residents actually delivered the baby.

I got some great training from that tour of duty. I was allowed to do all of the surgery, since the doctor who was supposed to operate only stood by and supervised.

After about two years in Clarksville, I was transferred to Jackson, Tennessee. We didn't care for Jackson. The people weren't as friendly, and my work load was heavier. With another baby on the way, I didn't complain. We wanted Dr. Lewis again. The new baby, John Garrison McAllister was born on February 23, 1939, in the same hospital under identical near-blizzard circumstances.

The Army sent me next to the Smokey Mountains, and it really was pleasant, except it seemed to snow a foot each night. But at that age, I really enjoyed it.

I was assigned a car and a truck, too. On rounds the truck could get to places unapproachable by car. Our living quarters were comfortable, and we made two close friends, a Dominican Priest, who was camp chaplain and Earl D. Sherman, grandson of the famous general who marched through Georgia causing such destruction during the War Between the States. It was liberal education to talk to these men.

Bess didn't do as well, because she had few friends or contacts with other women, except for the wife and daughter of a distant cousin of hers named Enroe, who lived in Waynesville, North Carolina, about 35 to 40 miles away.

I made an effort to get a residency in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat about that time. I was turned down every place I applied except from the Veterans Administration. So I resigned from CCC and was told to report to Hines Hospital, Maywood, Illinois, a Chicago suburb. We moved our two babies and few possessions.

When we arrived, I was told there was no opening for an EENT resident, but one in internal medicine. Since we were already there, I accepted with the hope of an EENT opening the following year.

I complained a lot about being in a field of no particular interest, but before I knew it I was ordered to Outwood, Kentucky, to assist a surgeon in a tuberculosis hospital.

Outwood was well named. It was 40 miles north of Hopkinsville in the middle of nowhere. The advantages were being able to work with such competent and friendly people and being furnished a three bedroom house.

I soon discovered that I was not the only surgeon. The head of surgery was a giant of a man with a lot of chest surgery experience. He had an Irish father and a Blackfoot Indian mother. Originally from Minnesota, he'd played football (and been paid) and had gone on to the University of Washington to play football and to be on the rowing team.

Soon after this, President Roosevelt ordered a large number of Reserve medical officers back to duty, and I was one of them. This was in the fall of 1940.

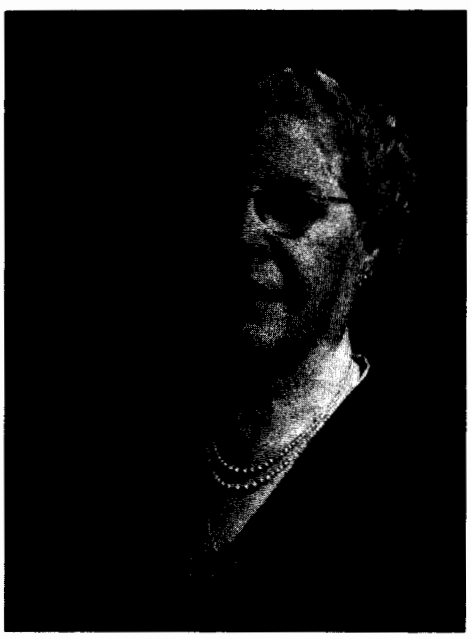
I was ordered to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, to the 1st Armored Divison, then being organized. There were few there when I arrived and most were high ranking officers while I was a 1st Lieutenant. My job was office manager of the Division Surgeon's Office. I kept records and assigned new medical officers to their units upon arrival.

Major Holmes, division surgeon, was Regular Army and later became famous for founding the first MASH unit and for being the medical officer serving on the panel during the Nuremburg Trials. He took a liking to me and left me pretty much in charge of the Division Surgeons when he was away.

The ink was barely dry on the Declaration of War on December 8, 1941, when they sent me to Ft. Dix, New Jersey, in preparation to go to Ireland. The officers sent with me were Headquarters Officers under the command of Brig. General Lunsford Oliver, who was the oldest person in the 1st Armored Division. He'd graduated in the top 5% of his class at West Point, in the Corps of Engineers.

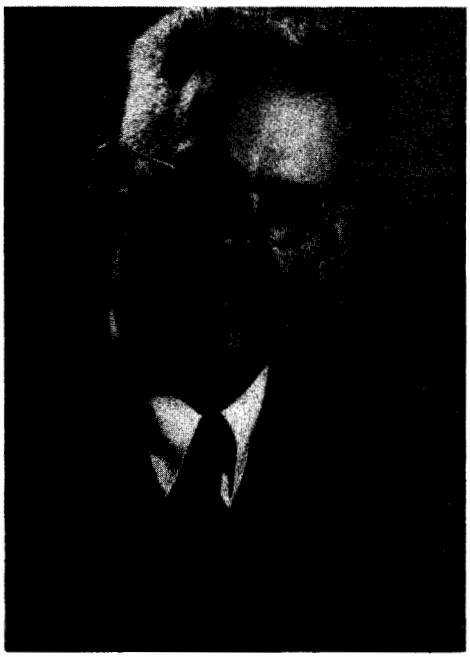
We worked together at the Norfolk House in London in preparation of "Torch," the invasion of North Africa. It was he who had me placed in command of the medical services for the invasion troops who went ashore along the Mediterranean.

General Eisenhower had to approve my appointment and called me in to ask if I could handle it. He looked me straight in the eye and said, "You had better be sure; for you are **going** to do it."



Mary Cramb McAllister, wife of Dr. Byron F. McAllister and mother of Ila, Max and Donald.

Since this theatre of war was considered British, we were actually part of the British 1st Army, but to clear the record - the invasion of Morocco was strictly American under General George Patton.



Dr. Byron Franklin McAllister of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Well known Osteopath and Civic leader. This portrait was made in the early 1940s when he was about 70 years of age.

Before we left Liverpool for North Africa, General Oliver asked me to accompany him to talk to the British Navy people at Navy Headquarters in the Liver (pronounced Leever) Building. I was allowed to sit in on the briefing regarding the convoy. The meeting took place in a huge room filled with detailed maps.

Our ship was named the "Durbin Castle," and was the first fully air-conditioned ship ever made. It carried all the admirals and generals and their staffs. It was well protected by many cruisers and battleships, destroyers and small anti-submarine vessels. In addition, we had a British aircraft carrier.

Once out of Liverpool, we proceeded in a zig-zag pattern at a rather slow rate of speed. Though not the "point", we were the first troop carrier.

The night before we were to land, General Oliver told me we were going to rendezvous with a British submarine to pick up Col. Mark Clark and Col. William Thompson. Both men were fluent in French and had been perfect for their previous scouting mission.

I was the lowest ranking person on the bridge that night. Of course, it was pitch black, and no one could tell who I was anyway. We used infra-red binoculars to await rendezvous.

With the Mediterranean so full of phosphorescent algae, when the sub surfaced I thought for sure we'd alerted everyone. The water was lit up like the 4th of July, but it couldn't be seen from shore.

Few people alive today remember seeing this important bit of World War II history being made. Perhaps I'm the only one still alive who stood on that bridge that night.

While celebrating with food and drink, Col. Thompson came up, grabbed me by the shoulders, and asked "What are you doing here?" He'd remembered me from my ROTC training at Fayetteville. Thompson had been my instructor.

During combat my experiences were no different from millions of others. I made a lot of friends and, because of my job, just as many enemies. I've never worked as hard before or since.

I was lucky enough to meet many of the great names in history; General Patton, Randolph Churchill (son of Winston), Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Wild Bill Donovan and Field Marshal Alexander of the British Army.

General Alexander bestowed on me the third highest military decoration that can be bestowed on a foreigner. I wore it proudly. I also received the Croix de Guerre from the Free French.

After the North African part of the war ended for the 1st Armored Division, I was made head of the United Nations Relief Occupation for North Africa and the Middle East. Though still in the Army, I was "borrowed" by the State Department for this job.

I was then assigned to Ft. Knox to write a medical field manual entitled *The Medical Services of Medical Units in an Armored Division.*" Its number was 17-80, and the last time I checked, it was unchanged and still in use.

While at Ft. Knox, I was also ordered to inspect Medical Units that were to be assigned overseas. This job came with its own airplane, and there were few posts or camps I didn't visit during the time I served there.

When the war ended, medical officers were not allowed to leave the service because of the shortage of doctors to process the GIs who were being discharged.

After several months of asking to be assigned to a general hospital in order to practice medicine again. I was finally assigned to Moore General hospital in Asheville, North Carolina, and was able to practice medicine from Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat to general medicine and even internal medicine.

The head of EENT at Moore Hospital, nearby, was in a car accident, and I transferred there as head of the department. Almost half the patients at Moore were GIs being treated for "Jungle Rot" by a Dr. Hopkins, who'd been head of the medical school at Cornell University in New York. He was a genius at treating this insidious disease, and I learned a great deal from him.

I was so late in getting released from the service that most hospital residencies in St. Louis had been filled. However, I went to Dr. Leslie Drews and explained my plight. He took pity on me and took me on trial in EENT. I remained with him two years.

I then went into private practice with Dr. Seldon Spencer and Dr. Payne. Spencer's father had been the first specialist of any kind to practice in St. Louis and we still had his original specialist chair in the office, until Payne decided to modernize and threw everything out including the chair.

I retrieved the chair and kept it in my own office for 20 years. When Harvey Jones was equipping a doctor's office at his museum in HarBer Village in Grove, Oklahoma, I donated the chair, and it remains there today.

I knew all along that my goal was to practice EENT in Fayetteville. So, in the summer of 1950 we returned to northwest Arkansas, and I bought the old Williams house at Highland and Dickson and had my office downstairs. We lived over the office for eight years. While living there I served on the City council for ten years, was inducted into the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was listed in *Who's Who in the South*, and took part in other civic organizations like the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, United Way, Board of Stewards at the Methodist Church, Chief of Staff at WRMC, etc.

We bought three lots on top of Juanita Heights and built there. The nearest house, at that time, was a block away—no water, sewer or gas. I had to pay to get them connected. Of course, once I'd done the groundwork, the others could connect to my line without paying me a cent. We moved into our new home at 329 Oakwood in late December, 1955.

We lived there for 25 years, and that's where our boys grew to manhood. It was the gathering place for all ages and groups, it seemed. The swimming pool was put to good use.

When Bess's health began to fail, and I could no longer keep everything up (with heart trouble and leg-problems), I continued to practice but, finally, at age 75, I retired. We had made trips to the Rio Grande Valley where our boys had settled.

John G. had majored in English and Journalism and hated cold weather, so he moved as far south as he could and still remain in the United States. He was with the Brownsville Herald for two years before going into the field of education where he remains today.

Max, Jr., upon retiring from the Army after years of teaching computer science, went into the education field too, but specialized in Vocational-Education.

I took Bess to Houston Medical Center for an evaluation. As I expected, she had Alzheimer's Disease. Her mother had suffered similarly with the same thing, and Bess knew what was coming. We agreed to move to the Rio Grande to be near the boys. She preferred to move away from friends to spare them seeing her become like her mother.

I'd built a house on the Rancho Viejo Country Club ground years earlier and Max had lived there with his family. Since they wanted to move closer to his work, we moved in the vacated house and redecorated it to Bess's specification. She had around-the-clock nursing for a year and a half.

Her condition continued to worsen, so I made arrangements at a new Golden Palms Retirement Home, complete with medical facilities in Harlingen, Texas. I bought a one-bedroom condominium while Bess was under care in the medical section. She lived only four months after our move, until March 19, 1987.

I submitted to her wishes to be cremated. I brought her urn back to Fayetteville where she is buried next to her mother and father at Fairview Memorial Cemetery.

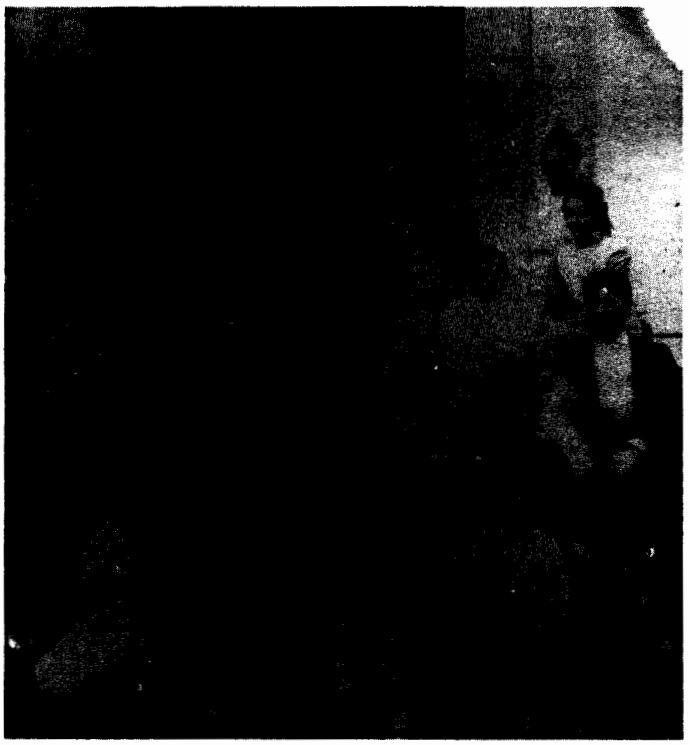
Epilogue: Because of the good quality of life in northwest Arkansas, many families of the military spent the WWII years in and around Fayetteville. All "war wives" made a tremendous sacrifice while their husbands were away. Raising a family on military pay, struggling with gasoline and food rationing was no easy task. Many women worked in defense plants, unknowingly, setting the stage for the future exodus of women working outside the home.

Bess McAllister, not being a native to northwest Arkansas, found friends in this group of war wives who busied themselves with war bond drives, Red Cross work and other war related activities.

Her relaxation was participating in music, bridge and garden clubs. She and the boys were active in the Methodist Church and other youth activities that were not limited by the war.

When discharged from the service, I held the rank of full Colonel. Now, at 83, I suppose I will soon join Bess. Our lives were quite full, and I'll be content to do that. There is so much more I could tell, but space simply won't permit.

By: Dr. Max McAllister



Negroes Mark and Mariah McClellan, slaves who stayed on the McClellan farm after freed (standing in back). ca 1875-1880. Taken on steps of White McClellan home in Cane Hill with McClellan family seated.

1921, Samuel Getty McClellan taking family on picnic treat. Group includes Bill Kennedy and Marion "City Kids".

William McClellan

William McClellan, Captain in Virginia Militia, Revolutionary War, was born in Virginia 1743. The family moved to Tennessee about 1787 - near Knoxville. He married Barbara Walker (in Virginia). They had nine children, all born in Knox County, Tennessee. William died there in 1827, age 84. Only two sons, John and William became involved in history of Washington County. John married Mary (Polly) Wallace, 1794. They had nine children, born in Knox County. In 1820 John took his family down the Tennessee River in flat boats to Somerville, Alabama.

William T. McClellan married Elizabeth Sevier, daughter of Governor of Tennessee in 1810. He and John both fought in the War of 1812. William was an Indian Agent. In 1825 he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams to locate an Indian Agency for the Choctaws in the Fort Smith area. He sent for his nephew, John's son Charles McClure McClellan who was a surveyor, to come and survey the area around Fort Smith. Charles heard of the beautiful country north of the mountains and after looking it over he acquired some land. He was first of his immediate family to come to the area. In *Goodspeed History* he is listed as an early pioneer. He is in the 1830 Census of Cane Hill Township. Though the first of his family, Charles was not the first pioneer to come to the area.

After the Revolutionary War pioneers began looking for places to locate. They came from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Alabama and other states down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River. Then on to Crystal Hill and Batesville, above Little Rock. They heard that the Indians were being moved west from the land north of the river. They sent James Buchanan and Guilford Pylant to look over this area. They returned with a glowing report of the rich land, beautiful springs, good timber for building homes, flocks of wild game, fruit, berries, nuts — many things useful to the settlers.

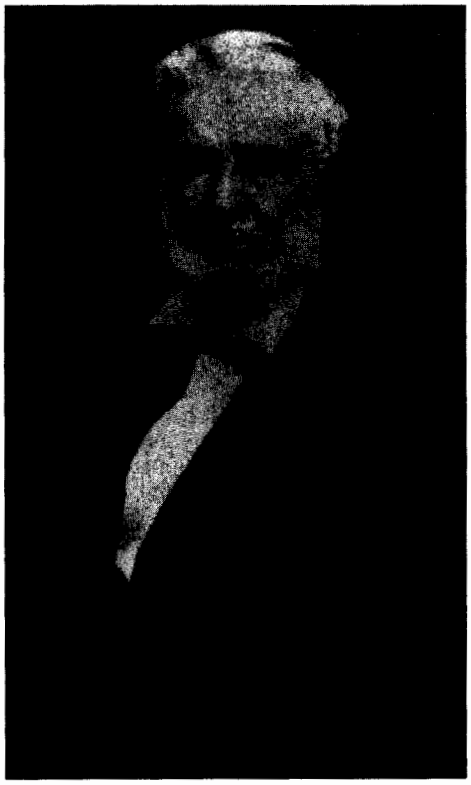
In 1827, the settlers headed for the mountains. They came in two groups: the first arrived in March, bringing livestock and tools to clear land and build homes; the second arrived in October by boat to Van Buren, then overland to Boonesboro (later Cane Hill). It didn't take long for them to start looking for land, usually by a beautiful spring, and start building homes. One of the first buildings was a log house for the church and Sunday school that they organized within a year of their arrival. Two Cumberland Presbyterian preachers had come with the early settlers.

In the meantime, Charles had gone to Alabama to bring his father John and family to Arkansas. The older brothers and sisters were married with families and not interested in moving.

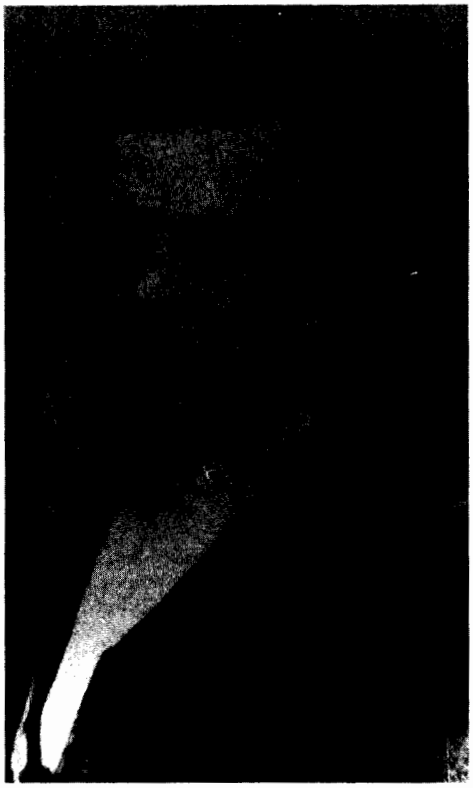
McClellan Cousins descendants of While McClellan, ca. May 7, 1940. Gathered for yearly family reunion in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Barbara was married to Captain John Taylor Rather. William Blunt also had married and had a large family. Olivia had married William Harvey Campbell. They went with John but soon returned to Alabama.

In 1833 Colonel John took his wife Mary and children, Sarah, Elizabeth, Evan White and Mary Anne to their new home in Arkansas. Charles had acquired land and they built a log house by the spring, where many traces were found and legend says, De Soto built a fort there 400 years before.



Col. John McClellan Patriarch.



Evan White McClellan.

McClellan House started before the Civil War finished afterwards.

Colonel John and family settled in their new home and John became very active in the growth of Boonesboro. He was the first surveyor from 1833 to 1840. In 1834, a group took steps to start a school. Colonel John McClellan was on the Board of Trustees of the college. It was Cane Hill Collegiate Institute until the legislature changed it to Cane Hill College in 1852. They met in the log church house at first. Soon a permanent brick building was built. J. B. Russell built a large frame building and opened a female seminary with library and music department. Miss Mary Bellar of New York brought her grand piano. It was shipped to Van Buren, hauled overland to Cane Hill where it is at present in the Church Annex.

Colonel John, patriarch of the McClellan clan, after a very active life died in 1842 at age 74. He was the first buried in the family cemetery located on his farm. *Flashback* described it as one of the country's most romantic cemeteries. It is enclosed by

an ornamental fence and has several massive vaults. Charles McClure McClellan, John's son, the pioneer, died in 1844 unmarried and was also buried in the cemetery. Many pioneers related to the McClellans by blood or marriage are buried there.

Colonel John left the farm to Evan White McClellan. White married Sarah Jane Trusdell in Cane Hill. She was born in Princeton, Indiana, but she was educated (as a child) in Cane Hill. Her father was a man of wealth but he spent it helping people and the town. He put up a steam mill. The post office was called "Steam Mill" for a while then was "Boonesboro", named for a relative of Daniel Boone who lived there, then Major Earle named it Cane Hill. Mr. Trusdell also had a store and a tailor shop. White and Sarah Jane had nine children. They were all born in Cane Hill and grew up there.

White's sister Elizabeth, who came with her father from Alabama, married Ewing McClure. He was postmaster in Cane Hill in 1845. He and White (his brother-in-law) opened the second store in Cane Hill. He and Elizabeth had a home by the old college spring. They had no children and both died in 1885.

Sarah, another sister, who came with John from Alabama, married Judge Peters first and then married John Wilson. They had no children but Sarah raised a niece, Florence Wilson, and a nephew, Montgomery Wilson (of her husband's brother). Florence was engaged to Professor Buchanan who was killed in the Battle of Prairie Grove. She taught school in Cane Hill schools and then went to Tahlequah, where for 26 years she was the principal of the Cherokee Female Seminary. Later it was Northeastern College and the girls dormitory was named Florence Wilson Hall. The Wilson's farm was in northeast part of Cane Hill. They left the farm to Samuel Getty McClellan, White's son and Sarah's nephew. He farmed it until he died. In 1935 it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Matthews. They were both Texans but Marion Lee was White's great-granddaughter, her grandmother was Ada, White's daughter. Because of her mother, Victoria (Victoria, daughter of Ada) had had a close relationship with the Cane Hill cousins. Victoria married James Kennedy and lived in Texas. First Port Arthur, where his folks had come in the early days of Texas, later they moved to Beaumont, where he was in business - a couple of summers. Victoria brought her city bred children to Cane Hill. They loved it - a wonderful new experience. The excuse for buying was to keep the farm in the family. They moved there in 1936, built a home, and lived there until 1969 when due to Mr. Matthews' health, they sold it and moved to Prairie Grove, where Marion Lee still lives.

Marion Lee and Nick had a daughter, Carol Lee. She began her education in Cane Hill. Her grandmother had gone to school in Tahlequah and we attended a reunion there every year. We all had a great interest in Tahlequah and Indian history. When a junior in high school Carol Lee entered school there and graduated the next year. She then entered the University of Arkansas, where she met and married Ben Walters. They went to Orlando, Florida where Ben, starting from scratch, built a very successful swimming pool business. They had three daughters. In February 1983 they left with a couple to go sailing. After cruising in the Bahamas, they were to arrive at Puerto Plata Dominican Republic. They didn't arrive and after intensive searching by coast guard and private investigation, the search was given up. Five year have passed. In February 1988, they have been declared dead. A memorial service was held Tuesday, March 29, 1988.

Unique to this family is the birth August 1987 in Knoxville, Tennessee, of Maxie Elizabeth Byrd, daughter of Elizabeth and Barry Byrd and granddaughter of Carol Lee Matthews Walters, eighth generation (1768-1988) from John McClellan the patriarch of the McClellan also born near Knoxville, Tennessee, born 1768.

Matthew, John's oldest son, had stayed in Alabama at first. He was married to Dolly Campbell and had a family. Dolly died in about 1835 so Matthew decided to go to Cane Hill. He was called Colonel Matt. He built a home there and was very active. He was Justice of the Peace and records show he performed many marriages. He died 1872. When his wife, Dolly died, she left a baby girl named Dolly. A sister Laura married Dr. Welch, they moved to Fayetteville taking baby Dolly with them. Later she moved to Cane Hill and lived with a niece, Clem McCollock. Dr. Welch was a prominent physician. He was active at the Battle of Prairie Grove, a member of the Washington County Medical Society and later founded the City Hospital in Fayetteville. He died in 1917.

By 1850 Cane Hill was a leading pioneer village of Washington County. It was also the earliest city of culture since they had the first library and music department in the Female Seminary. Great progress was made although there were warnings of trouble, the people continued with their work until 1861 when Civil War started.

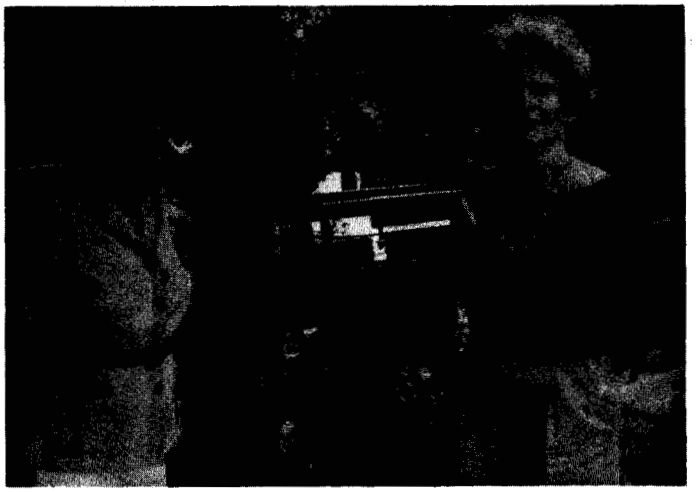
Cane Hill was only six miles from Prairie Grove where one of the fiercest battles of the War was fought. Federal soldiers had an encampment nearby and soon they began burning, killing, stealing, plundering. John, White's oldest son was in college and with Professor Pleasant Buchanan who formed a company of the students and as captain took off to war. Professor Buchanan was killed and many of the boys. The older men were being killed and tortured so were forced to go to Texas. Before White left for Texas he, with the help of a trusted slave, buried money and silver. Sarah Jane went to Major Nelson, who was in charge of the Federal troops and told him that she would furnish him lodging for the duration if he'd move in and protect them from the soldiers. He accepted, moved in and the burning, plundering ceased in her home. When White returned from Texas, his money had not been found by the soldiers and he was able to completely restock. He was also able to build the home that he had been planning - the beautiful colonial home that is still standing. It is now owned by the Talmadge Vann's. They restored it beautifully in the style in which it was built but, of course, with modern conveniences added.

The scene after the War was that of a burned, pillaged community. The school buildings, with the exception of the dormitory were burned (it was used as a hospital for Federal soldiers). The population was decreased and finances exhausted. However, when the dark days of war and the gloom of devastation that hung over the south had ended, the people did not give up. Like the Phoenix rising from the ashes (from an ancient quotation), they began rebuilding and starting again. The College was rebuilt, a large frame building. The Female Seminary was not rebuilt. School opened in 1868, the young ladies were not admitted until 1875. Florence Wilson taught the ladies until 1875. In ten years this building was burned by arsonist. The present brick building was immediately started and continued to offer college courses until 1891.

After the war ended and the slaves were freed, there was concern about them. Some land southeast of Cane Hill was given to them and a little community was established called "Happy Hollow". They even had a school for awhile - a couple, Mark and Maria, former slaves of the White McClellans, lived with them and were buried in the McClellan Cemetery. As the town declined, the Negroes began to leave especially the ones who had children of school age. The depression was the final blow and in short time Happy Hollow was deserted. At that time all black children from Fayetteville were transported by bus to Fort Smith to school every day until segregation ended this practice, in 1955.

John Trusdell McClellan, born 1842, White's oldest son, grew up on the farm and was in Cane Hill College when the Civil War started. He was with Professor Buchanan's company of college boys. John returned from War totally blind (from exposure and neuralgia). After he regained his health but not his eyesight, he went to the University of Virginia and in 1872 he received his law degree. He practiced law for a short time in McKinney, Texas. Then he came home and lived with his parents until their deaths. The farm was divided between him and his brother Getty. John got possession of the home and surrounding land. Getty got the land that was the original farm. John was an expert horseman, a genius in training his horses. There are many interesting stories told, unbelieveable, but those who knew him vouched for them. The horses were trained to respond to signals of touch, movement and commands. He often visited his sister and two brothers in Claremore, Oklahoma. His special horse was Josh. Josh always took him the way he wanted to go. It was a 3-day trip

and occasionally if he would decide to stay longer he would send Josh on home with a note tied to the saddle saying "Let Josh pass". Josh always made it to his stable in Cane Hill. There is not space to tell all of the things that John could do, unreasonable for a blind man. John married Mary Buchanan. They had no children. She was a devoted companion but died before he did. In 1919 he fell from a loft, broke several ribs and died of pneumonia. John had been training "Maggie" to replace "Josh". John's brother took Maggie home to Claremore with him. In a short time the people in Cane Hill were surprised to see Maggie coming down the road headed for her stable.



1983 - Carol Lee Walters, Marion Lee Matthews in the Garden of Gethsemene (plaque) "And there shall come from forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse and the branch shall grow out of his roots." Isaiah 11:1.

Charles McClure McClellan, White's second son born 1846 also went off to the war though only 15 years-old. He served four years, part time with Stand Waitie's Cherokee Brigade. After the war, he met his father in Texas where he went to school (a year). When 21, he went to Tahlequah and started a mercantile business. He met and fell in love with Jennie Lind Foreman. She was the daughter of Reverend Stephan Foreman, a prominent Cherokee who had led a wagon train of Cherokees over the Trail of Tears from Georgia to Oklahoma. He built a fine house at Park Hill, near Tahlequah. Charles and Jennie Lind were married there in 1869. Rev. Foreman, who had gone to Princeton Seminary, believed strongly in education. He sent his son Taylor to the only college in the area - Cane Hill. Taylor fell in love with Ada, White McClellan's daughter and Charles' sister. In due time they married. Charles had bought land at Oswala, Cooweecoowee District, Cherokee Nation (later Rogers County). Taylor also acquired land in the same area. They both had large families. These double first cousins grew up very close, also close to their neighbor, Will Rogers and his family. They kept a close relationship with their McClellan grandparents and family in Cane Hill. A big event in their lives was attending the annual Confederate Reunion in Prairie Grove. After some years Taylor became ill with TB. After awhile he went to Colorado for his health. In 1890 two of the children became ill. Twelve year old daughter and a five year old son. Taylor came home; both children died within months and within a year Taylor died. Ada was left with four daughters: Lula, Jennie, Ada and Victoria. Two small boys, Taylor and Perry. Ada was a strong, determined woman. She managed well, her children had a good home, were all educated, graduated from Cherokee National Seminary of Tahlequah. Taylor went to Castle Heights and Perry graduated from Oklahoma University. After her children were gone, Ada left the ranch and moved to Claremore. When she was older and not well, she longed to return to her old home and live in the room that she knew as a child. Blind John had left the home to Charles Getty McClellan, great-grandson of White, grand-nephew of John. Charles Getty was only five years old. He moved into the house with his parents Harrison and Henry Irwin McClellan. This was about 1920. In 1935 Ada and a cousin to care for her were welcomed back and Ada lived the last year of her life, though an invalid, happy and contented. She died July 20, 1936. The service was held on the porch of her old home and she was buried next to her parents in the McClellan Cemetery.

Mary Elizabeth McClellan was White's oldest daughter. There are many stories of her activities during the War. She heard that a Yankee uncle of hers was stationed in Van Buren. Conditions were very bad, the soldiers had stolen and destroyed their supplies and they were hungry. Mary hitched a little pony to a wagon and with a slave boy, walked to Van Buren. Her uncle filled the wagon with food and they walked home. Mary led a very active and strenuous life and died, as a result, about the time the war was over. A beautiful marble headstone dedicated to Mary by her brother Blind John, is on Mary's grave in the McClellan Cemetery.

Standing: Martha Elizabeth Moore, Mary Louise Pyeatt, Janet Fronkier, Charles Getty McClellan, William Scott Kennedy, Mildred Lacy Pyeatt. Seated: Brewster (Bus) McClellan and Lucy Lipe.

Lou Parker McClellan was one of White's younger daughters. She was born 1858, graduated from Cane Hill College 1876. She was responsible for many records and charts of the family in the early days that were a great help in compiling this history. She married Rev. Isaac Gaither. Their children were: Ada, Mary and Earle who were twins. No issue from these children. Rev. Gaither was pastor of the Cane Hill Church twice. Lou Parker was very active in church work especially with the young people. Ada spent her life with her parents. She never married. After finishing school Earle went into the Merchant Marines where he became captain of his own ship. He served in the Navy during World War II. When he retired, he came to Cane Hill for a while, then returned to his home in New Orleans where he died 1950. Mary finished her education with a business course and was employed in Tulsa by Sunray Oil Company and lived with the Wrights (he was head of company).

After Mary retired, she eventually went to Eureka Springs where she lived with her sister Ada until she died. Mary ended up at Oral Roberts Retirement Center in Tulsa and died in the infirmary. Mary was very generous. Blind John left her the contents of the house. She left the furniture as long as the family was there. Through the years she gave to family and friends mementoes that are valuable antiques.

In 1871, Thomas Campbell, grandson of Colonel John McClellan, son of Olivia, White's sister, came to Cane Hill from Alabama. He had married Sarah Welch whose family had already moved to Cane Hill. They had a young son, Clint. About three months after their arrival, a son William Booth was born in 1872

in the White McClellan home. White was his uncle. Booth grew up in Cane Hill, then lived with his maternal uncle Dr. William Welch in Fayetteville. He met and married Maude Sophia Oates, who was from Memphis, Tennessee. They moved to Cane Hill. Booth built a home on a panorama overlooking the village. They had three children, Wendell, Peggy and Murray. Booth was of fine pioneer stock, intelligent and good breeding. However, he loved the life of the rugged Ozarkian pioneer - picking his banjo, singing his ballads, entertaining his friends, even going to National festivals. His specialty was Ozarkian Folklore and he became widely known in these fields. Some of his records are in the Library of Congress. His children all graduated from the University and were successful in their jobs. Peggy married Bob Vaught, Murray married Dora Belle Taggort and have one daughter, Peggy Susan. After retiring they returned to Cane Hill to live. Wendell was an official in the Electric Company in Boston and only returned to Cane Hill on visits. He married and has one daughter. Booth died in 1956, Peggy, Murray and Dora Belle are great additions to the community.

Samuel Getty McClellan, the youngest son of White and Sarah Jane was born at Cane Hill in 1850. He lived his entire life at Cane Hill. He married Elizabeth (Lizzie) Cowly from Somerville, Alabama. They raised five children in Cane Hill. White's only grandchildren raised in Cane Hill. Getty's father left him part of the farm, he built an attractive home adjacent to the college campus.

Their first child, Madge, died an infant. The next daughter, Bess, born 1879 never married and lived in her parents home her entire life and often visited relatives in Texas and Oklahoma. She died in 1957.

Charles Getty, inherited the White McClellan house When he grew up Charles Getty built a cement block building nearby. He slaughtered hogs and cured the meat. The final step in smoking it was over a fire (coals) in a hole in the ground inside a small building. He did this for ten years. In 1947 he married Juanita Treat from Fayetteville. They had two children, Jeannie Sue and John Harrison. John was killed in an auto accident in 1973. Jeannie Sue married Dean Kisner and has three children, Sharon, Garren and Krystle. They live in a home Dean built close to the McClellan Cemetery. After Charles Getty died in 1971 Juanita built her home, a house in sight of the cemetery on McClellan farm and raised cattle. She's also secretary at the medical clinic in Prairie Grove.

A daughter of Samuel Getty, Sarah Margaret, married Ralph Carrol. They moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he became a successful contractor. They had one daughter, Myrtle Belle. She never married; she visited Cane Hill relatives often.

Myrtle McClellan, youngest daughter of Samuel Getty married David Leon Moore. They made their home in his family residence - the Joe Moore home - except for two brief periods when he taught school in Walnut Grove and when they lived in Fayetteville when he was County Clerk. They had two children, Martha Elizabeth, who completed her education at the University of Arkansas and taught in Washington County schools. She is now retired and lives in the ancestral Moore home. A son, David Leon, Jr. resides on an adjacent farm and raises cattle. He spent some time in the Army, part time overseas during the Korean War. He married Rhoda Scott.

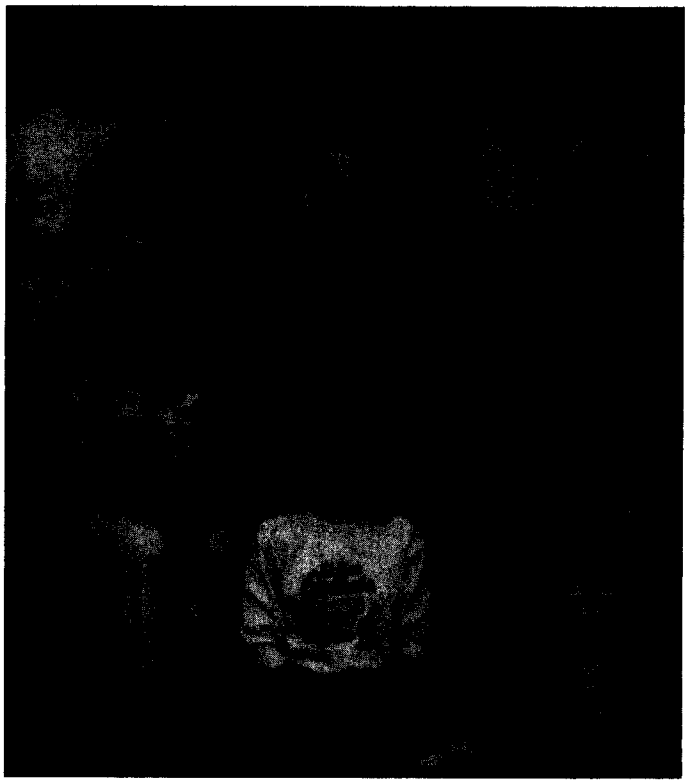
Samuel Getty's youngest son, born 1891, named Charles Getty but called "Charlie". He married Beulah Brewster, built a home on a portion of the White McClellan farm, and farmed a while then moved to Fayetteville where he served on the police force. They had two children, Susan Louise and Orin Brewster (Bus). Louise took a business course and for several years was employed in the office of J. C. Penney. She married Joseph McArdle in 1945, moved with him to Minnesota, his home state. They had four children, the last one born in Cane Hill where they had returned to live. Charlie and Beulah had moved back to the farm and lived there until he died in 1954. Beulah Louise and Joe have the house and they moved it onto the main street next to the church. The children all grew up there, went to school but Mary Jean is the only one living in Cane Hill now. She married Eddie Marshall, who lived in Prairie Grove. He had a military career and when he retired they came to Cane Hill. He, personally, is building a very special house on part of the McClellan farm. It is solar and has an indoor swimming pool. The first in Cane Hill. Eddie is also an excellent artist. He and Mary Jean have two sons, Wesley and Scott. Eddie is finishing his education at the University preparing to teach.

Orin Brewster McClellan (Bus), Charlie's son, spent his early days in Cane Hill. Then the family moved to Fayetteville while Charlie worked there. Bus married Neita Trammell. They have one son, Gary. Charlie retired and they moved back to the farm. Bus and Neita moved in with them while Bus built a home on a piece of property that belonged to his father. After a while they moved to Fayetteville where Neita worked for Dr. Clack. Bus had odd jobs but never gave up his farm where he raised cattle, chickens and turkeys. During W. W. II Bus was in the service, serving some time in Italy. He died in 1983. Gary lives on the farm with his three sons, Dallas, Shaun and Dusty.

By: Marion Lee Matthews

Clark McClinton

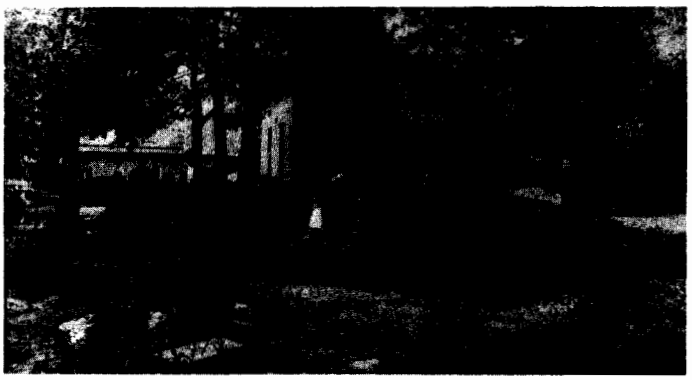
One day a young man from Calera, Alabama, arrived in Rogers, Arkansas. R. T. McClinton had come to Benton County in 1901 to visit his cousin, but he stayed to teach school in Mudtown, a small district near Lowell. It was there McClinton met Edna Newkirk, a woman whose family had arrived in Benton County in 1884. He was 21 and she was 25.



Back row, l to r, standing: Darren Holcroft (grand-son-in-law), Darrell Holcroft (father of Darren), Ray Kidd (grandfather of Darren), David C. McClinton (son), Kenneth C. McClinton (grandson). Second row, standing: Kelley Holcroft (sister of Darren), Mrs. Darrel Holcroft (Charlotte Kidd), Amy Imelda McClinton (granddaughter). Seated, back row: Christopher Martin McClinton (grandson), Imelda Martin McClinton (daughter-in-law), Mrs. Clark C. McClinton (Marie Hardin), Mrs. Ray Kidd (Vera Latta). Seated, front row: Mrs. Michelle McClinton Holcroft (granddaughter).

They married in February of 1905 and moved to the Newkirk family farm three miles north of Springdale on a road that would become Highway 71. McClinton had left behind his parents and

Back row, l to r: Darren Holcroft (grandson-in-law), Mrs. Michelle Marie McClinton Holcroft (granddaughter), David C. McClinton (son), Amy Imelda McClinton (granddaughter), Kenneth C. McClinton (grandson). Seated, l to r: Imelda Martin McClinton (daughter-in-law), Christopher Martin McClinton (grandson), Mrs. Clark C. McClinton (Marie Hardin), Clark C. McClinton.



Farm grandfather bought in 1885. After large harvest of apples he tore the house in this photo down and built a new one on the same spot. Building in the left of the photo was still standing in a later photo of the new house. Dr. Benjamin Newkirk and his wife sitting in front of the pile of apples. Their daughters Edna and Mary are standing.

seven or eight brothers and sisters in Alabama. R. T.'s father and four uncles had fought in the Civil War according to family history, but R. T. decided to make a new life for himself in Arkansas.

"My father ran the Newkirk farm as long as the family owned it," said Clark McClinton, the youngest of three children born to Edna Newkirk and R. T. McClinton. Clark didn't know that much about his father's family, but he met his grandmother, two aunts and an uncle when he was small, but "they stayed in Alabama and we stayed in Arkansas," he said.

Farming was a McClinton family tradition in both Alabama and Arkansas. "My earliest memories are of the apple orchards on the farm, picking apples and the spraying rigs," Clark said. "I must have been about three at the time." The farm produced barreling apples for shipment throughout the country. According to Clark, northwest Arkansas was the second largest apple-growing region in the nation in 1916. Although Clark's grandfather Benjamin Newkirk had died in 1899—long before Clark was born May 25, 1913—his grandmother, Margaret Newkirk, retained the farm with the help of R. T. Nothing was wasted from the apple orchards. "We took the culls to the vinegar plant," Clark recalled. "Apples were our cash crop then." The farm also had some cattle and the family raised its own feed.

Like his older sister and brother, Lela Mae and Charles, Clark entered school at age five, beginning his education November of 1918 at Bethel School. Clark's early school days were spent at a school built on land donated by his Grandfather Newkirk. Clark's first teacher at Bethel School was Sophia Walker of the Springdale Walker family. "It was a good school," Clark said.

In addition to farming, R. T. McClinton bought, sold or traded property in the area quite frequently. By 1921, R. T. had moved his family to a farm at what is now the intersection of highway 71 and 68 west in Springdale. Lela Mae was to enter the University of Arkansas in the fall of 1922, so R. T. decided to move the family from the farm to a place near Mt. Comfort.

While Lela Mae attended the university to study music under Henry Tovey, head of the music department, Charles and Clark rode horses to attend Washington School in Fayetteville. "We stabled the horses at a livery stable on Mountain Street in Fayetteville," Clark recalled. "It was just off the square. I remember there were two liveries still on Mountain Street up to the late 1920s, 1928 or 1929."

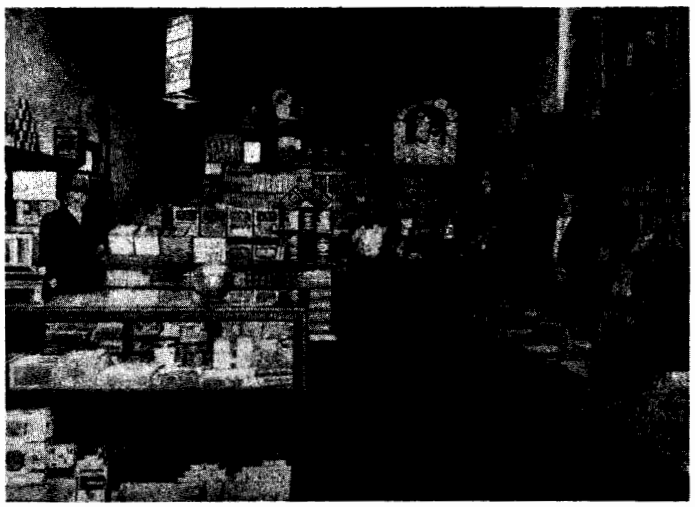
Lela Mae died one spring weekend of her first year in college. She was not quite 16. "She came home on Friday," Clark said, "and by Sunday she was dead of double pneumonia." It was 1923.

R. T. continued to buy, sell and trade property. He also dabbled in local politics, but not as a candidate. He was well-known and well-liked in Washington County. "Dad probably knew more people in Washington County than anyone, with the exception of Henry Walker, a former county sheriff," Clark said. R. T. even made a deal for a place in Oklahoma during the 1920s. He traded for a farm in western Oklahoma and decided to take the family out to see it. Clark remembers piling into a 1920 Buick four-door touring car in August and traveling two and a half days to get there. "The roads weren't much then," he chuckled. "I think the first night we stayed in a little hotel in Locust Grove, Oklahoma."

New house built on Newkirk farm west of Springdale. Left to right: R. T. McClinton, Edna Newkirk McClinton, _____, Mary Newkirk Caldwell, and Grandmother Newkirk. Girl in front is Irene Caldwell.

By 1926 the family had moved to a rented home in Fayetteville so Clark and Charles could attend University High School. Charles graduated in 1929 and Clark would graduate in 1930. But early in 1930, R. T. had an opportunity to buy a farm in Adair County, Oklahoma, just west of the Arkansas line, five

Apple shed.



1914, R. T. McClinton on the right side. Store was located on the west side of Holcomb street, corner of Emma and Holcomb.

miles east of Stilwell. January had been the coldest one on record, so the family waited until February to move. Although the McClintons moved to Oklahoma, Clark stayed in Fayetteville with friends until he could graduate from high school.

"I'd planned on attending the university to become a lawyer or an engineer," Clark said. "But after I graduated, things were so hard because of the Depression, I went to work on the farm." When Charles graduated from high school, he went to work surveying the first gas line in northwest Arkansas from Ozark to Fayetteville. It was the height of the Depression, and things were very difficult for farmers in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The stock market crash and bad weather were doubly hard on them.

"I remember the terrible summertime drouths. Everything was dry and dusty, ready to blow away," Clark said. Corn could be bought for 10 cents a bushel and finished hogs sold for as little as $2.35 for 100 pounds, a total of $5.28, usually.

In the fall of 1933, Clark and Charles drove to Joplin, Missouri, with some fat calves just weaned from the cow. "We sold'em for 3 cents a pound," he said. "Eggs went for 5 cents or 6 cents a dozen." They also sold seed wheat in Fort Smith for $1.00 for 90 pounds.

Even though times were tough, Clark's father worked the farm with modern equipment and methods. They still couldn't make a good living on the farm then, even though they would have a good crop occasionally. But good cash crops depended on the fickle weather. "February of 1932 was real warm," Clark said, "so we planted oats by mid-February. When March came, we had record low temperatures that still stand today. We lost the oats."

The McClintons stayed on the Stilwell farm long enough for Clark to meet his future wife, Marie Hardin. "Marie says Dad bought the farm just so I could meet her and get married," Clark chuckled. Although the McClinton family had moved to Adair County, Oklahoma, in 1930, Marie's family had been there since 1850. Her great-grandfather and great-grandmother Price arrived in Elm Grove, Indian Territory, from northwest Georgia a few years after the Cherokees traveled the Trail of Tears. Marie's great-grandfather was a quarter Cherokee himself. Her marriage to Clark McClinton marked the merging of rich territorial history for both Arkansas and Oklahoma.

In 1935 the McClinton family traded the Lowell farm for the Lottie Stone farm on the White River, 539 acres of the best land in the county, according to Clark. Charles had stayed on the Lowell farm from 1932 to 1935. Besides 340 acres of river-bottom land, the farm boasted one of the several brick houses Judge David Walker had built in the county prior to the Civil War.

1935 marked another change in the McClinton family as well. On December 24, Clark married Marie and took his bride to the Lottie Stone farm. Their son David was born three years later on the farm, delivered by Dr. E. F. Ellis—the same physician who had delivered Clark in Fayetteville.

After Clark married, he helped work the farm. But the economy didn't improve much for farmers and the area's roads didn't help them move their goods to market very well. Clark and Marie often drove to Stilwell from Washington County to see her parents on Sundays. The trip took at least two hours over the mountains. "The road was only paved to Farmington," Clark said. "It was gravel from there on." There weren't any car heaters to speak of during the late 1930s either, so they rode well-bundled up during the winter. They did manage family picnics with relatives during the spring and summer months, though.

Springdale High School, 1921. Ulyses Lovell on left, Lela McClinton on the front right.

By 1937 Charles was working on a highway project from Tontitown to Siloam Springs for Reynolds and Sutton Grading Contractors. He farmed part time, but he continued working on highway projects, including work on Highway 33 at Flint Creek in Oklahoma. In 1939 Charles went to Ogalala Lake in Nebraska to work, but moved into defense work in 1940 when the war in Europe escalated. Charles moved to Oklahoma to work at the Midwest Air Depot in August of 1941. Clark soon followed.

During the 1930s, good farm labor was hired at $1 a day. By 1941 pay scales had changed radically. "I could make $1.25 an hour working at the air depot," Clark said. "Good farm labor could still be hired for $1 a day, even in 1941. So it was just easier to work at the air depot and hire someone to work on the farm in Arkansas."

Clark could live on $12 to $15 a week in Oklahoma City, including room and board, and send money back to Arkansas to

Clark McClinton with his four dogs on Mt. Comfort farm.

Ca. 1931-1934, Adair Co., Oklahoma, Charles on original Farmall tractor and Clark on the grain driller.

help pay farm expenses. He worked at the air depot from September 1941 to June of 1942, when he decided to return to the farm on the White River. Americas's entry into World War II would change the McClinton's way of life, however, from a farming family to a construction one. Clark had run a crawler tractor and grader at the depot. He had to return to the farm because there wasn't any help to run it any longer. The war had taken most of the draft-age men, and those who were left could make more money in defense work than as farm laborers. The McClintons finally sold the farm to Gene Goff in 1943.

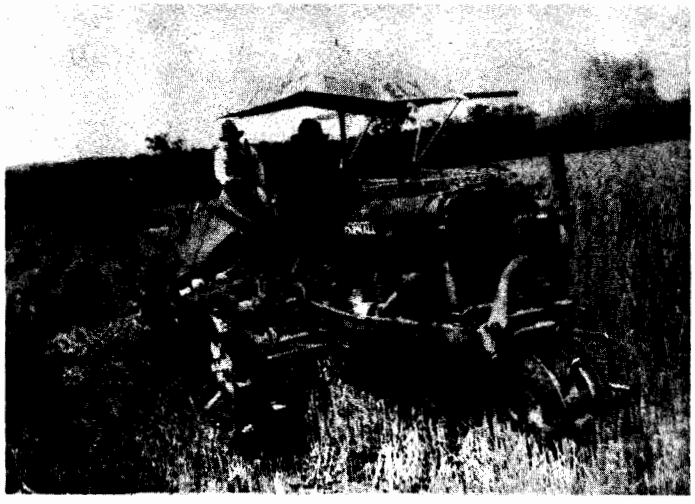
Since Charles had no children, he faced the draft, too. He enlisted in the Sea-Bees in 1943, continuing to work in construction. Clark rented another farm after the Lottie Stone farm sold for $23,000. The farm, near what is now Walker Park, had a small dairy and chickens. It was mostly pasture for the herd, and Clark kept machinery to grow hay for the cattle, keeping his hand in mechanical things.

Charles finally left the service in December of 1945, returning to northwest Arkansas and the McClinton family. The war was over for Clark and Charles, but the change was not. In May of 1946 they began McClinton Brothers Construction Company with a $950 war-surplus Caterpillar bulldozer and a truck. They had $5,000 between them to start the business. The firm prospered over the years, despite the recession in the early 1950s. As northwest Arkansas grew and changed, the firms highway contracts expanded to meet the demand. Innovative management and acquisition of equipment was a hallmark of McClinton Brothers Construction. Clarks's son David joined the firm after he graduated from the University of Arkansas, but he had worked with his dad and uncle as a boy.

The firm's prosperity is a reflection of the hard work, determination and flexibility of the McClinton family. R. T. carved a niche for himself and his family when he moved them to Fayetteville in the early 1920s, becoming active in the community's affairs.

Although the area changed from one of family-owned farms

Farm at Stilwell in early 30s, Charles on the Farmall tractor, Clark on the left next to his father. Unknown person in center of photo.



Charles on the Farmall tractor. Clark on the McCormick-Deering wheat binder.

Left to right: Mary E. Newkirk, R. T. McClinton, Edna Newkirk McClinton, children: Lela Mae, Charles, and Clark McClinton.

to a more urban population by the time Clark and Charles began McClinton Brothers, Clark continued the family tradition of community involvement. He began joining organizations in the mid-1940s, joining the Masons in 1945. By 1948 he had achieved 32nd degree and had also joined the Shriners. But the basic principles of the Rotary Club, which Clark joined in June of 1953, seem to exemplify the McClinton family in both its community and business dealings. Rotary Club has a set of principles known as a four-way test. The test questions are prominently displayed on two different places on Clark's office walls: First, is it the truth? Second, is it fair to all concerned? Third, will it build

goodwill and better friendship? Fourth, will it be beneficial to all concerned?

Education as a benefit for all has been an important part of the McClinton family history. R. T. began as a teacher in his adopted state. Clarks's maternal grandfather donated land for a new school. And, during northwest Arkansas' post-World War II expansion, Clark was elected to the school board, serving from 1949 to 1959. During that time, the Fayetteville School District added several schools, including Root Elementary, Woodland Junior High School, Fayetteville High School, Leverett Elementary, and Bates Elementary. In 1960 Clark was appointed by Governor Orval Faubus to the State Board of Education.

Barreling apples to be shipped to market by railroad.

The business community has also benefited from the McClinton family's abilities. R. T. was a strong supporter of the Fayetteville business community, and Clark followed in his footsteps. He served as president of the Arkansas Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, an organization he joined in the 1950s. He received the association's distinguished service award in 1974. His concern for building goodwill and friendship in Fayetteville led him to the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce. Clark served as its president in 1969 and was chairman of the planning commission from 1964 to 1970. It was in Rotary Club that he expanded his concern for Fayetteville to include not only his district, but the world. Clark was elected district governor for one of the country's largest districts (73 clubs) for 1987-88. His background in farming and love of education led him to participate in Rotary's International programs, including the graduate student exchange and Third World aid in medicine and agriculture.

Clark's community involvement, as his father's, was not limited to civic organizations. He has been an active member of the Methodist Church since he joined the Central Methodist Church of Fayetteville in 1925. He has been a Sunday school superintendent at Wiggins Methodist Church, appointed in 1945. Clark was also a Sunday school teacher there for 35 years, and is still an associate teacher. He has served on various church committees in almost every capacity on both the district and conference levels, and was a member of the jurisdictional and general conferences for the Methodist Church in 1968.

The McClinton family history in Benton and Washington Counties has always seemed to center on the future and the principles found in the Rotary Club's four-way test. R. T. McClinton came to Benton County from Alabama and, instead of continuing to teach at Mudtown, took over the family farm when he married Edna Newkirk. He moved his family to town to insure his children would have the best possible education. But even though his only daughter died before she could complete what promised to be a brilliant music career at the University of Arkansas, and the Depression ended the hopes for college educations for his sons, R. T. McClinton proved to be flexible in the face of adversity. The trait was passed to his sons.

The Depression and World War II profoundly affected the future of the McClinton family business. The family's focus had to change. Farming, which had been a way of life for them, was something the family could no longer afford. Edna McClinton lived just long enough to see the beginnings of change, dying May 25, 1941. R. T. lived to see the family begin a successful construction business. He watched Charles and Clark redirect the family's business toward construction and expansion of the area's highway system. As he had once helped meet the demands for good apples, produce and other farm products, he was able to see Clark and Charles meet northwest Arkansas' demand for paved roads. R. T. died in 1968.

Although Charles died in 1971, and had left McClinton Brothers Construction several years before that, Clark continues to work at the family business in Fayetteville with his son David. Both he and David are still very active in the community affairs. But, more and more, Clark watches his four grandchildren—Michelle, 24; Kenneth, 22; Amy, 18; and Christopher, 4—and wonders just what the future holds for the McClinton family in Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Clark McClinton

Amos Marion Mount

Amos Marion Mount, son of Richard and Polly Martin Mount, was born near Carnesville in Wilson County, Tennessee, November 10, 1813 and died at his home near Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, December 30, 1854. He married Lively Patterson, December 20, 1836 in Tennessee. About 1850 they moved to Washington County, Arkansas where they settled about 12 miles west of Fayetteville. Lively was born October 23, 1814 near Carnesville, Tennessee and died July 11, 1875 in Washington County, Arkansas.

Amos moved his family to Washington County about 1851 or 1852 to avoid the "great drought" that struck middle Tennessee from 1847 to 1855. His younger brother, Richard and wife, Eliza moved to Arkansas with him. Amos died five months before his youngest child, Amos Lively Mount was born in Washington County. His other children were born in Tennessee and included: Christian Mount, born January 5, 1838 and died young; Susan Elizabeth, born December 8, 1839; William Jackson, born August 29, 1841; John Isham, born June 29, 1844; Margaret Amanda, May 3, 1846; Martha, August 1, 1848; Mary Frances, August 28, 1850; Richard, born August 25, 1852 and died young; Amos Lively, born May 4, 1855.

Susan Elizabeth married Thomas Barnett in Washington County in 1859. Thomas was killed during the Civil War at Prairie Grove. He was a confederate soldier. Their two children were Tennessee (Tennie), born November 14, 1860 and Nancy (Nannie), born in 1862.

William Jackson died August 27 1927 at Mount Comfort. He first married Sally Clark, November 2, 1870, who was born in Mississippi, September 23, 1854 and died November 3, 1892. He then married Elizabeth Clark, sister of Sally, who was born in June 2, 1836 and died August 18, 1926. His children were Arthur Leland, born September 15, 1926; Susan Lively (Lila), October 10, 1873; Julian Clark, March 21, 1876 and died in 1878; Marcus (Mark) born March 11, 1878; Mildred Myrtle, born December 26, 1879; and Lee Hugh, August 10, 1884.

John Isham enlisted in Confederate States Army, Company G, 16th Arkansas Infantry in October, 1861. He married Catherine Elizabeth Barnett, born November 9, 1846 in Tennessee. John was assassinated June 2, 1881 while serving as deputy sheriff and night watchman at Fayetteville. Kate died at her home in Elm Springs March 24, 1912. Their children were Emma Dean, born February 1, 1873; Thomas Edgar, born July 3, 1875; Martha Elvira (Matt), born April 3, 1875; Olive Irene, born August 29, 1879; John Barnett (daughter), born August 16, 1881 and died August 6, 1909.

Margaret Amanda (called Mandie) married Pollock, who was killed as a Confederate soldier, she later married Jonathan Lafayette Abercrombie. She died July 15, 1919 at her home in Prairie Grove. She had a son, Francis Marion by her first marriage and children from the second marriage include: William Floyd, born September 6, 1873; James Riley, February 4, 1875; John Harrison, born December 13, 1878; Ruth Elizabeth, born May 4, 1877; Mary Lively, February 20, 1882; George Clinton,

born January 5, 1885; Safronia Ester, February 22, 1887; Linzy Clifford, born August 15, 1889.

Mary Frances (Molly), married Robert William Delozier, February 27, 1876. They resided at Elm Springs. Their children were Mary Lively, born July 25, 1878 and died at age 2 or 3; Ethel Lee, born October 23, 1880; Bertha May, November 11, 1882; Martha Amanda, born July 31, 1884; William Samuel, born January 21, 1886; Amos Jackson, born October 25, 1887; Esther Josephine born November 26, 1893.

Amos Lively was born May 4, 1855 and died January 2, 1935. He married Mary Katherine Bonham, December 18, 1878. She was born December 11, 1860 and died February 2, 1899. They lived at Sycamore and after the death of his wife, he moved with his children to Pea Ridge in Benton County. Their children were Nora Belle, born October 26, 1879 and died December 31, 1976; Daisy Dean, January 6, 1883; Minnie Mae, November 13, 1883; Charles Lee, August 14, 1886 and died May 5, 1888; Walter Harrison, born October 12, 1888; Clint Howard, born July 12, 1891; Abbie Vivian, born August 14, 1895.

The offspring of the children of the early Amos Marion Mount and Lively Patterson who married and lived with their husband or wife and children in Washington County included: Tennie Barnett who married James Weir and their children were Claud, born August 25, 1883 and never married; Earl, born January 12, 1885; Elmer, born May 11, 1886; Rose, August 7, 1888; Lillian, August 20, 1890; Homer, born August 20, 1895; Otis, born June 28, 1898 and Opal, born June 1, 1901.

Lila Mount married Nolan Moore of Fayetteville and they had three children: Ione, born December 1, 1896; Thelma, born February 15, 1898 and Nolan, Jr., born February 22, 1907.

Myrtle Mount married Harve Leland Harris of Fayetteville and they were the parents of Clarence, born March 29, 1901 and died July 18, 1920 and Leland born November 15, 1903 and died January 23, 1967.

Hugh Mount married Lillian Weir and they lived at Mount Comfort. Their children were Letha, born September 16, 1911; Lila Belle, born November 8, 1913.

Emma Mount married James Edward Farish and they resided in the Stony Point Community. Their children were Ada, born October 24, 1893 and married to Roy H. Craig; Carrie, born March 22, 1895, married to Glen M. Sutton, Thomas, born July 3, 1897, married to Elizabeth Hanks; Jewel, born February 4, 1899, married to Charlie Diven; Hunter, born October 26, 1903 and married to Ila Sims.

Ollie Mount married Clem Glover in 1905 and they lived in Elm Springs. They were the parents of Ralph, born July 14, 1906; Katherine, September 23, 1907, never married; John H., born December 12, 1908; Holmes born March 28, 1915; Patricia, born April 4, 1918 and Madge, December 3, 1919.

Bertha Delozier married John D. Roberts and they had one son, John Delozier Roberts.

Amanda Delozier married Will E. Adams and they lived in Springdale. Their children were Oliver, Beulah and Alfred.

Sam Delozier married Audra Reed and their children were: Lorean, Harold, Reed, Doyle, Ruthie and Maxine.

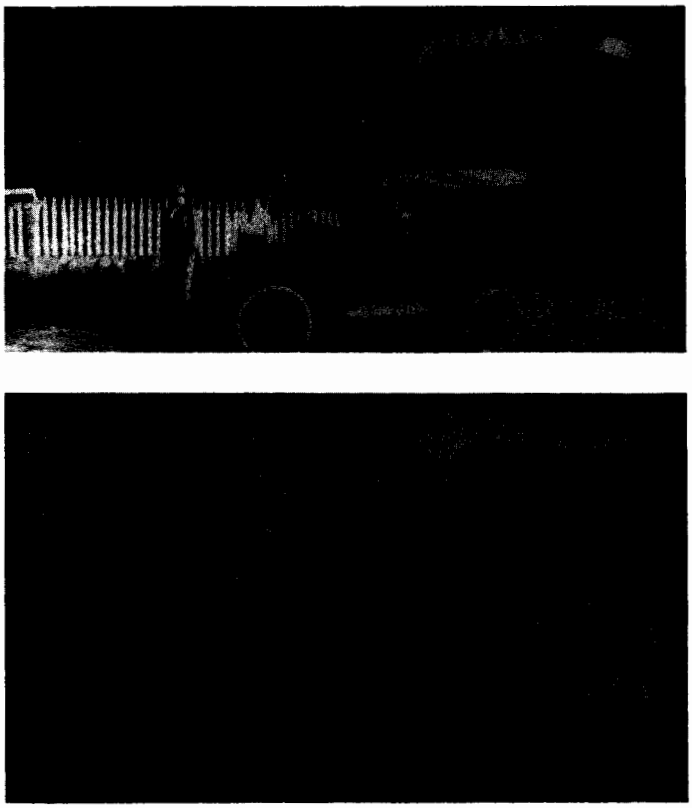
Nora Belle Mount married Bert Lively, July 7, 1901. They lived at Harmon and later moved to Springdale. Nora died December 31, 1976 and Bert who was born December 4, 1880, died July 12, 1971. They were the parents of two daughters, Gladys Mae, born July 20, 1902 and Grayce Dee, born August 13, 1904.

By: Gladys L. Collins

Bonnie Neff

Story written by Bonnie Fay Hazel Petersen Neff. My parents were Forrest F. and Ora Fay Hazel. Both were long time residents of Springdale, Washington County, but neither of them was a native. They had two children, Darline Hazel Crossland and Bonnie Hazel Neff. Darline lives in Monroe, Louisiana. I have lived in Springdale almost all of my life. I lived in Sacramento, California for four years.

Forrest was born in 1891 in Bordley, Kentucky. He died in 1981. His parents were Lucy Jane (Janie) Fryer and Hiram Christopher Hazel. Hiram died and Janie married Richard Henry Hazel (she married two men named Hazel, but they were not related). Janie and R. H. came to Springdale before World War I, probably about 1914. Forrest moved here as a grown man in his 20's about 1916. R. H. was a farmer and a business man. He was in the wholesale produce business. It was first called "Harris, Claypool and Hazel". Later it was "Claypool and Hazel", but the Hazel was Forrest instead of R. H. Later, when Claypool retired, it became "Brogdon and Hazel". Still later, after Paul Brogdon died, it became "Container Supply", and his partner was Don Petersen.



Back row, L o R: Riley Davis, Nell (Davis) Moffitt; (twins), Milo Davis. Middle row: Mary Davis, Z. A. Davis, Alta (Davis) Bradshaw. Front row: Roy Davis, Ora (Davis) Hazel, and Art Davis.

Forrest fought in World War I. He served active duty in France. When the war ended Forrest returned to Springdale and married his sweetheart, Ora, who had waited for him. They were married in 1919.

Ora Fay Davis was born in 1899 to Mary Smith and Zephaniah A. Davis. They came here from eastern Colorado, but were originally from Iowa. They came to Springdale in 1912. They had a farm home on what is now highway 68 west. It was called "Maple Lawn". Ora died in 1988.

Forrest was in the wholesale produce business many years. He retired about 1967 after his third business partner, Don Petersen, died. He was mayor of Springdale in the 1930s, and was active in many civic activities. He was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Springdale. Forrest and Ora Hazel had two daughters: Darline, who married Conway Crossland of Little Rock, Arkansas; and Bonnie Fay, who married Don Petersen of Sacramento, California.

Darline and Conway Crossland had two daughters, Nancy Crossland Weems, and Mary Beth Crossland Clay. Nancy has two children, Stovall and Conway Weems. They live in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mary Beth has two children, Caroline and Michael Clay. They live in Canal Fulton, Ohio.

Don Petersen, 1960.

Our first house bought in 1919. Also Darline's birth-place.

Bonnie Fay and Don Petersen had three children: Susan Petersen Wood, born in 1948; David Eugene Petersen, born in 1950; and Jimmie Don Petersen, born in 1954 and died in 1954. Susan lives in Springdale and has one son, Brett Beavers. David lives in Denver, Colorado, and is married to Elly Weltziemer Petersen.

Don was born in Logan, Utah, in 1923. He was active in many civic and business affairs until his early death in 1967, at the age of 43. He was a veteran of World War II. He went to the Philippine Islands with the U. S. Army Signal Corps. On his return in 1945, he married Bonnie Fay Hazel. Don was active in Republican Party politics. He was chairman of the Republican Club of Washington County, and he was a member of the Republican State Committee. He was chairman of the Urban Renewal Committee in Springdale. He was a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the board of directors of the Springdale Savings and Loan. He was a partner in the business of Container Supply, which dealt in packaging materials.

In 1968 Bonnie Petersen married Wayne Neff of Elm Springs, Arkansas. Wayne was born in Elm Springs in 1923. He was the son of Alta Ford and Dorcie Neff. Wayne was a veteran of World War II. He served in the Air Force. He participated in 40 air raids in the Pacific Islands. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. Wayne was active in civic and business affairs. He was mayor of Elm Springs for 12 years. He was associated with the poultry industry in this area in many different ways. He was in the florist and nursery business from 1969 to 1983. He and his wife, Bonnie, owned Neff Nurseries. He was on the board of directors of the Springdale Savings and Loan. He retired in 1983 and died in 1987 at the age of 64.

Wayne and his first wife, Irene Watts Neff, had two children, Cyndy Neff Nixon and Karen Neff Treat. Cyndy lives in Fayetteville, and has one child, Jennifer Nixon. Karen lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and has two children, Kevin Kemp Treat and David Treat, Jr..

By: Bonnie Neff

Thomas J. Parsons

Thomas J. Parsons came from Texas to Arkansas, married Ellen Cannon, bought 9 acres of land near Sonora with a log cabin that had been built by a Mr. Fink. The cabin had only been lived in by the Fink Family.

To this couple was born two boys and two girls: Jody Simeon Parsons, Carlos Parsons, Virtle, and Della. They lived in a small log cabin with an upstairs for sleeping. A ladder was built inside the room, on the wall, to climb to the room upstairs.

After Thomas Parsons died in 1903, Ellen married a man whose name was W. C. Vanzant and known by everyone as "Uncle Billy".

Jody Parsons married Rosa Graham, daughter of Peter Graham. They had nine children: Theodore, Irene, Thurman (Shorty), Hugh, Harlen, Chloe, Imogene, Faye and Dale. He farmed, worked in the timber, and any job he could acquire in order to provide for his family. He died in November, 1953. Rosa had a stroke before he died, but she lived until 1954. She was bedfast most of that period and was unable to talk.

The log house, which was located on 20 acres 3 miles east of Springdale, burned after the two older children were married. Irene married Terrell Youre when she was fifteen years old, and moved to Kansas. Jody and Rosa took the six children and went to Kansas. Thurman married Inez Sisco, stayed on the twenty acre farm in a berry shed that was connected to a liveable house - three rooms. They stayed in Kansas in the winter, came back and built a new house on the twenty acres. Theodore married Ethel Ponder and they had a family of seven children including a set of twin boys. Irene stayed in Kansas. They had three daughters who are all married and kept their families in Kansas. Thurman and Inez had five children. The second baby was stillborn. Glenn, Pat, Harold, and Brenda are all married and living in Springdale. Inez taught school - between having babies. Thurman bought twenty acres close to his dad, farmed a few years, worked in a grocery store for A. L. Clem on the east side of Springdale, and for Scott Watts for a dollar a day. He rode a horse three miles to work. Their home burned in 1939. They rebuilt on the same place in 1941. He moved across the street from Watt's Grocery, put in a grocery store in the Clarkson building, bought a farm at Goshen, moved there for one year, sold the farm, moved to the house he had built in 1941. He sold the grocery store and bought into the sale barn with three other men. He and Harold operated the sale barn. He also owned a feed store with Bob Sharp but when Glenn finished school, he bought Bob's share, built a new building east of the sale barn. The store is still in operation. Thurman bought more land adjoining his acreage; he and Glenn built chicken houses alternating with turkeys. Glenn married Alma Curry and they had a family of two boys and two girls: Rick Parsons, who works at First State Bank, built his home, after marrying Robyn Saubert, on an adjoining acreage from his dad. This couple has three children: Wade, age 4, Luke, age 2, and Emily, age 1. Another child is expected in May. Sue married Lonnie Taylor. They built a home joining Glenn's farm. They have a peach orchard, blueberries, and three turkey houses. They have three daughters whom they teach at home. Rock, married Lisa Hale and they have two children: Jordin and Joel. Rock

works at Tyson's where he has worked since he graduated from college. He had a choice of building on his dad's farm or another farm northwest of Springdale. He chose a two acre plot and built there. Gina graduated from nursing school in Denton, Texas married Terry Pritchard and is working at the Baylor Hospital. Terry is a CPA and has his office at his home.

Pat married Joe Hutter in 1955. They have a son who married Carolyn Wood. They have a boy, Jeremy and a daughter, Kimberly. Melinda is Pat and Joe's youngest daughter, a senior. They all live here on the farm. They train barrel horses. Mike works for Chicken Pullman.

Harold is a farmer and cattleman. He oversees the herd. He also owns and operates a landfill: Northwest Arkansas Waste Management. It is located here on the farm. He married Delores Shelley. They have a boy and girl, Dwain and Paige, age 22 and 20. They, along with their mother, help with the landfill operation.

Brenda was the youngest of Thurman's children. She married Sam Lazenby, a native of Helena, Arkansas. They moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania where he was an engineer for Bechtel Corporation. After a few years they decided to return to Springdale. They own a chicken farm, only 5 minutes from Thurman's home place. They also purchased a turkey operation at Elm Springs. They raise baby calves which involves the whole family: Clint, 15, Nathan, 12, and Daniel, 9.

Hugh Parsons, deceased, married Lillian Kendrick. He was a farmer. They had one boy, Dennis and one grandson, Stewart.

The next child, Harlen, went to California at age 17. He married Gertrude Lisenbee. They had 5 children: Yvonne who married Richard Cook. Their children are Mark and Nancy. Ronald, who married Hazel live in Oregon and have a boy and a girl. Harlen was a fruit farmer at Ripon, California (deceased).

Chloe married Elmer Douglas and lived in Kansas where 3 children were born. They moved to Arkansas where Chloe still lives. Larry is a lawyer in Springdale. Betty an airline reservationist in Tulsa, and Marlene is in business for herself in Houston, Texas.

Imogene resided in Springdale. She married Lee Gibson and they had a boy and girl. Don Gibson who married Carol Lynn Camfield. He is Executive Vice President of First State Bank. They have two boys: Ryan and Dereck. Pam married Jerry Barrett. They reside in Kansas City. Jerry is in sales and Pam teaches school. They have a boy and girl, Bo and Brittany.

Dale married Frances Keck. He is retired from raising poultry and farming. They had one boy, Robert Dale and live east of Springdale.

Faye, the youngest, married Jesse Esteves and they had two boys, Jeffery and Jerry. Jesse is deceased. She is now married to Dave Mueller who is a city manager in Manteca, California. The boys also live there.

Thurman had a kidney failure in 1985. He had to go to Fayetteville three times per week to take kidney dialysis treatment. He had a foot removed January 1987. He had always been so active that this just took away his desire to live because he was confined to a wheel chair. He departed this life February 17, 1988 at Washington Regional Medical Center at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

One of the highlights of his life was the construction of the rodeo arena in Springdale which bears his name: "Parsons' Stadium".

He enjoyed a life of 77 years with thirty-four descendants living close by on the farms he was responsible for. Only one granddaughter and her husband lived out of the area. Also, he had the enjoyment they were all Christians.

"Shorty" Parsons was buried at Friendship Cemetery, east of Springdale, the area in which he had always lived.

By: Inez Parsons

Mac Pasley

William Pasley, born February, 1834, in Indian Territory, and Lucinda Jane Diven Edmiston Pasley, widow of Moses Edmiston, and second wife of William, born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1828, were married in Washington County, Arkansas, in the 1860s. Their children were Loretta, Mac Crawford, Martin Luther, and Hattie.

Wedding picture, Albert Vane Pasley and Rella Mae Henderson, February 1917.

The Mac Crawford Pasley Family. Taken in front of their farm house 3 miles east of Cincinnati, Arkansas, 1904. L. to R.: Daisy Dolorita, Edna Earle, Albert Vane, Robert H., Jennie Grace, Mac holding twin Bessy May, Mary Belle McCord Pasley holding twin Jesse Ray.

Mac Crawford Pasley, born March 4, 1866, near Rhea's Mill, Arkansas, was my grandfather.

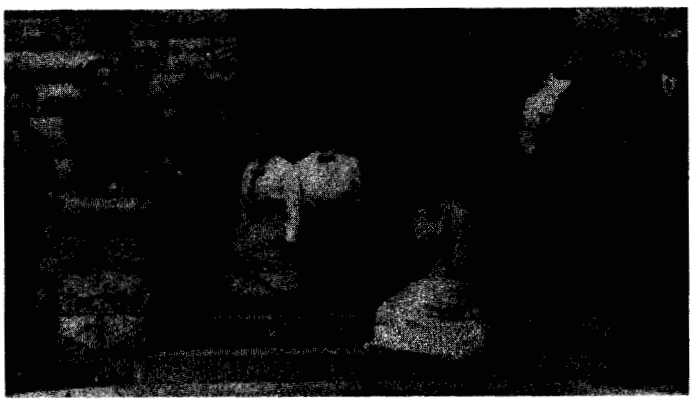
After he finished the Amity School, Mac's family attempted to send him to Cane Hill College, a forerunner of the University of Arkansas. The dormitory for boys was apparently too restrictive for Grandpa. He refused to stay and his folks had to let him move home.

On December 29, 1886, at age 20, he married 19-year-old Mary Bell McCord, daughter of James H. McCord, a school teacher, and Mary Jane Hartley McCord.

After the birth of their first two children, Daisy Dolorita, April 1, 1888, and my father, Albert Vane, April 19, 1890, near Rhea's Mill, Grandpa moved his family by wagon to a farm near Vinita in Indian Territory, (now eastern Oklahoma).

Edna Earle was their first child born after the move on August 3, 1892. Aunt Edna later related to us that it was the

Barn area of Mac Crawford Pasley Farm 3 miles east of Cincinnati, Arkansas. L. to R.: son, Albert Vane Pasley and Mac Crawford Pasley 1904



Albert V. Pasley's 1912 English Class, Siloam Springs High School.

Pasley Twins, L. to R.: Bessy May and Jesse Ray, about two years old, 1905. Children of Mac Crawford Pasley and Mary Belle McCord Pasley of Cincinnati, Arkansas. Taken at Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Children of Mac Crawford Pasley and Mary Belle McCord Pasley. Left to right - Albert Vane, Jennie Grace, Daisy Dolorita, Edna Earle. About 1901, Vinita, Oklahoma.

custom in those days for pioneer families to provide hospitality for travelers since there were no inns for miles on the prairie. She remembered that one dark, rainy night, when she was about three years old, two horsemen knocked on their door and asked to spend the night. Her father invited them into their two room cabin and her mother fixed supper for the horsemen. But Edna was wary of the strangers. She sat in her little rocker by the fireplace, rocking her cat and watching the visitors. She didn't want to talk, but one of the men started teasing her about the cat's name. He said its name was Saskewatchen. She replied that it was not and refused to talk any more. The Pasley family all slept in one room, even the strangers who slept with their saddles on the floor. After breakfast the next morning, they were on their way.

Grandpa's family prospered on the prairie and more children were born; Gertie Bell, November 25, 1895, followed by Jennie Grace, April 6, 1898. Another boy, Robert H., was born October 10, 1900. On July 21, 1903, the family received a bonus; twins, Jesse Ray and Bessy May.

The little Pasleys attended school with the Cherokee Indian children. Aunt Edna stated that they thought nothing of being the only "white" students in school as they knew their grandfather, William, was part Cherokee.

But times were not always happy for the family. Grief and disappointment were unwelcome visitors. Little Gertie Bell died of membraneous croup March 23, 1897.

One year after a season of dry weather, Christmas neared and there was money only for the barest necessities. My father, Allie, related that he and his brother and sisters were expecting no presents when their papa went to Vinita to buy a few provisions. But, to the children's glee, their beloved papa returned to their cabin with two sacks. One contained groceries and the other had presents. When the young father related his plight to the store keeper, the kindly merchant told him to select a gift for each

child. My father, who was fascinated with penmanship, had a life-long memory of the pencil box received that Christmas, as the most cherished present of his childhood.

Grandfather Mac's youngest sister, Hattie and her husband, George Barton, lived a few miles east of Cincinnati, Arkansas. Uncle George was a miller at Moore's Mill near Eureka School and the Bartons' home. Although the Bartons had no children, they knew of the good reputation of the Eureka School. Children attending ranged from the ages of 6 to 20.

In Indian Territory most schools were the subscription type with terms as short as three months. Thus the Mac Pasleys pondered a return to Washington County where the children could get a better education.

My grandfather made a trip from Vinita to Rhea's Mill to visit his parents and brother, Luther, as well as the Bartons near Cincinnati. His main purpose was to scout the area for a farm. He located one for sale near his sister in the Cincinnati area near Eureka School. He hired two drivers with covered wagons to return with him to his home in Indian Territory. His father also accompanied the group to help with the move.

My Aunt Grace remembered that the twins were about six months old at the time they moved in December, 1903. The weather was very cold so Grandfather Mac sent my grandmother with Grace, age 5, Robert, age 3, the twins, and their grandfather, William, on the train from Vinita to Westville, where they were met by Uncle George Barton. He took the traveling Pasleys to his home to await the arrival of the covered wagon caravan from Indian Territory.

Grandpa Pasley and the drivers loaded three covered wagons to make ready for their journey to Cincinnati, Arkansas. Allie and Dolo, ages 13 and 15, rode in the wagon with their papa. When ready to board, one of the hired drivers announced that he had a bottle of whiskey and needed someone to sit beside him to protect his spirits from breakage. Eleven-year-old Edna quickly volunteered for the job. Even though the children were dressed warmly, with quilts to shield them from the cold, Aunt Dolo's toes were frost bitten during the trip. At night, the wagons served as sleeping quarters.

Before planting time in the spring of 1904, the Mac Pasleys were settled in their new home east of Cincinnati, Arkansas, and Dolo, Allie, Edna and Grace were enrolled in Eureka School.

Aunt Dolo helped her mother with the housework, canning, sewing all the children's clothes, caring for the twins and the last baby, Mac Emerson, born October 7, 1906. My father and Aunt Edna helped Grandpa with the farm where he raised a garden, corn, wheat, oats, and some cattle. Grandpa had two teams of horses and a team of mules. By 1905, he and Allie had set out a 40-acre apple orchard.

My Uncle Robert related that Grandpa was Sunday School Superintendent of the Methodist Church at Cincinnati for about six years. He was also a Justice of the Peace. In that capacity, he performed a number of marriage ceremonies for couples in the Cincinnati area. In addition, he belonged to the Masonic Lodge of Cincinnati. His father was a member of the Prairie Grove Lodge.

By the spring of 1906, Aunt Dolo had finished Eureka School. She took a civil service test and was appointed postmistress at Cincinnati at the age of 18! During her tenure as postmistress, she contracted a severe case of measles, and was in bed for several weeks. Prolonged bed rest was the prescribed treatment for severe illnesses in that era. Dolo gave up the job at the post office. Upon her recovery, she took the Washington County Teachers Exam, passed, and was certified to teach. Her first school was at Rennic, near Cincinnati. The next was War Eagle. Dolo's last school was at Colony, north of Cincinnati, on State Highway 59. During a term at Colony, she married Roy May, of Cincinnati, on August 20, 1922. They settled on a nearby farm and she continued to teach one more term. They later operated the Cincinnati telephone switchboard.

After Allie graduated from Eureka he worked on the farm. Later, he attended high school in Siloam Springs for one year. Then he took the civil service test about 1913 for rural mail carrier. He scored well and was assigned a route out of the Rhea's Mill Post Office.

About 1919, Grandpa's apple orchard had a bumper crop. He made enough money to build the large house they had wanted for their large family.

Grandmother Mary Bell subscribed to the *Holland's Magazine*, where she got the ideas for the dream house. She drew the plans and work was started on the residence about 1/8 mile east of the old house. The new place had a two-story wing containing six bedrooms and a parlor. The one-story west wing had a large dining room, kitchen, large pantry lined with shelves for canned food, and screened porches on the north and south sides of the dining room. There was space off a hallway between the dining room and a back bedroom for the bath. No stairway was visible from the first floor. It was hidden by a door in the dining room. The arrangement also prevented downstairs heat from escaping up the stairway. A small water pump in the kitchen sink produced water with a slight push and pull of the handle. Another special feature was the pass through china cabinet between the kitchen and dining room. The two story section had an outside porch that wrapped around two sides. About the time the house was completed, Grandpa Mac developed Parkinson's disease.

While carrying the mail from Rhea's Mill, my father met a pretty young widow, Rella Mae Henderson Cowan, a teacher at Howe School. The following year she taught in Watts, Oklahoma. After a few months courtship of commuting by train on weekends, Allie persuaded Rella Mae to give up the teaching job and get married. They were married in the Methodist Church in Watts, Oklahoma, February 19, 1917. In 1918, they bought the 160-acre farm, then known as the Jacobs' place, about 1/2 mile west of the Rhea's Mill store and post office. Father carried mail one more year. Then he farmed full time.

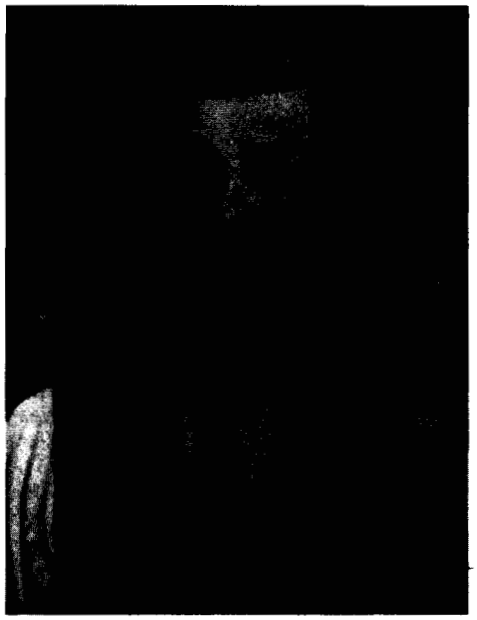
By 1912, Edna had also finished Eureka School and secured a teaching certificate. Her first school was Scrougeout, near Wedington. The next was at Goshen (go-shen) located east of Fayetteville. During one of her summers at normal school (a special training school for teachers), Aunt Edna and one of the professors developed a special friendship. His name was Jimmy Lee Harris. Jimmy Lee quit teaching normal school to run for the Legislature from Washington County and was elected. He and Aunt Edna kept up a correspondence and decided to get married during the school term. They met on a train at "some town in Arkansas" for the ceremony. She returned to Goshen to finish the school year, and Jimmy Lee returned to the legislature. At the end of her school term and his legislative session, they moved to Winfield, Kansas, where he attended Southwestern University until he received his B. A. degree. His quest for a higher education was to benefit more of the Pasleys in forthcoming years.

Around 1918, it was Aunt Jennie Grace's turn to try for a life away from the nest. She went to Fayetteville to take a civil service test for a post office job in Texarkana, Arkansas. She was the third of Mac Pasley's children to score well on the government test. So, she got the assignment in Texarkana. While working in the post office, she met a young man who worked with the mail on the trains. He was James Floyd Needham. They were married on January 21, 1924, and both continued working with the mail.

1921 proved to be a tragic year for the Pasleys. Grandpa Mac had Parkinson's disease, Grandmother had cancer, and their youngest son, Mac Emerson, died on February 21, at age 14. Mary Bell Pasley died on December 10, 1921 at age 54, after living in the new house just over one year.

Robert was the last of the Pasley children to be certified to teach school. He got a job at Rock Springs, on the Jackson Highway, but after one year, was convinced that he should be a farmer. He took care of Grandpa and worked the family farm.

In the meantime, Aunt Edna and Uncle Jim Harris moved to Dallas, Texas. Uncle Jim worked for the Y. M. C. A. and enrolled in S. M. U. Divinity School. The Pasley twins moved to Dallas to live with them and go to school. Bessy then graduated from a business college and moved to Texarkana, Arkansas, to live with her sister, Grace. Jesse (J. R.) worked with Uncle Jim at the Y. Later he worked at an ice plant while he finished high school and S. M. U. Aunt Grace remembers that J. R. finished the four-year high school in three years, at the top of his class. He graduated from S. M. U. in 1929.



William Pasley, picnic at Siloam Springs, summer 1908.

Grace and Bessy Pasley, early in 1920s.

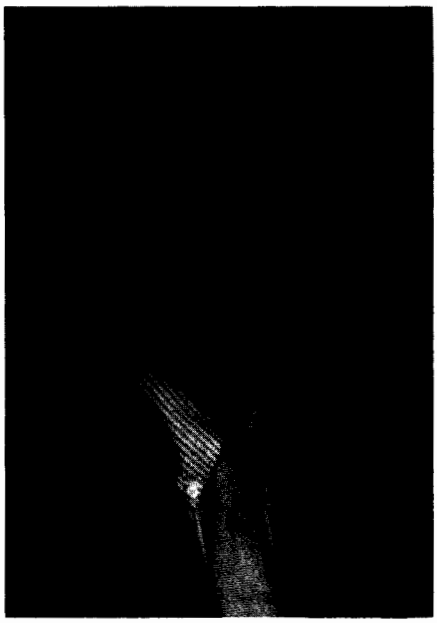
Mac Pasley — 1920 or 1921

J. R. Pasley, 1928 or 1929 (twin)

Uncle Jim Harris received his B. D. degree and was ordained a Methodist minister. He was assigned a church in the Weatherford, Texas, area. He continued attending S. M. U. as he worked toward his Master of Theology degree. By this time, Edna and Jim Harris were the proud parents of James Lawrence Harris, born November 5, 1926.

When the writer was a child, one of the great times was to visit Grandpa and Uncle Robert. The big house was empty except for the two residents. Grandpa had a pump organ, a Victrola, and a new gadget, called a radio. To hear the radio one had to use headsets. There were three or four headsets and the adults were very excited about their new "toy". When they let the child of the family listen on a headset, it was baffling to her to understand why the adults were so delighted with a machine that produced sounds of static and scratchy music. A four to five-year-old of that era couldn't comprehend the significance of the new invention.

Grandpa Mac died on August 28, 1928. His funeral was one of the vivid memories of the writer's childhood. Because of the heat, before the service the relatives were all gathered under the shade trees on the front lawn of the Pasley home. Little James Harris and Virginia Nell were the only grandchildren. James was wearing a navy blue sailor suit with white braid trim and short pants, while his cousin wore a beige silk pongee dress. Uncle Robert was engaged to a recent Apple Blossom Queen, Elsie Snodgrass, of Lincoln, Arkansas, so they captured admiring stares from his six-year-old niece. All the families climbed into Model T's for the ride to the service which was held in a white Methodist Church, high on a hill in Cincinnati.



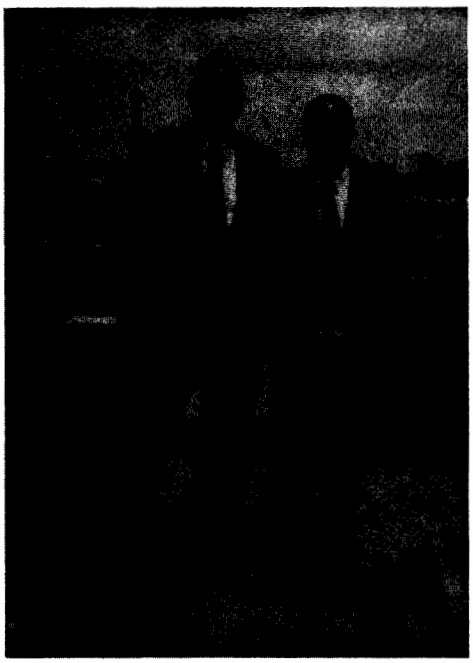
Wyatt Lewis Pasley, son of William B. and Linda Pasley.

Medical school graduation. Lauranne Harris, MD. Sammie, Lauranne and Jim Harris, 6/7/1987.

Thus, Mac and Mary Bell Pasley were departed from their family. They instilled in their children a heritage of Christian values, a love of country, and an unusual desire toward education as we shall see in the following lives.

Aunt Dolo and Uncle Roy May lived on the farm in the Cincinnati area until Uncle Roy's death. Their daughter, Mary Bell, completed the Cincinnati Public Schools; then went to Weatherford, Texas, to live with Aunt Edna while attending Weatherford Junior College. She graduated from North Eastern State University at Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Mary is a third grade teacher in the Hobbs, New Mexico, school system. She married George Mooney who works for a natural gas company. Their daughter, Alicia, is attending college and working on a degree to teach special education. Their son, Bill Mooney, attended North Texas State in Denton, Texas. He is a musician in California. Aunt Dolo lived her last years with Mary and family. She died of a heart attack, at age 75, in Hobbs, New Mexico.

James L. Harris, son of Aunt Edna and Uncle Jim, graduated from Weatherford Junior College; then received B. A. and M. A. degrees from Texas Wesleyan College at Fort Worth, Texas. James has been Medical Education Director for the F. A. A. for the past 25 years. His career started at the agency in Fort Worth. Later he was transferred to Washington, D. C., where he worked until the F. A. A. headquarters were moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. James married Sammie Phillips of Weatherford, Texas. They have one daughter, Lauranne, who earned a B. S. degree from Bethany Nazarene College in Oklahoma City. In June of 1987, Lauranne graduated with honors from the University of Oklahoma Medical School. She is currently doing an internship in a hospital in Oklahoma City. Next she has a three-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology.

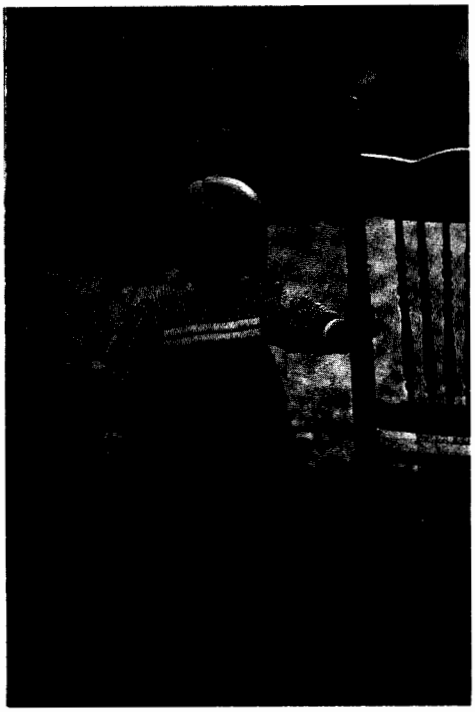


Grandsons of Mac and Mary Bell Pasley. James L. Harris and William Barton Pasley, July 1987, Weatherford, Texas.

Uncle Jim Harris, formerly of Washington County, Arkansas, died in the 1950's. He was a helper and inspiration to Mac Pasley's family. Aunt Edna died July 15, 1987, in Oklahoma City. She had an alert and agile mind to her very last days.

Aunt Grace and Uncle James Floyd Needham had one daughter, Jennie Carol, who attended the University of Arkansas and received a B. S. in Medical Technology. She works for a hospital in Shreveport, Louisiana. Uncle James died many years ago but Aunt Grace is 89, mentally alert, and residing with her daughter, Carol, in Shreveport. Carol married Joe Hays. Their daughter, Holly, is in junior college in Shreveport. Their son, Jim, is a high school student. Two years ago, Aunt Grace flew alone to Oklahoma City to attend her sister Edna's 93rd birthday party.

Granddaughters of Mac and Mary Belle Pasley; Left to right: Virginia Nolen, Carol Hayes, Holly Hayes (daughter of Carol), Mary Bell May, Diane Lyle. July 1987, Weatherford, Texas.



Mac Emerson Pasley born 1907, died Feb. 1921. Picture about 1909 or 1910. Boys wore dresses until about the age of three or four at that time.

Uncle Robert married Elsie Snodgrass soon after Grandpa's death. They farmed in the Cincinnati area on part of the original Pasley farm for many years. When they were in their forties, they took time off the farm to work in Fayetteville. Uncle Robert worked as a mail carrier out of the Dickson Street Station. Aunt Elsie worked in a nearby canning factory. They worked those jobs for five years, saving money to buy a larger farm east of Grandpa's place. They retired in Lincoln, before they were disabled. Uncle Robert is now 87 years old. He plants and tends a beautiful garden each year, mows their lawn, cooks some, does

1920, Tall young man on extreme left - Mac Emerson Pasley, died at age 14, February 1921. The school is Eureka, east of Cincinnati, Arkansas.

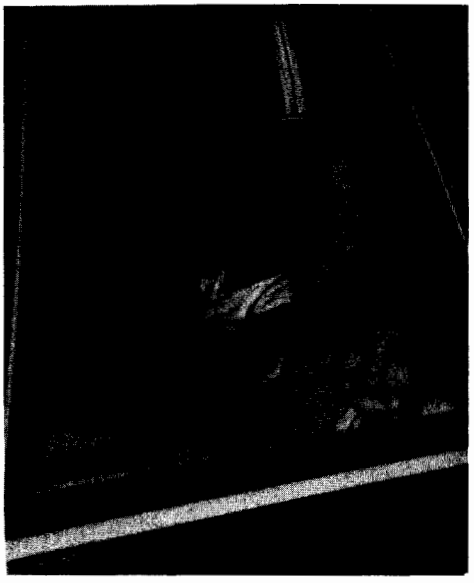
the laundry, and cares for Aunt Elsie who had a stroke earlier this year. She is partially disabled. Uncle Robert, an amazing uncle, is mentally and physically agile. He likes to discuss the foods that are good for the body.

Bessy May Pasley continued to live in Texarkana until she married Albert McKinney in 1936. They moved to Beaumont, Texas. Mr. McKinney died after they had been married just a few years. She later married Albert Lasiter who also preceded her in death. Aunt Bessy died of a heart attack in Beaumont, Texas, October 24, 1964. According to Aunt Edna, when the twins were in Eureka grade school, it was Bessy who did their homework after school each day. In the mornings she cornered her brother, Jesse, to help him with his lessons before they left for school. At that time, he disliked school intensely. It was ironic that Jesse was the one child of Mac and Mary Bell's clan to graduate from a major university.

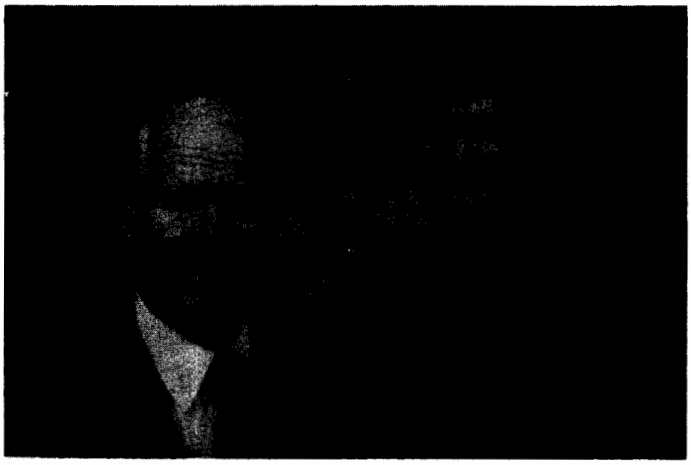
Jesse (J. R.) Pasley married Virginia Wyatt on February 14, 1932. He worked as a supervisor in the auditing department of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for his lifetime career. He died of cancer on November 23, 1971. J. R. and Virginia had two children; Nell Diane and William Barton Pasley. Diane attended North Texas State at Denton, Texas, before she married. Her oldest son, James McCary Bogan III, received an appointment to West Point and graduated in 1984. Her younger son, Todd Wyatt Bogan, graduated from the Culinary Institute of America in 1986. Diane works in a veterinary clinic in Fort Worth, Texas. William Barton (Bill) graduated from S. M. U. in 1962, from S. M. U. Law School in 1965; and received his Master of Laws from the same university in 1974. He married a teacher, Linda Robbie Lewis. They have one son, Wyatt Lewis Pasley, a Highland Park Junior High student in Dallas. Bill, named for his great-grandfather, William Pasley, heads a law firm in the Bank of Dallas Building. Since Luther Pasley had no grandsons, and Mac's sons, Robert and Albert, had no sons, Wyatt Lewis Pasley is the last male to carry the Pasley name from his great-great-grandparents, William and Lucinda Jane Diven Edmiston Pasley of Rhea's Mill, Arkansas.

Allie and Rella Pasley were my parents. They continued to live most of their lives on the farm west of Rhea's Mill. Allie farmed like his father - including a 40-acre apple orchard. When the good crop with high prices hadn't come through in about ten years after the bearing stage, he had the orchard cut down. Then he concentrated on a stock farm - cattle, hogs, sheep and goats. Many times a goat pushed its horned head through the fence in search of greener grass. Then the animal was stuck until one of us turned its head sideways to get the horns loose from the fence. The fence line had to be walked each day. Periodically, a neighbor would report to my father that a goat was high on a rock on

Nola Nolen Koutsouflakis, Nancy Nolen Kirschbaum, and Nikki Nolen Gardner, December 1986, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, airport.



Left to right: Shawn Kirschbaum, Angeliki Koutsouflakis, Cara Kirschbaum and Grace Koutsouflakis. September, 1987, Del City, Oklahoma.



Thomas E. Nolen and Virginia Pasley Nolen, November 1987, Del City, Oklahoma.

the bluff on the far side of the pasture. My dad always went to investigate but never found an animal on the spot described.

We attended the Rhea Methodist Church. There was a minister one Sunday per month. The other Sundays we just had Sunday School. At Christmas time we always had a big cedar tree in the church. It was decorated with strings of popcorn, and various homemade ornaments. On Christmas Eve there was a program by the children, and Santa Claus passed a bag of candy, an apple and an orange, to each person attending.

Mother belonged to the "Club", or the Rhea Home Demonstration Club. She enjoyed the programs and the visiting.

My father served on the Rhea's Mill school board for two terms when I was in grade school.

The school building was used for community activities such as debates, pie suppers, and spelling bees. My dad enjoyed the debates. Mother and I like the pie suppers and the bees.

Mother raised chickens and sold eggs for her "pin" money. In the late 1930s, my father built a double wall two room rock chicken house. The rocks were sandstones from the farm. On the front wall he placed a fossilized sandstone with an imprint of scales of a large snake or lizard. The imprint looked like a small tire print pressed in mud. The impression was about four inches wide. My father found this rock on the farm.

In the winter time my dad liked to work on his inventions. When he was carrying the mail, he invented and patented some part to improve the performance of a buggy. Around 1915 or 1916, the buggy's manufacturer paid him $100.00 for the rights to the patent. When I was a child, he patented two different toy airplanes. He didn't have the contacts to sell his toys to a producer. Woodworking was another hobby. He built a solid walnut buffet and china cabinet from lumber he had cut from trees on the farm. He also carved a set of birds from pine.

My father paid a high personal price for the rock chicken house. He once continued to work on the rock after removing his goggles for a few minutes. A piece of steel from the chisel shot into his left eye. The injured eye was surgically removed and he was fitted with a glass eye. Twenty years later, he died of cancer which started in his remaining good eye. He died on April 17, 1961, at our home in Del City, Oklahoma.

Mother sold the farm and bought a house in Lincoln. She attended the Lincoln Methodist Church and kept her membership with the Rhea Club. Thanksgiving Day, in 1968, she was riding in a car with neighbors, returning home from a dinner. As the driver crossed Highway 62, the right rear side of the car was hit by a Trailways bus. Mother's seat mate and next-door neighbor, Mrs. Williams, was killed. Mother's skull was fractured; she was in a coma two weeks, and totally disabled for life. She lived in a nursing home in Del City, Oklahoma, and died of pneumonia in Midwest City Memorial Hospital January 1, 1974.

As the writer, I, Virginia Nell Pasley Nolen, attended Rhea Elementary School, Prairie Grove High School, and started to the University of Arkansas while still 16. After two years at the university, I taught elementary school at Viney Grove (northwest of Prairie Grove) for two years. Then I moved to Tulsa to work for Douglas Aircraft Company while attending the University of Tulsa. Flying had always been a secret passion, so I saved enough money to return to the University of Arkansas for two quarter terms. There was a flight school for air cadets at the Fayetteville Airport. Since I had no car, I enrolled in horseback riding lessons west of the campus, and flight lessons at the airport, in ad-

dition to the regular college schedule. On flight instruction days, if there was no ride to the airport, I went to the stables, saddled a horse and trotted off to the flight lessons. My flight instructor was Mr. Austin Ellis. The lessons in the plane were the most exciting times of my life up to that point. When the ten hours flying time had elapsed, I had soloed three times. With finances almost gone, I needed to return to work in the payroll department at Douglas. Mr. Ellis let me take my cross country flight to Tulsa, while my friend, Pat Johnston (now Reed), rode the bus with our baggage. There was no room for a third passenger nor luggage in the little Piper Cub plane.

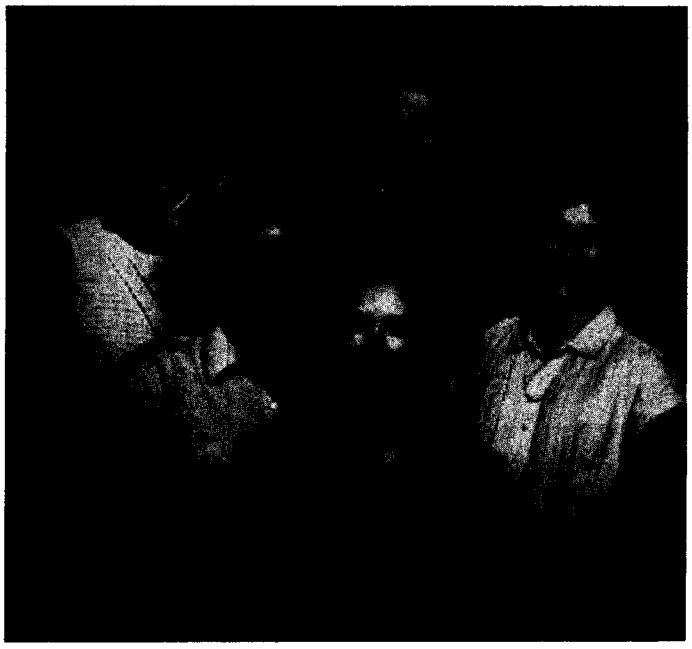
I graduated from the University of Tulsa in 1945, and moved to Oklahoma City where I secured a job with Braniff International Airways. During that time I married Thomas E. Nolen, a teacher and later administrator, in the Midwest City-Del City Schools. We took advantage of Braniff's travel benefits for employees by flying all their South American routes during two summer vacations.

After the birth of our three daughters, Nola, Nancy, and Nikki, I became a substitute teacher. When Nikki was in kindergarten, I was drafted by the principal in the junior high school where my husband was vice-principal, to fill out the year for the counselor-librarian's position. I went to library school at the University of Oklahoma during the summers. During the year 1965—66, I was hired for the position of librarian at Jarman Junior High in Midwest City, Oklahoma, and worked there until retirement in 1986. It was a great honor to have the library facility named "The Virginia Nolen Library." I had to quit the master's degree program just a few hours before completion, when Mother was in the accident. My husband had his B. S., M. S., and all course work completed for his doctorate from the University of Oklahoma.

Our daughter, Nola, graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a degree in ballet pedagogy. She danced professionally with the Pittsburgh Ballet Theatre, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for five years. Knee surgery nipped her dancing career. She now teaches at Pittsburgh High School of Performing Arts; is married to Bill Koutsouflakis, and has 7-year-old Kiki, and 4-year-old Grace. Nancy attended Oklahoma City Community College and Pittsburgh Art Institute, married Tom Kirschbaum, and had Shawn, 12, and Cara, 9. Nancy has had an upholstery business, worked for the Dallas post office, Delta Airlines, and is currently a travel agent with N. E. W. S. Travel, Inc., Dallas, Texas. Nikki graduated from Central State University, Edmond, Oklahoma, with a degree in vocal and instrumental music. She was outstanding female music student when she graduated. Nikki married Jim Gardner, and they moved to Los Angeles, California, to try the music business. She is currently head instructor for Barbizon Modeling School in Los Angeles. She does some modeling and sings with a band on weekends. She writes songs and music, and plans to be a professional musician. Jim is working toward a private helicoper license.

It would seem that our grandparents, the Mac Pasleys, who braved a move one cold December in 1903, so their children could have better schools, influenced their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren to strive for the same goal - a better education.

By: Virginia Nolen



Roger Pitts Family - From left standing: Alicia Kay, Russell Sterling, Sarah Elizabeth; seated: Mary Alice and Roger Pitts.

Roger and Mary Alice Pitts - 1985

Roger Morrow Pitts

The Roger Pitts family lives on Sugar Hill Ranch southwest of Lincoln in west Washington County.

Roger Morrow Pitts was born May 26, 1938 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. His parents are Sterling and Mansie Morrow Pitts. They are from old Washington County families. Roger grew up on the farm along with aunts, uncles and five cousins. The farm was originally a fruit farm, so Roger became familiar with that area of farming. Later, they went into the Registered Polled Hereford business along with the fruit. He then became familiar with the cattle business. Now the farm no longer has the orchards, but is a poultry and beef cattle farm. Roger is now a poultry grower. He has done very well in this field. He was named top poutry grower for the state of Arkansas in 1975.

Roger married Mary Alice Mileur June 22, 1958 in Lincoln. Mary Alice is also a native of Washington County. She was born January 9, 1937 in Prairie Grove. She grew up on a farm north of Lincoln for eight years. The family moved to Lincoln and Mary Alice graduated from Lincoln High School in 1953.

Roger attended all twelve years of school in Lincoln, graduating in 1956. He attended Arkansas Polytechnic College in Russellville, receiving an associate degree in Agriculture in 1958. After Roger and Mary Alice married, Roger transferred to the University of Arkansas to continue his education. Mary Alice was employed at the Bank of Lincoln. Roger graduated from the University in May 1961 with a degree in Vocational Agriculture. Roger and Mary Alice then moved to Hot Springs where Roger was Vocational Agriculture Instructor for Lakeside High School. He taught one year and was offered the position of Hempstead

County Service Agent for Arkansas Farm Bureau. Roger and Mary Alice moved to Hope in 1962. They remained there until 1964 when Roger was able to become a partner in the Pitts Brothers Farm in Lincoln. This was a dream come true for Roger to be able to move back on the farm he grew up on. The work was hard and the income small. However, the farm began to grow after the construction of poultry houses.

Roger and Mary Alice became active in local and county activities. They are active members of the United Methodist Church in Lincoln where Mary Alice is organist and pianist. They both served on the Administrative Board of the church and Roger is Finance Chairman. Roger was named as the Jaycee's Outstanding Young Man of the county and Mary Alice was named to the Outstanding Young Women of America. Roger has been active in the Cattlemans Association, as well as a board director for the Farm Service Co-operative. He served on the Board of Education for the Lincoln Schools for ten years. He is currently President of the Washington County Farm Bureau of which he has been a board member for many years.

Russell Sterling Pitts was the first child born to this union. Russell was born December 10, 1964 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Russell attended twelve years of school in Lincoln, graduating from Lincoln High School in 1983. Russell was an outstanding athlete and continued his education and athletics at Arkansas Tech University in Russellville. He played football his freshman year, but decided to transfer to the University of Arkansas to further his education. He is seeking a degree in Business Agriculture. Russell works on the Sugar Hill Ranch during the summers and hopes to become a partner with Roger after graduation.

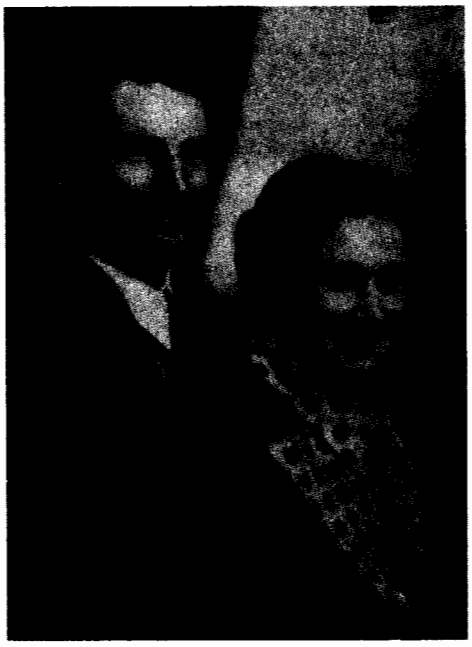
Shortly after Roger returned to the farm, he purchased the remaining third of the farm, thus making him a partner to his father, Sterling. The farm then became known as Sugar Hill Ranch.

The second child born to Roger and Mary Alice was Sarah Elizabeth, born March 12, 1967 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Sarah also attended the Lincoln Schools, graduating in 1985 as valedictorian of the class. She was awarded an athletic scholarship in Womens Basketball to the University of Central Arkansas in Conway. She has just completed two years there majoring in Business Marketing.

Alicia Kay Pitts, the youngest of the children was born April 11, 1969 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Alicia will be graduating from Lincoln High School in May 1987 as valedictorian of the class. She also was a very good athlete and student. She will be attending the University of Central Arkansas in Conway on an Academic Scholarship in the fall of 1987.

Roger is currently in the process of constructing another poultry house, expanding his operation to 80,000 broilers. He has Polled Hereferds and puts up hay for his own use as well as to sell commercially.

By: Mary Alice Pitts



Wedding Portrait - Sterling Hardy Pitts and Mansie Elizabeth Morrow - 1934.

Sterling Hardy Pitts

Sterling H. Pitts

Sterling Chambers Pitts came to Washington County Arkansas in 1914. He purchased a summer resort southwest of Lincoln. This was used for wealthy women and children to spend the summers away from the heat and dust of Texas and Oklahoma. At that time, there were thirty-two women and children living in the house. Mr. Pitts moved his family into the large three-story house.

Sterling C. Pitts was born in Eufala, Alabama September 22, 1865. He attended school there and went on to Auburn University where he graduated with a degree in Civil Engineering. He went to Equador to do construction work for several years. He returned to Alabama and married Mary Virginia McAfee. They later moved to Indian Territory. They had three children. Robert Hope, born January 25, 1899 in Alabama. Margaret, born February 20, 1902 in Tahlequah, I. T. Sterling Hardy, born November 11, 1903 in Tahlequah. Mary died shortly after the birth of her third child. She is buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery. Mr. Pitts married a second time to Bessie Shrout. To that union was born Samuel Belt, born April 1, 1909 in Tahlequah. A daughter Sarah, born February 22, 1913 in Tahlequah and Marion, born April 24, 1911 in Tahlequah.

Since the farm they had moved to was used as a resort, another source of income had to be found. The climate and land condition seemed good for fruit, so Mr. Pitts began planting apple trees, and eventually had around four hundred acres in orchards. This became known as the Sugar Hill Fruit Farm. The family produced their own meat and vegetables. They put up hay in the summer months. All equipment was horse-drawn for the first few years. The work day started before daylight and ended after dark.

During this period, the second Mrs. Pitts died December 3, 1918 and is buried in the Lincoln Cemetery. Mr. Pitts married for the third time to Effie Knadle of Lincoln. The children grew up. The three brothers, Robert, Sterling and Belt remained on the farm. Sarah went to school in Oklahoma where she met and married Ed Jameson. She has two daughters, Janelle and Jo Ardarth. Marion married Mary Patterson. He has one son, Pat. Marion has lived in many parts of the country. Margaret married Clark Griscom, a neighbor boy she grew up with. Clark was a postal worker in Lincoln. Margaret taught school in several area schools. They had two children. Shirley Reeves of St. Louis and Bill of Lincoln. Shirley married Dale Reeves of Prairie Grove. They have three daughters, Debbie, Suzanne and Sarah. Margaret died November 26, 1984 and is buried in the Sugar Hill Cemetery.

Robert married Leona Denny of Madison County. They had three children. Robert E. of Shreveport, Paul D. of Alexandria, Virginia and Mary Lou of Ponca City, Oklahoma. Robert married Doris Hannah and they have four children. Brenda Lou, Robert Stuart, Samuel Farrell and Kelvin Lewis. Paul married Shirley Murray of Arkadelphia. They have three sons. Murray, Allan and Jay. Mary Lou married Don Wiswell of Prairie Grove. She has three children. Mark, Paula and Lou Ann. Robert Hope died January 24, 1985 and buried in the Sugar Hill Cemetery.

Sterling Chambers Pitts - taken in front of ranch home.

Belt married Katherine Stinson of Independence, Kansas.

Sugar Hill Ranch, home of Sterling H. and Mansie Pitts of Lincoln, Arkansas - built approximately 1910.

They had two children. Frank Sterling of Roswell, New Mexico and Anne Ramsey of Southlake, Texas. Anne married Bob Ramsey of Prairie Grove, they have three children. Robin, Cary and David. Belt died October 11, 1973. He is buried in the Sugar Hill Cemetery.

Sterling Hardy married Mansie Elizabeth Morrow August 8, 1934. She was from Morrow and from one of the old pioneer families of Washington County. Mansie taught school at Morrow from 1930 to 1934. Sterling taught school for two years at Pleasant Hill School before going into full time farming. They have one son, Roger Morrow Pitts. Roger married Mary Alice Mileur of Lincoln. They have three children. Russell, Sarah and Alicia.

After the Pitts brothers married, they had their own respective homes, therefore there are three dwellings on the farm. During the years of all the children growing up, it was similar to a small community on the farm.

Mr. Pitts died July 14, 1936 and the farm became a partnership among Robert, Sterling and Belt. The drought of 1936 was devastating to fruit growers. The older orchards died out. Most of the orchard was pushed out on the farm. They improved their pasture land and started in the Polled Hereford business. This operation became known as Pitts Brothers Farm.

In October 1948, Pitts Brothers were presented the W. G. Skelly Award for their Superior achievement in agriculture. This was a national award, broadcast over NBC from Lincoln, Arkansas. In December of that year, they were awarded the Green Pasture Award sponsored by KVOO Farm Department of Tulsa, Oklahoma. They were also the 1948 winner in the Washington County Pasture Improvement Contest. They won this award a second time five years later. At this time, only about seventy-five acres of orchard remained on the farm, but the Polled Hereford business was growing.

Sterling H. was very active in local and county affairs. He was President of Washington County Farm Bureau as well as a state board member. He was a director of the Bank of Lincoln. Trustee of the United Methodist Church, Director of the Farm Service Co-Operative. He also served ten years on the Lincoln School Board and fifteen years on the Washington County School Board.

Robert was active in the United Methodist Church, Director of the Bank of Lincoln, Director of Lincoln School Board and director of Washington County Hospital Board.

Belt was interested in machinery and did all the repair work on the farm. He also liked flying and purchased a small plane to pursue his hobby with. He was also an avid fisherman.

In 1963, Belt suffered a severe heart attack and was forced to retire from farming. Sterling's son, Roger, then living in Hope, Arkansas decided to purchase Belt's third of the farm and return to Lincoln. This was a life-long dream for Roger to be able to farm with his dad. In February 1964, Roger and Mary Alice became partners in the farm operation. In 1967, Robert decided to retire and move to Lincoln. Roger and Sterling accquired the remaining third of the partnership and became sole owners of the farm. They finished pushing out the few acres of orchard and

constructed three 20,000 capacity broiler houses and are in the process of constructing one more. Now the farm is a broiler and beef cattle operation and the name is Sugar Hill Ranch. Roger, along with his son, Russell do most of the farming. They have hired help to relieve some of the work load.

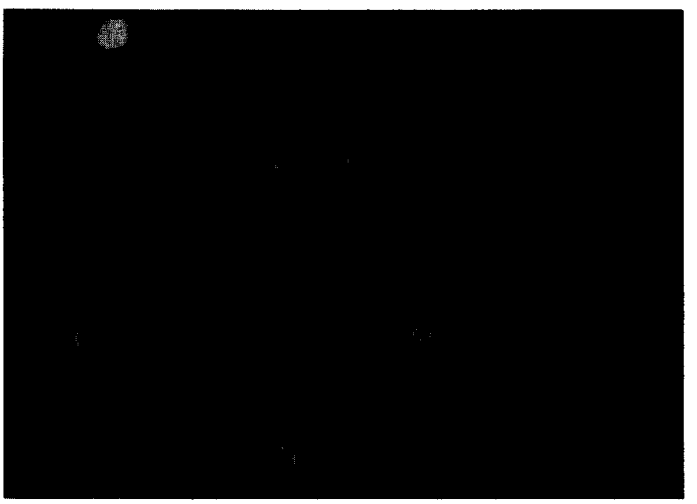
Mansie Pitts still lives in the large gabled house, which is a tranquilizing reminder of a gracious and relaxed period.

Sterling Pitts passed away December 5, 1988.

By: Mary Alice Pitts

Mary Faubus Pool

J. N. and Mary Pool ca.1912.



Mary Faubus Pool on her 100th birthday, 1988.

About two miles east of Durham on highway 16 lives one of Washington County's oldest residents. The 550 acre farm of Mrs. J. N. Pool is located on the Washington/Madison County line and extends from the White River to a high plateau bordering the Hazel Valley area. The old two story house sits proudly on a slight incline just inside Washington County. At 100 years of age, Mrs. Pool still resides in the home where she was taken as a bride in 1912.

Mary Ellen Faubus was born on a cold and stormy night on

Mary Faubus Pool in the 1950s.

J. K. Pool.

November 29, 1887 on Delaney's Creek in Madison County. She was the daughter of Robert Green and Ava Jane Blevins Faubus and had six sisters and two brothers. Mary was the third child. Her parents came to Arkansas from Kentucky when they were young children. Ava Jane told of riding behind her mother on a "big gray horse". She was the daughter of Dan and Nancy Osburn Blevins. She had five sisters and two brothers. Some of Mary's most cherished memories of her mother is watching her comb and braid her long black hair. She also tells of spending many nights watching Ava Jane make clothing for the family. "Mother was a wonderful hand to sew. She made all our clothes. I can remember seeing her card and spin the wool on her spinning wheel. And she made soap. We had an ash hopper to put the ashes in from the fireplace in the winter. We would begin in spring, watering the hopper and in a few days lye would begin to run through the trough. This lye was transferred to a big iron kettle. She would add the intrals that had been cleaned from the hogs we killed for meat. Us kids had to wash and hang them in the smoke house to dry. That was our job in the soap making process. Nothing was wasted that could be used". Ava Jane lived to be ninety-two years old. Robert Green Faubus was the son of Frank and Lavina Stevens Faubus and had three sisters and two brothers. He was a twin. His mother died when he was very young. In her journal, Mary wrote of her grandfather, "Grandpa Faubus was the one we all loved dearly. He always lived close to

us. He would come by every morning to see us kids. We would sit in his lap and comb his hair. He was such a sweet person and loved us so much". Mary's dad used every minute doing something productive, she recalls. "He caught large ground hogs and bobcats, skinned them and dressed the hides. We used them for shoe strings. . .called it "whang". It was also used for mending purposes". Robert Green Faubus lived to be eighty-three.

When Mary was a young girl, she met and fell in love with John Nolen Pool, a businessman in Durham. They had a nine year courtship and were married April 12, 1912. Born December 19, 1867, Noel was the son of John Knox and Mary Hash Pool. He had five sisters and two brothers. J. K. Pool was a wealthy and prominent businessman owning general stores in Durham, Thompson and Delaney. He was also a shareholder and director of the McIlroy Bank in Fayetteville. In addition to the farm Mary lives on today, J. K. owned another farm at Thompson. The two farms joined and the railroad ran through them along White River. There, he raised hogs and cattle and was a supplier of railroad ties and posts. Mary's current home was a wedding present from J. K. She and Noel had two daughters, Alva Marie and Bonnie Jean. In 1925 they moved to Delaney to help manage the General Store. They returned to the farm in 1945 and raised cattle until Noel passed away on April 24, 1947. After his death, Mary took over management and continued to raise cattle. She also raised chickens and every spring she planted a large vegetable garden. She raised a garden each year thereafter until she was ninety-three years old.

Mary and Noel's oldest daughter, Marie was born on July 6, 1914. She married Logan Lafayette Wallis, the sons of Alonzo and Margaret Hall Wallis. Their only son, Bobby Alan, was born March 22, 1937. He married Ramona Nelson and they had three children, Lisa, Tammy and Bobby, Jr.. Marie and Logan were divorced and she later married Louie Leroy Goforth. They lived on the Pool farm in Thompson and raised cattle, chickens and Chihuahua puppies for several years. They sold the farm in the 1960's and moved to Elkins where Marie continued to raise and sell her pups. She finally tired of the dog business and began dealing in antiques. She and Louie owned and operated "Marie's Antiques" in downtown Elkins, and later managed the Oak Grove Flea Market in Springdale. Marie was striken with cancer and passed away on May 3, 1987. She was seventy two years old.

Bonnie Jean was born on May 4, 1922. She married Mark Wallis Lambeth, the son of Robert Sidney. Mark was born on September 30, 1914 in Pea Ridge. Sidney was a pharmacist and owned and operated drug stores throughout Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas at different times. He and Estelle moved to Elkins in the 1950s and remained there for the duration of their lives. After Mark and Bonnie Jean were married in May of 1946, they moved to Marshall, Oklahoma and helped manage Sid's drug store for brief period. They soon returned to Arkansas and lived on the farm with Mary. They had a daughter, Deborah Louise on December 25, 1952. They continued to live with Mary and help work on the farm and Mark went to work for the U. S. Postal Service in Fayetteville. In the mid 1960's they moved to Elkins, but continued to help Mary with the cattle and other farm chores. Mark retired from the post office in 1979, and quit the cattle business a few years later. Afterwards, Mary leased her cattle and a large portion of the farmland to her neighbors.

Mary has entertained her friends and family for years, telling of the many changes she has seen in her lifetime. In the summer you can bet she'll be sitting on her front porch visiting with a neighbor or watching the cattle graze in the field below her house. She always plays a big part in preparing dinner during the holidays. Although she doesn't do as much of the cooking as she used to, she still supervises and can't resist making her famous dumplings. She celebrated her 100th birthday on November 29, 1987 and one from Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt along with hundreds of greetings from friends and family including her second cousin, Orval E. Faubus. Mary contributes her long and happy life to "hard work and the love of her children and grandchildren". Her story ends with a poem that she learned in school. "It's the first thing I ever memorized as a child", she tells. Every fall (her favorite time of the year) while sitting on her front porch visiting with her many close friends and relatives, she recites it, and she requested that it be included in her story: *Come little leaf said the wind one day, come over the meadow with me and play, put on your dress of red and gold; for summer is gone and the days grow gold.*

By: Debi Lambeth

William B. Putman

The first Putmans came to Washington County in 1836, the same year Arkansas became a state. They remained there for well over a century.

The family was English and the first immigrant, Thomas Putman, came to Virginia in 1647. The family remained in Virginia until the middle of the 1700s. By that time the spelling was consistantly Putman as it remains today. Thomas Putman, the fourth of the name, moved to Granville County, North Carolina about 1750 and his children spread into both the Carolinas in the next twenty years. Barnet Putman moved to Union County, South Carolina by 1770 and his eldest son Daniel fought in the Revolution there.

After the war, the Putmans moved inland to the Pendleton District of South Carolina and shortly afterwards went to Warren County, Kentucky in 1806. Daniel Putman was an attorney in that state. In 1811, the family again moved to southern Indiana. Daniel's sons Reding and Hazel Putman fought with Harrison at the Battle of Tippicanoe very shortly after arriving there.

Daniel Putman died in Indiana in 1816. In 1823, the Putmans went to Fulton County, Illinois to acquire bounty lands. Reding and his brothers William and Hazel again were taken up in war shortly after arriving in that state. Reding was seriously wounded in the Black Hawk War. As a result of these wounds, he decided to accept new lands in Arkansas which was being opened up to veterans and other settlers.

Reding and William and their families made the trip to northwestern Arkansas in late 1835 and took up farming near West Fork. William and his family remained in West Fork. Reding settled in Prairie Grove and his son, Dr. Reding Putman, moved to the city of Fayetteville. Reding, Sr. had fought long and hard for his country and when the question of secession arose he stood strongly by the union. These feelings were met with mixed reactions and southern sympathizers burned his house down in 1862. He moved in with his son in Fayetteville and remained there until his death in 1865. He lived just long enough to see his precious Country united once again. Reding and his wife, Phoebe were both buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery.

Reding Putman, Jr., became a much respected physician in Fayetteville until his death in 1914. He and his wife, Elizabeth Reed Putman, are buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Their son, Leigh Reding Putman, was a prominent lumberman and businessman in Fayetteville. L. R. Putman later moved to Evanston, Illinois where he died in 1935. His wife, Nell Byrnes Putman returned to Fayetteville and remained there until her death in 1960.

Reding Putman's descendants are now scattered throughout America, yet none remain in Arkansas today.

There were two other Putman families in northwestern Arkansas in the 1800s and descendants of these families remain at this time. One branch was started by Berry Barton Putman in Crawford County. Berry was a son of Thomas Putman of Hall County, Georgia. This Thomas was a brother of Reding's father, Daniel Putman. The other line descended from Wilson Putman in Carroll County, Arkansas. Wilson's father was Benjamin Putman who was (I believe, but cannot prove) a brother of Daniel Putman's father, Barnet Putman. Barnet and Banjamin Putman both came from Granville County in North Carolina in the mid 1700s.

The Putman's were a part of Arkansas right from the beginning.

By: William B. Putman, Jr.

Donald W. Reynolds

The son of a door-to-door grocery salesman, Donald W. Reynolds emerged to become a pioneer in the American communications industry.

Reynolds was an architect of the community media concept. While others concentrated on large city media, Reynolds was among the first to recognize the value and growth potential in communications companies in small-to medium-sized markets.

Today, the Donrey Media Group is one of America's largest and most successful media enterprises, serving more than 8,000,000 people each day with news, entertainment and information.

Reynolds' lifelong love affair with the media began when he was a 12-year-old newsboy in Oklahoma City. He bought copies of the *Oklahoma (OK) News* for half a cent and sold them for a penny.

After he was graduated from Oklahoma City's Central High School, Reynolds enrolled in the University of Missouri's School of Journalism and worked his way through school with part-time jobs and scholarships.

Upon graduation in 1927, Reynolds quickly found work, but keeping it was another matter. "I was fired from my first two jobs," Reynolds said. "I was making a lot of moves, but they were all in the wrong direction."

But Reynolds' persistance and determination paid off. While working at the *Austin (TX) American-Statesman*, he sold ads, laid out pages and worked on the news desk. Co-owner, Charles Marsh took note of his hard work, and rewarded his efforts by offering him part ownership in a small photo-engraving plant. Reynolds supervised the operation of the plant, and saved his money. He then spent every dime he had, borrowed more, and bought his own newspaper, the *Qunicy (MA) Evening News*. Reynolds later sold the paper at a profit and returned to the Southwest. He then purchased the *Okmulgee (OK) Daily Times* and the *Fort Smith (AR) Southwest American* and *Times Record* in 1940, and the Donrey Media Group was born.

Reynolds joined the U. S. Army in 1942 and served in the Pacific and European theaters. In 1945, he was honorably discharged as a Major in military intelligence. He returned after the war to build Donrey through the carefully planned aquisitions of small and medium-sized communications companies.

In each company, Reynolds placed a premium on journalistic integrity, local editorial autonomy and an abiding commitment to each community served by Donrey.

It was, and is, Reynolds' judgment that local people have a much clearer perspective on local issues than a corporate editorial board, and that local companies should be entrusted to use their own initiative and judgment in those matters. Today, Donrey Companies continue a tradition of editorial independence and they actively support programs which will bring the most benefit to each local area.

Reynolds has established two nonprofit foundations whose goals are to enrich the quality of life in communities served by Donrey, and to encourage excellence in the field of mass communications.

The Donald W. Reynolds Foundation Inc. provides contributions and grants to local nonprofit civic, charitable, cultural, educational and health organizations. The foundation also supports journalism education through grants to colleges and universities, and gives $100,000 in journalism scholarships each year.

Because of the Reynolds' foundation's support of journalism education in Nevada, the University of Nevada-Reno's School of Journalism has been named the Donald W. Reynolds School of Journalism.

The Donrey Public Foundation, Inc. conducts fund-raising drives for charitable purposes, such as the Send-a-Kid-to-Camp drives, which send underprivileged children in Donrey communities to summer camp. It also provides emergency funds to needy families in communities Donrey serves.

Reynolds has received many honors during his career and he has been selected to serve in many capacities in professional and educational organizations.

Reynolds, a 32nd degree Mason, is a member of press clubs in Oklahoma City, San Francisco and Las Vegas. He is also a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; Southern Newspaper Publishers Association; American Society of Newspaper Editors; the National Press Club, Washington D. C.; Sigma Delta Chi, the society of professional journalists; and the American Foreign Service Association.

He is also a member of the Arkansas Press Association and the National Association of Broadcasters, and he has received the Salesman of the Year Award from the Central Oklahoma Chapter of Sales and Marketing Executives International.

Reynolds has served on the Board of Visitors of the University of Oklahoma. Reynolds has received an honorary Doctor of Letters Degree from the University of Nevada-Reno, the Distinguished Service Award from the University of Missouri School of Journalism and the Award of Excellence from Brigham Young University.

Today the Donrey Media Group owns fifty-seven daily newspapers and seventy-one non-daily newspapers, twelve outdoor advertising companies, three radio stations, five cable television companies and one television station, and operates in twenty-one states.

By: Gene Kincy

Clint Wade Rieff

Clint Wade Rieff was born March 20, 1879 in a log house on a farm near Strickler, Arkansas, son of Francis Marion Rieff and Lucy Pearson Rieff. He was an accomplished violinist, farmer, carpenter and blacksmith. He made and supplied caskets and coffins to the people of Cove Creek Township, most of the time without cost to the family of the deceased. The coffins and caskets were made of varnished walnut, that had been seasoned for at least four years. Occasionally, the family wanted them to be covered with velvet. Father was also an excellent rock mason. Having built his first fireplace and chimney in 1902 on the Patrick A. McBride farm near the Zinnamon Church and schoolhouse, it is still being used to heat the dwelling in which I grew up from the time I was six-years-old. While doing this masonry work, my father met Eunice McBride, who he married on June 1, 1905. To this union were born five children: Alice Rieff - Born May 15, 1906, Deceased February 19, 1986; Bessie Rieff McKnight - Born June 20, 1907, Present address: 811 North D Street, Arkansas City, Kansas 67005; Delford Earnest Rieff - Born October 2, 1909, Married to Mamie Edmiston June 27, 1935, Present address: 211 Bush Street, Prairie Grove, Arkansas 72753; Arvil Wade Rieff - Born November 24, 1911, Deceased April 4, 1985; Jewell Rieff McNeely - Born November 9, 1913, Present address: Route 6, Box 374, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

In 1900, Patrick A. McBride and his family moved to Washington County from Indian Territory near Muskogee, Oklahoma having moved there some twelve years previously from Illinois. In 1901, my grandfather McBride homesteaded 160 acres in Section 3 and 4, Township 13, Range 31 west in Washington County. In 1902, my father helped Grandfather McBride build this house which was occupied by the McBride or Rieff family until July 29, 1972, when it was sold to Floyd C. and Hazel Cantrell.

On July 24, 1916, he traded eighty acres of this land to Herman and Nancy Stark for a farm on the Oak Grove Road. This land was located in Section 4, Township 17, Range 30 west. On August 11, 1916, my father bought this eighty acres from the Starks for $500.00. This was the same land he had built the fireplace on in 1902. This land is located on State Highway No. 170 north of Devil's Den State Park. This is where he and mother lived until his death on December 23, 1941.

While living there, he served as road overseer for Cove Creek Township for several years. he also served a number of terms as school director for the Zinnamon School District No. 88.

During the early thirties, my father's failing health was such that would not permit him to continue to do manual labor. During the time that he was confined to his house, he spent many hours making violins. In fact, I own the last one he made.

Patrick McBride Family: Back row L to R: Eunice, Grace, Frank. Second row L to R: Mae, Patrick, Alice, Ethel. Front row L to R: Charlie, Glen and Clarence.

1930 - Clint Wade Rieff Family, L to R (back row): Delford, Bessie, Jewell, Arvil. (Front row) Alice, Eunice and Clint. At right, next to house, Patrick McBride.

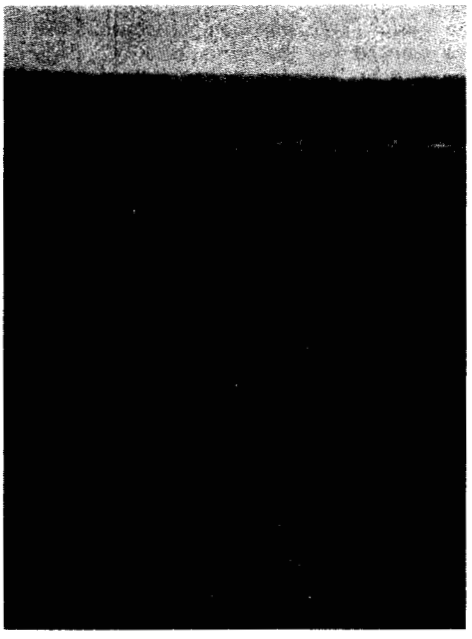
Both my mother and father were very compassionate people.

Alice Rieff and Fred (Ted) Baker were married March 17, 1928. To this union was born two sons, Doyle and Duane Baker.

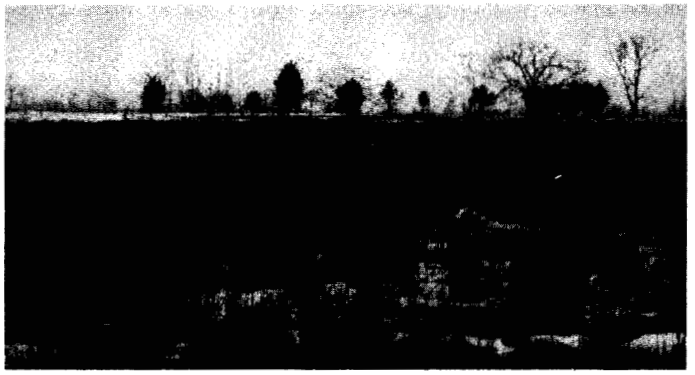
Doyle Baker was born March 19, 1935. Doyle Baker and Hazel Curtis were married September 3, 1955. They have five children. Doyle has been in the West Fork school system for many years and at the present time is Superintendent. His wife, Hazel, has taught in the West Fork School for a number of years and at the present time is the librarian.

Duane Baker was born April 24, 1937 and he and Ada Archer were married July 2, 1960. They have three children. Duane is in the gas and water, well-drilling business.

Delford Rieff's pointers.



Retrieving the bird, on point.



Alice and Ted Baker have lived their entire lives in West Fork or the rural area on Route 1, West Fork at Hogeye and Onda. She taught school for a number of years. Ted and I owned

Jennifer Lowery, Jewell's granddaughter.

Shirley Sharp and Jewell McNeeley on Shirley's wedding day.

Joe Rieff and Lola Henry Rieff on 60th Anniversary.

Jim Rieff Family: L to R; Susan, Leslie, Barbara and Jim.

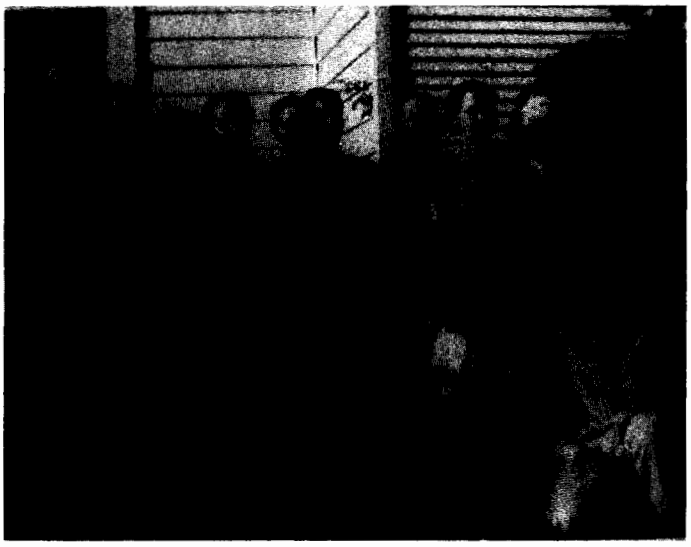
Mamie and Delford Rieff.

a number of canning factories and he looked after the operation until we sold them in the late forties. Ted suffered a stroke in 1970 and was a wheelchair patient until his death December 16, 1984. Alice passed away February 19, 1986. They are both buried in the West Fork Cemetery.

Jewell Rieff's first marriage was to Orval Sharp. They had one daughter, Shirley who is married to Mike Lowery and lives in Tulsa. Shirley and Mike have one daughter, Jennifer, who is a student at Oklahoma University. Jewell's second husband was Arch McNeeley. He died August 24, 1987 and is buried in Elm Springs Cemetery.

Arvil Wade Rieff and Roxy Sharp were married February 3,

December 22, 1987 - Country Club. Front row l to r: Mamie Rieff, Delford Rieff, Tonja Carter, daughter of Duane and Ada Baker, Shambrey Osnes, granddaughter of Duane and Ada, DeeVonna Osnes, daughter of Duane and Ada, Doyle Baker. Second row l to r: Barbara Rieff, Lai Ann Baker, daughter of Doyle and Hazel Baker, Martina Odman, AFS student from Finland, Dawn Helder and Kandy Baker, both daughters of Doyle and Hazel, Randy Osnes, Kelly Farrell, daughter of Hazel and Doyle. Third row l to r: Hazel Baker, Jim Rieff, Leslie Rieff, Neal Carter, Ada Baker, Duane Baker, Jeff Baker, son of Doyle and Hazel, Cleet Baker, son of Duane and Ada, David Farrell.



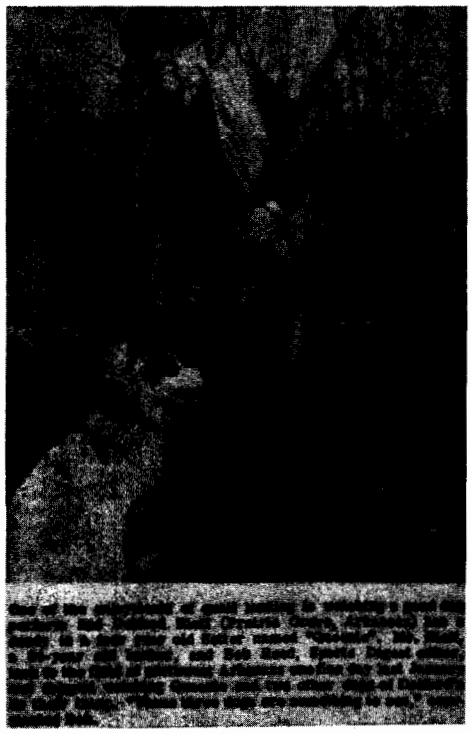
Members of the McBride and Rieff Families. Left to right: (back row) Delford, Arvil, Mamie Edmiston Rieff, Charlie McBride, Clint Rieff, Patrick McBride. (Front row standing) Alice McBride, Eunice McBride Rieff, Alice Rieff Baker. (Kneeling in front) F. C. (Ted) Baker, with Daune on his knee and Doyle standing on his right.

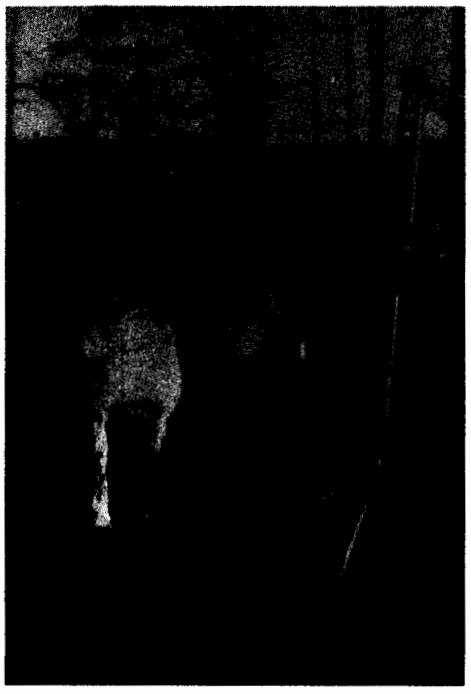
1940. He died April 4, 1985 and is buried in the Prairie Grove Cemetery. Roxy lives at 419 East Buchanan Street, Prairie Grove.

Mamie Edmiston and Delford Rieff were married June 27, 1935. The first year we were married, we lived at 311 North Mock Street, Prairie Grove, and we have lived over fifty years at 211 Bush Street, also in Prairie Grove, which is our present address.

We have one son, James Clinton, born December 26, 1939. He and Susan Moore were married June 11, 1961. They have two daughters, Leslie Lynn, born March 21, 1963. Leslie works in Little Rock Arkansas. Barbara Leigh, who was born June 23, 1967, is a sophomore at Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas. Barbara spent one year in New Zealand after graduation from High School (refer to the Edmiston family story in this book).

Grace Baggett is the only one of the McBride family still living in Washington County. She is 96-years-old and until about two years ago, lived by herself. Uncle Frank lives in Texline,





Arvil Rieff and "Queenie", 1935.

Texas and Aunt Ethel lives in Bakersfield, California. Uncle Clarence, the youngest of the McBride family, is 83-years-old and lives in Bolivar, Missouri. Aunt May, Uncle Charlie and Uncle Glen are all deceased and buried in California. My mother, Eunice died October 10, 1978. She and my father and my grandparents McBride are all buried in the Zinnamon Cemetery.

Henry Rieff, my great-great-grandfather, was born August 16, 1770 in Richmond, Virginia. He married Catherine Sick (Caty), who was born September 2, 1774 in Wythe County, Virginia. They were married April 14, 1793 at Wytheville, Virginia. To this

This picture was taken after a successful pheasant hunt. Back row: Delford Rieff, Clarence Brewster, Arvil Rieff, Lee Jones. Kneeling, Doc Brooks and Jim Rieff.

This snapshot was made close to Thermopolis, Wyoming, when we were deer and antelope hunting. This was a one room cabin owned by Clarence Swallow, his father built it when he homesteaded there many years ago. L-R: Clyde Delap, the butcher in the red shirt Dr. Brooks. Dr. Brooks, Delford Rieff, seated in the blue shirt and Loyd Luginbuel seated with his back to the camera.

Bessie Rieff McKnight and husband, Glenn McKnight.

union was born eleven children: Gil Rieff, born November 22, 1795; Narcisa Rieff, born January 25, 1797, married to Jesse (Jake) Egan on January 29, 1818, and deceased August 1, 1885; Taurus O. Rieff, born December 9, 1798 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. He was married to Charlotte Hall on September 4, 1828; Euphemia Rieff, born December 6, 1800 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, married George Cato December 31, 1821 and died April 4, 1885; Malvina Rieff, born April 19, 1803 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. She was married August 30, 1825 to Thomas Wills (Welles-Willis); Marcus, born April 25, 1806 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, married June 25, 1828 to Eliza Hulm; Elander Rieff, born January 16, 1808 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee; Amanda Rieff, born December 21, 1808 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee and married to Abner P. Hill; Zuritha Rieff, born May 5, 1812 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, married September 22, 1829 to Lewis C. Hill; Etheinda Rieff, born August 4, 1814 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee; Katherine Rieff, born February 20, 1917 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, married to James Wynns (Wynne) February 5, 1838; Darthula Rieff, born March 3, 1819 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee.

Taurus O. and Charlotte Rieff's children: John H. Rieff, born June 29, 1829 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. Married to Mary Ann Blakemore on April 19, 1849; Zuritha Ann Rieff, born November 12, 1831 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. Married in 1856 to William A. Strickler; Louise Etheinda Rieff, born March 12, 1834 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. Married to Daniel B. Job on October 12, 1858; Lemuel T. Rieff, born February 5, 1837 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. Married to Matilda Stacy; Burnetta Jane Rieff, born October 17, 1839 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee and married to Major Grimes; Sandy D. Rieff, born August 12, 1842 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas; Francis Marion Rieff, born February 16, 1845 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. He married Lucy Pearson on January 15, 1871. Miss Pearson was born January 19, 1847 in Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas; Mary Louise Rieff, born April 2, 1848 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. Married to Calvin Dye.

From the 1793 personal journal of Henry Rieff and Taurus O. Rieff, in possession of Delford Rieff, Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas. Court House Records, Wilson County, Tennessee. Court House Records, Washington County, Arkansas. Personal Knowledge of Lona (Strickler) Russell, Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas.

Francis Marion, my grandfather, was born February 16, 1845 at Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. He married Lucy Pearson, who was born January 19, 1847 at Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas. They were married January 15, 1871 and had two sons: Willie Marvin, born 1872, and Clint Wade (my father) born March 20, 1879.

Willie Marvin (Bud) Rieff married Daisy Tate on June 5, 1895. To this union was born two girls: Hazel who is deceased and Nellie Buchanan who lives in Fayetteville. They also have four boys: Marvin, Jack, Joe and Wade. Marvin and Jack are deceased. Wade lives in Lincoln, Arkansas. Joe, who was born January 14, 1908, married Lola Henry in 1926. They live at Route 2, Prairie Grove, and it was there that they recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary.

By: Delford Reiff

Delford Rieff

I was born October 2, 1909, Route 1, West Fork, Arkansas, near Strickler, in a new house that my father had built in 1904. This house was erected on land across the road from the dwelling where my father was born in 1879. The accompanying picture shows the dwelling where my grandfather and grandmother lived for 40 years and raised their two sons.

Grandmother Rieff died October 8, 1911, and Grandfather sold this land and house in February of 1912. We moved to the farm nearby that father had purchased and my grandfather Rieff

From left to right: Uncle Bud and Aunt Daisy, holding their first child, Marvin, Grandfather and Grandmother Rieff, D. E. Rieff's father with his hat hanging on the picket fence nearby.

One of Rieff's pointers, Dick, retrieving a bird.

built a new cabin in which he lived as long as he was able to take care of himself. He died September 15, 1919. He and Grandmother Rieff are both buried in the Howell Cemetery on County Road 265 near Hogeye, Arkansas. My family lived on this farm for four years. My youngest sister, Jewell McNeeley, was born there and the other four Rieff children were born while we were still living in the new dwelling that my father had built in 1904.

I have many fond memories of living on this farm like picking wild strawberries, wild blackberries, and both red and black raspberries. There were lots of blackhaws, persimmons, muscadine grapes, wild huckleberries and I enjoyed picking and eating all of them in season. One of the memories that is not so pleasant was getting up by daylight and going out to pick up chinquapins before breakfast, before school, and before mother's turkeys got them.

I was seven years old when we moved to the McBride farm. Like the farm we moved from, it had all kinds of wild fruits, plus black walnuts. This farm had 40 acres of producing apple orchard and a few peach trees. The apples were of all varieties that were being produced at that time: Jonathans, Limber Twigs, Ben Davis, Roman Beauties, Arkansas Blacks, and three different kinds of Wine Sap. This apple orchard was set by my grandfather McBride when he was living on this farm. My father later set five acres of peaches and 1-1/2 acres of Concord grapes. Believe me!, that was a lot of grapes to spray with a seven-gallon hand spray which you carried on your back. Each year we planted one to two acres of Blue Ribbon sugar cane. We had our own mill and evaporator to make this cane into sorghum for the Rieff family and ordinarily we had several gallons to sell to the public. While living on this farm, we produced enough corn to feed our hogs for meat and to feed our horses and mules, also to grind for meal. We also produced enough wheat to supply our flour needs. There were several grist mills in the area and one flour mill was located nearby at Strickler, Arkansas. We, like most other farm families in the area, produced about 90 percent of our food needs.

For additonal cash crops, we raised one to two acres of watermelons, one acre of cantaloupe and one to two acres of sweet potatoes and one acre of tobacco. I liked most farm work, but certainly did not like to work the tobacco. I would usually get sick in topping or suckering the tobacco. I was allergic to the tobacco when it was being grown and I am still allergic to smoke. I did not like it then, and I don't like it now.

In 1921, my father became unable to work on account of sciatic rheumatism. My brother and I operated the farm until 1928.

My first business venture came about in 1926 when I noticed an ad in the weekly *KANSAS CITY STAR* advertising Dr. Hess chicken compound, which was guaranteed to increase egg production by at least 25 percent. I ordered a case of the medication. After several attempts to sell it to some of the neighbors, I discovered I was not a salesman. I persuaded my mother to put some of it in the feed for her Brown Leghorn hens. The hens went off in egg production and we never knew whether it was the feed or the change in the weather that caused the decrease in the egg production. I went to Iowa and shucked corn in the fall of 1927, and was in the Fayetteville Business College most of 1928.

On May 1, 1929, I became an employee of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. When I moved to Prairie Grove, the only people I knew who lived here were Bob McCoy, Nathan Brooks, Walter Lark, Dr. E. G. McCormick, Dr. J. A. Skelton (D. V. A.), D. N. McCormick, and Gilbert Shafer (cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank).

Walter Lark was Frisco agent and I became acquainted with him while shipping red raspberries to Wichita, Kansas; Wichita Falls, Texas; and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

I became acquainted with Dr. McCormick when he came to our farm to doctor my father for pneumonia in the spring of 1916 and the fall of 1917.

I met Nathan Brooks while he was a clerk in the drygoods department at the Southern Mercantile. I bought my first three-piece suit from him in 1926. In the early thirties, I became acquainted with his son, Willard Brooks who was a freshman in the Prairie Grove High School. We became life-long friends and hunted and fished together for many years. I have hunted with many friends, but none to the extent that Willard and I did. In recent years, Paul Cox and I have quail hunted together a lot. Paul is an excellent shot and always has good bird dogs. In the fall of 1956, Dr. Willard Brooks, Jack Feltner, Lloyd Luginbuel and myself went deer and antelope hunting in the Rockies in Central Wyoming. We hunted south of Glenrock. It was unbelievable the number of deer and antelope we saw. Other areas of Wyoming where I have hunted are Gillette, Spotted Horse and Thermopolis. I have also hunted elk near Gunnison, Colorado. In the fall of 1974, Jack Feltner, Lonnie Blakemore and I went to Canada on a vacation and hunting trip. We first went to Red Deer Lake in the Province of Manitoba where we hunted moose. We moved back south to Bozeman where I hunted grouse for four days while Lonnie and Jack hunted for elk and deer. The weather was ideal while we were there. About ten days after we were home, the temperature dropped to 20 to 25 degrees below zero in the area where we had hunted. Quail, grouse, and pheasant hunting are my favorites of all sports.

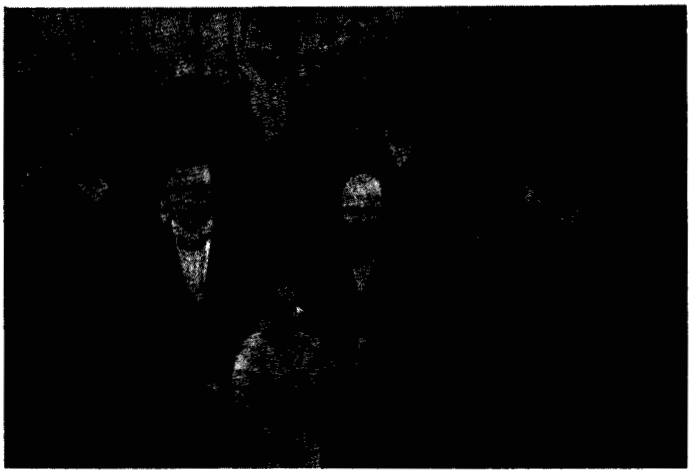
There were a number of Rieff families who lived in Washington County during the 19th and 20th century, all of whom I believe were related. Many of them I did not know, but some of the ones I knew who were not close relatives were: Frank Rieff of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and his daughter, Thelma. Thelma married a banker in Paragould, Arkansas, by the name of Mitchell. Other Rieffs who were distant relatives were Lafayette Maston Rieff, born June 23, 1850, who lived on a farm located in Section 12, Township 14, Range 31 West near the Friendship Church on State Highway 170. He married Mary Christena Wilhite, born December 13, 1852. Maston Rieff died February 14, 1934. His wife died in the late forties. They are both

buried in the Friendship Cemetery. They had six children: Nathan Carlos, born July 5, 1872; Nevada Belle, born June 11, 1877; Lenora, born June 10, 1880; Walker Minter, born December 24, 1884; Susan Ada, born September 12, 1888; Garland Henry, born October 3, 1893.

Of these children, I was much better acquainted with Garland than any of the others. He married Sylvia Ann Woods on March 6, 1915. She was born August 20, 1894. To this union was born nine children: Glen Thomas, born May 31, 1916; Gladys Marie, born August 19, 1917; Evelyn Nancy, born November 18, 1918; Naomi Irene, born May 4, 1920; Opal Faye, born July 5, 1922; Henry Lee, born January 2, 1925; Edith Velma, born April 17, 1927; Mildred Mary, born December 12, 1929; Ruby Inez, born February 29, 1932. Garland died on August 23, 1977. His wife, Sylvia, had passed away on April 4, 1934. They are both buried in the Friendship Cemetery.

Uncle Maston, as he was called, had a good well of water in his front yard. He also had a wood trough hewed out of a large log setting next to his yard fence which he kept full of water in the summer months so people who were passing could stop and water their teams. I first remember seeing him when I went with my father to West Fork in a wagon in 1915. I saw him many times after that until 1929. We stopped to water our team, as most everybody else who lived west of his place did on their way to and from West Fork. We did not cross any creeks and branches between home and West Fork. The Devil's Den Road is the same as State Highway 170 and is located on a ridge. When we went to Prairie Grove, regardless of the way we went, we crossed at least two creeks and the Illinois River and none of them had bridges until many years later. Also, there was Kettle Springs where we could water the teams if the streams were dry. We had one mare mule named "Kate" that had to stop to piss every time she got her feet wet. Where we crossed the Illinois River the water was shallow, but spread out about 250 feet wide. Kate always had to stop at least twice while making this crossing. The mule we worked with Kate was named Pete. He always waited about urinating until after Kate had finished and we were out on dry ground. It was twelve miles from home to either West Fork or Prairie Grove. It took the mules about thirty minutes each way for them to take care of their business. We, of course, learned to drive the mules when we were going to West Fork, and if we were going to Prairie Grove we always had a good span of mares that we drove.

By: Delford Rieff



The family of John William Risley and Louise Alice (Spear) Risley. Children, Top Row: 1. John Thomas, 2. Chester, 3. Silas, 4. Nancy, 5. James. Bottom Row: 6. Claud, 7. Charles, by Father, 8. John William is Father 9. Louise Alice is Mother 10. and Mary Lou is the baby.

John William Risley

John William Risley, long associated with farming in Washington County, Arkansas was born in Ray County, Missouri on February 19, 1855, the son of David Hamilton Risley. His mother was Sarah (Roberts) Risley.

His Risley ancestors came to the American colonies in 1633 from England and settled in Newtowne, Massachusetts, with the followers of Reverend Thomas Hooker. In the summer of 1636, Richard Risley, Sr. moved to the site of Hartford, Connecticut and became an original proprietor of that colony. The ancestry continued through Richard Risley, Jr. (1648—1728), who was a fenceviewer and man of property in Hartford. He married (about 1676) Rebecca Adams, daughter of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams. Rebecca's paternal grandfather was Jeremy Adams, another original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut and the innkeeper at that settlement. Rebecca's maternal grandfather was Richard Smith, Sr. of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who on his Smith side descended from the English noble family of Neville of Holt, and on his Seymour side descended from Dorothy, the sister of Queen Jane Seymour, the wife of Henry VIII and mother of Edward VI, who in turn was a direct descendant of Edward III of England, and several of the barons who forced King John to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215.

Continuing with John's ancestry, Jonathan Risley (1700—1762) was the school commissioner at Hartford, and his brother, Nathaniel, was the town medical doctor. Jonathan Risley

From Left to right: 1. Nona Lee Risley 2. Mary Lou Risley 3. Hansford Hamilton Risley.

had two sons, Richard Risley (1730—1807) and Moses Risley (1727—1781), both of whom resided in East Hartford, Connecticut, and both of whom gave service in 1776 as members of the local regiment of the Connecticut Militia. Eli Risley, Sr. 1764—1849 first joined the Continental Army at the age of 15, and served several enlistments totaling three years during the Revolutionary War. In 1833, then as a resident of Augusta, New York, he received a veteran's pension of $66.66 per year in recognition of his war service. Eli Risley, Sr. married his first cousin, Mindwell Risley, the daughter of Moses Risley (1727—1781), at East Hartford, Connecticut in 1783. A nephew of Mindwell Risley was Elijah Risley, Jr. (1787—1870) of Fredonia, New York who served as Major General of the New York State Militia, and was elected in 1848 as Representative for the Western District of New York in the United States Congress.

Eli Risley Sr. (Baptized July 1, 1764; died 1849) married Mindwell Risley (baptized November 25, 1764) on April 6, 1783. (Dates in parentheses are baptizmal dates, according to the records of the Congregational Church in East Hartford,

Connecticut. These were undoubtedly infant baptisms). Their children were: Thankful (baptized May 4, 1783), Naomi (baptized August 28, 1785), Eli (baptized March 7, 1790), Horace (baptized February 26, 1792), Suzanna (baptized March 30, 1794), Allen (baptized April 10, 1796), Rebecca (baptized June 22, 1798) and Sophia (baptized April 12, 1801). Eli Risley, Sr. was Eli Risley Jr.'s father.

John and Hattie Risley Family. Hattie Jane Bridgman Risley, John Thomas Risley, Dorothy Risley, Copeland Adrain Silas Risley, Truman T. Risley, Alfred Raymand Risley. From Left to Right: Dorothy Risley is a niece of John Risley.

Eli Risley, Jr. (born March 7, 1790; died 1868) married Sally Wilson (born 1790 in Connecticut: died 1830) on February 10, 1816. Eli, Jr. was raised by his uncle in New York, and then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he enlisted in the U. S. Rangers for two years during the War of 1812 and saw service on the Ohio River and in the Western Frontier. Eli, Jr. was a frontiersman and pioneer farmer in Hancock County, Ohio. He homesteaded land and bought land in Indiana on April 24, 1820.

In 1812, Eli Risley, Jr. married his first wife, Margaret Duncan (died 1815). They had two children:

William Risley (born December 8, 1814; died January 4, 1865; married Susan Jane West (born 1822) on January 3, 1841.

Duncan Risley (born 1815) married Sara Wolf, born 1820; died 1870—80) on April 7, 1835.

On February 10, 1816, Eli Risley, Jr. married his second wife, Sally (Wilson) (born 1790 in Connecticut; died 1830) (Margaret presumably having died). The children of Eli and Sally were: Horace Risley (born June 18, 1818; died December 4, 1901) married Lydia Vanmeter (born July 13, 1820; died April 28, 1905) on February 18, 1840. Margaret Risley (born March 1, 1822; died April 20, 1910) married George Washington Williams (born August 1, 1819; died July 29, 1896) on January 15, 1840.

David Hamilton Risley (born 1824 in Indiana; died near Gainesville, Texas about 1868) married Sarah Ann Roberts (born 1827 in Kentucky; died 1863) on July 18, 1849. Robert Risley (died at age 17).

After the death of Sally Wilson Risley in 1830, Eli Risley, Jr. married (3) Rosanna Liverack on July 4, 1831. They had no children.

The children of David Hamilton Risley and his first wife Sarah Ann (Roberts) Risley were:

James (born 1850; died April 28, 1918). James and his wife came to Arkansas when he was around 76 (sic) years old and his wife Lenora Jane was about 64-years-old, and their children stayed in Texas. He came here and wasn't here long until he got sick. He died April 28, 1918 of pneumonia. He got sick and died in two or three days. His wife went back to Gainesville, Texas. His wife was Lenora Jane Risley (born 1854: died June 25, 1918). John William paid for James' casket, which he bought at Prairie Grove. James' grandson, Elmer Risley, came in 1977 to see his grave, and his family. James' grave in Cane Hill does not have a tombstone but a rock at his grave. James Risley (born 1850; died April 28, 1918) and his wife had two children:

George Risley married Emma McCord.

Lillie Mary Risley married a Smith. John William sent apples to George in Cook County every fall.

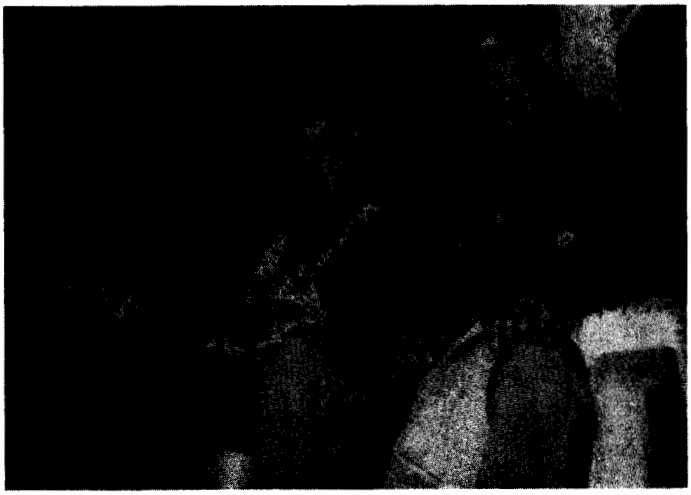
David Hamilton Risley's second child was: Sarah Risley (born 1851) married Billy Nix. He had high blood pressure and used to fall in the chicken pen and scared the chickens. David Hamilton's third child was: Mariah Risley (born 1855) married a Bush. David Hamilton's fourth child was: John william Risley (born February 19, 1855; died January 16, 1933) married Alice Spear (born November 13, 1863; died May 10, 1955) on August 12, 1883.

David Hamilton Risley's first wife died (1863), and he married (2) Malinda Morris on January 10, 1864. She had children when she married David Hamilton: Martha Morris (born 1847), July Morris (born 1848), Clayton Morris (born 1849) and Clinton Morris (born 1850).

David Hamilton Risley and Malinda (Morris) Risley had two children: Columbus H. (born 1864) and Ada A. (born 1869).

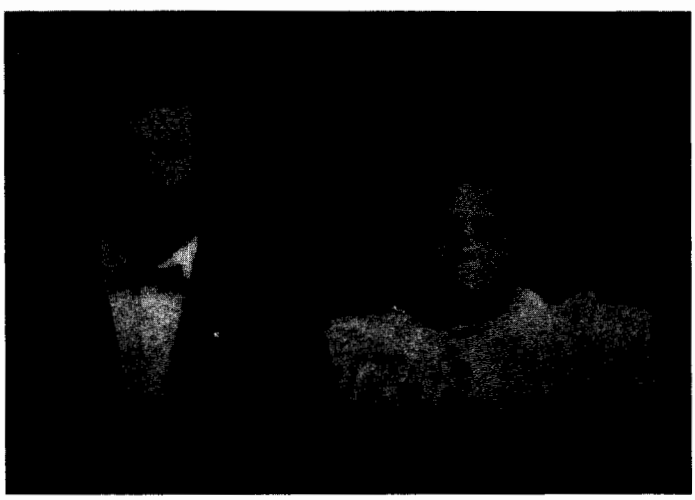
In 1871, at the age of sixteen, John William Risley, Sr, came to Washington County, Arkansas and went to work at the Will Bush farm in Bush Valley. While working there, he met and married Louise Alice Spear (born November 13, 1863 at St. Joseph, Missouri) on August 12, 1883. John William, Sr. and Louise were blessed with a family and prosperity. They owned several farms around Cane Hill and Clyde in Washington County where they employed men to raise apples and tobacco. Alfred Risley has fond memories of times (about 1925) when his Grandfather Risley would take him in the buggy on his rounds to check on the men working in the fields, at which time his grandfather would always buy him candy.

John William Risley, Sr. (born February 19, 1855; died January 16, 1933) married Louise Alice Spear (born November 13, 1863; died May 10, 1955) on August 12, 1883. Their children were: 1. Claud Risley (born May 18, 1884: died July 9, 1961) married Medie Clyde Farmer (born August 12, 1888; died March 4, 1975) on October 4, 1906. They were both buried in California. 2. Silas Adrain Risley (born October 5, 1885; died August 30, 1949) married Pearl Little (born April 3, 1889; died November 18, 1985) on December 23, 1909. Buried in Texas. 3. Chester Amos Risley (born April 27, 1887; died March 7, 1945) married Katherine Burk (born July 4, 1891; died November 8, 1964) in 1923. She is buried in California. 4. Maudie Jane Risley (born April 17, 1889; died August 26, 1890). 5. John Thomas Risley (born May 2, 1891; died February 25, 1975) married Hattie Jane Bridgman (born July 27, 1889; died June 4, 1980) on February 1, 1911. He is buried in Arkansas. 6. Nancy Ellen Risley (born March 31, 1893; died January 28, 1979) married Samuel Pares Colburn (born October 11, 1890; died March 23, 1969) on January 7, 1917. 7. James Hervey Risley (born February



From Left to Right: John and Hattie Risley, their son and great-grandchildren, Alfred Risley and Hattie Risley, John Risley, Second Row: Craig Blackwood, Sandra Blackwood - March 26, 1972.

19, 1895; died April 14, 1943) married Oma Evelyn Shannon (born April 30, 1899) on February 18, 1923. 8. Infant girl Risley (born January 17, 1897; died April 22, 1897). 9. Charles Clark Risley (born July 5, 1898; died March 9, 1953) married twice: 1) Cora Kifer (born November 27, 1898; died May 23, 1939) on October 11, 1918; 2) Nancy Alta Minks (born June 1, 1918) on January 30, 1942. 10. Mary Lou Risley (born October 12, 1900; died October 2, 1979) married Birchie Mahaffey (born September 1, 1896; died August 29, 1957) on May 15, 1920. 11. Hansford Hamilton Risley (born November 29, 1902; died May 25, 1970) was married three times: 1) Lucille Sinclair (born February 28, 1908; died February 10, 1944), Gladys Viola Rouse married September 13, 1944; married 2. Cecile Martha Lackey (born October 9, 1909; died November 14, 1975); married 3. Wilidean Francis. 12. Nona Lee Risley (born September 9, 1905; died; May 2, 1981) married James Allen Smith (born March 20, 1900; died January 31, 1979) on November 24, 1923.



James Risley, wife - Lenora Jane Risley, a brother of John William Risley.

Major Ronald D. Risley helped on the history of the Risleys in California. Ramona Price also helped on it; she lives in Springdale, Arkansas. These people worked several years on the history; they sent the information on the Risleys to me. Jerry Risley helped on it, too.

John Thomas Risley, Alfred Risley's father, was the son of John William Risley and Alice (Spear) Risley. John Thomas (born May 2, 1891 at Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas; died February 25, 1975, buried Bethesda Cemetery) married Hattie Jane Bridgman (born July 27, 1889; died June 4, 1980) on February 1, 1911. She was born in Cane Hill, Washington County and died in Lincoln, Arkansas. They had four sons: 1. Silas Adrain Risley (born March 6, 1912; died December 14, 1977) married Tina Campbell (born September 30, 1909) on February 23, 1931. 2. Robert Wayne Risley (born February 11, 1914; died March 15, 1922). 3. Alfred Raymond Risley (born May 7, 1919) married Clara B. Snodgrass (born September 19, 1920) on May 26, 1938. She was born at home in Lincoln, Arkansas. 4. Truman J. Risley (born September 26, 1924) married Melba Kunkel (born August 27, 1924) on June 9, 1946.

Alfred Risley's parents moved to Cane Hill, Arkansas when Alfred was a small boy and went to school at Cane Hill. His parents lived on the John William Risley place a few years to help with the farming there; then Alfred's parents moved back to Sugar Hill near Lincoln, where he took up farming and got into the apple drying business, which he continued for many years. He milked cows and raised chickens. Alfred helped his father with the work and went to school at Sugar Hill. Alfred helped his father until his father's death.

Alfred Raymond Risley, son of John Thomas and Hattie Jane (Bridgman) Risley, was born May 7, 1919, at Sugar Hill at home near Lincoln, Arkansas in Washington County. He was married on May 26, 1938 at Stilwell, Oklahoma to Clara B. (Snodgrass) Risley, born September 19, 1920, at home near Lincoln, Arkansas in a two-room house to James William (Bill) Snodgrass and Mary Etta (Little) Snodgrass.

The Alfred and Clara (Snodgrass) Risley family, Top Row - From Left to Right - Virginia Risley, Cecil Blackwood, Randall Risley, Karen Risley, Shirley Rutherford, Kristal Rutherford, Robert Rutherford and Charlene Risley. Second Row - Harold Risley, Frances Blackwood, Father Alfred Risley, Mother Clara Risley, Jerry Risley, John Risley. Bottom Row - Craig Blackwood, Daren Blackwood, Sandra Blackwood, Gayla Risley, Arleen Thompson, Roxanna Bilex, (Billy) William Thompson - July, 1981.

Alfred and Clara married and moved into a two-room house, and to this union were born three sons and one daughter, named (1) Harold, (2) Frances, (3) John, (4) Jerry. Their son Harold Dean was born July 4, 1939, married on June 14, 1958 to Virginia Alice (Winn) Risley, born December 21, 1941. They have three children: Shirley, Randall and Gayla.

Alfred and Clara's granddaughter, Shirley Darlene was born May 6, 1960 in Washington County and was married April 26, 1980 to Robert Eugene Rutherford, born March 5, 1962, and they have two daughters: (1) Kristal Darlene Rutherford, born November 11, 1980; (2) Bethany Lynn Rutherford, born November 6, 1982. Shirley and Robert Rutherford divorced. Shirley

married September 29, 1987, Tracy Reiff, born May 27, 1963, presently expecting a child in October 1988.

Randall Keith Risley, grandson of Alfred and Clara, was born October 17, 1962, and was married May 9, 1981 to Karen (Kruse) and divorced in 1984. He then remarried on December 15, 1984 to Charesse (Andra) Reifschneider Risley, born February 6, 1964. They have one child, Miranda Marie born March 12, 1988.

Alfred and Clara's granddaughter, Gayla Risley was born February 28, 1971.

Alfred and Clara's daughter, Frances Louise (Risley) was born August 29, 1940 in Lincoln, Arkansas and was married on April 21, 1965 to Cecil Blackwood, born September 16, 1935. He is a Cherokee Indian. Their children: (1) Craig, (2) Sandra and (3) Daren Blackwood.

Alfred and Clara's grandson, Craig Alan Blackwood was born September 8, 1966 in Claremore, Oklahoma and was married April 17, 1985 to Debbie Elizabeth (Hanache), born August 22, 1966. Alfred and Clara's great-grandson, Dustan Kyle Blackwood was born on October 29, 1985.

Alfred and Clara's granddaughter, Sandra Jean Blackwood was born on February 10, 1969 in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Grandson of Alfred and Clara, Daren Kent Blackwood, was born October 30, 1970 in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

John Raymond Risley, son of Alfred and Clara, was born October 28, 1942 in Lincoln, Arkansas and was married April 24, 1970 to Ruby Charlene (Redfern), born September 25, 1944. Their children by her first marriage include Kenneth William (Billy) Thompson and Kennene Kay Thompson, born December 21, 1962 and died May 9, 1963.

Alfred and Clara's step-grandson, Kenneth William (Billy) Thompson, was born July 9, 1961, married May 16, 1980 to Mary Arleen (Lowe) born June 22, 1962. They have two children: (1) Roxanna Lenette Bilex, born December 7, 1978, and Kenneth Charles Thompson, born February 7, 1983. Another child is expected to be born in July 1988.

Alfred and Clara's youngest son, Jerry Eugene Risley, was born November 21, 1948.

The Risley family has been connected with Arkansas and Washington County since the days of pioneer settlement. The first member of the Connecticut Risley family to become connected with Arkansas was Sergeant Norman Risley of the 2nd United States Infantry, who on October 4, 1817, received a bounty land warrant for his service in the U. S. Army during the War of 1812. This warrant gave him 160 acres of land near what is now Little Rock, Arkansas. Another Risley relative, who came early to Washington County, Arkansas was John Risley (1805—1879), who with his wife, Delilah Putnam, first settled in Washington County about 1837. This branch of the family changed the spelling of the name to "Rizley," and one of their descendants was the Honorable Ross Rizley of Guymon, Oklahoma who served four terms as U. S. Congressman from the Western District of Oklahoma and was appointed by President Eisenhower as a federal judge.

In 1889, at Utica, New York, a Risley Family Association was formed for the purpose of holding an annual reunion of the descendants of this early American family. In 1905, this organization was incorporated in Hartford, Connecticut under the name of the Descendants of Richard Risley, Sr. This organization continues to hold annual national reunions for persons of Risley ancestry, and to collect and preserve the history and genealogy of the greater Risley family of America. Every member of the Risley, Rizley and Wrisley family has a heritage of which they can be justly proud.

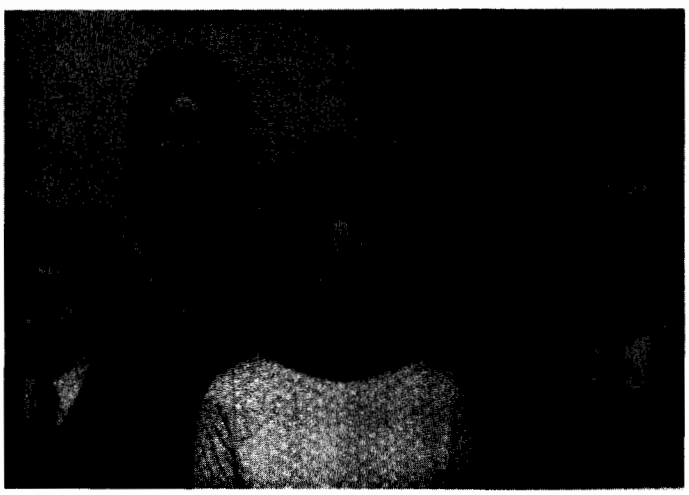
The Risleys have a family reunion every year at Risley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; the last being in 1987. You can write to the Risley Family Association at P. O. Box 552, Clarkson, New York, 14430. It should be pointed out that Mayor Ronald Risley, age 29, Dana Point, Ventura, California, 93004, did research on the family. This is where I got my information.

By: Alfred Risley

James Wesley Ritter

James Wesley Ritter was born in Stevens County, Kansas, on February 23, 1923. At the age of fourteen, James (known to many friends as Jim) moved with his parents, James A. and Lillie Hudson Ritter, brothers, Kenneth, Bill, Lynn and sisters Louise, Wanda, and Jean to Springdale, Arkansas, in 1937.

Lynn and Edith Carr Ritter, Jean Wilmoth, James Wesley Ritter, James A. Ritter and Lillie Hudson Ritter (parents), Kenneth and Elwina Ellis Ritter, Elliott and Lousie Ritter Conner.



Back row: Sandy and Wesley Ritter; front row: Charles, Kathryn and James Ritter.

The family resided on a farm southeast of Springdale where they farmed as was the practice of many area families at that time. The family raised cattle, poultry and row crops as well as their own vegetables.

James graduated from Springdale High School in 1941. After serving in the U. S. Army from January 1943 until February 1946, he returned to the University of Arkansas and received a degree in Business in 1949.

March 24, 1955, Jim and Kathryn Strickland were married. Kathryn, daughter of Paul Strickland and Bernice Ruddell Strickland, was born January 25, 1930, in Denton, Texas. Paula, Bernadine, and Ruddell are Kathryn's sisters and brother.

James and Kathryn are the parents of David Wesley Ritter born February 19, 1956; Sandra Jean Ritter born March 14, 1958; and Charles Brent Ritter born August 16, 1960.

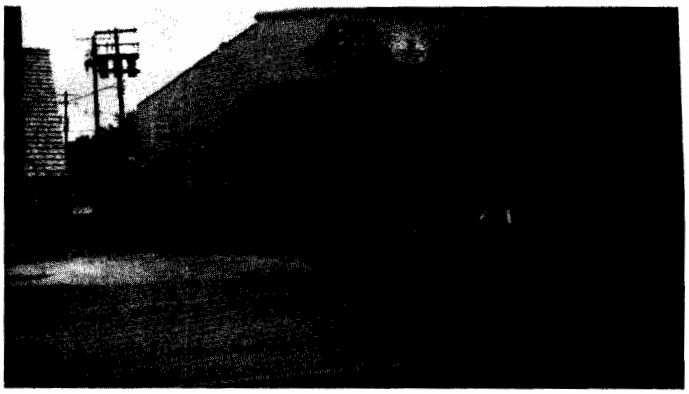
Bill Ritter started Ritter Insurance Agency of Springdale in

1939 and in Fayetteville in 1946. James started working for the Agency in Fayetteville in 1949 and continued working there and for Preferred Risk Insurance Company until March 1967.

In 1967, James entered parnership with Joe Sanford ("Sandy") Boone to form Boone-Ritter Insurance Agency. The office was located at 135 East Emma Avenue, Springdale, Arkansas. In 1979 a new office building was constructed at 109 North Spring Street.

James was active in management of this business until retirement in 1985. He was one of the original organizers of Springdale Savings and Loan Association in 1960, later named American Savings and Loan Association. James served on the Board of Directors of this firm from 1960 until the Association was sold in the early 1980s.

James and Kathryn are members of the First United Methodist Church in Springdale. James has served as Chairman and Secretary of the Administrative Board, Chairman of Stewardship Commission, member of the Board of Trustees and other offices with the Church.



Boone-Ritter Agency August 22, 1972.

Being an active member of both the Springdale Jaycees and the Arkansas Jaycees, James has served as State Vice President and as a National Director. As a long time member of the Springdale Kiwanis Club, he has served as President and as Secretary.

During the construction of the new Springdale Public Library, James served on the Board of Directors. He was active in securing the new home for the Library when it moved from 118 West Johnson Street to 1205 West Maple Street. At that time, Shiloh Museum moved into the vacated 118 West Johnson Street address into the old Library building. In 1989, James is a member of the Shiloh Museum's Board of Directors holding the position of Vice President and is currently involved in seeing the old Library/Museum facilites torn down to be replaced by a new modern Museum serving six counties in northwest Arkansas.

James has been a member of the Advisory Board for the Salvation Army for a number of years. He also served as Chairman of the Springdale Urban Renewal Commission.

Kathryn is active with church work and the family which has grown over the years to include in-laws and grandchildren. Wesley married Emily Roberts of Mena, and they have a son, Zachary Ritter. Wesley and Emily live in Duncan, Oklahoma, where he is an engineer with Haliburton Oil Company.

Sandra Jean "Sandy" married Phillip Morgan. Sandy and Phillip's children are John C. Morgan and Kelly Morgan. Sandy and Phillip work for Conoco, Inc., in Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Charles Brant married Connie Mobley from Yell County, Arkansas. They reside in Maumelle, near Little Rock, where Charles works for the Controller of the Currency, National Bank Examiner.

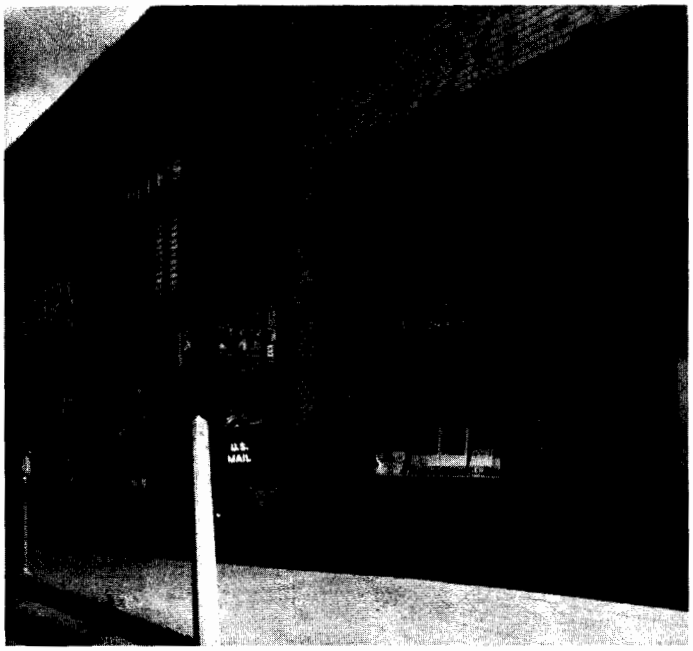
James relaxes by riding horses on trail rides and by raising a vegetable garden every year.

Thursday, April 12, 1970, Farrell Conner wrote in *Conner's Corner*, a column published by the Springdale News, the following article about James Ritter.

Jim Ritter is contemplating giving up one of his 'do-it-yourself' projects. . .plowing his garden, especially with a horse pulling the plow.

The reason he's taking this attitude resulted from an incident that happened recently.

It seems that his mare, which actually had rather have a rider than to be attached to a plow, was cooperating beautifully as Jim was working his strawberry beds with the plow.



Southside of Emma Avenue, Springdale, during the 1960s, corner of Holcomb and Emma was the site of Ritter Insurance Agency.

However, when he was about mid-way through his project, a friend came by and Jim stopped to chat, letting go of the reins.

Then it happened. The singletree connected to the plow struck the horse's hind legs. This scared the animal. Consequently, she took off, or as they called it back in the 'horse and buggy' days, tried to run away. But she didn't have any place to run as the yard was fenced.

When the horse reached the fence, she made a quick U-turn, dragging the plow behind her.

It wouldn't have been so bad if the horse hadn't run between the Ritter residence and an air conditioning unit on the outside. But her path did put a stop to the runaway, when the plow became entangled with the pipes leading to the air conditioning unit, ripping up both the pipes and overturning the unit.

This set off a 'fireworks display' as the electrical wiring in one of the pipes was short-circuited. And, oh yes, a board on the side of the house also was jerked loose.

Jim very cautiously approached the mare, which really was scared now. Furthermore, he didn't want to take a chance of the animal being 'charged' with electricity. However, a careful check showed the horse was okay.

After some assuring words to the animal, Jim unhooked her from the plow.

In his own words, This horse was made for riding. . .not plowing," Jim says she is back on the farm now. Her plowing days are ended. So are Jim's, with a horse."

He's thinking about filing a claim for the damage with his insurance company.

Jim is an insurance man—just in case you didn't know.

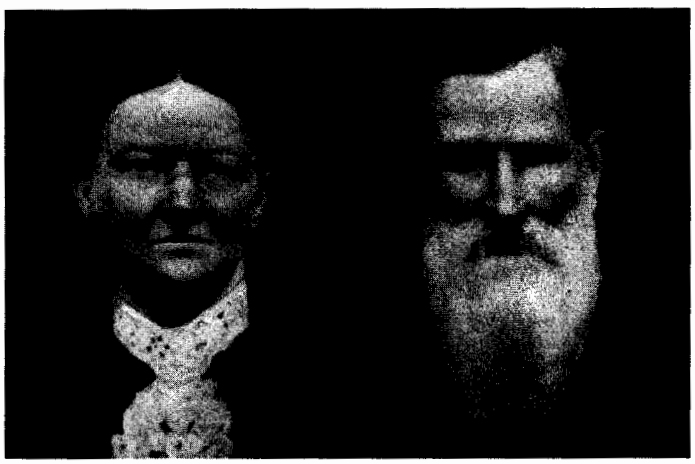
James and Kathryn Ritter have made improving Springdale a part of their lives. They first lived on Michael and presently live on Cartwright Circle. Not being able to cut away the farming ties, James and Kathryn presently own the old Smith farm east of Springdale.

By: Jim Ritter

Nancy Jo (Steele) Rubeck

The Family of Art and Nancy Jo (Steele) Rubeck

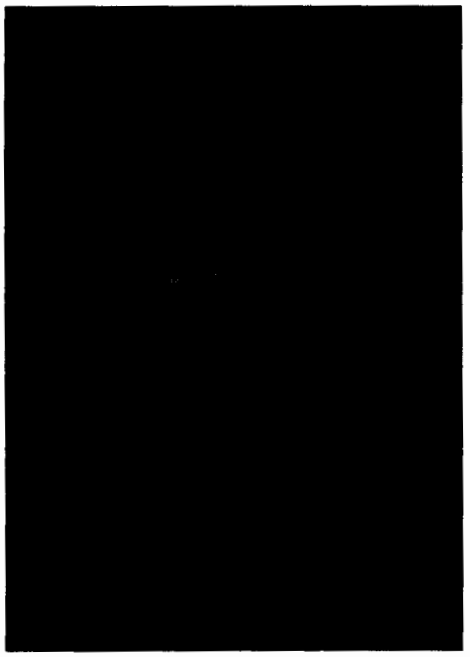
Nancy Jo Steele, was born in the Steele Community of Washington County on January 16, 1933. She was the first child of Joe M. Steele, and former Nannie Webster. Both parents are descended from Washington County pioneers: Joe's grandfather, Marion Dekalb Steele, came here before the Civil War and settled in Elm Springs, Arkansas, where both Joe, Nannie, and their fathers were born. Nannie's grandfathers were both born in Washington County - Thomas Foute Webster, in 1838 and James Lewis Reed, in 1854. Nancy Jo's family moved to Springdale, Arkansas, when she was three, shortly after the birth of her sister, Marjorie. Her parents divorced when Nancy Jo was five, and both later remarried. Joe married Gretchen Gilliland Broyles, a widow with a young son, Phillip, whom Joe adopted. Phillip and his wife Charlotte are subjects of another article, as are Nancy's sister Marjorie and her husband Jim Brooks. Nannie married Maurice Russell, who also had a son, Bob, now living in Springdale, Arkansas, with his wife Gweenece.



Thomas Fount Webster and Elizabeth Poore Webster.

Nancy Jo and Marjorie grew up living with their mother, but spent a great deal of time with Joe and Gretchen. They attended Springdale public schools, with Nancy Jo graduating from Springdale High School in 1951. She was Homecoming Queen her Senior year. She first attended Stevens College in Columbia, Missouri, but transferred to the University of Arkansas after one year. She graduated from the University in 1955 with a degree in

Nancy Rebecca Davis and John Moses Webster.



Tom Rubeck

Business Administration. One week after graduation she married Arthur H. Rubeck, whom she had met in registration line when he, too, was transferring from another college. Art was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on December 5, 1932, but attended high school in Fort Smith, Arkansas, which he considers to be his home. His parents were Arthur M. Rubeck, and the former Ruth Hilgrad, both born, raised, and educated in Illinois. Art's father worked for the telephone company, who moved them to several different cities in Arkansas, with the family settling in Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1944. Art's father, also called Art, will be remembered by many in the Washington County area, as he visited often as a part of his work. After Nancy Jo and Art were married, they moved to the Dallas, Texas, area where Art had begun working for Chance Vought Aircraft (later called LTV) after his graduation from Engineering School at the Unversity of Arkansas in 1954. He was drafted into the U. S. Army in 1955 and served two years. Army life was not too bad, as they spend eight months in Los Angeles, California, on temporary duty; the remainder in Huntsville, Alabama. Upon return to Dallas, Texas, they soon bought a MG sports car and became active in car club activities. In 1959 they moved to the suburb of Irving, Texas, where they still live. Their daughter, Janet Lynn Rubeck, was

Back row: Arthur Hilgard Rubeck, Joe Gunter Brooks, Thomas Steele Rubeck, William Shingleton, Jimmy Gunter Brooks. Middle row: Stephen Wayne Brooks, holding Lauren Elizabeth Brooks, Teresa Dawn Triplet Brooks, Marjorie Steele Brooks, Stephen Jared Brooks, Nancy Jo Steele Rubeck, Nannie Webster, Lisa Kay Sullivan Brooks holding Kristen Elizabeth Brooks, Nicholas Kendall Cannella. Front row: Janet Lynn Rubeck Shingleton, Jimmy Douglas Brooks, Karen Lee Brooks Cannella.

Will and Janet Shingleton with Robert

born in 1960, and their son, Thomas Steele Rubeck, arrived two years later. The car club gave way to Garden Club, bridge, PTA, Indian Guides, Girl Scouts, tent camping, and other family activities. Nancy remained a homemaker until 1976, when she filled in at a Dallas bank part-time basis, only to remain for six years. She started as a receptionist, but soon was involved in many other aspects of banking. Her most memorable moment in the bank was being held hostage at gun-point during a daring, daytime robbery. She retired from banking in 1982, and Art took early retirement from his job at LTV in 1988, after 33 years of service. They are now enjoying the freedom to travel and visit their children and grandchildren. Janet married Will Shingleton, in 1982, and moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Their son Robert was born there in 1988. Tom lives in Africa, working in Nairobi, Kenya, for a Dutch TV production studio, where he creates and edits both commercials and Christian-oriented children's programs. The family visited him there in 1986 - he acted as a tour guide on a safari in the lion country and to an Indian Ocean resort area. A hot-air balloon ride over migrating wildebeests and zebra was the highlight of the trip. Nancy and Art continue to visit Springdale regularly to see her relatives. Art has become active with his hobby of genealogy (collecting family history), and finds Washington County to be his prime interest area.

By: Arthur H. Rubeck

Charles E. Sanders

Charles E. Sanders, the youngest of the Sanders brothers to be associated with *The Springdale News*, was born September 25, 1919 in Taft, Texas the son of R. J. and Mamie Roberts Sanders.

After graduation from Taft High School, he spent two years working for the *Taft Tribune*, the hometown weekly paper, following in the footsteps of his older brothers, Bob and T. C. Part of the time, he stayed with the *Tribune*, he was the only one working in the back shop and his duties were divided between reporting, doing job printing, collecting and whatever else needed attention.

From the hometown paper, Charles went directly into the Navy during World War II. He spent most of the time serving in the Pacific, in the same field he had begun before the war. He was enlisted as a printer third class and discharged as a printer first class, at the close of the War.

After his discharge, Charles returned to Corpus Christi, Texas where his first job was with the Port Printing Company. Here, he started the lithographic plant and served as foreman of the shop until 1953. At this time, the family moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he was associated with Pioneer Business Forms; the *Kent News Journal* in Kent, Washington, and the North Pacific Bank Note Company in Tacoma before he came to Springdale in 1962.

On July 4, 1962, he joined his brothers Bob and T. C. in *The Springdale News* and was named general manager of the firm. Bob sold his interest in the company to his brothers, September 1963 and retired. Charles became vice-president and editor of the Publishing Company, a position he held until the paper was sold to Donrey Media in July 1973. After the sale, he stayed on with the paper as General Manager until his retirement in 1982.

On February 2, 1946, Charles was married to Evelyne Stender, a Montana native, in Corpus Christi, Texas. They are the parents of two sons: Jeff, who with his wife, Kathy Lewis Sanders and their two daughters, Laura and Emily, live in Richardson, Texas and Dan Sanders, who is with the *Los Angeles Times* and lives in Long Beach, California.

Since coming to Springdale, Charles has been active in many community activities and organizations, a high priority for the editor or general manager of a newspaper. He was a member and served as president of the Chamber of Commerce; the Rotary Club, which he also served as president; the United Fund Board; First Presbyterian Church; a member of the Arkansas Press Association, where he served as state president. He was appointed a member of the Springdale Civil Service Commission and was a member of Sigma Delta Chi, honorary fraternity of professional journalists. He is a member of the Springdale Country Club, where he has served as President of the Board of Directors and is a member of the Board of Directors of Southwestern Energy Company.

By: Maudine Sanders

Maudine F. Sanders

Maudine Sanders was born in the Stony Point Community, southwest of Springdale, April 4, 1923, the daughter of Thomas William and Elizabeth M. Hanks Farish. She attended grade school at Stony Point until the sixth grade, when the family moved to Lowell, Benton County. After finishing the eighth grade at Lowell, she was graduated from the Rogers High School.

Starting when she was nine years old, during the summers she worked in her father's canning factories, beginning with rolling cans down a rack to the women who packed the tomatoes in

them and progressing to manager of the factories at Lowell and Rogers after her father died suddenly with a heart attack in August 1946.

Maudine received her Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from the University of Arkansas in June 1946, and managed the factories about a year until the family sold to Steele Canning Company.

After working several months as a clerk for Lichlyter's Department Store in Springdale, she began a career as bookkeeper for *The Springdale News* in October 1948. In a weekly newspaper, everyone learns to do a little bit of everything, and soon she was taking items over the phone, writing some obituaries, waiting on customers at the counter and reading proof, as well as bookkeeping.

When the newspaper became a daily paper in 1949, Maudine became editor of the women's page and in 1955 she became part owner when Ellis Stafford left the paper and sold his stock to Maudine and Bob Sanders. Another significant change came in 1958, when Mrs. Glaphyra Stafford sold her interest in the Company to Bob Sanders and Maudine Farish, and retired. Maudine continued as women's editor, did a weekly foods column and the "From the Files" Column, which she had taken over after the death of Marty Stafford in 1957. As the newspaper grew, women's editors, church editors, bookkeepers and proof readers were hired for the paper, but she continued to be proof reader for the commercial printing department. At the time of her retirement, Maudine was still doing the obituaries each day and the "Files Column" each week and her title was Office Manager and Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation.

On May 6, 1960 Maudine was married to T. C. Sanders, Bob Sanders' brother, who had come to Springdale in 1958 as lithographer and printer for *The News'* commercial printing department. By September 1963 another brother, Charles E. Sanders had joined the paper, and Bob Sanders chose to sell his stock to T. C., Maudine and Charles and retire. So the three continued the Springdale Publishing Company, with T. C. in charge of the commercial printing and Charles as Editor of the newspaper and Maudine headed the business office. This arrangement continued until the company was sold to Donrey Media in July 1973.

In 1949 Maudine joined the Springdale Business and Professional Women's Club and during the next ten years, served in a number of offices in the local club, including president, twice, editor of the state magazine one year, and several local and state committee chairmanships. She became a member of Arkansas Press Women's Association and served as state president for two years. She is now a retired life member of the APW and the National Press Women's Association, and in 1982 was named National Press Women's Woman of Achievement for Arkansas.

She is a member of the First United Methodist Church where she has served several terms on the Administrative Board and Board of Trustees. She is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Springdale Country Club, Arts Center of the Ozarks, the Development Council of the University of Arkansas, Chapter G, P. E. O. Sisterhood, Beta Sigma Phi sorority and the Shiloh Museum, where in 1988 she is serving her second term as president of the Board Trustees.

By: Maudine Sanders

R. R. (Bob) Sanders

R. R. (Bob) Sanders was born December 15, 1910 at Sinton, Texas the son of R. J. and Mamie Roberts Sanders. He graduated from the Taft High School in 1929, with four letters in football, one in basketball, four in track and one in baseball. He wrote the school news for the *Taft Tribune* and in the summers began working as a "printer's devil" on the paper. After graduation, Bob went to Hardin-Simmons University for one year. The depression was in full force by this time and Bob returned to Taft and the *Taft Tribune*.

In 1935, Bob left the *Tribune* to go to Beeville, Texas as the sports editor for that paper. He became editor of the *Advance* in Kenedy, Texas in 1937. He remained in Kenedy until he entered the army in 1942. During his 42 months of service, as a classification specialist and personnel man, during World War II, he spent twelve months in the European Theater.

Bob married Bobby Homeyer in August 1937 in Kenedy, Texas. They are the parents of one daughter, Beverly Phillips and have one granddaughter, Brooke Phillips.

At the close of the war, Bob was discharged from Camp Chaffee at Fort Smith; however, he remained there for another year in Civil Service employment. It was during this time, that he chanced to see an advertisement for the *Springdale News* looking for an ad man. He came to Springdale and applied for the job.

On June 1, 1946, Bob assumed his duties with *The News*. In 1947, he and Editor E. R. Stafford joined forces in opening an office supply department in conjunction with the paper and job printing shop. Ellis Stafford, brother of Editor Stafford, came to work for the paper in 1948. The three men continued to improve the paper, including changing from a tri-weekly to five days a week in June 1949. When Ellis left the paper in 1955, he sold his stock to Bob and Maudine Farish. Then in March 1957, when Marty Stafford died, Bob was named editor of the paper. In 1958, Mrs. E. R. Stafford sold her interest in the Company to Bob Sanders and Maudine Farish and Bob became Publisher and Editor.

A lifelong dream of Bob's came true when his brothers, T. C. in 1958 and Charles in 1962, joined the firm and they were able to work together in the newspaper business for the first time.

Bob sold his interest in the Company to T. C., Maudine and Charles in September 1963 and retired. He found time to play lots of golf and he thoroughly enjoyed traveling with Bobby to Las Vegas and to PGA Tournaments after his retirement. But he was always on call when he was needed to help in the commercial printing department during vacations or illnesses or when conditions warranted a helping hand. He suffered a heart attack and died at Springdale Memorial Hospital, Tuesday, July 10, 1973.

He was a member of the First United Methodist Church, a past president of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the Springdale Country Club, on which he served several years on the board of directors. He had been a member of the Arkansas Press Association for a number of years, the Chamber of Commerce and United Fund Board and each June, he was deeply involved with the Rodeo of Ozarks Board in printing their program and helping with the publicity of the City's biggest annual event.

By: Maudine Sanders

T. C. Sanders

T. C. Sanders, who was born at Sinton, Texas, May 29, 1913, was the second son of R. J. and Mamie Roberts Sanders. He graduated from Taft High School and like his older brother Bob went to work for the *Taft Tribune*.

In 1937, T. C. started in lithography work in San Antonio, Texas and just before World War II, he had begun in the offset printing, which he persued the rest of his life. He entered the U. S. Navy and was an aerial photographer, serving in the South Pacific. He was one of those who photographed areas for making invasion maps and they also recorded the devastation left by the atomic bombs detonated in Japan.

Following the war, T. C. returned to lithographic work, filling positions in Dallas, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi and Houston, Texas; Tacoma, Washington and Tulsa before coming to join his brother Bob in *The Springdale News* in 1958 as lithographer and printer.

In September 1963, when his brother Bob Sanders sold his interests in the company to T. C. and Charles, T. C. became publisher, a position he held until his retirement in July 1973 when the company was sold.

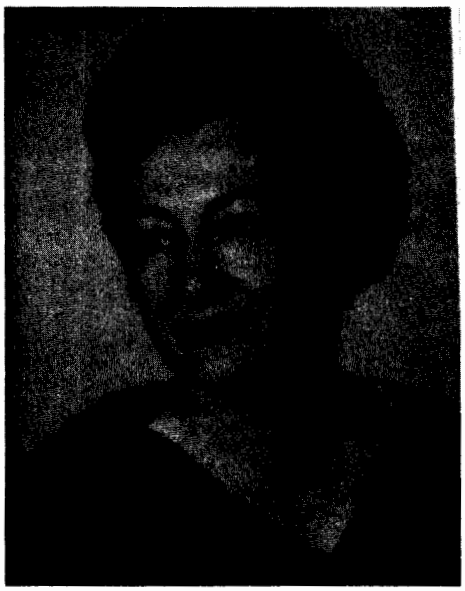
May 6, 1960 he married Maudine Farish. They continued with the publishing company until 1973 when the paper was sold. After which they retired and divided their time between their home in Springdale and one in Corpus Christi, Texas. They traveled extensively throughout the United States and the World and continued to be active in local community affairs until his death, October 10, 1983.

He was a member of the First United Methodist Church, the Chamber of Commerce, Arkansas Press Association, United Fund Board, National Development Council at the University of Arkansas, the Kiwanis International where he served as club president and Lt. Governor of District 19. He was a member of Springdale Country Club and Sigma Delta Chi, honorary fraternity for professional journalists. He served for a number of years as Springdale's representative on the Ozark Playgrounds Association.

By: Maudine Sanders

Herbert Ernest Schmieding

The H. E. Schmieding family first saw the beauty and opportunities of Washington County, Arkansas in the 1930s when Herbert, his father August, and his brother Hubert made numerous cattle buying trips into northwest Arkansas.



Polly Ann (Grapes) Schmieding

Doris Schmieding

Beulah (Brown) Schmieding

These early visits to the county set the stage for a long and rewarding relationship between the Schmieding family and Washington County, a relationship that continues today.

The Schmiedings are a proud, hard-working family of German descent who originally settled in Nebraska. August and Margaret (Beckman) established a successful dairy farm in Lincoln and raised a family of five boys, Edward, Herbert, Hubert, Lawrence and Victor. Herbert was born March 12, 1913 in Malcomb, Nebraska.

August, a large man with a heavy German accent, instilled in his sons respect for the family, a strong work ethic and a solid religious belief founded in the Lutheran Church. Herbert carried these values with him throughout his life.

The urge to build something of their own finally overcame Herbert and his identical twin, Hubert. They had developed a produce business as a result of their cattle buying trips, so they decided to leave the family farm in 1936 and move to Springdale. They established the Schmieding Produce Company to buy, sell and transport fruits and vegetables.

In the early 1940s, Herbert's sister-in-law, Beulah (Brown) Schmieding introduced him to a lovely Springdale girl named Polly Ann Grapes (Patti). Polly was the daughter of Ike and Catherine (Wilson) Grapes, a family with a long, rich heritage in Washington County. A year-long courtship and engagement led to their marriage in Springdale, on December 24, 1942.

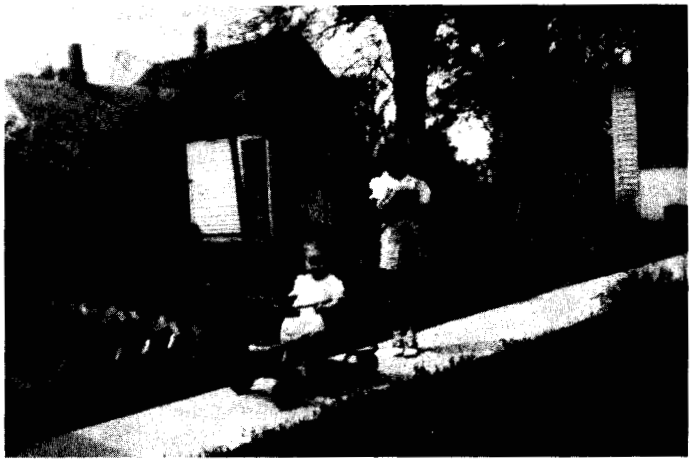
Herbert ("Herb") and his new bride moved in with Hubert and Beulah in a house located at 526 Spring Street in Springdale. Their home also doubled as the office for the Schmieding Produce Company.

On January 8, 1944, Herb and Polly became the proud parents of a daughter, Patricia Ann. "Patti" was delivered at Fayetteville City Hospital. Shortly after Patricia's birth, the brothers decided to return to Lincoln to run the farm dairy after their father retired.

Their stay in Lincoln only lasted about a year. Both families decided to return to the northwest Arkansas area. "We debated between Joplin, Missouri and Springdale, but I really wanted to come back to my home so we settled back in Springdale", Polly said.

Polly, Patti and Herb moved to a home at 803 Johnson. Again, the home served as the office for the produce company. In 1947, Herb's younger brother Lawrence was discharged from the service and joined his brother's produce business. Lawrence lived with Herb and Polly for several years before he married.

Herbert Schmieding



Patti on the right. House at 803 Johnson, Springdale.

Polly and Herbert were blessed with another daughter on August 4, 1948 when Suzanne Kay was born at the City Hospital, Fayetteville.

As Herbert and his two brothers were busy building Schmieding Produce into a thriving business, Herb was just as dedicated in meeting his responsibilities to his young family and the community.

Despite his quiet and unassuming nature, Herbert felt strongly about giving of himself to help make his community a better place to live. In 1951 he was selected to lead the Springdale Chamber of Commerce as president at a critical period when Springdale was just beginning its modern-day expansion and growth.

Herbert's business success and insight into the community's needs were also tapped by the First State Bank of Springdale when it added Herbert to its Board of Directors. Herbert played a key role in starting and guiding the Springdale Savings and Loan in its early days.

Herbert also served on the Board of Directors of the Springdale Country Club, and was an active member, elder and trustee of the Salem Lutheran Church.

Fishing and hunting were Herb's diversion from business. He especially enjoyed deep sea fishing and his annual hunting trip to Colorado.

Springdale and northwest Arkansas suffered a great loss in April of 1971 when Herbert died. He is buried in Springdale's Bluff Cemetery.

Herbert's legacy lives today as his children and grandchildren are still a part of Springdale community and Washington County.

Patti had two children, Darin and Daline Montgomery by a former marriage and is presently married to Lyndell Paul Berry, and resides in Springdale. Her oldest child Daline is married to Steve Harris.

Susie also has two children by a former marriage, Alecia Douthit Sipes and Kendal Douthit and one granddaughter, Kayla Sipes. She is presently married to Leon Lauber and has two children, John Grant and Kristie Denee.

In 1972, after Herb's death, Polly remarried. She and George Helsing make their home in Springdale. Polly stays busy enjoying her grandchildren and her oil painting. (See the H. C. Schmieding Produce Heritage Profile).

By: Patti Berry

Thomas Sisco

Thomas Sisco travelled from Tennessee with his parents as a very young child. His parents moved several times through Carroll County in Arkansas. They settled permanently in the northwest corner of the county at Delmar, Arkansas. Eureka Springs was the county seat at that time. The county seat was changed to Berryville, Arkansas which is now the county seat.

Thomas went to fight in the Civil War at the age of sixteen. His severance pay was a horse and saddle. He married a girl, Fancher, after the war. She had a son named Tommy. After the death of his first wife, Thomas married Cynthia Armer. They lived in a log house at Delmar. He had several acres of land, mostly hilly, where he farmed with a team of mules, a plow and a hoe.

This couples's oldest boy was named William (Willie). The next one was named Lewis, and the next in line was Crandell (C. P.). A girl came along whom they named Lydia. The last one to complete their family was a boy, Bryan. Thomas also had a daughter, Magalene (Maggie), by his first wife. He and Cynthia raised Maggie to adulthood.

Willie married Lavona Sims, settled on his dad's estate and began his career. He and Vona operated a country store, and he had a mill where he ground meal three days per week. He got part of the meal for his pay, and the meal was sold at their store. He also had a building used for canning tomatoes and this gave his neighbors a market for their tomatoes. Vona was appointed as the post mistress of that community. Their house was a three room building attached to their store, with one corner used as the post office. The mail was delivered on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There were no tests given to select the mail carrier. The man who gave the lowest bid for the job was selected. The carrier rode a horse on Mondays and Wednesdays; Fridays he would take a buggy or wagon in order to deliver packages. In those days, the people ordered articles that Willie's store did not have.

This couple raised ten children to adulthood. They had a boy, Everett, who died as a small child. Their oldest, Eddie, was a farmer for a while. He moved to Clinton, Arkansas and learned to be a mortician by helping the man who owned the funeral home. He never married and died suddenly with a brain tumor. Lee was a barber. He married Belle Dodson, moved to California, raised his family and was killed by a hit-and-run driver while crossing a street. Lucy was a school teacher. She went to high school in Springdale, Arkansas, met Robert Leach, married, moved to Oregon, Illinois where they purchased a drug store since Robert was a pharmacist. After they retired, they moved to Springdale where Robert died from a malignancy after a short illness. Lucy lives in their home. She is 83 years old and very

healthy. Her hobby is tatting. Robert and Lucy had one daughter who is married and lives in California.

Raymond was a farmer. He married Eppie Warren. His brothers and sisters gave him their interest in their dad's farm because he and Eppie took care of Vona until her death. He had a dairy herd, but because of health reasons, they sold the farm and moved to Batania, Arkansas, where he died in 1985. Eppie still lives there. Raymond and Eppie raised three girls.

Russell and Gilbert seemed to have the same interests. They went into the service together, returned home and both went to a mortician school. Russell married Verda. They purchased a funeral home at Marshall, Arkansas. They raised two boys. One of the boys is in business with them. They are both active in family affairs. Gilbert married Ted Grimm. He worked for a funeral home in Springdale which he later bought. They raised a boy, Jerry and a girl, Cynthia. Ted died from a malignancy. He married Mildred Crain. They were killed in an automobile accident near Greenland while going to a convention in Hot Springs.

Izelle married George Branscum, a dentist in Little Rock. They had three boys. One was killed in a car wreck when he was a senior at Springdale High School. The second son is a doctor in Pennsylvania. The youngest is in Little Rock. Izelle died about five years ago. George lives in Springfield, Missouri. Aldine married and had one daughter. She and her husband are retired and reside in Florida. Billy became a mortician. He married a woman, Virginia, and had one daughter. She and her husband helped in the funeral home at Pea Ridge. Virginia died from a malignancy in 1987. Billy is now married to Hazel, a native of Berryville. He is retired, and they live in Pea Ridge and Berryville. Their daughter is married to a man named Spivey. They live at the home in Pea Ridge, own and manage the funeral home. They have four children.

Lewis was a farmer and a lumber man. He lived a short distance from Willie. He married Dona Dodson, and they raised two boys and two girls. Lewis was a great man to always own a good team of oxen to haul water from Willie's for household duties. He made a yoke to put over the necks of the oxen instead of a harness. In February of each year he would tap sugar trees on his part of the farm, and as the trees thawed the sugar water would run into buckets. The buckets would be carried to the bottom of the hill, put in a 100 gallon barrel, and pulled with the oxen to his home. Dona boiled the water in a pot outside until it made sugar, then put it in a tea cup. After it set overnight, she slipped it from the cup, and it was maple sugar. She sold it to a travelling salesman for 25 cents per cup. They sold eggs, cream, and maple sugar to buy the staple groceries. No one had any money. They butchered hogs for the winter meat, killed squirrels and rabbits and canned all the fruit they produced on the farm. Alpha Sisco, the oldest child, was a typical farmer and was also a barber. He served in the Korean War. He married Reba Mabry. They had no children. Inez taught school in Washington County for fifteen years. She graduated from the eighth grade at Shady Grove, on highway 71 between Springdale and Fayetteville. Her daughter, Pat, graduated from that school. Inez taught her first school there and her youngest brother, Clifton, attended his first school there with Inez as his teacher. She married Thurman Parsons in 1929. (Look at the history of the Parsons' Family in this book since it has the history of her and Thurman's family.) Opal married Burl Cypert. They operated a grocery store in Springdale, Arkansas until Burl retired. They had a son, Jim Cypert, who is a lawyer and a daughter, Donna, who is a retired school teacher. Their youngest son, David, died at age seven and is buried at Friendship. Jim married Gaye Warren and they have two daughters, Julie and Jamie. Julie married Rick Roblee, a dentist in Dallas. Jamie married in 1988 and is living in Nashville where she works at the Baptist Hospital. Donna married Edward Dyson. They were married nine months before he was killed in an automobile accident at St. Charles, Missouri. Donna is now married to Leon Gaines who is retired from the school system in Rogers.

Clifton was an linotype operator for the Springdale News and Northwest Arkansas newspapers. He married Billie Leslie. They have two boys, Wayne and Terry, and a daughter, Susan. Susan married Johnny Whitson and they reside in Bartlesville and have two sons. Billie and Clifton are deceased. Their youngest daughter was stillborn while they were living in Arizona.

Lydia married Alvin Allred. To this union was born a son and two daughters. Hershel married a Clark girl, but died at an early age with tuberculosis. Dorothy was a teacher in Carroll County. She married Harley Webb. They reside at Dutch Mills where they raised their family. Audrey married an older man and they had four boys. Audrey and her husband are deceased. Lydia and Alvin are also deceased. Crandell married Lucy Sims who was a sister of Vona's (Willie's wife). He wanted to be a doctor. Willie, Lewis and Bryan worked on the farm and helped him with his tuition while he was in school. The boys bought the farm from Lydia and Maggie (the half sister). Thomas died with tuberculosis in the log house. There was no way to fumigate in those days, so they burned the house and contents. Bryan married Frances Bell. They raised two children, Eugene and Katherine. Bryan built a new house where the old one was burned. He and his wife kept Cynthia until her death. Their daughter owns the farm now.

Crandell became a M. D. and practiced in Carroll County at first. He made his sick calls on horseback if the roads were too rough for his buggy. He had a driver and would sleep between the houses where he was called to care for a patient. He had one son, Friedman, who also became a doctor. He married Helen Vierheller. They had two boys, Charles and Kenneth who became doctors also. Dr. Crandell (C. P.) moved to Springdale to practice. He kept Willie's children in his home while they attended high school. He bought forty acres at the underpass between Springdale and Fayetteville, and moved Lewis' family there for his children to attend high school. The forty acres were bought for $4700. That was lots of money in 1925. Dr. C. P., Lucy, Dr. Friedman, and Helen are deceased, but Charles is in the office that his grandfather built. Kenneth is practicing medicine in California.

In 1944 Thurman decided to build a rodeo arena on the land he owned adjoining the sale barn because he had two boys and two girls who liked to compete, riding bulls, roping calves and running barrels. He used portable seats and chutes the first two years. Then he built the arena where it now stands. It did so well money wise that the city wanted it. He sold it to the city and organized the board of directors-12 men who were to oversee the rodeo. Thurman was elected president and held that position until his death on February 18, 1988. It was named for him: "Parsons Arena".

By: Inez Parsons

William James Snodgrass

Clara's great-great-great-grandfather was John Snodgrass, whose wife was Mary (?).

Clara's great-great-grandfather, James Snodgrass, was born October 13, 1762 and married Ann Long, born May 23, 1766.

Clara's great-grandfather Thomas Lafayette Snodgrass was born January 8, 1801, in Washington County, Virginia. Married Margaret (Brown) Duff, September 13, 1827. She was born July 28, 1805, in Washington County, Virginia and died June 17, 1858.

Clara's grandfather William James Snodgrass, Sr. was born June 10, 1828 in Sparta, Tennessee (White County) and died May 11, 1882 at Lincoln, Arkansas (Washington County) and was buried in Lincoln. He was married on December 28, 1855 to Wineford (Winnie) Norton (Bradley) Snodgrass who was born January 20, 1836 near Big Springs (White County), Tennessee. She died February 11, 1908, at Lincoln, Arkansas, where she too is buried.

Since Grandfather William Snodgrass was in poor health, he and his wife Winnie decided to move west after the Civil War, about 1870. Winnie had several cousins that lived at Cabin Creek (Johnson County), Arkansas. They sold most of their household furnishings and loaded what was left in two wagons with two good teams of horses and their children:

Sara (Sally) Goodbread, Bradley, she is Grandmother of Wineford (Winnie) Norton Bradley, Snodgrass, and John Phillip Bradley the son of Sara (Sally) Goodbread Bradley

Nancy Johnson Bradley, mother of Wineford Bradley Snodgrass.

John Phillip Bradley is the father of Wineford Bradley Snodgrass.

William James Snodgrass, Sr.

1. Mary Frances Snodgrass (born August 8, 1856 at Sparta, Tennessee; died January 3, 1941) married Allen Sea King II (born March 19, 1848; died May 1, 1917) on October 13, 1887. 2. Margaret Jane Snodgrass (January 8, 1858 at Sparta; died February 29, 1920) married Ben J. Hardy Rich (born January 22, 1854; died April 3, 1946) on January 6, 1881. 3. John Phillip Snodgrass (born November 29, 1861 at Sparta; died March 31, 1938) married Ida Frances Beaty (born February 9, 1873 at Sparta; died April 10, 1932) on September 10, 1891. 4. Thomas Lafayette Snodgrass (born January 4, 1863 in Sparta; died April 21, 1942) married John Dee Nunley (born March 3, 1864 in Texas; died November 10, 1926) on August 27, 1885. 5. Martha Alice Snodgrass (born June 1, 1865 in Sparta; died 1873) at Cabin Creek (Johnson County, Arkansas). 6. William James (Bill) Snodgrass, Jr. (born November 18, 1866 in Sparta, Tennessee; died August 29, 1950) married Mary Etta Little (born March 9, 1888 at Lincoln, Arkansas; died May 2, 1940) on October 13, 1912. 7. George Washington Snodgrass (born March 3, 1868 at Sparta; died February 24, 1933). 8. Florence Amanda Snodgrass (born December 15, 1869; died October 26, 1959) married Ulysses Grant Hargrove (born April 29, 1868; died February 14, 1951) on January 15, 1888. 9. Winnie Lou Snodgrass (born July 29, 1872; died July 19, 1943), married John William Rauch (born August 28, 1858; died March 26, 1930) on August 23, 1891. 10. Elnora (Note) Snodgrass (born August 9,

1875; died April 1, 1963) married Louis Bruner Haws (born October 10, 1872; died 1952) on October 1, 1892. 11. Emma D. Snodgrass (born January 1, 1878 at Lincoln; died November 16, 1961) married Orien A. Davis (born March 17, 1882 at Lincoln; died January 28, 1927) on November 9, 1896. 12. Anna Augusta Snodgrass (born November 20, 1879 at Lincoln; died December 9, 1946) married James Francis Marion Collins (born November 4, 1864; died August 9, 1938) on June 10, 1893.

William and Winnie Snodgrass and their children traveled overland to Chattanooga, Tennessee, from there by flatboat and floated down the Tennessee River to the Ohio River and Paducah, Kentucky and then floated until they came to the Arkansas River, then traveled by steamboat to Cabin Creek where Grandmother Winnie had several cousins living. They farmed there for about two years. There their daughter Martha Alice died and they decided to move again. Grandmother Winnie had two cousins, Becky and Mint Elms, living at Summers, Arkansas. In about 1872 they came to visit the Elms. While there, Grandfather and Grandmother traded one wagon and team of horses for a four room log house, sealed inside with weather board and outside with siding. The farm was about one-hundred acres of good farm land. After my grandfather William died (1882), Grandmother Winnie was having a hard time getting by.

Wineford Norton (Bradley) Snodgrass

Clara's father William James Snodgrass, Jr. (Bill) (born in 1866) came to Lincoln, Arkansas, with his parents. He was a young man when his father died, he then went to Boise, Idaho to work and help his mother Winnie. While in Idaho he got a job taking a string of horses to another town down the river so he took a short cut. He was told there were plenty of places he could stay at night so he took the trail down the river. It was in cold weather, he traveled for two or three days and never came to any place to stay—by that time he was getting cold and hungry. He then put the horses in a fast run, he was almost frozen to death. Finally he came to a farmhouse, when they saw him coming they went to meet him and took him in and took care of his horses. They had him take his shoes off and walk in the snow so he wouldn't get warm too fast, his feet were frozen and when he got warm he stayed for a few days. They had lots of good food and a good bed. He then took the horses on and delivered them.

Clara's father Bill Snodgrass came back to see his mother Winnie. She wanted to sell him forty acres off of her place. He bought the land and built a house and a barn. William James Snodgrass, Jr. (Bill) (born November 18, 1866 in Sparta, Tennessee; died August 29, 1950 in Lincoln, Arkansas) married Mary

William James Snodgrass, Sr., and Wineford (Bradley) Snodgrass, children from left to right: George, Lafayette, John, William, Jr. Bottom row: Lou Raugh, Mary King, Amanda Hargrove, Ann Collins, Elanora Haws, made in 1932 at a reunion, west of Lincoln, Arkansas at John Snodgrass' homestead.

Family of William James Snodgrass, Jr. and Mary Etta (Little) Snodgrass. Top row from left: Geneva, Mary Etta (mother), on mother's lap is Elden, Ambrose, William James, Jr. (father) on father's lap is Clara, Delpha. Front row: Ruth and Wilson made in 1923.

Etta Little (March 9, 1888 in Salem Springs, Arkansas; died May 2, 1940) on October 13, 1912. They were buried in Lincoln, Arkansas. They had eleven children all born in Lincoln, Arkansas: William Ambrose Snodgrass (born September 14, 1913); Winnie Geneva Snodgrass (born November 23, 1914) married William Henry (Bill) McCratic (born February 13, 1914 at Lincoln, Arkansas) on July 22, 1939; Delphia T. Snodgrass (born December 22, 1915; died September 29, 1949), married Floyd Lowe (born March 30, 1905) on April 16, 1933; Lizzie Ruth Snodgrass (born February 10, 1917) married Charles Samuel (Sam) Jones (born March 17, 1911; died August 13, 1979) on July 15, 1939; Wilson Lafayette Snodgrass (born October 29, 1918; died January 22, 1981) married (first) Josephine Gardner on September 8, 1838, married second to Pauline Davis (born December 11, 1924) on May 24, 1952; Clara B. Snodgrass (born September 19, 1920) married Alfred Raymond Risley (born May 7, 1919) on May 26, 1938; Leonard Elden Snodgrass (born October 28, 1922; died September 15, 1977); married Thelma

(Cindy) Green (born May 18, 1923) in 1950; Annie Janette Snodgrass (born January 5, 1925) married Cyrus Harding Green (born July 3, 1921) on June 18, 1943; Emmette Allen Snodgrass (born October 22, 1926; died July 19, 1948); Dorothy Mae Snodgrass (born April 17, 1929) married (first) Olin (Billy) Franklin Holland (born July 9, 1912); died August 5, 1967 (second) Jess Flanary on November 9, 1968; Mildred Bernice Snodgrass (born February 23, 1932; died January 9, 1954), married Wayne W. Cheatham (born April 3, 1925) on January 5, 1951.

The 40 acres my father Bill bought was in timber. My mother and father worked clearing the land and the children helped as they got old enough. My father Bill was a farmer, had apple orchards, grapes, strawberries and row crops of different things. All the family worked on the farm.

Clara's grandmother Winnie Snodgrass was left alone and sold the 80 acres to Thomas Lafayetteville Snodgrass. He bought the farm from his brothers and sisters in about 1902. He paid $100.00 to each of the children, totaling $1,000.00. Thomas Lafayette Snodgrass then farmed the place and erected a new house and lived there until his death

William James Snodgrass, Sr., whose father was Thomas Lafayette Snodgrass and whose mother was Margaret (Brown) Duff Snodgrass was Clara Snodgrass Risley's great-grandfather Thomas Lafayette Snodgrass. Clara Snodgrass Risley's great-grandfather, was born January 8, 1801 and married on September 13, 1827 to Margaret Brown Duff Snodgrass (born July 28, 1805; died June 17, 1858). Her father and mother were William Duff (born July 25, 1770; died January 20, 1797) and Nellie Duff. Their children were:

1. William James Snodgrass, Sr. (born June 10, 1828 at Sparta, Tennessee; died May 11, 1882) married Wineford Norton Bradley (born January 20,1836 near Big Springs, Tennessee; died February 11, 1908) on December 28, 1855. Both were buried at Lincoln, Arkansas. 2. Samuel Snodgrass (born 1829; died (?)), married Adaliza Graves on September 15, 1853. 3. Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass (born April 30, 1832; died September 20, 1863). 4. Joseph Snodgrass (born August 8, 1834; died (?)) married Mary Jane Horn. 5. David Crockett Snodgrass (born 1836). 6. Lucinda Jane Snodgrass (born January 1, 1838; died (?)) married Daniel Wilhite on March 25, 1861. 7. Lafayette D. Snodgrass (born March 5, 1841) married Eliza Jane Sims on October 15, 1868.

The father and mother of Wineford Norton Bradley, Clara Snodgrass Risley's grandmother, were John Phillip Bradley (born circa 1804 or 1806 in Rutherford County, North Carolina; died circa 1864) married Nancy Johnson (born circa 1811 in White County, Tennessee; died April 30, 1890) on 1830 or 1832 in White County, Tennessee. Their children were:

1. Samuel Johnson Bradley (born January 27, 1833 near Big Spring, White County, Tennessee). 2. Sarah Ann Caroline Bradley (born March 22, 1834; died March 10, 1894) married Jones O. Bradley on February 14, 1855. 3. Wineford Norton Bradley (born January 20, 1836; died February 11, 1908) married William James Snodgrass (born June 10, 1828; died May 11, 1882) on December 28, 1855. 4. Thomas Walton Bradley (born July 28, 1837 near Big Spring). 5. Deina Elizabeth Bradley (born August 14, 1841). 6. Arminta Pickney Bradley (born April 13, 1843) married James W. Cooper. 7. John Phillip Bradley (born December 22, 1844) died January, 1880, Alice Swampshire. 8. George Washington Bradley (born August 18, 1846). 9. Margaret Jane Bradley (born July 22, 1850) married William Robinson. 10. Charles H. Bradley (born January 10, 1852; died before 1860). John Phillip Bradley's father was George Walton Bradley (born 1764 in Warren County, North Carolina, died April 5, 1835 in Rutherford County, North Carolina). His mother was Sara (Sally) Goodbread (born June 7, 1769 in Rutherford County, North Carolina, died December 6, 1850 in White County, Tennessee). They were married January 12, 1791. George Walton Bradley's father was John Bradley (born circa 1718 in North Carolina, died June 24, 1778 in Tyson County, North Carolina). Married his second wife Mary Ledbetter (born circa 1740 in Brunswick County, Virginia; died circa 1825 in Rutherford County, North Carolina) circa 1760. Her father and mother were Richard Ledbetter II and Mary Walton. The father of Sarah Sally Goodbread was Phillip Goodbread (born November 23, 1726 in Nordheim, Germany; died April 24, 1811 in Rutherford County, North Carolina).

Nancy Johnson's parents were Samuel Johnson (born March 4, 1781 in Virginia; died July 11, 1843 in White County, Tennessee), married Wineford Norton (born 1777; died January 13, 1865 in Putman County, Tennessee) circa 1800. Wineford Norton's father was William Norton who died in the Revolutionary War (dates unknown). The brother of Wineford Norton Bradley (wife of William James Snodgrass) was Samuel Johnson Bradley who has several great-grandchildren around Lincoln and West Fork, Arkansas. Some of them married Elms.

Clara Risley wrote a book on the Snodgrass family. It was from 1828 to 1972. It was too much to put in the Washington County History Book. She has more information on the William James Snodgrass family.

By: Clara (Snodgrass) Risley

Amos Spear

John William Risley

Amos Spear came to Arkansas in 1838, where he homesteaded land on December 30, 1838. He went back and forth to St. Joseph, Missouri. During the Civil War on one of his trips up there he was captured by the North and put in the guardhouse. His son, James Spear was in the army, but Amos did not know where James was at the time — he knew he went to the army.

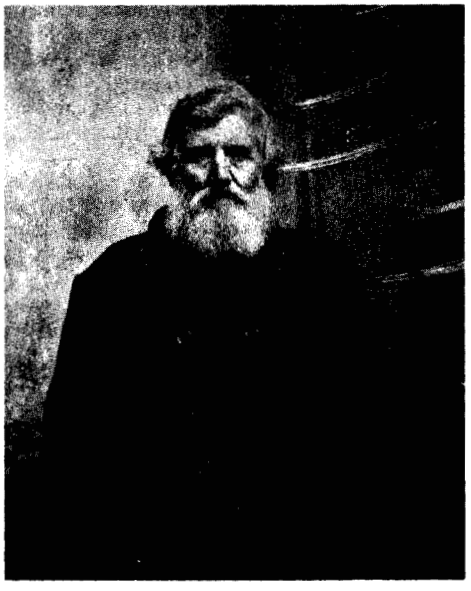
After the Civil War, Amos Spear brought his family down to Arkansas; he homesteaded some more land in Arkansas and bought more land. The land he had was later owned by his great-grandson Alfred Risley. Alfred sold the land to Larry Neff. Mutt Reed owned the homeplace; he sold it to Hubert Gordon.

George Smith bought some of the land. Amos Spear asked George Smith to buy the land; George said he would talk it over with his wife, and he bought the land.

When Amos Spear came to Arkansas, his children were small. They grew up in Arkansas.

Amos Spear was married on September 18, 1842 to Dovey Jane Mancell (Vance) Spear. Amos Spear's father was Joseph C. Spear. His mother, Elizabeth was born in 1788 and died January 1, 1882. Joseph C. and Elizabeth Spear came down here and were buried in Sugar Hill. She had a gravestone, and he just had a rock.

Alice Louise (Spear) Risley - daughter of Amos



Amos Spear

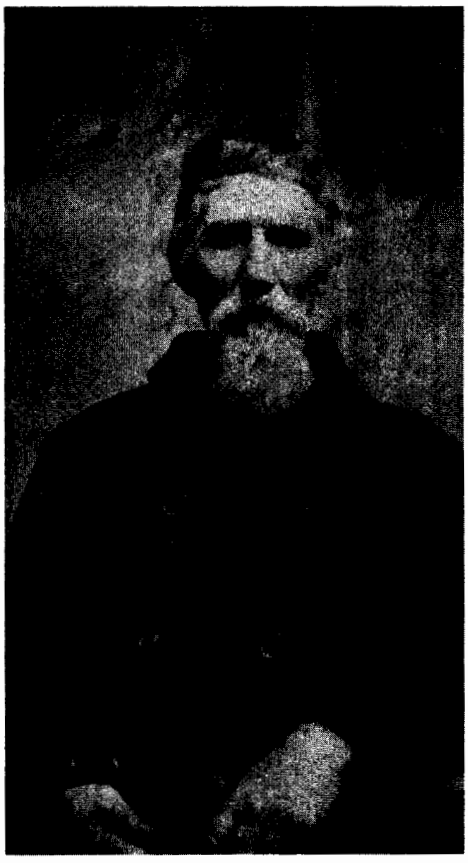
Laura Melvinia (Spear) Powers - daughter of Amos

Dovey Jane (Vance) Spear

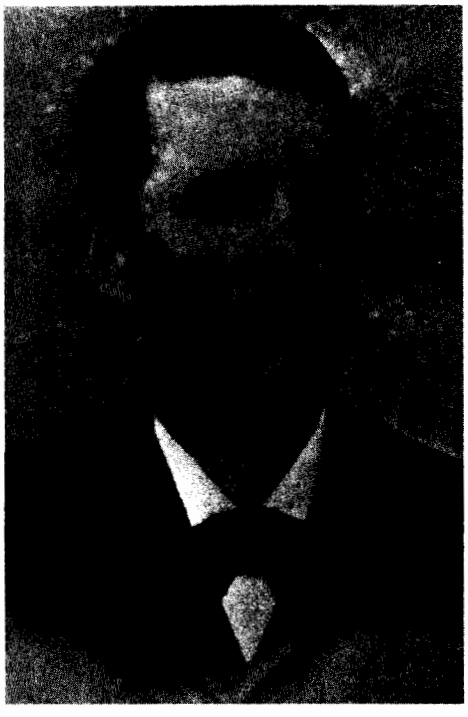
The children of Joseph C. and Elizabeth Spear were: 1. Amos (born October 7, 1819; died February 3, 1898) married Dovey Jane Mancell Vance (born February 27, 1825; died May 18, 1892). 2. Bill (Billy). Left Arkansas; don't know where he went. 3. One sister who was blind. She lived with the John William Risleys, and died there. She used to go to bed and cover her head. She may be buried at Sugar Hill.

James Spear went in the service with the South; he went into the Army in Arkansas. Grandpa James made Mother promise he would be buried in the color that he wore in the War for the South. Well, Dad wouldn't take Mother until the next day — well, there he lay in the wrong color. So Mother never got over that. Did you know Grandpa (James) Spear lived in a house alone up the hill at the foot of the hill Grandma lived up. He got married because Grandma was always going back home. So when Grandma died in the night, Uncle Marian didn't tell Grandpa until the next morning; he got so mad at Uncle Marion he wouldn't speak to him anymore.

The children of Amos and Dovey Jane Mancell (Vance)



James Marion Spear



A. A. J. Able Spear - son of Amos

Mary Elizabeth and children: Mary Ann Spear and Homer Spear

Spear were: 1. James Marion (born February 21, 1844 - died October 6, 1904) married Mary Elizabeth Nelson (born August 7, 1850; died September 17, 1902) on December 23, 1869. James is buried at Lincoln Cemetery. 2. Nancy J. (born December 23, 1846; died May 4, 1921) married Henry A. Nunley (born November 3, 1847; died March 22, 1915) on April 11, 1869. She is buried at Beatty Cemetery. 3. John Thomas (born April 1, 1848; died?). Buried at Sugar Hill. 4. A. A. J. Able (born January 6, 1851; died? in Oklahoma). He was married. 5. Laura Melvinia (born July 19, 1858; died April 2, 1940) married Marion John Powers (born August 25, 1854; died July 23, 1929) on August 4, 1898. Laura Melvinia was the one who stayed with her parents until they died (Dovey Jane Mancell (Vance) Spear in 1892 and Amos Spear in 1898). When they both were dead — she married the same year.

Dovey Jane Mancell (Vance) Spear was a Cherokee Indian. She could be one-quarter Indian — don't know. Her folks were Indian. 6. Louise Alice (born November 13, 1863; died May 10, 1955) married John William Risley (born February 19, 1855; died January 16, 1933) on August 12, 1883. Louise is buried at Cane Hill, Arkansas.

By: Alfred Risley

John Pleasant Stafford

Pleasant Stafford and his wife, Margaret Reed Stafford came to Washington County before 1856. He was born in South Carolina in 1809 and married Margaret Reed in Alabama. She was a native of Tennessee. They were parents of several children - one of them was John N. Stafford, born in Kentucky December 13, 1838. He married Mary Holcombe, a daughter of Rev. John Holcombe, November 5, 1857. Mary had been born in Fulton County, Illinois, April 28, 1835. Pleasant Stafford died in 1865 and Margaret Reed Stafford in 1874.

John N. and Mary Holcombe Stafford were parents of three children, Martha Jane, August 8, 1859, Amanda Mabel, February 8, 1862 and John Pleasant, December 4, 1868. Tragedy struck the young family in 1869. John N. died in the arms of his wife after being attacked by bushwhackers. Mary Holcombe Stafford died October 21, 1901. Martha Jane Stafford married Lafayette Beasley, a lawyer. Parents of two daughters, Mary Mabel and Ruth Ketusah. Martha Jane died January 18, 1946. Amanda Mabel Stafford married Dr. E. F. Ellis and they had two children, a son Earl and a daughter Forrest. Amanda Mabel died June 20, 1896.

During John Pleasant Stafford's boyhood, he worked on the farm of Lee Reed, a relative. In 1884, he went to work on the *Fayetteville Democrat.* In May 1887, he purchased the paper *The Springdale Locomotive.* The *Springdale News* appeared May 7,

Jno. P. Stafford

1887. A year later on November 18, 1888 he married Lena Southwick Claypool, who had been born in Bowling Green, Kentucky December 28, 1861. They were parents of four children: Guy Claypool, September 27, 1889, John Lafayette, September 3, 1891, Edward Raymond, December 14, 1897 and Cessna Marie, September 19, 1900. Lena Stafford died Noember 20, 1902. The young father sent Raymond and Cessna to live with their Aunt Mattie Beasley in Cassville, Missouri.

On January 10, 1904, he married Marion Myrtle Murphy. Three children were born to them: Marion Pleasant, September 15, 1908, Mary Elizabeth, September 13, 1910 and Ellis Murphy, May 13, 1918.

Besides managing and editing the *Springdale News*, John Stafford was in the fore-front of all things for the good of the community. In 1888, he was secretary of the Springdale Savings and Investment Club; in 1891, he was one of the organizers of the Springdale Baseball Association and was a member of the City Band. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1902 and served two terms. Other activities included serving on the school board and City Council and as Postmaster from 1914 to 1920. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Springdale Country Club. In 1929, he was President of the Arkansas Press Association. He died September 24, 1933. Each one of his seven children, at one time or another spent time at the news office doing everything from melting type on Saturday morning to running the job press.

Guy Claypool Stafford was elected Mayor of Springdale in 1908. He worked on newspapers in Arkansas and Oklahoma and on February 15, 1913, he married Mary Robertson of Oklahoma City. One child, Lena Hermoine was born in Springdale in 1914. Guy was an officer in the Army in World War I, stationed in France and Germany where he was Editor of the *Amaroc News*. While in Germany, he married Elizabeth Rice of Chicago. After the war, he worked on newspapers in northwest Arkansas, Santa Barbara, California and was City Editor of the *Los Angeles Times*. He died September 7, 1944 in a Veterans Hospital in California.

Lena Hermoine Stafford was married to Roy Waldo Loud. She died in 1981 in Garden Grove, California.

John Lafayette Stafford, better known as Fay, worked on the news as a young man. He went to work at the First National Bank before the first World War, and served in the Army during the war and found his job at the bank waiting for him on his return. He was always active in church and civic affairs and served on the school board. He was a charter member of the American Legion Post and the Springdale Country Club. He married Miles Harper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Pleasant Harper on December 25, 1923. They were the parents of three children, a son, John Miles August 31, 1927, two daughters, Fay Marie June 7, 1929 and Mary Eleanor, June 7, 1933. Fay Stafford died February 13, 1953.

John Miles Stafford married Mary Jackie Mack, September 10, 1951 in New Iberia, Louisiana. A son, John Edward was born October 9, 1953. John Miles Stafford married Dolly Jean Kunz April 25, 1969 in Pekin, Illinois. John Edward Stafford married Charlotte Lancon on October 18, 1973. A daughter, Joy Elizabeth was born December 23, 1974. John Edward Stafford married Marie Therese Subert November 27, 1982.

Fay Marie Stafford married Robert B. Johnson May 16, 1954. They are the parents of three daughters, Lorin Leigh, February 13, 1956, Mary Diane, April 18, 1957 and Robin Kay, February 18, 1961. Diane married David Joe Christie on April 5, 1980. They are the parents of Natalie Elizabeth, born October 29, 1984. Lorin married Michael Justin Cross, July 31, 1982 and Robin married Thomas Reid Joseph April 5, 1986. All three daughters were married in the First United Methodist Church in Springdale.

Mary Eleanor Stafford married Lawrence Earl Truitt, January 5, 1958. Parents of two sons, Larry Stafford, November 2, 1958 and Kelly Harper, March 6, 1963. Larry Truitt and Laura Katherine Morris were married September 22, 1984 in Memphis, Tennessee.

Edward Raymond Stafford, known as Marty, was five-years-old when his mother died and he and his sister, Cessna lived with an aunt and uncle in Cassville, Missouri until their father remarried. His youth was spent in doing chores at the *Springdale News* and he dreamed of being Editor someday. He loved baseball and got the nickname of Marty when as a young boy, he boasted around town about the talents of a rising star of baseball, Marty O'Toole. After high school, he enrolled in Kansas City School of Dentistry where it seemed more important to help a friend deliver books he had sold during the summer than attend classes. There was always work in the news office, a learning experience. He enlisted in the Navy in 1918 and was stationed in San Diego. After discharge in 1919, he attended Mergenthaler Linotype School in New Orleans. Came home to enter postal service as clerk and later, assistant postmaster. In 1929, he became a partner in the *Springdale News* and Editor on the death of his father in 1933, a position he held until his death, March 20, 1957.

He took an active part in civic life and supported projects to better the community. Probably his most notable accomplishment was obtaining funds through Hill Burton Act to build Springdale Memorial Hospital. This he did through his editorials and his friendship with Government Officials. He served as a charter member of Hospital Board of Directors, President of Chamber of Commerce, an original member of Springdale Country Club, long time member of Rotary Club, member of Masonic Lodge, American Legion, City Council and Vice President of Arkansas Press Association. Illness prevented his accepting the nomination for President. He was a lifelong Democrat, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 28, 1920, Raymond Stafford married Hazel Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Thompson of Fayetteville. Hazel died in 1921. He married Glaphyra Wilkerson of Aurora, Missouri, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilkerson on May 8, 1923. She taught in Springdale High School for six years, then joined her husband at the news. She is a charter member of Springdale Hospital Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women's Club, Arkansas Press Women and Chapter G., P. E. O. She has been active in Red Cross and Tuberculosis Societies, serving on County and State boards, also served on Springdale Library Board. She was a delegate to the first White House Conference on aging in 1961. She is an active member of the Presbyterian Church where she has served as a ruling Elder.

Cessna Marie Stafford attended Central College in Conway after she graduated from high school. She later studied at the

Louisville Conservatory of Music. She taught school in Springdale and at Morehead Teachers College in Morehead, Kentucky. While there, she met her future husband, Charles C. Lambert of Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morton Lambert. They were married July 5, 1929 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. A daughter, Cessna Jane was born February 4, in Richmond, Kentucky. Cessna Stafford Lambert died July 6, 1984 in Sacramento, California.

By: Marion Stafford Warner

Marion Myrtle Murphy Stafford

Marion Myrtle Murphy, the second wife of John Pleasant Stafford, was born in Dallas County, Texas, November 13, 1882. Father was Marion Murphy, born October 8, 1843 in Davies County, Indiana. Her mother was Joel A. Ketchum, born June 11, 1843 in Leake County, Mississippi. Seven children were born to this couple and five died in infancy. Joel Ketchum Murphy died July 23, 1885 in Dallas County, Texas. After the death of her mother, Myrtle lived with relatives until her father married Mattie J. Parker in 1895. Four children were born to them: Eugene Gilmour, January 18, 1896, Ellen Lucille, July 13, 1898, Clara Christine, November 3, 1900 and Jo Ellis, October 3, 1903. Marion Murphy died January 15, 1917.

Myrtle M. Stafford

The Murphy family moved to Springdale in 1901. Myrtle Murphy taught in Springdale Elementary Schools two years. She resigned in January 1904 and on January 10, was married to John Pleasant Stafford. In the words of the bride, "After the wedding, we were transported in a horse-drawn vehicle to the home of the bridegroom on Holcomb Street, where awaited the bridegroom's three sons, Guy 14, Fay 12 and Raymond 6. A daughter, 3-year-old Cessna was at her Aunt Mattie Beasley's in Cassville, Missouri. It is difficult to determine who was the most frightened 'The new mama or the sons'". John and Myrtle spent their honeymoon at the Worlds Fair in St. Louis accompanied by Guy and Fay.

Three children were born to this union, Marion Pleasant, September 15, 1908, Mary Elizabeth, September 13, 1910 and Ellis Murphy May 13, 1918.

Myrtle Stafford was a devoted member of the Christian Church, was one of the organizers of the first P. T. A. in Springdale in 1926, a long-time member of the Women's Civic Club and American Legion Auxiliary. She wrote for several newspapers, including the *Springdale News* and after the death of her husband in 1933, she was active in the *News* until she retired April 1, 1948. She was honored by the Washington County Historical Society as a Distinguished Citizen on November 6, 1955. She died September 1, 1972.

Marion Pleasant Stafford married Edward Mathes Warner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Duane Warner of Jonesboro, Arkansas on December 1, 1928.

In May, 1931, Mary Elizabeth Stafford married William McRee Anderson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William McRee Anderson of Hot Springs. They were the parents of two children, Judith Stafford, born March 19, 1935 and William McRee III, born February 23, 1938. Mary Elizabeth Anderson died July 20, 1978.

Judith Anderson married Walter Gene Wright of Benton, Arkansas, July 23, 1955. Three children were born to them, Walter Gene, Jr., October 18, 1957, Mary Elizabeth, August 20, 1959 and Robin, May 1, 1964.

William McRee Anderson III and Delona Carter of Fayetteville, Arkansas were married August 30, 1958, a daughter, Kimberly was born April 27, 1963. On January 27, 1968, William McRee III married Sally Rager of Hot Springs. They are parents of two sons, William McRee IV, September 16, 1969 and James Roger, March 9, 1973.

Ellis Murphy Stafford graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1941. He married Lowdean Head, daughter of Goldie Cloer Head and Everett Head, on July 30, 1941 in Lakewood, California. Ellis worked on a newspaper in Santa Barbara, California for a short time before entering the Air Force where he served during World War II. After the war, he worked on the *Springdale News* and wrote the column "Rural Rambler". Later, he was with Douglas Aircraft Company in Tulsa and Lockheed Aircraft in Burbank, California, in the Publicity and Public Relations Department. At the time of his death, December 4, 1976, he was with Lockheed Aircraft in Marietta, Georgia.

Ellis and Lowdean Stafford were the parents of three children, Suzanne Elizabeth, July 11, 1942, Elissa Kay, June 24, 1943 and Jeffrey Ellis, July 13, 1952.

Suzanne Stafford married Fadil Zuwaylif on March 21, 1963 in California. Samara Elizabeth, a daughter was born August 28, 1965. Suzanne died February 16, 1975.

By: Marion Stafford Warner

Phillip Wayne Steele

Phillip W. Steele was born July 20, 1934 in Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was the only son of Gretchen Gilliland and Wayne Clayton Broyles. He was adopted by Joe M. Steele at age three after his father died and his mother, Gretchen, married Joe March 1938.

Phillip attended Springdale schools and Kemper Military Academy in Boonville, Missouri. He graduated from Springdale High School in 1952. He attended the University of Arkansas and the University of California at Los Angeles. He graduated from the University of Arkansas with a BSBA degree in 1956 and then attended graduate school in performing arts at that institution. While at the U of A he was actively involved with the theatre there, and performed in some fifteen stage productions. He served as president of the University Theatre Group and was elected a member of the National Collegiate Players honorary dramatic fraternity.

Phillip was a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. While in college he met Charlotte Elizabeth Smith, born October 24, 1934, of Little Rock, Arkansas and they were married September 9, 1956.

Phillip joined the Arkansas National Guard after college and received his military training with the Signal corps at Fort Garden, Georgia.

After his military service he joined his father's Steele Canning Company where he served as vice-president and marketing director until 1972. From 1972 until 1982 he served as president of

Phillip Steele

Forest Park Foods, Inc. In 1975 he formed Good Old Days Foods, Inc. of Springdale and Little Rock, Arkansas and presently serves as vice-president and secretary-treasurer of that company.

Phillip and Charlotte have the following children: Meagan Elizabeth, born March 26, 1964 and Jason Ross, born June 11, 1966. Jason married Christy Newkirk March 21, 1986 and their son, Remington Ross Steele was born October 3, 1986.

Phillip has served his industry as president of the Ozark Food Processor's Association for two terms and as a member of the board of directors of the National Food Processor's Association.

His past service to the community includes serving as director of the Springdale Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Springdale United Fund board of directors, president of the Washington County Development Commission, a director of the Washington County Economic Opportunity Agency, vice-chairman of the Northwest Arkansas Film Commission, and director of the Washington County Salvation Army board. He is a member of and past board of directors member of First United Methodist Church. Phillip helped organize and served as the first president of the Arts Center of the Ozarks. He has served on the board of directors of the Ozarks Arts and Crafts Fair Association for many years. Phillip serves as a member of the board of directors for First State Bank of Springdale.

Other than his frozen food business and community service activities, Phillip is an author of eight books on Ozark folklore, history, and Old West subjects. He has written a column for the Ozarks Mountaineer Magazine for ten years, and his old west stories regularly appear in True West, Tombstone Epitaph, The Westerner, Roundup, and other national publications.

He is a member of the board of directors of Friends of the James Farm and the National Outlaw and Lawmen History Association. He is also a member of Western Writers of America.

His work with the Northwest Arkansas and Arkansas Film Commissions has encouraged several film producers to choose the region for film productions. Phillip assisted with locations for the CBS/Columbia production of "The Blue and the Gray" (a made for television movie) and as an actor, he performed in the film, "Man Outside" produced in the region.

By: Phillip W. Steele

Thomas Miley Sullins

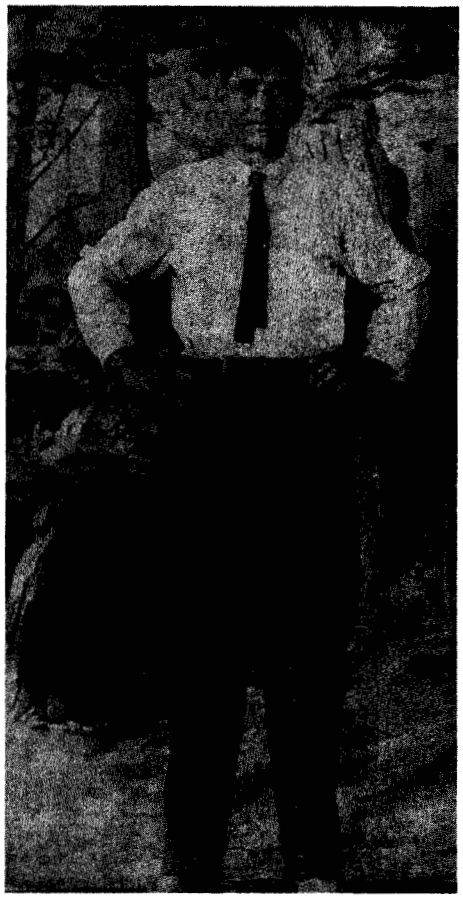
Thomas Miley Sullins, called "Big Tom" within the family, was born January 20, 1866, in Cannon County, Tennessee, the son of James L. Sullins (son of Jesse) born in Cannon County, Tennessee November 4, 1842, and Rebecca L. Spurlock, born March 17, 1843 in Warren County, Tennessee. James and Rebecca were married August 18, 1860 in Warren County, Tennessee. James went to Coal Hill, Arkansas to pick cotton and died there October 25, 1878, as shown in Big Tom's Bible. James is buried in an unknown cemetery and has no marker. Rebecca died September 29, 1892 in Madison County and is buried in Aurora Cemetery.

Sonora School. Back row: left to right, #1 Otto Sullins, #3 Toy Sullins, #4 Grace Sullins, #6 Hattie Sullins, #11 Reece Sullins on end teachers George Thomas Sullins. Probably the 1909-1910 term.

Made at Bonnie's house in 1975? Four granddaughters of T. M. Annis Lea Sullins Lewis, Jo Nell Sullins Fuller, (their mother, Garcie I. Benson Sullins), Bonnie Faye Sullins Baker and Ruth Sullins Kendrick.

Rebecca's parents were Miles Spurlock, successful farmer, born 1803, Tennessee, died 1886 in Madison County, Arkansas and Susanna Sewell, born 1805 in North Carolina, died 1879 in Madison County, Arkansas. Susanna was brought to Tennessee, when a child by her mother.

Miles and Susanna's children were: William, Sarah, James, John, Caroline, Elizabeth, Joseph, Andrew J. and Rebecca L. James and Sarah were deceased before 1889. Andrew J. traveled to Arkansas by wagon in 1859. Excerpt from a letter J. E. (Everett) Spurlock wrote to Ada Anderson in July of 1970: "The Spurlock and Sullins came from Tennessee to Arkansas together, about 1870. Jay's (Sullins) and Tom, Sr's mother was Rebecca Spurlock, a sister to my grandfather, William Spurlock.



James Reuben Sullins son of T. M. and Ella Jane Sullins, born May 28, 1892. Picture made in July, 1916. He was married at this time and had baby six months old.

Probably last picture made of T. M. Sullins. Made in front of Otto's house near Springdale, Arkansas. Four grand children is all he had at the time. Must have been made in 1929, as baby in his arms was born July 29,1929. T. M. died the following May. Left to right: Arla Ruth, born November 9, 1923; T. M. with Annis Lea; In front of T. M., Bonnie Faye, born June 6, 1929; and Ada Mae, born January 1, 1916. T. M. was 63 if it was December, 1929.

There were nine wagons pulled by oxen teams, all came together. Crossed the Mississippi River near Memphis. I thank you very much for the information papers". . . Mr. Spurlock was very ill at the time, in fact, bedfast, but he took time to help with family history. He gave all his history, beginning with his grandfather, William, who had eleven children, all deceased by 1965. In 1965, Mr. Spurlock, Huntsville, wrote to Ada A., excerpt:; "I grew up with the Jay Sullins family. We did a lot of visiting. Young Tom (George Thomas) and I were about the same age and were always pals. Your Grandfather Tom left Madison County when I was young and I do not remember many of his children though I remember him quite well. . . .Thank you for the sketch on Jackson Spurlock. I remember him". 1870 census records of Madison County lists John, Joseph and A. Jackson Spurlock with their young families.

Rebecca L. and James Sullins' children: Andrew Jesse, born May 16, 1861; Thomas Miley, born January 20, 1866; Susan A., born March 11, 1868 all born in Tennessee. Rebecca married James McDougal after James S. died and before 1880. Big Tom's Bible shows McDougal children: Nancy E. born May 2, 1876, (does not agree with record of James S. death in 1878) Anna C. born March 23, 1881; H. M. McDougal born August 28, 1887, all born in Arkansas. One of Big Tom's sisters died of breast cancer. It is not known where any of them are buried. Anna C. (half sister) was living in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma in 1929-1931. She corresponded with brother Tom for a few years before his death in 1930. Her married name at that time was Mestdagh.

Miles (Miley) and Jesse are family names through many generations. Records show Mail Spurlock was a major in Chatham City, North Carolina in 1775, attended Congress in 1776 to form a state constitution. Also sat in House of Commons in North Carolina in 1780 and 1795.

Many histories have been written on both the Sullins (Sullens, Sullans) and the Spurlock families. It is said they came from Scotland, Ireland and England. About the earliest record we have is from memoirs left by Dr. David Sullins, founder of the Sullins College at Bristol, Tennessee. (See Recollections of an Old Man, by Dr. David Sullins at M. H. S.) Dr. Sullins tells us. "My ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Sometime about 1750, three brothers came to America from the "old country". They were unmarried. On reaching America, they separated, one going to North Carolina, married and settled near Guilford Courthouse; one stopped in Pennsylvania, married there; the other, my grandfather (? or his great grandfather) went to Virginia, married Mary Mays in Halifax County and located on Dan River. Here Nathan, my father (? or his grandfather) was born November 10, 1783. When about 12 years old, his father moved to Tennessee, settled on Poplar Creek, at that time in Knox County, now in Roane County, near Oliver Springs". This conforms with other records, that the Sullins people first came to Virginia and Pennsylvania. Then our branch went to Tennessee, some to Missouri and some to Illinois.

Tom and his brother, A. J. (called Jay by Tom) batched for awhile when Tom was quite young. Tom was only 12 when his father died. 1880 census of Madison County, Arkansas shows James McDougle with his wife, Rebecca, daughter, Nancy E., 4 and three stepchildren, Anrew, 18, Thomas, 15 (Tom was 5 years younger than Jay) and Suan, 12, all born in Tennessee.

Tom and Jay went to school and then became farmers. Tom told of being so mean in school that the teacher made him stand in the corner while on crutches because of a broken leg. A few samples of his handwriting have been preserved. In 1916 while driving a horse and buggy, the horse ran away and threw Tom out of the buggy breaking his leg again. It left him crippled, as

one leg was shorther than the other and the sore never healed. He used long strips of white cloth to bandage the leg every day. Still, he was able to work and support his family, never asking for any handouts. Tom also said that while at church one time he sat behind a young lady wearing a bustle. He made a slit in the cloth with his knife and when she left the church her bustle fast diminished leaving a trail of sawdust behind her. That was mean.

Tom became "Big Tom" when his brother Jay married and had a son whom he named George Thomas, George for his wife's brother and Thomas for his brother. Thus George Tom became "Little Tom".

Dan Hankins (now deceased) stated that Tom moved near him one time and he didn't know Big Tom at all, but he wanted to buy a cow from Dan on credit and said that he would pay in about 8 months as he needed the cow for his family; Dan let him have a cow and about 8 months later, Big Tom came and paid him.

Big Tom was handsome when he was a young man with very blue eyes, very black hair which turned gray prematurely. He was over 6 feet tall and weighed about 250 pounds. Brother Jay was tall and slender and had black hair and blue eyes. Tom wore size 11 shoes. Both had long noses which seems to be a characteristic of the family. Sullins and Spurlocks are mostly Republicans.

September, 1951 Sterling S. Brown, Atty., Woodbury, Tennessee, wrote to J. E. Spurlock, Huntsville, Arkansas that when a young man he knew a Joe Miley Spurlock who married a Vandergrift in 1859. Said marriage records of Cannon City, Tennessee show James B. Spurlock married Angelina Sullens in 1857.

Big Tom had one white horse and one gray horse (a team), named Jim and Ribbon. He worried about what would happen to them after he was gone. He didn't want them separated. They were sold together. Don't think he ever had a dog, just the black cat. Reuben had two dogs, Chub and Shep, when he died. Shep appointed himself guardian of Reuben's child after he died. Big Tom was a fine natural musician, played the violin quite well. Was offered a job with a radio station at Springfield about 3 years before his death, but he refused to leave home. Tried to teach his oldest granddaughter to play the "fiddle" but she had no talent and neither did her father, Reuben. Tom's other 3 sons had inherited some of their father's musical ability and could play different instruments. Reece got Tom's violin and now Ruth's son, Clarence, has it. For the last 7 years of his life, Tom would sit out on his porch during warm weather and play the violin for hours. It was heard by all the neighbors.

Tom married Ella Jane Patton about 1888 when she was 16. Ella's parents, Reuben Patton, born 1842 in Floyd County, Kentucky, and Elizabeth (Betty) Walker, born 1838 in Perry County, Kentucky. Reuben's father was born in Kentucky and his name is unknown at this time. His mother was Malinda, born Virginia in 1811. 1850 census records of Floyd City, Kentucky show Malinda Patton, 39, a widow, Abby 14, Mary 9, Reuben 7, Riley 6, David 4. Census records of 1860, Breathitt City, Kentucky, P. O. Jackson, where Pattons came from to Arkansas, show Reuben Patton 18, and Riley 17, both born in Floyd City, living with George W. and Polly Patton and their family (page 99), page 107 shows David Patton 14, born in Floyd City, living with W. S. Allen 41, and his big family. David Freeland Patton married Louvia Allen; had 12 children, 3 still living in 1973; youngest, Catherine Burgess, lived in Oklahoma. It is said that David's uncle raised him.

Elizabeth (Betty) Walker's parents were Alexander and Sary or Polly Walker (maiden name unknown). Children: Nancy, Betty, Mary, Martha, Cynthia, James, William D., Catherine, Benjamin and Lewis, census records of Perry Cty, Kentucky 1850; moved to Breathitt Cty. by 1860.

David Patton settled near Red Star or maybe Judea in Newton County, Arkansas. Reuben moved to a farm near Combs, in Madison County, raised hogs and farmed. Reuben and Betty's children: Mary (Polly), (raised by Uncle Lewis Walker) married A. J. Sullins; Ella Jane married Thomas Miley Sullins (brothers married sisters), Elizabeth married Thompson; Cynthia married Morris; Catherine married Patton (no relation); George (only son) married Nancy Jane Creech. Reuben's will was probated in Madison County, Arkansas, May 12, 1913. He left his farm to George because George and wife took care of him in his declining years. Reuben is buried near his farm (where he wanted to be) in the Greasy Creek Cemetery; has a nice marker and a beautiful hardwood maple tree growing nearby. His first wife, Betty, is buried in the Brashears Cemetery with only a field stone marker. (Hope to put up a proper monument soon). His second wife, Nancy Jane Prater, is buried in Patrick Cemetery; has a nice marker. She died October 18, 1909. Reuben died sometime between August 12, 1912 when the will was written and May 12, 1913. Dan Joslen and Dora Patton, witnesses to will, were married by the time it was probated. W. R. Gabbard was the executor.

Betty died when George was 2 years old. Many people stated that Reuben was a kind and good man but preferred to be left alone. He loved to read the Bible.

David and Reuben enlisted in the Confederate Army, David was discharged October 12, 1864, from Reg. 39, Kentucky Volunteers, Infantry. He applied for a pension from Judea, in Newton County, Arkansas, which was rejected August 14, 1897. Reuben also served in the Union Army, it is believed.

Betty's sister, Elizabeth married Captain Hiram Combs and had 8 children. They lived around Combs. Many Pattons moved to Texas, especially David's descendants. The writer has many records on these Pattons.

Tom and Ella lived around Japton and Aurora until sometime after 1900 and then moved to Washington County about 1906 or 1908. Records of Madison County reflect Deed Record R page 472, Patent, U. S. to A. J. Sullins, October 22, 1892. Deed Record S page 19, shows deed from Andrew J. Sullins and wife, Mary, to T. M. Sullins, for $150., W 1/2 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and all of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 17, Twp. 15 NR 26 W, October 22, 1892, 60 acres, recorded February 10, 1893. Deed Records of Washington County reflect deed from (Dr.) J. E. Martin and Dora F. Martin (wife), and C. G. Dodson to Thomas M. Sullins, to North 3/4 ths of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 17, Twp. 17, N of Range 29 W, 30 acres, dated March 16, 1914, recorded 4/24/1914. This was the farm T. M. owned when he died. It was divided among his 3 living sons and the sons paid Reuben's child in cash for her part. No Sullins owns any part of it now. Tom and Ella must have lived close to Sonora for awhile as a school picture shows all sons except Reuben in school there and George T. Sullins was the teacher. George's brother, Sherman and 2 sisters, Grace and Hattie were in school at that time. It is believed Reuben went through 8th grade 2 times, perhaps in Madison and Washington Counties.

In the early 20's Tom bought a new Maxwell car. He couldn't drive it, so his sons had to. They didn't have it long.

Tom told of being out with 2 or 3 other men cutting timber one time when several horsemen came by asking directions. They gave informatin and the horsemen rode on. Tom was about 16 at the time. He always thought it was Jesse James and his gang.

It was reported that "Little Tom" bought the violin from Sears, Roebuck, then gave or sold it to Big Tom. Cousin Ruth who has the violin in her possession (1974) gives the inscription in it as follows: Written on the lid: "Mr. Miley Spurlock was born the 8th of May in 1804. purchest of day of his birth". Inside label reads - "Antonius Stradivarius Cremonent is faciebat Anno 1706 (AS)". Miley Spurlock was Ada's and Ruth's great-great-grandfather. Where he got the violin is unknown.

When Big Tom was young he sometimes drank a little and used bad words. After Ella died in 1923, he never took another drink or used vulgar language. He had always played for country dances before but he never played for dances anymore. He began reading the Bible, one or two chapters every night and he wore out 3 Bibles. Sometimes he would read to his oldest granddaughter who stayed with him a lot.

Children of Tom and Ella: 5 sons, Jesse Washington, born near Aurora August 11, 1890. Died January 2, 1892, from a spider bite, they thought. He was probably buried at Aurora. James Reuben (named for his two grandfathers) was born May

28, 1892. Married Eva Francis Gash on July 27, 1914 by J. T. Boyd, minister in Washington County. Eva joined the Methodist Church when a girl and joined again after she was sick.

Reuben was a handsome man, good-sized with dark brown wavy hair and dark brown eyes. He had not been too strong since he'd had a fever as a child. Eva was a small woman (100 pounds) with reddish brown hair and brown eyes. She was born in Trenton, Grundy Cty., Missouri and came to Gravette, Arkansas with her parents, George W. Gash and Laura Jane Johnson, about 1909 when she was 11 years old. Her relatives only stayed about 4 years. Reuben had the flu and pneumonia and died on December 4, 1918. It was during the flu epidemic and every family lost one or more members. Reuben had gone hunting in the rain and stayed out all day. He was a Methodist.

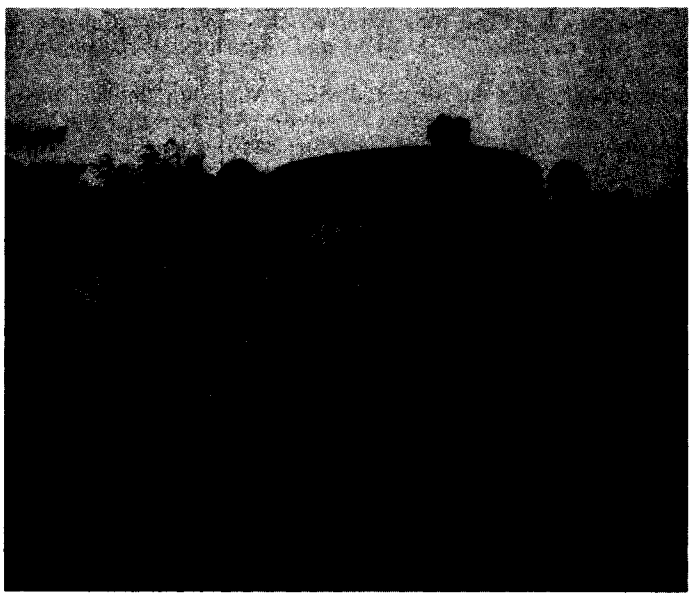
Eva had to go to work after he died. She would leave their only child, Ada Mae, born January 1, 1916 (not quite 3 when her father died), with the Sullins grandparents. Ada was afraid her mother would leave and not come back. Grandad Sullins let her do anything she wanted to, including playing with the black cat, against her mother's wishes.

The next year, on August 26, 1919, Eva married Carl Roy Lenox, Reuben's friend. He was the son of Fannie Riggins and R. Cameron Lenox. Eva had other offers of marriage but Carl was the only one who wanted a child.

Ada Sullins, T. M.'s oldest grandchild, with doll. Made in 1918. Don't know who buggy belonged to.

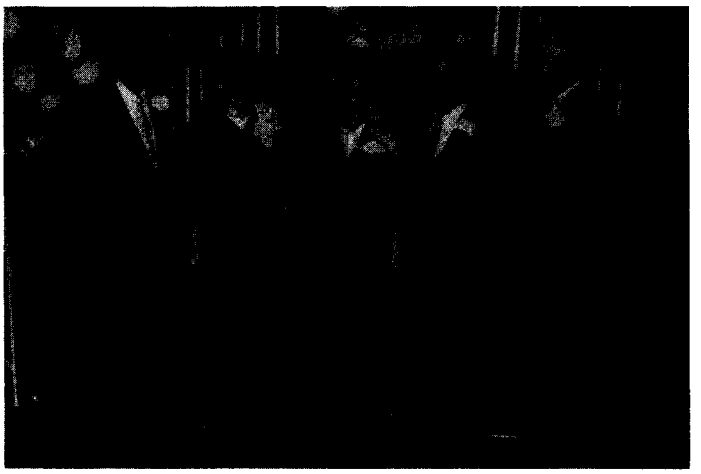
Ada still spent much time at her granddad's. Tom told her tales, played hull-gull with her for hours at a time; they went green hunting, fishing, caught crawdads (and cooked them). They would look for the first ripe strawberry in the patch and Ada would get to eat it, half-green. Ada was not as close to her grandmother who made her behave. Ada was their first grandchild; they had had all boys and they spoiled her. Ella would sit for hours and let Ada comb her long brown wavy hair. Ella was brown-eyed and short, a little heavy in later years. She died June 29, 1923 when Ada was only seven. She had helped Big Tom in the hay and was sick only 3 days. They said Ella died of cancer of the stomach. Tom was absolutely devasted by the loss so suddenly of his beloved Ella. He would not eat for three days, even at the request of Ada. In July of 1916, Ada's stepfather made a violin. He needed a specific kind of wood to finish it. Tom let him remove a step (made from cherry wood) from his stairway to complete the violin. Ada still has that violin.

Ada was born upstairs at Tom's house, delivered by Dr. J. E. Martin of Springdale. But she was always terrified of that house. When she was about 12 she went to see her granddad and heard strange noises coming from the vicinity of the barn. A storm was coming up, beginning to thunder and lots of lightning. She found Tom lying on the ground with an axe nearby close to a hog wire fence; he was talking incoherently; didn't seem to know her. First, she moved the axe out of his reach and after much effort, got him away from the fence. He tried to help but was so heavy. She yelled for a neighbor who said he'd come as soon as he got his cows up. Everyone had phones in those days. She ran to the house (scared to death) and called another neighbor or called the doctor. It was beginning to rain, so she took a quilt from the house to cover her granddad. Finally he decided to try to help and they slowly made it to the house. Ada got him on the bed before anyone showed up to help. He still didn't know anything. Doctor didn't know if he'd had a stroke or been struck by lightning and said Ada had probably saved his life. His son Otto and wife took him home with them and looked after him awhile but soon he was back in his own home. He lived for 2 years after that. He was ill about 2 weeks before he died, Otto kept him during that time. Tom passed away on May 1, 1930; was placed beside his wife and his son Reuben in Zion Cemetery. Tom always had time for Ada and she missed him very much. These are recorded mostly for other cousins' benefit. Ada is the oldest living descendant of T. M. Sullins.



Made in 1936 or 1937 - car probably belonged to Carl Lenox. Left to right, Eva F. Gash Sullins Lenox, Reuben Sullins was her first husband; Addie & Toy Sullins; Ada Sullins (now Anderson). As of 1987, all deceased except Addie and Ada.

Ada attended school at Fishback and Zion in Washington County; 1925 and 1929 went to Zion without missing a day; 1930 and 1931 went to Fishback and never missed a day. No jobs for country kids then; she picked strawberries to help buy her clothes. She couldn't afford to go to high school in Arkansas. Her mother sent her to her folks (a big family) in Oklahoma for the first two years. She went first semester to Vera High School, the rest of the four years to Ramona. Third year, entered six weeks late; stayed with her Uncle Charley Gash and his wife. Nobody had any money. In the fourth year, a classmate found her a place to work for room and board. She could not cook but learned, was very homesick for four years. Graduated in 1935. Had taken shorthand, bookkeeping and typing the last year. Got a job with Budd Post & Hardwood Co., Fayetteville, as secretary, bookkeeper, types and store clerk. Quit in December 1945. Appointed by Judge John Butt January 1, 1946 as Court Reporter for the 4th Judicial Circuit (Washington, Benton, Carroll and Madison Counties). Worked for Judge Seamster for 18 months; for Judge Tom Butt until retirement on January 6, 1981. Courthouse personnel and attorneys gave her the most fabulous party ever. Ada has dark brown hair and black eyes. They love cats and dogs. Always have pets.



December 16, 1955, wedding of T. C. Anderson and Ada Anderson, Church of Christ, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Left to right, Uncle Otto Sullins (gave bride away); Jane Horn, Matron of Honor; Ada, T. C., Jack Anderson, best man.

On October 22, 1955 she met T. C. Anderson; they were married on December 16, by Bro. Joe Banks in Fayetteville Church of Christ. Moved to his home in Madison County. They had to care for her mother who had been invalided by a stroke in 1952, when she was only 54 years old. Her stepfather lived seven years after her mother died January 31, 1957. He had a stroke and lived with T. C. and Ada for over a year before he was laid to rest beside her mother in Zion Cemetery. He died March 16, 1964. T. C. graduated in three years from Elkins High School in 1933. He walked 10 miles from home at times. He taught in country schools 8 years; 2 years in Elkins High School; taught veterans on the farm training for 7 years. He roughnecked in the oil fields of Texas and Louisiana for several years. T. C. enlisted in the Navy in 1941, serving six years. Was a Pharmacist Mate 1st Class (DPI) when discharged. Served many places while in Navy: Great Lakes, Norfolk, Virginia, San Diego, California, Miami, Florida, 3 years in Puerto Rico, other islands and places. They live in the house he was born in on their farm near Crosses, Madison County. He graduated from University of Arkansas in January 1956 with a degree in agriculture. Raises cattle and broilers although he is semi-retired and only supervises the operation. T. C. has very blue eyes.

T. C. and Ada spend a lot of time traveling which they could not do while they both worked. Made a trip to Hawaii in June, 1981. They visited New Orleans, Atlanta, San Francisco, Albuquerque, San Antonio, Dallas, Washington, D. C., Houston, Kilgore and Gonzales, Texas, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Shreveport, Hot Springs, Tulsa, Pueblo, Colorado, Phoenix and others. They like to go to horse races. They used to fish. White River runs through their farm. They like basketball and football; bowl three times a week, when at home. Belong to American Legion, University of Arkansas Alumni, Cattlemen's Assn., Poultry Assn., are members of Metropolitan Dinner Club. T. C. is on Madison County School Board, Ozarks Electric Coop. Board; on Madison County Soil Conservation Board for about 29 years before retiring. They take an interest in all civic affairs, and are Democrats. Ada has worked on genealogy on all their families since 1964 and belongs to many historical associations. T. C. has been a member of the Church of Christ for over 40 years. At age 18, Ada joined Methodist Church at Zion; joined Church of Christ at age 48. They attend church at Elkins. They have no children. They will travel as long as they are able to. Parents of T. C. were Bob Anderson and Tennie Mae Faubus. Reece Amon, third son of T. M. and Ella, born September 15, 1895. Married Mona Cooper June 26, 1920. They had no children. Reece worked at Welch Grape Co. for 15 years before he retired. Mona was a housewife. Reece died December 15, 1956. James Reuben and Reece Amon are buried in the Zion Cemetery. Mona may have lived 20 years after Reece passed on. She was in a rest home for about 11 years. She is buried at Zion. Mona was born July 8, 1886. She had blue eyes and medium brown hair. Reece had brown hair and blue eyes and was tall and slender.

Toy Columbus was born September 12, 1897, married Addie Preece, who was born February 22, 1907. Her parents were William Martin Preece and Mary Margaret Wapas, both born in Texas and moved to Arkansas while quite young. William was born August 19, 1870 and died November 25, 1958. Mary was born December 22, 1874 and died December 4, 1960. Both are buried in Friendship, near Springdale, Arkansas. The Preeces lived in California for 7 years, ran a dairy. Toy and Addie made 5 trips there during the period they lived there, sometimes staying as much as a year and Toy helped Mr. Preece with the dairy farm. Toy used to entertain his oldest neice by telling her wild hunting tales and ghost stories. He was a big man with brown hair and brown eyes; Addie has brown hair and brown eyes. Addie keeps a little dog and cat for company.

Toy farmed and later became a custom butcher. They raised large gardens. Toy died September 13, 1954 while at home. He loved to fish and was a musician. They had no children. Addie just celebrated her 80th birthday in February. Her church (Baptist at Friendship) surprised her with a party and gifts for her faithful attendance and helpfulness. She crochets everything from butterflies to afghans. She loves to read and keeps up with current affairs. She lives on the farm, keeps a few cows and raises a garden. Toy is buried in Friendship Cemetery near Springdale.

Otto Miley, fifth son of T. M. and Ella was born January 14, 1899, married Garcie Irene Benson, born March 17, 1902, Madison City, near Goshen. Her parents were Isaac Benson and Annis Tassis Paralea Cravens, both deceased. Otto always helped with the sick, sit up with them, cut wood, cook, whatever needed to be done and he started doing this as a young man. He was tall and slender with brown hair and hazel eyes. He was always smiling and spoiled his daughters. Entertained them with stories. He worked several years for Quality Orchards and then several years for Harvey Jones. Developed lung cancer; had to have a lung removed. He recovered but couldn't do manual labor. He then had to work in a package store. His wife helped him. Neither of them were very well at the time. He later died of a heart attack, March 11, 1963 and is buried in Zion Cemetery. Otto liked to play practical jokes on people. Garcie is still living, past 85 years old. She loves to garden and grow flowers. She enjoys her grandchildren, great-grand-children and great-great-grandchildren. She lives by herself. She loves to go places. She is a member of the Faith Regular Baptist Church.

Their four daughters are: Arla Ruth; Bonnie Faye; Annis Lea; Jo Nell, all born in Arkansas near Springdale. Ruth married Everett Clarence Kendrick who as born September 12, 1914, the son of Osie Arlington Kendrick and Minnie Pearl Lynch. They were married at Bentonville, Arkansas March 18, 1941. They are Democrats. Ruth went to Springdale High School through the 10th grade. Clarence graduated from the 8th grade. He worked 32 years for the Jones Truck Lines as a truck driver; retired December, 1976. Ruth has always been a housewife and she likes to take their boat, go to the lake with her husband and fish and relax. She likes Blue Grass music. Ruth was born November 9, 1923 near Springdale, Arkansas. Clarence and Ruth often come to the lake to meet Clacy and Bonnie and other family members and stay for 2 weeks at a time. Clarence is tall and slender with blue eyes and light hair; Ruth has light brown hair and hazel eyes. They live in Joplin on a small acreage. Their children are: Arletha Darlene, born July 1, 1947, died January 30, and buried February 1, 1948 in Zion Cemetery. Everett C., Jr., born July 30, 1942 on Jones Farm, Elm Springs, Arkansas. He graduated from Springdale High School in 1960, and from College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Arkansas in 1964. Entered Naval Reserve in 1962, and the regular Navy July or August 1964. He has served on USS Dale, USS Dubuque, USS Bagley and was stationed in San Diego at North Island. He has since retired from the Navy and is working in Saudia Arabia. He has never married. Is big and makes the writer think of her grandfather, T. M., except Clarence's eyes are brown and his hair is light.

Sharon Ann was born March 29, 1951, Springdale, Arkansas married David Wyman Higgins March 19, 1968 at Rogers, Arkansas, Sunnyvale Church by Reverend Kindred. David was born November 28, 1948. Children: Steward David, born Deceber 9, 1968 and Brian Everett, born November 26, 1969. Tassie was born June 4, 1945 at Fayetteville Hospital, graduated in 1963 from Springdale High School, and married Bobby Dale Perry February 22, 1964, who was born November 29, 1946 in Oklahoma. Fourth child is: Jeannie married Gene Rich from Madison County. He was attending college and she finished high school and went on to finish college. They both became teachers and now live in Bowling Green, Kentucky. They have 3 children: Shelley, Shannon, in their 20's, a son, Lance Kendrick, about 5 years old. Have a daughter who is deceased: Tracy Gale Rich, born September 12, 1961, died February 21, 1962, buried in Zion Cemetery. Shelly is married and has one child.

Bonnie Faye, second daughter of Otto and Garcie, born June 26, 1925, married Clacy Baker on October 1, 1941. Clacy's parents were Tom Baker and Lois Stamps. Bonnie and Clacy were married by Reverend Ellis Plumlee. They have two children: Tanya, born September 19, 1945, married Danny March. Both attended Springdale High School. Tanya was born in Fayetteville Hospital. They have children and grandchildren; names unknown to writer at this time. Belong to Faith Regular Baptist Church.

Second child: Clacy Eugene Baker was born April 7, 1948, graduated from Springdale High School. Married twice. Was in the Marines at one time for three years. Children's names unknown. Has now served in Marines for some time.

Third daughter of Otto and Garcie: Annis Lea, born July 29, 1929, married Kenneth Afton Lewis, son of Andrew Lewis (deceased) and Ella Glenn Lewis. Ken was born April 7, 1926 at Drakes Creek in Madison County. He graduated from Huntsville High School. Ann graduated from Springdale High School in 1947. Worked for many years at different places as a bookkeeper. Ken managed AQ Chicken House for years, then had his own restaurants; been in food business since 1965. Ann has helped him in the business for some years. They have Ken's Catering now and serve Northwest Arkansas. They belong to Faith Regular Baptist Church where Ken is a Deacon. They go to Florida for 2 or 3 months in the winter and sometimes their children join them for a vacation. Their children are: Patricia Ann, born November 18, 1947, married Ronnie Mabry who is deceased. She is now married to Phillip Stewart. Patricia's children are: Rhonda Lea, born July 29, 1966; Rodney Harrison, born January 12, 1970; Carroll Denice, born February 4, 1972, all born in Springdale. All belong to to Ronnie Mabry. Patricia is an artist and has taken up sculptoring. Has made some very nice pieces. Second child of Ann and Ken; Jim Dean Lewis, born December 22, 1949, married Gayle Thompson, March, 1969, her parents are George T. and Lavon Thompson, deceased. Gayle was born August 14, 1950. She helps in the catering business. Jim and Gayle have: Jimmi Danealle, born December 23, 1971; Jonathan David, born December 18, 1977. Third child of Ann and Ken: Jeffrey Allen, born December 29, 1951. Married 3 times. Jeff went to work instead of going to school. He married Nancy Clair Matthews. Now he is married to Kris Munson, born April 4, 1960. His and Nancy's children are: Sarah Clair, born July 14, 1975; Timothy Andrew, born February 23, 1977. Patricia and Jim graduated from Springdale High School. Jo Nell, fourth daughter of Otto & Garcie, was born July 23, 1934; married Eugene Debs McKinley at the Baptist Church in Springdale July 26. Jo finished 11th grade and started on 12th at Springdale High. Eugene died April 7, 1963 and is buried in Bluff Cemetery at Springdale. Jo has worked at Springdale Wal-Mart store for 12 years. She has had by-pass surgery. She belongs to First Baptist Church. She likes to crochet and read. After her first husband died, she married Larry Fuller. They are now divorced.

Children: Debra Sue McKinley, 33 years old, University of Arkansas graduate, not married. Debra teaches in Albert Pike School at Fort Smith. One child before Debra, David Eugene, deceased and buried in Bluff Cemetery. Third child is Brenda Lou, 31 years old, works at Willis Shaw. She was married to Jack Carpenter, now divorced. Brenda has 2 children: Jack Carpenter, born August 31, 1975; Kelly Rene, born January 21, 1983. Fourth child of Jo and Eugene: Thomas Otto McKinley, (named for his great-grandfather and grandfather) is 29 years old and was born November 14. Has worked at Willis Shaw for 11 years. Jo had 2 more children: Tina Marie Fuller, deceased, and Justin Wade Fuller, deceased. Justin was born November 21, 1967 and drowned in Beaver Lake on June 2, 1974. He was 6 years old and asked if he could visit a friend.

Note: In a letter dated July 4, 1965, from T. C.'s cousin Gladys Lowe, Muir, Michigan, she states her mother, Aunt Belle Anderson, kept a diary and on January 30,1956, states that Clay Anderson and wife stopped by Gladys says that: "I remember the Sullins family who were our neighbors in Huntsville. Judge G. T. Sullins (Little Tom was madison Cty. Judge at one time) and his father and brother all were our neighbors at various times". (She was writing about "Little Tom", Sherman and Uncle Jay). Gladys is now deceased.

Aunt Addie said Uncle Toy told her they lived near the river after they came to Washington County, and all the boys would gather on the river on Sundays. Not much to do in the way of recreation in those days. Otto, Toy and Carl Lenox and others would go every Sunday. There's nothing known about Reece. Reuben was either sparkin' or married. Anyway, every time when they would come home, T. M. would line them up and whip them. One Sunday after he was through whipping them, Toy who was about 16, said, "Dad, if that did you so much good, just line us up and whip us again". Their dad never did whip them again for going to the river.

This writer forgot to say that Clacy Baker worked for years at Jones Truck Lines as a local driver, and he finally retired. He has a small farm near Sonora and between fishing trips to the lake he enjoys working on the farm.

The only way this writer knew about Reuben being baptised was because Hugh Sherry, (former mayor of Springdale, and he was Washington County Treasurer at the time they were talking) told her that he happened to be near the river when they were having a baptising when he was 7 years old, and he saw Reuben Sullins baptised, among others. Reuben was in his teens at the time. Ada and some of the Sherry children had gone to school together at Fishback.

(See related biographies of Gash and Lenox).

By: Ada Sullins Anderson

Henry Sweitzer

Henry Godfrey Sweitzer was born Heinrich Godfrey Schweitzer on March 17, 1836, in Alsace-Lorraine, which had been alternately French and German for centuries. His second daughter, my mother, wanted to preserve some of the tradition and named her only daughter Lorraine and wanted to give me a middle name of Sweitzer, but my father over-ruled and left me without a middle name. I did adopt the middle initial "H" for business matters to avoid signing my full first name.

Henry Sweitzer and Julia Sweitzer at St. Paul, Arkansas, about 1910.

Sweitzer Wagon Company, Fayetteville, ca.1910.

James Gilstrap and Kate Sweitzer Gilstrap.

Will Davis and Maud Sweitzer Davis

According to Mama, her father arrived in the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, about 1860 and worked as a deck-hand on a Mississippi riverboat. When the Civil War started, he joined the Illinois infantry and had a leg injury in the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia. Following the war, he made his way to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and worked for a German named Peter Schuttler in building wagons and other carriages. It is not known when or how he got to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the mid-1870s, but it must have been by stagecoach, because he met and later married a much younger lady named Julia Anne Cox, who was working for Fisher Stage Lines in Fayetteville. They were married by minister T. P. Boone on October 22, 1879, in Fayetteville.

The first real estate transaction located shows that on November 21, 1883, Heinrich Schweitzer bought part of Lot 38 extending from School Street to Locust Street on South Street from George S. Albright and Mary M. Albright for $200.00. He and Julia built their home there and also a shop; they sold this property December 21, 1894, to Anna Burgess.

In 1886, Henry was building wagons and carriages under the name of Henry Sweitzer and Company. In the Arkansas Centennial issue of the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* in 1936, there was an article that said "Some of Fayetteville's more progressive merchants who believed in advertising 50 years ago were (among others) Henry Sweitzer and Company, manufacturers of the celebrated Fayetteville wagon, the best on wheels." Some of these wagons were still in use in the area until the 1930s.

In July, 1887, the Frisco Railroad was operating its St. Paul branch, which it had taken over from the Fayetteville-Little Rock Railroad, extending up the White River Valley to the "booming town" of St. Paul, about 35 miles and later another 12 miles to Pettigrew called the "Hardwood Capital of the World." It was reported that McDaniel Bros. in 1886 had shipped about eight million railroad cross-ties on the railroad that Hugh McDaniel had controlled. Log wagons were in great demand and much of Sweitzer Wagon's business was from that area; so in 1890 Henry bought lots in St. Paul and built Sweitzer Wagon Company, on Front Street there, and moved his family to St. Paul in 1891. In 1892, he bought lots from the Fayetteville-Little Rock Railroad of St. Louis and built a new home for his family and commuted to Fayetteville to continue to be involved in Sweitzer Wagon Company operation.

Anticipating the move to St. Paul, Henry caused a new corporation to be formed February 8, 1887, retaining a minority interest, but giving up control to Ellis Duncan, Albert Byrnes, E. B. Harrison, Mac Devin, and Attorney B. R. Davidson, who was elected President.

Henry's wife, Julia, was born in Missouri on September 8, 1858, and died March 17, 1912, at age 53; Henry died only 17 days later on April 3, 1912, at age 75. Both are buried in Brashears Cemetery near St. Paul.

Henry and Julia had three daughters, who are pictured with their husbands at the time of marriages. Eldest was Maud, who was born in Fayetteville, married Will Davis and died in St. Paul, but Madison County records burned making dates uncertain. Next was Maggie Alma, who was born at Fayetteville September 2, 1884, married James Walter Tweedy April 6, 1908, had six

children and died in Tulsa, Oklahoma, May 9, 1962. Youngest was Kate Anne, who was born at St. Paul September 14, 1891, married James F. Gilstrap February 5, 1908, had one son and died at Fayetteville on January 5, 1936. Maggie Tweedy is buried alongside her husband at Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville; Kate Gilstrap is buried at Brashears Cemetery near St. Paul.

All three girls were married at the Sweitzer home in St. Paul, where they had grown up and where Kate and family continued to live until they moved to Kansas in 1930. The house still stands and is occupied.

Please read the Tweedy family story in this book for more information.

By: Gerald Tweedy

Michael A. Tatman

In Siloam Springs, Arkansas, 1952, a fella named Michael Arlen Tatman, son of Paul and Johnnie Tatman, asked a girl named Betty Nell Hastings, daughter of W. Robert and Grace Hastings, to walk with him as his Homecoming Football Maid. During that time it was customary for the Senior Football Players to ask the girl of their choice to be their attendant. Little did we realize at that point what the future held for us. As good friends, partly because our parents were such good friends, we always seemed to enjoy each other.

After high school graduation, our paths didn't cross until January 1958. After Air Force service commitment, college graduations, and numerous other factors (probably maturity), we were both struck by a mutual feeling of love for each other. On August 22, 1958, we were married in the First Presbyterian Church of Siloam Springs, by Rev. J. Basil Ramsey. Following, came many decisions. Mike returned to school in Weatherford, Oklahoma, Southwestern State Teachers College, where he graduated from the School of Horology. Meanwhile, decisions were being considered for a place to make our home and raise our hoped for family. Opportunities were open for us in Arizona and western Texas, however, returning to northwest Arkansas was the priority.

We made our much considered move to Springdale, Arkansas in Washington County, on March 18, 1961. Mike was employed by Hastings Jewelry. My parents, Wm. Robert Hastings and Gracie Nell Hastings, moved their jewelry store from Siloam Springs to Springdale, in January 1960. My father offered Mike a position, which was an excellent opportunity for Mike to work with a master jeweler. This was a good working situation for both, eagerness and maturity.

Being a Registered Nurse, graduate of Hillcrest Medical Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1957, I accepted a position at Springdale Memorial Hospital. At that time, the hospital was relatively small, only 3 stations (or wings). The doctors were the best I'd ever had the opportunity to work with. Even though I thoroughly enjoyed my experience in Surgery and Post-operative areas, after 3 years I accepted a position at Springdale Clinic, working with Dr. Stanley Applegate, Dr. John W. Dorman and Dr. John Ralph Power. Combined with working experience and working conditions, this probably was the peak of my career.

With the retirement of my parents on December 31, 1968, a new world of entrepreneurship opened for us. Mike and I purchased the jewelry store and changed the name to Tatman's Jewelry, January 1, 1969. The days that followed were filled with endless energy. Mike worked the store alone (Daddy did do clock and watch repair). I was still nursing at Springdale Clinic, while my lunch hour was spent with Mike at the store. Surely the days must have been longer or at least we accomplished more in a day's time.

We felt our lives were filled with joy on August 17, 1967, when we were supremely blessed. Our daughter, Stephanie Ann Tatman was delivered in Springdale Memorial Hospital by our family physician, Dr. John Ralph Power. From the first time Dr. Power heard her name, he called her "Steph", a name that has followed her to the present time. She'll always consider that "special".

After Stephanie arrived, it wasn't long before we made another major decision concerning our family. We moved the jewelry store from 128 W. Emma Ave. to 131 E. Emma Ave., on November 1, 1972. This being a larger location, and the fact we were a small Mom and Pop business, it became necesary for me to retire from nursing. Many hours of painting, carpentry, and do it ourselves projects kept us with a full time job of promoting Tatman's Jewelry. During this time, we were establishing our reputation as trustworthy, skilled, and dependable.

The Tatman Family: Betty Nell Tatman, Stephanie (seated) and Michael A. Tatman.

Not only were our lives business oriented, we were also teaching Sunday school in First Methodist Church and belonged to numerous community clubs and activities. We enjoyed this busy time of our lives and it also allowed us the opportunity to make life long friends and acquaintances.

Early in our business years, we were approached by Dean E. Walker, director of Miss SHS, about the possibility of donating a crown to Miss SHS. Before that time, 1969, the crown was perpetual, handed down each year to the reigning queen. We decided to annually donate the crown as well as having a "Coke Party and Crown Viewing" in the jewelry store for all contestants. The new tradition allowed the queen to retain her crown as a treasured memory. Now in 1988, the tradition is still in effect and hopefully will continue for many years to come.

Whether or not the above had any significance or not, we'll never know. However, our daughter, Stephanie, became very pageant oriented. She kept busy during her growing up years studying voice, mountain dulcimer, ballet, tap, jazz, piano, organ, as well as five years of Drill Team, and numerous other school activities. In 1985, she graduated from SHS as an Honor Student, as well as being selected to the SHS Sr. Hall of Fame, and receiving the Presidential Academic Fitness Award. She credits the above experience in helping her attain the titles of 1985 Washington County Junior Miss, Miss Dogwood, Miss Arkansas Apple Harvest, and 1985 Miss Sorority Pledge Queen for the University of Arkansas. Then in 1987, she was fortunate to win the title of Miss Northwest Arkansas. Being a native of Springdale, it was a thrilling experience for her to represent this part of the state in the Miss Arkansas Pageant in July 1987. This will always remain as a treasured memory for her as well as for Mike and myself.

Her college career began at the University of Arkansas with a Freshman and Sophomore Academic Scholarship. With a determination to attain a degree in Marketing, she also pursued a busy campus life including: Freshman Involvement Comm., Celebrity Showcase, Zeta Tau Alpha Soroity, Lambda Chi Alpha Little Sister, Academic All-American, Deans List, and Outstanding College Students of America. Even though her days were filled to capacity, she felt all of these activities had given her the ability to communicate more effectively with people.

What fun Mike and I have had watching and encouraging Stephanie attain her goals. In the Spring of 1989, she will

Stephanie Ann Tatman

graduate with a B. S. B. A. Honor Societies included: Order of Omega, Golden Key, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Gamma Beta Phi. She's planning to further her education and pursue a Masters in Marketing with an emphasis on Management.

As parents, we share in Stephanie's success and wish her the best for many years of continued happiness and joy.

The past few years were not all peaches and cream though. Our lives as a family were deeply effected by a business fire May 12, 1984, causing two subsequent moves. One temporary and one permanent (where we are presently located, 101 West Emma Avenue, Downtown Springdale). This move also kept us busy with "do it ourself" projects as other previous moves. Our present location was the Camps Mens Store, as it had been for 38 years. The early part of those years the store was managed by owner Warren Shelley Camp and the later years by his widow, Frances Louise Underhill.

It was a pleasure for us to move our business into a location that was so highly respected by the community and prospered because of its integrity. We plan a long future of serving the people of Springdale in the same manner.

When pondering the past years, we can't help remembering all the Rodeo of the Ozarks Parades (which Mike has been Chairman of the past 21 years). Mike was elected to the Rodeo Board as a Director in February of 1968, has served as Vice-President, and is currently serving as Treasurer in 1988. During Mike's rodeo experience, I have enjoyed being involved, by helping Pat Hutter, with the Miss Rodeo of the Ozarks contest. In subsequent years, the Directors pursued and received the Miss Rodeo Arkansas contest in Springdale. Both contests are held simultaneously during the first four days of July, annually. Each year has been a new and challenging experience. Stephanie and I have always enjoyed those four days, especially with our friends, Pat and Melinda Hutter. What fun we've had as a family with all our rodeo associated friends.

Then there's no way we could live this close to Beaver Lake and not remember our camping and boating experiences with family and friends. How lucky we are to have such excellent facilities so close to home.

Such an accumulation of things have occurred since we've been in Springdale. Of course, the love of our church, First United Methodist, and the fellowship we share is unsurpassable, whether it's being UMY sponsers, teaching Sunday School, serving on Family Life Commission, or attending Schneider Sunday School Class, so many things have happened to assist our family in Christian love and support. Thanks to the people of First United Methodist Church, from the Tatmans.

Mike is from a family of five. Parents: Paul Allen Tatman and Johnnie Pearl Ford Tatman. At the time of this writing, October, 1988, Paul is deceased (1972) and Johnnie is remarried to L. L. (Buddy) Lovell. One brother, James Wilburn Tatman, a Texas State Trooper, and wife Becky, live in Mt. Pleasant, Texas. They have two children, Wade Allen and Leslie Ann. Another brother, Richard Sherman Tatman, a Coal Fired Power Plant Instrument Specialist, and wife Wynne, live in St. Augustine, Florida. They have one son, John Allen and one daughter, Lara Joelle.

At present, my family consists of, my mother, Gracie Nell Stephenson Hastings, who lives in Springdale at age 85. She still helps some in the jewelry store and graciously prepares great meals for us during our busy times. My father, William Robert Hastings, Sr., deceased July, 1975. One sister, Dorthy June Sample, of Springdale, is married to Max Sample, who is retired from First National Bank of Springdale. They have three children, Pamela Sample Sommers, Jerry Lee and Michael Dean. My brother, Judge William Robert Hastings, Jr., and wife Vivian, live in Searcy, Arkansas. They have two daughters, Linda Sue Hastings Davis and Teryl Ann Hastings Harris.

As time moves forward, things always change, however nothing will ever change the love of a family.

Our family found a "home" in Springdale, Arkansas, Washington County, a place none other can equal. Note: See Tatman's Jewelry in the business section of this book.

By: Betty Nell Tatman

Albert Walter Thomas

Albert Thomas came to Fayetteville in 1975 to begin a Master's degree in Piano Performance at the University of Arkansas. He had recently completed his Bachelor's degree at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. He taught Class Piano in the Music Department, and worked as a quality control officer at Baldwin Piano and Organ Company during hours away from the University. He worked on several projects with Dr. John Cowell, studied piano, organ, and composition. Among these projects was the performance of the Cowell composition "Promenades" for Cowell as conductor of the North Arkansas Symphony Orchestra. There were also several seasons in which Mr. Thomas performed as assistant organist at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, with Dr. Cowell conducting choral and orchestral ensembles; Mr. Thomas was also a scholarship bass singer in the choir.

In July, 1978, he married Janie Lee Bartlett. Upon completion of the Master's program, they moved to Compton and started a piano studio and piano tuning business. In 1982 they added a piano sales business, carrying Kohler, Young Chang, and used and rebuilt pianos. In 1985, dissatisfied with the increasing quality problems in the new pianos, Mr. Thomas received a major series of contracts for regulation and repair of University of Arkansas pianos and began phasing out of the new piano sales business. During the years in Harrison, two wonderful daughters were born in spite of dangerous medical problems: Felicia Jannette in 1981, and Gilia Verna in 1983. They are good students at the Montessori School, and great lovers of ballet, reading and trips to the Bartlett farm.

Janie Lee Bartlett was born at the Boone County Hospital on October 24, 1956; her father is Vernie Lee Bartlett, an award-winning rural Presbyterian minister, and her mother is Marjorie Kiddoo Bartlett, office manager for the family farm, and pianist at churches where Mr. Bartlett served as pastor. Janie has a degree in Domestic Animal Biology and Agriculture Business from the University of Arkansas, and additional courses in education. Formerly the Christian Education Director of First Presbyterian Church in Harrison, Arkansas, and the office manager for Thomas Piano Company, there, she began in 1986 to manage the office at the Montessori Children's School of Fayetteville. Continuing to keep accounts for Thomas Enterprises, she also began to work part-time as a psychological

counselor at Habberton House, a branch of Ozark Guidance Center specializing in turning-around the lives of mentally and physically abused teenagers, to circumvent the necessity of totally-confining them to the state mental hospital. She is very successful in these endeavors, both from natural talent and from having worked with her father from an early age; as a rural pastor he was also an educator and a masterful psychologist.

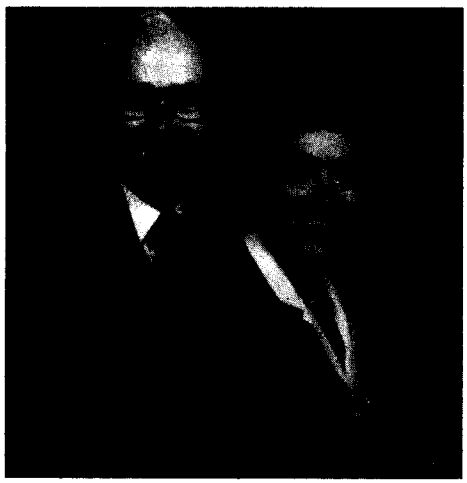
By: Albert Thomas

Walter L. Turnbow

Walter Lee Turnbow was born in Russellville, Arkansas May 26, 1924 the son of James Walter and Florence Colburn Turnbow. His Paternal great-grandfather, John Butler Turnbow, Sr. was amomg the earlist settlers in Pope County, Arkansas. His maternal great-grandmother, Murry Margaret Holledger (Colburn), was the first white child born in Russellville, Arkansas.

Walter L. and Clara Hubach Turnbow Wedding - 1951.

Teresa Turnbow Dombrowski and daughter, Kimberly Elizabeth Dombrowski - 1987



Walter L. and Clara Hubach Turnbow - 1983

Turnbow lived in Russellville until the death of his father in 1940 when he moved to Bentonville, Arkansas to attend high school and make his home with his brother-in-law and sister, Mace D. and Walcie Turnbow Howell. He was elected president of the student body his senior year and graduated there in 1942. While attending high school, he worked in the Dixie Bell Cafe and the Kroger Grocery Store. Upon graduation, he was employed by Putman Clothing Store and worked there until he entered the Army Air Force in January 1943.

After receiving training to Texas, California and Arizona, Turnbow was transferred to the 391st Bomb Squadron, 34th Bomb Group, 8th Air Force to be stationed at Mendleshom near Ipswich, England. While there, the war in Europe ended and the group was reassigned to serve in Okinawa and shipped back to the United States with a thirty day leave-in-transit before being shipped on to Okinawa. Since his parents were not living and his only brother, James Ward Turnbow, was still in the South Pacific with the Marine Raiders, he called his sister to tell her that he would be in Springdale in a few days to spend his leave. He arrived in Springdale the night of V-J Day in 1945. When he went to his sister's house, he found it unlocked with all of the lights on. There was a note on the kitchen table stating that they had gone to the Methodist Church to give thanks for the end of the war and to pray for the safe return of their brother.

Turnbow's leave was extended, orders for Okinawa cancelled, and he received his honorable discharge at Fort Chaffee in October 1945. He entered the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville the following January where he graduated in 1949 with a BSBA degree. During the summer of 1948, Joe M. Steele, owner of Steele Canning Company, contacted him to work during the summer vacation. Turnbow accepted this employment and at the end of the summer, he was asked to work whatever time he was not in school the following year and then to come to work full-time. This was the beginning of a close business and personal relationship between Steele and Turnbow which continued until Steele's death in 1976.

Clara Elizabeth Hubach accepted a position as business manager with the Springdale School System upon her graduation from Arkansas State Teacher College (now University of Central Arkansas) at age 19 in 1950. Shortly after coming to Springdale, she and Turnbow met, began to date, and were married on November 22, 1951. They chose the First Baptist Church, Judsonia, Arkansas, the home of her parents, George J. and Beulah Walmsley Hubach, as the site of their marriage.

Clara resigned from her position with the school system at the end of the school term in 1952 to devote her time to being a homemaker. Their first daughter, Teresa (Terri), was born

Dr. Karen Turnbow - 1987

Turnbow Home - Christmas 1986. 1514 Circle Drive, Springdale (constructed 1959)

August 12, 1952. Their second daughter, Karen, was born June 30, 1955. During the time her daughters were growing up, Clara was active in the Parent-Teacher Association for fifteen years and devoted nine years to the Girl Scouts as a troop leader and later as City Chairman for the Scouts in Springdale. During this same period of time, she became interested in the American Red Cross Blood Program. For the past thirty-two years, she has worked on this program and is presently on the Board of the Washington County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Teresa and Karen were educated in the Springdale Public Schools. Both were honor graduates of Springdale High School with Karen being valedictorian of her class. Both were honor graduates of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Teresa graduated with a BA in political science, then received a masters in Spanish, and became a teacher at Springdale. Karen majored in psycholoy and received her doctorate. She interned at the University of Alabama, Birmington and is a clinical psychologist practicing at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Teresa married Ronald R. Dombrowski on March 17, 1884. They have one daughter, Kimberly Elizabeth, who was born June 19, 1985.

After beginning work at Steele Canning Company in 1948 in traffic, Turnbow worked in sales and production, and in 1958 he was named Vice President and General Manager. In the early sixties, he purchased the rights for Steele Canning Company to use the "Popeye" trademark on spinach which enabled them to gain international distribution on this product. He became president of Steele Canning Company July 1, 1971 when the Steele interest in the company was sold to Pioneer Foods, Inc. He served in this capacity until June 30, 1975 when he resigned in order to again be associated with Joe M. Steele as president of Steele, Inc. This company managed the Steele interests in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Georgia. He continued in this position following Steele's death in 1976 as executor of the estate until final distribution of the estate was made in 1984.

Turnbow became associated with the First State Bank, Springdale in 1972 as a director. In 1976, he was elected Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and in 1983, he was elected Chairman of the Board and is presently serving in that position.

Throughout the time, Turnbow has resided in Springdale, he has worked to improve the quality of life in the community. He served eight years on the Springdale School Board and is presently serving his second nine-year term of the State Board of Education. As chairman of the state board in 1984, he was instrumental in getting approval for new, improved educational standards for the state. As a political independent, he has been active in working on the campaigns for candidates for both parties on a local, state and national level. He was honored in 1981 by the University of Arkansas by induction into the honor society of agriculture, Gamma Sigma Delta. He was honored in 1985 by the Springdale Chamber of Commerce award for outstanding civic service and leadership and in 1986 by the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce for exceptional accomplishment in the community development program. He has contributed through the years with service to the following organizations: First United Methodist Church: Board Member, Chairman, Finance Committee. Past Treasurer Church Foundation. Past Chairman. Commission on Education and Church School Superintendant. Ozark Food Processors Association: Director Emeritus and Past President. National Food Processors Association: Past Director. State Board of Education: Member and Past Chairman. Springdale School Board: Past President. Springdale Water & Sewer Commission: Chairman. Beaver Water Commission: Vice Chairman. Springdale Memorial Hospital: Member, Board of Trustees. Springdale Industrial Commission: Secretary-Treasurer. State Chamber of Commerce: Past Director. Springdale Chamber of Commerce: Director, Past President. University of Arkansas, Agricultural Development Council: Director. Springdale Rotary Club: Member.

By: Walter Turnbow

James Walter Tweedy

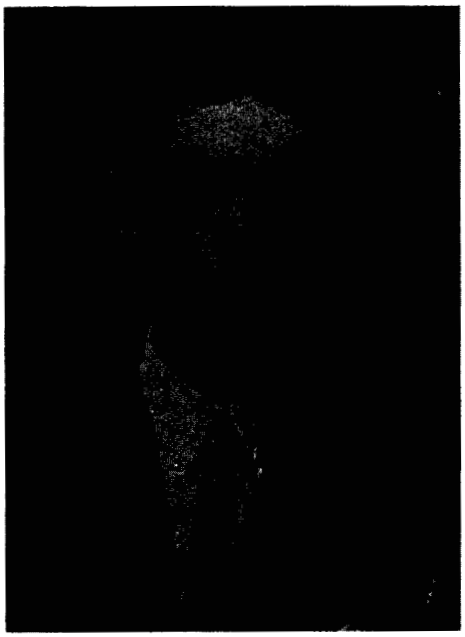
James Walter Tweedy was born on Baldwin Creek a mile from St. Paul, Arkansas August 1, 1884 on a farm that had been homesteaded by his grandfather, William G. Tweedy and later inherited by his father, William M. Tweedy. From early childhood, he was called by his middle name, Walter and later only as Tweedy. His birthplace is still owned and occupied by a niece and nephew, children of his younger sister, Bertha Tweedy Hooper.

Tweedy attended school in St. Paul, where the three R's were stressed and with special emphasis on penmanship. His father was named Postmaster of St. Paul when Republican McKinley was President and Walter became his assistant, resigning in May 1908 to join his older brother, George in buying Mena Mercantile Company at Mena, Arkansas.

Tweedy had courted Maggie Alma Sweitzer of St. Paul and secretly married her March 18, 1908. Maggie had been compositor (type-setter) for the Mountain Air newspaper for about three years and had also relieved the owner, Mr. Shinn on the hand-press. They were married at her home with only her parents and the J. P., George W. Prater present.

Following wedding announcement, Walter and Maggie moved to Mena, Arkansas, where he and George operated Mena Mercantile until the beginning of the first World War and sold it to a partnership that included the father of Chester Lauck, the "Lum" of the Lum and Abner team. After the sale, Walter worked for Eugene Goff whose son, Norris later became the "Abner" of the team. Maggie was so fond of the Goffs that she named a later son Norris Eugene. The Ralph Goffs later moved to Fayetteville and entered the grocery business.

The Tweedys lived in Mena until 1917 and had three sons



James Walter Tweedy ca. 1908.

Maggie Alma Sweitzer Tweedy ca. 1908.

and one daughter there and later, two more sons. In May 1917, Tweedy chartered a boxcar from K. C. S. Railroad for the move to Fayetteville. He soon bought a bowling alley business a half-block north of the square on Block Street, tried another venture or two, worked at Brower's Mill and performed some carpenter work at the new Western Methodist Assembly on Mt. Sequoyah. Due to his experience in the mercantile business, he was selected to operate the general store known as Fayetteville Mercantile at Cass, Arkansas.

The Black Mountain and Eastern Railroad was built in 1915 over twenty-nine mountainous miles from the Frisco branch at Combs, in Madison County to Cass in Franklin County. In 1916, the name was changed to Combs, Cass and Eastern; stock was divided among Jay Fulbright (Senator Bill's father) with 132 shares, J. H. Phipps with 82 shares and W. J. Reynolds with 26 shares. Untold millions of dollars worth of virgin hardwood timber was moved over the railroad destined to world markets; Jay Fulbright owned much of the land and timber in the Cass area and also owned Fayetteville Mercantile Company. The move from Fayetteville to Cass was an exciting one via the rarely operated chair car on the railroad, but not nearly as exciting as the return trip about eighteen months later. This time, we had only a flat car with some wooden framework to hold furniture, parents and six kids, one of which was a baby. While only 5-years-old, I still recall the spectacular views of the four or more big, wooden trestles up to one-hundred feet high and one that was a quarter-mile long; the water falls along the sides of the track. Mama barely survived all the excitement that the kids enjoyed.

The experiences in Cass were the cause of vivid memories. Daddy loved to fly-fish and when he had time and in favorable weather, he would wade down Faines Creek to Mulberry River and return with fish for breakfast. Our "company" house was in a log yard next to the general store. One day, while looking out a window, I saw a man ride up on a horse, shoot another man in the leg causing him to fall off the porch. I got to the store in time to see Daddy cleaning and patching the wound. The constant activity of the mules in the log yard was always interesting. The youngest of the family was born in Cass with the aid of a mid-wife, a Mrs. Parker; the doctor from Ozark was riding his horse on another birth mission. Daddy rode horseback to St. Paul to visit his ailing father, who died in 1925 after Walter was back in Fayetteville.

After arriving back in Fayetteville, we took a taxi (two trips) in the rain; the taxi was a Model T Ford touring car with storm curtains and operated by Jeff Amos. Daddy had rented this brand new bi-level house at the east end of Lafayette Street from a Mr. Kennard. While there, the Assembly Road was being built and blasting caused showers of dirt and rock to hit the roof. This was bordered on the east by woods extending to the Assembly Road and Mt. Sequoyah. There was a small creek nearby and we dammed it for a wading pool. One day, we slipped on two half-gallon fruit jars filled with "moonshine" whiskey concealed in our pool. This gave us answers as to why frequent visitors passed our house and went into the woods.

About 1926, we moved to a house a block north that Daddy had arranged to buy and finally got a deed from W. G. Barron in 1929. It was at the junction of Maple Street and Assembly Road and on a short street that was later called Tanglewood Drive. There was enough land for a large garden, a cow and chickens. This was the family home until Mama sold it in 1947 to W. H. Thompson. At the time we moved in, there was no city water, sewer or electricity, and the bathroom was two-hundred feet behind the house. Water was provided by a large cistern at the back door where rain water was filtered through charcoal; it later caved in and had to be filled. In the course of time, Daddy planned and supervised the complete modernization of the house and the construction of a double garage, with the greater portion of the work performed by the boys, mostly by Jim, Jr.; the house still stands and is occupied, although it was remodeled and changed to some extent. Our neighbors on the south side were the E. M. Murphy family, of which Bill the attorney was a member. Across Maple Street was Cecil Brown, later Mrs. Otis Vaughn, who was a long-time school teacher in rural Springdale and at other points in the area. This house holds many memories. Arkansas Western Gas Company brought its first service to Fayetteville down Maple Street alongside this house and built a control station just a block west. We later had natural gas to replace the coal and wood-burning heater and range. Regardless of the type of fuel, Mama would bake a dozen loaves of bread and pans of cinnamon rolls each week; and pies, cakes and biscuits were baked almost daily. The cellar held bushels of potatoes and hundreds of quarts of home-canned fruits, vegetables and

preserves, some of which came from our own garden or picked from the hillside or bought from Jack Sweetser and others.

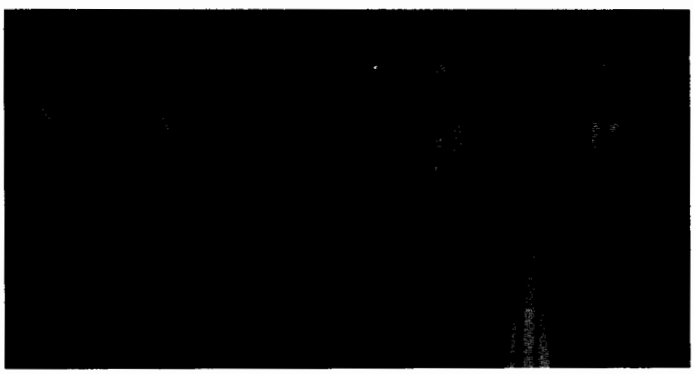
We made frequent trips to St. Paul, our parents home town. After traveling over very rough roads, fording streams and through some farmers' fields, Daddy would finally get us to the destinations safely in the Hupmobile or Packard. We would visit with Aunt Kate Gilstrap, her husband Jim Gilstrap and son Jake, sometimes with Jim's parents across the street, with Grandpa Tweedy and Aunt Bertha Hooper and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tweedy in back of their 3 daughters - Patricia, Anne Kathryn and Helen.

In 1927, Daddy received a call from Washington School that I needed medical attention. I was the catcher in a recess softball game. The pitcher bounced the ball to the plate and as I advanced to retrieve it on the first bounce, the batter, Leonard Keown struck at it and hit me in the right forehead with the bat. School people gave me first aid and a large wad of cotton to catch the blood. When I got home, Mama took one look and sent us to see Dr. Gregg, who took eight stitches and slipped a fifty-cent coin in my shirt pocket.

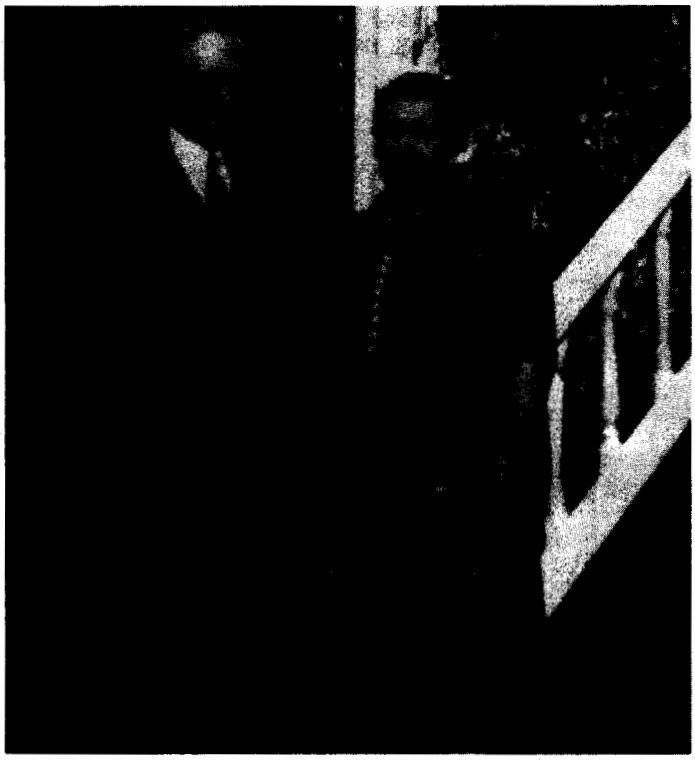
In other minor emergencies, Lorraine hit Paul in the head with an axe, Jim broke an arm, Norris fell and exposed his kneecap and I cut part of Paul's finger off with the lawn mower.

In 1929, H. L. Leathers, D. D. S. sold Daddy a 1926 Packard at a bargain price. it had enough room between the front and back seats for a bench to carry extra passengers; it was a touring car with storm curtains. Jim let me drive it at age 13, which was quite a thrill. One day, Daddy stopped in front of the garage, passengers exited but someone left the back door open and the door was ripped off as the car was driven into the garage. About that time, Bill had a full-time job and had bought a new Dodge Coupe, which he parked on the slope in front of the garage; unattended, it backed down the hill, struck a small elm tree, which eased it over a four-foot bank without a scratch.



L to R: Gerald, Norris, William, Lorriane, James, Jr., and Paul Tweedy.

Everybody worked at the Tweedy household; Bill at Simmons



James Walter and Maggie Alma (Sweitzer) Tweedy in front of the porch of their home on the corner of Maple Street and Tanglewood Drive in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Men's Store on Dickson Street and at Emil Sonneman's Smoke Shop in the Palace Theatre. Jim delivered ice as Waddy Elkins' helper during the summer with mules and wagon for Fayetteville Ice Company; Lorraine was a clerk at F. W. Woolworth; Paul and Gerald delivered the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* and Norris had chores at home. Daddy was never without work and for a number of years had paid taxes and helped with expenses on the old home farm at St. Paul. In 1933, he gave up this generous undertaking and gave his part of the farm to his brother, George, who arranged for the other heirs to deed it to their younger sister who was living there.

After returning from Cass in 1922, Daddy continued work for Fayetteville Mercantile in Fayetteville with Jim Keeney and Frank Gray. He kept the books and had use of a Model T Ford Roadster for business. The Fulbrights had combined their Coca-Cola franchise with Crystal Ice Company and Fulbright Ice Cream and constructed a new rock building on West Street for the combined operations. Daddy was moved into the new building as bookkeeper and assistant manager under Earl Page. It was a busy place, making tons and tons of ice, many flavors of soft drinks and delicious ice cream under direction of Raymond Shaffer.

Later, Fulbrights sold the ice and ice cream business, retaining Coca-Cola and beer franchises and moved into a newly-constructed brick building on Dickson Street. Daddy continued to work at this location until his death in 1944 from ulcered colitis in 1944 at the age of 59. He is buried in Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville, where his widow was also buried in 1962.

James Walter Tweedy was a great influence upon his and Maggie's children, although he worked long hours and a long week. Discipline was so strict from both parents that today it would be called "child abuse" for using limber switches and a razor strap. Since an example is the greatest gift a person can bestow, we can remember and give thanks for his loyalty and dedication to his job, his love and respect for everyone, his generosity, his kind and gentle nature, his sobriety, his ability to

use either hand equally well and his disdain for profanity, which he said was used only by those too ignorant to otherwise express themselves.

James Walter Tweedy home in Fayetteville, Arkansas, corner of Maple Street and Tanglewood Drive.

Following are resumes of the children of James Walter Tweedy and his wife, Maggie.

Col. (Ret) William Henry Tweedy, Apt. 101B, 100 Bluff View Drive, Belleair Bluffs, Florida 33540 was born April 17, 1910 at Mena, Arkansas and was named for his grandfathers. He attended schools at Mena, Cass and Fayetteville, Arkansas; was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery in November 1931; married Lois Fondren of Clarksdale, Mississippi December 25, 1935 who died March 12, 1978; no children. He worked in sales for Swift and Company and Wilson and Company in Fayetteville, Arkansas, Memphis, Tennessee and in Mississippi; reported for active duty in the military and was assigned as student at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas at the beginning of World War II; was assigned as Artillery Officer on staff of General Walter Krueger, Third Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas and Sixth Army in the Southwest Pacific area as a Colonel. After the War, served as security officer at the Nuremberg War Crimes trials; other assignments in Europe, Hawaii and the United States and was in the office of the Secretary of the Army at the Pentagon, Washington, D. C. from where he retired April 30, 1960. Since retirement, has lived in Pineallas County, Florida where he built a home, assisted in development of an apartment building, did volunteer work such as assisting with income tax returns and also has handled his investments. Bill could have played basketball at six feet, five inches, but was more interested in academics and the military, having attended various courses of study at Harvard and other schools.

James Walter Tweedy, Jr., P. O. Box 1622, 56 South Street, Duxbury, Massachusetts 02332 was born May 9, 1912 at Mena, Arkansas; moved to Fayetteville in 1917 and attended schools at Mena, Cass and Fayetteville; was a star lineman at 235 pounds and with discus and shot-put at high school and was offered college scholarships for football, but decided to join the U. S. Marines, where he spent most of three years traveling the world on the U. S. S. Arkansas. He attended USMC Schools, moved to Detroit, Michigan; worked for Chrysler and attended their Engineering Institute, worked for G. M. from 1939 to 1943 and upon receiving his I. C. S. Certificate in Electrical Engineering, he joined Redmond Company in Owasso, Michigan in Sales advancing to President of the firm with electrical motors plants in Michigan, Canada and while President, he bought and opened a plant at Jacksonville, Arkansas which later became Franklin Electric Company when Redmond Company sold to Controls Company of America, he became a director in charge of the former Redmond plants. In 1963, he moved to Boston, Massachusetts as President of Holtzer-Cabot Corporation, makers of electric motors and controls. Was a member of the United Fund of Michigan, Owasso Airport Board, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Management Association, Masonic Lodge, Shrine, Elks, Country Club, Yacht Club, Golf Club, N. A. M. Appliance Manufacturers Association and was President of New England area American Association of Industrial Management.

He and Inez have two children: a daughter, Tamara Suzanne, who is married to Robert Jones, President of the Cadillac, Michigan Chamber of Commerce and they have four children: Robert, Jr. who graduated from Michigan State University and is 23 and married; Deborah 22, Amy 19, and Cynthia 17, students. Their son, James Water III, an advertising executive in Boston, Massachusetts and living in Bolton, Massachusetts is married and has two children: James Walter IV, 19 and Kristen 17, both students.

Since retirement, Jim and Inez have spent most winters in Florida and until recently, via their own 42-foot cruiser. Jim is an avid golfer; also handles investments and they travel to visit children and grandchildren.

Alma Lorraine (Tweedy) Crain, 2650 South 75th East Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74129, was born March 17, 1914 at Mena, Arkansas and moved to Fayetteville at age 3, to Cass at age 6 and back to Fayetteville in 1922; attended public schools at Cass and Fayetteville and in 1940 graduated from University of Arkansas, majoring in Home Economics; worked at Woolworth's before and during attendance at college. Taught at the Braden School east of Fayetteville in 1941 and 1942. On February 13, 1942 she married Jefferson B. Crain, who was in the feed and poultry business in Springdale and Elm Springs with his brothers, served in the U. S. Army in the south Pacific, worked for Bethlehem Steel Company in Tulsa and died November 27, 1982 and is buried in Elm Springs Cemetery. Lorraine had lived with her parents during part of Jeff's absence; also lived at several places in Springdale including at the Oaks farm on Mountain Road where the Kawneer plant was later located. She taught in Springdale from 1950 to 1952 and moved to Tulsa, where she taught science at Barnard School from 1952 to 1979; attended University of Tulsa in 1953 and 1963. Retired from teaching to volunteer work, travel and serving as Deaconess in the United Presbyterian Church. Member of and active in Alpha Delta Kappa and Kappa Kappa Iota teachers sororities and Retired Teachers Association.

Paul Clarence Tweedy, 1006 East Catalina Avenue, Santa Ana, California 92706 was born July 29, 1915 at Mena, Arkansas moved to Fayetteville in 1917, to Cass in 1920 and back to Fayetteville in 1922; attended Fayetteville Public Schools; carried newpapers for *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* from 1928 to '33; worked for Arkansas Western Gas Company 1933 to 1935; canteen at Veterans Hospital 1935 to 1937; worked at Goff Brothers Market from 1937 to 1942; was in U. S. Army serving in Europe during World War II and when discharged, moved to Santa Ana, California at Main Market from 1946 to 1957 and became manager of Alfred M. Lewis Wholesale Warehouse in Santa Ana until retired in 1977. Was in the food business almost entirely from high school, through Army service and until retirement in 1977.

Married Erma Ruth Logue of Fayetteville January 9, 1942 in ceremony performed by Ruth's brother, Reverend Ewell Logue.

Their son, Ronald Paul was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas September 11, 1943, married Delores Joan Rowenhorst August 30, 1964 at Santa Ana, California. he is an official of Bank of America in Allentown, Pennsylvania and soon to move to California. Their son, Steven Duane was born at Orange, California May 19, 1967 and now attends Arizona State University. Their daughter, Ann Elizabeth was born September 20, 1970 at Orange, California.

Paul and Ruth's daughter, Janet Ruth was born October 9, 1946 at Fullerton, California; married Gary Robert Adams January 26, 1968 at Santa Ana, California and reside in Orange, California and have three daughters, all born in Orange; they are Brooke Christine born August 13, 1969, Traci Lynn, born July 30, 1973 and Lindsey Marie born April 3, 1979.

Paul inherited his father's love for fishing and Ruth enjoy traveling to Arkansas, Pennsylvania and in California and in visiting their children and grandchildren.

Gerald Tweedy, P. O. Box 998, 1411 West Emma Avenue, Springdale, Arkansas 72765 was born on South Locust Street in Fayetteville, Arkansas July 8, 1917; attended Fayetteville Public Schools and graduated in Higher Accounting and Business Law from Fayetteville Business College in 1936. Had delivered the *Daily Democrat* while in high school and business college. In July 1936, a former school mate, William Banks Boyd introduced him to Harvey Jones in Springdale, for whom Bill had recently started working. This resulted in a 43-1/2 year relationship with Jones Truck Lines, Inc. starting in accounting in July of 1936, advancing to Assistant General Manager in 1942; was one of the original incorporators in 1949 and became Vice-President and Secretary of the new corporation; became Executive Vice-President in 1952, to President in 1967 and retired February 1, 1980. He was an owner and organizer of Fuels and Supplies, Inc. of Frez-N-Stor, Inc. and Chairman and an organizer of Washington Savings and Loan Association, which later merged into Independence Federal Bank; was a Trustee of the Harvey and Bernice Jones Foundation. Served as President of the Jaycees, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, United Fund, Arkansas Bus and Truck Association, Southwestern Motor Freight Bureau, Southwest (Truck) Operators Association and served on advisory boards of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Salvation Army, University of Arkansas College and Business Administration and the Oren Harris Chair of Transportation at the University. Is a Trustee of Springdale Memorial Hospital and has served as Chairman of the United Methodist Church board and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

Married Marjorie Mae Robsahm, formerly of South Dakota, on July 24, 1938 at the Tweedy home in Fayetteville with Presbyterian minister, Reverend Harry Goodykoontz conducting. Lived in Fayetteville until moving to Springdale on October 1, 1939. With the aid of Dr. Ruth Ellis Lesh for the first two and Dr. John W. Dorman for the third, our three daughters were all born at the City Hospital in Fayetteville.

Patricia Ellen was born August 2, 1939; attended Springdale Public Schools and attended Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma where she met and later married Raymond James Smith of El Dorado, Kansas on August 30, 1959 at the United Methodist Church, Springdale, Arkansas with Reverend George Ivey conducting. They now reside at 13221 Reef Place, Anchorage, Alaska 99515 and have three children, as follows: Phillip Eugene born August 3, 1960 at El Dorado, Kansas; married Rhonda Rae Smith of Anchorage and they have a son, Chester Lloyd, born November 16, 1980 and a daughter, Catherine Rhonda, born February 21, 1985. Patricia and Raymond's first daughter was born December 6, 1962 at Junction City, Kansas; named Diana Lynn and is married to Duane Patrick Barney. Their older daughter, Sheila Kay was born in Muscatine, Iowa on October 13, 1964 and is married to Brian Shawn Moffet.

Helen Jean was born January 30, 1941; attended Springdale Schools and graduated from Florida Souther College, Lakeland, Florida where she met and later married Stephen deHart Schwarz of Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania at the same United Methodist Church in Springdale under direction of Reverend Ethan Dodgen. They reside at 24485 Tangerine Avenue, Port Charlotte, Florida 33950. They have three sons, as follows: Stephen, Jr., born April 16, 1968 at El Paso, Texas and now a student at the University of South Florida, Tampa; Marc Tweedy, born February 15, 1970 at El Paso, Texas and Jason Alexander, born at port Charlotte, Florida on October 4, 1972.

Anne Kathryn was born June 9, 1950; attended Springdale Schools and graduated from Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida; married Larry Earl Daniel from Corsicana, Texas on April 4, 1984 at First United Methodist Church, Marietta, Georgia with Reverend Charles Sineath conducting. They have a daughter, Kathryn Anne born June 15, 1986 at Marietta and they reside at 340 Hickory Walk, Marietta, Georgia 30064.

The Gerald Tweedy family is the only one that continued to live in Washington county most of the time and are the only ones residing in Arkansas in December 1986.

Since retirement, the Tweedys swim and play tennis and make regular trips to Alaska; spend winters near Jean's family in Florida and travel to other places, do volunteer work and handle investments.

Norris Eugene Tweedy, 3539 Acacia Drive, Memphis, Tennessee 38116 was born at Cass, Arkansas June 24, 1921; moved to Fayetteville in 1922; Attended public schools and the University of Arkansas; engaged in Sales in Northwest Arkansas, Fort Smith, Arkansas, Jonesboro, Arkansas, Tupelo, Mississippi and Memphis, Tennessee. Retired from Kraft Foods in 1983 after many years and places; joined Food Service Brokers, Inc. and is still working. He married Betty Jo Edmisten of Rogers, Arkansas August 17, 1945 at First Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville with Reverend J. W. Butler, Jr. conducting.

They have a son, John David who was born at Tupelo, Mississippi on June 13, 1954, who is now married to Rebecca Inglehart and they have two daughters: Hana Chianti born February 2, 1982 and Sara born March 4, 1977.

They also have a daughter, Deborah Kay, born at Fort Smith, Arkansas on July 21, 1948 and now married to Roger C. Davis and have two daughters: Kelly Elizabeth Owens, born at Fayetteville, North Carolina February 8, 1971 and Jennifer Kathryn Owens, born at Richmond, Virginia November 1, 1967. Norris and Betty enjoy their work, landscaping and limited travel and close association with the Presbyterian Church.

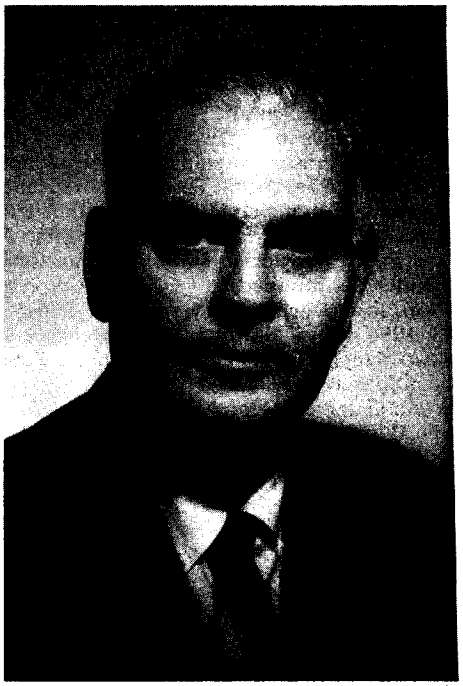
By: Gerald Tweedy

George Clifton Wade

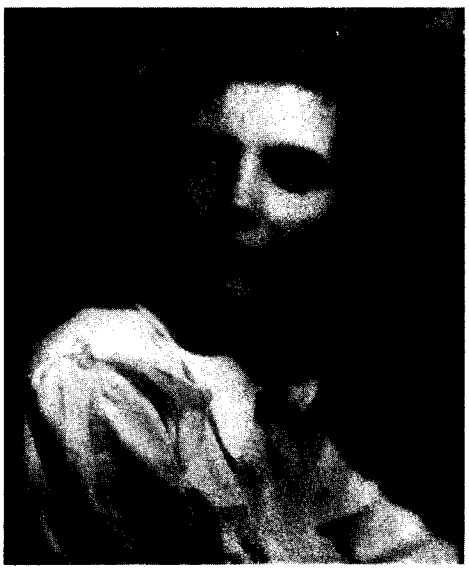
George Clifton Wade, affectionately and widely known as "Deacon" Wade, son of Rev. H. Lynn Wade and Sallie Tyler Clifton Wade, was born in Arkansas City, Arkansas, on January 25, 1910. His father, a well known preacher and leader, served Methodist churches in Arkansas City, Bigelow, Clarksville, Batesville, Cotton Plant, Patterson, McClelland, Fayetteville, and Augusta, Arkansas. A devoted member of the Methodist denomination, " Deacon" served as trustee of the Central United Church Board, the North Arkansas Conference, and the Western Methodist Assembly on Mt. Sequoyah.

Sally Tyler Clifton Wade, wife of Rev. Henry Lynn Wade.

He attended public schools in Arkansas, graduated from Fayetteville High School in 1926 where he was on the Fayetteville High School football team, delivered groceries for



Clifton Wade



Mary Sue Wade Colwell

Winchester's Grocery which was on the corner of School and Dickson Streets, drove the hearse for Moore's Funeral Home and had a rural paper route delivering newspapers around the Prairie Grove area for a daily newspaper "Scotty Taylor" published, and received his Bachelor of Arts and Law degree from the University of Arkansas. While attending the university, his aptitude for leadership matured. Among his extra curricular activities were: Freshman Football Team 1927-28; Business Manager of Arkansas Traveler 1930-31; Who's Who; Lambda Chi Alpha Social Fraternity; Blue Key; and Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity. On June 4, 1961, at the 86th annual spring commencement ceremonies on the Fayetteville campus, the distinguished alumnus citation bestowed upon him reads: ". . .. one of the State's most effective champions of higher education. . .., an enthusiastic supporter of the university. . .., on many occasions he has volunteered his services to interpret the university's needs to the people of Arkansas. This he has done with noteworthy clarity and effectiveness."

He was married on December 28, 1928, to Miss Vera Drake, daughter of Dr. N. F. Drake, State Geologist of Arkansas, educator, author, public benefactor, and a distinguished citizen of Fayetteville, and Mary Eleanor Shockley, a Methodist missionary to China. Two children were born to the marriage of "Deacon" and Vera Wade: Mary Sue Wade Colwell and Lynn Fields Wade.

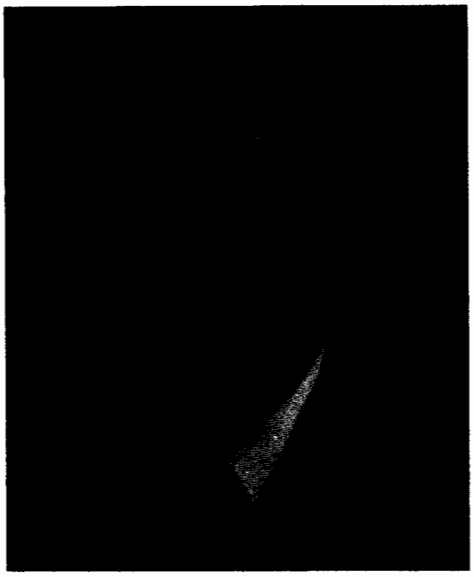
"Deacon" opened his law office in Fayetteville in 1932, and at the time of his retirement was senior partner of the law firm of Wade, McAllister, Wade & Burke. He was a former member of the Arkansas Board of Law Examiners, a past president of the Washington County Bar Association, and a past member of the Executive Committee of the Arkansas Bar Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association and the American Judicature Society. He served as general counsel for Arkansas Western Gas Company, Ozarks Electric Cooperative Corporation, McIlroy Bank, Fayetteville Broadcasting Company and Trans-Video Corporation of Arkansas. He was United States Commissioner from 1933 to 1955. During World War II he served four and on-half years with the Air Force, was awarded the Legion of Merit and Commendation Medals, and was honorably discharged with the rank of Major.

Though he was an able and distinguished lawyer, his time and talents spanned the entire spectrum of human affairs. He loved to hunt and fish and on occasion found time to play a round of golf. His interest in the welfare of his community, state, and nation inevitably led him into the political arena where he became one of Northwest Arkansas' most respected and influential advocates of his time. He served four terms in the Arkansas House of Representative, and four terms in the State Senate. He served on numerous legislative committees and most notably as a member or alternate of the powerful Legislative Council which also acted as the Joint Budget Committee from its initial formation in 1947. (This committee reviewed all state budgets and made special studies requested by the Legislature.) In 1961 he was named President Pro Tempore of the State Senate making him third in the order to succession to the office of Governor. His hometown newspaper, the *Northwest Arkansas Times*, editorialized: "The election of Clifton Wade of Fayetteville as President Pro Tem of the Arkansas State Senate is an honor for this part of the state as well as for the Senator. Long influential in state political circles, Mr. Wade has wide knowledge of legislative procedure. He has been, and is, a member of Assembly organizations which play a large part in the presentation of legislation. His selection by fellow senators, over others seeking the office, shows the high esteem in which he is held by members of the legislative body."

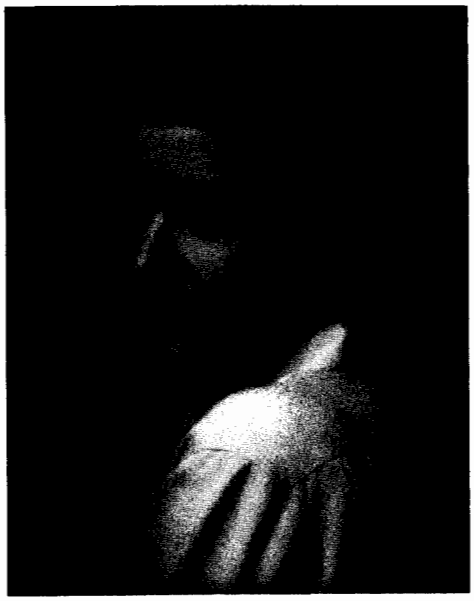
The Senator's career in the legislature was accentuated by his unusual charm, grace and wit. He was keen of mind and spirit. His humble yet engaging personality was the hallmark of his success. He was respected by friend and foe alike. He always had time for the warm handshake, the friendly word — whether he had won or lost. He championed the cause of honesty, good morals, and good government, and objectivity for himself as well as for those with whom he communicated. He was loyal to his friends; he was trustworthy and he expected and received trustworthiness. The Arkansas press speculated that he would be Governor Faubus' principal contender for governor. Others urged him to oppose Congressman James W. Trimble, but Senator Wade was not a political opportunist.

Although a lifelong Democrat, and three time (1952, 1956 and 1960) a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, he was more a statesman than a politician, and he earned the respect of both Republicans and Democrats alike. He was appointed by Democratic Governors Sid McMath, Francis Cherry, and Orval Faubus, and by Republican Winthrop Rockefeller to the Southern Regional Education Board and the Legislative Advisory Council of the Southern Governors' Conference, then composed of two members from the legislatures of sixteen southern states.

He served as president of the Southern Regional Education Board and as Chairman of its Legislative Advisory Council. He was a member of the National Legislative Leader's Conference which was composed of legislative leaders from the fifty states.

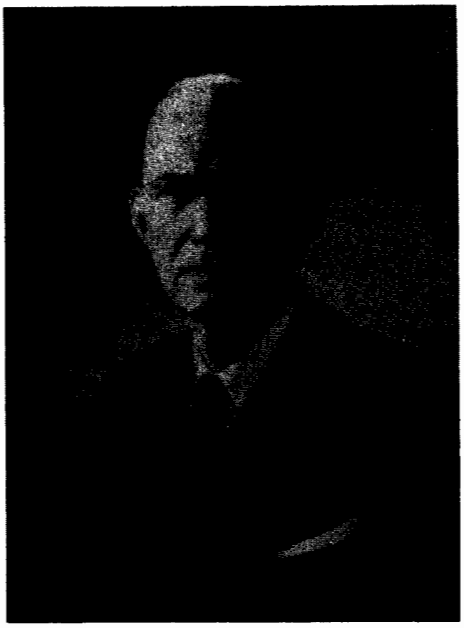


Lynn Fields Wade



Vera Drake Wade, wife of Clifton Wade. Photo taken in 1960.

Writing in her newspaper column entitled, "As I See It", in the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, now the *Northwest Arkansas Times*, Mrs. Roberta Fulbright, mother of former United States Senator, J. William Fulbright, expressed the feelings of the northwest Arkansas community for the legislative efforts of Mr. Wade in these words: "I am constrained to be one of the community to express my great appreciation of the wise and expedient manner in which the university budget bill was put through both the House of Representatives and Senate last week.



We feel that it demonstrated how thoroughly and University has won its place in the state. . .a very prominent financier and citizen said so feelingly that he was glad the recurring efforts of some years back to move the University are over. . .our own Rep. Clifton Wade merits an especially large bouquet from this area. He labored with wisdom and diligence and is highly esteemed. . ."

Senator Wade's efforts in the development of higher education in the south, and particularly at the University of Arkansas, were widely acclaimed. Appreciation for his work in behalf of the university was expressed in the following statement issued by the Board of Trustees of the University: "The Board of Trustee members are highly appreciative of the ability and services of Clifton Wade in behalf of the University and the program as presented to the House of Representatives. We feel the University is the responsibility of each and every member of the House as it is of Mr. Wade's, but it is only natural that someone has to assume the leadership and the responsibility. Mr. Wade has no official connection with the University. He receives no remuneration. He is just an interested citizen and we hope the state as well as this community appreciated the fact that he is carrying a responsibility for all of us."

Senator Wade was a founder and member of the Board of Directors and former Secretary of the Fayetteville Country Club. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce for twelve years, and on three occasions served as its President. Since 1940 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the McIlroy Bank, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and was Chairman Emeritus of the Board at the time of his death. He was a member of the Fayetteville Lions Club, Am-Vets, 40 & 8, Elks Club, and American Legion, having served the Legion both as local and state Judge Advocate and as a member of the State Executive Committee. He maintained a membership in the Washington County Historical Society, Razorback and Wild Hog Clubs, and the American Red Cross, having served the Red Cross as Washington County Chairman. He also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of A. M. & N. College in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

In 1941 the Fayetteville Junior Chamber of Commerce gave him their "Outstanding Young Man Award" for distinguished service to his community. An appreciation award from the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce accurately characterized the recipient as ". . .good citizen, who has done more for his community than most men, and who deserves special citation for his unselfish work."

Senator Wade was among the founders of the Fayetteville

Industrial Foundation organized for the purpose of procuring new industries in the northwest Arkansas area. (He served as a director of the foundation during the period when Fayetteville experienced its most rapid industrial growth.)

He was chosen as a member of the Citizens Committee for the planning of major improvements to the water and sewer systems of the City of Fayetteville; represented the City of Fayetteville, and the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce at appearances before the Civil Aeronautics Administration; assisted in the preparation and presentation of extensive briefs in support of scheduled air service for the City of Fayetteville, aided greatly in securing initial regularly scheduled commercial air service for northwest Arkansas; and was instrumental in helping to obtain from the United State Government the site for the present location of the Washington General Hospital. He maintained continued interest in the Washington General Hospital, served as a member of the Building Commission which planned and promoted the construction of the original hospital building and substantial additions thereto, and served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington General Hospital, later to be named Washington Regional Medical Center.

He was among the original sponsors of the Prairie Grove Battlefield Commission commemorating the Civil War Battle of Prairie Grove and participated in the early development of Devil's Den State Park.

During the summer of 1963, he was chosen as one of four diplomatic delegates to represent the Government of the United States at a sixty-three nation international conference in Tokyo, Japan. At the close of the conference, an agreement on the handling of criminal offenses and certain other acts committed onboard aircraft was executed by representatives of forty nations.

More recently, he was a director of the Western Arkansas Development Association, an organization interested in procuring a four lane highway from Kansas City, Missouri, to New Orleans, Louisiana, along the western boundary of the state.

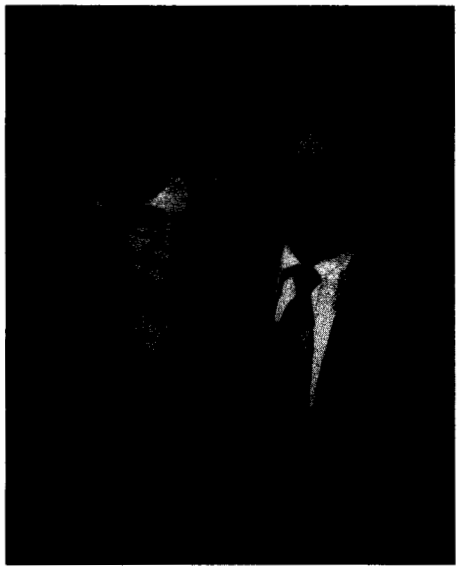
Few men gave more freely of their time and energy, or accomplished more for northwest Arkansas than this man. As a member of the Arkansas General Assembly, he was known among his colleagues for his leadership as a stateman. His integrity, morality and honesty were impeccable. His advice and counsel were highly respected by both lawyer and layman alike. Although always engaged in a heavy schedule, he was never too engrossed to lend a sympathetic ear to the needs of his fellowmen. He was blessed with a rare quality of modesty not too often found in a person of his civic stature. Handsome in appearance, his warm personality, high integrity, love for people, brought him friends whose attachments were lasting and unwavering. He was a charitable man and often gave his time, talent, and money for worth causes. He was a devoted husband, father and grandfather.

On March 9, 1964, he sustained serious injuries in an automobile accident from which he never recovered. Tragically and ironically this unfortunate mishap occurred when he was enroute home from Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he had successfully negotiated with the nationally famous architect, Edward Durell Stone, for the now completed gift to the State of Arkansas of the Stone Homeplace on West Center Street in Fayetteville for historical preservation. In his last public announcement, Senator Wade reluctantly stated that he would not seek reelection to public office, saying: "I only trust that I have at all times served you and our institutions in a manner which has been for the best interest of our fine area." To which we might now add a final: "Well done, our good and faithful servant, friend and colleague at the Bar."

By: Vera Drake Wade

Clark Walker

Clark Walker was born in Seligman, Missouri, October 7, 1911. He was born upstairs over his dad's drug store. The family's living quarters were there. His dad was Harvey Allen Walker. His mother was Sallie McRay Walker. The other children were Haskell, Frieda and Robert. Harvey and Sallie lived in Indian Territory, Oklahoma when Haskell was born. Harvey was a medical doctor there, but when they came to Seligman, Missouri in about 1905, he quit practicing medicine, and was a pharmacist in his drug store for several years. Frieda, Clark, and Robert were born there.



Clark and Era Walker at 50th Wedding Anniversary in 1980.

Janice and Sally Walker in 1942.

In 1919 they moved to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, for a year, then to a farm near Seligman, Missouri for a year, then back to Seligman in 1921. About this time Clark was very bad to take things apart, like clocks, etc., to see how they were made, then he couldn't put them back together.

In 1925 they moved to Fayetteville so Frieda could go to the

In order of height, Haskell, Frieda, Clark and little Robert about 1915.

University of Arkansas. Haskell was married and stayed in Seligman. They bought the Mountain Inn Hotel and ran it. While there, Clark saw every movie at the Ozark, Palace and Royal theaters. He went first year of high school to Fayetteville High.

In 1926 they bought an apple and grape farm near Springdale and moved there. Clark and Robert went to high school in Springdale. In the fall of 1928, Clark started dating Era Watson. They graduated from high school together in 1929, then went to the University of Arkansas together. Clark drove his car and took a load of students as times were getting pretty hard. They paid him $2.50 per week.

In May, 1930, Clark and Era went to Westville, Oklahoma and got married. Two good friends, Opal Roberts and Pauline Graham, went with them. They stayed in school, then the depression came and Era quit and taught school at Langley, east of Fayetteville. Later Clark worked at Springdale Motor Company filling station for $50.00 a month when they had the money to pay him. This was mid-depression period and very few people had any money. Clark and Era rented a five room house on Center Street (Springdale) for $12.50 a month. Era taught school at Peaceful Valley, Spring Creek, Bethel, Hickory Creek, Oak Grove and Springdale. Clark worked at the Veteran's Hospital at Fayetteville for five years, then went to work at the Post Office where he was a clerk for eighteen years, then assistant postmaster for seven years, and postmaster for five years, then retired in 1969.

In 1940 they built a house on Spring Street in Springdale, where they lived twelve years. They had two blonde girls, Janice and Sally. Era spent most of her time now sewing for them and having birthday parties and taking them to parties. One sad time though, as Era was combing Janice's hair, she noticed a little bug of some kind, then another one. She got one and called Dr. C. P. Sisco and described it to him. He laughed and said, "She has lice". Era cried. You can be sure she didn't have them long.

After the girls were older, Clark and Era got a boat and spent a lot of time with them and their friends at Grand Lake. Beaver Lake was not there then. Clark was a handy man at home - always fixing things and building things. At one time he was a Boy Scout leader. Era worked in the P. T. A. - was president of Central School P. T. A. and high school P. T. A. She also worked in the Methodist Church. She taught Sunday School for many years. She was a Brownie and Girl Scout leader. They built a house in 1952 on West End Street, Springdale, where they have lived the past 35 years.

After the girls were grown, Era got her degree at the University of Arkansas and went back to teaching. In all she taught thirty years. After Clark retired from the Post Office in 1969, he became a real estate salesman, and also worked on the Equalization Board of Washington County.

Their younger daughter, Sally died in 1965, leaving three small children - Debbie, Curtis and David. Clark and Era took the children and raised them. They also helped raise some of Janice's four. Their home was always alive with young people.

In 1973 they built a cabin on Beaver Lake. Clark did most of the work with a little help from Era, Debbie, Curtis and David. It was a place they all enjoyed very much. Clark would pull the kids for hours on skis with his boat. As Era and Clark got older and the kids were gone, they got a pontoon for older people and spent many hours on the lake on it.

In 1980 they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary at their home. Many, many people came by, including Governor Bill Clinton.

They are still living in the house they built in 1952, but it is much quieter now. No lively young people with loud, blaring radios and televisions. And that's how it should be, because now it would bother the two people who live there. Janice's children are Scott Sanders, Steve Sanders, Suzanne Sanders and Jeffrey Sanders.

(Editorial Note: Clark Walker passed away in 1988 after his story was written but before the book was published.)

By: Era Walker

Fred David Watson

Fred Watson was born in Gainesville, Georgia, March 25, 1890. His parents, William Marion Watson and Nancy Ann Elizabeth Hanson Watson, brought him and a sister, Minnie Luvesta, three brothers, Garland Van Buren, James Franklin Arthur and Ernest Marion to Arkansas in 1891. As they left Georgia, Fred's black Nanny went to the train with them carrying Fred and crying because the baby was leaving. He was sickly - she was afraid he would die. They left Georgia because they were about to starve trying to make a living on a worn-out red dirt farm.

First Row: Ewell Stanfield, Will Stanfield, Paul Watson, Marion W., Luke, Nancy holding Ree Stanfield, Fred W. and Garland Watson. Second Row: Ernest Watson, Minnie Stanfield, Arthur, Laura and Lydia Watson - about 1900.

They landed at Durham, Arkansas in December 1891, with four children and $80.00. A brother-in-law, John Cobb, met them in a wagon and took them to the rugged hills and forests of Madison County, on Cobb Creek, near Huntsville.

Fred and Allie Watson and their children; Mildred, Era, Carl and Stanley - about 1942.

They were share croppers for a few years, and then bought some land with a creek running through it. They built a cabin beside the creek where they lived for many years. The creek was just what the boys liked, but they got a lot of spankings for getting wet playing in the water. They built a large barn, a granary and an ash hopper. They made lye soap from the drippings of the hopper.

They cleared some fields and had a large garden. They raised most everything they ate, and the food for their animals.

They and their neighbors built a one-room church house which served as a schoolhouse also. "The Gap", it was called because it was a gap in the surveying. The Watsons were Methodists but the Church was non-denominational.

Fred's Grandfather's families, the David Hansons and David Watsons soon came from Georgia to Arkansas. They all lived in a settlement near each other. Both Grandfathers had been in the Civil War and David Hanson was blind and deaf due to the war.

Marion and Nancy had three more children after coming to Arkansas, Paul, Luther and Lee.

Minnie, Garland, Arthur and Ernest married and lived in the same community. Fred married Allie Irene Dyer who was staying with a family in the community.

Allie and Fred lived on nearby rented farms for awhile. They had Era and Carl very soon. Era remembers one day she and Carl awakened from their naps and their mother, Allie, was gone. They looked everywhere, even in a shallow spring. As they were looking in the spring, a woman came by on a horse, she assured them their mother was not lost. She soon came with some quilting frames she had borrowed from a neighbor.

Before Fred and Allie's third child, Mildred, was born in 1916, they bought a farm, "The Sutton Place". They both worked hard trying to make a living but it was slim. Fred taught school to help. He would leave on Monday morning and come back on Friday afternoon. One Monday, he was leaving and Era was crying, Carl, about 4-years-old, said, "Let him go, Sis, it don't seem like we've got much money". It was while they lived here that Era and Carl first heard the tale of "Cyclops" and other Greek Mythology tales. They would sit around the fireplace and shell corn to take to the mill and Fred would tell them the tales.

World War I gave his family a great scare. It looked as if Fred was going to war but he was never called.

He and his family moved to Huntsville in 1918. He and Tom Hargis and George Shepherd got the first Ford Agency there. They built a building on the northeast corner of the square, and had a good business for several years. Their cars came into Springdale from Kansas City, by train, party disassembled. It was no trouble to get drivers to go with them to drive them to Huntsville. The citizens of Huntsville always knew when the new Fords were coming in because the drivers started blowing the horns a mile or two before they got there, and blew them until they stopped at the garage.

In 1919, Fred and Allie's fourth and last child, Stanley, was born. They had a very small house, three rooms and a large back porch, but they had a lot of company. All the country kinfolk came at times, and some stayed and went to school. Finally, Fred had a little room built on to the house. Then Fred's mother moved in with them. His father had died in 1918.

Fred decided he'd like to be in a bank, so they moved to Elkins, Arkansas for one year, and he was in the bank there. Then he moved to Springdale, Arkansas in 1925 and had the City Mercantile for a few months, then he finally got in the Ford business again, where he stayed until 1969. His sons, Carl and Stanley were in business with him.

Allie did much work in the Methodist Church. She was continually doing things for people who needed help. She was the backbone of Fred's family.

Allie and Fred Watson

During the depression of the early thirties, Fred went broke, in fact, two times . . . but he borrowed money and worked hard and long hours and got back on top again.

Fred was chosen Springdale's Pioneer Citizen of 1960. It is an award made annually by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Since moving here in 1925, he spent over thirty years serving on the City Council or as Mayor and in his quiet, business-like way helped to bring about numerous City Improvements.

Watson was Springdale's Mayor from 1932-1936 and in addition served as Alderman twenty-seven years. He was honored by his fellow council members for over thirty years service to the city in 1960.

During his thirty years on the City Council, he saw most of the city streets paved, he served as Chairman of the Water Committee when the city water supply was increased several times. He served on the Water & Sewer Commission for eighteen to twenty years and while serving on the building commission, Watson aided in the initial work that produced Murphy Park and the City swimming pool. Just before his last term as Alderman ended in 1959, he watched ground broken for a new City Administration Building and Youth Center. Largely due to his efforts, the City Building and Street Codes were improved.

Fred was also active in Civic and Church activities. He was a member of the Rotary Club and on the Official Board of the First Methodist Church for many years. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He served as the chairman of the Chamber's Highway Committee.

Fred was still active until he was 83-years-old when his health failed.

He was a good father to his four children. He wanted them to get good educations and be able to get along well in this world.

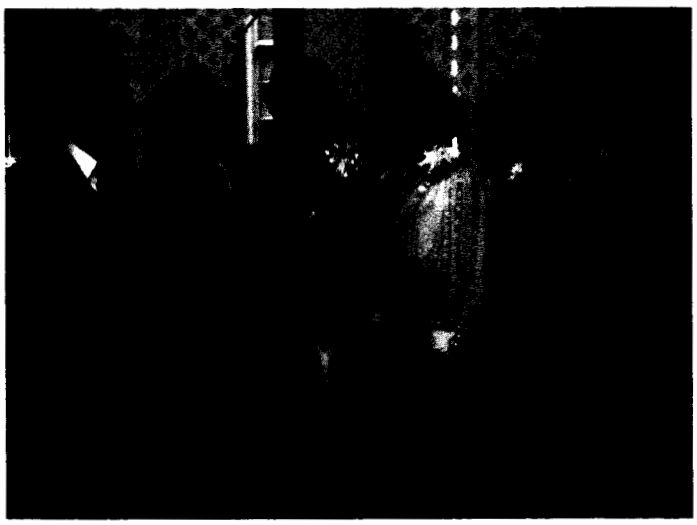
His wife, Allie, died in 1943 after two years illness. He married Hortense Miller in 1945.

Fred had a good long life of 85 years. He died in September 1975.

By: Era Watson Walker

Buell B. Woods

Buell Beverly Woods was born in Huntington, Arkansas, May 27, 1911 to Harry Arthur Woods, Jr. and Josephine Smith Woods. The Woods family were among the early settlers of Arkansas. They came from North Carolina prior to 1856.



The Buell B. Woods and Glen Edward Reed families, made in August 1982 when the Reeds hosted a fiftieth wedding anniversary reception for Buell and Lillian at Central United Methodist Church in Fayetteville. L to R - Buell Woods, Katherine Elizabeth Reed, Lillian Cruse Woods, Glen Edward Reed, Jr., Beverly Woods Reed, Kimberly Carol Reed and Glen Edward Reed.

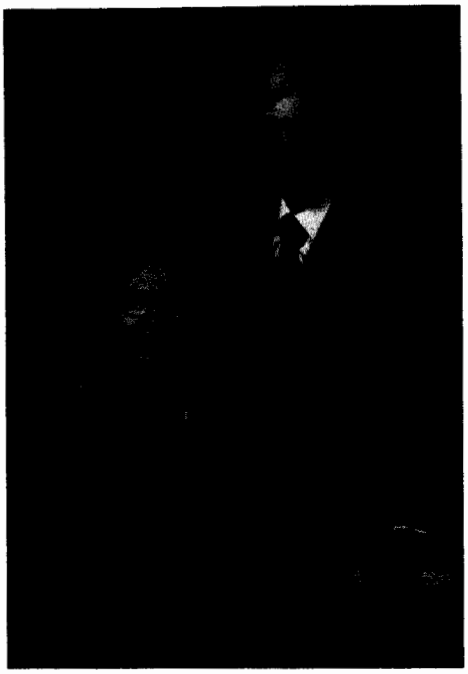
Buell came to Washington County in 1928 to enter the University of Arkansas. He received a BSE degree in the spring of 1932. He married Lillian Elizabeth Cruse in the home of Reverend Ragland. Peggy Rogers Mayes and Lawrence Mayes served as their only attendants.

Buell and Lillian moved to Monroe, Oklahoma where Buell taught Social Studies and coached for two years before returning to Fayetteville where Buell served as principal of the old Leverett Elementary School while completing his Masters Degree. At this same time, Lillian worked at Campbell-Bell Department Store while working toward her degree.

In 1937, Buell accepted a job as Superintendent of Schools at Cove, Arkansas and in 1939, he became Superintendent of Schools at Wilmot, Arkansas. Another promotion in salary came in 1943, when he was hired as County Administrative Officer for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for Prairie County, Arkansas. Lillian accepted a job working with the Office of Price Administration.

On September 23, 1945, Buell and Lillian received their greatest blessing, the birth of their only child, Beverly. Her birth brought a deeper love to both of them after thirteen childless years.

Buell was one of the first to innovate a Community School Concept in Arkansas and was contacted by the West Fork School Board who pledged their support to the program he recommended. He accepted the position offered him as Superintendent of Schools and remained there for twelve busy, happy years.



Buell and Lillian Woods - August 1982 on their Golden Wedding Anniversary

West Fork years are remembered with fondness because of many good friends and neighbors and many good times in a community that was interested in family and church. Many of the religious pageants were organized and produced by Buell, and he served as state delegate to their church's 16th national assembly in New York City in 1952.

In 1958, Buell became Coordinator of Mathematics for the Fayetteville School System. Buell, as Coordinator of Mathematics and Lillian, as Counselor and Coordinator of Guidance Services perfectly coincided with their daughter, Beverly's continued education at Fayetteville High School and the University.

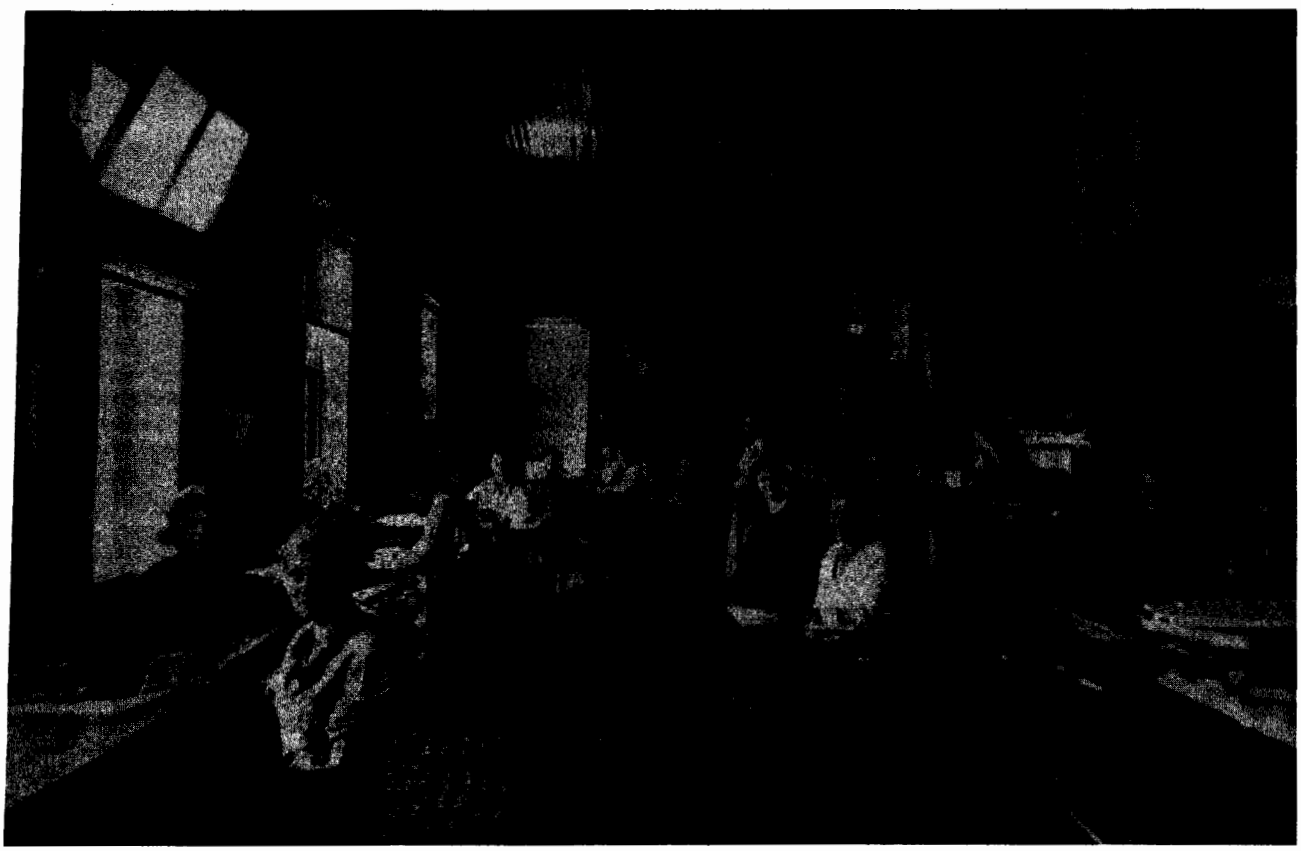
On August 28, 1964 Beverly became Mrs. Glen Edward Reed at the United Methodist Church in Fayetteville. Their children, Kimberly Carol, born November 29, 1965 and Kathryn Elizabeth, born July 25, 1968 and Glen Edward, Jr. (J. R.), born June 18, 1977 continue to enrich Buell and Lillian's life. Kim is now a senior at Hendrix College and Kathy is a sophomore at Southern Methodist University. J. R. attends school at Siloam Springs where Dr. Beverly Woods Reed is Assistant Superintendent of Schools. Her husband, Glen is a C. P. A. with a business of his own.

Both Buell and Lillian retired in 1976. Retirement, however, did not mean the end of community service and in many ways, their lives became even busier. Buell fished and gardened and maintained an interest in photography and still found time to help the writing committee for the sesqui-centennial project for Arkansas. He helped write "School Days School Days," as long as his health permitted. Lillian served as president of the Washington County Retired Teachers.

Lillian and Buell have been helpmates in every sense of the word in their more than fifty-five years of marriage. In retirement, more than ever, they have enjoyed old and new friends while living at the Butterfield Trail Retirement Facility.

This place of retirement has been particularly rewarding because of Buell's involvement with its planning. They will always be at home to friends at 1923 Joyce Street, Fayetteville, in apartment 176.

By: Mrs. Buell B. Woods

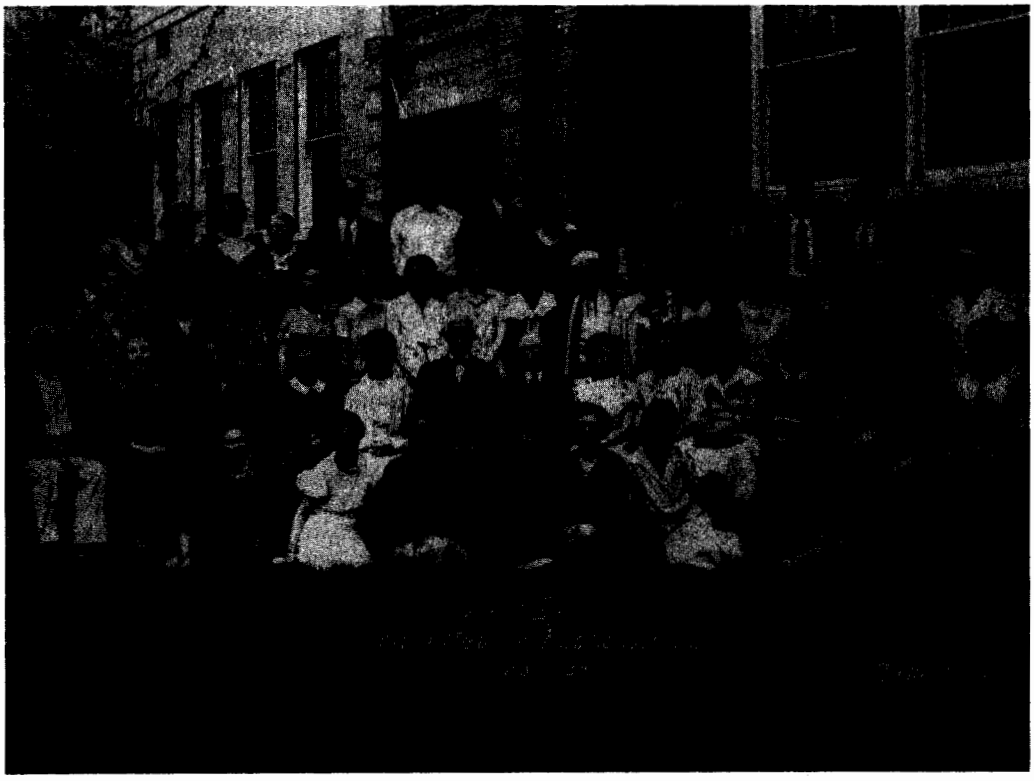


Professional Biographies

Introduction

This section of the book is dedicated to Washington County leaders. Many of the biographies were written by "cornerstone" contributors, who purchased space to honor their ancestors.

The honor conferred here upon these few extends to many other leaders of the past. These men and women stressed the importance of the pursuit of excellence and of dedication to community service. Such leaders serve as role models for the present and the future.



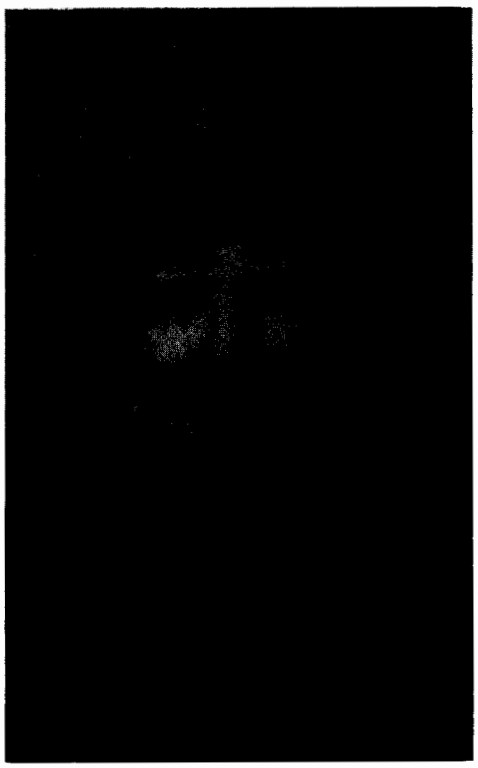
Norma Beasley

Norma Lea Beasley's life is the stuff dreams are made of. Her life could be written in headlines and sold for a movie script: Milkmaid to Millionaire—From Rattle-trap Pickup to Rolls-Royce—Apple Norma Is No Apple Annie—Small Town Girl Takes Dallas for Millions—From Lawyer at 21 to Entrepreneur at 30.

As one of the most written about, most photographed business women of the 80s, Norma Beasley may be all of the above, but she is also a genuinely interested listener, quite approachable and one of the most positive thinkers around.

"I'm living proof that you can do anything you want to do, be whatever you want to be. I don't have time for regrets and even less time for whiners and negative thinkers who can only list reasons why you can't do something. There are no limits to what any one person can achieve except those they impose upon themselves," Norma Beasley said.

Norma Lea Beasley was born on September 6, 1931, the first daughter of Alpha (Alf) and Minnie Parham Beasley, and it has been said of Norma that she could make change in her daddy's fruit and vegetable stand before she started to school.



Norma Beasley

As a child, running a business was as natural to Norma as playing with dolls. In fact, while other little girls played with dolls (including her younger sister, Imogene), Norma was figuring produce weight, planning displays, sorting vegetables and fruit and throwing aside culls to feed the hogs. She was listening and learning when to buy, when to sell, how to cut losses, how and when to expand and, most importantly, never, never to say never or to give up.

As the present owner of a classic Rolls-Royce, Jaguar, Rolls-Royce Corniece, Cadillac, Lincoln Limousine, Chevy Camper and pickup truck, she still has a picture in her mind of herself as a young girl being dropped at school by her dad in a beatup old pickup held together with baling wire.

Six vacation homes do not obliterate the childhood memory of living in a garage-converted two-room house. All the gifts she can afford to lavish on her mother (now in her 80's) don't erase the portrait of her mother at work, seven days a week, in a cotton dress and a worn apron.

"Everyone in the country felt the hard times of the thirties. My parents just didn't allow anything to keep them from doing everything they could to feed and clothe us. I never heard either of them complain about what we didn't have. Hope was about all they had to give us, and I clung to the dream that someday. . .someday," Norma Beasley said.

As one of the youngest graduates of Springdale High School, Norma, at 16, entered the University of Arkansas. Before she received her law degree, there would be many more days of milking cows and writing receipts, but by her senior year she'd made the decision to graduate with honors. She finished first in her law class on oil and gas law and sales law.

"My first day in law school, one professor told us to look around. There were 78 new law students, many were older and attending school on the GI Bill. The professor said, 'Less than one in five of you will make it through law school,'" Norma said.

"There were 17 of the original 78 that made it through. As youngest and the only woman in the class, I don't think I'd have allowed anything or anyone to stop me," she added.

After law school, the dean of law helped her find a job with a Tulsa Oil Company. Norma went right to work in order to save money to move to Texas. She'd been accepted at SMU to do her post-graduate studies.

After obtaining her first job as legal counsel in Tulsa so easily, she wasn't prepared for the resistance she met in Dallas when she went job-hunting.

"The woman with a law degree in the 50s did not find a job easily, particularly, with the oil companies. Times are different now, but I was lucky to find the job I did.

"When I received a job offer from Texas Title Co., for $300 a month, I took it in order to learn the title business. My job included relieving the switchboard receptionist for lunch. I even worked weekends to earn more money," Norma said.

"I worked toward my MBA at night and worked 40 hours a week during the day," Norma said.

The next job offer came from Fidelity Title Co., and allowed her to practice law for a salary of $500 monthly.

She was head of the legal department then and later became Executive Vice-President and general counsel for a wage that most men in positions under her would have turned down.

Teaching is and has always been an important part of Norma's work. For extra income, she taught classes on business law and real estate law two or three nights a week at Dallas College of SMU and invested the "extra" earnings in real estate.

This led to several more teaching jobs for Beasley. She taught at Eastfield Community Colleges and at El Centro, setting up departments to teach real estate courses.

Beasley met Imogene (Jean) Walker, a young accountant, and they formed a partnership (still in effect, today) calling it B & W Investments. It turned out to be the right choice at the right time in Dallas real estate history.

She and Jean would pick up houses in need of some

repair for a total cost of $10,000 dollars. They'd hire plumbers and electricians (on weekends Norma could be found with a paint roller in her hand improving her property) and rent the property. Within a few years, when sold, these houses brought six times their original investment.

Then, together, they built title company plants opening the first title and abstract company in Ellis County in 1965. Other counties followed quickly in succession as they expanded. The goal was to have all surrounding Dallas-Metro county companies.

Just being "well off" wasn't enough for Norma. She had been a business woman from age five, and she'd always wanted to own her own business. Being in business for herself (with the law firm of Beasley and Pulliam) wasn't as rewarding as owning corporations.

With the gradual building and adding of companies beginning in 1965, the total had increased to six by 1978. When the opportunity arose (or what she perceived as her "plum" opportunity) to acquire the seventh, she took it. Safeco Title Co., was looking for a firm to represent their Dallas operation. They flew her and her law partner to California.

She flew out not with the thought of representing their Dallas operation but with the intention of purchasing the Dallas operation.

She had done her homework well and had talked with her banker. She made her presentation to the department heads and some of the board of directors, and they all but politely laughed her out of the meeting room.

All the more determined by the resistance the staff showed, she was approached by the chairman of the board during lunch about her intention, and she made an excellent case on her own behalf. He announced his decision to sell the corporation and enjoyed, with her, the open mouths of the other board members and officers. The sale was finalized March 1, 1979.

Beasley managed the Dallas company all the way from its position of last of eleven to among the top three title companies of not only Dallas but in all of Texas. Four of the other seven title companies ranked in the top twenty-five.

Her holdings at present include eight title companies, real estate, a pharmaceutical and chemical company, banks, oil and gas interests along with her original B & W Investments. Norma Beasley had earned her first million by the age of 40 and showed no sign of slowing down.

Beasley has never forgotten her beginnings, and she has made every effort to help other women on their climb out of, if not poverty, positions where they are underpaid. She sponsors scholarships for the needy students as well as the gifted.

She remains as a lecturer and teacher for numerous colleges, for the Dallas Board of Realtors, SMU Business Law and Real Estate Departments.

Nationally acclaimed as a "High Profile" in the *Dallas Morning News* in 1983 and nationally on the NBC TODAY Show as one of the most outstanding women in America, she was interviewed by Jane Pauley on live national television on August 23, 1984.

She has been recognized for honorariums and awards from schools and organization from The National Women's Economic Alliance Foundation as one of 30 women in America to receive recognition for contributions made to the success of the free enterprise system, to the U of A's "Distinguished Alumni Award" in 1986 and "Distinguished Alumni" from U of A Law School in 1987. She has only recently been made a "Fellow" by the Texas Bar Association.

Listed in such prestigious publications as: *Who's Who in Texas*, *Who's Who of American Women*, *Who's Who of American Law*, *Who's Who of Professional and Business*, *International Directory of Distinguished Leadership and International Biographies*, she continues to collect such tributes.

"I love my work. I love being busy. I never plan to retire. My dad taught me well that there's always another challenge, another goal.

When asked if there was anything she would still like to do, Norma replied, "I still haven't bred race horses, and I want to do that. I want a Kentucky Derby winner, and I want to start a new direct sales cosmetic company. I know it's been done, but I can do it better," she concluded.

Norma Beasley is known as a philanthropist who donates scholarship monies to both U of A and SMU. She has also given money for the restoration of U of A's Old Main. Who is this Norma Beasley?

Is Norma Beasley a lecturer, teacher? Or is she the corporate giant who swallows other corporations for lunch? Is Norma Beasley somewhat of an enigma even to herself?

Norma Lea Beasley is not the average woman. Never say never to her. She'll prove you wrong and thank you for the million dollar opportunity.

By: Kay B. Hall

E. M. Cralley

Dr. Elza Monroe "Monty" Cralley is known best in Arkansas academic circles as an educator, departmental head and administrator at the University of Arkansas for over forty years.

Born in Carmi, Illinois, he earned his bachelor of science degree from McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois, and obtained his PH. D from the University of Wisconsin.

Before coming to the U of A, Cralley held a position at the University of Wisconsin as assistant in the department of Botany. He began at the U of A as an instructor, moved up to assistant and then associate professor for the plant pathology department. From there he went on to a full professor status and continued until he had become head of the department (1953 to 1959). The years 1959-1972 were spent as director of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

His work is well known throughout the state and the nation. He eventually gained world recognition after his work with rice diseases under the United States military in Korea in 1947 and with the Point 4 program in Panama. He worked, on a consulting basis, as a plant pathologist in Cuba in 1955. His work for the Ford Foundation took him to India in 1959.

Being selected Arkansas Man of the Year by Progressive Farmer in 1970 was one of many ways he was recognized for his contribution to the university, community and to the state of Arkansas.

Throughout his career, he was published in many periodicals and science journals. The demand for expertise in his field kept Cralley's life more than busy and productive. At times, it left him little free time to pursue or develop personal hobbies and outside interests, and it wasn't until after retirement that his writing took a creative turn.

Once he did retire he was able to pursue his interest in creative writing. After years of experience in dealing with life on a scientific basis, he began to incorporate his principles of faith and his own thoughts in a way that soon became characteristic of his particular brand of wisdom.

His inspirational writings are a gift to all that read them. For him there is no conflict between science and religion, simply an abiding faith in God, man and nature.

Many of his deepest ponderings, questions, joys, sorrows and pithy sayings filled his book Distant Horizons"," published in 1983. The book is beautifully illustrated by his wife, Ann. His appreciation for her and her talent and his love of family is evident on every page.

The book's dedication to: "The Little Woman, Ann Cralley, my wife of over fifty happy years," says much about this special man and is a tribute to the special qualities Ann Cralley possesses.

As if writing weren't enough, his wife's work opened him to a new experience and even deeper appreciation of science through nature in landscape painting. Step by step she led him into her field of creativity and helped renew him with a fresh energy that was expressed on canvas and that communicated yet another aspect of his multi-faceted creative talent. Through his painting and philosophical writings, Cralley continues to touch others.

Both Cralley and his wife were profiled in a book entitled, "*A Fine Age*," with the subtitle *Creativity As A Key to Successful Aging*. It profiles retirees who still perceive life as being beautiful and convey this message through active lives.

Cralley has been recognized for distinguished service not only to Arkansas' agriculture but also to the food industry. He was included in the American Biographical Institute's volume of American biographies published in 1983 entitled, "*Two Thousand Notable Americans.*" Similary, a 1984-85 volume of *Who's Who In The World* lists his accomplishments as a scientist and as an artist.

Whether Cralley feels more like the Carmi, Illinois, farm boy he was, or like the U of A professor emeritus he is; whether or not he feels like the artist and writer he has become; the history of Washington County has been enriched by this one man's contribution the fields of education, science and art.

By: Kay B. Hall

Joyce Rachel Dorman Cunningham

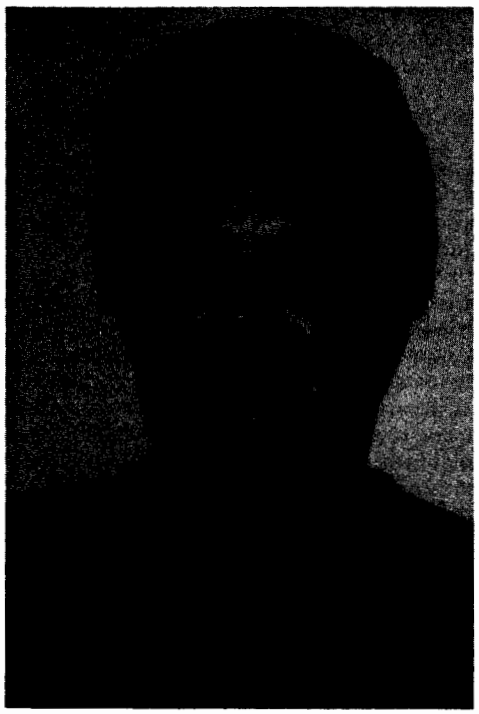
Born into the loving Christian home of Maynard Anthony and Rosalie Euge Dorman, Joyce Rachel joined the family of two older sisters on November 28, 1925. Nurtured in love and faith her earliest memories are of family devotions and comforting worship in the local church. Named for Rev. Fred Hamilton's daughter, Joyce, and for Rachel an exemplary woman of the Bible. She grew up looking forward to attending Sunday School and the morning worship service on Sundays.

Her church life at Prairie Grove United Methodist Church was uninterrupted until she moved to Oregon to be with her husband, Robert Earl Cunningham, Jr., a member of the armed forces, whom she had married in a church ceremony, July 25th, 1942. Her local church life resumed when Corporal Cunningham was sent to the European war theater where he suffered capture during the Battle of the Bulge. Two children were born of this union, Robert Anthony and Charlotte Ann.

Joyce devoted time to the rearing and careful guidance of her family in a deep commitment to daily Christian living. At the time she entered into her professional life, which she continues today, she was assuming a continuing spiritual responsibility to her church, serving as youth leader, pianist, organist, choir director, soloist, President of the Ladies Guild and President of the United Methodist Women.

Never neglecting responsibilities in her home, she and her late husband, entered into school activities as presented by the children's needs. She served as Mother Advisor of the Order of Rainbow and is a Past State Mother Advisor of the Order. In Eastern Star she has served as Worthy Matron, as well as Grand Organist, Deputy Grand Lecturer, Grand Representative and in charge of drills at Grand Chapter.

Joyce and Robert Earl were Tony's and Charlotte's most devoted fans during their athletic endeavors and other numerous school activities. And during Tony's tour of duty in Viet Nam, Joyce was his most ardent prayer petitioner. He returned unscathed. Both children are graduates of the University of Arkansas.



Joyce Rachel Dorman Cunningham

Joyce is executive secretary-manager of Washington County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Northwest Arkansas Farmers Mutual Tornado Insurance Company of Fayetteville, Arkansas, having started with the companies under the tutorage of her father in 1947. She serves on the National Board of Mutual Insurance Companies, and has for many years performed in various capacities at the annual conventions.

Joyce lives on her 40-acre farm and until last year, raised cattle. She enjoys attending sports events and concerts at the university and cultural events in the area. She is a charter member of Chapter CQ, of the P. E. O. Sisterhood. Joyce makes time to befriend and counsel those who seek her advice. She touches those with whom she comes in contact with her vibrant, happy personality. Her life has been rich and full, and she meets each day's challenge with humility, spirit and vigor of a sincerely dedicated, Christian lady.

By: Matilda Cunningham and Joyce Cunningham

Grant M. Davis

Grant M. Davis currently occupies the Oren Harris Chair of Transportation at the University of Arkansas where he is a distinguished Professor of Business Administration. Professor Davis is also the Director of the Center for Transportation Research within the College of Business Administration. Professor Davis received his PhD and MA degrees from the University of Alabama, and BSBA from Georgia State University.

Professor Davis is married to Susan Bridgers Riden formerly of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and has two children, Susan Louise Davis, of Jonesboro, Arkansas, and Grant M. Davis, II, of Fayetteville. He has resided in Fayetteville since 1972 when he was named to the Harris Chair of Transportation at the University.

Professor Davis is the author of eleven textbooks and monographs, and he is the former Transportation and Logistics Editor for Praeger Publishers, Inc., of New York. In 1971 Professor Davis was named Delta Nu Alpha Transportation Man of the Year, and he has served as the Chairman of the Education Committee for the Association of Transportation Practitioners, and is currently the President Elect of the Southwestern Marketing Association.

Prior to joining the University of Arkansas in 1972, Professor Davis served on the faculties of Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama; and Arizona State University located in Tempe, Arizona.

Before joining the academic community, Professor Davis was employed by the Ford Motor Company. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of P. A. M. Transportation, Inc., of Tontitown, Arkansas; and ARA Smith's Transfer, in Staunton, Virginia.

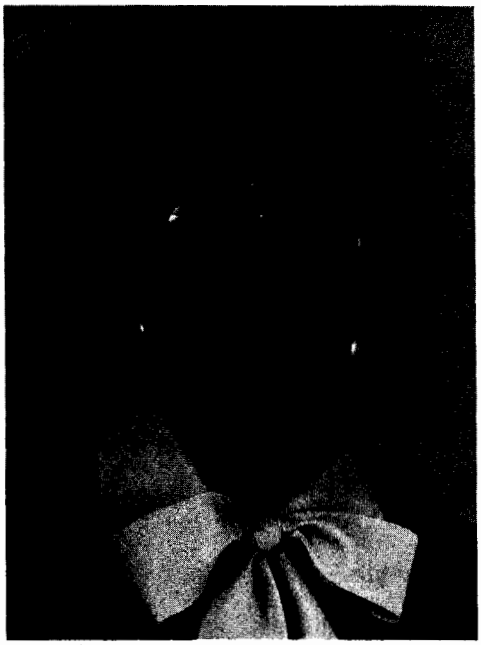
By: Grant Davis

Irma Fitch Giffels

Irma Fitch Giffels was born on a farm in Madison County near Hindsville March 20, 1903, one of the fourteen children of Catlett Franklin Fitch and Effie Lee Clark Fitch. Her father was best known as "Dick" Fitch. He was born on the the same farm as all of his children less than three miles from Washington County. For more than three generations both Madison and Washington Counties served as the education and social center of the Fitch children. Eight of the ten who lived to adulthood received part of their formal education in Washington County. Seven attended the University of Arkansas from two to four years. Irma graduated from Springdale High School and several nieces and nephews are graduates of Springdale and Fayetteville High Schools.

1909-1920: Elementary and secondary school years: One room country schools for a term of six months was all that was available in the rural area near Hindsville when Irma started to school. A wood stove furnished heat, fired by the teacher or a school boy. Water was brought from a nearby spring in a large bucket. A dipper was placed in the bucket and used by all. Irma could read at the fourth grade level when she entered school. Her mother had been a teacher and began teaching her children soon after they could talk and continued teaching them as long as they were at home and in school. There were no libraries. Additional books were ordered from the Sears Roebuck catalog.

The majority of the teachers had never gone to college but had a good foundation in the solid subjects such as English, mathematics, history and geography. Many pupils quit school at age 15 or 16 when they had gone as far as the capability of the teacher. The schoolhouse served as the social and education center of the community. At age 15 the country schools no longer challenged Irma and she was permitted to live in Springdale and attend high school. Commuting from the farm over dirt roads was impossible. Her Uncle Bob and Aunt Martha Clark became substitute parents during this period. She graduated in two years at age 17, the only high school graduate in the area of Madison County where she lived.



Irma Fitch Giffels

1920-1921: Irma's first job: Getting acquainted with students attending the University and visiting the campus increased her determination to enroll there in the fall. This was delayed a year when she was offered sixty dollars per month to teach at Pleasant Valley, better known as "Black Jack," in Washington County only three miles from her home. She had to take an examination for a teacher's certificate before teaching. This was done in Huntsville and a First Grade Teacher's Certificate was issued to her.

1921-1925: University of Arkansas Student: Home Economics was chosen as a major with enough courses in Education to get a licensed instructor certificate for teaching. Professional opportunities for women were very limited at that time. Teaching would provide a source of income and home economics would increase homemaking skills and be used daily.

Some practical experience was gained during the summers at the Valley Canning Company of Hindsville. This company, partially owned by her father, canned tomatoes. Irma was the office manager and the only one in the office, salary four dollars per day. Tomatoes were peeled by hand and paid by the bucket full. The two hundred peelers were paid every Saturday and the growers on Monday, the busiest days for the office. Counting the number of punched holes in the large cardboard tickets (one hole for each bucket full) was the most time consuming tasks on paydays.

Irma refers to college as "One of the best periods of my life." She participated in extracurricular activities, was above average student and was admitted to the honor society, Kappa Delta Pi, her senior year. She was the first woman from Madison County to graduate from the University.

1925-1926: Teaching Home Economics and marriage: The superintendent of the Crossett, Arkansas High School came to the University shortly before Irma graduated in search of teachers. She was selected to be the Home Economics teacher. Marriage to Blanchard S. Tual before the end of the year brought her back to northwest Arkansas and a home in Rogers.

1929-1932: Selden Sterling Tual was born February 7, 1930. The next eighteen months were devoted to homemaking and motherhood. In the fall of 1931, the superintendent found that he occasionally had no one on his faculty who could teach chemistry; therefore turned to the previous science teacher and Irma consented to do this provided she could be a part time teacher.

1932-1933: Full time teacher again. Chemistry and Physics. The depression and financial reverses made it necessary. On July 22, 1933, Selden, her only child, died after surgery for a brain tumor in Saint Louis.

1933-1934: Home Economics teacher, Wetumka, Oklahoma. The death of her child and increased financial problems made it advisable to accept this position where she could live with her brother and family. Her husband was employed in Washington, D. C.

1934-1935: Graduate school, University of Tennessee in Knoxville. The need of a graduate degree was obvious and the College of Home Economics, there, was one of the best. Irma enrolled in September 1934. Nutrition was chosen as a major with Child Development as a minor. She was employed as an assistant in the Child Development Department during the summer term 1935 and graduated with the highest grades in the graduate school.

Jessie Harris, Head of the College of Home Economics, was one of the most influential persons in the life of Irma Fitch Tual Giffels. Knoxville was the headquarters of Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and Irma became interested in the opportunities for Home Economists in the electric manufacturing of home equipment. She applied to Westinghouse with the encouragement of Jessie Harris and was accepted as Regional Home Economist in the eight southeastern states with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

1935-1941: Regional Home Economist, Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company. Household appliances were manufactured at the factory in Mansfield, Ohio. Before reporting to the Atlanta district office a training period took place there and she lived in their "Home of Tomorrow," an all electric home with many new and innovative applications of electricity. A few months later she and her husband were divorced.

The primary purpose of the above position was to encourage homemakers to use electric equipment for cooking, refrigeration, laundry and household chores. This was done by giving large cooking school training sessions to train salesmen how to use the equipment, visiting college economics departments and advising them on the use and availability of such. Short courses were occasionally given in some of the colleges to home demonstration agents and home economics teachers. The demand became so great that another home economist was hired and served four of the states and Irma was given an assistant.

1941-1946: World War II. Director of Home Economics, National Association of Food Chains, Washington, D. C.

This organization represented the chain grocery companies, the largest segment of the retail grocery business. Some of the members were Safeway, Kroger, Jewel Tea, Grand Union and Colonial. The president of the association was searching for a home economist with business experience to develop a National Nutrition Program that all members could use and asked Jessie Harris to recommend a candidate. Again she suggested Irma.

After arriving in Washington October 1, 1941, the following three or four months were spent traveling coast to coast to visit and advise with the headquarters staff of member companies before developing the program. War made it necessary for some foods to be rationed and the armed forces supplied with the best; therefore, the program had to be coordinated with the government program and much attention given to the most plentiful and non rationed foods.

A Home Economics bulletin was sent every Friday to the member companies which contained consumer material that they could use as they saw fit such as recipes, advertising copy, nutrition information and use of ration stamps. Store posters were developed for all of the main food groups. Material was furnished for special consumer leaflets, radio programs, special cook booklets and promotions.

In addition to regular duties, she attended national meetings concerned with food and health and served on several national committees. Some of the committees were: Advisory Committee to Office of Price Administration (OPA) Food Committee, National Better Business Bureau (BBB); Consumer Committee, National Consumer Retailer Council Advisory Committee; War Food Administration Legislative Committee, American Dietetic Association, president; Home Economic Women in Business, Washington, D. C. After almost five years with the National Association of food Chains, Irma resigned and married Raymond F. Giffels, May 10, 1947 and moved to Birmingham, Michigan, a Detroit suburb.

1946-1963: The world of architecture and engineering. In 1925 Raymond Giffels founded Giffels and Vallet, a small industrial architectural-engineering company concerned with what was available in Michigan and the vicinity of Detroit. Eventually when Vallet retired, it became Giffels and Rossetti, one of the largest firms in the United States with contacts the world over. The emphasis of Irma's life changed from home economics to industry, travel, entertaining and running a large home. A few years after marriage the Giffels bought a condominium in Florida for occasional use. Also bought and remodeled a log cottage on Kentucky Lake for use during the construction of the atomic plant near Paducah which the Giffels Company designed. Decorating and furnishing these places was made easier by her home economics training.

Time was also found to do volunteer work. Irma served on the Board of the Birmingham Community House for five years. This was the center where public meetings were held, service clubs lunched, youth and senior citizens held meetings and newcomers came for information. Classes in many subjects were held here and Irma taught a class in "Homemaking for Brides to Grandmothers." Along with another home economist she developed a class in homemaking for Pontiac State Hospital and taught it once a week for a year with volunteers observing. It was turned over to them at that time. She was also active in a number of organizations: American Association of University Women; the Village Players; Detroit Symphony Orchestra Guild; United Fund; First Presbyterian Church.

1963-1967: Her husband died. Raymond Francis Giffels died August 26, 1963. Many estate and company problems were now his wife's responsibility; therefore, she became assistant to the president of the company and continued in that position until the company was sold in December 1967. At the time of his death he owned all of the company stock and the Giffels company had offices in several countries outside the United States. Mrs. Giffels spent most of her time learning about the assets and liabilities of the

company and advising with lawyers. Fifteen members of the company finally bought it and changed the name of the company to Giffels and Associates.

1967-1975: These were years of being concerned with investments, smaller housing and less responsibility. The large house was sold and a smaller one bought and remodeled. The Florida condominium was sold and another bought and furnished. Winters were spent in Florida. Finally the home in Michigan was sold and an apartment rented for two years before buying property in Springdale and returning to her Fitch family roots.

1975-1988: Retirement years. The Arkansas property, a duplex, was new and some remodeling was done before occupancy. A new garage was added for the tenant and landscaping was done. Winters were spent in Florida until 1977 when the condominium was sold furnished and Arkansas really became home.

Her roots run deep in Washington and Madison Counties. Her great-great grandfather, Samuel Vaughan was one of the early Commissioners of Washington County and participated in the decision to locate the county seat in Fayetteville. He finally moved to Madison County and acquired a large amount of land. The area around Hindsville has long been known as the Vaughan Valley. When his granddaughter, Margaret Louisa Vaughan, married Catlett Fitch, son of Dr. Thomas Lafayette Fitch, two of the early pioneer families were united. Many of the descendants still live in the area.

Irma Giffels has contributed much time to community activities and organizations since returning to Arkansas. Her service includes: Founding member University of Arkansas (U of A) Development Council, member of the board of the Development Council, board member for Foundation for Mental Health, board member Art Center of Ozarks, board member North Arkansas Symphony Society, member Board of Trustees, First United Methodist Church; member of advisory committee, Infant Development Center, U of A; member of advisory committee, College of Engineering (U of A); member of a search committee, U of A.

Local monetary contributions made by Irma Giffels include: North Arkansas Radiation Therapy Institute, Springdale Memorial Hospital, Shiloh Museum, Rogers Museum, Art Center of the Ozarks, U of A College of Engineering, Home Economics Department and Infant Development Center as well as to the restoration of Old Main.

She has also been benefactor to Michigan State University, Berea College in Berea, Kentucky; and University of Tennessee.

Recognition and honors accorded her include: Member Kappa Delta Pi, Honorary Member, Gamma Sigma Delta; president club member of Berea College, Michigan State University and University of Arkansas. Distinguished Alumna, U of A 1977; Honorary Doctor of Laws, U of A 1987.

Irma Fitch Giffels moved to Butterfield Trail Village, a retirement village in November 1986 and was soon invited to be Chairman of the Food Service Committee. She continues to be active in several organizations and believes that everyone should be a contributing member of society so long as they are able.

By: Irma Giffels

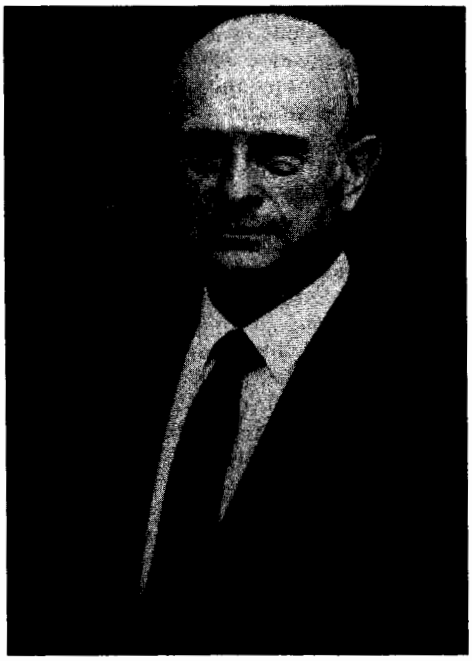
Jamie L. Jones, Jr.

Jamie L. Jones, Jr. has been Director of the Baptist Student Union (BSU) at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville since June, 1951. He plans to retire May 31, 1989, at the end of his 37th year of service.

He was born January 8, 1923 in Vredenburgh, Alabama, a small sawmill town in the southwest part of the state. He is the oldest of eight children born to Jamie L. Jones and Minnie Inez Edge Jones, and grew up during the great depression.

He attended elementary school in Vredenburgh, and when a sixth grader, he was state spelling champion for elementary schools.

He attended a consolidated high school in Beatrice, a town about ten miles east



Jamie L. Jones, Jr., Director, Baptist Student Union at the University of Arkansas, 1951-1988.

of his home. He was involved in athletics and earned two letters in football. He graduated from Beatrice High School in 1940.

After graduation, he had temporary jobs with Vredenburgh Sawmill Co., the Alabama State Forestry Department and with a small privately owned packing house. In 1941-42, he worked for Swift Packing Company in Mobile, Alabama.

During World War II, he served three years (1943-1946) with the U. S. Army as a member of the 459th Ordnance Evacuation Co. Two and one half years of this time was served in England, Germany and several other European countries. The primary work of his company was transporting, repairing and maintaining tanks and other heavy military equipment. He was a platoon sergeant and attained the rank of Technical Sergeant.

At the conclusion of his military service he returned home and began his college training in 1946 at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) in Auburn, Alabama. At Auburn he became involved in the Baptist Student Union. This was a very significant and life-shaping decision for two reasons. First, he met his wife, Beverly Childs, of Cullman, Alabama, in the Baptist Student Union. They were married December 30, 1947. They have five children and ten grandchildren. Secondly, the variety of

friendships and experiences within the fellowship of the Baptist Student Union were major factors in determining the career Jones would later choose. He was president of the Baptist Student Union at Auburn and also for the State Baptist Student Union organization.

After receiving his degree in 1949, Jones entered Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Ft. Worth, Texas. When he entered the seminary it was not his plan or intention to enter a full-time church-related career or vocation. He wanted seminary training to better equip him to serve in a lay capacity in a church. This was due to the fact that Jones had grown up in an area where there were many part-time churches, and only a small percentage of the pastors were seminary graduates.

While a seminary student he began receiving invitations and opportunities to consider Baptist Student Union work as a vocation. Several factors influenced his final decision. The dynamic influence of the Baptist Student Union at Auburn on his life and the lives of his fellow students, the influence of his Auburn BSU Director, Charles Roselle, who stressed that no ministry was more strategic than that of the college campus. Roselle also subtly suggested the possibility of this ministry for Jones by asking Beverly if she was sure she wanted to become the wife of a man who might become a BSU Director someday. Over a period of time there was the definite impression that God was calling him to this ministry and, finally, the specific invitation to accept work at the University of Arkansas.

He says that many persons, students, colleagues, pastors, fellow church members, BSU alumni and other friends have influenced his career. But, those who have probably influenced him the most are Charles Roselle, his college BSU Director and later Director of National Student Ministries for the Southern Baptist Convention; Dr. Tom Logue, who served for 32 years as State BSU Director for Arkansas and his wife, Beverly. Jones said, "Beverly is God's greatest earthly blessing to me, and that even includes our five children and ten precious grandchildren."

He received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Agricultural Education from Auburn in 1949, and his Master of Religious Education Degree from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1951. He has done additional study at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky.

He has been a member of various Baptist groups and served on a number of committees and held different positions of leadership, including the following:

(1) In his church, First Baptist of Fayetteville, he is a deacon, Director of Church Training, choir member and has served on various committees.

(2) In the Washington-Madison Baptist Association Association he has served on various committees and as Vice moderator.

(3) He is a charter member of the Baptist Student Union Directors' Association of Arkansas, and has served as the group's president.

(4) He is a charter member of the Association of Southern Baptist Campus Ministers, a national organization.

(5) He has served as President of the Arkansas Chapter of Southwestern Baptist Seminary Alumni.

(6) He was a member of the National Student Ministries Committee which wrote the "Philosophy and Objectives of Southern Baptist Student Work."

(7) He was Director of the Third Century Campaign for the Arkansas Baptist State Convention in 1977-79, a campaign which raised an endowment of more than $1,000,000 for Baptist Student Union Work in Arkansas.

(8) He has directed an endowment campaign among U of A Baptist Student Union Alumni and friends in which $250,000 in pledges and gifts have been received for the Baptist Student Union at the university.

(9) He was a leader in getting the Arkansas Baptist State Convention to construct the Baptist Student Center and to purchase three houses on Lindell Street, north of and adjacent to the Center. This gives the Baptist Student Union some strategically located property for future expansion.

(10) He is a member of the Council of Religious Organizations, which is composed of workers from various religious groups on the University of Arkansas Campus, and served as President of its predecessor, the Religious Workers' Association.

(11) He has traveled in Europe, the Middle East, Canada, and Mexico as well as in the USA, on Baptist youth mission tours and conferences.

(12) In 1976 Ouachita Baptist University conferred on him the honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity in Religious Education. In making the citation for this degree, Dr. Daniel Grant, President of Ouachita, said, ". . .Jamie Jones is responsible to and supported by the same people as Ouachita, namely the Arkansas Baptist State Convention. He believes in and has committed his life to the same thing we at Ouachita are devoting our life to, namely, a Christian education for college students. This is no easy task at Ouachita, but is even more difficult on a state campus where there can be no requirement of Christian commitment from faculty members, or campus programs designed specifically to promote the Christian faith and life. Persons in positions like his, the director of a Baptist Student Union, are frequently faced with the temptation to move into other positions in and out of denominational life that seem to provide greater rewards in salary, program support, and public recognition.

Jamie Jones has earned the title, 'Dean of Arkansas BSU Directors' by having served for 25 years on the campus of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. During those years he has been counselor, organizer, inspirer, substitute parent and Christian example for literally thousands of students, who, I am sure, join us in spirit in this recognition today. . ."

Jones says, "My professional career has been very meaningful and satisfying because I have been part of a dynamic movement which has touched the lives of thousands of college students at the spiritual level, which is the ultimate dimension of life. And, in the process, my life has been touched and enriched by many students, colleagues, BSU alumni, pastors and other friends. God has truly blessed me through my work and my family."

He says he is looking forward to retirement, even though he will miss the work which has been such a vital part of his life for the last 37 years. He plans to see. . ."If it is possible to experience 'burn out' from playing with grandchildren, fishing, hunting, and photography."

By: Jamie L. Jones, Jr.

J. O. Kelly

I am a native of the state. I was born at the beginning of this century on a farm near the present town of Oden, in Montgomery County. I lived in this vicinity during the first 20 years of my life. At this time in our state development, 97 percent of our people lived and made their living on the farm. I went to our community school through the eighth grade in one room (three months in the winter and three months in the summer). There was no public high school in the county. Our county seat, Mt. Ida, had a tenth grade,

non-accredited, academy. Before moving out of the county, I was privileged to attend this academy one year beyond the eight years in my one room community school. I took a teacher's examination and made a grade high enough to attain a second grade teacher's license. I taught two summer terms of school in this county to begin a very interesting, and to me, a profitable teaching career.

At this time, about my 20th birthday, my parents sold the farm in Montgomery County and moved to Delight, in Pike County, to begin a new vocation in the conducting of mercantile business. At this time I entered college at State Teacher's in Conway. I did my high school work in the prep-department, together with two years of college work, receiving an L. I. degree. While serving as Superintendent of the Delight and Okolona public schools, I was able to complete my A. B. degree at Henderson State Teacher's College.

I served as High School Principal of the Rogers' High School while completing my graduate work at the University of Arkansas. My other work was as Superintendent of the Clarendon schools, then to Springdale for 19 years.

When we came to Springdale in 1944-45, we had only a small town school. The city's population was 3,300 and we had 28 teachers and 900 students, two elementary schools, and one Junior High/Senior High School. Our budget was $48,000. No salary schedule — elementary teachers received $65.00 and high school teachers $70.00. Through consolidation, the school soon moved to the sixth largest in the state. We have a student population this year of 7,500 students and 520 teachers, with a budget of over $16,000,000.

Springdale has a background record in leadership in public education. We were one of the first towns in the state to have a Junior College. As I have watched its growth while I was working and since I have retired, the figures are phenomenal. All the separate schools are accredited by the North Central Accrediting Association of Schools and Colleges. One senior high, two junior highs, and eight elementary schools are all now housed in relatively new buildings.

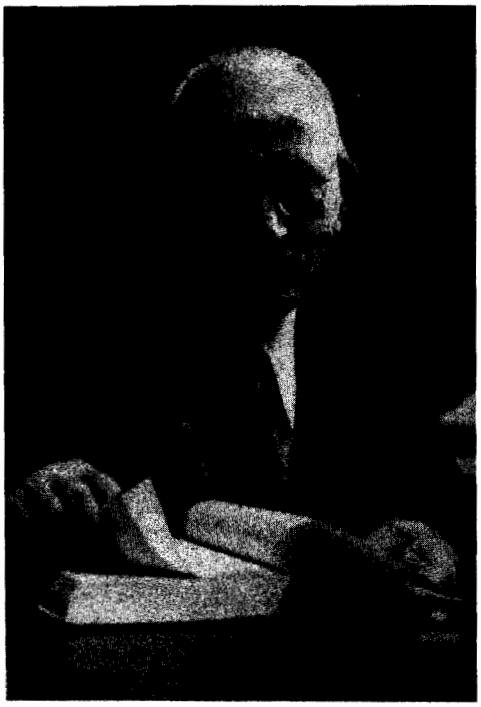
If I am to evaluate my success in my chosen profession, I would have to base it on the development of each of these schools while I was superintendent. While at Okolona for seven years, we perfected a consolidation that required the construction of a high school and gymnasium and later separate buildings were erected for Agriculture and Home Economics, and a separate cafeteria. At Clarendon, in another seven year program, we were able to add Agriculture and Home Economics. At Springdale, all the above mentioned buildings are new with the exception of a two-story classroom building.

Arkansas should be proud of its public education system. I am proud to have had a small part in the development of the present system. We are used to competing with other states with much more wealth. We are now in the process of recovering from some very unwise legislation that required our teachers with years of successful teaching experience to take an unrelated test in order to continue to teach. But we will recover.

By: J. O. Kelly

Robert A. Leflar

Robert A. Leflar was born at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, on March 22, 1901, the son of Lewis D. and Viva Pilkington Leflar, the first of their eight children. His father grew up in Fort Smith, Van Buren, and Alma, Arkansas. He was Town Marshal of Alma in 1883-1884, then served as Deputy U. S. Marshal in Judge Parker's court at Fort Smith for a time, then traveled in the West and in the Klondike for some years and settled at Siloam Springs in 1897. He and Viva Pilkington were married in June 1900. He worked as a drayman for 60 years, raising his family on a small farm at the north edge of Siloam Springs. He died in 1956 at age 95.



Dr. Robert Leflar

Robert's mother, Viva Leflar, finished high school in Kansas, then moved with her parents to Siloam Springs about 1895. She was employed at various jobs in town until her marriage, after which she devoted her life to her family, at all times impressing her children with the need to secure an education. She died in 1949.

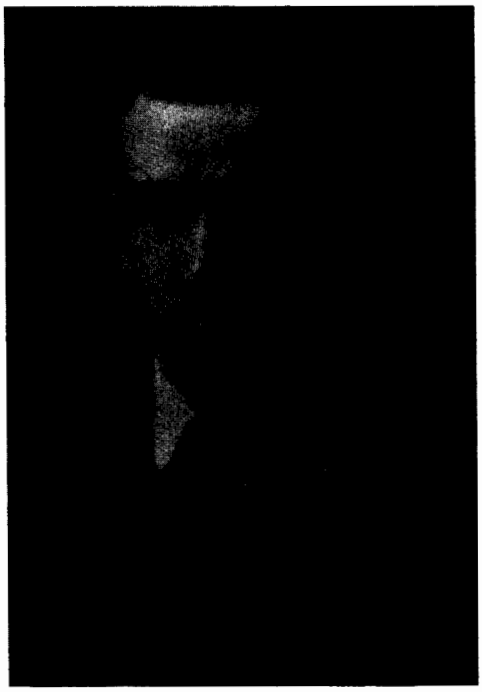
Robert married Doris Drake in 1928. They had no children, but raised a foster-daughter, Helen, now Mrs. LeRoy Mayfield, who lives near Fayetteville. He and Doris (later Mrs. Belden Wigglesworth) were divorced in 1946. Afterwards he married Helen Finger, daughter of the well-known author, Charles J. Finger who raised his family at Gayeta, a home on the Farmington road southwest of Fayetteville.

Robert and Helen have two sons, Robert B., an honor graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School who has joined his father on the faculty of the University of Arkansas Law School, and Charles J. F., a certified public accountant who became a senior account with Price Waterhouse and is currently doing graduate work in the accounting field.

The Leflar family home is a rural abode at 1717 West Center Street in Fayetteville. Robert B. owns the old Finger home southwest of Fayetteville and lives there now.

When Robert A. finished high school at Siloam Springs in 1918 he entered the University of Arkansas where he received his B. A. degree in 1922. During his last two years in college he worked as a local news reporter (stringer) for state newspapers, as well as in the University's News Bureau. After teaching a year (1922-23) in Stuttgart, Arkansas, he taught journalism and public speaking at John

E. Brown College in Siloam springs for the next school year, and there edited various publications including a local weekly newspaper published at the college. The next three years (1924-1927) were spent at the Harvard Law School, where he received his L. L. B. degree cum laude (also S. J. D. later). He joined the faculty of the University of Arkansas Law School, where he completed 60 years in May of 1987.



Robert Leflar

His major field of study in the law is Conflict of Laws. This complex legal topic deals with facts which occur in two or more states or nations, so that when litigation develops it is necessary to decide which state's law governs. Leflar has published articles in this area in the Harvard Law Review and other legal journals, and in books. The first of his books was a local one, the *Arkansas Law of Conflict of Laws*, in 1938. His major work is titled *American Conflicts Law*, first published in 1959 and now in its 4th edition (1986). A feature of Leflar's conflicts scholarship was the development of a theory emphasizing "five choice-influencing considerations" as the basic factors controlling choice of governing law. The Leflar theory in this area has been adopted by the courts of several American states, and has been widely discussed in legal journals throughout the world. A book published in Germany in 1974 compared the Leflar theory to other choice-of-law approaches used in Germany, England, the United States, and other countries.

Leflar's major Arkansas law concern has been the somewhat obsolete Arkansas Constitution. In 1967 Governor Winthrop Rockefeller appointed Leflar to a newly created Arkansas Constitutional Revision Study Commission, which when it met elected Leflar chairman. That body recommended that a Constitutional Convention be convened. The legislature then authorized the Convention, and Leflar elected as a delegate from Washington County, was named its president. That convention submitted a proposed new constitution in 1970, but it failed to secure a majority vote in the November election. Leflar was involved in other efforts at constitutional revision under Governors Dale Bumpers and David Pryor in the next few years, and helped to secure a state-wide vote in 1976 authorizing the holding of another constitutional convention in 1979-1980. Again Leflar was elected a delegate from Washington County, then was elected president of the convention. The product of this convention was defeated at a general election in 1980. A kind of success, however, is attending efforts at constitutional revision, since individual changes by amendment of specific sections of the Constitution has resulted in adoption of several of the Convention's proposed reforms.

From 1952 on, Leflar served a part of each year on the New York University School of Law faculty, normally spending a part of the year at each place, as a full-time member of each faculty. In 1959-60 he taught at New York on Mondays and Tuesdays and at Fayetteville the rest of the week, making the round trip each week without being absent or late for class at either place.

It was at New York University in 1956 that he initiated the Appellate Judges Seminars, a summer school for high court judges. His previous experience as a Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, making him one of the few law teachers who had served on a supreme court, helped qualify him for this work. He conducted the Seminars for 31 years, through 1986. Over the years the seminars were attended by state supreme court and U. S. Court of Appeals judges from every state and circuit, from Canada, and other countries. There are more than 1,000 alumni of the Seminars, including three who subsequently went on the Unites States Supreme Court (Warren E. Burger, Harry Blackmun, John Paul Stevens), and another who became Chief Justice of Canada. The operation of the Appellate Judges Seminars attracted world-wide attention.

The work of which Leflar is most proud was the admission of black students to the University of Arkansas Law School in 1948 when he was Dean. The first black student was Silas Hunt, a World War II veteran who died from war-time injuries. Other blacks were admitted to the law school from that time on. They were the first blacks admitted to a southern state university since Reconstruction. The fact that this was achieved without litigation is the basis of Leflar's pride.

Leflar reached retirement age (70) in 1971, then was a visiting professor at the University of Oklahoma and Vanderbilt University until 1974, at which time he was authorized to return to full-time teaching, without pay, at Arkansas. This is his present activity.

The following items, merely listed, summarize significant aspects of Leflar's career: Secretary, Arkansas Criminal Law Reform Commission, 1934-36; Attorney and Asst. Solicitor, War Relocation Authority, 1942-1944; Public Member, Seventh Regional War Labor Board, 1944-1946; Director, Arkansas Legislative Institute, 1944-1949; Chairman, Arkansas Statute Revision Commission, 1945-1954; Acting President, University of Arkansas, 1947; President, Soouthwest Athletic Conference, 1948-1949; Associate Justice, Arkansas Supreme Court, 1949-1950; Arbitrator, labor disputes, 1946-1971; Phi Beta Kappa, national lecturer, 1955-1970; Arkansas commissioner on Uniform State Laws, since 1945; Life Member of National conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws since 1966; Director of Appellate Judges Seminars, New York University School of Law 1956-76, Consulting Director since 1976; Director again in 1984; Consulting Director in 1985 and 1986; Adviser, Restatement, Conflict of Laws (Second) 1966-1971; Chairman, Arkansas Constitutional Revision Study Commission, 1967-1968; President,

Arkansas State Constitutional Conventions, 1969-1970, 1978-1980; American Bar Assn., Special Committee on Standards of Judicial Conduct, 1969-1973; Consultant on state judicial administration: Washington, 1977; Pennsylvania, 1978; Maine, 1980; Minnesota,1984-1985.

Author of the following books: *Arkansas Law of Conflicts of Laws*, 1938; *American Conflicts Law*, (4th edition 1986), *The First 100 Years*, (Centennial History of the University of Arkansas, 1972), *Appellate Judicial Operating Procedures of Appellate Courts* (American Bar Foundation 1976), *One Life in the Law: A 60-Year Review* (1985); Co-Author: *Cases and Materials on American Conflicts Law* (Michie/Bobbs Merrill, 1982-1983). Articles in many legal periodicals, and chapters in other books.

Awards, etc.: Distinguished Teacher Award, Univ. of Ark, 1962; Arkansas Man of the Year, 1969 (Ark. Democrat), American Bar Foundation, Research Award, 1969 Distinguished Alumnus, Univ. of Ark.; 1970 Arkansas Bar Assn., Distinguished Service Award, 1971 Dedication, Annual Survey of American Law, 1971-1972; Practicing Law Institute, Continuing Legal Education Award, 1973; Scribes "Most Meritorious Book" Award, for Appellate Judicial Opinions, 1974; American Judicature Society, Justice Award, 1980; Doctor of Letters (honorary degree), John Brown University, 1981; Honorary Fellow for Life, American Bar Foundation, 1986.

Subject of Symposiums: Leflar on Conflicts, A. A. L. S. Convention, Chicago, Illinois, January 3, 1979; 25 Arkansas Law Review 1-159 (1971).

Memberships: Phi Beta Kappa, American Bar Assn., Arkansas Bar Assn., Washington County Bar Assn., American Judicature Society, Institute of Judicial Administration, Methodist Church, other state and local organizations.

By: David R. Malone

The Reverend Marius J. Lindloff

Dr. Marius J. Lindloff died in Fayetteville October 14, 1984, but is still remembered. In honor of his memory, Mae B. Nettleship submitted a brief history of a man who served his fellow man as an Episcopal Priest, actively, for 39 years. He, himself, in regard to the priesthood said, "You can't retire as a priest. That is your character. Wherever you go, you remain a priest."

Lindloff held the STD degree from General Theological Seminary in New York. He served as curate at St. Bartholomew Episcopal Church there, was priest at St. John's Church in Norman, Oklahoma and served as chaplain to the University of Oklahoma during the pre-World War II decade between 1930 and 1940.

His wife, Frances Atwater Lindloff was a professor on the fine arts staff at the University of Oklahoma at the time. That is where they met and were married. When they later moved to Fayetteville, she taught at the U of A.

Excepting for the the one year he served as priest to St. Bartholomew's in New York City, Lindloff's religious service was to college and university students. A routine parish with the stationery congregational members didn't seem to be his calling during those early years. After spending many years at the University of Oklahoma, he became chaplain to the University of California at Berkeley and associate director at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, remaining there until he became rector of St. Paul's Church in Fayetteville in 1944.

He was quoted in regard to his Berkely days as saying: "I was in Berkeley for four years. All the trouble that is going on now was incipient. It was going on then. At Sather Gate where they have all the stands now, it was then a place where they (the students) all gathered for grievances and speeches.

"In those days there wasn't as much as there is now and it didn't have the same kind of content, but there was always a place for dissent. It was like the famous Hyde Park in England—a place for free speech."

A devoted and firm advocate of free speech himself, he borrowed his wife's horse on one occasion riding throughout the campus in protest of being denied having a car by his bishop who wouldn't okay the car and the allowance.

At the time of his Berkeley departure, Lindloff had a congregation of over 2100 students and 500 faculty. Many of the students enrolled there had come back from the war and attended school on the G. I. Bill.

Fayetteville service became a totally different life than his former parishes had offered. When he moved to Fayetteville there were no Episcopal churches at all. He was the only Episcopal priest in the entire area. His family settled in, and his daughter, Demaris, was born in Fayetteville and went on to graduate from the University of Arkansas. Like her mother, Demaris was a horsewoman and they became instrumental in forming horse shows. Demaris even became the Arkansas Rodeo Queen in those early days of rodeo.

Dr. Lindloff was honored by his alma mater, General Theological Seminary, with an honorary doctorate degree in recognition for his work with colleges and the church. He credited much of his success from having come from a "stage folk" family from his mother's side. They were performers, actors and musicians from the Bispin side of his family (later changing the name to Bisping for easier pronunciation). Both of his parents came from France.

While serving for 24 years at St. Paul's in Fayetteville, he held offices on both the diocesan level and on the national level as well. He was a member of the Board of Examining Chaplains for the Diocese of Arkansas and served on its Standing Committee and Executive Council of the Diocese in addition to other civic and ecumenical positions he held.

Upon retirement in 1969, Fayetteville lost an active priest but never forgot him or his service to the community. True to his character and self-admittedly, he remained a priest available to all who called upon him until his death.

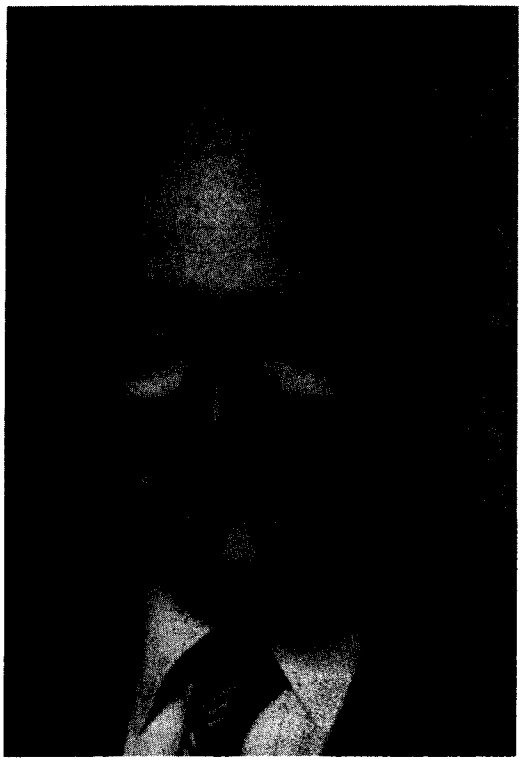
***Springdale News*, March 7, 1969**

David R. Malone

David R. Malone of Fayetteville has been associated with education in a number of different capacities. At present, he is an Assistant Dean with the School of Law at the University of Arkansas. Before association with the School of Law, he was an Assistant Professor of Accounting in the College of Business Administration at the University where he taught law and accounting courses.

He is a graduate of Hall High School in Little Rock. He received his B. S. B. A. in accounting in 1965, J. D. in law in 1969, and M. B. A. in business in 1982 at the University of Arkansas. While a student at the University, he was selected for Who's Who in Colleges and Universities, was president of his social fraternity and the Inter-fraternity Council. He was elected to the Student Senate and was selected for Omicron Delta Kappa, leadership honorary. He was also selected for Beta Gamma Sigma, business honorary, and Beta Alpha Psi, accounting honorary.

He has served as faculty advisor for Beta Alpha Psi, the



David R. Malone

Arkansas Law Review, and for the Student Bar Association. He was selected for a special award for service to Continuing Education in Arkansas and was recipient of an award from the Arkansas Bar Foundation for work on a public television series on law. He is a trustee for the Law School Foundation, a member of the Board of the *Arkansas Law Review*, and a member of the Board of the Arkansas Institute for Continuing Legal Education. He has served on the Board of Arkansans for Gifted and Talented Education and he is a member of the Board of the Arkansas Student Loan Board. In 1986, he was selected for inclusion in Who's Who in American Law. He was a member of the House Education committee when he served in the Arkansas House of Representatives.

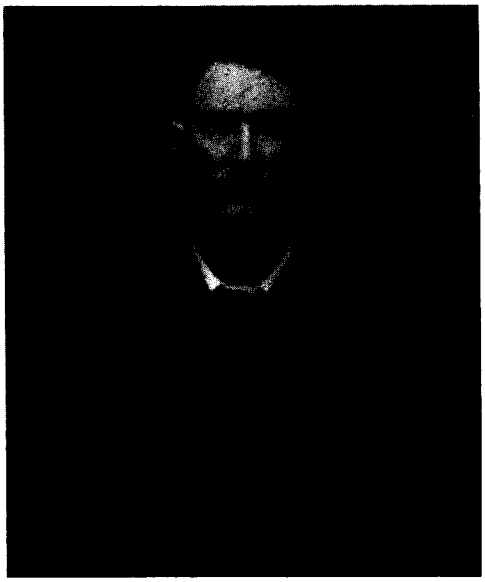
He is currently a member of the Senate Education Committee and serves as co-chairman of the Senate Oversight Committee on Education Reform.

By: David R. Malone

Prof. E. L. Morris

Prof. E. L. Morris began his teaching career in native North Carolina in 1882. Emmett Lee Morris was born December 10, 1861, near High Point, in the Piedmont region of North Carolina. A child of the Civic War period his father, Joseph Morris, was killed fighting for the Confederacy. His mother, Esther, died soon after, left him orphaned at one year of age. Then his paternal grandmother, Ruth Morris, took him into her home to rear. Turmoil and lawlessness of Civil War years visited many hardships on them. Understandably, the farm home of a woman and child was easy prey for bushwhackers who took everything not hidden, and ransacked the rest. . .leaving them to survive the best they could. In this period, schooling was limited. Emmett was fortunate to have home teaching by his grandmother. He would borrow books to read/study, even during rest-time while doing field work, or cutting cord wood. He wanted to learn and teach.

At age 14, his grandmother died. He was alone in the world, dependent upon himself for his livelihood. Still determined to teach, he worked for wages, until he was financially able to attend the Winston-Salem Academy. After study there, he took the North Carolina Teacher's Examination, was issued a Second Grade Certificate October 12, 1882. Was soon hired to teach his first school. In 1883, after examination, he was issued a First Grade Certificate, November 7, 1883. (These certificates in family possession.) He taught two years in North Carolina. Then responded to his desire to go westward. Made his way by walking through the Cumberland mountains of Virginia and Tennessee selling nursery stock for the Jamestown Nursery of Jamestown, North Carolina. (1885 order books in possession.)



Professor E. L. Morris, age 28, 1889.

Jamestown Nursery was promoting a new peach — the Robert E. Lee. An "easy walker," he could cover 20 miles in a day. More often it was a leisurely pace, stopping at homes along the way, to offer a selection of nursery stock. He appreciated the friendly hospitality of the mountain people, who were pleased to welcome a traveler to meals or spend the night. He enjoyed his first experience as a nursery salesman.

Late 1885 found him in Kansas. He taught two years near Olathe. Kansas wind and Kansas cold were not to his liking. He had heard Arkansas praised. In the summer of 1887, he came to Hood (Elkins), Arkansas. He was soon hired to teach the Hood School. One of his pupils was Miss Emma Reed, whom he was later to marry. In 1890, he was invited to visit Texas friends living in Commanche County. He accepted their invitation. On arrival, a school near Commanche was offered him. He taught two terms, but his "heart" was in Arkansas. In May of 1892, he returned to Hood, to be married to Miss Emma Reed. The 1892 school term found the couple going to Figure Five in Crawford County, Arkansas. Then it was a term at Pitkin (West Fork area) and back to Hood for good. Settled, he began long years of teaching in, or near, Hood, Sulphur City, Carter's Store, the Whitehouse, Durham, all through the White River valley country. Regular terms and subscription schools. The later usually taught in warm weather. Tuition usually $1.50 for a month, often paid in farm produce. He

welcomed any child to attend, whether able to pay or not. Teachers had so little to work with in years prior to World War I. A building, a wood stove, coal oil lamps, sometimes an outhouse for the girls, the bushes for the boys. The teacher usually bought the water bucket, communal dipper, broom and often the chalk.

Water was often carried from a spring or the nearest farmhouse. The "larger" boys were often assigned to carry water, wood, and help with janitor duties. . .considered an appointment of some prestige. School lunches of the day, carried in tin buckets, food sometimes frozen by noontime, homemade wooden benches for sitting, slates for ciphering, all typical of the smaller rural school. Larger schools were more affluent. And there was the happy side to school, too. Pleasant in learning, taking part in Friday afternoon spelling, or ciphering matches, or a debate. Preparing recitation programs. On the playground, simple games, marbles, baseball for boys, two-eyed cat for girls. Fun for all, with teacher joining in.

A teacher was expected to contribute to community lifestyle. The community schoolhouse served as church house, for funerals, etc. As preachers were hard to come by, emphasis was on Sunday School, or singing. Prof. Emmett L. Morris enjoyed contributing to the social life of the community, as well as county-wide affairs.

The June 4-5, 1907, program of the 24th annual convention of the Washington County Sunday School Association Convention, held at Rose Hill School, Fayetteville, names E. L. Morris as president and speaker. He was speaker on the program of a county wide School Ralley, held in Sulphur City.

Active in politics. . .often an officer of the Democratic Central Committee of Washington County. Many times called for county and Federal jury duty. A Cumberland Presbyterian, and a Mason, Prof. Morris was respected and loved by countless pupils and parents. His teaching legacy; encouraging and aiding young men and women to become teachers and continue the chain of educating.

Prof. Morris passed away May 13, 1932, at his home near Lincoln. He was buried with full Masonic honors at Mt. Salem Cemetery, located between Elkins and Sulphur City.

By: Ruth Morris

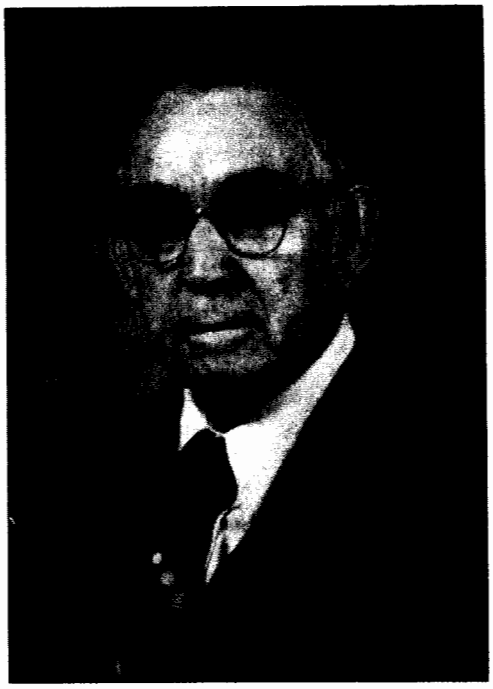
James L. Neal

James L. Neal, religious leader in Washington County for 61 years, was born December 23, 1893, near Bates, Arkansas. He married Montez Upchurch in 1915 and moved to Springdale on February 1, 1925. His wife preceded him in death in 1985. Their daughters are Mrs. E. H. (Janis) Roberson of Nashville, Tennessee, and Mrs. Wyatt (Christine) Sawyer of Forth Worth, Texas.

His religious influence in this community has been most evident in his roles as 1) elder of the Church of Christ, 2) as a Christian educator, 3) as a writer of Christian literature and 4) in his vocation as a rural mail carrier.

As a church leader, he was well-known for his unrelenting efforts to convert people. He also influenced many young men to be preachers and church leaders, lending them support and encouragement both spiritually and financially.

He served as an elder from 1927 to 1985, upholding the concept of the autonomy of the local congregation and the Bible as the inspired Word of God. In 1939, he was involved in a 20-month evangelistic tent-meeting campaign covering northwest Arkansas. This effort resulted in the establishment of nine northwest Arkansas congregations of the Church.



James L. Neal

Through the years he has encouraged daily Bible reading (especially of Romans 12 and I Cor. 13, which he has done daily for the past 40 years.) He urges leaders and members to regularly read the book of Acts to insure that the fundamental truths of the early New Testament church are faithfully upheld. He prays daily for the unity for which the Lord prayed.

As a Christian educator, he gained his early experiences as a public school teacher before moving to Springdale. He later held special church-related workshops, including training in vocal music and in elder and deacon qualifications. He has spoken in many pulpits in the area, and frequently substituted locally as preacher or song leader when needed.

He strongly supported Christian education in schools and colleges and served on the Development Council of Harding University at Searcy for 20 years.

As a writer of Christian literature, he has contributed several gospel songs, countless tracts, pamphlets, sermons and outlines, as well as numerous articles for various religious periodicals. He edited and published *The Gospel Age* from 1935 to 1953, writing much of the material himself.

As a rural mail carrier from 1918 to 1958, his Christian influence was felt daily. His vocation became another outlet for his intense love for God and man. After his daily route, he would often do helpful things for his patrons as he saw their needs. Endearing himself to them, he converted, married, and buried many of them through the years.

James L. Neal, (in 1987) at the age of 94, continues to be a writer, encourager and teacher of God's Word. He conducts a regular weekly Bible class at the retirement home where he lives, near his daughter in Nashville. He returns when he can, to visit his home and the congregation that he loves so dearly, nestled in the beautiful Ozark mountains of Washington County.

His religious influence will live through the ages in this community, and in the lives of all those he has touched throughout the world.

By: Ann Shumate

Buell Beverly Woods

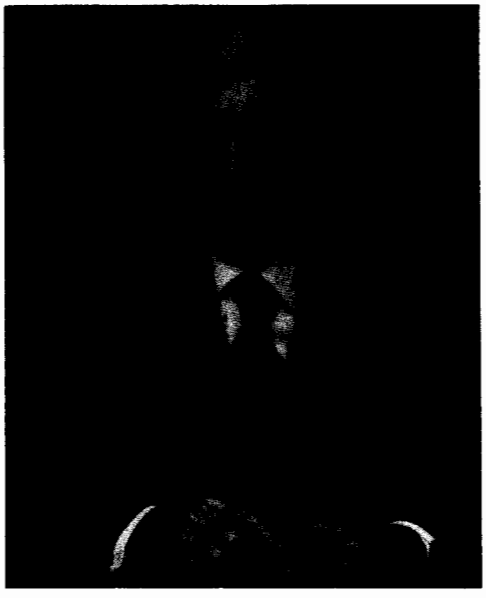
Buell Beverly Woods was born in and is a part of Arkansas. His family was among Arkansas' early settlers. The Woods family moved here from North Carolina before 1856.

Buell was born May 27, 1911, to Harry Arthur Woods, Jr., and Josephine Smith Woods in Huntington, Arkansas.

He graduated, valedictorian, at Hartford High School in 1928. At 17, Buell entered the University of Arkansas (U of A) and went on to receive a BSE degree in the spring of 1932. He later completed his Master of Science degree at the University and 125 hours of post graduate work at the U of A and the University of Illinois.

Buell married Lillian Elizabeth Cruse in the home of the Rev. Ragland, and they moved to Monroe, Oklahoma, where he taught social studies and coached for two years before returning to the Fayetteville area.

Upon his return, he served as principal of the old Leverett Elementary School while working toward his Master's degree.



Buell Beverly Woods

In 1937, he accepted an administrative job as Superintendent of Schools in Cove, Arkansas, and two years later became Superintendent of Schools in Wilmot, Arkansas.

In 1943, he received another promotion and salary raise when he became the County Administrative Officer for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for Prairie County, Arkansas. He was with that agency until 1946, when he became Superintendent of Schools at West Fork from 1946-1958.

Buell and Lillian Woods have one daughter, Beverly, born in 1945 on September 23.

In 1958, Woods became a mathematics coordinator and teacher for the Fayetteville Public Schools until he retired in 1976.

He had membership with the Arkansas Education Association for 37 years; was a life member of the National Education Association. He was a board member, at large, for Arkansas Education Association and served in committee for A. E. A., Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi as well.

Woods served as an Arkansas Democratic party state delegate; with West Fork Development of Community School; Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Exchange Club; Washington County Retired Teachers, treasurer, 1976; American Association of Retired Persons, Fayetteville chapter, vice-president, 1978; Coordinator Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) for northwest Arkansas 1977; Board of Directors Ozark Literacy Association in 1976.

He was co-author of *To Kimberly With Love*, a family history, and *School Days, School Days*, a book that brought Washington County school history from 1830 through 1950.

Buell Woods co-authorship also includes *Curriculum Guides For Arkansas Public Schools* and *A Contemporary Mathematics Program For College Capable Twelfth Grade Students*.

Woods received, over the years, numerous math scholarships to workshops at the U of A and the University of Illinois and was also recipient of the honor of being selected to appear in "*Who's Who in American Education*", Volume 17, 1955-1956.

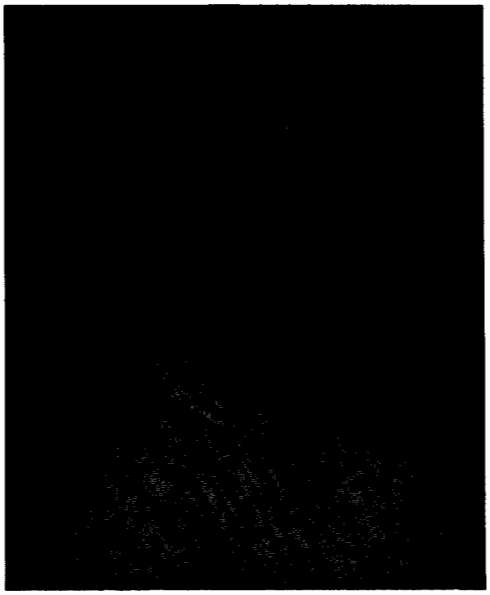
Hobbies that fill much of Buell Woods' time as a retiree include fishing, photography, raising house plants (in his green house), and he served as treasurer of the Northwest Arkansas Metropolitan Dinner Club in 1978.

His daughter, Beverly, married Glen Edward Reed on August 28, 1964, and presented Buell and Lillian with three grandchildren, Kimberly Carol (to whom *Kimberly, With Love* is dedicated), born November 29, 1965, Kathryn Elizabeth, born July 25, 1968, and Glen Edward, Jr., (J. R.) born June 18, 1977.

He and his wife are retired and living in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where they both enjoy the time they spend with their grandchildren.

By: Lillian Woods

Helen Woods



Helen Woods

Helen Woods was born June 18, 1907, at Pea Ridge, the daughter of Thomas J. and Mattie Walker Woods. She attended Pea Ridge schools and received her Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. A teacher for a total of 40 years, she always

taught the first grade at Washington and Jones Elementary Schools in Springdale School System for 27-1/2 years.

She was a member of the First United Methodist Church, where her name was a "household word." She had served several terms on the Administrative Board; had been a member of the Commission on Education, Christian Social Concerns, and a very active member of the United Methodist Women. Helen had been in charge of the Church School Literature for numbers of years.

One of the highest compliments any adult can receive is to be accepted by not only their own age group, but also by young people, and Helen received this honor several years ago, when she was voted by the youth as the adult in the Church most admired by them.

She was a member of the Arts Center of the Ozarks, Shiloh Museum, Business and Professional Women's Club; Alpha Delta Kappa, International Honorary Teacher's Society and County, State, and National Retired Teacher Associations.

When she was able to find time away from her volunteer church and community work and meetings, she enjoyed reading, sewing, and growing flowers.

Helen died June 6, 1987, from injuries suffered a few weeks earlier, when she was struck by an automobile on West Emma Avenue.

By: Maudine Sanders

Churches

Introduction

The earliest white settlers in the area began holding church services even before there were church buildings. The need for spiritual comfort and guidance, thanksgiving, and communion was met in private homes, heads of household being in charge of prayers, Bible readings, and sermons.

As settlements grew up, it was sometimes possible to share a circuit-riding preacher. His transportation was by horseback through a dangerous wilderness. These dedicated circuit-riding men of the cloth traveled constantly, many giving up the chance to raise families of their own in order to minister to others. Even when sent by organized denominations, their pay was meager. Many of these traveling preachers rode in that faith "the Lord will provide".

As soon as family shelters had been provided, a church was usually built communally. Very often it also housed the school and thus paved the way for public education. Many academies and colleges in Northwest Arkansas came into existence through the efforts of established religion.

The church building often acted as the town hall, allowed meetings of fraternal orders, and even provided temporary space for traveling doctors and dentists.

The churches made a significant contribution to the history of the community by keeping records of births, marriages, and deaths. Many of these old churches no longer serve congregations, but they are commemorated in this book. Some still stand in various stages of disrepair throughout the county to remind us of the important part that religion played in the growth and development of the county.

The following stories were submitted for publication in this book.

Abundant Life Tabernacle

The Lord was speaking to Pastor and Mrs. Maddox in Missouri and to members in Fayetteville. The last week of October, 1980, arrangements were made to meet for six weeks in Root School. From the school, the church moved to a church building on Mission Blvd.

For the next three and a half years, the church met in the Roy and Beulah Faubus Antiques building at 2515 N 71 Bypass. During this time, Rosemary Port York offered the property of H. O. and Eurice Porter for sale to the pastor. She felt that her parents would want a church on their property. The purchase was made, construction began, and the first building was dedicated on May 19, 1985.

Abundant Life Tabernacle is located at 1855 Porter Road and is looking forward to a great future in Washington County.

By: Doctor and Mrs. J. W. Porter

Baldwin Church of Christ

Though services of the Church of Christ seem to have been conducted in the Baldwin community as early as the 1860s, the present congregation was organized in the Baldwin community as a result of a Gospel Meeting conducted by Eli Baker in the Holt School House in 1884. Among families associated with the church in that period were the Tom Holt family, the Mark Ferguson family, the Albert Moore family and Louis Roberts family.

Facilities of the Baldwin Church of Christ in the early 1950s.

Present facilities of the Baldwin Church of Christ (1988).

Around 1887, the church quit meeting in the Holt School House (a log building with dirt floor located on the land south of the Baldwin store) and moved to the Baldwin School House which had been built on land donated by Ransom and Tabitha Hester for the joint use of church and school. In 1889 this building burned and another was built on the same foundation. The church continued to meet here until 1949 when it moved into its new building at 4399 East Huntsville. This building had been erected almost entirely by church members over the previous 2 and 1/2 years on a lot donated by William Counts. Even the pews were made by the members. Over the years, this structure has been enlarged and altered many times, most notably in 1980 when a new 350-seat auditorium was added.

The first preacher who can be reliably associated with the Church of Christ at Baldwin was Eli Baker. S. R. Beaman worked with the church in the late 1800s and early 1900s coming by train from Seligman, Missouri. Others who have preached for the congregation include John T. Hinds, Harve Harriman, Will Fritts, Jim Ramey, and Guy Couch.

The first preacher to begin coming on a weekly basis was George L. Dockery who served as minister from 1946—1965. During that period Leland Couch and Tommy Glenn helped with the preaching on Sunday nights. Other ministers include: Tom Dockery (1965—1968), Ed Wolven (1968), Clyde Shrode, (1969—1971), and Robert G. Dockery since 1971. Robb Hadley became Youth Minister in 1985.

Among those who have served as Elders are Joel Ferguson, W. F. Hester, Cicero Cosby, H. E. Couch, Lewis Hester, E. H. Young, Leonard Couch, Malcom Shofner, Leland Couch, Olen Lacy, A. R. Kohler, Elvin Adams, Bruce Neal, Paul Wilcox, Harold Bradley, George L. Dockery, David Tucker and James Lacy.

In its 100-plus years the Baldwin Church of Christ has supported mission and benevolent work on 6 continents. The church is involved in an ambitious printing ministry in which about 3 million tracts have been printed and sent to mission points world-wide. Present membership is about 175.

By: Robert G. Dockery

Bible Teachers Live by Faith

Miss Carol and Miss Jewel do have last names, although if anyone speaks of them as Miss McCormick and Miss Horton to any of the thousands of persons who have been in their Bible classes during the past 35 years, these people might not know to whom you are referring.

Carol McCormick and Jewel Horton displaying a flannelgraph used to teach Bible lessons.

Any regular reader of the church page will recognize Miss Carol and Miss Jewel as teachers each summer of vacation Bible Schools. They direct several of these special activities for children in rural churches around the area in Washington County. Many of the mothers of these children who are now enjoying the Bible stories were themselves Vacation Bible School attendants.

The truths of the Bible are graphically illustrated by their use

of a "flannelgraph" board mounted on a tripod stand. The surface of the board is of a flannel-like material to which the pictures adhere and can be rapidly changed as the story progresses.

Both women are graduates of Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Illinois, founded by Dwight L. Moody in the 19th century. Although they were in the same graduating class, Miss Carol and Miss Jewel were not acquainted until they met in Northwest Arkansas 35 years ago. Miss Carol's work began in October 1949 at a small mission near Lowell. Miss Jewel came to the area about one year later. They met at America Inland Mission near Gentry, an interdenominational summer camp where people from all parts of the nation met for retreats and Bible study.

They were invited to teach Bible classes in some of the rural schools, including Mayfield, Spring Creek, Silent Grove, Stony Point, Burkshed, Zion, Fishback, and Steele Community. This was in 1950, before the Supreme Court ruling was handed down banning religion-oriented activities in schools.

Consolidation of schools was a factor as well in the decline of Bible classes held in schools; however, the families in most of these communities were loath to give up this instruction to their children and arrangements were made for the Bible story sessions to continue. The women were reaching more than 1000 children each week and from these classes came requests to teach adult Bible classes. Each one has her own specialty; Miss Carol prefers to teach adults and Miss Jewel loves working with children.

Some of the Sunday Bible classes begun by Miss McCormick and Miss Horton have grown into churches such as Peaceful Valley Bible Church and Thomas Lakeview Bible Church (formally known as Steele Bible Church).

Currently they are teaching morning and afternoon classes for women in various homes in Springdale and conduct several classes at their own home each week for kindergarten through sixth grade and they have set aside Friday afternoons for a teenage Bible Club.

Miss Carol and Miss Jewel are not sponsored by any church or group; they "live by faith". This means they are not paid a salary by anyone. "We depend entirely on the Lord," said Miss Carol, and Miss Jewel added, "He has amply provided for all our needs."

By: Shirley Eddy

Big Springs Presbyterian Church

This church was located in the next school district community south of Moffitt (Hog Eye). The church building site is shown on the old Washington County plat book map on land then owned by R. O. Hannah. This history was given by the late Mrs. Joy N. Webb, who was historian for our Prairie Grove First Presbyterian Church for many years.

This history was copied from the Big Spring Church (Washburn Presbytery Synod of Arkansas) June 18, 1938 by Rev. Henry L. Paisley. The original records were sent to the Presbyterian Historical Foundation, Montreat, North Carolina for safe keeping.

Names of church members: T. A. Hannah - died August 18, 1886, Miriam E. Hannah - died June 26, 1884, A. V. Hannah, Rebecca A. Hannah - died May 5, 1884, T. P. Alison - dismissed, Martha Alison - died September 25, 1885, William A. Skelton - dismissed by certificate, Jane M. Skelton, Robert O. Hannah, Susan A. Hannah, John H. Hannah, Elizabeth D. Hannah, Martha J. Moore - dismissed, Mrs. M. E. Rankin - dismissed, E. M. Alison - dismissed, M. E. Latta (Mrs. M. E. Alison) - dismissed, Miss Mollie Rankin, Samuel Bradley, Mrs. M. McCormick, Miss F. E. Rankin, died October 31, 1887, W. Elder - dead, Mrs. A. L. Elder - dismissed Benjamin Elder - dismissed, Miss Minnie Bell Elder dismissed April 24, 1889, Emma Elder - dismissed, W. O. Woolford - dismissed April 1, 1888, A. O. Woolford - dismissed April 1, 1888, Miss Bell Rankin - dismissed, Mrs. Annie Elder - dismissed, Miss G. A. Hannah, Miss Mattie Hannah - dismissed, January 23, 1895, Miss Mollie Hannah - joined April 4, 1897, Miss Bessie Hannah - joined April 4, 1897, Miss Jane Hannah - joined September 23, 1889, W. H. Maddox, E. J. Dearing.

Names of Adults Baptized: R. O. Hannah October 31, 1880 by Rev. S. W. Davies, S. A. Hannah October 31, 1880 by Rev. S. W. Davies, D. E. Hannah October 31, 1880 by Rev. S. W. Davies, Magie Latta April 1, 1883 by Rev. J. L. D. Houston, M. McCormick April 3, 1887 by Rev. J. L. D. Houston.

Names of Children Baptized: Joseph E. Hannah, James A. Shelton, William B. Hannah, Mary Hannah, and Emma J. Hannah all on October 31, 1880, Rufus Alison, William Coin Moore, G. B. Hannah, July 1882, Willie T. Hannah May 20, 1883, Lelia May Rankin and Robert West Rankin May 21, 1883 and L. L. Hannah March 16, 1884 by the Rev. S. W. Davies; C. L. Moore, M. E. Moore, A. R. Moore, T. H. Moore, J. E. Alison, T. P. Alison, R. T. Alison, M. S. Alison - dead, F. E. Rankin, and L. I. Rankin by D. Kerr; C. V. Rankin by Rev. Sautell; M. T. Rankin by Rev. W. H. Lyle; Jessie Moore July 5, 1885 by Rev. Davies; Carthel Elder by Rev. Smith; Grover McCormick and Myrtle McCormick on March 3, 1887 by Rev. J. L. D. Houston; Ralph W. Rankin on July 30, 1887 by Rev. S. W. Davies; Ida D. Woolford by L. J. Mathis; Thomas W. Woolford, Charles R. Woolford, Lula T. Woolford; J. B. Hannah September 5, 1887 by S. W. Davies; B. B. Elder and Gladys M. Elder on December 1, 1888 by T. B. Lunsford; David Leonidas Moore July 15, 1889 by A. W. Wilson; Robert Olen Hannah August 25, 1889 by T. B. Lunsford; and Maggie May Hannah April 4, 1897 by Uncos McClure.

This history is included to show very strong roots of our Prairie Grove First Presbyterian Church, as well as others of the area.

By: Neva Barnes McMurry

Billingsley Church of Hog Eye

According to *Goodspeed's* history of Washington County, Billingsley congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians was organized about 1850 and known as Mount Zion Church for many years and is now known as Billingsley Church of Hog Eye.

Among the first members were G. B. Nolen and wife, Merritt Baker and wife, Nancy Stevenson, John Billingsley and Miriam Dodson. John Billingsley, G. B. Nolen and Merritt Baker were the elders. Until the Civil War, the congregation was under the care of Rev. Ambrose Williams, and later chiefly supplied by B. F. Totten, J. T. Molloy and F. R. Earle.

Previous to May, 1888, services were held in schoolhouses but at that date a neat frame building was completed at a cost of $540.00. In 1887, seventeen members of this congregation withdrew and organized Pleasant Grove congregation with L. Tankersley, S. Dell and L. C. Blakemore.

According to the late Mrs. Anna Dearing Atkins, land on which to build the existing Billingsley church was deeded by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Dearing. Which deed stated that it would forever stand as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was dedicated in 1887 to Anna's great-grandfather, John Billingsley, first settler of the area, Major Retired serviceman and mentioned in much of the early history. Minister F. R. Earle of Cane Hill officiated at this dedication ceremony.

John Billingsley (1801-1883) is buried in the family cemetery which also bears their name in the south part of the Hog Eye community.

This settlement was first part of Mountain Township. Later, there were Billingsley, then Moffitt post offices. Although Hog Eye was never a post office or official name, this nickname is at least 126 years old as found in a Civil War soldier's diary of 1862.

At this time, the building is used for occasional community meetings, Valley Township voting precinct, and community building.

July 1, 1984, the First Annual Hog Eye Homecoming was held at the church and grounds with the Barnes family as hosts. The Carney family was host the following year, then the Phillips family in 1986. This year (1987) on July 5, a cooperative effort was made to observe the centennial of the church building. Each year on the nearest Sunday to July 4 we plan to continue this tradition.

By: Neva Barnes McMurry

Black Oak Baptist Church

The land where the Black Oak Church now stands was given originally as a site for a school. A log school building was constructed about the year 1875, and was also to be used for religious services. Black Oak was so named for the large black oak trees which grew nearby. Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians all used the building. The log building was torn down in 1905, and the present building was erected at that time.

The Baptist Church at Black Oak was actually founded November 14, 1946, after the community school consolidated with Elkins. Charter members were C. E. Denny, Mrs. C. E. Denny, Lorene Denny, Mace Phillips, Mrs. A. B. McClelland and Nellie Boaz. They adopted the church covenant and the Articles of Faith found in the Pendelton's Church Manual. Brother J. E. Reed was called as pastor with a salary of $7.00 per Sunday.

On October 12, 1947, the church met and called a conference after electing Brother C. E. Wiles (associational missionary) as moderator. The church made petition for membership into Washington-Madison Association. Brother Wiles held a revival October 12-22, and seven members were added to the church. On December 7, 1947, an offering of $8.76 was given to a Church in Fayetteville to help on their building. A training union was organized December 14, 1947, with Mrs. J. E. Reed as director. In 1949 John Abernathy, missionary from China and Josephine Skaggs, a missionary to Africa visited the church. Since then other missionaries have come and presented slides of their work.

Brother Jesse Coleman preached a revival in June of 1949. There were several conversions and rededications followed by a baptismal service. In March of 1950 Brother Tom Richards was called to preach every other Sunday and Sunday night for 3 months. He was followed by Brother Howard Pritchard as a full time pastor who served until 1953.

The following is a list of the pastors which have served the church since 1953: Ray Parker, Lee Terry, Euel Wright, Bob Feese, C. A. Winn, Perry Hollis, Bob Hefner, Phil Jackman, Homer Rich, Terrel Gordon.

Interim pastors were: John Teas and Al Cullum.

Revival Speakers were: Brother Leak, Jesse Coleman, Brother Nelson, Norman Drake, Brother Stucky, Jack Taylor, Dee Fehsenfeld, Joe Laymon, Newell Petitte, Terrel Gordon, Holmes Moore and Jamie Colemen.

The church has ordained 3 ministers: Ray Parker, Lee Terry, and Phil Jackman.

The church has ordained 4 deacons: Roy Hood, Horace Tatum, C. D. Garrison, and Vernon Salsbury.

A kitchen, a pastor's study, library, 5 classrooms and a large fellowship hall have been added. The latest improvement was carpeting the sanctuary. The church helps support the following: Associational Missions, Arkansas Baptist Home for Children, The Cooperative Program, Lottie Moon's Christmas Offering, Annie Armstrong's Easter Offering, Dixie Jacksons, and The Gideons.

By: Clarice Salsbury

Black Oak Church of Christ

The Black Oak Church of Christ was established in 1880, a branch from the White House Church of Christ. The first elder was James J. Dockery, who donated the land for a school building and in 1878 a log hewn building was erected, which also became the church building. He also added a tract of land for a cemetery. The other two elders were Andrew Hobbs and James Mahan. The Deacons were Robert Skelton and Thomas Dockery. *Goodspeed's History of 1889* listed one-hundred and five members of this church. The first preacher was Daniel Chick followed by James Mahan, C. H. O'Brien and minister L. A. Hobbs.

The years between 1889 and 1988, there wasn't a continuing church record of the elders, deacons and ministers. We cannot name the following ministers in succession, but they are brothers (?) Stout, Dick Fraley, Robert Reed, Buck Brown, Sherman Gabbard, T. M. Martin, Filmore Pope, H. H. Dunn, Harbert Hooker, Joe Spaulding, Gene Cloer, Robert Odell, Maurice Meredith, Jesse Osburn, David Peeples, Randall Caselman, Dean Parrish and others. Most every summer they had a one or two week Gospel meeting. During this time, there were many visiting ministers who would come the second Sunday of the month for services. When there wasn't a minister, we assembled on Sunday afternoon for Bible Study, directed by John E. Dockery, grandson of James J. Dockerywho was a singing school teacher. The World War I generation of children, mostly relatives, were raised in southern Washington County, approximately thirty plus miles south of Fayetteville, Arkansas in and around the Black Oak Church/School and Sunset School District. We gathered at Black Oak each Saturday evening for a session of gospel singing and Sunday evening at Sunset for the same. At this writing, there are twelve or more of J. J. Dockery's descendants who have preached at Black Oak Church of Christ.

By: Blanche Wolfenbarger

Braden Missionary Baptist Church

The Braden Missionary Baptist Church, located east of Fayetteville on Highway 45 and Crossover Road, was organized July 19, 1936. Members of Shady Grove Baptist Church, Springdale, and Trinity Baptist Church of Fayetteville with their pastors assisted in the organization. Elder A. D. Gray, missionary for the State Association of Missionary Baptist Churches, also assisted in the formation of the church.

The initial membership of the new church was drawn largely from the Oakland Missionary Baptist Church and the Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist Church, both northeast of Fayetteville. The original church records are lost, but the following is a partial list of charter members and others who joined after the organization of the church: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hunt, Ollie and Anna Plumlee, Poynor and Emma Plumlee, Ellis and Minnie Plumlee, Elliott and Nona Warren, Benjamin H. and Margie Warren, Velda Sweetser, Lymon and Louise Houston, Mark and Grace Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carnes and children, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Smith, Eugene Smith, Loyd O. Warren, Alice Vaughn, John Warren, Lyman Hill and Homer Briggs.

The church experienced excellent growth for a period of years, but never enjoyed a solid base of support within the community. With the advent of World War II, and the population shifts characteristic of this period, the church waned and dissolved in the 1945-46 associational year.

Only two pastors served the church, Elder C. E. Hunt, followed by Elder Ellis (H. E.) Plumlee, who led the church until its dissolution.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Buckner Baptist Church

In the early 1920s, the Drakes Creek Regular Baptist Church of Madison County established a mission in Fayetteville at the Buckner School House in the Buckner Community. The Buckner Baptist Church was organized formally in 1923 with twenty two charter members: B. A. Drake, M. F. Drake, N. U. Drake, N. B. Drake, B. B. Drake, E. E. Drake, J. J. Drake, Alice Drake, Roy Drake, J. N. Counts, Annie Hall, J. F. Davis, M. M. Davis, Henry Hall, G. W. Mathis, Ophilig West, Dorothea Johnson, E. J. Counts, Pearl Spillars, H. E. Counts, Ethel Paris, and Ben Duncan.

The church continued to meet in the Buckner School House for several years until a church building was constructed adjacent to the school building. In the early 1950s, the Buckner School House was moved and the Buckner Church building was then moved the few feet to the site where the school building had been. The Buckner Church is still at the present time located on that site.

The first pastor of the Buckner Church was Elder Norman D. Drake who served the church for many years. The following men of God have followed Brother Norman Drake as pastor of the Buckner Church: Elders B. F. Taft, E. J. Counts, Jake

Drake, Basil Ledford, Homer Ross, Troy Hayes, Lynville Easton, Lester Fletcher, Eddie Davis, and Larry F. Mitchell.

Shortly after its organization, the Buçkner Church became a member of the East Washington Association of Regular Baptists. This association was established around the year 1833 and was originally known as the Washington Association. Buckner's membership in the East Washington Association has continued throughout the church's existence and has been a leader and an example of progress and growth.

One of the unique qualities of the Buckner Church is that while located in the Fayetteville city limits, it has continued to maintain a warm country church atmosphere with spiritual, old time worship, heartfelt singing, and genuine love.

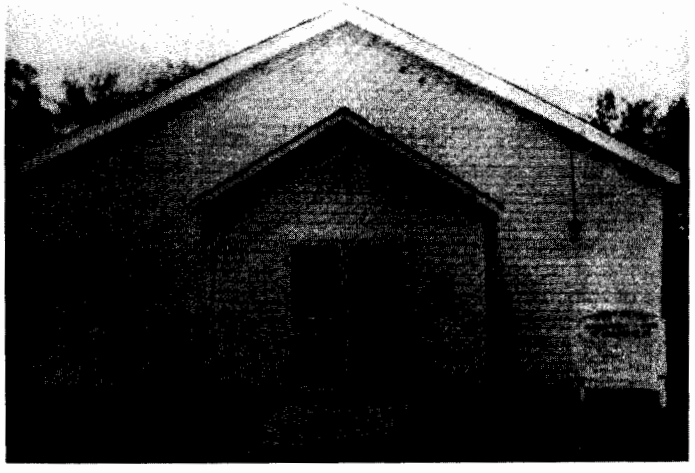
Presently, the church is located at 2780 Wyman Road in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: Larry F. Mitchell

Calvary Assembly of God

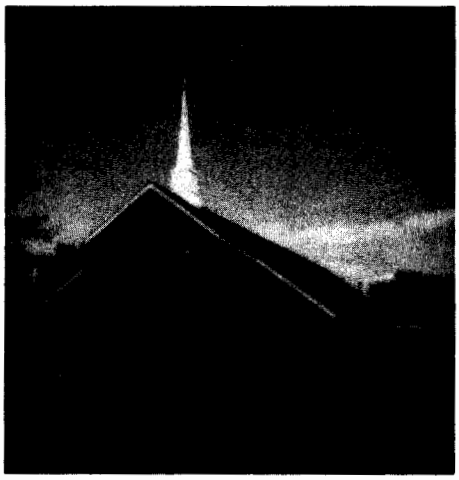
It was early spring, April, in 1939. A young minister, the Rev. S. E. Bruce and his wife, felt the need for a church to be established in the Rose Hill section of Fayetteville.

First site of Calvary Assembly of God, ca.1939.



Second site of Calvary Assembly of God, ca.1940-1965.

This area, north of the University, in the far northwest part of town was in need of the influence of a church in their community. The Bruces were able to locate a small, extremely modest building situated just north of North Street and east of Garland. This is close to where the Dillons Store is currently located.



Present site of Calvary Assembly of God, 2070 North Garland, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

This congregation became known as the Northside Assembly of God. They were soon able to relocate a couple of blocks south and continued there for about 25 years.

In 1965, under the pastoral leadership of the Rev. J. W. Walker, the congregation was able to move into a new sanctuary they had constructed on recently purchased land farther north on Garland. During this transition the name of the church was officially changed to Calvary Assembly of God.

The congregation was able to construct in the early 1970s another sanctuary (remodeling the first building into a fellowship hall), then connect the two buildings with an office complex, and build a lovely manse to the east of the church complex. All of this was accomplished under the capable leadership of several pastors. Because of careful planning less than half of the five acre site is utilized leaving plenty of room for future expansion.

The vision of Rev. Bruce to establish a church for the northwest part of Fayetteville has expanded into a thriving congregatiion with members coming weekly to worship from all over Washington County.

By: Rev. James E. Huffman

Calvary Baptist Church

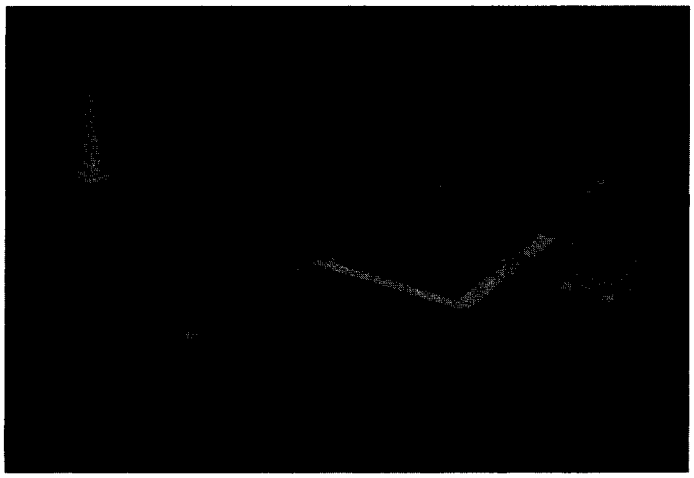
Calvary Baptist Church was organized on November 8, 1931 as the result of a three week revival meeting. Missionary, O. L. Lierly and pastor, D. N. Keck led in the revival and the subsequent organization of the church.

There were eleven people who participated in the original organization. They were: Pastor and Mrs. D. N. Keck, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Keck, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. O'Kelley, Mollie O'Kelley, Lelia Parker and Della Montgomery.

There were eight others who were baptized into the fellowship of the church as the result of the revival meeting. They were: Carl Montgomery, Ted Montgomery, J. L. Montgomery, Mildred Norris, Katy Osborn, Ivan Keck, Ruby Osborn and Velma Brammer. Opportunity was given to others who wanted to be charter members of the church by allowing them thirty days to determine what their decision would be. Others who united during that time were: Mary Taulby, Beatrice Tacket, Marthy Hershy, Ela Welch, Iva McMullen and Sarah Johnson. This resulted in a total of twenty-five charter members.

Pastor D. N. Keck became the first pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, which was first located on North Leverett Street. He served in that capacity for less than a year when O. L. Lierly, who had assisted in the organization, was called as pastor.

Property was purchased at the corner of Maple and West



Calvary Baptist Church, 1410 Porter Road, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Streets. Ground breaking for a new building at that site was held on May 19, 1951. The first service in the new building was on January 13, 1952. An educational building was begun later and occupied in December 1956. Adjoining properties were purchased as they became available, but the church was never able to acquire enough for the city to permit additional building at that location.

On June 9, 1976, the church voted to seek out and purchase other property in order to relocate. Then, on March 9, 1977, the church voted to purchase the property at 1410 Porter Road, the present location. Ground breaking for the new building was held on Sunday, June 25, 1978. The first regular service in the new building was on Wednesday evening, September 12, 1979.

The dedication of the new building was held on Sunday, October 14, 1979. Five of the nine living pastors of Calvary were present for the dedication, and served as the evangelists for a series of revival services which continued until the following Friday evening. Approximately 350 people were present for the dedication of the building.

In addition to the relocation and building of a new building, now valued at $750,000, one of the most important decisions made by the church has been employing a full-time Minister of Music and Youth. David Attebery has served in that capacity since June 1984.

Phil Misenheimer celebrated his eleventh anniversary as pastor of Calvary Baptist Church on March 6, 1988.

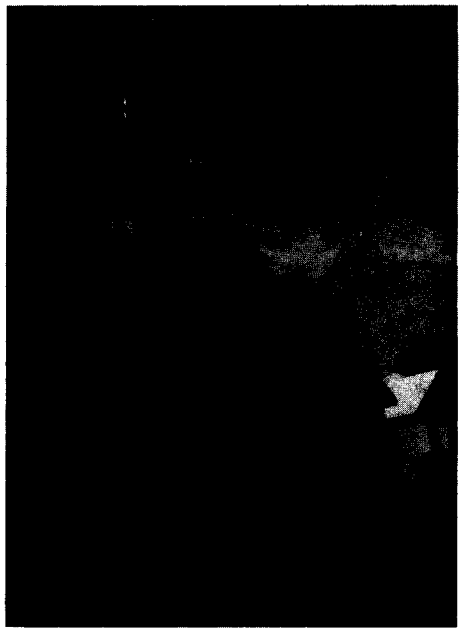
During the history of Calvary Baptist Church, Fayetteville, there have been eleven pastors and one interim pastor. They are: D. N. Keck, November 1931 - August 1932; O. L. Lierly, September 1932 - September 1946; J. W. Kesner, Jr., October 1946 - July 1948; Wassell Burgess (Interim Pastor); W. P. Murchison, May 1949 - December 1951; A. D. Stuckey, January 1952 - July 1955; O. L. Howard, August 1955 - August 1958; A. D. Stuckey, August 1958 - October 1966; Jack Bloxom, December 1966 - July 1969; Richard Walters, August 1969 - March 1973; Jerry Burnaman, June 1973 - February 1977 and Phil Misenheimer, March 1977 - Present.

By: Phil Misenheimer

Cane Hill Presbyterian Church

On the west side of the main street (Highway 45) of Cane Hill, Arkansas, stands a stone building now housing a congregation of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. This building was erected in the 1890s by a congregation of the Presbyterian Church in the United States known as Mt. Bethel Presbyterian Church.

The church was organized March 30, 1889, and the building built in 1891 under the leadership of J. H. Moore, James Ross, J. C. Kirby and A. R. Carroll families. Land donated by Mr. and



Cane Hill Presbyterian Church, Cane Hill, Arkansas.

Mrs. J. C. Kirby., stone half given and half sold by Mr. Getty McClellan. The labor was donated by members and friends. The stone mason was Mr. Slocum, walnut pulpit and carving by Mr. Hanks. The organ and organist, Dr. T. W. Blackburn. Organizers, Rev. T. B. Lunsford, Washburn Presbytery, and Rev. S. W. Davies of Fayetteville.

In 1889 there were three church organizations in Cane Hill; Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian U. S., and Cumberland Presbyterian (later the Presbyterian U. S. A.).

On March 30, 1919, the Mt. Bethel congregation accepted the Presbyterian Church U. S. A.'s offer to buy their church property, offer approved by Washburn Presbytery, November 12, 1919.

Today we are a Presbyterian U. S. A. congregation, small in membership, meeting regularly, member of Arkansas Presbytery and Synod of the Sun, using the same stone building, modernized as the years have gone by, from 1891 to 1988.

Bibliography: *History of Mt. Bethel Presbyterian Church U. S.* by H. P. Moore, printed in *Flashback*, August, 1970.

By: Martha Elizabeth Moore

Center Street Church of Christ

In 1886, the First Christian Church in Fayetteville divided when the piano was introduced into worship services. Dr. Redding Putman, leader of those opposed to the piano, began conducting non-instrumental worship services at the First Christian Church's Quicktown Mission Chapel on Government Street. Some of the charter members were Mrs. George Morley, George and Nancy Broyles, and Charles and Emma Johnson. During the autumn of 1891, the Mission Chapel was reorganized as the Second Christian Church with Johnnie Martin as the first minister. John T. Hinds became minister about 1895 and it was during his tenure that the congregation changed its name to the Church of Christ in order to distinguish itself from the Christian Church. Even though the congregation expanded its building several times during the 1920s and '30s; by 1948 they had outgrown it. A new building was constructed on the corner of Center and Locusts Streets and the congregation began worshiping there in 1949. Growing rapidly during the 1950s the Center Street church helped establish the North Street Church of Christ in 1958 and the Combs Street Church of Christ in 1961. A new educational wing, to accommodate a growing Sunday School, was

added in 1977. During the hundred years of its existance, A. M. Foster, W. B. Ragsdale, L. E. Pryor, C. C. Houston, Willie Fritts, E. M. Borden, Fred McClung, George Curtis, Allen Harper, Taylor Davis, Glen Parks, Charles Caldwell, Harbert Hooker, Joe Spaulding, Floyd I. Stanley, Jim Caldwell, Albert Gardner, Joe Banks, and Tom Dockery have served as ministers at Center Street. Larry Mitchell has served as minister since 1978. Five elders: Arthur Caselman, Glen Oxford, Wiley Vaughn, Kenneth Crudup, and Lonnie Farrar currently oversee the work of the church which includes supporting a missionary, Dan McVey, in Ghana, West Africa, and the Christian Student Center on the University of Arkansas campus. The congregation, which celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1986, is still dedicated to the Restoration Plea, which calls for restoring the simplicity and purity of New Testament worship. Attendance for 1987 has averaged about 300.

By: Paul D. Haynie

Central Baptist Church of Fayetteville

Central Baptist Church was organized August 8, 1937, following an evangelistic meeting conducted by Roy Ward of Marvell Arkansas. Elder Ward served as moderator of the organizational council with Sheridan Johnson, pastor of the Oakland Missionary Church, serving as clerk. The organizational council was composed of representatives from various Baptist churches located in Arkansas. Twenty persons, including 18 from the Oakland Missionary Baptist Church located northeast of Fayetteville, Arkansas, presented themselves as charter members. These were Charlotte Couch, Frank Harrison, Leone Harrison, H. M. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKamy, James, Elmer, and Charles McKamy, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Duggar, James, Velma Lea, Johnnie, Miriam, Lavelle, Harold, and Julia Duggar, Mrs. Nettie Davidson, and C. D. Davidson. The new church grew slowly during its first few weeks but in November, 1937 the small congregation of the Trinity Baptist Church of Fayetteville dissolved with 13 members being received by Central. These were: Mr. and Mrs. Tom O'Kelley, Hubert Morgan, Zella Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hall, Norma Hall, Mrs. Robie Keck, Ruby Keck, Arthor Keck, Mrs. Jessie Snowder, Christine Mitchell, and Gertrude Miller. In August, 1938, the pastor, D. N. Jackson, conducted a revival meeting which resulted in the addition of 21 new members to the congregation. With these additions the new church was materially strengthened in numbers and resources.

The church first met at 220 North School Street in a rented building that had been used by the Four-Square Gospel Tabernacle congregation. In 1939, it moved to another location called the White Chapel on South College Avenue. This location proved inadequate and in 1941, the church purchased the Tabernacle building in which it had previously met. Many improvements were made to the structure but again the location proved inadequate. In 1961, the church purchased approximately 10 acres of land at the junction of North and Gregg Streets in Fayetteville on which a new sanctuary was completed in June of 1964. A second unit was constructed in 1966. In 1954, the first parsonage was built on east North Street which was used until a new and more modern parsonage was constructed on the church grounds in 1976.

Central Baptist Church has, from a small beginning, grown to a membership of 292. During its almost 50 years of existence, it has received approximately 2000 communicants. Of these, 30 were ordained deacons. The church has ordained 18 more making a total of 48 who have served the church in this capacity. These are: Ron Austin, George Baker, Lester Bale, Darrell Barker, T. N. Barker, Gordon Barnes, W. K. Bridgeman, Walter R. Brown, Jim Bullock, Harold Burch, W. T. Byars, J. D. Chastain, Jim Clements, Angelo Coppola, J. T. Duggar, Harold Flowers, E. D. Fowler, Tom Green, Edgar Hall, F. L. Haney, Jim Henry, Elvis Hillian, Carl Horton, Carl Johns, Wyman Jones, Russell Kelley, John Lamp, J. C. Mantooth, Terry Martin, Wayne Mays, Ray Miller, Ernst McWha, Tom O'Kelley, C. R. Paulk, Clarence Payne, Garland Pelton, Will Peterson, Virgil Ray, Floyd Rogers, Warren Rose, Neil Schmitt, Waymon Selman, Edgar Sharver, A. F. Talkington, Wally Upton, Ben Warren, Lloyd Warren, and Freddie Young.

Fourteen ministers have served as pastor of Central Baptist Church. These are: D. N. Jackson, Roy Sims, Sherron Jackson, Homer Gunn, Jack Dean, Edgar Sharver, J. L. Mitchell, Jack Smith, Charles Ashcraft, Gene Smith, Charles Law, Johnny Almond, Bob Jones and Bennie McWha. Of these, Edgar Sharver was first a lay-member, a licentiate and then the ordained pastor of the church. Charles Law and Johnny Almond joined the U. S. Military Service as commissioned chaplains. Besides Sharver the church has licensed the following men to preach the gospel: Carl Hurt, Johnny Goodman, Larry Pillow, Mark Hollingsworth, Dennis Ammons, Floyd Baker, R. L. Clark, Dale Head, Bobby Ward, Mark Harris, Alvin Garlington, Dean Goodman, John Mooney, Steve Westbrook, Kyle Guimon, and Jon Settlemoir. Several of these latter persons were formally ordained as ministers of Central or another church. Those men ordained to the ministry by Central Baptist Church include John W. Duggar, Johnny Goodman, Richard Sorrells, Larry Pillow and Steve Westbrook. Duggar went to Brazil, South America as a missionary where he established the first Missionary Baptist work in that country.

Central Baptist has, though a small church, been active in the organizing of new churches of like faith. In April, 1944, as the result of a revival meeting held near Lincoln, Arkansas by Central's pastor, T. S. Jackson, the church received 33 members by conversion or statement and sponsored the organization of the Summers Missionary Baptist Church. In 1951, the church initiated a mission effort in the Campbell community west of Greenland. This effort did not lead to the establishment of a church and thus was abandoned after a few years. On October 11, 1954, the church sponsored a mission work that resulted in the establishment of the First Landmark Baptist Church of Springdale. In the spring of 1960, a mission effort was begun in Truman, Arkansas, largely as a result of some former members of Central moving to that area. With the guidance of Eugene Reagan and sponsored by Central Baptist, the mission moved to Jonesboro, and on June 29, 1961, Grace Missionary Baptist Church of Jonesboro was organized. After this church reached a level of self-sufficiency, Elder Reagan, sponsored again by Central Baptist, established a mission point on October, 1964, at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, and in March, 1965, the congregation was formally organized into a mission of Central Baptist Church. This effort culminated in the organization of the Landmark Baptist Church of Siloam Springs. In addition to sponsoring the organization of churches, leaders from Central worked with Missionary Eugene Reagon during the late 1950s in the restoration of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, one of the oldest churches in Benton county located northwest of Lowell. It also gave material support to several other new churches, i. e., Faith Baptist at Rogers, Landmark Baptist at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, Antioch at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, the Missionary Baptist Church, Huntsville, Arkansas, and Grace Baptist at Bowie, Maryland. The church has likewise actively supported mission efforts in Japan, Mexico, Australia, Peru, Hawaii, and India.

Up to 1955, churches of the Missionary Baptist faith had no ministry directed toward college campuses and especially the Missionary Baptist students attending college. Roy Reid, pastor of Pauline Missionary Baptist Church at Monticello, Arkansas, and Edgar A. Sharver, pastor of Central Baptist Church, Fayetteville, developed the concept of a Missionary Baptist Student Fellowship that would be directed toward the spiritual and christian growth of Baptist college students. The first Fellowship ws organized at the Pauline Church of Monticello, with the Central Baptist Church of Fayetteville organizing one soon after for students on the University of Arkansas campus. The Fellowship has grown under the sponsorship of local Baptist churches so that units exist on or near most major college campuses in Arkansas and many campuses in other states.

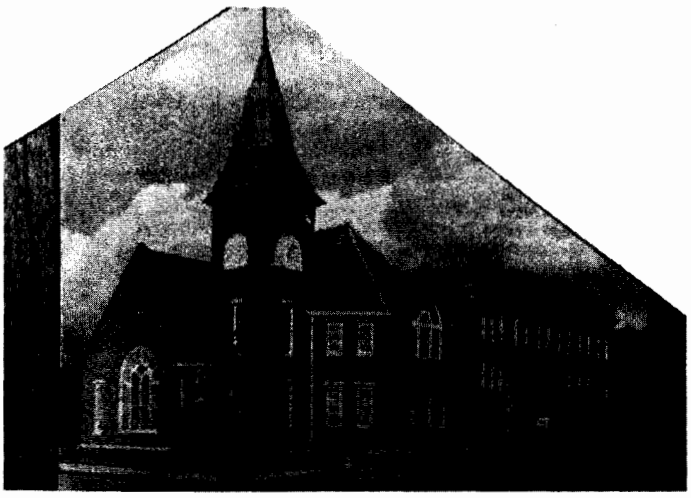
Central Baptist Church provided leadership in supporting full and part-time missionaries to college campuses with the objective of organizing Fellowships wherever a nucleus of Missionary Baptist students could be identified. In recent years emphasis

has been given to having a leader, or director, supported in part by a local church and in part by cooperating churches, work as a minister to the Missionary Baptist students on the respective college campuses. At Central, those who have worked as Missionary Baptist Student Fellowship ministers include William Vanguilder, Johnny Goodman, Richard Sorrells, Larry Pillow, Dubs Byers, Floyd Baker, Joe Jones, Bennie McWha and Dan Keller. This program has contributed to the retention of the talents and loyalty of Missionary Baptist college graduates in Missionary Baptist churches throughout the country.

Many persons have experienced spiritual re-birth and christian development and new churches have been organized as a result of the evangelistic programs of Central Baptist Church. As of this date (January, 1988) none of the charter members belong to Central although about half are still living. Some of the oldest members in terms of continuous affiliation with central are Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Warford, Mrs. Mae Hillian, Mrs. Margie Warren and Mrs. Lela Thomas.

Central Baptist Church cooperates with the Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Association, the State Association of Missionary Baptist Churches and the American Baptist Association.

By: By: Lloyd O. Warren



Central Methodist Church, South. Corner of West Dickson Street and Highland Avenue. Erected in 1899, occupied until 1953.

Central United Methodist Church

This look at Methodist history in Fayetteville is concerned with the 150-year history of what is now Central United Methodist Church from its founding in 1832 to the Sesquicentennial year of 1982 with added notes for the following five years. In this span of one and one-half centuries, the church has grown from a little band of some sixteen persons, meeting in a home, to a congregation of more than 2,300; from a small frame building to a complex of connected red brick building—a sanctuary and two educational buildings.

The old brick church on West Center Street. This was the second church building, erected in 1868 and occupied for thirty-one years.

"There are few parishes in the state of Arkansas that are older in continuous service than the Fayetteville Church, and indeed it ranks among the first west of the Mississippi. The beginnings of it were similar to so many other frontier community churches". So states R. E. L. Bearden, in *Flashback*. Even before the church was established in 1832, there were Methodist preachers in Arkansas Territory and in Washington County.

The Lodowick Brodie home, south of the Fayetteville public square was the meeting place for the newly-organized church. A group of Methodists, some of them related, were invited to meet for the purpose of organizing a church. This group may have met in the home for three or four years. In doing this, the congregation followed the custom of the time.

The site of the first church building was on the north side of West Center Street, about 150 feet west of the square. The lot was donated by Mr. Brodie in 1836. Campbell's History states that the church was built in 1840.

This building has been described as "a modest frame building", and was destroyed in the troubled times of the Civil War, probably by Southern men, to prevent the establishment of a fort by the Federals.

The Washington Circuit first appeared in the Journal of the Conference with the assignment in 1831. The name of the circuit was changed to Fayetteville in 1842. In 1857, with a membership of fifty-eight, the charge became a station - that is to say, the Fayetteville Church supported a full-time minister. Between 1862 and 1865, the church did not have a pastor. In 1866, it was again on circuit, and in 1874 the church was reactivated as a station.

The next building was a small brick church, built on the original site. Some references show the building as 1868, but it probably was not started before 1871 and completed in 1872. The 1907 History, page 13, states that in this second building, the people worshipped for thirty-one years. From the Journal of Bishop Wightman who visited Fayetteville in 1872 "... handsome brick church had just been completed except seats and pulpit. Did not dedicate church". This building was probably completed the same year the University was founded as Arkansas Industrial University. It is known that the building served until the end of the century, when it became a storage building and later a blacksmith shop, before giving way to progress and becoming a parking lot.

The church in Fayetteville was established under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church which was the one principal denomination for sixty years, from 1784 until 1844. Then for almost a century, there were two Methodist churches, one of which had the word "South" in its title. Their backgrounds, origins, disciplines and spiritual convictions were nearly identical. It is an oversimplification to say that the division was due to the question of slavery, but it was a problem relating to slavery that precipitated the break. The first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held in 1846.

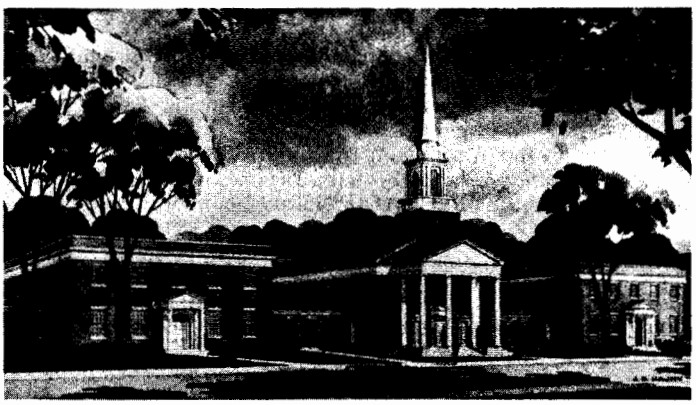
The Civil War brought the church in the south the same strife, division and hardship that all other societies knew. Brutality and evil, as well as nobility and Christian character, could be found in both armies. An identification of the problems of this time can be found in the materials of William Sherman, long-time minister and native son who wrote: "From 1861 to 1864, the war years, the work was very difficult, and our progress was slow. Many of the men had gone to war. Their families suffered untold hardships. The church burned; preachers were scarce. But the church survived. It was built upon a rock and the

ravages of war could not destroy it."—Methodism in Fayetteville survived this critical time through a determination to maintain its identity.

The oldest written record for Central United Methodist Church is the Quarterly Conference Journal of the Fayetteville District dated 1866. It is written in longhand and entries are still legible. The journal begins with the return of the Confederate soldiers in the winter of 1866, and tells a story of extreme privation of the truly genuine and noble men and women who carried the load of rebuilding a stricken society.

"We Girls" was started for younger women of the church in 1885, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (formed in 1833) was organized here in 1887. The Women's Home Missionary Society was established here in 1901 and the two were merged in 1915.

A lovely silver communion set consisting of the pitcher and two chalices is still cherished by the church. The date of their purchase is not known (they were a gift to the church by We Girls) but the use of the single chalice in communion was abandoned about 1905 in methodism which means that the set must be much older than that.



The three-building facility now used by Central was built facing Dickson Street with the sanctuary centered at the end of East Street. Sanctuary was constructed in 1953, with total facility completed in 1961.

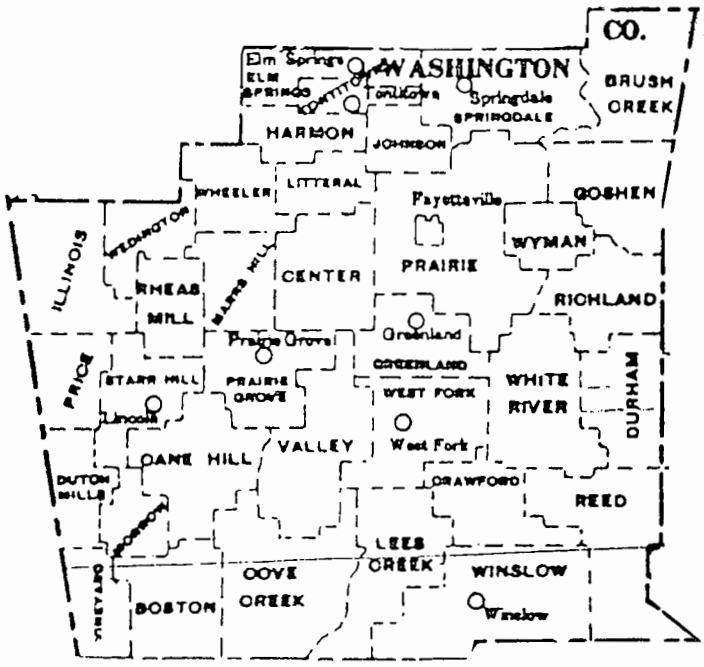
Fayetteville lost its "pioneer" nature and started to take on the characteristics of a county seat town in the closing years of the 19th century. In 1899, a lot was purchased on Dickson Street and a new church constructed. Dr. John Buchanan, a strong, scholarly, well-beloved churchman and educator, along with G. W. Droke and Major Elias Chandler were most active in getting the new church building. Research about the structure records it as being the "Akron Plan" in which the entrance into a vestibule was through the square bell tower then into the sanctuary. There were three sections of pews and a curved altar rail. The building dominated the corner of Dickson and Highland Streets, and was adjacent to the sidewalk. The seating capacity was approximately 600.

The church, responding to the general advancement, observed its 75th anniversary in 1907 with a membership of 660, a building destined to last for almost a half century, and with strong programs for its young people, including University students.

The years from 1907 to 1932 seem to have been relatively peaceful except for World War I, and were years of advancement for Central Methodist Church as it grew in proportion to the Fayetteville community. Membership nearly doubled. The church was deeply interested in, and gave support to, two local projects that were a part of the Conference program: The Western Methodist Assembly on Mt. Sequoyah (established in 1920 and dedicated in 1922) and the Wesley Foundation at the University of Arkansas (established in 1924).

The Woman's Societies developed more rapidly, and took an increasingly active part in the affairs of the church. Wesley Hall was completed in 1925 mainly to accommodate the church school and offices. The Wesley Brotherhood was organized in January 1926, and later became "Methodist Men". In 1924, the Bulletin was established as a regular periodical to list church services, make announcements and chronicle points of interest. Except for certain summer periods, the Bulletin, now designated as the Messenger, has been published continuously.

Central Methodist Church observed its 100th Anniversary on September 9, 10, 11, 1932. A history of the first 100 years was written by Dr. D. Y. Thomas, and a booklet prepared by the pastor, Reverend William Sherman, recounted the history of the church. A pageant: The World is my Parish—John Wesley, was written by Miss Jobelle Holcomb, and was presented at the Greek Theatre on Sunday evening, September 11, 1932.



WASHINGTON COUNTY 1930

The years from 1932 to 1957, the first quarter of its second century, were highly significant years for Central Methodist Church. In 1932, there was an economic depression; in 1941, the Second World War, and then again in 1950 the Korean "conflict". During this time, however, there were years of great prosperity and the church grew in size and activity.

One of the most important and far reaching pieces of legislation in the history of the church was the reuniting of three great divisions of Methodism in 1939 to form The Methodist Church. In 1968, after joining with the Evangelical United Brethren the name became United Methodist Church.

In 1940, memorial chimes were added to the organ. The church nursery was open during worship services beginning in 1941, and a Prayer Chapel was built between the Church and Wesley Hall in 1946.

By the early 1950s, the need for larger facilities was again evident when attendance of nearly 900 on many Sundays crowded into space built to accommodate 660. The building that was opened "for the worship of God and service to man" on Sunday morning, March 22, 1953 was much in contrast to the previous buildings, and was "strict, traditional New England Colonial architecture".

Property adjacent to the old sanctuary and extending west along Dickson Street to the Post Office was purchased to provide the site for the new sanctuary and an education building. The new sanctuary, facing Dickson and centered at the end of East Street, is of red brick with white trim. Four columns across the front support the roof of the portico. Above the portico, the tall, slender spire terminates in a six-foot cross of stainless steel that stands 124 feet from the level of the street.

The sanctuary is built in the form of a cross. The Nave, the main part of the worship area, and the Chancel area form the upright part of the cross, and the transepts the cross arms. The ceiling at the center of the church is thirty-five feet high. The center of worship has a six-foot cross above the communion table, with a rose window sunburst of fired stained glass centered in the arch above. Below the window is a carving of the Descending Dove.

A parsonage was built in 1954. The old Sanctuary and the small Prayer Chapel which had been built between the church and Wesley Hall in 1946 were both demolished to make way for a new structure in 1955 which was called the Wesley Foundation Building. Located to the east, this structure was joined to the sanctuary by a covered walk, and became the second of the three-building facility. A new site on Maple Street was obtained for Wesley Foundation and the University of Arkansas Methodist Student Center was built in 1957.

The 125 years of continuous service was marked by the celebration on July 26-28, 1957. The pastor, Robert E. L. Bearden, introduced the activities with statements that included: "These years, and these men and women who lived them, have laid the foundation upon which we work today. We dare not ignore them, but rather must find inspiration there. . . .We are rightfully proud of our past. May our memory of the past be a challenge to our future that we may speak Christ's Word to the community as our forebearers have so loyally done in the past".

The celebration included the anniversary dinner and historical display, a narrative with music, "The Everlasting Song", presented in the sanctuary on Saturday, July 27, and the Sunday afternoon pilgrimage to Thornsberry Campground and Elm Springs.

In 1961, the Children's and Youth Building, the third unit of the facility, was added to the west of the Sanctuary and joined to it by a covered walk. The two-story building with approximately 18,000 square feet was planned for the educational activities of 500 children and youth from crib nursery through high school age students.

On December 14, 1969, the new Sanctuary was completely destroyed by fire. Services were continued in Wesley Hall while the church was rebuilt. Unfortunately, less than a year after moving back into the structure, another fire, on November 4, 1971 caused extensive interior damages to the sanctuary. Again, the congregation rebuilt using the same floor plan.

During the early 1980s, the addition of over 500 new families to the church rolls has resulted in a significant increase in membership. Physical plant changes included extensive remodeling of Wesley Hall to provide modern offices, classrooms, a new Fellowship Hall with modern kitchen facilities and a Memorial Chapel in the southeast area of the building. A new parsonage was purchased in 1981.

The Sesquicentennial Celebration, marking the 150 years of continuous service, had special emphasis during the month of October, 1982 and ended on Sunday afternoon October 31, with several hundred people joining the festive meal of roast pig and fried chicken with all the trimmings. Church history printed in the Messenger each Sunday for the month, special music and worship services, a display of historical materials, and a video tape of activities were all included in marking the event.

As an active and growing community of faith, Central Church of the 1980s continues to serve the needs of the total membership and the community with involvement in many areas. With a membership of approximately 2500, the programs of the church on Sunday as well as week-day activities are planned for all age groups. From the daycare facilities of Child Care and Mother's Day Out, through an active Youth Fellowship Program, Music Ministry, Scouting, a new focus serving single adults, divorce recovery seminars, United Methodist Women, Methodist Men, and the Golden Age Club, Central has an active part in the life and vitality of its members.

In the more than a century and a half of service, Central United Methodist Church has had eighty-one ministers assigned. Recognition has been given through the listing of the names on the marble tablets located on the east side of the sanctuary, in the collection of framed pictures in the north corridor of the Sanctuary, and the collection of biographies located in the History and Records collection.

The number of staff people has changed over the years, but two groups have become such a vital part of the ministry of the church that special recognition should be given. The first assignment of a second minister, with special responsibility for the University Methodist students, was made in 1924. Although the titles have varied, twenty persons have been assigned to this second position. The music program at the church worship services, as well as week-day activities, has shown rapid growth. Eight persons have served as Director of Music since the time of the 125th Anniversary celebration.

A listing of ministers who have served Central, those who were assigned as the second minister and the persons who have served as Director of Music since the 125th anniversary appear below.

Ministers on the Washington Circuit: 1827, James Bankston; 1828, John Henry; 1829—30, Pleasant Tackett; 1831, John Kelly; 1832, Allen M. Scott; 1832, Alvin Baird; 1833, William Duke; 1833, Joseph L. Gould; 1834, Harris G. Joplin; 1835, John Harrell; 1836, William H. Bump; 1837, Hiram Gehring; 1838, Jerome B. Annis; 1839, Andrew Hunter; 1839, James Morris; 1840, Jacob Custer; 1840, William A. M. Cobb; 1841, William T. Anderson and 1841, Richard W. Cardwell.

On the Fayetteville Circuit: 1841, Stephen Carlisle; 1842, Henry Hubbard; 1843—44, Henry C. Boyers; 1845, Alexander Avery; 1846—47, Thomas Stafford; 1847, Lewis S. Marshall; 1849—50, Russell M. Morgan; 1850, Marcus C. Manley; 1851, Lewis P. Lively; 1852—53, Young Ewing; 1854—55, Walter T. Thornberry and 1856 John S. McCarver.

Central (and Central United) Methodist, 1857—__: 1857, John Rhyne; 1858, George A. Schaeffer; 1859, Richard W. Hammett; 1860—62, Thomas Stanford; 1865, W. M. Robbins; 1866—67, Harvey M. Granade; 1868, Jordan Banks; 1869, Edward J. Daune; 1870, Jerome Haralson; 1871, S. D. Gaines; 1872, Thomas Wainwright; 1873—74, J. J. Roberts; 1875, S. A. Mason;; 1876—77, R. S. Hunter; 1878—79, Francis A. Jeffett; 1880, George W. Hill;; 1881—82, Thos. J. Reynolds; 1883—84, William Penn; 1885, M. E. Butt; 1886, G. W. Evans; 1887—89, B. H. Greathouse; 1890, Edward A. Tabor; 1889—91, Stonewall Anderson; 1892—95, Jas. A. Anderson; 1896—99, Henry Hanesworth; 1900—03, Edward R. Steel; 1904—07, Philip Cone Fletcher; 1908—09, J. W. Herring; 1910—13, Marion N. Waldrip; 1914, L. M. Broyles; 1915—16, Waller Edward Boggs; 1916—18, A. C. Chappelle; 1919, Harry E. Wheeler; 1920—22, J. A. Womack; 1923—26, H. Lynn Wade; 1927, H. K. Morehead; 1928—31, William Sherman; 1932—36, Warren G. Johnston; 1936—40, James W. Workman; 1940—41, H. H. Griffin; 1941, R. Conner Morehead; 1941—43, Lycurgus M. Starkey; 1943—48, Paul V. Galloway; 1948—55, D. L. Dykes, Jr.; 1955—60, Robert E. L. Bearden, Jr.; 1960—67, J. Harold Eggensperger; 1967—80, Joel Cooper; 1980—84, Mearle Allison Johnson; 1984—87, Ben F. Jordan and 1987—__, Jack A. Wilson.

Assignment of second minister: 1924, James W. Workman, Minister to Students; 1927, Horace M. Lewis, Director, Wesley Foundation; 1945, James Robert Scott, Junior Pastor; 1947, Richard Whitwam, Minister's Assistant; 1948, Raymond Fisher,

Associate Minister; 1949, C. Wayne Banks, Minister of Education and Director, Wesley Foundation; 1951, Jack Winegart, Minister to Students, and Director, Wesley Foundation; 1955, Frank Jones, Associate Minister, Director, Wesley Foundation; 1957, John L. Taylor, Administrative Assistant; 1961—63, James Randle, Associate Minister; 1963—65, Terrell Voss, Minister of Education, Associate Minister; 1965—67, Joe Wilkerson, Minister of Education; 1967—72, Victor Nixon, Associate Minister; 1972—73, Robert A. Boyd Clanton, Associate Minister; 1973—75, Ronald B. Clark, Associate Minister; 1975—77, Marvest Lawson, Associate Minister; 1977—79, Kurt William Wulfekuhler, Associate Minister; 1979—80, Robert Cantrell, Associate Minister; 1983—86, Von Dell Mooney, Associate Minister and 1986—__, J. Kenneth Dodd, Minister of Care and Witness.

Music Directors: 1958—60, Vincent Black; 1960—63, Wesley Abbott; 1963—66, Walter Davis; 1966—68, George Frey; 1968—75, Paul Shultz; 1975, Kenneth Bruggers; 1975—79, Kenneth Davis and 1979—__, David E. Straka.

By: Mrs. C. B. Murphy

Christian Church of Winslow

The Christian Church of Winslow was organized in 1908 or 1909. It was after a Reverend Lockhart, an evangelist, held a revival meeting in a building upstairs over the Stockburger Miller Mercantile.

This meeting seemed to spur Grace Reese Adkins and her husband, Ary, into the leadership required for establishing a Christian Church in Winslow and starting the building campaign that successfully ended with the construction of the church building in 1910.

Donations came from many sources including a summer guest at Mountain Lodge who generously gave money for the flooring. Another unexpected gift came from a contest held by the Pearson and Bogan General Store to find the "most popular girl in town".

One enterprising contestant, Miss Alice Kelley, promised to donate her prize, a piano, to the church if she was the winner. True to her word, she received the most votes and gave the piano to the church.

Upon completion, the front elevation of the church building was level to the road running in front of it. This road led out of Winslow to the east and south. The back of the building, however, appeared high since it sloped with the hillside. At first the building was supported with four rock pillars but a rock foundation and basement were later added.

Miss Ferrol Adkins, who retired in Edmond, Oklahoma, thought the building was constructed by her father, H. H. Adkins, and her brothers (known as some of the best carpenters of that period).

Services over the years were conducted by a Dr. Sears, of Fort Smith, who served as pastor for several years; and a Rev. Gilmore, of Van Buren; who served for several years, both commuted while serving.

Remembered for the longest pastorate is a Rev. H. Isenhower.

Some recall, as the best years of the Christian Church, as those times when J. J. Osborn and his family attended. He was school superintendent at that time and was called on to fill the pulpit when there was no supply pastor available.

The building served the community, and graduation ceremonies, piano recitals and even school plays were held there. However, it remained, off and on through the years, vacant to church services except for a wedding or funeral now and again.

In 1970, the Bunyard Community Church decided to come to Winslow for church services and received permission to use the vacant building.

Later, when the Friendship Baptist Church withdrew from the Winslow Baptist Church, the church building was used for services until their own church was completed.

Today its vacancy reminds us that life is temporary, even the life of a community church.

By: Taken from Winn notes

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The name "Church of Jesus Christ" should be self-explanatory: we are Christian disciples; the rest of our name—"Latter-day Saints"— is a designation intended to differentiate us from the early members of the church organized by Christ and referred to in the New Testament as "saints" Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The church today is world-wide, with over six-million members, and is headed by a replica organization of the original church, with a prophet, twelve apostles, and ancillary officers. It does not have a paid ministry; each unit is staffed by people who earn their living in the regular business or professional way, while giving both time and means to serve the membership. Additionally, each year over 30,000 missionaries, mostly young college students and other singles, both male and female, also many retired couples, serve voluntarily and at their own expense to proseltye in a two-by-two format.

The church's start in northwest Arkansas was not auspicious. Yet, "from small beginnings are great things brought to pass". Referring to a lady who has seen the church grow from its early struggles until today, one can see that much has been accomplished. Mrs. Dortha Jo Imler has been a life-long resident of this area, and has prepared the following information.

"I was not a member of this church in its very earliest years in Fayetteville; that honor belongs to the Amos Gregory family. The missionaries were holding a weekly Sunday School in the Gregory home when I began attending in 1947. But, as I recall, I was the only other person at first besides the Gregory family. However, the missionaries began to bring other investigators and our Sunday School grew. There were also some Latter-day Saint students attending the University of Arkansas, so that we were eligible to meet in the old Arkansas Union on Maple Street.

"We were just beginning to see progress when a blow fell—the Gregory family decided to move to California. Thus we were left without sufficient priesthood holders to function as a branch of the church. But the Heavenly Father was aware of our problem and He answered our supplicatin. Before we had to miss a single meeting, two families moved here to join the University of Arkansas faculty. Then others moved here and more local people were baptized into membership. Soon we outgrew our room at the Union and moved to a rent-house on Taylor Street. There in 1952 we were officially organized into the Fayetteville branch. And to our joy the Gregorys returned, adding not only numbers but spiritual strength to our group, they continue to do today.

"It was not long until we had members coming to join with us from several nearby towns—even as far away as Harrison. We needed more space and moved again—this time into a vacant store on College Avenue. In spite of summer heat and winter cold (not to mention the traffic noise) we stayed there eleven years.

"During this time we purchased land in Springdale where we hoped to build a chapel of our own some day. Meanwhile we used the land to grow sweet potatoes for sale and started a building fund. Another move to better temporary accommodations took us into the old Nelson Mortuary near the Fayetteville square. Then the Springdale property was sold and a better piece of real estate was purchased on Zion Road. Finally, on this property in 1970 we built the first phase of our present beautiful and commodious building.

"I look back on the past years" concludes Sister Imler "as a time of both struggle and growth, but also as a time of spiritual preparation. Not having paid leaders, all service has been a labor of love. . .love for one another as well as for our Savior, Jesus Christ, and this had been our uniting and strengthening bond."

The Fayetteville members have progressed from being a tiny dependent Sunday School of the vast Central States Mission (covering at that time most of the central United States) to a full-fledged ward, a unit of a stake. A stake is a demographic and geographic area of at least 2,000 members, representing the stakes which support and strengthen a large and sheltering tent— the church. Since 1978, the Fayetteville Ward has been one of a

dozen units of the Fort Smith-Arkansas Stake, with our fine new Stake Center recently completed in Fort Smith. Incidentally, the members in the Fort Smith area have experienced many of the same growing pains as we have, working to achieve ward status in their own area.

In this church, we believe in multiplying by dividing. Our memberships has become sufficiently large that, from the original Fayetteville group, four others have branched off: Springdale, Rogers, Huntsville and Siloam Springs, each strong units with brand new buildings of their own and staffed by local officers: depending upon size of membership, a bishop or branch president with two counselors, and as many auxiliary leaders as the group requires.

As growth continues, we anticipate the formation of new units both north and south of Fayetteville, so that soon we will see the creation of two stakes in our area, one north and one south of the Boston Mountains. When that happens, and with a membership of at least 2,000 in Fayetteville and surrounding towns, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will have come of age in northwest Arkansas.

By: Edna S. Browne

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Prairie Grove was organized in 1831, soon after the founding of Prairie Grove. This was the first church to be organized in that community and was also used as the first school.

The Rev. Andrew (Uncle Buck) Buchanan came by oxcart from Cane Hill to organize the church and was the first pastor. Among the other early pastors were: the Reverends W. M. Reed, John Buchanan, James Carnahan, B. F. Totten, F. R. Earle, G. A. Henderson, J. H. Kelly and E. M. Freyschlag.

The first building erected was used by Union soldiers as a hospital, after the battle of Prairie Grove during the Civil War, and as winter quarters in 1863. After that it was partly torn down and the wood used for making coffins. The remainder was burned.

In later years, the church made application for reimbursement, and in 1905 the Federal government reimbursed it for the destruction of the building. With these monies, the pews in the third and present building were purchased in 1906.

The second building was a frame building, facing east. It stood back of the site of the third building, and it also was used as a school house. The third building, according to the church records, was erected in the late 1800s and dedicated in April of 1890.

The first Missionary Society was organized in 1862 and the first Christian Endeavor in 1897 by the Rev. John Kelly.

At a later time, the front of the church was remodeled, the vestibule being added with a small room on each side. After that the choir loft was added.

In the early 1950s, three Sunday school rooms were built across the back of the church. In 1959, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Bethel Grove ceased to operate, and its building was given by Porter Presbytery to the Prairie Grove Church. It was annexed to the side of the main church building, and used as Sunday school rooms and as a fellowship hall.

By: Mrs. Hugh Carney

Dowell's Chapel Church

Dowell's Chapel Church, a Presbyterian Church, was constructed of red brick. Some say the brick was made right on the property site. Captain W. F. Dowell was responsible for having the church built out on the road to Cato Springs, south of Fayetteville.

Captain Dowell was born in 1832 and died in 1909. His namesake (Dowell's Chapel Church) was dedicated to the Lord by the Reverends F. R. Earl and T. J. Molloy on November 25, 1887.

The first Sunday in December, Reverend Molloy moderated the organizational meeting and election of ruling elders. W. F. Dowell and F. L. Tankersley were the first ruling elders with S. F. Dowell appointed deacon. F. L. Tankersley was made clerk of session, and Reverend Molloy was called to preach once a month, the first Sunday of each month. This was to continue through the remainder of the Presbyterial year ending August 5, 1888.

On January 21, 1917, Rieff's Chapel Church united in a body with Dowell's Chapel Church. The incoming roll included: J. H. Kelly, Cecil Kelly, Garland Kelly, Fred Kelly, Ada Mae Kelly, Grace Kelly, Beulah Kelly, Alice Ruby Kelly, Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Wozencraft, Earl Cox, Harvey Rogers, Arthur Rogers, Sarah Lewis, and Mrs. M. A. Morelace. At that time, J. W. Stockberger was moderator and S. F. Dowell clerk of session.

The last session meeting of Dowell's Chapel Church was held April 10, 1927. Ed Freyschlag was pastor at the time.

Over the years the church served as a school. When first built, it was innovative with two red brick toilets out back with bricks laid so that there was ventilation.

Some of the Dowells who served were: Mrs. Sam Dowell, taught the first school year. Mr. Sam Dowell taught there and so did F. S. Root.

Three Dowells, Grace, Gladys and Louise Dowell all served as organists for Dowell's Chapel Church.

It is one of many churches that have been torn down over the years leaving only graves and tombstones as reminders that a churchyard once existed.

By: Dora Mae Heckman

Elkins Community Church

The Elkins Community church is a multi-denominational fellowship of believers which consists of Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians who worshiped in unity of the Body of Christ since the building was built in 1870. The Presbyterians organized on April 3, 1831. They met in various places from 1831 to 1853. The Baptists organized the same year and the Methodists later.

Elkins Community Church - Elkins, Arkansas

In 1850, two acres of land were deeded to James Shultz near the main fork of the White River in Washington County. The following is a copy of the original deed dated September 27, 1850.

"From Henry Snider and Casander Snider to James Shultz Atles, by James Boone and before Robert McCamey J. P. For the sole use of the vicinage for a school and meeting house which shall be free for all denominations of Christians in good standing in their own church except that if there should be a church or churches established there, they shall have the exclusive rite to one Saturday and Sunday in each month".

A log building was constructed on the land and it was called

the Union Meeting House. When it was burned during the Civil War, the church members built a wood frame building with a tall bell tower. In 1924, all denominations employed Reverend W. A. Downum as pastor. The minutes of the Union Sunday School on January 12, 1926 showed sixty-two members and five teachers (three male and two female) in attendance. The collection was $1.85 and the weather was cloudy. The superintendent was Mr. Beddingfield and the secretary was Ethel Stokenbury.

On March 23, 1947, the total enrollment was eighty-two and the offering was $4.96. Following is a list of names of the enrollment in March 1947: Minnie Stokenbury, Mrs. John Stokenbury, Hazel Shofner, Verd Shofner, Mrs. Cora Stokenbury, Elmer Carter, Nell Carter, Willie Stokenbury, Ted O'Neal, Pearl O'Neal, Esther Harris, Gertie Pool, Jack Carter, Rada Mae Carter, John Samuel Carter, James Kennon Carter, Jird Carter, Sherman Robbins, Moselle Robbins, Rex Robbins, Fannie Carrigan, Lydia Stokenbury, Nell Greenquist, Sandra Greenquist, Shirley Reed, Mava Nell Gilley, Mae Neal, Barry Marler, Joel Bunch, Jack Dareing, John Clinton Layton, Josephine Wentz, Mary Louise Cowan, Peggy Jo West, Patsy West, Oscar West, Margeret West, John Alvin Bunch, Edith Bunch, Ernest Bunch, Elsie Hood, Jimmie Toney, Daisy Toney, Roe Stokenbury, Sonya Stokenbury, Lela Barron, Wade Barron, Pat Barron, Mrs. Marler, Pauline Reed, Marcel Shumate, Tena Mae Yates, Panda Jean Shumate, Elizabeth Baker, Laverne London, Doris Henegar, Jean Henegar, Dorothy Smith, Bonnie Jordan, Bernice Gabbard, Doris Elkins and Joyce Elkins.

In 1949, the annex was added to the building. The record book for Sunday, June 28, 1953 shows seventy-one in attendance and the total offering was $6.76. Following is the election of officers; Mrs. Carrigan nominated H. H. Griffith for superintendent. The assistant was Ted O'Neal and teacher for the adult class was Carroll Elkins and substitute was Jim Carter. Other teachers were Wilma Wendt,, Mrs. West, Mrs. Gilliam, and Ellen Atha. The secretary was Pat Banion. The preachers were Dick Holmes, Reverend Langston, Burney Shell, Mr. Leake, Dick Meade and Mr. McCartney.

The Elkins Community Church has served the community by providing a meeting place for the Home Extension Club and the Cub Scouts, and in 1929 and 1930, it was used temporarily by the Elkins School. Miss Helen Woods had such a large group of students that she went to the Community Church for first and second grades. Rada Carter remembers where the church had a "Children's Day" once a year. All the children put on a program. They wore costumes and memorized lines to recite in front of the congregation. Another big event was the annual Christmas tree, when a large cedar tree was cut and brought to the church. Everyone gathered to exchange gifts.

Margeret West remembers when the church was surrounded by thick woods, but today there is a park between the church and the river and a well kept spacious lawn in front with large oak and hickory trees. The bell in the church tower still rings every Sunday morning calling the people of the Elkins Community to come and worship.

By: Carol Tillery

Faith Assembly of God

Easter Sunday 1969 was the date of the first church service of Faith Assembly of God Church. The first service was held in a building at 600 West Grove Street in Springdale which was then occupied by a Seven Day Adventist Church who allowed the building to be used for our services on Sundays and Wednesdays. Attendance at the first service was approximately 32 people. The first pastor was Rev. Paul Witten. After a few weeks the church moved to an office complex on Watson Street. There we were able to accommodate our regular church services. However, our Sunday School classes were held across the street in the city park in good weather and in inclement weather were held in homes in various parts of town.

The first five acres of property was purchased on the west side of Springdale on Highway 68, which was at that time not in the city limits. The two lane highway was tree lined and very sparsely populated. A house was on the property which served as Sunday School class rooms and a double wide mobile sanctuary was provided by the Arkansas District of the Assemblies of God denomination. Attendance continued to increase and the house on the property was sold and moved and a building program was begun. The first phase was completed and dedication services were held on October 8, 1972. That building too was quickly filled to capacity and a second building was constructed to house Red Shoe School and to also serve as classrooms which were badly needed. The church was able to purchase an additional 5 acres of adjoining property. The third building constructed was completed and dedicated on May 5, 1972. The seating capacity is approximately 620.

Charter members who formed the church were Harold McCartney family, the Ira Myrick family, and the Lee Taylor family. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have since moved away. However, the Myricks and the McCartneys still attend the church at the present time.

Under the direction of the present pastor, Dr. John Eller, the church is growing and fulfilling it's commission and vision to minister to the needs of a growing community in this northwest Arkansas area.

The following is a list of former pastors: Paul Witten 1969—70, Lindell Ballenger 1970—77, Mike Cheshier 1977—78, Ed Eaton 1978—79, Ed Miller 1979—80, Larry Moore 1980—84, Gary Martin 1984—86, W. R. Morrison 1986—87, and John Eller 1987-until the Eastern sky splits or if you do not find my possum you can go by way of grave.

By: Lucille Collins

Family Worship Center

This church was founded in 1948 by a group of people who had been attending Greenland Community Church. They decided to build a church of their own. They purchased a lot of Whillock Street and set forth to build. Reverend Alfred Whitely conducted a tent revival while work was progressing on the church, donating two weeks' labor on it as he was a carpenter. The other men pitched in, and soon the building was completed and was christened Peoples Church and remained by that name until much later when it was changed to Family Worship Center. In 1980, land was purchased on Heather Ridge on Highway 170, two miles south of the bypass; and a larger, new church was built as well as a parsonage.

Family Worship Center Church as it stands today (formerly People's Church) organized forty years ago. Wanda Easterling is a charter member of this church.

Several pastors have come and gone during the forty years this church has been in operation. They are Reverend Alfred Whitely who served as pastor several years. Others were George

Bolinger, Gib Clark, Neola Moore, George Clay, Cooper, Dee Smith, Otho Tackett, J. W. Depew, L. J. Earlick, Jim Morris and Lonnie Burks. Reverend Don Thomas began pastoring in May 1974 and remained ten years. Next came Don Hughes who served one year. Reverend Roger Phillips began in 1985 and is still our pastor. We welcome all who would like to attend services.

By: Lillian Curtis and Wanda Easterling

Farmington Ebenezer Methodist Church

The Farmington Ebenezer Methodist Church was organized in 1833. Five couples: Josiah and Sarah Trent, William and Matilda Woodruff, William and Elizabeth Polson, Samuel and Matilda Woolsey and James and Jane Kinnibrugh met and decided to build a church.

Farmington Methodist Church

A building plot was offered by the Kinnibrughs and a small log building was erected, with one door and a window. Split log benches and one song book Mrs. Kinnibrugh brought from Virginia. The singing was read line by line and led by the song leader. A Circuit Rider came once each month for services or Memorial service for those who died during the month.

In 1850 they moved to a larger building donated by Andrew Allen. In 1891 W. H. and Isabella Kinnibrugh Engles offered the present location on White Street for the church and parsonage building. A white frame building with a bell tower was erected. The building had a large auditorium with local built pews, a twenty-five foot beaded ceiling, ten cathedral type windows and a Memorial window on the front with names of the founders of the church.

In recent years improvements have been added including: Sunday School rooms, kitchen and dining room, bath, church office and library; the pews rebuilt and covered with velvet cushions, velvet drapes, electric organ, central heating system, stained glass windows (designed and made by Don Hill assisted by Joe Leming). Many other improvements have been added throughout the years.

The 150th Anniversary was held June 1983, Bishop Kenneth Hicks, Little Rock, Arkansas, District Superintendent William Connell, Fayetteville, and Reverend Muriel Peters, Pastor Farmington United Methodist Church (first church was called Ebenezer) were in charge of service. A large crowd of former members and friends of local families and "old timers" attended. The United Methodist Women held a reception after the service.

Founders of the Farmington Ebenezer Church have three (3) descendants who are active members in 1987. They are Barbara Brooks Mitchell from the Allen family. Irene Engels, Lewis and Russell Broyles from the Kennibrugh family.

By: Russell Broyles

Fellowship Bible Church

Fellowship Bible Church began in 1964, because of the desire of a group of believers in Springdale for emphasis on a deeper knowledge from the Word of God. Under the leadership of Dr. Ed Wheat and Raymond Brushaber a move was started to establish a Bible-teaching church with an emphasis on an in-depth study of the Bible.

Carl R. Chewning, with a Master of Theology from Dallas Theological Seminary, became the first pastor of the Bethany Bible Church with 23 charter members. Meetings were held in a number of different locations, beginning with the old Salem Lutheran Church, the basement of the old library, Dr. Wheat's office building, and the old Sisco Funeral Home.

On May 18, 1969, a new building on three acres of land at the corner of Emma Avenue and Campbell Dr. was dedicated to house those believers coming together to study the Word of God. Dr. J. Vernon McGee, then pastor of the Church of the Open Door in Los Angeles, California, and speaker for "Thru the Bible" broadcast, was the dedication speaker.

Three sound Bible teaching pastors followed—John Broughton, Tom Ellis and Bruce Cushman. Each contributed to the Christian growth in the lives of this group of believers.

In May, 1981, under the leadership of Lowry Foster, Master of Divinity from Western Conservative Baptist Seminary in Portland, Oregon, the church took on a new name, Fellowship Bible Church. "Fellowship" indicating emphasis on forming close personal relationships. "Bible" addresses the affirmation to the truth of the scriptures as the inspired inerrant Word of God, as the only standard of authority. "Church" defines that group of people committed to these concepts.

Fellowship Bible Church stands today as a Bible teaching church where God's Word builds Godly relationships and is looking to a future building program to more adequately serve the believers.

John Glasser became the present pastor on Palm Sunday, March 23, 1986. John received his Master of Divinity from the Grace Theological Seminary in 1976 at Winona Lake, Indiana, taught at Citadel Bible College, and came to Springdale from an ElDorado Church. Under his leadership Fellowship Bible Church is realizing it's ultimate purpose to be "to the praise of His glory (Eph. 1:13)" in reaching out to unbelievers and in building up believers by teaching the Word of God, encouraging fellowship, and by worship of Him, who made it all possible.

By: Richie (Alma) Wadsworth

First Assembly of God Church

It was the year of 1932 that a very successful revival campaign was held in a tent in Springdale, Arkansas, under the leadership of Mrs. Edith Murrell. As a result of that revival, the First Assembly of God Church was organized in the city of Springdale.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Roy Murrell, the first church home was constructed of stone in 1934 at 700 North Thompson Street. The building was expanded during the pastorate of Rev. Oren Paris, Sr. (1945/1949) to accommodate the growing Sunday School.

Rev. Omer Jarrell served as pastor from 1949-1951 followed by Rev. J. K. Lack from 1951/1953. When he was forced to resign due to ill health, Rev. Lack's son-in-law, Rev. Lonnie Nelson was called to serve as pastor. In 1953, under Nelson's ministry, the church purchased a building site at 814 West Huntsville. A 30' by 80' two-story educational building was constructed with the lower floor serving as the place of worship until the auditorium was completed. After four years of construction, during which time the congregation volunteered most of the labor, the building program was completed. It served as a place of worship for this congregation for the next sixteen years.

Rev. C. L. Dixon came to the church in 1959 and served until 1967. In the fall of 1960 a lot was purchased and a beautiful parsonage was built. It was during this time that the radio program "Family Altar Time" began to be broadcast daily.

Rev. Paul Jech pastored from 1967/1970. During his stay

there, remodeling and decoration were done on the church and parsonage.

In 1970, under the ministry of Rev. Kenneth Woods, the congregation purchased a twelve acre tract of land at 1605 Robinson Avenue.

In 1974 the present brick veneer building containing approximately 15,000 square feet was constructed.

Serving as pastors since then were Rev. Blan Stout, 1975/1976; Rev. Cecil Barham, 1976/1980; Rev. Gerald Jordan, 1980/1984; Rev. Kenneth Woods, 1984/1985; and Rev. Gary Stone who is the present pastor.

By: No Designated Author

First Baptist Church

Just five years after the Civil War. . .

On Saturday, February 19, 1870, the First Baptist Church of Springdale (known as the Landmark Liberty Church) was conceived in the hearts of thirteen men and women. It was organized in a home near the present location of AQ Chicken house. It was in 1871 that our church, cooperating with the Regular Baptist, the Methodist, and the Missionary Baptist, built its first worship facility in which each met one Saturday and Sunday of each month. The building still stands on Huntsville Street.

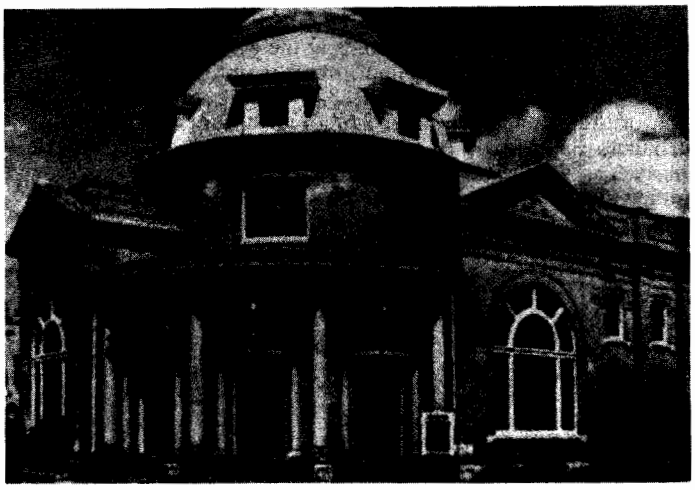
In 1894, a lot on Holcomb Street was purchased and in 1899 a building was dedicated to be used by our church alone. Cost of the building was $3,000.00. In 1886, our church changed its name to Springdale Baptist Church and in 1910 we became known as the First Baptist Church of Springdale.

In 1915, after a tornado took the top of the steeple off, our building was remodeled. In 1918, we were one of the Charter Churches to found the Washington County Baptist Association. In 1930, the First Baptist Church "orchestra was founded which aided the choir and the church in music".

In May 1955, a new worship facility was completed and the old building was remodeled into a chapel. In 1962, another educational unit and the fellowship hall of the church was built.

Growth and need for more space continued as our church relocated to its present 30 acres. On June 4, 1979, we entered two educational wings and a temporary worship center. On February 14, 1988, we entered our new 3,000 seat worship facility as God continues to use First Baptist Church of Springdale to reach the people of northwest Arkansas for Christ.

By: No Designated Author

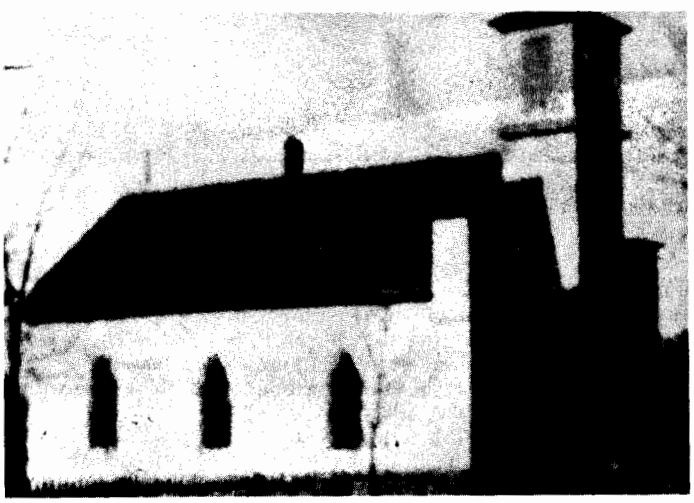


First Baptist Church - 1908

First Baptist Church - 1960-present

First Baptist Church of Fayetteville

The First Baptist Church of Fayetteville is located on the corner of College and Dickson, centrally located on one of the busiest intersections in Fayetteville. Its location is also a historic site.



First Baptist Church - 1879

Douglas Jones, in his book, *Hickory Cured*, says: "On that same corner over a hundred years ago, soldiers of the North and South swapped musket balls and clubbed out each other's brains the only time Americans stooped to kill each other over politics." Through the providence and power of God this site has been transformed from a place of war and death to a place where the love and grace of God is proclaimed, and where Christians meet for fellowship and worship and to study and train for lives of Christian ministry and service.

The First Baptist Church of Fayetteville, Arkansas, was organized at the home of Edward Peer about a mile south of Fayetteville, in the valley, in August 1854. The Rev. John Mayes, Mrs. Sarah Mayes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peer, Miss Martha Mayes, Prof T. B. Van Horne, Mrs. Clara Watson, W. Z. Mayes, and John W. Buie were "Charter Members". There were others, but their names cannot be determined at this late date since in the stress and flux of the Civil War, first records were destroyed.

They worshipped in their homes until the war scattered and decimated their numbers. From 1863 to 1866 no services were held. Because of official position and threats against his life, their pastor, the Rev. John Mayes, was not allowed to cross the valley south of town to his log house to see his family. For two years during the war, in order to see him, they had to come up to the public square.

After peace was restored, when the membership got together, they numbered nine. They had thirty accessions the first month.

As other denominations were doing, they held services in turn at the Masonic Hall (which still stands at the corner of South Block Street and West Rock Street) and in homes until 1879.

Pastor Mayes was a master mechanic and builder, and he did much of the actual work on the first church building belonging outright to Fayetteville Baptists. Through the efforts of "Uncle Johnny", as the pastor was affectionately known, the lot, now number 223 North College, was given for the church site. The structure was 30 x 100 feet, had a bell tower over the vestibule, and served all purposes until 1908. The Rev. James P. Eagle (afterwards governor of Arkansas) dedicated the structure. He was then president of the Arkansas Baptist Convention, and the Convention was meeting with the Fayetteville brethren in their new place of worship in the year 1883.

Pastors serving this church up to 1906 have been John Mayes, T. P. Boone, B. W. N. Sims, C. W. Callahan, M. L. Ball, B. G. Maynard, Jefferson Davis Cook, Francis Boseman, O. Harris, Harvey Beauchamp, and E. W. Denham.

In 1906, Dr. W. A. Whittle was called to this pastorate. In the course of a year or two he began agitation for a new church building. This resulted in the purchase of the home site of Dr. J. P. Hight at the corner of College and Dickson, and in selling the old church building and a lot to J. T. Barlow who converted the old church building into a commodious home.

Contract for the new church was let for $38,000 in 1907. It was dedicated in 1908, by Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas, Texas. At this time the membership was about 150. There was an unpaid balance of $30,000 on the contract. W. S. Campbell said that the sum was pledged in twenty minutes after Dr. Truett, noting the heroism and sacrifice which had made the building possible, made an appeal and said "Behold what God hath wrought, who can deny Him now?" Campbell also notes that the pipe organ was a gift from John D. Rockefeller.

Fayetteville's Centennial Year was 1928, and it was the 75th year since the founding of the church. Under the leadership of consecreated membership, and such exemplary pastors as M. L. Shepherd, O. P. Bishop, M. P. Hunt, L. E. Barton, H. H. Burton, B. L. Ayers, C. E. Wilbanks, F. W. Cornett, J. T. Gillespie, Blake Smith, O. L. Gibson, and Walter L. Johnson, this brief factual narrative spans the scourge of two World Wars a cataclysmic depression and two periods of reconstruction.

Dr. Andrew M. Hall served as pastor from August 16, 1953-February 9, 1970. Under his leadership, the present sanctuary was constructed at a cost of $500,000. It was dedicated February 14, 1960. The church also purchased the lot across Dickson Street on the south for $18,000. It is used for a parking lot. Other pastors who have served the church are Dr. Leighton Paige Patterson (July 16, 1970-February 16, 1975), Dr. Nathan Larry Baker (July 1975-November 15, 1978) and Dr. Jere D. Mitchell (November 11, 1979 to present).

First Baptist, Fayetteville has been, and continues to be, a mission minded church. This is expressed through its constant financial support of the ministries of the Washington-Madison Baptist Association, the Arkansas Baptist State Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention.

It has also sponsored missions which have become churches, including the Immanual and Ridgeview Baptist Churches of Fayetteville, and the First Baptist Church of Greenland.

One of its most vital and significant missions has been its ministry to the University of Arkansas. This has been expressed through its direct ministry, and through the Baptist Student Union. Thousands of U of A students, faculty, administration and staff have received the benefits of its ministry.

First Baptist initiated the ministry of the Baptist Student Union on the U of A campus. For years the church provided its leadership through volunteer or part time leaders. Later, it was instrumental in getting the Arkansas Baptist State Convention to provide workers for this ministry, and to purchase the property at the corner of Maple and Lindell Streets where the Baptist Student Center is located. They provided $14,000 toward the construction and furnishing of the present Baptist Student Center. And, they have been the most generous supporter of the operating budget of the U of A Baptist Student Union from its beginning until the present time. Jamie Jones, director of the Baptist Student Union at the University from 1951—1988 says "I know of no church anywhere which has been more generous and supportive of the ministry of Baptist Student Union than the First Baptist Church of Fayetteville. They initiated this ministry, they led the Arkansas Baptist Convention to provide facilities and full-time professional leadership for it, and they have supported its local budget generously for many years. I am deeply grateful to God for this church and its concern for students and for its support of the Baptist Student Union."

In recent years the church has purchased 5 buildings on the east side of Highland Street, initiated new ministries and increased its staff as it plans for a more extensive and comprehensive Christian witness and ministry in the future.

One cannot read the history of First Baptist Church without bowing his head with reverence to those stalwart dedicated preachers who pioneered the Christian path in Fayetteville.

Members of our church have dedicated their lives to Christian service in order that future generations might inherit a Christian organization that "knows Christ and will make him known".

Acknowledgements: Most of this material was written by W. S. Campbell as recorded in the booklet A History of First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1857—1966. (See *Flashback* 34(3):28)

By: Jamie L. Jones

First Baptist Church of Greenland

The First Baptist Church of Greenland was started after much prayer as a mission of the First Baptist Church of Fayetteville. The land was purchased by the State Mission Board. The mother church bought a trailer church with a sanctuary that seated approximately one-hundred people, four classrooms and two bathrooms. Two very precious people, Harry Parker and Edna Campbell were voted by the First Baptist Church to become directors of the new Greeland Mission.

First Baptist Church of Greenland

On June 25, 1967 was our first service. We had forty-one in Sunday School, fifty-two in church service and thirty-seven joining as charter members. Our first pastor, Gilbert Morris came in July 1967. We soon outgrew the church trailer and in the fall of 1967, a new sanctuary was started. The new sanctuary contained eight classrooms and two double bathrooms. We moved into the new sanctuary in February 1968.

Again, we outgrew this sanctuary in the fall of 1971, a larger sanctuary and fellowship hall were started. The completion and dedication took place on Sunday, January 30, 1972. At this time, we became an independent church and had a "burning of the

notes." The dedication sermon was preached by Pastor, Gilbert Morris. We will be forever grateful and thankful to our mother church for this accomplishment.

Our church was struck by lightning on August 5, 1985, in which part of it burned and the remainer was badly smoke damaged. While being rebuilt, we held services in the same trailer we had first started our mission in eighteen years previously. This trailer was acquired and set up as such, that a Sunday service was not missed. This same trailer (formerly owned by our mother church) has been responsible for starting other churches in this area. At this time, when our church was rebuilt, a new recreational building was added. To date, we have 82 members.

Presently serving as deacons are: Claude (Jack) Center, Jr., Lance Martin, Deion Martin, R. D. McClelland and Harold Pape.

The following have been full-time pastors of our church: Gilbert Morris, July 1967-May 1969, Chuck Bryant, July 1969-August 1972, Jack Lawson, September 1973-December 1974, John Evans, April 1975-June 1976, Don Warford, June 1976-July 1979, L. C. Roots, December 1979-July 1984 and Buddy Stockton, October 1984 to present.

By: Kathy Green

First Baptist Church of Prairie Grove

The Pleasant Valley Church of Christ was organized in 1871, at Liberty School House, three miles southwest of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. In 1890, the Liberty School Building was torn down and its members met in the home of various members for about one year. At the end of that year, the membership moved their worship services to the public school building in Prairie Grove and then to the College Hall in Prairie Grove, for a brief period of time. In 1893, a church building was constructed in Prairie Grove. In 1894, the name of the church was changed to Prairie Grove Baptist Church.

The Prairie Grove Baptist Church was affiliated with the Fayetteville Baptist Association until 1918, when it joined with three other Baptist Churches to form the Washington County Baptist Association. It continued in the fellowship of the association when the name was changed to the Washington-Madison Baptist Association and has continued in that fellowship until the present date.

The tasks of evangelism, discipleship, and Christian education are effected through the Sunday School, church training and mission organizations.

The present facility consists of a 250 capacity sanctuary, education buildings, ample parking facilities, and a fellowship hall.

By: Lila Dunham

First Christian Church of Fayetteville

The First Christian Church from its inception has been a member of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). The foundation of the church in Fayetteville took form on the arrival of Robert Graham, February 2, 1848. Robert was a graduate of Bethany College, a Disciple College, and studied under its President, Alexander Campbell the son of one of our early founders, Thomas Campbell. Robert graduated July 4, 1847, and started a revival trip westward spending some time in Kentucky and Tennessee and at Little Rock and Batesville in Arkansas. Although there was no Christian Church in Fayetteville when Graham arrived, there were seven persons living in Fayetteville who had been members of Disciple churches.

Upon his arrival in Fayetteville Robert Graham was invited to hold a revival in the Methodist Church. By the end of the month of February the church had organized with about 50 members. Graham continued his tour of Arkansas and Louisiana and when he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, he received a call to become the first pastor in the new church in Fayetteville. He arrived during the Christmas holidays in December 1848.

The church first held its meetings in the courthouse. Later they used the lower floor of the Masonic Hall. It was not until 1859 that our first church building was erected on the southwest corner of the public square.

In addition to his duties as a pastor, Robert Graham founded a school. Prior to the establishment of the state university and land grant institution in the late 1860s, Arkansas had no state universities but did provide for chartering colleges by the legislature. The first, and recognized state wide as the best, chartered on December 14, 1852 as Arkansas College, was started in Fayetteville by Robert Graham. He was the president and taught classes in the college.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the student body of the College and church membership was decimated. The Christian church became a hospital after the battle of Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862 and a few weeks later the building was burned. Arkansas College was burned the night of March 4, 1862.

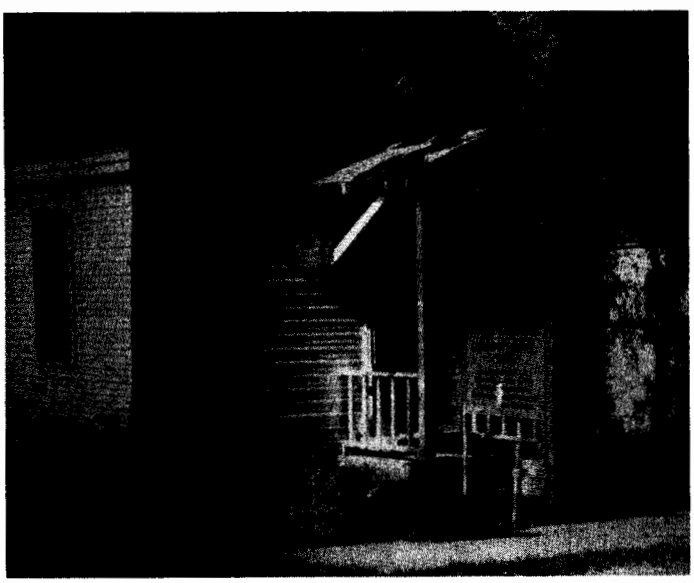
Members of First Christian organized after the war and again met in the Masonic Hall. In 1869 a new church building was started on the lot of the site of Arkansas College. Membership grew and 30 years later exceeded the capacity of the church building. A new building was started in August 1900 and first opened for worship January 6, 1901 with Dr. J. H. Garrison preaching the dedication sermon. Later, in 1912, this building too was destroyed by fire.

The present church building was started soon after the fire and completed in 1914. Difficult times followed with the first world war and the depression of the 1930s but dedicated ministers and lay people helped the congregation to grow. Cooperative programs with other congregations in Fayetteville became a way of life. The congregation is deeply involved in community affairs and has contributed greatly to the present and future development of Fayetteville and Northwest Arkansas.

By: Elizabeth Sanford

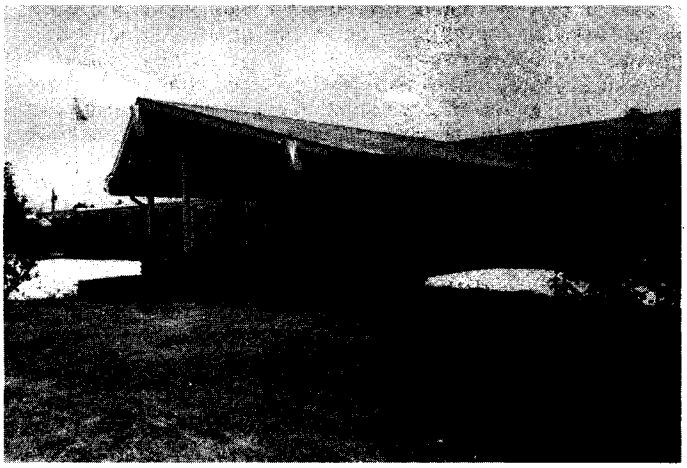
First Church of Christ, Scientist

Standing before First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 1021 North Fraker Street in Springdale, a stranger could scarcely be aware of the historical steps which eventually culminated in the construction of this present edifice.

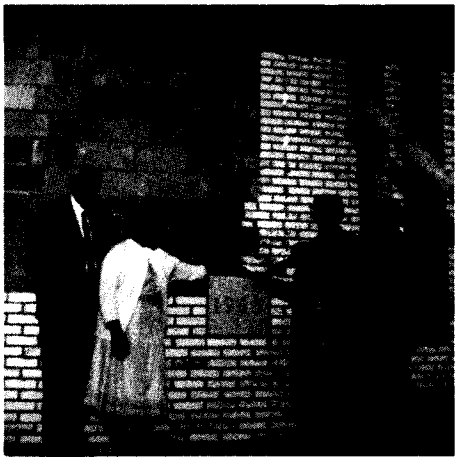


The first building owned by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springdale, had been originally a grocery story and, later, a post office. It now stands as part of Shiloh Museum and is used for lectures and historical displays.

In 1951, a number of local residents, some native and some newcomers, found they had a common interest in Christian



First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of Fraker and Bailey Streets in Springdale.



Dedication of the cornerstone for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springdale was in 1965.

Science, and, there being no Springdale church of this denomination at the time, services were begun at homes in the town. The Horace Smith residence on Grove Street was one so used.

Shortly afterwards, with enlarged attendance, the American Legion Hall was procured, then the basement of the original Springdale Library, now Shiloh Museum.

Interest in acquiring a regular church building resulted in the eventual arrangement in 1956 to purchase property on a Searcy-owned lot on Johnson Street and the small building reputed to have been the town's first grocery store and post office. A considerable amount of renovation was required to make the new "church house" ready. As in the Biblical account of the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem, however, "the people had a mind to work" (Neh. 4:6). And so, with willing hands, prayers, and devotion, the building developed into an attractive, serviceable "house of worship." To commemorate its, by then, debt-free status, the church held special dedicatory services in 1960.

As the need grew for larger accommodations, a lot was purchased at Bailey and Fraker Streets, and in 1965 a new church was constructed, with John B. Newell the contractor. Then, in 1972, an addition to the east of this structure was erected, and this was dedicated in 1978.

As with other Christian denominations, not only in this area, but throughout the world, we join in worship of the one God, and our spires, real or figurative, point upward to a trust in and worship of that one universal Deity.

By: Ione Newby

First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church

First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church of Springdale started as a mission effort of the Central Missionary Baptist Church of Fayetteville.

The church was organized on December 4, 1954. Her charter members were Robert and Alma Selley, Kenneth and Lillie Sharver, and T. N. Barker. These five charter members had as their missionary-pastor Bro. Eugene M. Reagan.

The church began right away to look for property. A former church building on Highway 68 east with some property was found. This property was purchased late in August of 1955. The church elected trustees to deal with this purchase. They were Bro. Kenneth Sharver, Bro. W. P. McLane and Bro. T. N. Barker. This property has been the home of First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church for all these years.

From its very beginning, the church has associated with the churches of the Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Association on a local level with the churches of the State Association of Missionary Baptist Churches of Arkansas and the American Baptist Association on the national level.

They met in the buildings purchased on 68E until June of 1957. At that time the church voted to add two rooms onto the building, one on each side of the building.

During the years, the church has licensed several men to preach the gospel all of which have announced their call to preach here at First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church. They are as follows: Lee Mual Storms, March 1959, Elma A. Guinn November 1959, George Goodman January 1960 and Charles Johnston November 1967.

On July 24, 1960, the church adopted a master plan for building including: a new educational building, remodeling of present building, and the future auditorium, as well as landscaping. The church sold $18,000 worth of church bonds to finance the first stage of the plan.

It took some time to sell the bonds and get ready for building. Work began on this stage of the master plan with a ground breaking service June 25, 1961. Bro. Willard Larkin served as contractor for this first state. The new educational building and the remodeled building were dedicated to the Lord on October 21, 1961.

The church ordained their first deacons on September 20, 1964. They had deacons in the church that had come from other churches yet they had not ordained any. These men were Bro. Floyd Lindsey, Bro. Dean Bush, and Bro. Joe Lewis.

In July of 1967 the church had another first: they bought their first church owned parsonage.

The present auditorium was built in 1971—1972 having a dedication service in March of 1972. The church sold bonds again to finance this last stage of the master plan from 1960. Fifty thousand dollars worth of bonds had to be sold this time, which was done without trouble late in 1971. With its completion you have the present structure of First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church.

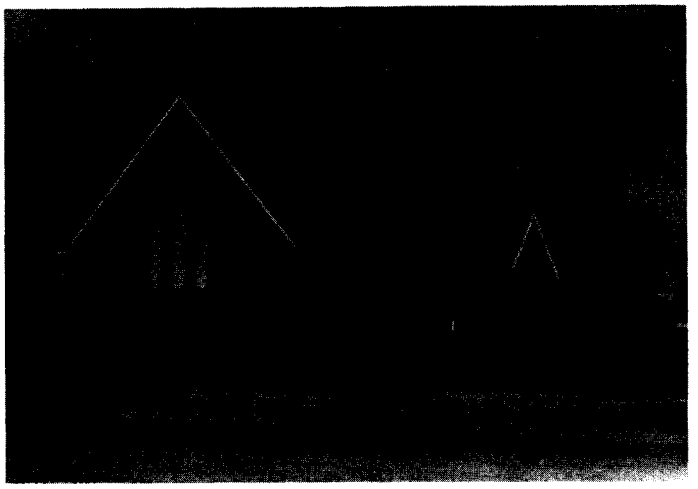
First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church has had its ups and downs. Its good times and some of the bad but with the grace and blessings of the Lord, still moves forward for the case of Christ.

Over the years the following men have served as the pastor of First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church of Springdale, Arkansas: Eugene M. Reagan December 1954-August 1959; Kenneth Bazar September 1959-March 1962; Elma Guinn April 1962-June 1966; Lee Storms July 1966-January 1970; Herbert Watts February 1971-August 1972; George E. Roach October 1972-November 1974; Dewey Mott March 1975-May 1979; LeRoyce McNeil September 1979-May 1982; E. A. Gunn July 1982-July 1983; and Rodney D. Weeks October 1983-present.

By: Rodney Weeks

First Presbyterian Church

Presbyterians were among the earliest settlers to Washington County. A church was organized at Cane Hill as early as 1828. Springdale's first Presbyterian Church was a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, organized in 1882.



Dedication services for this church at Quandt and Young Streets (Springdale) took place December 14, 1952. The building now serves as Springdale Memorial Hospital's Education Building.

The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., came to Springdale in 1914, and an early minister was the Reverend W. G. Brandstetter. Brandstetter organized the first library in Springdale. It was located in the Presbyterian Church basement (now the Shiloh Museum) and was run by the ladies of the church until the present Springdale Library was built.

This church was dissolved on August 4, 1930, and the church building which had been purchased from one of the Baptist churches, was sold to the city for use as a City Hall for Springdale.

In spite of the dissolution of their church a small group of women, composed mainly of the Missionary Society, carried on their work for twenty years and were recognized by both presbytery and synod, until their unfaltering faith gathered a nucleus that would later form yet another congregation.

In the fall of 1949, at the home of Mrs. J. C. McKinney, a guest speaker, Reverend Richard A. Geiger, of Bentonville, encouraged the Missionary Society to poll the area in regard to forming a new church because of the continuing arrival of so many new families to the area.

This canvass of Springdale produced forty additional names of people interested in forming a Presbyterian congregation, and by June 1950, church school classes and worship services were held in the basement of the Library Building on Main and Johnson.

The building committee first picked a site for their church building on West Emma. When it was discovered that the city wanted that land for a school, it was relinquished in favor of the Quandt-Young street location (at that time covered with grape vineyards). Presbyterians (known for their thrift) harvested the grapes and canned enough grape juice to serve the church for many months of communion services.

The first pastor called to serve the new church was the Reverend Charles Douglas Brewer, a recent Dubuque Seminary graduate and native of Texas. During his ministry, twenty-two members were added to the church rolls.

The church building was designed by Reverend S. Guice Stewart, Presbyterian minister at Ozark. The church's beautiful stained glass windows were designed and built by a retired artist who had moved to Arkansas, except for the one large front window donated by the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City.

Its small congregation donated hundreds of hours of labor to help erect the new building, even to finishing its interior trim and floors. The women made choir robes and equipped the kitchen. Shrubbery and landscaping were donated by one member while another paid for the paving of the streets and parking area at the site. Formal dedication services were held on Sunday, December 14, 1952.

In April 1953, Reverend Dean Lewis was installed as pastor, Rev. Brewer having left to become an Army Chaplain. Rev. Lewis and his new bride remained for five years and were very active in youth work. It was during his stay that a manse was purchased on Michael Street.

In August of '58, Reverend David Swartz was called. It was during his pastorate, in the early 60s, that land was purchased directly north of the sanctuary to build our education building. It was completed in 1965. It was also during his stay that the Mariners organization was formed in 1964. He left in July 1965.

Reverend Elvin Crandell was called in November 1965. It was during this time that the manse on Michael was sold and the one on Rogers Circle Drive was purchased. Rev. Crandell was active in community affairs and is credited with starting the Police Chaplaincy Program in Arkansas. He left in February 1974 to organize the state chaplaincy program.

Reverend Jim Durden was installed as minister in August, 1974. During his six years as minister, Steve LaMastus was hired as choir director and a mid-week youth club was organized.

Reverend Lenhard Middents, a retired Presbyterian minister served us well as supply pastor during the interim between Jim Durden's pastorate and that of Reverend William "Bill" Rail.

The continued growth of Springdale during the eighties pushed membership well over 200 making it necessary to find a new location once more. Under the leadership of the newly called pastor, Bill Rail, a building and planning committee headed by Louis Lichlyter, began a study and proposal regarding the needs of a growing future membership.

Many members who had formed the original building and planning committees or had worked on the construction of the Quandt Street sanctuary and church school education building were now taking part in the building project that would serve their grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

With congregational approval, a site was found and purchased on Gutensohn Road. The church building on Quandt and Young was sold to the Springdale Memorial Hospital to serve as an educational building for their expanding needs.

A spacious multi-purpose church school building was built on the Gutensohn site to serve, temporarily, as a place of worship until the completion of a sanctuary. The stained glass windows were carefully removed and brought to the new building to heighten the spiritual feeling and atmosphere for worship. Its formal dedication took place on Sunday, June 1, 1986. A less formal but just as meaningful "burning of the mortgage" took place on September 20, 1987.

By: Donna Charlesworth

First Presbyterian Church of Prairie Grove

The First Presbyterian Church of Prairie Grove was first organized in 1888 by A. W. Milster, D. D., then evangelist for Washburn Presbytery. Officers were Elders T. P. Allison and Samuel Bradley. Dr. E. G. McCormick became an Elder immediately after.

Records of this first organization have been lost, but it continued for a few years using the Methodist Church, South, as a place of worship. The membership moved away, Mr. Allison and Mr. Bradley died, which left only one Elder and his family as the sole representatives of Southern Presbyterianism in both the town of Prairie Grove and surrounding territory. The church became defunct.

This condition continued until April 6, 1905 when H. C. Magruder and Lincoln Maupin with their families and Miss Mary Campbell moved into the community from Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and Dr. C. L. Moore and his family settled in the town, coming from Mt. Bethel Church at Cane

Hill. The church was reorganized by Rev. Samuel W. Davies and Rev. J. F. Lawson; both of Fayetteville.

H. C. Magruder and E. G. McCormick were installed as Elders and Dr. C. L. Moore as Deacon.

On the same day, at a meeting of the newly organized session Miss Myrtle McCormick was received as a member on profession of faith.

Other charter members were: Mrs. Ella Barnett, Miss Mary Elizabeth Campbell, Mrs. Sarah Emeline Maupin, Miss Mary Rebecca Maupin, Dr. E. G. McCormick, Miss Mamie McCormick, Dr. H. C. Magruder, Mrs. Roberta C. Magruder, Miss Annie Rebecca Magruder, Miss Mary Emma Magruder, Dr. C. L. Moore, and Miss Fannie Rogers.

Judge R. O. Hannah and family moved to town in 1907 from the Big Springs Church. This membership had been dissolved and placed in the Prairie Grove Church where he became an Elder.

Lots were purchased for $75.00 from Mr. and Mrs. D. N. McCormick May 6, 1907 and a church was built. The first meeting in the new church was July 26, 1908. A nine room manse was later constructed on the lot north of the church, using materials from the Prairie Grove Public School building which they had purchased.

This history was given to the late Mrs. Joy Webb, long time historian for the church, by Dr. E. G. McCormick and Mrs. Dearing.

By: Neva Barnes McMurray

1884-1900

First United Methodist Church

The Beginning 1872-1884

Shortly after the Civil War, in the early 1850s, a small group organized the first Methodist Church in Springdale. This first organization shared with the Baptist congregation a small building near the Primitive Baptist Church.

In 1872, Methodist Episcopal Church, South joined with the Regular (Primitive) Baptist Church, the Missionary Baptist Church and the Masonic Lodge to build a two-story church building on a plot near the northeast corner of Huntsville and Main Streets. The building still stands and is used by the IOOF Lodge.

The "South" Methodist Church began its career as a part of the Elm Springs circuit. In 1884, it was made a part of the Rogers-Springdale Charge. Their one-fourth interest in the old church at Huntsville and Main was sold in November 1882 to the Liberty Baptist Church for $200. On July 11, 1883, a building committee composed of Joe Holcomb, B. F. Deaver and C. W. Phillips was authorized to build a new church on the

1900-1930

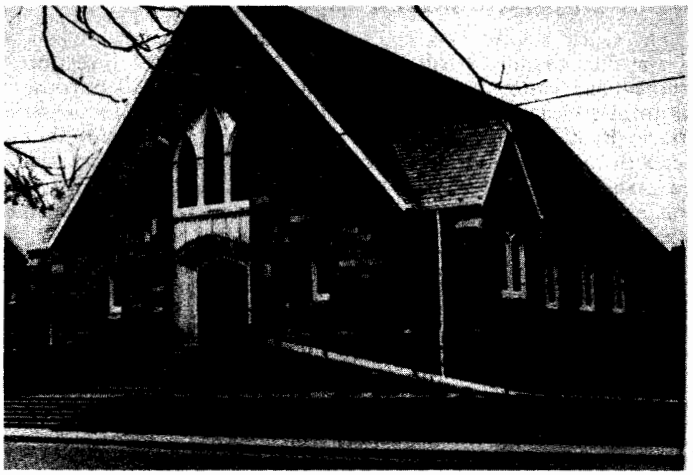
corner of Emma Avenue and Main Street. The church cost $973.43 and was dedicated in July 1884 by Bishop John C. Granberry. A detailed list of donors and expenses presented to the Fourth Quarterly Conference in 1884, revealed that Mr. Joe Holcomb gave $100.00 and the next largest gift was $50.00 from the railroad. Also listed was $200.00 from the sale of interest in the IOOF Hall.

The Methodist Episcopal Church North was organized in 1852 at Liberty, a now defunct village two miles northeast of Springdale. They sold this building in 1870 and later joined with the churches meeting in the building at the corner of Huntsville and Main Streets. In 1884, they built the frame building on Holcomb Street which is now being used by the Church of Christ. Records show there were about one-hundred members when they moved to this location.

The two congregations united in 1929 under the leadership of Reverend H. S. St. Louis of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Reverend A. D. Stewart of the Methodist Episcopal South, using the name The Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1939, the two branches of the church, South and North, merged and the local congregation became The Methodist Church.

On September 4, 1929, a called session of the Quarterly Con-

1930-1936



1936-1980

ference appointed a building committee composed of E. E. Ginnip, Dr. Nolen Helstern, V. Price, Ira Graham, Glenn Riggs, L. O. Nickerson and F. H. Shelton. This committee with the aid of others, spent much time in selecting and securing a site for the new church and on January 12, 1930, the present site at the corner of Main and Johnson Streets was bought. Tentative plans for a new church building were drawn up, however, due to the depression, it was decided to postpone the building temporarily.

Late in 1935, when negotiations began with the Federal Government for sale of the lots on the Emma Avenue and Main Street location, it became imperative that the church proceed with a building program. The lots were sold to the Government, January 16, 1936 for $8,000.00 with the understanding that all the buildings would be moved.

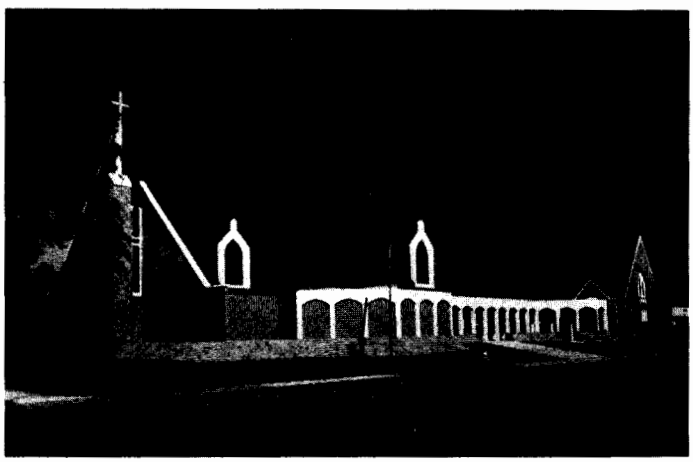
A called session of the Quarterly Conference on November 22, 1935 appointed a building committee: A. V. Backus, J. K. Fraser, W. E. Linebarger, C. E. Rankin, J. L. Stafford, J. S. Watts and M. W. Walker. After careful planning, a contract was let on March 20, 1936 with plans calling for the moving of the old church building to a new site and conversion of it into a rock-veneered educational building. The new church auditorium, forty-three feet by eighty-seven feet was to be built of cut stone.

The contract was let for the building on June 3, 1936 and on Palm Sunday, March 21, 1937, the first service was held in the new structure with Reverend H. O. Bolin, pastor, leading the service. The church with furnishings was valued at $45,000.00. Payment in full of all outstanding indebtedness against the church was completed and the church dedication service was held February 14, 1943 at the morning hour with Reverend Sam G. Watson, pastor officiating. Dinner was served at the noon hour in the church basement and in the evening hour, in a special service conducted by Reverend H. O. Bolin, the mortgage was burned.

Major building expansions or additions to the church have been the $150,000.00 educational building, built in 1961 and named Ivey Hall, after Dr. George F. Ivey who was the pastor of the church during its construction and the two-story $175,000.00 educational building for children in church school. It was named Kimbrough Building, for the late Dr. Oscar Kimbrough, who had headed the fund drive for the building, and it was consecrated November 4, 1973, during which time Reverend Clinton Atchley was pastor.

On May 22, 1977, the Administrative Board named a building committee to determine the best way to alleviate the crowded sanctuary space. This committee included: Joe Parker, chairperson; Dwain Newman, vice-chairperson; David Evans, Sandy Boone, Judy Shinall, Glenn Clark, Walter LeFevre, Al Sprague and Al Hanby. The committee, with the assistance of an independent consultant firm, concluded that the only practical way was to build a new sanctuary and use the old one for a chapel. The study was presented to the congregation on June 11, 1978. After much study and planning, a contract was signed with the architects on March 1, 1979. Plans went out for bids and on October 1, 1979, Heckathorn Construction Company of Fayetteville, submitted the low bid of $1,112,870.00. Soon afterward, the contract was signed and construction began. On November 30, 1980, the congregation moved to the new sanctuary, and the service of Consecration was held on Sunday, January 4, 1981. Bishop Kenneth W. Hicks, Presiding Bishop of the Arkansas Area of the United Methodist Church, preached the sermon and led the Consecration Ritual. Reverend William P. Connell, District Superintendent of the Fayetteville District and Reverend Joe E. Taylor and Reverend Maurice C. Webb, pastors of the church, lead the worship service.

Among those licensed to preach from the First United Methodist Church are the Reverend Paul Cardwell, who served a number of pastorates in Arkansas and Texas and served as Executive Secretary of the North Texas Conference before his retirement; Reverend Kenneth Shamblin, who also served a number of pastorates in Arkansas and Texas before he was named a Bishop, serving in Texas and Louisiana, and Reverend Harold Eggensperger.



1980

Reverend Arthur Marston was the first pastor, having transferred here from Texas in 1890, when Springdale was made

a station. He served until 1892 and was followed by: W. B. Johnson, 1893; W. H. Burns, 1894; Arthur Marston, 1895/96; T. A. Martin, 1897; E. L. Massey, 1898/99; W. M. Freer, 1900; F. M. Tolleson, 1901/02; J. W. House, 1903/04; B. M. Burrows, 1905/06; J. D. Roberts, 1907; H. W. Ledbetter, 1907/08; J. B. McDonald,, 1909; W. V. Womack, 1910/11; A. L. Cline, 1912/15; J. E. Lark, 1916; A. H. Dulaney, 1917/18; E. W. Faulkner, 1919/22; Ira A. Brumley, 1923/26; C. H. Sherman, 1927/28; A. D. Stewart, 1929/32; E. H. Hook, 1933/34; J. T. Wilcoxen, 1935; H. O. Bolin, 1935/39; William W. Allbright, 1939; Sam G. Watson, 1940/42; V. E. Chalfant, 1943/44; Oscar Evanson, 1945/46; E. G. Kaetzell, 1947/50; H. M. Lewis, 1950/52; Andrew J. Christie, 1952/54; George F. Ivey, 1954/62; Ethan W. Dodgen, 1962/67; Howard Williams, 1967/69; C. M. Atchley, 1969/74; Joseph E. Taylor, 1974/84; Charles Ramsey, 1984/87; D. Max Whitfield, 1987.

Appointed associate pastors have included: Garland Lavender, John Flynn, Leon Wilson, Farrell Hatch, Lynn McSpadden, Gerald Rainwater, Raymond Fisher, Tom Atkinson, Verlin Mikesell, Maurice C. Webb, James Harrison, Sam Williams and William C. Hightower.

By: Maudine Sanders

First United Presbyterian Church

The Fayetteville First United Presbyterian Church is a union of two early pioneer churches. Cumberland Presbyterians organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in a blacksmith shop in 1830, two years after the first white settlers moved into the area. This was the first church organization in Fayetteville. In 1873, the Southern Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States (P. C. U. S.), organized the First Presbyterian Church.

Both churches built buildings. First Presbyterian built a frame structure on the corner of Spring Street and North College. The Cumberlands built on North Block. The Cumberlands' earliest building had been destroyed during the Civil War.

In 1906, when the majority of the Cumberland congregations in Arkansas joined with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (P. C. U. S. A.), the Fayetteville Cumberland changed their name to Central Presbyterian Church. The same year they built a brick sanctuary at the corner of Dickson and St. Charles Streets.

Also, in 1906, the First Presbyterians built a new brick building at Spring and College. The original small frame structure was moved to South College and was used for inter-domination Sunday School classes. This mission, called White Chapel, was never an organized church but First Presbyterian kept up the property and acted as trustees.

From the turn of the century there were attempts at a union of the two Presbyterian congregations. Each time the overtures failed, but the idea gradually gained in popularity. Finally in 1953, the two organizations federated under the name of First Presbyterian Church keeping membership in both the P. C. U. S. and P. C. U. S. A. denominations. After three years of federation they were organically united and dropped the P. C. U. S. affiliation.

In 1961, the Presbyterians sold both of their properties. They then built a fellowship hall and educational buildings at 695 Calvin Street. In 1970, they completed a sanctuary to complete the complex. The cross which sits high on a hill in northwest Fayetteville is a symbol of the Presbyterian faith to all who are in the Fayetteville community.

By: Martha Rice Brewer

Grace Baptist Church (Fayetteville)

On January 24, 1962, a group of twelve Bible believing people, all Baptists by faith in Jesus Christ, met in the home of Humphrey Heasty at 1517 East Ridgeway Drive in Fayetteville to conduct a worship service and begin a new church. In attendance were the families of Rev. Stanley W. Manus, Horace Cobb and Humphrey Heasty. The decision was made to use the name Grace Baptist Church.

The church was formally organized on April 25, 1962 with the signing of the Church Charter to become an independent, New Testament Baptist Church, with Rev. Manus as the pastor. The church soon joined in fellowship with the General Association of Regular Baptists in Chicago, Illinois. Services were held at the Community Adult Center at 108 North West Street in Fayetteville.

Rev. Marvin Eck became the second pastor on October 6, 1963. Under his leadership, the church bought land at the corner of Old Wire Road and Old Missouri Road on the north side of Fayetteville. Work began immediately on a building with the first services held in the new building on January 12, 1964. Pastor Eck resigned in July 1967.

Rev. Lowell Barnard was pastor from 1968 to 1971. Rev. C. A. Wynn was pastor from 1971 to 1973. Rev. Russell Daubert was ordained and served as pastor until 1978. Rev. Robert Pick became pastor in December 1978 until the present time.

The church has always been missions minded. It helps to support many missionary families in all parts of the world. Special 25th Anniversary meetings were held on April 22-26, 1987 with many of the former pastors and members in attendance.

By: James L. Hudler

Grace Baptist Church (Springdale)

The Grace Baptist Church, 1719 McRay, Springdale, Arkansas, was duly organized November 29, 1964, under the direction of missionary pastor Stanley Manus with 35 present. The purpose was to establish a New Testament Baptist Church, true to the historic Baptist principles, free from apostasy, and worldliness, and with an earnest desire to win the lost and encourage the Christians. There were 26 who gave their testimonies as to personal salvation and baptism and signed the Charter. The church called Stanley W. Manus, Sr., to be their first Pastor.

Grace Baptist Church, 1719 McRay Street, Springdale, Arkansas.

The church voted January 6, 1965, to fellowship with the National General Association of Regular Baptist Churches, an Association of Bible believing, Christ honoring churches, headquartered in Schaumburg, Illinois, and the Midwest (now Ozark) Association of Regular Baptist Churches.

The First National Bank of Springdale financed the church in 1964 and in 1966, a new loan was obtained from the church building committee of Elyria, Ohio. The church has been debt free since 1980.

The Lord has blessed in sending sacrificing godly pastors willing to augment the churches support, if necessary. They are Daryl Sheeler (1969—1971); Joe Hughes (1971—1974); Robert Evans (1974—1976); Stephen Gerard (1977—1979); Eric Schneider (1980—1984); William Brandt (1985—__). Interim pastors, Douglas Christen and Bernard Bancroft.

The church voted in 1965 to tithe its' income for missions to Janet Roudybush, Brazil; Virginia Boyer, Canada; Mallory Parmerlee (a charter member of the church), Australia; The Ozark Regular Baptist Camp, Mammoth Springs, Arkansas; The Baptist Children's Home, Indiana; Shepherds, Inc., Wisconsin. The church also has an active women's missionary group.

The church has improved its' property through out the years, has bought an extra strip of land, built a walk-way on the east side of building and purchased a church bus.

We praise the Lord for His provision for us these twenty-three years, for keeping our church doors open, for giving us numerous victories, for using our church to reach others, many have been saved (17 this last year, 1987) and baptized, and many are active working members, in this and other churches, three of the younger men are now preachers, two of the women, wives of preachers.

We serve an estimated constituency of 80. I Corinthians 15:58.

By: Mrs. Jerry Lewis

Harmon United Methodist Church

Based on church and family records and information from Carl Wright and Arch and Chris Thompson and prepared for Memorial and Heritage Program presented by Rev. David Hanshaw, on May 31, 1981 at Harmon.

Harmon United Methodist Church.

In 1867, early settlers built a log schoolhouse on the present site of the Carl Wright home and called the school, community, and the near-by creek, Wildcat, due to the fact they had killed a large animal of that species near the creek when they first moved to the area.

About 1882 several families, all related, came from Randolph County, Arkansas in 1875 and settled in Springdale, acquired property in the Wildcat community desiring to leave Springdale because trains on the newly-built railroad were injuring and/or killing their livestock. Some either traded with or bought from a group of people calling themselves "Soul Sleepers" who were holding religious services in the log schoolhouse. They believed that on Resurrection Day each person would come back to earth to inhabit his former home. One dear lady who sold her home reserved the right of repossession on that day. The new owner, Adaline Wright, graciously assured her she was welcome to it.

Some of the records are not identical, but it is believed that eleven of these newcomers met 99 years ago and organized the first Methodist Church which took over the log schoolhouse and renamed it Ebenezer with the creek and the community remaining Wildcat. Two others joined the group shortly making a total of 13 who are considered charter members. The first 19 members are listed as coming by certificate and Lucinda Wright McCamey as first by baptism. Charter members included William and Adaline Wright; their son Granville and his wife Nancy; William's daughters, Amanda Orlena who married John Wood Fannie who married Charles Sullivan; Jeff and Talitha Brown; William Sullivan; Heywood and Belle Thompson; and Mr. and Mrs. Greenup. It is noted in the records that the Greenups were "disposed of by certificate in 1883", so it is assumed that they moved away as no descendants of the family are known to be living in the area. Children and/or grandchildren of the other eleven charter members are still active in Harmon Church or other area churches, as well as those in many other states.

Local members bear the names McCamey, Hinshaw, Pearson, Thompson and Wright with the names Mitchell, Mayes, Washburn, Wood, Larkin, Day, Sims, Kinion, Johnson, Daily and Dowell in near-by churches.

During the first ten years, it is noted that Ebenezer Church was served by nine pastors and 53 names were placed on the rolls, however 16 of these were removed by death or transfer.

Much can be said about the faithfulness of the early members. They met in a poorly-lighted, poorly heated building, sat on uncomfortable seats—the first were split logs without even a backrest. They came in all kinds of weather, some walking, others on horse-back or in buggies and wagons. It is told that Aunt Sallie Sullivan was an early riser and was such a stickler for punctuality that if Uncle Billy was not ready for church on time, she climbed into her buggy and drove herself to church. Not at all upset, when ready, Uncle Billy simply struck out across the field and walked to church.

At the end of 20 years in the log schoolhouse, a new frame church and school was built on the hill just north of the Harmon postoffice and store which had been established in 1902 when Ebenezer and Wildcat both became known as Harmon.

The frame building served as both church and school for over thirty years. By this time the membership had increased due mainly to the annual revivals held during the summer, usually in brush arbors to accommodate the large crowds that came to participate in the singing, hear the gospel preached, and visit with friends. Many were converted and now members were received into the church in special services held at the "Baptizing Hole" in Wildcat Creek west of the Thompson home. Following singing, prayer and sometimes tears and shouting, the new converts were immersed and thus became official members of the church. This method of receiving members was discontinued about 1960.

By 1932, money had been raised by giving plays, having picnics, serving dinners, selling pies and hamburgers until with 1200 dollars in the bank, it was decided to begin the present building on land given by Mr. and Mrs. Arve Thompson.

Thirty-seven men volunteered for labor and carpenter work. The women cooked and served dinner to the workers each day. There were no power tools. The basement was excavated with pick and shovel and the use of slips pulled by teams of horses or mules. Gravel was hauled from the creek and mixed with cement by hand to make concrete for the foundation and basement walls. The pastor, Rev. O. M. Campbell was a most faithful worker, not only as a carpenter but in using his Model T touring car to run into town for needed supplies. The only person paid for labor was Ora Locke, a carpenter who agreed to supervise the work on the building for just enough money to buy groceries for his family of seven while he was working. He asked for and was paid $25 for more than thirty days work.

The building was partially completed and first services were held in March 1933. There was no stairway and only a dirt floor in the basement, but the children were happy to go outside, around the house and in the back door to have Sunday School classes there.

As money was available, a stairway was built and concrete floor poured. Other improvements included classrooms, kitchen facilities with tables and chairs, water and electrical systems, panelling on the walls, new pews with cushions, wall to wall carpeting, heating and air conditioning and a P. A. system. Most recently, steel siding has been placed on the outside of the building. Over the years, memorials in the form of a pulpit and chairs, communion table and service, offering plates, candlesticks, cross, record register, electric organ, a painting and hymnals have been presented in the honor of deceased members.

The Union Sunday School which was organized in 1870 had met in Wildcat schoolhouse and later Ebenezer Church became the Methodist Church School in 1903 and was the educational leader in the early days of the church. The Epworth League, which later became the Methodist Youth Fellowship, under many good leaders furnished young people with additional educational and social opportunities. The heritage of our church also includes the influence of the Women's Society of Christian Service which took an active part in community and district programs. While participation in these activities has declined, we still have a strong, caring, working church organization which fully meets all its financial obligations.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the records: In 99 years over 500 names have been entered on the church roll. At present, we have 92 members. Thirty percent of these have belonged more than forty years with Mrs. Arve Thompson holding the record of more than 74 years, followed by Wilbur Rankin with over 71 years and Arch Thompson and Otto Wright each over 65 years. Almost one-third of the members are unable to attend church because of poor health or the fact they have moved out of the area but still wish to maintain their church affiliation here.

These persons have been served by 52 pastors. Many of these remained only a year or less. Rev. Woodrow Woods has the distinction of staying the longest and was characterized as the "visitingest preacher", visiting the most and talking the least when he came to call. He was a good listener!

Early church records indicate that Ebenezer was a member of the Springdale circuit in 1882. In 1902 the church is listed as a member of the Elm Springs circuit being served by the same pastor who provided services on alternate Sundays in the two churches. Present ministers serve both churches each Sunday.

We have loved and given up many wonderful pastors and their families over the years. It has been said that Harmon is a stepping-stone to greater service and accomplishment as many of the pastors who have attained places of prominence and leadership in the Methodist Church started their ministry here.

By: Ethel Wright

Hazel Valley Community Church

Land was donated by Mr. and Mrs. James Height, Sr., in 1887. First deeded to the South Methodist Church, the church sold it to the Hazel Valley Dist. with the privilege of using it. When the consolidation was voted in 1948, Edwin Wilson had the deed changed to the Hazel Valley Community Church as it stands of this day. Some of the past ministers are Mr. Andy Nickell, Mr. Dan Blevins, Mr. Thomas J. Wilson, Mr. Basiel Ledford, Mr. Hershel Isenhower, Mr. M. C. Parrish, Mr. Bobbie Bowles, Mr. Mike Smith, Mr. Joe Deaton, Mr. Howard Prichard, Mr. Hugh Shackelford, and Mr. M. A. Laymon along with many others through the years. There was a church here before then but it probably wasn't established on record as a Methodist Church. Many held revivals there and Earnest Wilson led the church choir for 28 years. His son, Edwin, has led the choir for 48 years with others alternating at times. There was once an old log building operated by the Bougan people. When the church was established Mr. Clarin, and Mr. Bougan were on the board with 3 other men in the year 1887. In the 1970s the building was in bad need of major repair both out and inside with the cost well over 27 thousand dollars. At present it has padded pews, central heat and air, carpet throughout and one piano. Electricity was added in 1946. Edwin Wilson and Hugh Shackelford were school directors also at this time. Just west of the church is a well kept cemetery with a chain link fence erected around the cemetery. It is probably 125 years old.

The Hazel Valley community meets one day each year to work at the upkeep of the cemetery. In 1948 donations started being taken for the upkeep of the cemetery so it is all done by one caretaker now and paid by donated money.

There are church services each Sunday morning and evening.

When the school was operating there were many other activities from time to time. At Christmas they would have pie suppers and they would always have school programs. In the fall there was a school rally held with outstanding speakers from Fayetteville and other surrounding districts with a basket lunch at noon. Many preachers would assist in the event. Other events held here were funerals, weddings, debates, spelling bees, cipher-ing matches and special gospel singing with Mrs. Bertha Wilson playing the piano or organ. Mr. Pink Mason held many meetings there.

Glen Shackelford, Joseph Fraley and Edwin Wilson are acting directors for the cemetery and Edwin is on the church board also.

At one time Hazel Valley was one of the liveliest communities anywhere around and had one of the best singing classes available. In 1988, the church crowd is small but I'm happy to report they are carrying on in the way of our forefathers.

By: Edwin Wilson

Holcomb Street Church of Christ

Taken from April 29, 1937 Springdale Newspaper:

In the fall of 1912, W. G. Tucker held a series of meetings in the old City Auditorium located where the American Legion Hut now stands. It was from this meeting that a congregation of the Holcomb Street Church of Christ was first established in the city of Springdale, Arkansas. As the new congregation had no house in which to worship, services were held in the home of M. M. Lavender. The congregation met at the Lavender residence for a time until the Adventist meeting house was rented and used as a place of worship. Services were held in the Adventist house until February 12, 1917, when the early members purchased a house on Johnson Street, just across the street from the present public library.

Some of the early members who will be remembered by older residents of Springdale and vicinity were H. R. Nygh, E. V. Holifield, Charles Gilespie, R. T. Pray, J. E. Sims, S. L. Boone, A. J. Boone, Wiley Harp, A. Sherry, J. R. Wheeler, and the Brady family.

Two ministers of early days were W. O. Tucker and John T. Hines. Ministers of later years were C. L. Wilkerson of Springfield, Missouri, 1919; a minister named Cooper of Salem, Arkansas, 1922 and 1923; Leland H. Knight, Booneville, Arkansas, 1924 and 1925; Robert M. Reed, 1928 and 1929, Huntsville, Arkansas; and J. D. Hart moved here from Tulsa in 1928, making his home here until 1933.

In December, 1929, the members of the congregation with the aid of Dr. C. P. Sisco were able to purchase the meeting house of the North Methodist Congregation of Holcomb Street.

It is at this location in the city of Springdale that the Church of Christ now meets for worship.

In 1988, the Holcomb Street Church of Christ does not have a full-time minister. The congregation meets on Sunday mornings, Sunday nights, and Wednesday nights for worship.

Leaders are Tommy Jones, Ralph Wohlford and Steve Wohlford.

By: Carrie Wood

Johnson Baptist Church

Under the guidance of Fayetteville's First Baptist Church, the Johnson Baptist Church was organized about 1912.

Work was carried on for more than a decade, the Church then became inactive. Records for this period are almost non-existant.

In the early part of 1932, there was established a "Johnson Union Sunday School" which was a bridge between the original Baptist Church and the reorganized Church, years later. Attendance averaged around 50 with the collection about one dollar during depression years.

On July 30, 1944, with the association missionary J. Scott Blystone acting as moderator, the Johnson Baptist Church was reorganized with a membership of 25.

On July 29, 1945, the church voted to build a sanctuary on

Johnson Baptist Church before renovating the front.

land donated by Hugh and Emma Lichlyter; but construction did not begin until early the following year. The building committee was comprised of Ollie Crum, Hugh Lichlyter, Ward Graue, Frank Johnson, Mildred Cassat, Bryan Diven, Alvin Luper, and Tom Rothrock, treasurer.

Pastors (with their tenures) through the years have been as follows: Rev. C. B. Glazio, August 12, 1945-December 19, 1945; Rev. Scott Blystone (interim) December 19, 1945-April 5, 1946; Rev. E. M. Logue, April 5, 1946-January 8, 1950; Lawrence Layman (interim), February 8, 1950-April 26, 1950; Rev. Jack Taylor, April 26, 1950-March 18, 1951; Rev. E. M. Logue, April 4, 1951-May 2, 1954; Rev. Oakley Long, June 17, 1954-September 25, 1957; Rev. Lynn Wier, December 4, 1957-January 1, 1961; Rev. T. O. Spicer, January 15, 1961-June 17, 1962; Rev. Jack Brown, July 8, 1962-August 21, 1966; Rev. Dean Sharp, November 1966-December, 1969; (interims) Rev. Burton Miley and Frank Spencer; Rev. James Threet, December 1970-August, 1977; (interim) Rev. Terrel Gordon and Rev. Loyd Hamilton; Kenneth Webb, June 1978-April 1979.

A church member, Raymond Martin, Jr., a licensed preacher, was asked to serve as interim. After a few months he was ordained and is still (1988) the pastor.

This is just a few who have served faithfully over the years: Bob Curtis chairman of deacons; Frank Johnson, for years as song leader, and his wife Edith, served as church clerk. Mildred Cassat has been Sunday School Secretary for 25 years. Only a few have been mentioned as space will not allow mentioning all who have faithfully held the positions as teachers, training union workers, Women's Missionary Society members, Auxiliary Leaders, and several who work in two or more departments; others who, when a job needs doing, are ready, willing and able to do more than their share. To these, the Church owes its very existance.

Many changes have occured in the past decade. Older members have passed away, younger dedicated ones are serving now. Homecoming was held Sunday, September 26, 1971, in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Johnson Baptist Church. After a bounteous meal, the afternoon was spent visiting old friends and making new friends.

In 1975, the Church voted to buy pulpit chairs with the Tom Rothrock Memorial Fund. Earlier a pulpit was purchased in honor of Hugh and Emma Lichlyter. A table was purchased with the Gladys Diven Memorial Fund and a Bible and stand in memory of Flora Luper.

In 1973—74, Bro. Darrel Garner, his wife Judy and children, missionaries, served while on furlough from Malawi, Africa.

Since 1980, the Church has added two bathrooms on the first floor, purchased cushions for pews, and had brick installed over the front of the building, carpeting upstairs and downstairs.

In 1987, four deacons were ordained. They are Mike Martin, Jim Kilpatrick, Kenny Avey and Ronald Yates.

By: Mildred Cassat

Johnson Church of Christ

The Church of Christ congregation of Johnson, Arkansas started with a meeting held by M. S. Gabbard in the year 1922. John and Pearl Richardson, Albert and Pearl Ball, who were already members of our Lord's church made up the first congregation.

Old Johnson Church of Christ

New Johnson Church of Christ

For a time, services were held in the old Johnson school building in the afternoon as the Baptists met at the morning hour. Brother Frank led singing for Brother Gabbard in that first meeting and also taught a singing class. In addition to Brother Gabbard, the first preachers for the church at Johnson were Brothers H. M. Harriman, Leland Knight and E. V. Cowan.

As the congregation at Johnson grew, plans were made for a larger building and work soon began. In 1939, the congregation had grown large enough to add additional classrooms.

Brother C. M. Mason and Albert Ball were the first elders and John Richardson and Dick Webb were the first deacons. As time passed, Noah Bailey, J. P. Boyles and Monroe Neal were selected as elders and some additional deacons were also selected. In the mid-40's, Clyde Neal, Leo Ball, Clifford Neal and Guy Cosand were appointed as elders; and Charles Stagg and Roy Lee Shumate were appointed deacons.

Bill and Jo Ann Smith came as the first full-time workers with the church in 1949 and remained until 1953, at which time Charles and Helen Hodge came and remained until 1954. After Charles Hodge left, Leerie Ball preached for the church until June 1966. James Dockery came July 1, 1966 and remained until September 1968. Brother O. D. Parrish began work with the church September 1, 1968. In the late 1950s, additional classrooms were added, also a baptistry and central heating and cooling system. In the early 1950s, Wayne Harriman, Floyd Sutton, John Dockery were appointed deacons. In 1965, all three were appointed to the office of elders and Hayes Hill, Earnest Allison, Kenneth Hughes, Herbert Hughes, Lewis Laningham and Bob Williams appointed deacons.

The congregation continued to grow and the elders saw fit to purchase a four-acre tract of land on Elmore Street, (present site of the building) east of Johnson and made plans to construct a new building. The building was finished in the early 1970s along with a new preacher's house on July 1, 1979. Then in the spring of 1980, the elders again decided that the growth of the congregation showed a need for a larger auditorium. The auditorium was started in the fall of 1981 and finished in the summer of 1982.

In 1974, Charles Couch, Bob Williams and Floyd Sutton were appointed as elders; Milton Ball, Richard Hutton and Don Harkins were appointed deacons. In 1980, Les Howell, Virgil Harmon, and Loyd Dockery were appointed as elders. The following year was the number of deacons increased. The men included: Leonard Bailey, Mark Ball, Raymond Boatright, Charles Coward, Alan Fortenberry, Howard Glenn, Joe Harriman, John Hayes, Glen Parker, Dan Prier and Charles Watson. Presently, the Johnson congregation is under the eldership of five men and twelve deacons. The present Minister is John Ballard, Associate Minister, Daniel Dickard.

Additional Preachers who have served the Johnson Church at various periods through the years were Ronnie Morrison, Gary Smith and Richard Fedell.

The church at Johnson has helped support or are helping the following missionaries or mission works: Charles Smith in the Philippines, Ronnie Morrison - New Zealand, Willie Holcomb, Biddeford, Maine, Apparao Gootam, India, Y. K. Yadav, India, Jim Burns, S. Lucia, West Indies, Matt Blake,, Argentina, Karen Hughes, Wales. In 1987, a group of ten from the Johnson Church went to Georgetown, Guyana.

Presently the worship attendance is averaging 350 and Wednesday night attendance, 245.

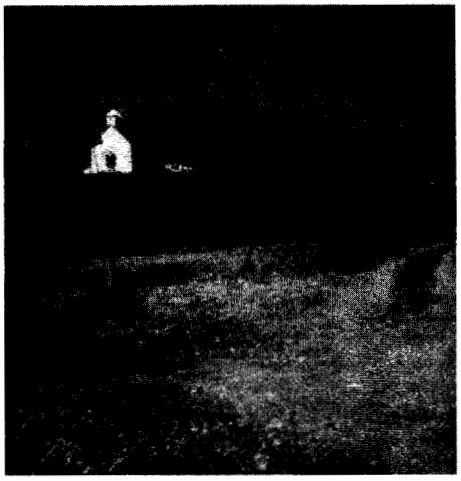
By: Linda Oxford

Liberty Baptist Church at Dutch Mills

The minority of Vineyard Church met December 2, 1883 near Greerburg and organized another church to meet at Dutch Mills and was named Liberty Baptist. Family names of charter members were: Bryant, Douthit, Greer, Grisham, Holman, Hodges, Kimbrough, McCarty and Seay.

J. C. Robertson was the first pastor, 1884-1890. In 1885, the Church was affiliated with the Fayetteville Association. Public school was held here until 1948. The first record of an organized Sunday School was in 1894. In 1910, a deed was made and recorded. In 1911, Reverend Edwards of Prairie Grove and Reverend L. L. Johnson, Associational Missionary, held a revival with ten souls saved. Minutes often read "Church adjourned to meet by the water". Whether it was January or June, the candidates were baptized in the creek.

In 1920, M. R. Holland, D. P. Paulsell and E. W. Luginbuel



Liberty Baptist Church

were ordained as deacons, Leland Little to preach. Once or twice each year, the church had "protracted" meeting with prayer and fellowship.

In 1948, Mrs. Leake, wife of the Washington and Madison County Associational Missionary, came to conduct the first Vacation Bible School. These schools each year have been great blessings for the church. In 1948, Mrs. Daisy Kimbrough Luginbuel presided over a groundbreaking for an addition to the original building. In 1952, Reverend Stanley Jordan led in a dedication of the auditorium and new pews.

Progress has been made each year until now, the old original part of the building is our auditorium. The nursery has two rooms, library; one room, kitchen, two bathrooms, fellowship hall, secretary's office, pastor's study and seven Sunday School classrooms.

Reverend Rich resigned his twelve years as pastor in 1983, the year of our 100th celebration. His was the longest time of pastorate. Several activities were held throughout the year of 1983, also another history was written. Brother Vaughn had compiled the church history in 1968.

The church is continuing in its zest for teaching and participation in all phases of the Southern Baptist Association.

By: Anna Venable

Lincoln United Methodist Church

In the spring of 1902 the first church building to be erected in Lincoln was the Lincoln United Methodist Church. This first building was in use for 21 years.

In 1924 the church now in use, was built. Many improvements over the years have changed the looks, but this church remains a very warm and caring organization.

Early in the 1900s the Circuit Rider played a very important part in church services. One from the Lincoln area was Thomas Hardesty Tennant. He lived to be more than 100 years of age. He is buried at the Bethlehem Cemetery just south of Lincoln.

The Circuit Riders have almost been forgotten, but as one of our ministers wrote, "in looking toward the future it is sometimes wise, to glance for a moment at the past, that we might receive inspiration of the faith of others, whose places we now take".

The Ladies Missionary Society, name later changed to Woman's Society of Christian Service, and the Wesleyan Service Guild played a very important part in all phases of church work. In 1950 this group of ladies were asked to serve the newly organized Lincoln Kiwanis Club. Serving a noon meal each Wednesday has continued over the years.

This church has been used for many local activities: the Presbyterians held their services here before their church was built; the Mother-Daughter Banquet was held in the fellowship hall for

many years; and it has been used also for weddings, receptions, funerals, Boy Scout meetings, chili suppers and pancake breakfasts.

The Methodist Church in Lincoln has not always had a large congregation but some very dedicated Christian people have kept this a very friendly place of worship that has room for anyone who would like to visit or is looking for a permanent place to worship.

"You are welcome."

By: Bernice Baugh

Little Elm Missionary Baptist Church

Little Elm Missionary Baptist Church had its origins in the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Farmington, Arkansas, organized about 1837. According to tradition, a missionary, Rev. Rainfro (Renfro?), was sent to the area by the Brush Run Baptist Association of Virginia (?). The church met in a log building which presumably served as a community center. The records of the small church were lost during the Civil War, thus nothing is known of its activities during the first 35 years of existence. Following the Civil War, former members and possibly new settlers in the area activated what was known as the Farmington Baptist Church. In 1872, the church affiliated with the Fayetteville Baptist Association at its second annual meeting. From 1872 to 1880, John Mays, J. B. Harolson, T. P. Boone, M. Smith and possibly others served as pastor. Besides the pastors named, others who represented the church at associational meetings were: A. Cain, J. H. Martin, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Obenchain, J. A. Shepard, C. T. Clayton, R. Milsap, and R. H. Clayton.

The church reported 14 members in 1872, reaching a high of 40 in 1875, dropping to 24 in 1880. Presumably, for some cause the church was in a weakened condition in 1880 since it did not represent in the annual associational meeting. Also, the associational missionary, C. P. Tupper, had spent a short time in 1880 working in the Farmington area which would indicate a need existed for a revival of church effort.

Apparently, as the result of evangelistic efforts by T. H. Day, a pastor of Baptist churches near the Farmington area, an organizational council was called in late April, 1881, for the purpose of organizing a church at Little Elm Springs near Bethel Grove, about 4 miles southwest of Farmington. Day was chosen as chairman of the organizational council and R. H. Clayton was elected clerk of the council.

Those persons presenting themselves as charter members of the new church were: T. H. Day, D. K. Clevenger, C. T. Clayton, James Jackson, M. W. Marrs, Mary J. Clayton, Anice M. Day, Sallie Beaver, Lucy Slaughter, Bell Gibson and Mary Shelley. Three converts, Lizzie Clayton, John Slaughter, and James Shelley were accepted for baptism and church membership. The family names listed below show the linkage between the Farmington Baptist Church and the Little Elm Church. Also, joint ownership of the church property in Farmington by Little Elm continued to 1893.

The Little Elm Church constructed its first building at Bethel Grove where it met until 1906 when it moved to its present location about 3 miles southwest of Farmington. Church growth required the addition of classrooms in 1950. The old sanctuary was replaced by a new auditorium in 1959. Additional rooms were added in 1965, modification of the church entrance was done in 1968 and in 1976-77 a major rearrangement of the church plant with additional space was accomplished. Additional land was purchased to allow for the expansion of the church plant and to allow for parking needs. A parsonage was constructed on the church grounds in 1957. The old church property at Farmington, which had been jointly owned with the Free Masons, was sold in 1893 to the Free Masons and the proceeds were used for Home Missions and to aid churches at Prairie Grove, Providence and Double Springs communities. The church now has some of the most attractive facilities of any rural church in the area.

As was the custom in earlier days, regular church services were conducted once a month. Shortly before and following World War II services were scheduled twice a month. In 1950 the church called a full-time pastor which resulted in a marked growth in the membership and resources. During its history, the church has been served by 31 pastors, several of whom served more than once. The pastors in order of first service are: T. H. Day, H. B. Borders, G. C. Harris, I. D. Fletcher H. M. Price, H. C. Winstead, J. F. Parker, D. L. Hood, Johnson Crawford, C. S. Farmer, E. H. Conry, Floyd Tillman, W. C. Hamby, J. E. Gardner, A. Newton, O. L. Lierly, J. R. Cecil, E. K. Begley, J. W. Ray, I. S. Whitely, Vernon Lierly, George West, Clarence Williams, Johnny Sloate, Bobby Watson, Jimmy Paxton, Sheppard Mooney, Billy Pearson, W. K. Roach, Jr., Julius Copeland (current pastor), James H. Kesner, and W. M. Smith.

The church has ordained the following ministers: T. J. Browse, W. M. Hawkins, D. Jones, C. R. Collier, Edward Smith, Terry Dees, and Harold Jones. Howard S. Lawrence was licensed to preach. Ordained ministers who were members and worked through the church but did not serve as pastor include W. K. Roach, Sr., Mack Walls, Charles Sellers, Bobby Bear, Jimmy McDougal and Bill Threet.

Ordained deacons who have served the church include M. W. Marrs, D. K. Clevenger, James M. Shepard, F. B. Kilcrease, J. A. Borders, J. C. Marrs, John Beaver, Isaac Borders, Charlie Gibson, W. A. Jack, J. B. McWhorter, Frank Talkington, Bruce Howell, Wyman Jones, Sam Williams, Lester Beaver, Richard Davis, R. H. Potter, Everett Hart, A. C. Williams, Hallie Yancy, Edward Smith, James Nance, Robert (Bob) Salsbury, Harold McGarrah, Richard Belcher and G. C. Watson.

The Little Elm Baptist Church has given active support to mission efforts at all levels. In 1958, the church began supporting a full-time missionary in Old Mexico. In 1960 the church initiated a program of contributing 25 percent of its income to local, state, interstate and foreign missions. In the local area, Little Elm sponsored, in 1974, a mission effort in Bentonville. Mack Walls was called as the evangelist and mission pastor. In December, 1974, Little Elm purchased property in Bentonville for a church building and assisted the mission congregation in building a sanctuary. The Landmark Church of Bentonville was organized with an enrollment of 90 members on May 14, 1977.

With the Bentonville church reaching self-sufficiency, Little Elm embarked on a mission effort in 1976 at Asheville, North Carolina, with Bobby Bear as missionary pastor. A portable church building was bought and placed on rented land. In cooperation with the Landmark Baptist Church of North Little Rock, land was purchased for a permanent home for this mission. In 1986 Little Elm sponsored the establishment of Landmark Missionary Baptist Mission in Joplin, Missouri, Bill Threet as missionary pastor. Besides these out-reach programs the church supports the Missionary Baptist Seminary, Little Rock, Arkansas, and the Oklahoma Baptist Institute at Marlow, Oklahoma.

Starting with 14 members in 1881, Little Elm increased to 75 members in 1885. During the past 106 years approximately 1,009 persons have been received as members. Its January, 1987, membership was 145. The church is affiliated with the Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Association, The State Association of Missionary Baptist Churches and the American Baptist Association.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Mayfield Community Bible Church

Located on the eastern extremity of Washington County, Mayfield Community Bible Church has a long history. It stands on land originally donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854 by pioneer and homesteader, James Mayfield. His descendants still attend church there.

The community was formerly known as Macedonia, but when a post office was established there early in the century, it was discovered that there was another Macedonia, Arkansas. Finding that a new community name was neccessary, Mayfield was chosen in honor of the donor of school and church land.

The building that houses the church is ninety years old. It was build in 1897, replacing a log structure that had burned a short time before. The residents of the community donated time, material and labor to build the new church and school. Oak lumber from the area was used for framing, though the pine boards were hauled from Huntsville on wagons. There have been a few renovations but all of the original building is still intact. Even the first school benches exist, though they are now in various homes as community heirlooms.

The log church that burned was built before the Civil War. It served dually as church and school. The school had been a subscription school with a term of three months and offered all twelve grades. However, after the new building was erected, only eight grades were taught thereafter. It continued as a school until April of 1972, being one of the last in the state to consolidate. Its last teacher was Virginia Guthrie.

After the Methodist Church quit holding services in the mid nineteen forties, the church became a nondenominational community church, with believers of various faiths meeting there. It was not pastored regularly by one pastor until 1977. Sometimes as many as four preachers served the church. One preacher would hold forth every first Sunday of the month and another one every second Sunday and so on.

In 1983, the believers drew up a constitution and formed the Mayfield Community Bible Church, an independant, self-governing organization. Of those who attend, some represent the seventh generation attending church there and worshiping the Lord Jesus Christ.

By: Jeanie Miller

Methodist District History

Methodism came to Arkansas in the early 1800s when the circuit-riders covered this territory out of the Missouri Conference.

The first visit of a Methodist minister to Arkansas Territory was made in 1809. The first actual charge in Arkansas was in 1815, made through the Missouri District of the Tennessee Conference and included all of northwest Arkansas. At the close of his first year, the minister reported twenty-two members in all churches in the circuit.

The circuit-rider has taken a firm place in history, but he is not the exclusive historic property of any one faith and order. In most recorded information, these men were truly some of God's most noble creatures.

The Methodist Circuit rider in the early days was usually a single man. No parsonages were provided and the constant travel and hardship made it almost impossible for him to maintain a family. He was out of touch with his home base for months at a time and his "circuit" was of staggering proportions; often equal in area to an entire state. In the Methodist Church the salaries of all conference members (ordained ministers) were equalized. Until 1800 the annual salary was $64.00 and by 1861 it had increased to $100.00 per year "if they had it". It was in this manner and by the toil and devotion of these men that Methodism came to Arkansas.

The history of the Methodist church in Fayetteville is typical of the whole movement of the church from the Atlantic to the developing lands to the west. The church came because of the Methodist concept of taking the gospel to the people; the plan that sent rough, rugged and devoted men into the new country to preach to the people where they lived; and to use the talents of local leaders and local preachers to organize and hold pioneer groups together between visits from itinerant preachers assigned to cover vast circuits.

A Methodist church was founded in "this wild and remote country" in 1832, less than five years after the land was opened for permanent settlement; only 29 years after the Louisiana Purchase; before Arkansas Territory became a state; and the Civil War was almost 30 years ahead.

The history of a church cannot be separated from the history of the community of which it is a part. Methodist churches in Fayetteville have grown in harmony with the social, industrial and educational development of the area and with the increase in population.

The founding date of the first Methodist church was only four years after the town itself had been established, given the name of Fayetteville and designated as the county seat. It was not until 1836 that Arkansas became a state. Fayetteville townsite was surveyed and laid off into lots in 1835 all within the area bounded by Dickson Street, College Avenue, South Street, and Gregg Avenue. The courthouse, Methodist church, Presbyterian church, business houses and residences were clustered in the area on or near the public square.

Arkansas District was formed in 1818, and the Arkansas Annual Conference was organized in 1836. Washington County became prominent in Arkansas church history at a very early date and it seems apparent that Washington County Circuit was one of the strongest charged in the state.

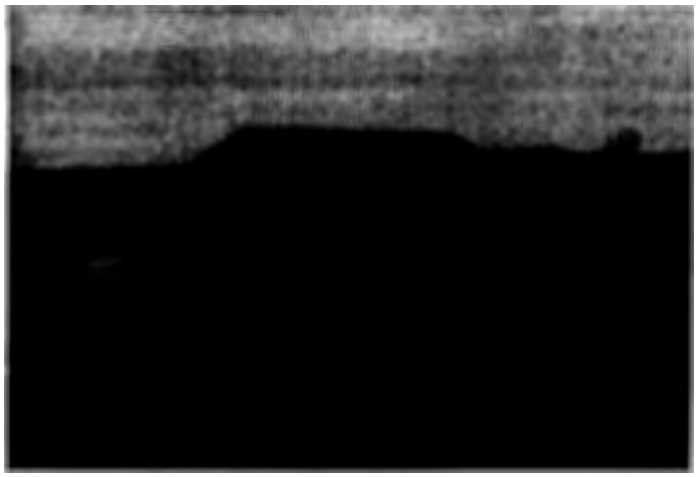
What is now Central United Methodist Church, located on Dickson Street at Highland, was the first Methodist church in Fayetteville. Founded in 1832, the church celebrated their Sesquicentennial year in 1982. The more than one hundred and fifty years of continuous service reflects the growth of Methodism in this area.

Four other churches have been established separately from Central Methodist to serve the growing community. St. James Methodist was erected in 1907 at the corner of East Center and North Willow Streets, and at first was under the control of the Southwest Conference. In 1941 the "South Fayetteville Methodist Church" was organized, and in 1946 designated as Wiggins Memorial Methodist Church located on West 6th Street. In 1959 Trinity Methodist Church was established in the northwest area of the city, located at Sycamore and Garland. The newest Methodist congregation is Sequoyah United Methodist with their first worship service in May 1965. They are also in the north part of the city, located on Old Wire Road. Each of the churches has a common heritage of Fayetteville Methodism.

By: Charles McDonald

Mission Boulevard Baptist Church

The Mission Boulevard Baptist Church had its earliest beginnings in 1970 when the Holy Spirit moved upon an ordained preacher named Brian Disney in Dallas, Texas and sent him to northwest Arkansas as a missionary to the academic community. Brian was sent out as a missionary of the Rodgers Baptist Church in Garland, Texas on August 25, 1970 and moved to a small farm in Farmington, Arkansas. He received an NDEA teaching fellowship at the University of Arkansas. From this position, he began teaching conceptual Bible studies to faculty, students and all other interested people. These studies soon came to be known as "Reality Sessions" because of their in-depth look at what the Bible teaches.



Mission Boulevard Church.

In 1971, a house located at 627 Oakland Street, just off the University of Arkansas campus, was purchased. The facility was called the "Reality Session House" or "Session House". It served as the campus center for the increasing number of people interested in learning more about the Bible.

On September 7, 1972, under the burden of the Lord, a mission was established on this group of people named the "Rodgers Baptist Mission". Under the authority of the Rodgers Baptist Church, it began with three charter members, meeting in the downstairs of the "Session House". The mission grew quickly, and the upstairs was then used as the meeting place. Eventually, a larger facility was needed to accommodate the growing mission.

The Lord provided a piece of property located at 600 Mission Boulevard, and it was purchased on December 1, 1973. The existing old house was remodeled and soon served as the assembly area for the mission.

The "Session House" was later sold and a three-story house located at 820 West Maple, across the street from the Plant Science Building was purchased. It is used as a dormitory for male students and for activities sponsored by the ministry.

The Lord continued to bless the mission and it experienced rapid growth. By 1975, it was again time to move to a larger facility. The members decided to use their own resources and labor to build a new auditorium on the large lot just next to the house. The building was finished on October 27, 1975, just in time to hold the organizational service during which the Rodgers Baptist Mission would become the Mission Boulevard Baptist Church. It was established under the authority of Rodgers Baptist Church in Garland, Texas and had sixty-five charter members.

By 1979, the new facility was becoming overcrowded and a search was underway for a new location. After considering many possibilities, the church chose a six-acre tract located at 2006 Mission Boulevard. Construction of an 8,000 square foot assembly building began in August 1980. The project was built with the labor and resources of the members, and in December 1980, the first services were held at the new facility. The building was then dedicated on February 27, 1981. An Education Building was built in 1982, and a second building was built in 1984 for the growing Christian School.

Mission Boulevard Baptist Church continues to obey the Great Commission of evangelism, discipleship, baptizing and teaching the Word of God. Two missions have been established at Pine Bluff and Pettigrew, Arkansas. The Pettigrew mission has since organized into the White River Baptist Church in November 1984.

By: Deborah Perry

Morrow United Methodist Church

What is now the Morrow United Methodist Church was formerly the Crozier Presbyterian Church. The building stood one and a half miles west of the present location on what was and still is the "English" farm. It was built in the late eighteen hundreds and was moved to the present location in 1920 or 1921. A small Presbyterian Church located at the head of Fly Creek was consolidated with The Crozier Presbyterian at the time it was moved. Richard Reed had charge of the consolidation plans. Rev. Sam Marrs was the first pastor and served more than twenty years. He was followed by Rev. Jo Skinner who came in the nineteen thirties. Rev. Marrs and Rev. Skinner were the only pastors to have served for this period of approximately thirty years, at which time the grounds and building were sold to the Morrow Methodist Church.

This Methodist Church was established in 1875 near the Bethleham Cemetery. The people met in a large shed until a building could be built. In 1909 this building was moved to Morrow and was used there until 1952. It was then sold and the funds used to purchase the building and grounds of the Presbyterian Church. The members of the two churches united to form the church that is now called Morrow Methodist Church.

By: Bernice Baugh

Mt. Comfort Presbyterian Church

According to the history of the Presbytery, compiled by the late Reverend G. W. Thompson and deposited in the University of Arkansas Library, "On August 30, 1830, the Presbytery met at Mount Comfort Camp Grounds and approved the Reverend Robert Buchanan to attend Synod with the Reverend Andrew Buchanan as his elder".

About two years before this time, the Tuttle and Cunningham families settled in the area. William D. Cunningham staked off a seven-acre tract of his land to be used for a church. They named it Mount Comfort after the Mount Comfort Church they had left in Tennessee.

Jane Cunningham, the daughter of Solomon Tuttle, and his other children, Nathan and John Milton Tuttle, took up land grants in the area as did the Nolen family. Among other early settlers in the community were the Carnahans, McCurdys, Sheltons, Applebys, Deanes, McCormacks, Rainwaters, Kantzs, Taylors, Caldwells, Swaggertys, Henbests, Weirs, Dowells, Cooks, Bonhams, Mounts, Jacks, Browns, Winters and Pittmans.

The first church was built of logs and had split logs for benches. Some of the settlers built cabins in a square around the church and they came and camped there for camp meetings. These meetings would sometimes last for weeks at a time.

In 1840, a new brick church was built with bricks made and fired in the kiln on the Cunningham farm. The Cunninghams also built their brick house (now owned by Ellis Wilson) in 1840 and it is still in good repair.

Even before the new church was erected, the settlers were trying to attract educators for schools. They got Robert Meeklin and the Reverend Cephas Washburn to come and start the Far West Seminary for Young Men. These two men influenced Miss Ann James to leave Sophia Sawyer's Female Academy in Fayetteville and establish her own school in the Mount Comfort Church. A large studio room was added to the building. Miss James brought her two pianos and taught music as well as the regular course of studies.

Washburn brought many Indian students from Oklahoma (then Indian Territory). The Indians camped in tents and the cabins around the church. The girls went to Miss James School and the boys attended Far West Seminary.

Then came the Civil War. The Mount Comfort Church was burned to the ground and the bricks were hauled to Fayetteville. They were used to build fortifications near the railroad depot.

When the war was over, there were many bleak months ahead. Church services were held in Ozark Institute and in the homes of members until 1874. At this time, a new frame church

was built. This is the building now in use. It has been renovated several times since that date.

In 1908, the congregation voted to join the Presbyterians, U. S. A. and some of the Cumberland Presbyterians left the church in protest.

All through the years, the church and schools have worked side by side. The church has been the center of neighborhood life, often being the only source of social interaction of many isolated rural families. It continues to be a focal point in the area to this day.

By: Mildred Lavender

New Sulphur Freewill Baptist Church

The New Sulphur Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1958 with Dave Casteel and Cecil Garrison from the Old Mt. Zion organization assisting. Glen Jones was the first pastor serving 1958—1978. The Brading, Cross, King, Redfern, Rice and Yell families were represented by fifteen charter members. Ira Cross and Buster Yell were the first deacons with the latter having held this office until the present time.

Original members were: Ira and Opal Cross, Ann and David Cross, "Buster", Lillie and Jimmy Yell, Retta, Maxine, Charlene, and "Butch" Redfern, Mary and Jerry Rice, Eleanor Brading, and Fannie King.

The first church organization's services were held in the last New Sulphur school building which was a community building for many years. The new church was build next to it in 1962. There have been three new additions in 1964, 1972 and 1984.

There have been three other pastors following Glen Jones' twenty year tenure; Johnny Allen for a short while in 1979; Glen Faulkner 1979—1985; Arthur Lee Galloway 1985—1987; and Glen Faulkner 1987 to present.

The congregation now numbers about 200 representing many families from surrounding areas as well as the home community of New Sulphur. It is located about four miles south of Prairie Grove.

By: Neva Barnes McMurry

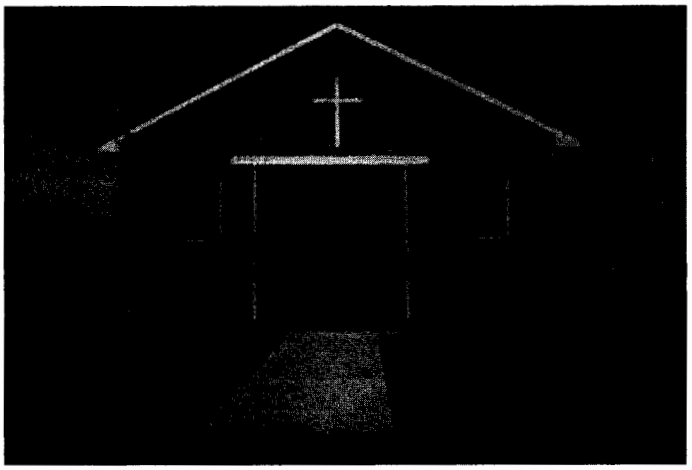
North Street Church of Christ

The North Street Church of Christ began in 1958 as an expansion of the Center Street Church of Christ. The first Sunday meeting was on July 20, 1958 with 272 in attendance. Joe Banks was the first minister; he was followed in 1959 by David Howell. The auditorium was expanded in 1965 to accommodate the rapid growth the church experienced. A. W. Chism became minister in 1967 and remained for ten years. During Chism's tenure, the congregation enjoyed its greatest period of growth, reaching an attendance of 600. A new educational wing was added to house a growing Sunday School and a large fellowship room was another addition. In 1975 the North Street Church of Christ took on the oversight of the Christian Student Center on the University of Arkansas campus. Paul D. Haynie, a graduate of Harding Graduate School in Memphis, Tennessee, was hired to direct the student center. Haynie left in 1984 and Dal Narramore, also a graduate of Harding Graduate School, was hired. Nearly one hundred college students attend North Street. Following Chism as ministers were Richard Hostetler and Max Safley, both serving for two years. John W. Gay, from Pampa, Texas, arrived in 1981 to fill the pulpit and continues today. Gay is a graduate of Abiline Christian University and George Pepperdine University and has been in the ministry for thirty-four years. Elders Bill Walsh, Ira Mathews, Bud Tomlinson, and Jerome Yates direct the church's work which includes support of missionaries in Mexico and Minnesota as well as aiding the Southern Christian Children's Home in Morrilton, Arkansas. The church has purchased 12 1/2 acres between Porter Road and Highway 71 bypass and future expansion to that site is planned. In 1987, Steve DeLoach was hired as the congregation's youth minister. Current attendance averages about 400. The motto of the North Street Church of Christ is the motto of the Restoration Movement: "Speak where the Bible speaks and be silent where the Bible is silent." Restoration of the purity and simplicity of New Testament worship is their goal.

By: Paul D. Haynie

Oak Grove Full Gospel Church

In 1979, Brother Calvin Bilderback felt led to start a church in the Springdale area. Shady Grove School house was rented. We started out on borrowed money. Cleaning supplies were donated by friends and members of the church. We had a clean church but no furniture. Again, the Lord came to our rescue. Members and friends donated chairs, altar, piano, organ, curtains, rug, offering plates made out of chrome hub caps.



Oak Grove Church

First service was October 10, 1979 with 35 people present.

We needed some extra money. A weeping willow bush was sprayed gold using colored clothes pins to hold the money on. People gave the price of one meal a week and it was pinned on each Sunday. We needed land for a church. People started praying on October 27, 1979. We had a couple visit our church and they gave one acre of land. We had the land but no church. Again, the people started praying for the Lord to lead and guide for a church. A lady had a dream and the Lord showed her the church we were supposed to have. She told the church. In 2 weeks an ad came out in a newspaper, a church in Prairie Grove, Arkansas, for sale. It was checked into and purchased and moved on February 25, 1980. On March 29, 1980, we moved into Oak Grove Full Gospel Church.

The Lord showed the same lady in her dream how the church was to be decorated inside. Red velvet curtains over the baptistry with gold fringe. With the name on top "Jesus Saves". Red velvet curtains on back of organ and piano and velvet padded pew cushions. This is what our church looks like today. Our present pews were bought from a church in Baldwin, Arkansas. Communion table and pulpit were donated by this church in Baldwin.

In 1985 an extra acre and trailer were purchased joining the other church property. Camp Meeting is held in June each year. Church property is paid for. Mortgage burning was in 1987. Welcome to Oak Grove Full Gospel Church, Calvin Bilderback, pastor. Services Sunday 9:45 a. m.; evening 6:00 p. m.; Wednesday 7:00 p. m.

By: Mrs. Harvey Greenlee

Oakland Missionary Baptist Church

During the first decade of this century persons of the Baptist faith living in or near the Zion Community about seven miles northeast of Fayetteville had to travel over rough roads to organized churches several miles distant for the satisfaction of spiritual needs. Since there was a good nucleus of Baptists living

in the Zion area, by mutual agreement an organizational meeting for a new Baptist church was held at the Zion Schoolhouse on January 1, 1910. L. S. Ballard and L. L. Johnson with other pastors of the Fayetteville Baptist Association assisted in the organizational effort. L. L. Johnson preached the introductory sermon. The minutes of the organizational meeting show that the following persons from Shady Grove Baptist Church, located south of Springdale, presented themselves as charter members of the new church: Clifford Routh, Belle Routh, Mary Cate, Henry Cawthon, Garland Ivey, Will Reygans, Will Cullinder, Mollie Cullinder, Ras Ivey, Josie Ivey, Jack Mahan, Mary Mahan, Ben Warren, Elliott Warren, Steve Warren, James H. Warren, Lee Warren, John Warren, Mary E. Warren, and J. J. Warren. How long the charter was held open is not known but during the first two years the membership increase by 52. W. S. Luper was the first pastor and under his leadership the Oakland Missionary Baptist Church moved quickly to acquire land and construct a meeting house. Lee Cate and J. H. Warren provided the land for the church grounds and John Ivey the land for the Oakland Cemetery.

The largest baptismal services ever conducted by Oakland Missionary Baptist Church, August 1931, Stillman Whitely, pastor. Third from the left is author, Lloyd O. Warren, fifth from left is Winifred Kyle, killed in the Battle of Okinawa. Services held on Clear Creek about one mile below the community of Johnson. Others in the photograph are: Richard Plumlee, Arlis Bohannan, Jack Ford, Earnest and Oakley Long, Aline Kyle, Mildred Plumlee, Helen Long, Maxine Ivey, Dorothy Fultz, Erma Kyle, Eula Gulley and Coleman Gibson.

Other pastors who served the church to its dissolution in 1976 were: D. H. Hood, L. L. Johnson, J. E. King, C. S. Farmer, O. L. Lierly, I. S. Whitely, J. T. Moore, C. E. Hunt, H. L. Hunnicut, Sheridan Johnson, Vernon Lierly, Virgil Johnson, J. B. King, and Kenneth Sanders. Ordained deacons who served the church include: F. A. Graue, J. J. Warren, Ben Warren, Lloyd Warren, Raymond Gulley, Elza Hultz, Loren Stubblefield, Ollie Plumlee, J. T. Duggar, Bill Hulsizer, Clarence Lower, George Maye, E. C. Conley, E. R. Childs, Earl Donaldson, Polk Bookout, Hubert Danner, Virgil Ray and Guy Terry.

The 1920s and 1930s represented the greatest growth period of the church. During its first 25 years approximately 450 persons were received into the church and church membership during the 1930s exceeded 350. In 1937, twenty members were dismissed to organize the Central Baptist Church of Fayetteville. A division in the late 1930s resulted in the organization of the Braden Missionary Baptist Church east of Fayetteville. This church disbanded during World War II. Following World War II the Oakland Church experienced a revival of growth and influence partly as a result of having a full-time pastorate. However, further divisions plus demographic and social changes in the 1950s weakened the church membership so that by the mid-1970s the old congregation dissolved and disposed of its assets. The church building was eventually acquired by a Baptist mission effort and is now known as the Oak Chapel Baptist Church.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Pleasant Street Church of Christ

The Pleasant Street Church of Christ, which meets at 1020 South Pleasant Street in Springdale, came into existence in January, 1967, with about seventy people present at the first worship assembly. The congregation first met in a small frame building, formerly used as a family dwelling, in which partitions had been removed to provide adequate seating for worship. Even in this environment spirits were high and the atmosphere was that of joy and enthusiasm. From the beginning, plans were being made for the construction of a new brick building on the newly acquired two-acre tract owned by the congregation.

Early in 1968 plans were completed, a contractor hired, and construction started. When the new building was complete the total cost of all the property at that time was $46,000. Since that time another building has been erected to serve as a family center or fellowship hall. In addition to that, through the generosity and love of one of the members, the church obtained an adjoining two and one-half acres together with a large "parsonage" and a rent-house.

Since its beginning Pleasant Street has been under the oversight of elders and served by deacons. Ministers who have served the congregation on a full-time basis have been N. E. Rhodes, Jr., Kenneth Castello, and the present minister, Larry Branum. The Christians meeting at Pleasant Street feel they have been blessed abundantly by the Lord. They sincerely desire the prayers of all who follow Jesus, that his hand may guide them through the coming years. Members believe that in order to be true followers of Jesus, and acceptable to God, they must serve people. They want to be known as people who care. And they lay no claim to being the only Christians; they simply desire to be Christians only.

By: No Designated Author

Prairie Grove Church of Christ

In April 1936, the Springdale Church of Christ sponsored a meeting with Willie Williams doing the preaching. The meeting was held in a tent erected on South Neal Street. That same year the Government Avenue congregation, now Center Street Church of Christ, in Fayetteville, sponsored a tent meeting held in Mock Park with Harbert Hooker preaching.

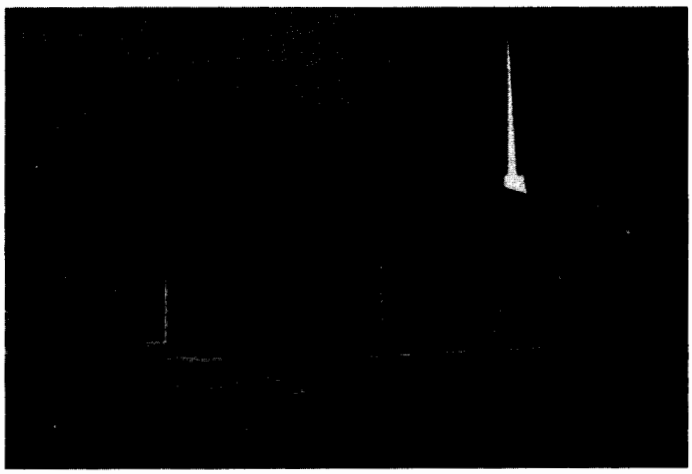
At the close of the meeting three families began meeting and conducting services in the American Legion building. Those three families were, the Edward and Mildred Broyles family, John and Ollie Reinold family and a Brother Estes and his wife. Mildred Broyles is still a faithful member of this church, and Edward Broyles served the church faithfully through the years until his death February 6, 1986, at the age of 79.

The first elders were, Edward Broyles and Jack McClelland. The deacons were, Virgil Bradley, Robert McKnight and Orville Sisemore. Virgil Bradley and Jack McClelland are still faithful members here.

In 1948, a lot was purchased at 309 East Parks Street and a building was erected in 1952 with donated labor from among the members and supervised by George Broyles who also did a lot of the work. Later additional lots were purchased including the adjoining house and lot for a preacher's home. In 1976, an additional lot and house was purchased and the house torn down to provide additional parking and for future building plans.

In 1979, a new building was erected on the property and the old building was sold and moved to provide parking space. The church began meeting in the new building on November 25, 1979.

The present elders are, Clyde Thomas and John Dockery. The deacons are, Travis Horne and Kenneth Thomas. John Dockery has been preaching for the church here since March 9, 1975.



Prairie Grove Church of Christ.

Those who have preached part time here through the years include, George Broyles, D. B. Hebbard, Eugene Henderson, C. E. Johnson, Roe Meador, Guy Couch, Ray King, Jack Cole, Lynn Turner, Ed Spurlock, Dean Parrish, Oris Salyer.

This history prepared by John R. Dockery with the assistance of Mildred Broyles, July 1987. Present minister is Leon Glenn.

By: John R. Dockery

Prairie Grove Methodist Church

Methodism in Prairie Grove had its beginning in the early 1820s when families gathered in the homes of the early settlers to worship and study. Preachers were circuit riders, under the jurisdiction of the Missouri Conference, who made it into the area only a few times each year.

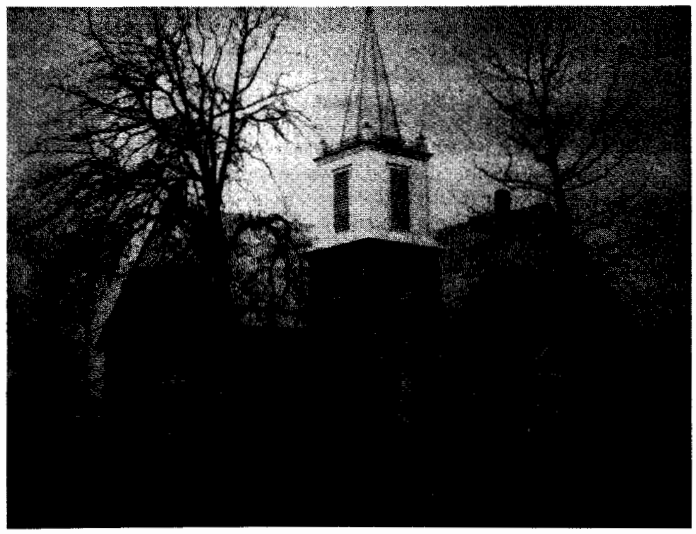
The First Methodist Church in Prairie Grove was organized in 1856 and was a part of the Viney Grove Circuit until 1904 at which time it became a Charge. The church secured its present site in 1879 when James and Lucile Neal and his mother, Signail Buchanan deeded the property to the trustees of the church. The original frame building was constructed on this property in 1880 at a cost of $1500.00.

In 1903, the original building was torn down and the present brick structure was erected. The building remained in that form until 1932 when an Educational Building was constructed on the south side. The church structure was further enlarged in 1953 when the Mock Annex was added on the north. The Chapel and Sunday School rooms were added to the south of the Educational Building in 1965.

Of historical interest to Prairie Grove Community is the old brass bell that hangs in the newly renovated belltower over the north entrance to the church and still calls the community to worship each Sunday morning. The bell, cast in 1883, weighs seven-hundred pounds and is believed to have been made in England. The tone of the bell is of such fine quality that it can be heard for a radius of two to three miles. For a time, the bell was loaned to the City of Prairie Grove and used as a Fire Alarm Bell.

The Methodist Parsonage and lots directly across Neal Street from the Church were willed to the church in 1908 by H. B. Harrison in memory of his wife who was a member of the Methodist Church. The original appearance of the home has changed very little, although the interior has been remodeled many times during the years.

In 1982, sound equipment was purchased to tape Sunday morning worship services and tapes were distributed weekly to shut-ins. In 1983, televising of the services was begun and in 1985, equipment was purchased for this purpose and this ministry of the church has continued since, with tapes of the previous Sunday's service being available on Prairie Grove Cable Service.



Prairie Grove Methodist Church

Some of the early Circuit preachers serving the Prairie Grove area included: James Bankston, 1827; John Henry, 1828; Pleasant Tackett, 1829; John Kelley, 1831 and John Harrell, 1835. The Fayetteville Circuit was formed in 1841 and early pastors included: S. Carlisle, 1841; H. Hubbard, 1842; Henry C. Broyles, 1843; Alexander Avery, 1845 and Thomas Stafford, 1846.

A Methodist Academy, the first high school in Prairie Grove, was built in 1863 and was located on the corner of Bush and Neal Streets. The two-story brick building provided space for twelve grades and not only offered the basic reading, writing and arithmetic, but also Latin, Geometry and Algebra. Among early teachers were Miss Alice Patton, Miss Annie Wagner and Professor W. P. King.

The Viney Grove Methodist Church became a part of the Prairie Grove Charge in 1981 and is served by the local pastor with Morning Worship at 9:40, followed by Sunday School.

Throughout the history of Methodism, local churches have been referred to by several names. Prairie Grove has had only one Methodist Church and it is common practice to refer to it as "The Methodist Church". Actually, from 1802 until 1844, the Methodist Churches in Arkansas and the nation, were named the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844, when the church divided, the southern churches took the name of Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1939, it became The Methodist Church, and in 1968 became the First United Methodist Church.

By: George E. Wiswell

Providence Baptist Church

On October 23, 1891, H. B. Borders, a retired minister, and Rev. J. D. Fletcher, pastor of First Baptist Church of Fayetteville, Arkansas, met in the home of J. M. Robinson near Double-Springs with three families (7 adult members) and organized a church.

The next Sunday a building committee was appointed and the name Providence Baptist Church was selected. The total membership of this newly organized group was nine.

Immediately following the church organization and appointment of the building committee the church purchased one acre of ground from J. J. Son for $10.00.

Construction of the church building began immediately. J. M. Robinson donated 59 days on the building and all labor was by donation. The total cost of the material was $300.00. The building was completed and the first service was held in March 1892. The first service was conducted by H. B. Borders.

Andy Stone, the first pastor, was called in June 1892. The church was dedicated on July 2, 1892 by J. D. Fletcher, pastor of First Baptist Church of Fayetteville.

Andy Stone served as pastor until 1895 and was followed by G. D. Moore (1895—1897). Pastors following were: J. Crawford (1897—1902), D. L. Hood (1902—1908), Bro. Parker (1908—1910), Bro. Edwards (1911), Bro. Banks (1912 for 6 months), and Bro. Luper (1912 for 3 months). Following Bro. Luper's resignation, the church didn't have a pastor until Floyd Fillmore was called on April 4, 1914. He pastored until 1916 and was followed by J. F. Parker (1916—1922).

The church helped to organize the Sycamore Church at Wheeler in 1917. Bro. Alder was called in August 1922 and pastored until 1924. At that time D. L. Hood was called again (1924—1928) and J. F. Parker (1928—1930).

On September 30, 1930, the church decided to discontinue services and there was no program until 1935. In 1935, Charles Painter was called as pastor then was followed by O. L. Lierly (1936—1937), Bro. Ray (1938—1939), W. R. Sharp (1939—1941), Sheridan Johnson (1941—1944). The church didn't have a pastor in 1945 and then O. L. Lierly was once again called in October 1946 and pastored until 1948. Walter Jesser was called as pastor in 1948. The same year the First Baptist Church of Farmington, Arkansas was organized by A. L. Leak and since most of the members of Providence lived in or near Farmington, all but 4 active members moved their membership to Farmington. The remaining members were Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Tipton and Mr. & Mrs. Fred Mayes. Kent Schmitt was called to be associate pastor to Walter Jesser in 1948. Kent stayed one year and Walter Jesser until 1962.

In 1951, Hugh E. Martin donated one acre of ground for the new church on Highway 16 west, where the church now stands. The congregation moved into the new building on April 5, 1953 even though the building was not completed. In October of 1956 the church purchased 1-1/2 more acres just north of the present building from Bro. Martin for $300.00. Bro. Martin was Sunday School Superintendent from 1952 until his death on August 4, 1959.

The Educational Building was started in 1957 and completed with all volunteer labor. It was dedicated May 8, 1962. The church also started a mission at Low Gap in 1962.

Don Sebastion was called as pastor November 4, 1962, and pastored until September 1965. The parsonage was built in 1963. The following have pastored since 1965: Ray Hart (1965—1966), Arthur Page (1967—1968), Hoyt Carroll (1968—1972), Don Seigler (1972—1973), Preston Baumgardner (1974—1976), L. Lowell Ponder (1976—1977), James Zachary (1977—1979), Bill Massey (July 1979-Feb 1980), Ray Rickett (interim) (March 1980-April 1980), and Larry L. Smith (1980 until the present time June 1, 1986).

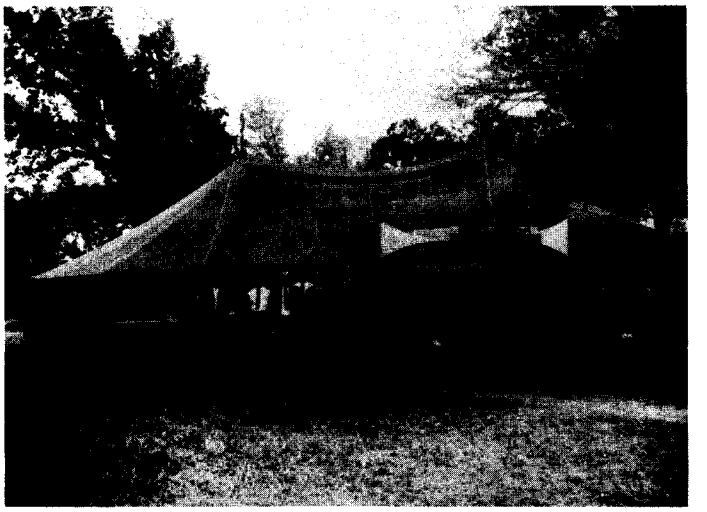
Other physical additions were: Another 1-3/4 acres of land just north of the present property from Chester Holland making a total of 4-1/4 acres. The baptistry was built in 1969.

By: Virginia Worley

Robinson Avenue Church of Christ

The Robinson Avenue congregation had its beginning on April 10, 1927 when eighteen Christians met in the home of E. F. Bassham for singing, Bible study and communion. The contribution was $6.25, plus $2,36 for the orphan's home. Immediately, a small church building on Berry Street was rented and the group began meeting there. Beginning April 17, 1927, worship services and classes were held at this location until the fall of 1930. James L. Neal and C. E. Powell were installed as the first elders by evangelist C. R. Nichol on April 24, 1927. Preaching appointments were kept by such preachers as John T. Hinds and Will Fritts and Gospel meetings were held regularly by various evangelists, including Joe S. Warlick and C. R. Nichol.

A small church building was purchased on the corner of Grove and South Thompson Street, (Highway 71), and worship was begun there September 1, 1930. This one-room frame building was 28' x 40', and at a later date, two classrooms were added to the east end of the building. During the following years, different preachers continued to fill Sunday preaching appointments and were paid about $3.00 per Sunday. Among those were Rolfe Wagner and B. U. Baldwin. James L. Neal did the pulpit teaching when any appointment was not filled (years 1930—36).



The above picture shows one of the earliest evangelistic efforts of the Springdale Church of Christ. The equipment pictured was used in a 20-month campaign covering northwest Arkansas beginning October 1, 1939. Nine additional area congregations were established as a result of this effort. Pictured left to right are: F. W. Foshee, elder; Roy E. Lowe, deacon; Bob O'Dell, elder; Will Trimble, deacon; Glenn R. Steward, elder; Horace W. Cloer, deacon; James L. Neal, elder; Camie Stroud, deacon; J. W. Mincher, elder. Kneeling in front is Harbert D. Hooker, noted evangelist for the campaign.

The first full-time minister was Foy L. Smith (1937—39), a young graduate of Freed Hardeman College. He received a salary of $60.00 a month. In 1939, the church launched a "Twenty-Month Campaign", employed Harbert D. Hooker as the evangelist and purchased the following equipment for the meetings: a new panel truck, new tent and new song books. Brother Hooker made the folding seats himself. The campaign began with a one-month tent meeting in Springdale beginning October 1, 1939. Congregations established as a result of this campaign were: Gravette, Lowell, Tuttle, Evergreen, Mayfield, (which emerged with Evergreen after about a year), Winslow, St. Paul, Siloam Springs and Washburn (east of Fort Smith).

Following Hooker, (1939—41), Jady Copeland was the minister (1944—45 and he was followed by Carroll Trent (1948—50). During this time, the congregation purchased additional property across Grove Street, the frame building was moved there, and an addition built onto it. For over twenty years, the congregation met in and made periodic expansions to the building on the northeast corner of Grove and South Thompson Street. Following Trent was Leerie Ball (1950—51) who filled the pulpit until John Stevens (1951—52) arrived from Abilene, Texas. Stevens later became president of Abilene Christian University.

In 1952, a radio program was started over KBRS, and it was continued for over twenty-five years. After Stevens received his Ph. D. in history at the University of Arkansas, Leerie Ball (1953—56) returned to preach. During this time, the congregation undertook the first all-family nightime Vacation Bible School. All material was written, illustrated and printed by local members.

Other preachers for the congregation were Mac Layton (1956—62) and Lloyd Wheeler (1962—66). Otis Gatewood laid groundwork for a gigantic eight-day "Meeting in the Ozarks" at Parsons' Stadium with Jimmy Allen in 1964. Attendance was approximately 5,000 each night. Mid McKnight helped launch another similar meeting with Jimmy Allen that was held in 1965. About this time, area members of the church purchased Green Valley Bible Camp near Rogers, Arkansas and Paul Cantrell was supported as a missionary to the northeast U. S.

In 1966, a three-year building expansion was completed and twenty-two members went to Pittman, New Jersey for a campaign with Lloyd Wheeler preaching. Bryan Teagle was the next minister, (1966—69) and the first supported foreign missionary was Coy Roper, to Australia in 1969. That year, Bobby Coker (1969—70), became the minister and Jim Rix the assistant Minister (1969—71). In 1971, a bus program was begun, with Carl Carpenter donating the first bus. Jack Gray was the preacher, (1970—76) and in 1973 a new building with thirty-three classrooms and seating capacity for 1,100 was built at 1506 West Robinson Avenue. Eddie Cloer held the first meeting there. The old property on Thompson Street (Highway 471) was sold to the Ozark Guidance Center. Ed Qualmann became the first bus evangelist (1974—75).

The congregation began sponsoring Mike Mason as a missionary to France in 1982. The first annual area-wide Green Valley Ladies Retreat, sponsored by the Robinson Avenue congregation, was held in 1983.

Other preachers serving the congregation since 1976 were: J. B. Meyers, (1976—77); J. R. Chism, (1977—81); Rick Bright, Assistant and Youth, (1978—83); Joe Ed Furr, (1981—83); Jim Caldwell (part-time, 1983); Larry Walker (intern and youth), (1984—85); Ron Parnell, (part-time Youth, 1985—86); Marshall Henson, (1983—87); J. R. Chism, (1987-Present); W. E. "Dub" Deloach, Minister of Education, (1987-present) and Steven Frye, part-time Youth, (1987-Present).

Present elders (1987) are: Tom Gillmore, Roy Howard, Haskell Jackson, Marvin Johnson, Deryl Oxford, Gerald Porter and Charles Shumate. In 1986, the average attendance was 526 and the average weekly contribution was $5,529.00.

By: Ann Shumate

Rolling Hills Baptist Church

Rolling Hills Baptist Church is the outgrowth of missionary concerns of the Fayetteville Immanuel Baptist Church, the Washington-Madison Baptist Association, and the Arkansas Baptist State Convention. Under the sponsorship of Immanuel Church, forty-seven members formed a Mission Church and met in a newly constructed building at 1400 Rolling Hills Drive on November 13, 1966 for their first formal worship service.

Perry O. Hollis, Larry O'Kelly, Don Seigler, and Al Cullum served as pastors during the time the congregation remained a mission. On March 19. 1972, the group became a constituted church and Al Cullum remained as pastor for approximately one year. He was followed by William Brock Watson who began his ministry on June 1, 1973 and continued until August 29, 1982. William Flynt served as interim pastor until May 16, 1983, when Layne E. Smith, the present pastor began his ministry.

Throughout the history of the church the corporate worship services have been a primary part of the church's witnessing activities. The use of Scripture, music, quiet times, and prayer has focused on the presentation of the Christian Gospel as Good News. Preaching has been central in these services with the end objective being to graciously evangelize, nurture, and educate those who attend.

The church has maintained a strong program of Bible study with Sunday School classes for all ages being held regularly. A Vacation Bible School has been held each summer with both children from the church family and the community participating. Adults have enjoyed annual special Bible studies with a recognized Bible scholar as teacher.

Members of the church seek ways to be of service to the community individually and to share the church buildings and grounds with other groups. Members have encouraged and supported their pastors to counsel or serve any person who may be in need. The church has contributed to the lives of a surprisingly large number of persons now living on other parts of the world. Many of these persons were connected with the University of Arkansas, and upon moving to their permanent homes, have become leaders in their new churches.

Recently the church engaged in a long-range planning process which resulted in setting goals for the coming years. An important element of these plans is the expansion of the physical facilities to meet the needs of a growing congregation.

By: The Church History Committee

Saint Gabriel's Episcopal Church

Saint Gabriel's Episcopal Church was founded on February 15, 1987 as a mission, wholly independent of Saint Michael's Episcopal Church, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, a Tulsa suburb, by an Arkansas group of communicants of the Oklahoma parish. This group, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winkelman, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bowman, traveled many miles to the Oklahoma parish of Saint Michael's in order to worship in the traditional forms of the Episcopal Church and to hold to the Apostolic Faith in its Anglican expression. It was the founders' belief that there were a number of people no longer participating in any parish because of changes in the expressed faith, order and morality in other parishes of the establishment church. The church began its worship services February 22, 1987 with Father John C. Pasco of Saint Michael's celebrating Holy Communion at Sisco Chapel, 705 West Meadow, Springdale, Arkansas. The group, in its beginning, numbering 35, looks towards its own building and resident clergy for the future. Services are offered at 10:00 a. m. each Sunday for Morning Prayer for those Sundays when clergy from traditional parishes are not present. All services, however, use the 1928 Book of Common Prayer. Saint Gabriel's maintains its link with the Anglican Communion, as a mission of Saint Michael's Parish which receives its episcopal ministry from The Right Reverend Graham Leonard, Bishop of London, England.

By: H. D. Baird

Saint James Baptist Church

History: a small word with a great meaning. It is an ancient word yet, a modern word. A word which brings to mind the years, events, and people who existed in our past.

The following is a collection of historical facts concerning St. James Missionary Baptist Church.

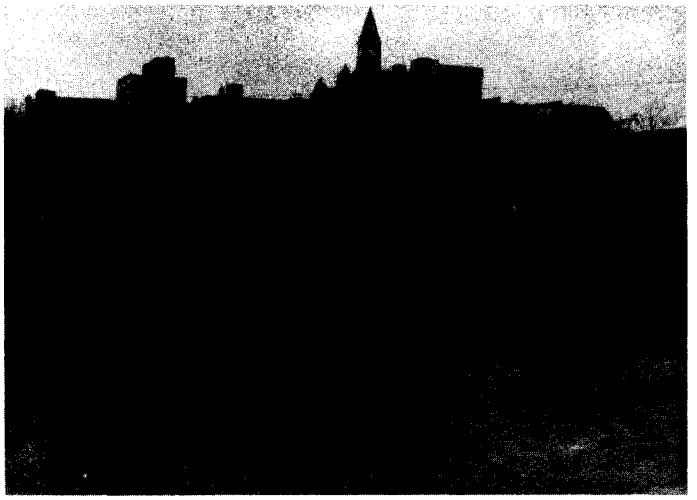
Most of the history from 1865 to 1920 was passed from older persons, who have now since passed. Other information comes from Mr. W. S. Campbell, who authored a book about Fayetteville, entitled *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville* (1828—1928). I knew Mr. Campbell and thought him to be very loyal and devoted to this city and this community. I am truly thankful he included St. James in his book; especially, the early years, the 1860s, the closing era of the Civil War.

An excerpt from Mr. Campbell's book reads: "There was a man named Matthew Leeper who had owned more than 300 slaves. After FREEDOM, Squire Jehagen, one of Mr. Leeper's personal servants, became a Baptist preacher. Because there was no Baptist organization for Negroes at that time, Squire Jehagen established one of his own. With no actual place of worship, this new Negro Baptist organization met for many years in the homes of the members. Finally, Squire Jehagen did oversee the erection of a plain frame building, in which he served as pastor until his death."

There were several pastors of this organization after the death of Squire Jehagen, but I am unable to relate their accomplishments. The names of these men, however were told to me: Reverend Mahan, The Reverend Wilson, Reverend Tuggle, and the Reverend C. L. Netherland.

The name "Saint James" was acquired in honor of the man who gave the land on which St. James Baptist and St. James Methodist Churches are built. A man named, St. James.

It was in the 1920s that Reverend J. W. Webb became pastor of St. James. At this time, the membership was recorded to be approximately 40 (forty). At this time also, the Church had become involved in a mortgage incident. Mrs. Mary Walker and a Mrs. Polk secured the mortgage in order to keep the building from being sold. With this opportunity to redeem the church, Rev. Webb began a mission to have a new church built. The old frame structure was disassembled, and the remnants cleared from



St. James Baptist Church. A new beginning since October 11, 1987. St. James Missionary Baptist Church, 115 South Willow, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

the property. With donations from the members, The First National Bank, The McIlroy Bank, and several other city businesses ($75.00 each), the mission was underway. Rev. Webb dug the basement, made the mortar, and assisted the masons in laying the new foundation. The members also donated worktime. The mission became reality with the completion of the building in 1921 or '22.

In 1944, the new church building which had been a mission, realized by Rev. Webb and its members, in the early 1920s, along with all records, was utterly destroyed by fire. The members would then assemble in the parsonage, or in the Masonic Lodge to worship. We were also invited to worship in the St. James Methodist Church.

It was after a two and one-half year struggle, the good citizens and several white churches donated finances to erect our present place of worship. This building has a 250 seating capacity, and was donated by the Reverend Walton Johnson, pastor of Fayetteville's First Baptist Church. Rev. Webb, served several more years as pastor of St. James then resigned.

About six months after the resignation of Rev. Webb, the church called a young minister named, Rev. Thomas, from Fort Smith. It was he who gathered the small flock and encouraged us to tithe. During his leadership, the church was wonderfully blessed. He soon left us, however, to accept a government position in Washington.

Again, we struggled to stay together.

Though he was feeble, Reverend Webb again accepted the role as pastor. He served faithfully until his health began to fail badly. Rev. Webb was pastor of St. James for a total of 33 years.

In 1945, the Reverend G. E. Wright was called to pastor St. James. Our membership, at this time, had increased to approximately eighty-six, with three of our members being church deacons. These three were: Brother B. H. Utley, Brother Osiah Smith, and Brother Jack Barker. Later Brothers John Funkhouser and Nathaniel Polk were ordained. It was under the leadership of Rev. Wright, that St. James purchased a new parsonage on East Center Street. We, however, were unable to retain it. There were many problems and much disjunction at this time. After serving two and a half years, Reverend Wright resigned early in 1947. Again, we struggled without a leader.

The LORD saw fit in HIS infinite mercy to send to us a faithful minister, The Reverend M. G. Edmondson from Joplin, Missouri. It was under the leadership of Rev. Edmondson that Brother Oscar Williams was ordained as a Deacon. Also, at this time, more souls were won, and new pews were purchased. The church obtained rugs for its floors, and the J. W. Webb and Wife Memorial Window was installed. Rev. Edmondson (now deceased) served St. James for eight years.

The Reverend W. M. Murry of Fort Smith, was our next minister. He immediately organized church auxilaries such as The Usher Board and a Board Education. He encouraged members to attend a study course, which he held each year. We gained several new members, purchased the parsonage on East 6th Street, installed the B. H. Utley Memorial Window, and added paneling to the sanctuary. Rev. Murry served as St. James' pastor five years before being called to Coffeyville, Kansas. With saddened hearts, and many prayers, St. James sought another pastor. By the grace of GOD, we found Reverend C. A. Woods of Fort Smith. During his service (1968—1973), we completed the basement, gained complete ownership of the parsonage, grew in membership, and ordained Brother Billy Williams as a Deacon. Under the leadership of Rev. Woods, we never failed to participate in the District, State or National meetings. After health difficulties, Rev. Woods resigned to become pastor at his hometown church, First Baptist, in Fort Smith. His departure caused us once again to seek pastoral leadership.

GOD was still working through one of our former pastors, Rev. Edmondson, for it was he who recommended Reverend J. L. Thompson to us. We called Rev. Thompson in 1973. During his first year here, Rev. Thompson studied the people and the community, then he began preaching dynamic messages which blasted sin.

Under the service of Reverend Thompson, St. James gained new members, and began a church-run bus route to encourage the attendance of the University of Arkansas students. We have licensed three young ministers; Reverend Ronnie Tucker, Reverend Robert Thompson, and Reverend Sylvester 'Pat' Jennings, and Reverend Bruce Caldwell. St. James also ordained Brother John L. Colbert as a Deacon. Also during Rev. Thompson's service, we were successful in laying our long delayed cornerstone. We purchased a lot, south of the Church, on which we are now building a new house of worship. Rev. Thompson resigned as pastor in 1985, leaving Saint James again, in search of a new pastor. This led us to the person of Rev. T. J. Moton, our present pastor, who was ordained such in April of 1986.

We have been blessed spiritually and financially. For this, Saint James, I say, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'. We have pitched our tents near turbulent waters, but the leaders who have waited in the camp have caught the gleam of a new day. And have each, in turn, brought us into a greater and more secure avenue of triumph. So let us give thanks to GOD for those old patriarchs who made it possible for us to be Saint James Missionary Baptist Church, today (122 years in May of 1987).

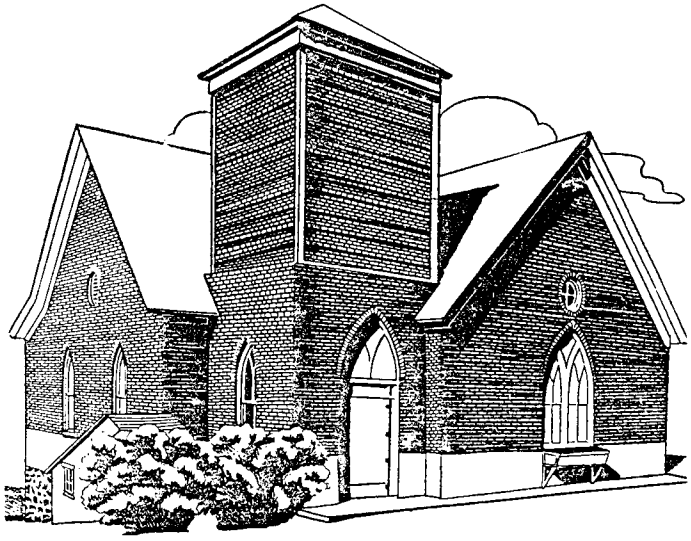
By: Pearl Blye

Saint James United Methodist Church

St. James United Methodist Church has its' roots in pre-Civil War Fayetteville and is the oldest black community in the area. Having settled in the southeast section of the city, black Methodists met in these early years in the homes of its members. According to oral history, the congregation erected a frame building on East Rock Street before moving to the present site of East Center and North Willow. The initial structure was frame, but under the leadership of the St. James Community, the existing church was completed in 1907. The Reverend G. N. Johnson received his appointment to St. James this same year.

The present building has survived severe tornado damage to its' southwest corner and lightning damage to its' steeple. Time and nature have necessitated several renovations, including the current one, but the basic structure and dignity of the church have been preserved since 1907.

The church's interior has an equally interesting history. At least one light fixture has been preserved from the original frame church and is located above the pews in the worship area. Memorial windows honor several of the most beloved members of our community. Dedicated in 1955, the east window honors the memory of Mr. James C. Hoover, while the north window, dedicated on October 7, 1959, pays tribute to Reverend



St. James Methodist Church.

A. L. Buchanan, pastor from 1946 to 1961. Reverend Buchanan while still a minister of St. James, made the "Who's Who" of the Methodist Historical Society published in 1952. The west windows memorialize the Joiners, Carlos Carr and Alvin L. Rich, while the south windows of the entrance way commemorate the work of Anna and Otis Parker. Upon close examination, the pews may be divided into two groups according to the carvings at the end of each. One group came from the Presbyterian Church formerly located at Spring and College Streets. Like its' congregation, the church's furnishings are rich in history and draw strength from diverse origins.

The history of our community is preserved in oral traditions and written documents. These sources of our collective memory are evidence of a past rich in faith and vision. At its best, this vision encourages diversity and reaches out to that larger community beyond our own borders.

By: Tumani Mutasa-Nyajeka, Pastor

Saint Joseph Catholic Church

When we research the establishment of the Catholic Church in Tontitown, we must first tell of the arrival of the Italian immigrants and their leader. According to old documents this was in 1897—1898.

Saint Joseph Catholic Church, Tontitown, Arkansas.

St. Josephs, Tontitown, Arkansas.

Rev. Pietro Bandini was born in Forti, Italy, 1853. He studied for the priesthood, and after his ordination, he began teaching. His essay on the problems of the Italian emigrants, led the government to send him to New York to further his studies. Here he learned of the dismal plight of the Italians at Sunnyside, Arkansas. He went to their aid and told them he was going to find them a new land. He asked them to try to bear the terrible conditions of life until his return. He located a large farm west of Springdale that was on the point of being abandoned. He purchased approximately 700 acres. Between 35 and 40 families followed him there. The settlers named the town, Tontitown, after Henri de Tonti, the lieutenant who served under LaSalle, and founded the first settlement in Arkansas at Arkansas Post in 1684.

The first church in Tontitown (possibly an old school) was a wood frame building which also housed the school.

Much suffering, through hate, contempt, and ridicule was endured by the early settlers. Religion and nationality were foreign and unwanted here. Father Bandini was their pastor, teacher, leader, advisor, and the first mayor of the town. He taught them their rights as Americans, the importance of faith in God, honesty, learning the American laws and obeying them.

The church was the center of worship and social activities. Some of the social activities consisted of music, singing, dancing, games, visiting, and laughter. In August, 1898, a year after their arrival, the people gathered to celebrate and give "thanks to God" for their recovery from the fate at Sunnyside, for their new location, and for the harvests they received during the year. This celebration has been observed yearly and is now known at Tontitown Grape Festival.

The church was burned in 1898. Legend has it that a gang from Indian Territory set fire to it. Father Bandini put out the fire. Part of the rear wall was burned, but a picture of St. Joseph hanging on the wall was not damaged. Hence they named the church St. Joseph. It was later re-opened and served as a school.

A new church was built and dedicated on November 18, 1900. In 1934, this church was destroyed by a tornado. Construction of a new church was started by men of the parish. Meanwhile, religious services were held in the school basement until the completion and opening of the present church in 1942. Rev. Lawrence H. Schaefer was pastor from 10/5/42 to 6/26/51.

The Catholic Church not only survived but grew to the extent that an assistant priest was necessary to help serve the surrounding areas of Springdale and Siloam Springs. Now both Springdale

and Siloam Springs are parishes of their own, with churches and resident priests to serve the needs of the many Catholics.

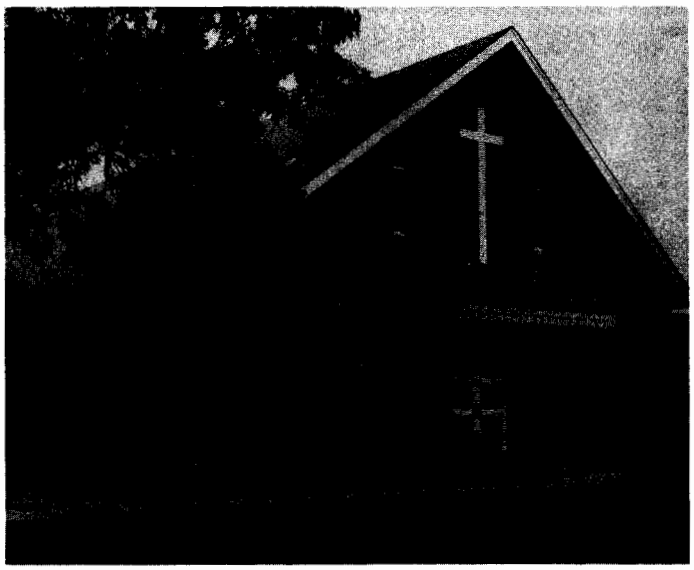
At this writing (January 1988) plans are being made to build a new and larger church in Tontitown. The present pastor is Rev. Francis J. Janesko.

The 90th Tontitown Grape Festival will be celebrated this August (1988). The one day celebration has grown to three days. "Thanks to God".

By: Patsy Taldo Phillips

Saint Raphael's Catholic Church

In the fall of 1949, Reverend L. H. Schaefer, pastor of St. Joseph Catholic Church in Tontitown, presided over a preliminary organizational meeting of Catholics to plan formation of a Catholic parish in Springdale. Father Schaefer celebrated the first mass in springdale at 9:00 a. m., Sunday, December 4, 1949 in the Chapel of Callison-Sisco Funeral Home.



St. Raphael's Catholic Church, Springdale, Arkansas.

The lot at the corner of West Huntsville and North Shiloh Street was loaned to the mission by Mrs. Josephine Braun. The small house on the property was redecorated and made into a chapel. In February 1950, the Springdale Mission was named St. Raphael's Cenacle. The name was chosen in memory of Mrs. Braun's son, Raphael, who was killed in World War II.

The first mass at the four-room Cenacle was celebrated on June 20, 1952. The celebrant was Reverend Thomas Kennedy of St. Joseph's Parish. In March 1955, St. Raphael's Mission was dedicated by Archbishop William O'Brien, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society. The mission membership has grown from forty-five to seventy-eight.

Three and a half years later, the dreams of the mission membership were fulfilled when Bishop Albert L. Fletcher, Bishop of Little Rock, dedicated the new St. Raphael's Catholic Church on November 25, 1958. The site of the new church was a thirty-acre tract of land on Highway 68 west.

On September 3, 1965, St. Raphael's became a parish and Reverend Francis J. Janesko became its first resident pastor. The membership had grown to one-hundred.

Another St. Raphael milestone was reached in February 1967 when a new rectory and parish hall were completed. St. Raphael's continued to grow and an educational wing to the parish hall was completed in 1982. The present membership stands at approximately eight-hundred and fifty. The pastors that served St. Raphael's as a mission were Reverend Schaefer, Reverend Kennedy, Reverend Jesse C. Chaney and Reverend Joseph S. Quinn. Resident pastors who served St. Raphael's were Reverend Janesko, Reverend Edward J. McCormick, Reverend Amos Enderlin and the present pastor, Reverend Milton R. Lange.

By: Mary Ann Taldo

Saint Stephens Episcopal Church

A tiny mission outpost was established in Winslow in the 1880s, and until the Methodist Church was built in 1905, (having been organized in 1903) served as the only building used exclusively for worship services.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church sat on a slight slope of the hill across the street north of the Sharp property and South View Inn. It was directly across the street west of the family most responsible for its organization, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Dunlap.

Many of its earlier members are buried in the cemetery on the hillside west of the church on the land donated by that same Dunlap family. Care for both the church and land surrounding it has been neglected with the cessation of the church.

As membership to this early church dwindled and members either changed their denomination, left the area or died, it struggled to stay alive.

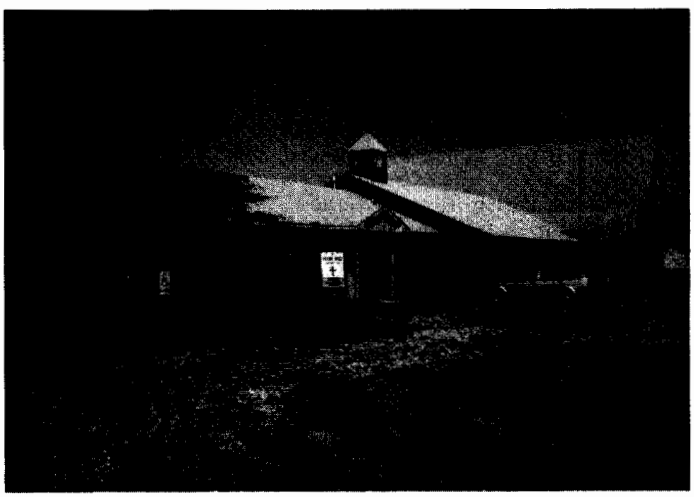
For a time the Reverend Carleton D. Lathrop, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Fort Smith, held services some Sunday afternoons. Finally, even this service was discontinued, and the church was deconsecrated.

When the doors closed, there were few members to remember the past glories or its bell pealing to call worshipers to its services. With windows now boarded and the front door crumbling and overrun with weeds, there is hardly a Winslow resident that can tell you about the St. Stephens Episcopal, a once vital, living church.

By: Lyda Pace

Saint Thomas Episcopal Church

1952 - There was limited activity by Episcopalians until Roy J. and Maxine Bowman moved to Springdale and affiliated with St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Fayetteville. With the help of the Episcopal Church Women (ECW) of St. Paul's, a search of Springdale revealed a few interested families and the foundation was laid for what became St. Thomas.



Saint Thomas Episcopal Church, 1800 Sisco Avenue, Springdale, Arkansas. Building to the left, dedicated December 15, 1960, was used as both sanctuary and parish hall. Sanctuary, dedicated September 20, 1968, was connected to the parish hall by covered walk. The enlarged parish hall (center) was dedicated August 19, 1987.

1952—1956 - In July 1952, a mission, which became St.

Andrews at Rogers, was organized with Rev. Robert Hall as Vicar. At the recommendation of Bishop R. Bland Mitchell most Springdale Episcopalians attended St. Paul's; or St. Andrews where Rev. Dr. George C. Weiser replaced Rev. Hall in 1956. In the fall of 1956, Rev. Weiser and the Springdale laymen convinced (then Bishop) Robert R. Brown to permit services in Springdale.

October 7, 1956 - First services were held in the basement of the Public Library, then located at 118 West Johnson Avenue with Rev. Weiser presiding- 15 adults and 11 children attended.

January 1957 - Having chosen the name St. Thomas, Senior Warden Roy Bowman and the other charter members (1) petitioned and were granted mission status by the Arkansas Diocesan Convention held at St. John's, Fort Smith.

In 1958 - Bishop Brown, aware of the growth and potential of St. Thomas, approved the purchase of 5 acres at 1800 Sisco Avenue for the building of a church and vicarage. The budget for the year was $5,500 with a membership of 36.

August 30, 1959 - Rev. Dr. Weiser was called to Catlett, Virginia, and for several months Rev. George Small, Chaplain at the University of Arkansas conducted communion services.

June 1960 - Rev. Edward L. Salmon was assigned as deacon in charge of Springdale, Rogers and Eureka Springs missions. St. Thomas had 57 members by 1961 and flourished under his leadership. The parish house was dedicated December 15, 1960. He became rector of St. Paul's when Rev. Dr. Lindloff retired in 1969.

June 17, 1962-September 6, 1964 - The Rev. Edgar E. Shippy served as Vicar until named assistant to the Dean of Trinity Cath. in Little Rock.

June 20, 1965-June 15, 1969 - Rev. Lawson M. Anderson was assigned as Vicar of St. Thomas. During his tenure, the vicarage and the sanctuary were built, the latter being dedicated by Bishop Brown September 20, 1968. When Rev. Anderson accepted a call to St. Paul's in Newport, Arkansas, St. Thomas had grown from 110 to 171 members with a budget of $13,700. Ministers from Fayettville, Rogers and Little Rock served St. Thomas as supply priests.

January 1, 1970-June, 1973 - Rev. Paul Gray Curate of St. Marks, Little Rock, was the Vicar, serving possibly a congregation of 200.

June 1973-June 1976 - Rev. John Ross Wellwood was assigned as Vicar by Bishop Christopher Keller but was forced to retire by ill health. During this period the membership list was reduced to 120 active communicants because of business conditions and removal of names of inactives, accumulated over the years.

October 1976-January 1982 - Rev. Aristide "Steed" Joyce, Jr. held his first service as Vicar on All Saints Day 1976. He rallied the membership, which set Parish status as a goal. In 1980, independence from Diocesan financial help was reached. On February 27, 1981, after 25 years as a mission, St. Thomas was dedicated as a Parish. Bishop Herbert A. Donovan, Jr. who succeeded Bishop Brown, presided at an impressive ceremony attended by a large group from Springdale, at Trinity Cathedral in Little Rock.

October 1982-October 1986 - Rev. Steed Joyce was reassigned and replaced as Rector by Rev. David Jeffery in 1982. The latter was reassigned in March 1986. The lack of church school facilities was corrected during Fr. Jeffrey's tenure and under the supervision of Senior Warden Col. Maurice Murphy, by the building of a multipurpose room adjoining the sanctuary and the Parish Hall. It was dedicated August 19, 1987. However, a continued lack of membership support, and the use of available borrowed priests, forced St. Thomas to return to mission status in May, 1987.

May 1987 - On January 9, 1988, Rev. Kevin Robinson was installed as Vicar serving both St. Thomas, Springdale and Grace Church, Siloam Springs. The shock of returning to mission status, the intense search required to find just the right priest, and the influx of new members from the growing community sparked a rededication of interest in St. Thomas that bodes well for the future.

Early members were the Roy Bowmans, Imogene and Louis Heerwagen, Mrs. Kathrine Heagler, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence LeFever, Mr. and Mrs. George Casavan, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Chase, Rob and Myrtle Hughes. Peggy and Bob Cooper and Mary John and Lewis Jones.

Bibliography; *These Three, A Biography Of St. Thomas Episcopal Church* by Maxine Bowman and Janey Joyce. A copy may be found in the Shiloh Museum, Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Robert H. Clark

Salem Lutheran Church

In the late 1860s and early 1870s Lutheran people migrated from North Carolina and Tennessee to northwest Arkansas. During the later years attempts were made to get a pastor and organize a Lutheran Church. In 1874 Rev. Polycarp C. Henkel organized a congregation at Hindsville called St. Paul Lutheran Church.

This photo of Springdale's Lutheran Church was taken about 1908.

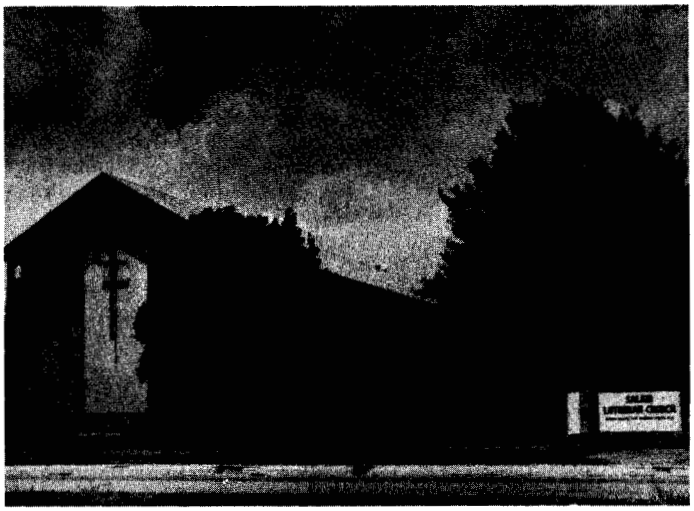


Photo of Salem Lutheran Church, Springdale, taken in 1987.

In 1875, Mr. Isaac D. Rader, of Springdale, attended the English Lutheran Conference of Missouri at Milford, Missouri. With the number of Lutherans increasing in the Springdale area, Mr. Rader persisted in the appeal at this conference for a pastor. Arrangements were made to send Rev. Andrew Rader, nephew to Isaac, to inspect the area. In the summer of 1876 he arrived in

Hindsville and reactivated the St. Paul congregation. That same summer he also gathered the Lutherans together in the Springdale area to begin the Salem Lutheran Church. A few months later St. Paul and Salem received a new pastor, Rev. Iraneus E. Rader. He also served Lutheran people in the surrounding areas.

From its very beginning Salem sought to operate a parochial school. It experienced its greatest success in the late 1880s when it purchased Shiloh Institute, commonly called Springdale College, using it as the school and church between the years 1884-1895. At one time the school had 82 students in grades 1 through 6. The school eventually closed.

In May of 1895 the congregation bought two lots on the corner of Johnson and Thompson Streets in order to construct a new church building. That building remained, with several renovations, as the house of worship for Salem until 1964. When Highway 71 widened in 1963 and the church became too small, the congregation decided to build a new church on a 10 acre site on the west side of Springdale. This land was purchased from Walter and Carl Bird and is the present location of Salem.

In 1949 Salem provided Springdale with its first church-sponsored kindergarten. With the exception of the years 1957 through 1963 the kindergarten has operated since it first began. It has continued to expand to its present form as an Educational Child Care Center licensed for 90 children ages 2-1/2 through kindergarten.

During its history, Salem has been instrumental in starting St. John's Lutheran Church, Fayetteville; in 1944. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Rogers; was started in 1962 and Siloam Lutheran Church, Siloam Springs; in 1964.

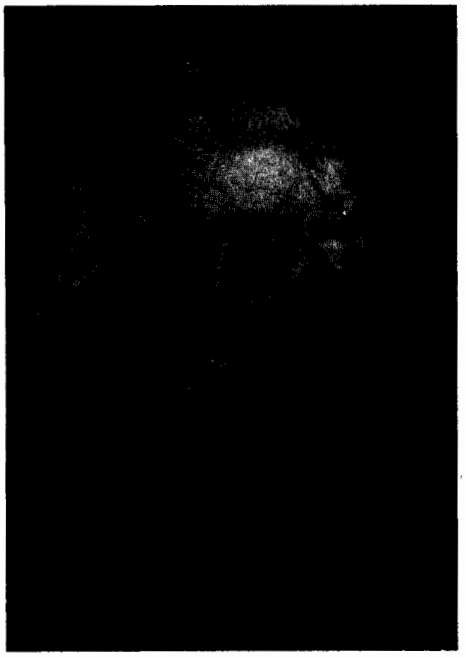
With the population of the Springdale area continuing to increase and the renewed dedication of its members, Salem looks forward, with the blessings of God, to continual growth and progress for the Lord and His kingdom.

By: Rev. Gerald L. Renken

Shiloh Church and Cemetery

The historic Shiloh Church in Springdale is synonymous with the name of one of its revered ministers, Reverend John Holcomb. John and Dorothea (Wilbanks) Holcomb settled in West Fork, Arkansas circa 1839. They bought the Springdale property of Quinton and Spencer Forby Fine in 1843; building their home and wagon-blacksmith shop near the banks of Spring Creek. Reverend John shared the ministry of the Shiloh Church with others until his death. On December 10, 1876 the church dismissed services for his funeral; according to the minutes, he was the only man given this honor.

Rev. John and Dorothea (Wilbanks) Holcomb.



John Howard Holcomb, son of Rev. John and Dorothea (Wilbanks) Holcomb.

Shiloh in Biblical terminology means a meeting place and was a village the east slope of Mt. Ephraim in Palestine. There is not a known phonetic sounding in the various Indian languages resembling Shiloh; therefore, we assume Shiloh (Springdale) received its original name from the early Primitive Baptist Settlers.

Our ancestors brought their religion and established their churches as they migrated to the west. The Shiloh church members established their church three miles east of the present church site on August 22, 1840. Elders Samuel Wheat of War Eagle Church, William Poston of Union Church (Cincinnati, Arkansas area), John Holcomb of West Fork Church and Deacons John Wood and Berry D. Graham of West Fork composed the Presbytery which certified the first log church.

The little church was moved shorly after William Davidson and Sarah (Adams) Quinton donated three-fourths of an acre to the church on Christmas day in 1841. Its home became the southeast corner of present day Main and Huntsville Streets. Huntsville Street originally North Street dead ended at Main Street until the late 1890s. The early Shiloh Cemetery was immediately to the north of the present church and extended to the center of present day Huntsville Street and the east line was Spring Creek (today's unsightly urban renewal's drainage canal). Later it emcompassed a strip running east and west from Main Street to the creek on the north side of the present Huntsville Street.

During the Civil War, the log church was burned as were other area homes and businesses. In 1868, the church was rebuilt for school and church purposes on the same site. This church was of the same size and architecture as today's church and served as the first public school until 1885 when the Allen Street brick School was built. In 1871, the present and third Shiloh Regular Baptist Church was built. Occupancy and a portion of the costs were shared by the Missionary Baptists (First Baptist), South Episopal Methodists and the Masons. The land on which the third church was built was donated by Reverend John and Dorothea Holcomb in 1872.

During the Civil War, Reverend John and most of his family went to Texas. His tenth child and fifth born son, John Howard, born 1841 married Rhoda Biass in October 1865 in Kulli Tuklo,

Choctaw Nation, Red River County, Texas (ref. county mar. record). Born in Springdale on July 16, 1850, Rhoda was one of two children of Washington Armstrong and his first wife, Mahala (Guinn) Biass. Rhoda's sister, Mahala married Asa Graham, the great-grandson of William and Leah (Bloyd) Graham. Some of Asa's great-grandchildren in the area today are Anna Lea Petty, Sam and W. C. Rogers, Jr. and Charlotte (Dorsett) Harp. John H. and Rhoda Holcomb had five children: Cener May wife of Owen Allen Seeds, Belle Dora, wife of James Franklin Lynch, Hiram Stephen who married a girl named Dollie, Matilda "Tildy" Bertha married J. K. Reeser and William Thomas married Cora Bell Ladd. John and Rhoda were divorced September 26, 1890 and Rhoda married John S. Seeds, the father of her son-in-law Owen. Belle Dora and James F. Lynch are my husband's grandparents. John Howard Holcomb died shortly after 1919 in Oklahoma, possibly at the home of his daughter, Tildy in Apache, Oklahoma.

Reverend John's home burned in 1863 (ref. Atwood Dairy) during the Civil War and upon returning from Texas, he rebuilt a partial two-story, slate roofed, ten-room home overlooking Spring Creek. The site, today is the location of the Legion Hut. Reverend John buried his wife, Dorothea on a February day in 1874. He died in December of 1876. They were originally buried on the north side of present Huntsville Street near the slope of the hill, overlooking Spring Creek in Shiloh Cemetery. However, they were reburied at Bluff when the Springdale City Council in 1894 condemned the cemetery as a nuisance, their present grave sites remain within view of Spring Creek.

The Shiloh Cemetery burial site of many of our original settlers was moved by the City to Bluff in circa 1895—6. Records indicate it was perhaps a small family cemetery in 1877. Many graves of those originally buried at Shiloh are to the right upon entering Bluff. Interspersed in the first acreage the City bought at Bluff are those who were reburied by their descendants in the newly created family plots. These stones will have death dates previous to 1877—83 and 1895. After the removal of the bodies from Shiloh Cemetery, the City opened Huntsville Street from Main Street to the east. (See *Flashback* May issue page 25, page 31 line one should read Huntsville and Main).

The Shiloh Regular Baptist members disbanded in circa 1928. The Oddfellow Lodge in 1935 became the owners of the old church and a portion of the former Shiloh Cemetery site. As a Washington County Historical Society board member, I and Dianna Kirk of the Arkansas Historical Preservation Office prepared forms to list the Shiloh Church and the Shiloh Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. By cross-researching, I furnished most of the documented historical data for both listings.

As a child, my home was on the site of the first Shiloh Church, therefore, the grounds of both church sites was my play area. The two-story, eight-room section of Reverend John's old home was moved in 1903—4 to Meadow Street. I lived in the upstairs apartment of this house when I married his great-great-grandson, Richard on April 1, 1946. The revered old church and Reverend John's home have been a meaningful segment of my youth, as well as my adult life and will continue to be a part of my children's heritage.

By: Bobby Byars Lynch

Sonora Baptist Church

The Sonora Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1920 in the old Sonora schoolhouse with 26 members and Floyd Tillman as pastor. In 1933, a stone building was constructed, using native stone-a community cooperative project with many church members donating labor, money and hauling materials. They hand built a pulpit and slat-type benches. Out of debt, dedication services were held November 30, 1941.

In Feb 1952, it changed to Southern Baptist. A dissenting group departed forming Temple Baptist. The few who were left decided to keep the church going during 1952—1970. Vivian Perry played the piano and could play any song she knew by ear. She would ask every church visitor if they could play the piano.

In 1970, used pews and a pulpit were purchased and are still in use.

In 1971, Jack Bettis was ordained as minister.

In 1973, a new piano was bought and Buddy Stockman was ordained as minister.

In 1975, an educational wing was added and the church purchased a vacant lot next to the existing property with expansion in view. Vivian (Mrs. Ivan) Perry donated an organ in memory of Will and Lillie Cannon, her parents and charter members.

In 1976, a kitchen was installed with refreshments every Sunday night and potluck dinner the first Sunday of each month.

In 1977, the church sponsored Sang Avenue Mission, of Fayetteville.

In 1979, the church sponsored the Northeast Southern Baptist Mission, of Fayetteville. A foyer was added across the front of the sanctuary and a library was established.

In 1986, a March note burning for the fellowship hall and kitchen took place and a 12 passenger 1969 Ford church bus was purchased.

In 1987, work began on a new 40 x 77 (3080 sq. feet) $70,000.00 sanctuary. It was finished February 1, 1988.

Vivian Cannon Perry only charter member here.

Monthly events are: Family night refreshments, 3rd Sunday potluck dinner and birthday services at Holland Nursing Home north.

Annual events are: Easter Sunrise services with church men cooking breakfast. Mother's Day with the men preparing breakfast for the mothers and the August Fish Fry at Jack and Janet Perry's on Beaver Lake, ending with preaching and baptising.

Today there is an average Sunday School attendance of 86. The pastor is John W. Smedley; Music Director, David W. Alexander; Pianist, Christine Glines; Organist, Sue Mayes and substitute Nona Wyche.

To God be the glory. Great things he has done.

By: Hazel Stotler

Springdale First Christian Church

As told by Lon Thomas, who was 11 years old at the time, in 1880, a group of the Disciples of Christ faith met in the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church-located on Spring Creek at the corner of North Main at Huntsville. It is now known as the IOOF Hall. They soon moved to a log schoolhouse just west of the church and applied for a charter to become the First Christian Church. Members included: Rev. Sam R. and Mrs. Beaman, daughter, Hannah and son, Mel; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomas, Mrs. Edith Thomas Banks, Mrs. S. N. Haxton, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson of Elm Springs; and later, Ed Hale.

Second minister was Rev. Evan Thompson, date unknown; who held services in the Presbyterian Church on the 1st Sunday of the month at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Later they were able to erect their own church on NE corner of South Main at Meadow in late 1887 or 1888 before Rev. Thompson died in November of 1888.

Dates unknown but next five ministers were: Rev. B. Rose, Rev. Buckley, Rev. N. M. Ragland and Rev. H. S. Mobley. In 1914, Rev. Isaac H. Burgess served for 3 or 4 years followed by Rev. Chas. Riggs until 1923. Rev. Burgess returned for about 4 years, then Rev. William Sessions served while attending University of Arkansas. Rev. John Umphries and wife came until 1931 but he traveled some as an evangelist. His wife was qualified to preach in his absence. Rev. Clifton Bell came for a year and chose one of the members, Mabel Goree, as his wife, to leave with him.

Rev. Frank Holmes served until 1933-then Rev. Emmett Davison, who later went to the Rogers Christian Church. Rev. George N. Villines came in September 1936 until July 1937. Rev. H. J. Kennedy came in July until June 1938. Rev. R. F. Allen came in November until April 1939. Rev. Burgess returned until August 1942. Rev. Edwin York came in October until 1944. That spring Rev. John M. Asbell was called from retirement from Fayetteville Christian Church and a lot was ac-

1951 Photo taken Easter Sunday. Included are: Evalena Reder Mayo; Walter Hight; Mabel Goree Bell; Mrs. Evalena Reder; Jack Lewallen; JoEllen McKim; Ben Mayo; Al and Effie Thompson; Wanda Thompson; Jack and Lucille Lewallen; James and Muriel Littrell; Mrs. W. E. Wines; Charles and Virginia Tansey; Ralph Miller; Mary Miller; Joe McKim holding Jimmy Tansey; Rosemary Hash; Vera Lou Goree Fowler; Grace Waiseth; Wanda Putts (in chair) Mrs. Myrtle Nixon; Albert Jasper; Don Page; Martha and Raymond Lankford; Harry Oakes; David Oakes; Richard Miller; Gene and LeRoy Page; Beverly Tansey Scott; Donna Harner; Dr. F. G. Waters; Ted and Ruth Saum; Tana Lewallen Jackson; Isabell Haas; Mr. and Mrs. Cate and Harlene; Saundra Gaskin; Mary Elinor Umbaugh; Loretta Parrott; Juanita Cosand; Lacy Draher; Cleo Parrott; Allen Gaskin; Children: Judy Gayle Waters; Barbara Waters; Terri Lewallen; Tomye Tansey; Margaret Ellen Eaton; Charles Mayo; Hettie Uner; Karen Lankford; Sandra Gaskin; Mary Umbaugh; Larry and Suzanne Cosand; Janet Haas.

The church built in 1888. Picture taken about 1920. Some of the members photographed were: Mabel and Lena Goree; Flora and Hollie McCorkhill; Mildred and Myrtle Goree; Blanche Woods; Alta Pearson; G. G. Johns; Anna Kelly; Mr. and Mrs. McGaugh with sons, John, Everett and Calvin; Lucy Pace; Albert L. and Lula Jasper with son, Norman; Martha and Benjamin F. Scantland family with John, Claudia, Ether and Grace, and Rev. Charles Riggs.

complished before he left in September 1950. Needing more room the church was sold to Watson's and their furniture and tire company was built there. By 1946, a larger church was built on the NE corner of South Blair and Grove. In the meantime, the congregation met in the basement of the library, now the Shiloh Museum, as well as part time in the Seventh Day Adventist Church. The first organ was donated in 1948 by Steve Miller's family in his mother's memory. The first communion table was added and dedicated to all mothers who had passed on.

Rev. I. J. Kerrick served 1950 to 1953, followed by Rev. Ivan Hansen. A growing congregation required adding an educational building including 8 classrooms, nursery and kitchen-basement before he left in August 1956. In 1952, an electric organ was

Christian Church as it looks today, built in 1971 on Emma Avenue at Gutensohn.

donated in memory of Claud D. Kelley by family, and is still in use. Rev. Ben Cleaver was the interim minister until Rev. Wm. J. Cloud came in January 1957 until middle of 1958. In July Rev. O. B. Davis moved his family into the newly built parsonage at 1005 Shipley, fully paid for. Members had done a lot of the work under the able leadership of Al Thompson. He left in 1965 and Rev. Barton Williams came until 1973. All indebtedness of church paid by 1967 and in 1969, 10 and one-half acres was bought on Emma at Gutensohn. When the new church was built, the Art Center of the Ozarks bought the old church and the first service was held June 6, 1971. Part of the grounds have been used by members as garden plots. City church leagues of soccer and baseball use other parts. Fellowship Hall has been used 4 times a year by Red Cross Bloodmobile as well as many other community organizations.

Interim minister was Rev. Burton Miley until Rev. Charles Kinkaid came in July 1973. The mortgage was burned at January 8, 1978 services. When he left in 1979, a retired minister living in Rogers, Dr. Leroy Hay filled in until Rev. Joel Sweat came in June 1979. An associate minister, Randy Kuss, was added in August 1980. The parking lot was blacktopped and paid for in 1978. A larger Fellowship Hall was built and moved into by February 1982, which included classrooms, well equipped kitchen and larger offices for both ministers and secretary. Its mortgage was burned at June 24, 1984 service. Both ministers left in August 1981, and Dr. Roy Kay another retired minister living on Beaver Lake, served until Rev. Kenneth Forshee and wife, Sarah, came in June 1985. Her beautiful voice and his fine leadership have added a great deal to the church. A new parsonage has been built at 1700 Ridgecrest and was moved into the fall of 1986. It was donated to the church by Willard and Pat Walker. A talented member, Betty Edwards, was named to the office of Director of Education in September 1986, and one of her many accomplishments was getting the elementary age youth involved with the Presbyterian Christian Youth Club. The CYF helps as counselors in the Inter-city Youth Camp for underprivileged children as well as with Special Olympics.

By: Aileen Hinderliter

Springdale Seventh-Day Adventist Church

The earliest history of Seventh-Day Adventists in Washington County, Arkansas is in November of 1877 at Fayetteville. Edler J. H. Cook from Kansas visited the several Adventist families here and organized the first Seventh-Day Adventist Church in the state of Arkansas. About a month later Cook held a series of meetings at Smith's Chapel which was about two miles south of Elm Springs. He then moved his services to Wild Cat Schoolhouse where he preached to a group of "Age to Come" believers.

As a result, five members joined the Adventist Church along with their minister Elder G. Bidwell.

In 1882, J. H. Cook returned to Washington County to visit a group of members at Springdale namely the Swearingen family whom he had known in Kansas.

In 1884, F. D. Star of Michigan donated eighty-five dollars for the purchase of a large tent to be used for meetings at Springdale by D. A. Wellman. By July of 1884, Wellman reported to church headquarters in Washington D. C. that forty-five people had joined the church and by August of the same year the membership numbered ninety seven. Shortly afterwards tragedy struck the congregation. D. A. Wellman contracted typhoid fever and died September 4, 1884. He is buried in Bluff Cemetery.

J. W. Scoles became the pastor of the Springdale congregation and in January of 1885 a church building was started and was completed by April of the same year. During this year, Scoles also held meetings in Wedington, Cincinnati and Robinson and Logan in neighboring Benton County. Much hardship fell on the believers in 1885-1886 due to the "Sunday Law" passed by the State Legislature. J. W. Scoles as well as other members in Washington and throughout the state found themselves the target of legal proceedings due to their religious beliefs.

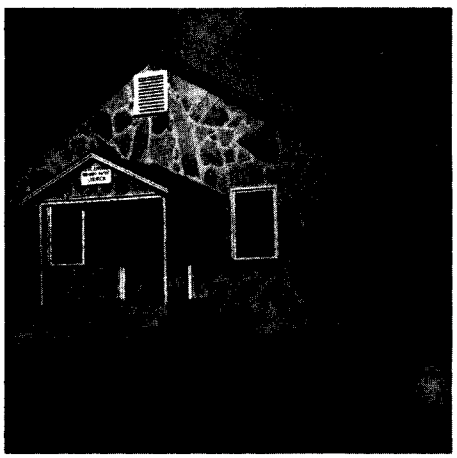
In October of 1888, the members in Arkansas petitioned to be admitted into the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists and thus the Arkansas Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists came about with Elder J. R. Henderson as president. At this time the Arkansas Conference office was in Springdale, later moved to Fayetteville, and then to Little Rock until the Conference was joined with Louisiana in 1932 and the Conference office moved to Shreveport.

Some time after the original church was built it was moved to present day Grove Street. The original building still stands today (1987) as Peter Pan Day Care Center. Some time after the move, a church supported school was started. As the church and school grew, land was purchased on Hwy 68E and a new school building was built. Shortly afterward the Grove Street church was sold and church services were held in the school building until 1976 when a new church building was started on the same property and dedicated in 1983.

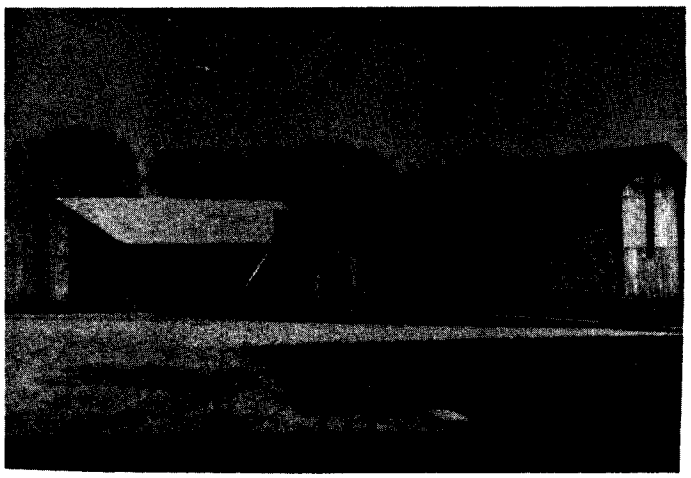
Over the years many dedicated men have served as pastor of the Springdale Congregation. They include Elder Isaac Baker, Elder J. Wilson, Elder Lyle Freemyer, Elder Joe Carner, Elder George Green, Stephens, Elder Orlin R. McLean, Elder Curtis Mortan, Elder A. C. Woods, Elder Beason, Elder Merlin Chambers, Elder William Neptune and Elder Peter Bragg. In 1987 Elder Richard Hall is pastor.

The Springdale Seventh-Day Adventist Church has 152 members. It supports an eight grade school with 30 students. Robert Willis is principal and teacher of grades 5-8. Patricia Hall teaches grades 1-4. This Church has been through the years and continues to be a Bible believing church and looks forward to the return of our Lord Jesus Christ.

By: Roger Huff



Sycamore Baptist Church, located in Wheeler, Arkansas in 1957 before last addition was completed.



Sycamore Baptist Church, 1976, at new location two miles southwest of Wheeler. The old building is to the left of the main entrance.

Sycamore Baptist Church

Sycamore Missionary Baptist Church was organized April 29, 1917 by missionary O. L. Lierly. The Providence Baptist Church extended an arm of the church to aid in the organization. The seven charter members were: E. F. and Nettie Page, J. W. and Emily Hulse, W. C., Clara, and Sara Hamby. The church took its name from the Sycamore School in which it was organized and which was its home for thirty years. During the first year the young church depended upon visiting pastors to conduct the services.

In 1918 H. E. Plumlee was elected the first pastor. He also served as pastor in 1928, 1930—33, and 1942. Other pastors were: C. S. Farmer 1919—22, 1934; O. L. Lierly 1922—25; W. E. Robinson 1926: Dick Dearing 1929; Roy Owens 1935—37, 1949; Lonnie Brown 1937—42; Will Sharp 1944/48; Clark Wilson 1948; E. M. Teeter 8/50—6/52; Edward Smith 6/52—12/65; Don Atkins 3/66—9/67; George Garner 9/67—5/70; H. L. Abercrombie 6/70—12/73; Jerry Wallace 4/74—2/77; David Licklider 6/77—3/79; and Russell Kelly 5/79 to present.

Services were held once each month, Saturday evening, Sunday morning and evening, until December 1938 when services were changed to twice monthly, Sunday services only. In August 1950 the church began full time services. During the years of once-a-month services, the church depended upon faithful lay persons to conduct the Sunday School each Sunday. J. N. Thomas served as the Sunday School superintendent and his wife, Elva, was secretary-treasurer. During the winter months the family came early to build the fire and open the doors. At the same time Clyde Pearson would light and maintain the Coleman lamps and serve as song leader. His wife, Ollie, played the foot-pumped organ and taught the young adult class.

In 1945 the church made plans to build their own building and elected as building committee of G. L. Lierly, Clyde Pearson, John Thomas, and Millard Ratliff. The committee began to solicit money and materials for the proposed building. In 1946 one-fourth acre was purchased in Wheeler and the building was started in the fall of that year. The building was truly a community effort with members and non-members contributing money and labor to complete the building. The building was built of native oak, the logs given by families in the community and sawed at a local sawmill. The 28x40 feet building was completed in January 1947 and the first services were conducted

January 25, 1947. In 1952 a 28x40 kitchen was added and in 1959 a 28x40 addition was made to the sanctuary.

In 1966 the church selected John Knight, Basil Dunn, and V. O. Selby to act as trustees to purchase the present parsonage located at 1443 Porter Road, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Slowly the church outgrew the building and in September 1971 the church elected a Vision Committee to make long-range plans for the growth and development of the church and the church plant. Members of this committee were: V. O. Selby, Odell McKnight, Tom Rollins, Kenny Selby, Robert Blackman and Carmen Lierly. This committee recommended that the church purchase at least five acres, within two miles of the present site, and move the church plant to the new location.

This plan was approved and early in 1972 the church purchased the present six and one-half acre site. Construction began at once on the present auditorium. The members of the church and friends in the community provided 90 percent of the labor and the auditorium was completed in August 1972. At this time all church activities were moved to the new site and plans were made to move the old building to join the new auditorium.

During the winter 1972—73 the members removed the rock veneer from the old building, cut the "L" shaped building into two parts and began the difficult task of moving the building. The first section, consisting of the original building and the 1953 addition, was moved in the fall of 1972 and the remaining section was moved in spring of the following year. During the next year the members, working at nights and on Saturday, converted the old church plant into Sunday School rooms. One of the most faithful workers, Rance Gayer, was not a member of the church at that time. The building was completed early in May and dedication services were held May 26, 1974.

During the history of the church the following have served as deacons, name followed by date of ordination: John Thomas, Harve Guest and Henry Hulse (January 30, 1927); Millard Ratliff (?); V. O. Selby, and Carmen Lierly (January 31, 1954); Jerry Goodson and Ivan Faulkner (August 12, 1979); and Jerry Norton and Robert Windham (June 12, 1983).

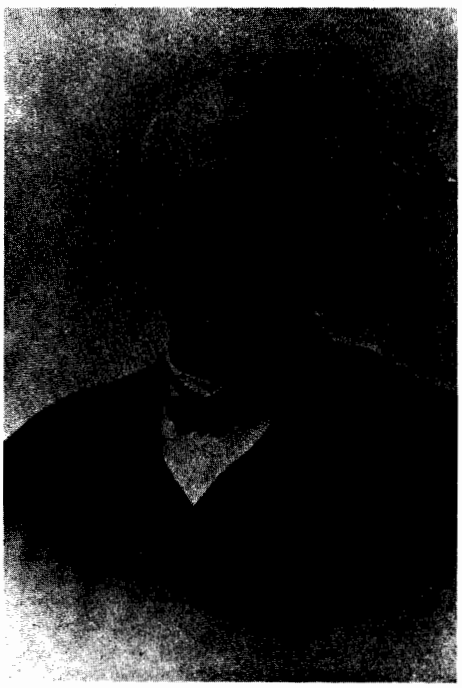
By: Carmen L. Lierly

The Fayetteville Baptist Association

Following the close of the Civil War, many Baptist churches in northwest Arkansas associated with the Bentonville Baptist Association, which was organized in 1863. This association recorded forty-six churches at the 1871 session. The number of churches and the geographical area covered by the association stimulated discussions on the need for a different organizational format involving a smaller geographical area. Accordingly, at the Eighth Annual Session of the Bentonville Baptist Association, held at New Prospect Church on Rolers' Ridge, September 1-4, 1871, a committee was established to consider the division of the association and to develop a plan for accomplishing the same (see *Flashback* 35(3):26-32). This committee was composed of O. D. Slaugther Mt. Vernon, R. R. Lane of First Brush Creek, J. L. Vaughn of Round Prairie, J. M. McCraw of Maysville and J. Dunagin of Bentonville.

Accordingly, a call went out to interested churches to send delegates to a convention at Valley Grove Baptist Church, November 10, 1871 for the purpose of organizing a new association. The churches and messengers that responded to the called convention were: Brush Creek - B. T. Easton, Henry Farmer, J. D. Bradley; Center Point - W. H. Vaughn, L. Roberts; Fayetteville - John Mayes; Huntsville - S. M. Phillips, J. Williams; Mt. Vernon - J. C. Caudle, O. D. Slaughter, A. Cain; Mt. Zion - J. C. Renfro, Moses Lang; New Hope - D. Malicaah, T. H. Jones, J. C. Black, J. F. Black; Pleasant Valley - H. P. Greene; St. Paul - C. J. Lester; Sugar Hill - J. F. Dabbs; Valley Grove - J. H. Webb, E. Hood: Viney Grove - W. L. Goss and White River - A. J. Sizemon.

The convention was formally organized and named the Fayetteville Baptist Association. John Mayes, a charter member of Mt. Zion Church and later of the Fayetteville (First Baptist) Church, was elected moderator, a post he was to hold for many years. The major business after the organizational procedures was the adoption of a constitution, articles of faith and rules of decorum. These documents were patterned after those of the Bentonville Baptist Association from which the churches had withdrawn to form the new group.

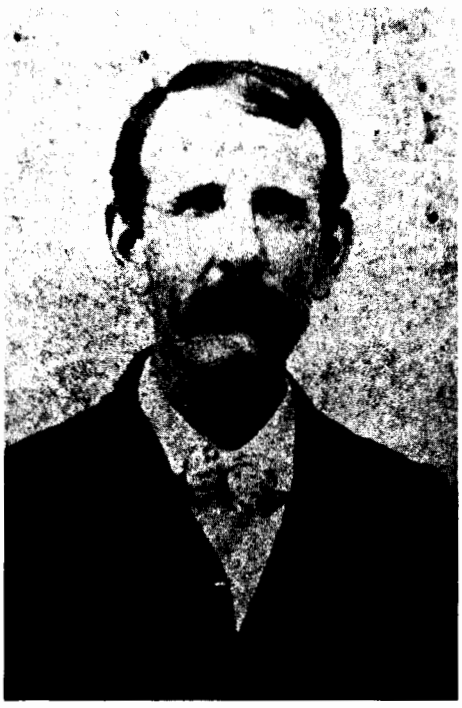


Owen David Slaughter, a doctor, community leader and Baptist minister, was born April 14, 1828 in Mississippi and moved to Arkansas with his family prior to the Civil War. According to historical accounts, he married Lucinda Ann Williams about 1850. O. D., as he was known, was ordained as minister by East Union Baptist Church, Pulaski County, Arkansas December 21, 1862. He appeared in Washington County about 1866, settling in the Habberton Community eight miles east of Fayetteville. In 1868, he attended the Fifth Annual Session of the Bentonville Baptist Association. In this association, he became acquainted with John Mayes and other Baptist ministers of the Fayetteville area. With them, he assisted in the organization of the Fayetteville Baptist Association. He was a leader in associational affairs until his death in the early 1900s. He served as pastor of Eureka, Friendship, Mt. Vernon and Shady Grove Churches. A son, Mack Slaughter, was ordained to the ministry and pastored churches in the Washington County area before moving to California in the 1890s and serving the Baptist faith at Porterfield, Woodland, Chico and Oakland (see *Flashback* 15(3):25-26, 1965 for additional information).

At the next annual session of the association held at the Walnut Grove Church near Viney Grove, twenty-three churches, an increase of ten, were represented. During the next 115 years, approximately 131 churches have been represented in the association at one time or another. These churches are identified by name and general location, if not evident in the name (in some cases a church may have represented only once).

Antioch, Fayetteville; Apostolic, Round Mountain; Baptist Mission, Baptist (Westville), Oklahoma; Barron Fork, I. T.; Barren Fork, Cane Hill; Bethel, St. Paul; Bethel, Evansville; Bethlehem, Blackburn; Big Springs, West Fork; Blackburn's Fork, Winslow; Black Oak, Sulphur City; Braden, Fayetteville; Second Brush Creek, Hindsville; Carthage, Missouri; Calvary,

H. C. Winstead was born near Knoxville, Tennessee October 17, 1846, died in Washington County, Arkansas December 11, 1924. He was converted in early life and ordained a minister at the age of 26. He came to Arkansas in 1885, settling in the southwestern sector of Washington County where he lived until his death. He was active in the affairs of the Fayetteville Baptist Association until ill health incapacitated him. He was highly regarded by his peers and associates, serving as moderator of the Association for eight years and as missionary several years. Churches he pastored included Island Chapel, Liberty, Mt. Pisgah, Pleasant Home, Prairie Grove, Rock Springs, Union Hill, Vineyard, Wedington and Wheeler.



J. A. Stone appeared as a licensed minister in the minutes of the Association for 1887 and was living at Farmington. Stone was never married. He was active in the Association, serving on many committees. He pastored churches at Bethlehem, Center Point, Fall Creek, Island Chapel, Mt. Vernon, Pleasant Valley, Prairie Grove, Providence, Sulphur City (New Prospect) and Valley Grove. He lived and worked in Oklahoma for a while before returning to Arkansas in the 1930s. He died in 1940 at Fayetteville.

Fayetteville; Cave Springs, West Fork; Center Point, Wyman; Center Point No. 2, Prairie Grove; Central, Fayetteville; Cold Water Springs, Lees' Creek; Cove Creek, Evansville; Dean Springs, Alma; Elizabeth, Hindsville; East Park, Stilwell, Oklahoma; Elm Springs; Eureka, Baldwin; Fairmont, Winslow; Faith, Rogers; Fall Creek, West Fork; Farmington; Fayetteville First Baptist; Freedom, Madison County; Goshen; Graphic, Alma; Greenland; Harris; Hazel Valley; Hindsville; Hopewell, Drakes Creek; Huntsville; Illinois Chapel, Prairie Grove; Island Chapel, Cincinnati; Johnson; Lake School House, Huntsville; Landmark, Bentonville; Landmark, Huntsville; Landmark, Siloam Springs; Landmark, Springdale; Landmark, Tahlequah; Landmark, Westville; Lees' Creek, Crawford County; Lees' Creek No. 2, West Fork; Liberty, Dutch Mills; Little Elm, Farmington; Macedonia, Sunset; Midway, Grove, Oklahoma; Mountain Gap, Fayetteville; Mt. Gilead, Strickler; Mountain Grove, location not known; Mt. Pisgah, Lincoln; Mt. Pleasant, Wedington; Mt. Springs, Alma; Mt. Springs, Wesley; Mt. Vernon, Habberton; Mt. View, Goshen; Mt. View, Strickler; Mt. Zion, Farmington; Mt. Zion, Sulphur City; Mt. Zion, Blackburn; New Bethel, Woolsey; New Hope, West Fork; New Hope, Alma; New Hope, Johnson; New Prospect, Sulphur City; New Prospect, Wheeler; New Salem, Winslow; New Zion, Huntsville; North Fork Richland, Drakes Creek; Oak Grove, Evansville; Oakland, Fayetteville; Palmetto, Durham; Peaceful Home, Alma; Pleasant Grove, Alma; Pleasant Grove, Lowell; Pleasant Hill, Strickler; Pleasant Home, Prairie Grove; Pleasant Valley, Elkins; Pleasant Valley, Cane Hill; Prairie Grove; Prairie View, Viney Grove; Providence, St. Paul; Providence, Fayetteville; Richland, Goshen; Rieffs Chapel, Fayetteville; Rock Springs, Lincoln; Round Mountain, Evansville; St. Paul; Shady Grove, Springdale; Silent Grove, Springdale; Skylight, Strickler; Smyrna, Huntsville; Sonora, Springdale; South Richland, Wesley; Spring Creek, Springdale; First Baptist, Springdale (first known as Liberty); Spring Valley, Springdale; Sugar Hill, Uniontown; Sugar Hill, Cane Hill; Summers; Summers Missionary Baptist; Sycamore, Wheeler; Trinity, Fayetteville; Union, St. Paul; Union Hill, Summers area; Unity, Farmington; Valley Grove, (McGuire Town) Elkins; Valley Grove, Winslow; Valley View, Lees Creek; Victory, Berryville; Viney Grove (Walnut Grove); Vineyard, Evansville; Wager Mills, Benton County, Wedington; West Fork, Westville; White River, St. Paul; Zinnamon, West Fork; Zion, Lowell.

In 1876, an effort was made to re-unite the Fayetteville Baptist Association with the Bentonville Baptist Association. The proposal was not accepted at the Sixth Annual Session held at the Valley Grove Church.

As can be noted from the list above, the association has enrolled churches from Crawford, Washington, Benton, Carroll, Madison and Franklin Counties, Arkansas; from Adair, Cherokee and Delaware Counties in Oklahoma and Jasper County, Missouri. Over time, the majority of churches listed passed out of existence. Some had a short span of activity, others existed, perhaps for several decades before succumbing to social, economic and demographic changes. In the early history of the association, Northwest Arkansas was still in the throes of reconstruction following the Civil War. Roadways were, by current standards, primitive and rough to travel. Thus in the communities scattered over the area, a dozen or more, sometimes fewer, dedicated Baptists might organize a church where a local minister, or "riding

A. C. Dees was born August 18, 1856, living in the Wedington area most of his life. He died August 31, 1935. He preached his first sermon at Wedington Baptist Church and was ordained there July 23, 1899. His ministerial career was spent entirely in the western part of Washington County where he pastored the following churches: Illinois Chapel, Mt. Pisgah, Mt. View, Prairie View, Rock Springs, Summers and Wedington.

L. L. Johnson was born October 16, 1863 at Hannon, Missouri. He married Lizzie Boster, April 15, 1883. They were the parents of nine children. Johnson was converted and joined a Baptist church when he was about 30-years-old. Soon after, he was ordained to the ministry by Hog Creek Baptist Church in Texas County, Missouri. A few years later, he moved with his family to Washington County, Arkansas where he lived until he died on November 24, 1934. He served effectively both as a missionary and moderator for the Fayetteville Baptist Association. He also was missionary for the Benton County Missionary Baptist Association for the years 1928-1929. As a missionary in the 1906-1912 period, he reported 649 professions of faith and 503 baptisms as a result of his evangelistic labors. Churches of the Fayetteville Baptist Association he pastored included Apostolic, Center Point, Friendship, Goshen, Liberty, Mt. Pisgah, Mt. Vernon, New Hope, Oakland, Prairie View, Spring Creek, Springdale and Spring Valley.

minister" might hold services once a month, often in a private home, until a building could be constructed. In the developing population and trade centers, churches experienced growth in membership and developed the resources for a full-time pastor and for the development of outreach programs. For the most part, none of the churches in the more rural areas were able to establish full-time programs, including a full-time pastor, until after World War II. Improved road systems and better means of transportation resulted in people drifting toward the larger churches in the population centers for the satisfaction of spiritual and social needs. The rural community centers of a schoolhouse and a church or two have almost disappeared - much to the detriment of the quality of life that was once enjoyed in a close-knit community.

In the later part of the 1800s, dissension arose in the Baptist ranks concerning "Landmarkism" and procedural policies dealing with missions and representation in associations, which led to a division of the State Convention and the organization of a new state association in 1901. Echoes of the philosophic differences reached down into the local associations. In 1902, the Fayetteville Baptist Association refrained from an endorsement of the Arkansas Baptist Convention or of the General Association of Missionary Baptist Churches. Churches of the Fayetteville Baptist Association continued to cooperate in all phases of activity until 1918, when the local church divided the issues in question.

In 1918, twenty-five churches were represented in the 48th Annual meeting held at Oakland Baptist Church. Soon after this meeting, the churches at Fayetteville, Prairie Grove, Springdale and West Fork withdrew to organize the Washington County Baptist Association, now the Washington-Madison County Association. In succeeding years, other churches chose to join the new association, but the enrollment in the Fayetteville Baptist Association remained stable, ranging from sixteen to twenty-three or more churches until 1950 when another division occurred. At the Eightieth Annual Session at Oakland Church, an issue of affiliation of churches at the national level caused a division of fellowship in which Central, Little Elm and Sycamore Baptist Churches chose to retain their identity with the American Baptist Association of Missionary Baptist Churches. The majority of the churches chose to affiliate with a new association called the North American Baptist Association. Each local faction chose to retain the identity of the local "Fayetteville Baptist Association", but identifying the relationship to the national association. The three remaining churches of the parent "Fayetteville Baptist Association" applied themselves to mission endeavors, and in 1986 the association numbered fifteen churches and three missions underway. The churches now affiliated with the association are: Carthage Missionary Baptist Church, Carthage, Missouri; Central, Fayetteville; East Park, Stilwell, Oklahoma; Faith, Rogers; Landmark, Bentonville; Landmark, Siloam Springs; Landmark, Springdale; Landmark, Tahlequah; Landmark, Westville; Little Elm, Farmington; Midway, Grove, Oklahoma; Pleasant Grove, Lowell; Sycamore, Wheeler; Unity, Farmington and First Missionary Baptist, Huntsville. The mission efforts are

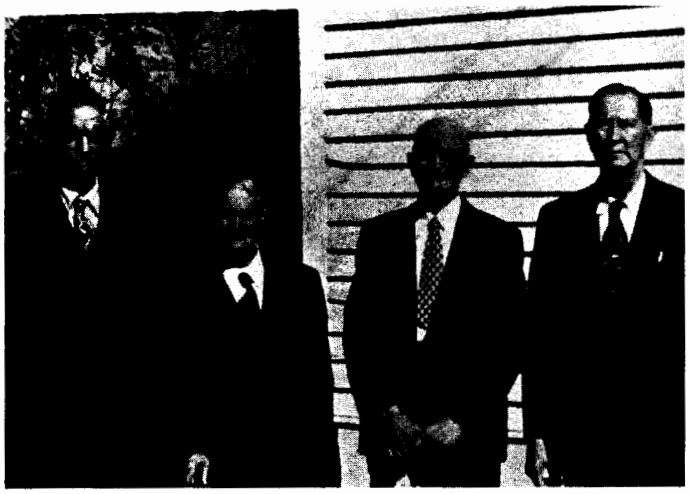
W. C. Hamby was ordained to the ministry by the Zion Baptist Church, Benton County May 5, 1902. In 1904, while he was pastor of Elm Springs Baptist Church, this church affiliated with the Fayetteville Baptist Association. He was active in both Benton and Washington Counties during his ministerial career. Churches he pastored in the Fayetteville Baptist Association included Elm Springs, Goshen, Shady Grove, Silent Grove and Summers. He served as missionary for both the Fayetteville and the Benton County Baptist Associations. He died in 1927.

located near Monte Ne, Joplin, Missouri and Swannanoa, North Carolina.

The Fayetteville Baptist Association has long carried out benevolent programs with major support going to an orphan's home at Monticello, and later to the Baptist Children's Home and Orphanage at Texarkana. Individual churches have many times responded to the basic human needs of persons suffering catastrophic events such as hunger and the need for clothing and shelter in such places (besides local and state events) as Mexico, the Solomon Islands and others.

In the early years, few churches had Sabbath or Sunday Schools. One of the major programs of the association was the establishment of such schools at all churches. One of the vehicles for the promotion of Sunday Schools was the establishment of "Sunday School Conventions" where discussions were held on the goals, objectives, organization and management of Sunday Schools. The Association, at its Second Annual Session, held at Walnut Grove Church, adopted a resolution calling for a "Sabbath School Convention" to meet at the Fayetteville Baptist Church in December 1872. The next year (1873), the "Sabbath School Convention" was held at the Centerpoint Baptist Church. Thereafter, the Sunday School Convention rotated among various churches in northwest Arkansas for a number of years. All churches now have "Sunday Schools".

Secular education also received attention from the Association. During the existence of the Shiloh Institute at Springdale, the churches were encouraged to contribute to its programs. The Ouachita Baptist College at Arkadelphia was given support from the local association, and some entering the ministry from northwest Arkansas received training at that institution. Likewise, the Ouachita-Bentonville Academy at Bentonville was



D. L. Hood was ordained to the ministery by the Valley Grove Baptist Church November 13, 1898. He was active in the affairs of the Fayetteville Baptist Association for many years, serving at various times as moderator, clerk, treasurer and missionary. Churches he pastored during his ministerial career included Antioch, Apostolic, Black Oak, Center Point, Friendship, Little Elm, Mt. Vernon, Mt. Zion, Oakland, Pleasant Valley, Providence, Shady Grove, Spring Valley, Sulphur City, Summers and Valley Grove.

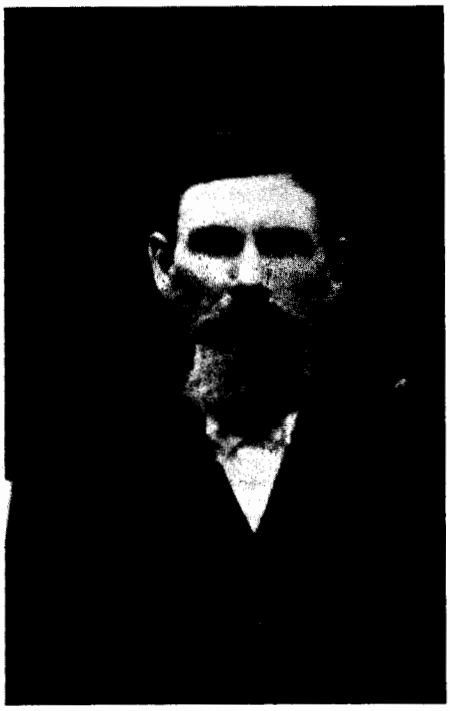
Henry W. Miller born in Indiana, February 14, 1868 came with his parents to Fayetteville from Kansas about 1880. The family settled in the Round Mountain Community where Henry was to spend the rest of his life. In 1892, he married Rosa Brown. To this union two daughters and a son, Ray were born. Henry was ordained to the ministry by Apostolic Baptist Church, April 18, 1909. He was active in the Fayetteville Baptist Association throughout his ministerial career serving as missionary and pastoring at various times the church at Center Point, Friendship, Goshen, Mt. Vernon and Valley Grove. He died February 5, 1950. His son, Ray was ordained a deacon and served the Fayetteville Baptist Association as clerk for several years.

Charles S. Farmer (or C. S.) was born April 15, 1879 at Fall Creek, southwestern Washington County. He attended Cane Hill College for a time. He was ordained as minister by the Pleasant Home Baptist Church, Alma, July 21, 1907. He married Ida McWhorter August 29, 1912. They were the parents of four children. He spent most of his ministerial career in the northwest Arkansas area, pastoring churches in Washington and Crawford Counties. He was elected moderator, clerk, treasurer and missionary of the Fayetteville Baptist Association at various times. In 1935, he moved to Alma, later to Van Buren, where he led in the organization of Calvary Baptist Church in 1949. He served as pastor until his death August 14, 1951. During the forty-four years, he served in the ministry, he pastored the following churches: Apostolic, Bethlehem, Calvary, Center Point, Dean Springs, Fall Creek, Graphic, Hiwasse (Benton County), Liberty, Little Elm, Mt. Gap, Mt. Grove, Mt. View, Mt. Vernon, Oakland, Peaceful Home, Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Home, Pleasant Valley, Prairie View, Roland (Oklahoma), Shady Grove, Silent Grove, Spring Creek, Sycamore and Westville (Oklahoma).

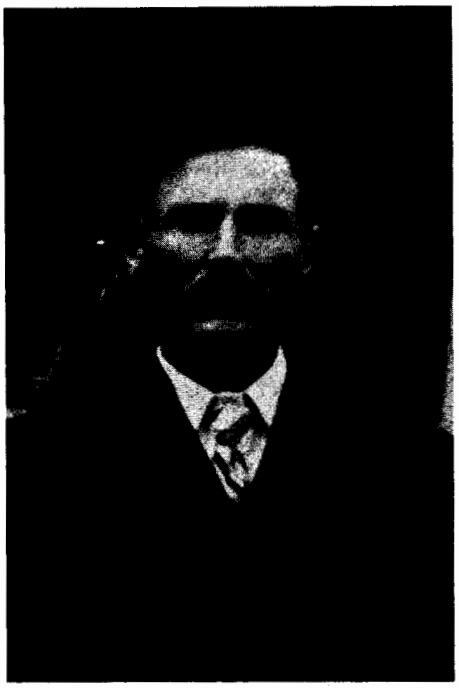
O. L. Lierly was born April 17, 1881 in Kansas and came to Washington County at an early age where he spent the remainder of his life. He entered the ministry in 1913, and was ordained by Pleasant Valley Baptist Church February 7, 1915. During his ministerial career, he served twenty-five years as missionary for the Fayetteville Baptist Association. Churches he pastored included Apostolic, Bethlehem, Calvary, Goshen, Liberty, Little Elm, Mt. Pisgah, Mt. Vernon, Oakland, Pleasant Valley, Prairie View, Providence, Spring Creek, Sycamore and Zion. He was elected moderator of the Association many times. He witnessed approximately 2,000 conversions, performed 500 weddings and officiated at 1500 funerals. He died after a full and rewarding life September 5, 1960.

endorsed for support from the various churches of the Association. The institutes in northwest Arkansas were never adequately supported; thus, they lasted only a few years.

A pervasive philosophy of the churches composing the Fayetteville Baptist Association was the need to do mission work, to preach the gospel to the spiritually destitute, and to organize churches. Soon after its organization, the association, at its Third Annual Session at Mt. Zion in September 1873, established an executive committee and authorized it to employ a missionary.



H. E. Plumlee was born in 1880 near Jasper, Arkansas. The family later moved to the Springdale area where he met and married Minnie Cooper in 1904. He was ordained to the ministry September 25, 1915 at Shady Grove Baptist Church. He and his wife lived on a farm for forty-two years southeast of Springdale where they reared their seven children. Churches he pastored included Apostolic, Braden, Elm Springs, Goshen, Little Elm, Mt. Vernon, New Hope, Prairie View, Shady Grove, Southern Grove and Sycamore where he was the first pastor. He also served as missionary of the Fayetteville Baptist Association. Brother Plumlee died during worship services at the Oakland Baptist Church in April 1961.



Eugene M. Reagan, Sr. was born in Moffatt, Texas, February 9, 1911. He joined the U. S. Army Reserve in 1932 and was called to active duty September 3, 1942. He was a commissioned officer in the 7th Army Division, serving in four campaigns in the Marshall Islands and the Philippines during World War II. Receiving a medical discharge in 1948, he entered the ministry October 18, 1948. He attended the Missionary Baptist Seminary in Little Rock and served as the pastor of the First Baptist Church, Roland, Oklahoma until 1952. Following his marriage to Sue Ellen Tate, July 21, 1952, Reagan went as foreign missionary to Japan where he established a Missionary Baptist work. He returned to the States and became a State missionary for Arkansas in 1955, a capacity he served into 1977. He was responsible for establishing churches at several locations including Springdale, Siloam Springs, Rogers and Jonesboro. In his final report as a State Missionary in 1977, he wrote "It was twenty-two years ago that I went on the State Mission field. Now with another son added to my family and fifteen churches added to the Missionary Baptist effort, I come to make my final report as missionary on salary. I am deeply grateful to our Lord for you and for your support and prayers through the years. You have provided for my every need and made it possible to educate my children. You have been patient with me in my failures and rejoiced with me in my successes". Elder Reagan died May 14, 1981 leaving a legacy that will long remain in northwest Arkansas.

The board, composed of H. P. Greene, Pleasant Valley Church; J. M. Cope, Fayetteville Baptist; C. F. Clayton, Farmington; J. F. Hood, Valley Grove: Head, Mt. Zion and J. Jackson, Center Point were not successful in obtaining a missionary for the 1873 year, but were successful in obtaining the services of W. G. Slinker, pastor of Valley Grove Church, on a part-time basis for the 1874 year. He reported working fifty-three days, preaching forty-eight sermons, witnessing nineteen conversions and baptizing nine for which he was paid $53.00. Following Slinker, it was several years before the second missionary, C. P. Tupper, was employed for the 1879—1882 period. T. H. Day, 1883—84, W. F. Greene and Tupper, 1884—1886, Mack Slaughter, 1887, J. A. Smith, 1888, R. A. Tuell, 1889, J. D. Fletcher, 1891—1892, T. W. Adams, 1894—1896 and M. C. Harris, 1896, served the association successively for the years indicated.

For the remainder of the century, the association seldom fielded a missionary, whether due to a lack of funds or availability of preachers, is not known. The deplorable condition led the associational committee at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Session, meeting at Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church, to make the following report: "With sad heart and weeping eyes, your committee has nothing to report in regard to mission work. Rather there is an anti-mission spirit invading this body. The churches have refused to contribute to the support of missions and yet claim to be missionary. . . We recommend (the employment of an efficient man) and that the churches raise by contributions twenty-five cents per member from each church". The matter of assessment had been tried previously, but without much success. Evidently, there was a general consensus of the need for support of missions, for in 1901, H. C. Winstead, J. R. Peters, E. Moss, D. L. Hood, J. W. Albright and J. H. Burnett worked on a part-time basis as missionaries.

The mission program picked up momentum with the start of the century, and one or more have been on the field for most of the associational years since then. Other ministers who have served as missionaries include: E. K. Begley (who later went to Hawaii and established a Missionary Baptist work there prior to World War II), Charles Branson, V. L. Chrestman, Sam

Claypool, J. Crawford, Dick Dearing, C. S. Farmer, W. C. Hamby, L. L. Johnson, Guy Lamb, O. L. Lierly, Vernon Lierly, H. W. Miller, Roy Owens, J. F. Parker, Isaac Phillips, H. E. Plumlee, J. W. Ray, A. N. Sanders, Kenneth Sanders, Charles Sellers, W. R. Sharp and Hubert Watts. In recent years, mission points were established in northwest Arkansas sponsored by individual churches and/or the Arkansas State Missionary Baptist Association. The missionaries who worked under this arrangement include Eugene Reagan, Harold Jones, Dewey Mott, Mack Walls and Bill Threet. It is not possible to list the names of all the pastors who dedicated their lives to serve the churches of the area for they are many. There are some whose tenure of service was long and faithful - the following lists only a few not named elsewhere: E. F. Rice, L. S. Ballard, Gomer Tillman, Floyd Tillman, H. M. Spyres, W. S. Luper, J. T. Boyd, E. L. Conry, W. R. Sharp, T. B. Van Horn, G. Bryant, Edward Smith, W. F. Greene, G. P. Hanks, and others who struggled to deliver the gospel to the people. While pastoral leadership is essential for a church to be successful, lay leaders must contribute to the affairs of the churches as well as to associational matters to ensure community of programs and doctrine. The Fayetteville Baptist Association has had many lay leaders of whom only a few are named as follows: E. C. Conley, F. A. Graue, J. J. Warren, L. S. Bolen, Marion Stobaugh, J. T. Duggar, W. P. Ferguson, Ray Miller, W. P. McLane, Frank Talkington, J. R. Harris and W. T. Blake.

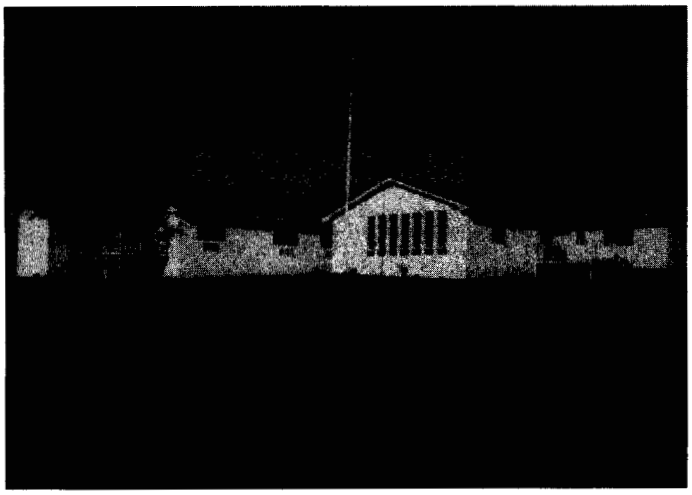
The following includes photographs and biographical data for a number of ministers whose total period of service spans the history of the association from the organizational meeting in 1871 to 1980. The record shows they wrought well!

Fayetteville Baptist Association, Minutes of Annual Session, 1871—1986, filed in University of Arkansas Library, Special Collections. Copies of the Minutes of the 1871—1884 Sessions are in the custody of the author.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

The Village, Inc.

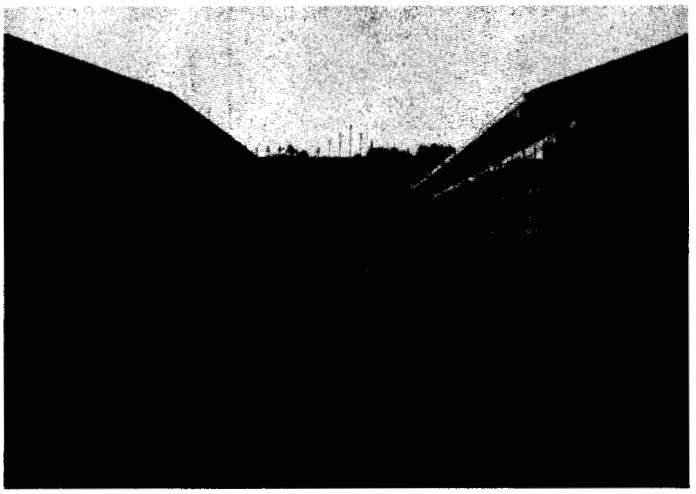
"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Psalms 133:1



Sheltered Care Unit of "The Village, Inc."

The Village, Inc. is a residential community located southeast of Sonora, Arkansas. It was conceived in 1971, seventeen years ago, and its beginning and organization was an individual effort, to bring to fruition the concept of a community for Christian Scientists, which in the years to come would satisfy their many and varied needs. The help and support of many willing workers has nurtured The Village to its present state, and has fulfilled its purpose of furnishing an environment in which Christian Scientists could live and demonstrate, and also to satisfy, their individual needs in accord with their religious beliefs.

A two-bedroom apartment unit in "The Village, Inc."



Houston Court one-bedroom apartments in "The Village, Inc."

In October, 1972, the first unit of this residential community, planned to serve its residents, was opened for occupancy. A small white frame farm house on top of a rolling hill, with a magnificent view of more hills and trees and sky, was its beginning. Today this community covers a good part of the beautiful rolling hill and consists of several parts.

The Sheltered Living facility houses residents who make this their home and they are provided with whatever type of care each needs. There is 24-hour duty-three shifts by a loving capable staff of aides, a fine kitchen staff, housekeeping department, and maintenance crew which comprise a compassionate caring team, with all working together to keep the "plant" running day to day in top form.

The residential area houses residents in two-bedroom duplexes, single houses, and one-bedroom apartments. Transportation is furnished for those without cars. They are transported for shopping, banking and other needs. Over the seventeen plus years, the residents have come from many different states, and have blended into the community, adding their own individual expressions. As a friend of The Village commented recently, "My, what a group of people!"

By: Jack Petermann

Truevine Missionary Baptist Church

On April 9th, 1986, the Truevine Missionary Baptist Church opened it's doors to all those seeking and in need of spiritual growth. This action, being believed directed by the Holy Spirit, has met with much skepticism. But, with the task being to satisfy a spiritual need, and with holy guidance, Truevine's doors remain open.

Through prayer and believing that God would hear and answer, our name came about. We started under the name Truevine Baptist Mission because we know there is a mission for us all. Being adopted into the Antioch District, we took on our present name.

The congregation was founded by a faithful few. They are Sis. Verna Thompson, Bro. Michael Thompson, and Bro. Meldon Thompson.

Even though satan tries to hamper our progress, others have been added to the church role. With Jesus as our example, and the holy spirit as our guide, we press on.

Our pastor is the Rev. J. L. Thompson, of Fayetteville, former pastor of the St. James Baptist Church. We are primarily an Afro-American congregation, but if any desire the truth, you won't be turned away. Truevine is located at 1024 West Hughes Street, Fayetteville. Services are held as follows; Sunday School: 9:30-10:45, then Worship Service. Bible Study: 5:30 that afternoon. Wednesday: 7:00, Prayer Service and Bible Study.

By: No Designated Author

Unitarian Universalist Fellowship

One might say that in its thirty-six years of existence, the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Fayetteville has grown tenfold from the handful of local residents who organized it in 1950.

Among those early members were Mary and Ralph Barnhart, Sylvia Swartz, Dorothy and Guerdon Nichols, E. B. Meriwether, Maude Blondeau and William Pryor.

From the start the Fellowship has been affiliated with the Unitarian Association of Boston, Massachusetts, established in 1825, and merged with the Universalist Association in 1961. During the last century and a half, some of the outstanding members of this national denomination have been John Adams, Clara Barton, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louisa May Alcott, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Susan B. Anthony.

Although historically enriched by the Judeo-Christian tradition and drawing from the humanists and all world religions, Unitarians make no effort to limit their religious convictions to stated creeds or dogmatic pronouncements. They seek a religious faith that is compatible with modern science and based on spiritual freedom, enlightened reason, the democratic process, and broad and tolerant sympathy, with respect for the interdependent web of all existence of which we are a part.

After meeting for some years in various rental facilities in Fayetteville, the Unitarian Fellowship had just fifty members when it began construction of its own building in 1964. Designed by architect Warren Seagraves the structure has six Sunday school classrooms at the lower floor level. On the upper level, it has a meeting hall accommodating one hundred persons, a small classroom, an office-library, and kitchen facilities. It is located at the corner of Cleveland and Oakland in Fayetteville.

The Fellowship now has a membership of one hundred and ten and a mailing list twice that number. It provides a Sunday School and a nursery.

Operating under lay leadership, practically all the work of the Fellowship has been contributed on a volunteer basis.

The congregation called its first minister, the Rev. Janet Newman, in August 1983; she served until Spring of 1985 when she left to become a minister with the Tulsa All Souls Unitarian Church, the largest Unitarian church in the United States. The fellowship is now conducting a search for a new minister.

Current Board members are: President, Louise Russert-Kraemer; Vice President, Mary Musgrave; Secretary, Nancy Seiff; Treasurer, Walter Miller; Bob Wyckoff, Trudy Scott, Carl Koffler, Marki Thompson, Hank Kaminsky, and Emily Burr. Merrilee Hall is Religious Education Co-ordinator.

By: Trudy Scott

Unity Missionary Baptist Church

Tradition indicates that the first Baptist Church in Farmington was organized about 1837, and was known as Ebenezer Baptist Church. No records exist of this church and presumably all records were lost during the Civil War. Immediately following the Civil War, former members of Ebenezer and other interested citizens organized the Farmington Baptist Church which faded out of existence in late 1880 or early 1881 when the Little Elm Missionary Baptist Church was established southwest of Farmington.

Unity Missionary Baptist Church, Farmington Arkansas

In late 1965, 85 years later, pastors of churches in the Fayetteville Baptist Association sponsored an assembly of interested persons to determine the feasibility of organizing a new Missionary Baptist Church at Farmington. This meeting was held December 2, 1965, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Williams. Edward Smith, then pastor of the Sycamore Baptist Church at Wheeler, was selected as leader of the mission effort with Agnes Blew serving as clerk. Sycamore Baptist Church accepted the resignation of Edward Smith as pastor and endorsed him as missionary to work with the Farmington Mission. The group moved quickly to establish regular Sunday school and church services, also to locate a meeting site and land for a sanctuary. Eugene Reagan, a State Missionary, provided guidance on organizational procedures.

On January 6, 1966, approximately 160 people gathered to participate in the formal organization of Unity Missionary Baptist Church. Twenty-one pastors and deacons from 8 Missionary Baptist Churches and a mission formed a council to assist in the organization. Eugene Reagan served as council president, Johnny Goodman, State Missionary for the Missionary Baptist Student Fellowship, served as clerk.

A. J. Johnson of Midway Church, Grove, Oklahoma; Charles Ashcraft of Central Baptist Church, Fayetteville; and Sheppard Mooney of Little Elm Missionary Baptist Church, Farmington; presented the Articles of Faith, the Church Covenant and the Organizational Prayer, respectively. Coyle Kelley, President of the Arkansas State Association of Baptist Churches, delivered the organizational sermon. Twenty-one members from four area Missionary Baptist Churches presented themselves as charter members of the new church. These were: Edward and Leah Smith, Paul and Lula Talkington, Frank Talkington, Ruby Williams, Donald and Maribelle Williams, Sam and Della Mae Williams, Morgan Williams, Floyd and Agnes Blew, Rondoll and Mildred Nease, James and Verna Yancey, Ronald Yancey, Charles Yancey, Jean Yancey and Brenda Yancey. Ada Olsen joined on profession of faith and following baptism was added to the charter membership. During its first 5 years, 89 additions were made to the church. Since organizing, 209 persons have been members. The membership in January of 1987 is approximately 75.

Pastors who have served the church from 1966 to 1987 include Edward Smith, the first pastor, Jeff Edwards, Troy Rogers, E. A. Guinn, Steve Wood, Freddie McCann, Johnnie Sloate, Steve Westbrook, Ramsom Storms and James H. Kesner, the current pastor. Ordained deacons who have held membership are Adolph King, Seth Davis, Sam Williams, Richard Belcher. Paul Talkington, Frank Talkington, G. C. Watson, and Robert Salsburg, Paul Talkington and G. C. Watson were ordained as deacons by Unity Missionary Baptist Church.

The first few meetings of the church were held in private homes. A vacant commercial building was rented to serve as a sanctuary until a church building could be erected on land donated by Paul Talkington. Construction of the new building was rapid and the first services were held in it on May 1, 1966. The dedication ceremony was held July 24, 1966, with Clarence Williams, Interstate Missionary to Oregon, delivering the dedicatory address.

The church supports mission efforts at all levels, i. e., local, state, interstate and foreign, as well as the Missionary Baptist Seminary in Little Rock. From the early 1970s to 1986, the church sponsored a mission effort in India. Unity Church purchased land for a sanctuary and a cemetery and provided funds for the construction of the sanctuary. Sponsorship of this mission was transferred in 1986 to Antioch Baptist Church of Little Rock. The church is affiliated with the Fayetteville Baptist Association, the Association of Missionary Baptist Churches of Arkansas and the American Baptist Association.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

University Baptist Church

The history of University Baptist Church is the story of a people intoxicated with new life in Jesus Christ and committed to serving and loving one another and the community at large. University Baptist was organized March 15, 1953 by some 200 people with Dr. Walter L. Johnson, pastor. The following Thanksgiving Day, they moved into the church's first building, the present Heritage Center.

Groundbreaking for the present Worship Center was held on December 7, 1961, with Dr. Johnson continuing to serve as pastor until 1965. Our present pastor, Dr. H. D. McCarty, and his wife Shirley, began their ministry in May of 1965. During these ensuing 23 years, God has done "exceedingly abundantly above all that we asked or thought." (Ephesians 3:20)

Under Pastor McCarty's leadership, UBC has demonstrated a supra-cultural Christianity, building on principles solidly rooted in the New Testament. As a result, we have been privileged to have people from 23 different denominations become a part of our fellowship, largely through the Watchcare Membership. Members of para-church groups such as Campus Crusade, Navigators, Intervarsity, etc. have found opportunities to serve Christ in and through UBC ministries.

UBC has also attempted to reach out socioculturally. We were privileged to house and support a Vietnamese "boat family" in 1979; a Christian family fleeing Angola were with us for five years; a Cuban "refugee" sponsored was led to Christ and baptized; a Christian family who fled Sri Lanka was here two years; and we helped sponsor a student from Kenya for two years.

Another major sociocultural endeavor is our "Second Mile Ministry." The SMM has over 50 volunteers ministering through food distribution, witnessing, counseling, visiting and Bible Studies with the elderly, the shut-ins and the needy. This is a daily, year-round labor of love. During one winter month we were able to help over 1087 families. The Gospel was shared with most and 25 people came to know Christ personally. In addition, volunteers visited and helped meet the needs of dozens of elderly and handicapped.

UBC has developed a unique and aggressive outreach to the University campus. Scores of students have been led to Christ. Hundreds have been challenged to a deeper commitment to purity and obedience. The cause of Christ has been significantly strengthened by the 225-plus who are now in vocational Christian ministries. Pastor McCarty was honored in 1968 by being named "Chaplain of the Razorbacks" and has been actively involved in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. He writes a weekly column under this by-line entitled "Live It Up" which appears in 25 Arkansas newspapers. With the purchase of UBC Hall (formerly Sigma Chi House) in 1978, a Christian Dorm Ministry was initiated. The Hall was converted to use by our Youth Ministry in 1986.

Our 75-voice collegiate choir, "The New Creations" is in their 20th year. These dedicated students use their spring break each year to go on mission tours. Tours have included Arkansas, Utah, New York, Mexico, England and Europe.

The Youth Ministry, considered one of the best in the nation, is led by a pastor, interns, a Collegiate Youth Staff and a great number of caring parents targeting the "total youth". . .spiritual, intellectual, physical and social.

Chism Hall was built in 1971 for our expanding children's ministry. Randall Hall was completed in 1986 and a Pastor to Children was added to the staff in 1987. Under his direction, AWANA (Approved Workmen Are Not Ashamed) was added to the Wednesday night curriculum of graded choirs and missions training. Some 176 children and AWANA leaders are now enthusiastically involved in Scripture memory on a weekly basis. "Kid's Day Out" is licensed to care for 55 preschoolers and Wee Care Christian School has provided quality teaching for Preschool and Kindergarten since 1977.

Adding a Singles Director to the staff in 1976 resulted in a rapid growth of the Singles Ministry of men and women of all ages. . . including many single parents. Our present Minister to Singles hopes to help guide them into personal ministry and attaining fulfillment in every area of life.

A Missionary-in-Residence program was initiated in 1975 whereby foreign missionaries spend their furlough in a residence provided by the church. A beautiful, $80,000 Mission House was constructed in 1987 debt free. Over the years 14 missionary families, who have served in 16 different countries, have been with us. This ministry has had a profound impact on the Mission consciousness of our people. Our World Mission Center was dedicated in 1984.

The former Calvary Baptist Church was purchased in 1979 to house the J. Sidlow Baxter Library, the Arkansas Institute of Theology (begun in 1976) and the Christian Counseling Center (established in 1978).

The TV ministry went statewide in 1983. "Venture For Life" (formerly "UBC Presents") hosted by Pastor McCarty, is now presented each Sunday morning from Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Little Rock and Atlanta, Georgia and also on KBCV-Radio.

Budget, missions and ministry funds for all caused now approximate two million dollars annually. The church staff has increased to over 30 including eight pastors. Membership has grown to nearly 2000. The church campus has grown to 12 acres with seven major buildings. Another 40 acres of UBC property is located near the White River. Tentative plans call for "UBC Riverside" to be developed into a family recreational area, retreat center and missionary retirement homes.

UBC's charter members selected Revelation 3:8 as their theme verse, "I have set before you an open door which none will shut." We have tried to assure that the "open door" of UBC will be broad enough for all who seek and narrow enough for all who find.

By: No Designated Author

Washington Association of Regular Baptists

In the early 1800s, between the years of 1833 and 1837, a group of Regular Baptist Churches located in Northwest Arkansas formed what is now called the East Washington Association of Regular Baptists. Originally, the name of the association was The Washington Association.

The people who made up the churches of the Washington Association came mainly from Kentucky and Tennessee. As they settled in Washington County, which at that time included what is now Madison County, they brought with them a very strong faith. As a result, Regular Baptist Churches were established throughout the Northwest Arkansas area.

The New Hope Regular Baptist Church of Kingston, Arkansas was established in February of 1832. The Richland Regular Baptist Church of Elkins, Arkansas was established in September of 1832. Drakes Creek Regular Baptist Church was organized a few years later.

The first church to exist in Springdale was the Shiloh Regular Baptist Church and this church was a member of the Washington Association and later the East Washington Association. The Shiloh Church ceased meeting in the early to mid 1900s and was later reestablished as the Faith Regular Baptist Church which is now located on Elm Springs Road in Springdale.

Other churches which are presently members of the East Washington Association are: the Buckeye Church near Hindsville, the Buckner Baptist Church of Fayetteville, the Harmony Baptist Church of Huntsville, the New Hope Baptist Church near Mountainburg, the Fairview Baptist Church of Mulberry and the New Bethel Church of Jenks, Oklahoma.

Tradition and the few records that are available link this Baptist association to Baptist churches in England. While there were two large groups of Baptists in England, General and Particular Baptist, which represented two extremes of Biblical thought, there were Baptist churches that were part of neither but walked a middle road of Bible interpretation between the two extreme teachings. The Regular Baptists trace their heritage to these churches. It was when people from these churches came to the New World that the name "Regular" was used.

The churches of the East Washington Association are small and old fashioned. Whether located in the city or in rural areas, they maintain a simple style of worship with hard preaching and heartfelt gospel singing. They are very fundamental in the belief and practice of the Bible. By many, they would be classed as moderately Calvinistic. Family and tradition play an important role in the lives of these Regular Baptists.

By: Larry F. Mitchell

Washington-Madison Baptist Association

Baptists are members of local autonomous Baptist Churches. Some Baptist Churches feel they can more effectively carry out their missionary obligation to preach the Gospel to the world by cooperating with other Baptist Churches of like Faith and Order. Each local Baptist Church chooses and requests fellowship in some area Association, State Convention, and/or National Convention of their choice for the purpose of carrying out this mission obligation, however, these organizations have no ecclesiastical authority over the churches.

The Washington-Madison Baptist Association was organized in 1941 by a merger of the Washington County Baptist Association and the Madison County Baptist Association. The Madison County Baptist Association was organized in 1888. The Washington County Baptist Association was organized in 1918, by churches of the Fayetteville Baptist Association who elected to continue supporting work through the Arkansas Baptist State Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention. The Fayetteville Baptist Association, which had been organized in 1871, continued as an association after 1918 with churches which elected to do mission work independently of the Convention mission programs.

The Washington Association of Regular Baptists was organized in 1837 with twelve churches, the fifth association to be organized in the State of Arkansas. This predates the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845. This Association reported ten churches in 1843, at which time it began to express an anti-missionary doctrine. None of the current churches in the Washington-Madison Baptist Association seem to have their roots in this early association.

Some individual church records of churches organized prior to 1885, which are now in the Washington-Madison Baptist Association were associated with the Bentonville Baptist Association organized in 1865 or with the Fayetteville United Baptist Association, organized in 1852. Two of the churches indicate attending a meeting of the Northwest Missionary Baptist Association in 1866.

It has been customary for associations and conventions to meet annually except for interruptions during the Civil War. Each body has its own Constitution and By-Laws and is composed of messengers elected by the participating churches. These annual meetings are for the purpose of promoting Christian fellowship, sharing reports of work done in the individual churches, and planning and supporting the missionary work of the body. An association normally secures the services of an Associational Missionary, now titled Director of Missions, to lead in local mission work.

At the beginning of the Washington-Madison Association in 1941, the Rev. E. V. Brownlow was the Associational Missionary, reporting thirteen churches with 2,609 members, 134 baptisms, and total mission gifts of $5,211.00. In 1945, there were fifteen churches in the association when the Rev. J. Scott Blystone was serving as Missionary. He served in this capacity until January 1, 1948, when the Rev. A. L. Leake was called to serve. Mrs. Leake was also an outstanding speaker at Women's Missionary Meetings in the surrounding states and through their combined efforts they ministered to many needy people, especially in the rural areas of the association. They held many tent revivals in areas where churches needed to be organized and at the close of their ministry, December 31, 1956, there were 27 churches in the association. The Rev. Tommie Hinson served from 1957-1958. Under his direction the New Work Foundation was organized to help establish new churches.

Dr. Alexander Best was then called, serving until his retirement on April 30, 1971, with the longest tenure of service, and at which time there were 35 churches and four missions in the association. The Rev. Peter L. Petty began his work on July 1, 1971 and served until January 15, 1978, at which time there were 35 churches and one mission listed in the annual report. The Rev. Donald A. Seigler began his work June 22, 1978, and served until May 31, 1982, at which time there were 38 churches in the Association. The Rev. Harold G. Gately was called to serve on September 30, 1982, and to this date has completed five years of service. He formerly served as a missionary to Korea and has organized a Korean speaking congregation for the Koreans in this area. There are now 37 churches and one mission, with plans under way to reorganize the New Work Foundation to assist in establishing more new churches and missions.

Early associational missionaries often pastored churches along with their associational ministry working out of their homes. In 1958, the First Baptist Church of Fayetteville donated office space and phone service to the Associational Missionary. In 1972, the Association adopted the recommendation of the Associational Missions Committee to develop a part of the property given to the Association by the Bethel Heights Baptist Church located at 1211 James Street in Fayetteville, for an associational office with the Arkansas Baptist Family and Child Care Services sharing the remainder of the building space.

The 1986 report from the churches to the Washington-Madison Baptist Association indicates a total membership of 20,005. Individual church memberships range from 15 to 4,085. Total gifts to mission work; county, state and world, exclusive of local expenditures was $996,136.00.

Many of the smaller churches have bi-vocational pastors, while some of the larger churches have multiple pastors with diverse ministeries to youth, singles, college students, music, counseling, and senior adults, besides the major pastoral ministeries. Educational opportunities vary from church to church, but range from day care to college credit courses in Bible and a large Christian school; Kindergarten through 12th grade. There is also a Second Mile ministry, providing food, clothing, and money for emergencies such as medicine and transportation. There is still great potential for growth and additional ministries.

By: Jesser, McCarty, Miley, Vaught and Worley

Wesley Methodist Church

Wesley Methodist Church, Springdale, came into existence as the result of the interest of several members of the First Methodist Church, Springdale. A church building was erected on the northeast corner of West Huntsville and West End Street.

Old pews from First Methodist were refinished and installed, and one class gave a piano and 100 hymnals.

The first worship service in the new building was conducted on October 22, 1950, by Reverend Ed Kaetzell, pastor of First Methodist Church, Springdale. Services were held each evening for the remainder of the week by pastors from neighboring Methodist Churches. The second week of services were conducted by Reverend Eric Reeves. On Tuesday evening, November 7, 1950, the church was organized under the supervision of Reverend William F. Cooley, district superintendent. Twenty-seven persons took the church vows at this time.

Roy Parks, assistant pastor of First Methodist, Springdale, served as pastor about six months until Annual Conference. Walter Edward Rogers served as church school superintendent until his death February 21, 1953, age 65. Clyde and Agnes Rankin, members of First Methodist, Springdale, served faithfully for many years at Wesley in various areas. In June 1951, Reverend James Workman, Jr., was appointed pastor. When Reverend Workman and his family arrived they found a new, completely furnished parsonage awaiting them, as well as an eager congregation ready to follow their leadership.

On January 14, 1954, construction was started on an educational annex on the back of the church building and a new entrance with a bell tower and steeple on the front.

After serving three years, Reverend Workman transferred to the Oregon Conference. He was succeeded in June 1954, by Reverend Samuel Auslam. During Reverend Auslam's stay the parsonage became debt free, an altar rail from Reverend Elmer Hook was added and a new organ installed. Reverend Roy Meyers was appointed pastor in 1957. In June 1961, Reverend Britt Cordell was appointed pastor. That fall the parsonage was moved east, an addition added and the entire structure bricked.

On May 24, 1964, the church members voted to undertake a long range building program. Plans called for a new sanctuary to be built between the existing church building and parsonage, the parsonage moved, and a new educational building erected, after which the original church building was to be torn down. Reverend Cordell conducted the first services in the new sanctuary December 20, 1964.

By: Mildred Moneyhun

West Fork Church of Christ

Sometime in 1944, Roy Robinson began holding Sunday worship services in the West Fork home of Ellen Dearing. Robinson was an outstanding Restoration preacher who had preached for small congregations at Union Star, Campbell School, Woolsey and elsewhere. His simple tombstone in the West Fork Cemetery reads: "God's Servant". Church attendance at the Dearing home was composed of seven adults and four children. In 1946, Rolfe Wagner and family, missionaries from Texas who had labored in the West Fork area in 1936, returned to help the struggling church. The church met in their home until arrangements were made to use the lower room of the West Fork Masonic Lodge. The Wagner family left in the autumn of 1947, soon after construction had begun on a house of worship.

The Herman Chapman family donated land for the building in memory of their son who had been killed during World War II. Before the building could be finished, the congregation found itself shut out of the lodge one Sunday morning and thereafter met in the home of Dorothy Hope until the meeting house was completed in 1948. George Broyles came to preach for a salary of $2.00 a week. Other preachers who have served the congregation are Leonard Preston, Ward Adams, Harold Austin, Terry Seaman and Leon Glenn. Paul Haynie has been minister for the church since October of 1986.

Clarence Wiles and Milton Jones are the congregation's Elders and Wendell Beall and Sonny Marshall serve as deacons.

A new auditorium was complete in 1977 and the old building was turned into classrooms. The congregation currently supports Charles Parrish, a missionary in Minnesota. Attendance in 1987 averaged about 95 for Sunday morning worship.

The West Fork Church of Christ is committed to the Restoration Plea that church leaders like Barton W. Stone and Alexander Campbell set forth in 1832. This plea is for all Christians to return to the purity and simplicity of the worship set forth in the New Testament. The congregation meets regularly on Sunday mornings and evenings and Wednesday evenings.

By: Paul D. Haynie

West Fork Methodist Church

Many local residents may be unaware that there ever was a Methodist Church in their town. West Fork undoubtedly held religious services in homes of the first settlers. But the Methodists were the first group of Christians to erect a church.

In 1884, three prominent citizens were chosen as trustees vested with the power to purchase land, negotiate a loan and build a house of worship in West Fork.

Messrs. James Granger,, Samuel Robinson and Thomas Walker purchased a plot of ground on the corner of Main and McKnight Streets (where the Presbyterian Church now stands).

The Bronson Abstract Company records show that the lot was purchased from Jacob and Mary Yoes for the sum of fifty dollars. The deed was dated January 1, 1885, recorded January 8, 1885 (Book n-2, P. 242).

A $200.00 loan was obtained from the Home Missions Church Extension Board (headquartered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). It was to be repaid at the rate of $50.00 a month.

The lot purchased was large enough to build a church and parsonage. After the Presbyterians assumed legal ownership of the property (1928) the parsonage was sold.

Many Circuit Riders preached in the early church. "Aunt Haley" Hammett, before her death, recalled that her husband had been one of the Circuit Riders to have preached at the West Fork Methodist Church. Early ministers remembered were: Rev. O. H. Tucker, W. E. Reid, a Rev. Huddleston, Rev. DuBoise and a Dr. R. A. N. Wilson.

Until the Christian Church was built, the two congregations worked together in harmony. Neither could afford a full-time minister and shared services, one having the first and third Sundays and the other having the second and fourth.

As the Presbyterians gained more and more in numbers under the leadership of Rev. Jacob (Uncle Jake) Stockburger, whose own family members increased the membership rolls, and after a revival held in 1920 by a Tennessee Presbyterian preacher, a Rev. Lewis, more Presbyterian converts were added to the rolls.

From 1914 to 1928, negotiations for the legal transfer of the Methodist property continued, and property use was not limited to either Methodist or Presbyterian congregations. They shared Church facilities just as the Christian Church had.

The Presbyterians became official owners of the Methodist Church property upon transfer of the deed on April 10, 1928.

By: No Designated Author

Westville Landmark Missionary Baptist Church

As an outreach program sponsored by churches of the Fayetteville Baptist Association and other churches in eastern Oklahoma, an organizational service was held in the Westville High School Auditorium November 13, 1959, during which the Westville Landmark Missionary Baptist Church was organized. The organizational council consisted of Eugene M. Reagan, Arkansas State Missionary, as moderator; W. G. Matthews, Lakeview Baptist Church, Spiro, as clerk; Charles Ashcraft, Central Baptist Church of Fayetteville, presented the Articles of Faith; the Church Covenant was described by Edward Smith, Sycamore Baptist Church, Wheeler; and the Covenant Prayer was given by Albert Hess, Keota, Oklahoma. Eugene Reagan presented the charge to the new church in the organizational sermon. Elsie Willis was elected the first clerk of the church. Eleven churches in northwestern Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma assisted in the organizational ceremony.

Thirteen persons, all but one from the Old Baptist Mission

north of Westville, presented themselves as charter members. These were: Thomas Bright, A. C. and Lena Johnson, Clarence Johnson, J. J., and Maudie McRee, Oliver and Laura Self, Tommy Self, Treva Self, Everett and Elsie Willis, and Bobby Willis. Its membership in January, 1987, was about 75.

The congregation met in the home of A. C. Johnson, later moving to the Oak Hill Community House. A permanent building site was located near the Arkansas-Oklahoma line where the sanctuary and parsonage was located. Trustees elected for the new church were A. C. Johnson, Oliver Self, and Thomas Bright.

Elder J. J. McRee was called as the first pastor. Other ministers who have served the church include: George Goodman, J. N. Spears, Paul Brown, Hugh Robinson, Earl Jones, Harold Jones, Johnny Standley, Bill Cook, and W. M. Smith.

The church actively supports all phases of mission programs. It is affiliated with the Fayetteville Baptist Association and the American Baptist Association.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Wiggins Memorial United Methodist Church

In the summer of 1941, Harry Denman, lay evangelist, led a tent revival at the corner of Church and South Streets in Fayetteville. As a result, the South Fayetteville Methodist Church was organized with 21 charter members. Land was purchased at South Church and Third (now Sixth) Streets.

In December, 1941, the congregation moved into the incompleted building. An active church program was carried on while work of completing and equipping the building continued. The first church building was completed in 1945; an educational annex in October, 1946; the first parsonage in 1947. An addition to the educational annex was completed in October, 1952; the sanctuary remodeled in 1953; a new parsonage completed in September, 1964. On June 5, 1966, just twenty-five years after its beginning, the people of Wiggins held the first service or worship and Consecration Service in a new sanctuary. The old sanctuary was remodeled for classrooms and were ready for use on July 24, 1966.

Extensive remodeling began in 1980 on the educational annex. New office facilities were completed in October, 1980. This structure was bricked, a new enclosed walkway joining the original and new sanctuary building completed and a Memorial Bell Tower built. These were dedicated and consecrated on Sunday, May 16, 1982.

During all these years, a full church program has been carried on and the members have reached out to serve others-some near and some far. It is our fervent prayer that the people of this church will continue to go forth into the community and the world telling the "Good News" of Jesus Christ.

Church names have changed: South Fayetteville Methodist Church; Bethel Methodist Church; Wiggins Memorial Methodist Church and Wiggins Memorial United Methodist Church.

Ministers have been: Ralph Hillis, E. D. Lewis, Paul Bumpers, Arnold Simpson, Raymond Dorman, Earl Hughes, Aaron Barling, Allan Hilliard, Maurice Lanier, Pryor Cruce, Charles Watt, Muriel Peters, and James Barton.

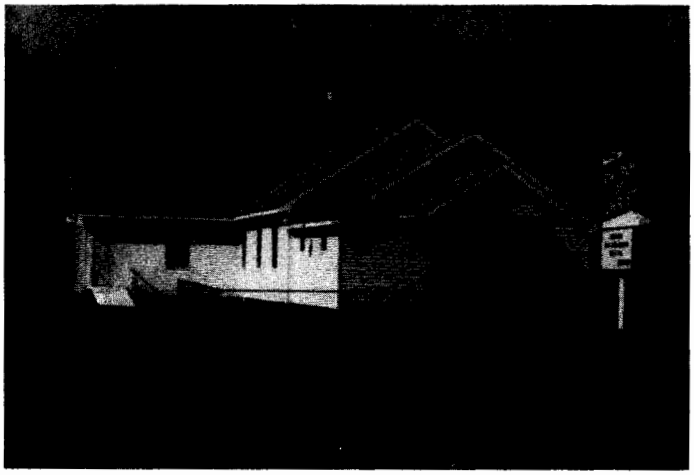
Organizing lay evangelist was Harry Denman and Organizing district superintendent, Sam B. Wiggins.

By: No Designated Author

Winslow Church of Christ

The Winslow Church of Christ, located on Highway 71 in Winslow, Arkansas, began with a two week meeting in October 1940 with Herbert Hooker preaching. The meeting was sponsored by the South Thompson Street Church of Christ (now Robinson Avenue Church of Christ) in Springdale.

For a time the church met in various store buildings. Their first building located on Highway 71 was of concrete block construction and erected in 1946. Widening of the highway made it necessary to relocate the meeting place. Land was bought and the present building was constructed in 1958 and the first service was held there on September 7, 1958. Dean Parrish was the preacher when the new building was built. He preached from 1955-1959. The next preachers were Jim Holliman and Don England. Dean Parrish returned and preached from 1962-1965. A south wing was added during this time for additional classrooms. John R. Dockery preached for them the next 9 years, January 1966-December 1974. During these years a north wing was added for more classrooms, with a sheltered drive-through for bad weather. Central heating/air conditioning was installed, a nursery room built, and the baptistry installed. The church grew to average over 100 in attendance.



Winslow Church of Christ.

Tommy Glenn was the minister from March 1975-February 1977. Dee Hobbs preached from March 1977-July 1981. Norman Gann worked with the church August 1981-December 1981, then Larry Couch preached from April 1982-November 1983. Dean Parrish returned December 1983-December 1987. J. R. Dockery returned in January 1988 as pulpit minister and Larry Bynum was hired as youth minister.

Those who preached for the church for shorter periods of time or on a rotation basis in the beginning years were; Leonard Preston, George Parrish, Harold Bradley, Loyd Dockery, George Dockery, Guy Cosand, James Ramey, Glenn Steward, James Neal, Jack Reynolds, H. D. Hebbard, Max Harness, Charles Smith, and Taylor Davis.

Three of the charter members who have been faithful through the years and still living and active members are, Hancel and Jessie Preston and Fay Reed.

By: John R. Dockery

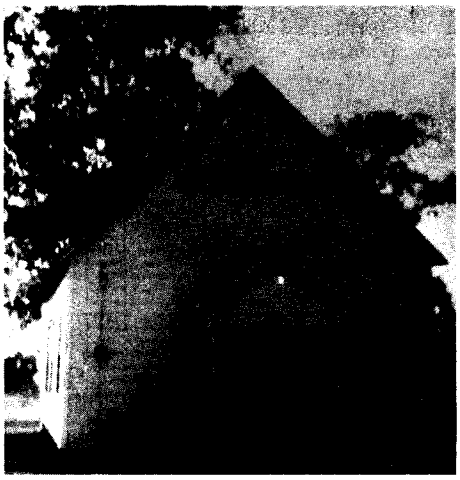
Zion Church and Cemetery

The very first church was an old log building on what is now known as the Lemons place, which was located one mile east of the Zion site. The log building was erected in 1848. A one room log cabin with a dirt floor, it housed the first Zion Methodist Church. The congregation sat on log seats, which also doubled as desks for young students, for the church building also served as the first school house in the Zion community.

The Zion Methodist Church was organized about 1850 under the leadership of Rev. John S. McCarven as pastor. The charter members were: Richard W. Cardwell and wife, William H. Eidson and wife, Wilson Cage and wife, David Willeford and wife, James Ford and wife, Mary J. Routh and Jake Fox.

In 1857, land for the new building was donated by James Blakemore (some of the early records give his name as Lee Blakemore). Rock for the structure was quarried there on the grounds, and from the great oaks growing there the sills and heavy timbers were hewn. Pine and other lumber was hauled by wagon from the Van Winkle Mills on War Eagle.

Susan Eidson and William H. Eidson gave the land for the Zion Church and Cemetery.



Zion Methodist Church

The Church title being granted to William Cardwell, Johnson N. Roberts, Richard W. Cardwell, James Ford and William H. Eidson as trustees of the property.

Rev. William Sherman preached his first sermon in the Zion Church in 1886 and preached there intermittently for 71 years. Rev. William Sherman was born on December 2, 1869, and died August 23, 1959.

School was held in the building from 1867 till 1890. In 1897, a portion of the church land was transferred to the school district and a substantial one room building was erected. As conditions demanded, this was remodeled until an up-to-date two room structure housed the school. In the year 1898, William H. Eidson deeded land to the church property for a cemetery. His wife, Susan, was the first person to be buried there. She died February 15, 1898.

Some years ago, the Zion Methodist Church became inactive. In 1948, an effort was made to re-organize the church, but eight years later, it again became inactive. The Rev. Sam Auslam of Springdale was the last pastor. About 1955, the church once more discontinued its regular services. At that time it was only two years until time for the 100th anniversary of the church.

It was decided at the 100th anniversary on November 17, 1957, that although the church was not active, there should be a preaching hour and reunion on the third Sunday of each October thereafter to observe the anniversary of the historic old church.

On March 3, 1976, Otis Cardwell bought the church and land from Methodist Church Association. He then deeded it to the Zion Cemetery.

On the fourth Sunday of each September the members of the Zion Church still hold their all day gatherings where special services and singing are provided honoring the establishment of this old church.

The present structure formerly bore bullet holes in its doors reminiscent of the Civil War days. These have been replaced in more recent years.

This information came from old newspaper clippings.

By: Lonnie Horn

Schools

Introduction

The importance of schools in the development of the county is without question. The University of Arkansas, of course, played a very special role, but secondary and elementary schools were the centers of education for a majority of people. Individual histories of all institutions give an overview and understanding of the extent and development of educational facilities.

The Washington County history book office mailed questionnaires to all Washington County school districts, so all basic information could be included in this book. A letter asked that pertinent information also be supplied for schools no longer in existence, if that was possible. The history book office expected to be flooded with replies, but this failed to happen. The reason for this perceived "lack of interest" was that the school districts had just provided such information for a definitive history of the county's schools, to be published by Washington County Retired Teachers Association.

Working with the cooperation of Washington County educators, the Association published *School Days, School Days: The History of Education in Washington County, 1830-1950* in 1986. It required over two years of work and is illustrated with many photographs. The book, now in its second printing, has a useful index.

Although *School Days, School Days. . .* is a more comprehensive history of education in the county, yet there are 25 schools listed in this section. The two publications complement each other.

Accident School

Accident School was built around the early 1860s about five miles northeast of Springdale, across the Washington county line into Benton county. This was in the present Springdale school district.

Benton county was needing a new school but it could not be decided where to build it. All the people in this community wanted it to be built here, of course, but thinking it wouldn't, said it would be an accident if it was built in this neighborhood. Thus, when it was decided where it was to be built it was called "Accident". It was a one room school house.

1st. Row: Teacher, Mrs. Willard (Maxine) Graham, D. W. McKee, Juanita McKee, Jack Straight, Hazel White, Doyle Lee Looper, Velda Smith, Dale Carver. 2nd Row: Floyd Dee Main, Helen Griggs, Jerry Ross, Sonja Kendrick, Johnny Kendrick, Nina Jean Parson. 3rd. Row: Zelda Smith, D. W. Bennett, Carolyn Welkley, Richard Birdge, Doris Jean Straight, Darrell Holloway, Leah Kendrick, James Bennett. 4th. Row: Betty Main, Jimmy Welkley, Carolyn Kendrick, Phillip Ray Graham, Ardice Welkley.

In 1916 before they had a lunch room, the teacher, Mrs. Stone, made a big pot of soup on the old wood heating stove every day for several years.

The first school burned in the summer of 1932. They rebuilt the school house right away and had school that fall of the same year. This one was a one room school house and later was divided into two rooms with a partition separating the rooms. Part of this consisted of a long black board which could be raised by ropes and pulleys to reveal both rooms. When there was an event like a Christmas program or pie supper for the missionaries, Miss Carol and Miss Jewel came (about once a month), the black board was raised. These rooms were called the "little room" and the "big room".

The lunch room was built in 1933 of logs. This was a two room building consisting of a large dining area and kitchen and was built by the W. P. A. (Works Progress Administration).

There was also a two room wood shed in the back of the school and a well pump outside the lunch room with a water bucket and dipper inside. Everybody drank from the same dipper and the washpan was used by everyone. The kids at the end of the line found the water a "little" dirty as it was not changed too often.

Lots of pie suppers were held at the school and it was a time for visiting neighbors and good fellowship. We had a girl's outside toilet on one side of the school with the boy's on the other. Both were two seaters.

In earlier years some rode horses and mules. Later, several got bicycles to ride but most walked; some as much as three or four miles since there was no transportation provided.

Classes went through the eighth grade. The school district

School year 1904-05 1st. Row: (bottom) Nettie Wolf, Katie Graham, Elsie Phillips, Claudia Anderson, Nel Davis, Myrtle Phillips, Harley Wharton, Earnest Knight, Robert Graham, Ray Graham, Carl Graham, Orville Graham, Glen Foyle, unknown. 2nd. Row: Silas M. Graham school director, Seth "Bud" Kendrick, Ross Graham school director, Ocie "Joner" Kendrick, Ocie Wolf, Elbert Graham, Edna Wolf, Jess Doris, Maeco Anderson, Katie Wolf, unknown, Melvin Fields, John Garrett teacher. Top Row: Harvey Graham, Bill Graham, Tol Graham, Ross Graham, Frank Anderson.

1st row: (bottom) Callie Robertson, Dee Graham, Stanley Dorsey, Rolland Kendrick Romain Anderson, Virginia Robertson, Robert Kendrick, Ada Ray, Arthur Dillingham, Lorene Dorsey, Beth Graham Kendrick, Doris Main Smith. 2nd. Row: Clarence Kendrick, J. W. Jines, Warren Graham, Albert Fields, Johnny Mayes, Chester Kendrick, Alma Graham Farrar, Nancy Smith teacher, Ida May Jines, Delores Crain, Carroll Graham, Arvil Jines. Top Row: Archie Green, Bud Sutton, Arvil Edwards, Harold Kendrick, Carrie Sutton, Sylvia Fields, Ethel Kendrick Sturdy, Evelyn Johnson, Edith Woods, Alice Kendrick Ralston, Nellie Green.

paid tuition to send the children to high school in Springdale after 1937. In later years the Accident School went through the sixth grade only. The older children were bused to Springdale. The school was consolidated in 1952-53. The buildings are still there although they have been made into dwellings.

Some of the school directors were Tol Graham, Ras Graham, Ray Graham, Orville Graham, Harvey Graham, Elmer Kendrick, Bud Kendrick and Jonah Kendrick.

Some of the teachers of Accident School were John Garrett 1904-05, Sal Saterfield 1911-12, Nellie Moneyhon 1912, Elbert Graham 1913, Mrs. Stone 1916, Benjamin (Benny) Crane 1921, Tol Graham 1921, Nancy Smith 1924-25, Mrs. Alan Gledhill,

Accident School as a dwelling in 1982.

Durham School (high) 1935. Left to right top row: H. Ray Cornett (Principal), Billy Clark, Guy Harris, Howard Shumate, Clyde Lewis, Buster Stewart, Augie Pete Clark. Bottom row: Billy Springston, Thelma Jesse Clark, Velma Clark, Mary Emma Stewart, Wayne Dennis, Carl Clark and Carl Lewis.

Fred Reed 1931 and 1934-35, May Brady 1932, Robert Graham, Howard and Maggie Bates brother and sister, Humphry Barr, Fay Curtis Turbyfield 1936-41 and Meda Curtis 1937-38 mother and daughter, Lydia Kimbrough 1936-37, Mr. Smith, Reba Williams, Mrs. Masie Broyles 1940, Mrs. Walter Tucker, Mrs. Mabel Ward, Virginia Shockley 1944-46, Mrs. E. A. (Louise) Conner 1947-48, Mrs. Willard (Maxine) Graham 1946-48, Mrs. Charles O. (Pearl) Cate 1948-52, and Mrs. Rolland (Henrietta) Kendrick 1948-52.

By: Sonja Kendrick Daniel

Durham School

Durham School District No.106 was established in 1883 in the southeast corner of Washington County. The school was first held upstairs in the Oddfellows Hall on the north side of the old county road. The land is now part of the Highway 16 right-of-way except for a small portion on the south side which was donated to the Durham Community Building for parking.

When a dispute arose with Mr. J. K. Pool about the use of the I. O. O. F. Hall, the school was moved across the road to a barn on the P. B. White farm. School was held there for part of two terms. In 1885, the school was moved to the old Durham Community Building which had just been built. It was across the road from the I. O. O. F. Hall near Snake Branch.

On July 6, 1896, District No.156 Osborn was dissolved and the land was added to the Durham District. In 1923, Crossroads District 105 was added. On June 21, 1944, Union Point, to the southwest was dissolved and divided between Hazel Valley and Durham. School was held 3 to 5 months a year and the teacher's salary was $25.00 to $40.00 per term.

The school moved to a new building just northeast of Durham between the railroad tracks and White River. The school had four rooms. Three were used for school and one was occupied by the teacher. First through twelfth grades were taught during an eight-month term.

Some of the teachers were: Miss Esther Harris, C. L. Burchett, Jimmy Hunt, Sara (Harris) Carrigan, Annie Ray, J. M. Ballard, Sara Mae Cress, Willie (Wilson) Stokenbury, Bonnie (Nickel) Paschal, Bonnie Pace, Senor Robbins, Shelly and H. Ray Cornett, and Alice (Nickel) Springston.

Bonnie Paschal remembers teaching her second year at Durham. The pay was $40.00 per month. After teaching two years, she decided to quit and go back to the University. One afternoon as she was sitting barefoot on the front steps of her home. A car drove up and the Durham School board members all got out. After a short conversation they offered her $5.00 a month raise if she would teach one more year. This she did.

Durham had a basketball team and the court was in the schoolyard. Mr. Orval Faubus brought his team down from Pinnacle Mountain and when there was a shortage of players, he would fill in. Mr. Faubus was later Governor of Arkansas for a number of years. The people of the community all joined in and helped with school functions. We had three-act plays and between acts, music was played by people in the community. A small admission was charged and we bought many things we needed for our school. Snow and cold weather did not disrupt school as we all walked or rode horses. One extra-cold winter, White River froze over and for two or three weeks, we skated after school and at noon. We even built bon-fires on the ice to keep warm. Very few people had ice skates, but I remember Jean Wise fell and cut her chin while skating. We had a wonderful time until our principal, Mr. H. Ray Cornett fell through the ice.

In 1948 the school was consolidated with Elkins and a bus route was established to carry the children to and from school. A lunch program was also available.

The Durham School property and the building was returned to the George Watts estate which was agreed upon when the land was given for use as a school.

By: L. J. Buster Stewart

Harmon School

The first Harmon School was built in 1867 on what was known as the Ed Wright Farm by volunteer labor. It served the community as a church also.

In 1903 a new building was built closer to the community center. This building was on top of a very high hill, very drafty and cold in the winter. When you could no longer stand the cold you were allowed to sit by the pop-bellied stove long enough to get warm. This was a two teacher school so a curtain divided the room. A carpenter along with volunteer labor built this school. The present structure was built in 1926.

Teachers salaries were $35.00 to $40.00 per month and the school term was four or five months. Any schooling beyond that was paid for by private subscriptions.

The curriculum included such texts as McGuffeys Readers, Blue Back Speller and Ray's Arithmetic.

Some of the teachers were Jeff Banks, Kinley Johnson, Rose Aaron, Hattie Aaron, Eula Smith, Rhoda Vernon, Gladys Lively, Margaret Rankin, Addie Lynch, Marie Thomanson, Eula Thomanson, Ethel Wright, Delphine Moore, Beulah Wright, Elizabeth Dunnegan, Jeanette Turner, Lela Cox, Flossie Walker, Elane Draper, Fannie Harris, and Linda Bates.

Some of the School Board Directors were: A. A. Hinshaw, A. A. Thompson, R. H. Craig, D. E. McCamey, E. F. Wright, J. H. Farley, Roy Craig, Otto Wright, Clyde McCamey, Earl

Wood, Arch Thompson, Nolan McCamey, Oscar Wood, Jeff Brown, George Bement, E. B. Crain, and Reed Delozier.

Harmon was consolidated with the Springdale School District on June 6, 1949.

By: Frances Cannon

Mt. Comfort Female Academy

This school at old Mt. Comfort was more commonly known as "Miss James School". It was planned as a companion school to Ozark Institute, a school for boys. Both were located in the Mt. Comfort community. The girls' school was probably held in the Mt. Comfort church, while the boys' school was a mile east, on the Solomon Tuttle farm. Miss James separated her school for only a year or two. She was married June 12, 1849 to the Rev. Louis S. Marshall, a Methodist minister, and left Washington County when her husband was transfered to the southern part of the state. Miss James was Episcopalian and Mt. Comfort land records show that the Episcopal Church owned the site of Ozark Institute at one time.

A Digest of Act to Incorporate Far West Seminary; Approved November 30, 1844.

Preamble: Whereas 1) The Bible shall be the standard of morals and religion. 2) The institution shall never possess a sectarian character in religion, or a party character in politics. 3) No person shall hold the office of president or tutor who does not maintain a good moral and Christian character. 4) Perfect equality of rights shall be granted to all the students of this institution. 5) In addition to the ordinary degrees of academical attainments, an honorary premium shall be conferred upon those. . .who have acquired a practical skill in agriculture or some one branch of mechanics. 6) The great distinctive principles of human rights and of civil and religious liberty on which our republic is founded. . .shall be carefully inculcated in the institution.

By: Mildred Lavender

Mt. Comfort School

The first school was known as Far West Seminary and was built about 1842. It was destroyed by fire February 27, 1845 before it was finished. The ruins of this building were bought by a Robert Mecklin and rebuilt and called Ozark Institute. This school was in existence from 1845 to 1857. This was the second school chartered in Washington County and the 12th to be chartered by the Arkansas General Assembly. The school had 60 students.

Mt. Comfort School

The contractor, W. D. Cunningham, agreed to construct the brick building for $625.00. Cunningham was the son-in-law of Solomon Tuttle on whose farm the school was built.

The Ozark Institute and Mt. Comfort Church both served as hospitals during the Civil War.

The present Mt. Comfort School building, now being used as a community building, was built about 1916.

1934 Mt. Comfort School

Mt. Comfort was fortunate to have a 9 months school term. This was a one teacher school and all eight grades were taught. They also had a library which most rural schools did not have.

Some of the teachers were: Anna Wozencroft, Esther Harris, Iva Stockburger, Hazel Stockburger, Frances Rankin, Mr. Anderson, and Lucy Moore. Some of the directors were: Hugh Mount, Arthur Ruppel, and Earnest Dowell.

By: Frances Rankin Cannon

Mt. Pleasant School

Mt. Pleasant was an early Winslow School, coming after Mt. Wooster. Classes were held in a log building on land that was later to become the farm of P. E. McClendon. Long after the log building was abandoned as a school, it was used by McClendon as a barn, the only barn in the area to boast a blackboard along one wall.

During the early years attendance frequently topped 70 and hit the 80 mark some years. All of these children shared one large room, regardless of age or grade placement until 1905 when a room, "the little room" was added to the south side of the building to hold the students in the lower grades.

The school was again enlarged in 1912 with the addition of another small wing to be used as a high school.

This school survived until the Thanksgiving holiday weekend in 1918 when it was destroyed by fire. That Sunday fire went unnoticed, because most residents were inside their homes avoiding the cold weather. By the time it was discovered and everyone had rallied around, it was beyond saving. The old school bell had fallen to the ground along with the collapsed roof.

A partial list of teachers and principals is all that remains available. They are listed in order of their service: Principals- Mr. T. H. McClinton; Miss Annie Stockburger (1897-1898); Miss Margaret Young; Mr. C. G. Vie; Miss Isah Lively (1905-1906); Mr. F. U. Duncan (1906-1907); Miss Ida Cannon (1907-1908); Mr. C. A. Brown (1908-1909); Miss Iona Wilson (1909-1910); Miss Mary Craig (1909-1912); Mr. F. U. Duncan (1912); Mr. C. S. Johnson (1913-1916); Mr. James L. Harris (1916-1917); Mr. Oscar Curtis (1917-1919); Assistants: Miss Emma McClendon; Miss Pearl Guinn; Miss Sophia Wyatt; Miss Bertha Guinn; Miss Witty; Miss Erma Deatherage; Miss Alice McClendon; Mrs. Jewell Karnes. Intermediate teachers: Mr. Kenneth Russell; Miss Stella Winn; Miss Margaret Carter; Miss Elsie Center. High School assistants: Mrs. Louise Duncan and a Miss Johnson.

Following the fire, classes didn't resume until after the

Christmas Holidays. They were held in the Methodist Church, and Oscar Curtis was principal for the upper grades with Miss Elsie Center assisting him. Primary grades were under the leadership of Mrs. Jewell Karnes and were held in the I. O. O. F. Hall on the hill above the present Baptist Church.

Plans were immediately begun to build a two story brick school building that still stands and serves the community.

By: WCHB Staff-information furnished by Robt. Winn

Mt. Wooster School

The earliest Winslow school, for which information is available, was a log building located about half way between what is now know as Winslow and the town of Schaberg (neither town existed at that time).

This school, called Mt. Wooster, was located on a hillside near a road running along the mountain west of Mt. Gaylor, down the hill into the railroad hollow. It was probably started in the early 1870s and on through the 1880s.

Named for the real estate promoter who donated the land for the building, it was located in an area where land could be sold for real estate development and close to the apple orchards which were beginning to dot the mountainside.

By: WCHB Staff-information supplied Robt. Winn

Oak Grove School

Oak Grove is located about three miles west of Springdale. In 1877 Thomas Fowler, Sr. was paid $5.00 by School District 13 for one acre of land on the east side of Oak Grove Road. On this acre was a one-room log building where school was held with the children sitting on split-log benches.

When the present school building was built on the west side of the road about 1882, the pupils were lined up and marched across the road to the new building. This was told to Mrs. Bascom White (Irene) by her daddy, Neil Phillips. Neil was in his first year of school when the move took place.

The land on the west side of the road where the present school building stands was purchased August 21, 1877 from Robert Norman and wife, Saythea Norman, by School District 13. A warranty deed was exchanged and $2.50 paid in full. School was held three to five months a year for grades one through eight. Later it was held for six months and increased to nine.

In the 1930s Oak Grove had a rhythm band composed of school children. Oak Grove had a PTA which remained active as long as school was held. The PTA sponsored a school lunch program which began during the school year 1944-45. A large cloak-room was converted into a kitchen and the children ate at their desks. Later the front porch was extended and enclosed to house a dining area.

The Springdale school system consolidated the Oak Grove school and the children moved to Westwood Elementary in Springdale, at mid-term of the school year 1959-60.

Some of the teachers were: Prof. Hopkins, Lola Umbaugh, Alice Keicher, Mrs. George Aaron (Rosa), Phoebe (Smith) Phillips, Cora Delozier, Willis Clark, Walter Coffman, Ava Delozier, Bernice (Young) Jones, Oma Spyres, Lottie Ritter, Lillian Cravens, Myra Deweese, Mrs. Earnest (Ethel) Holcomb, Verna (Baggett) Cooper, Georgia (Baggett) Dickerson, June (Odle) Weathers, Juanita (Taggart) Honomichael, Mildred (Gillette) Moneyhun, Esther Harris, Helen Clements, Rosa E. Aaron, Cecil Vaughn and Era Walker.

By: Mildred Moneyhun

Ozark Institute

Ozark Institute, Mt. Comfort's most famous school, was in existence from 1845 to 1857, closed during the war, but resumed operations in 1868 and continued until the new state university at Fayetteville put it permanently out of business in 1872. Ozark Institute furnished President Robert Graham and 20 students as a nucleus for Arkansas College when that school was founded in Fayetteville in 1850.

Goodspeed's history says "After the unfinished building of Far West Seminary was destroyed by fire, the school was rebuilt under the direction of Robert W. Mecklin as Ozark Institute." In 1849, according to the *Van Buren Intelligencer,* it had 60 students. Another writer says it had 100 students "in its most flourishing days." The *Van Buren Paper* also listed a "fine academy for young ladies, conducted by Miss James, and located about a mile from Ozark Institute."

Ozark Institute had a two-story brick building, with four rooms, each 20X40, and a wide hall running the length of the building. Later, a frame dormitory was built and a residence for the president. Funds were solicited in the eastern states by Wm. T. Larremore. Lands were donated to the school by Solomon Tuttle, James Pollard, Allen Moore and others. Among the early teachers were Isaac Murphy, P. P. Van Hoose, David McMannus and Charles H. Leverett, afterwards a member of the University faculty at Fayetteville.

Recollections of J. H. VanHoose from the *Arkansas Sentinel,* September 9, 1890. On the 28th of August, 1850, "I passed through the little village of Fayetteville on foot, on my way to Ozark Institute, 3 miles northwest of Fayetteville, at which place Robert W. Mecklin and Robert Graham had advertised to open the fall term of their excellent school for young men, on the first Monday of the following October. I was anxious to go to school but had no money with which to pay either tuition or board and had engaged to work during the vacation for Mr. Mecklin at the then very liberal wages of $15.00 per month, which was to be credited in part payment on my future account for tuition and board. I walked that day from the Middle Fork of White River, some thirteen miles, carrying all my worldly goods tied up in a two-bit cotton handkerchief, and the day following, August 29, I went to the Clear Creek hills and in company with William Harris and John Henry and a negro man called Nelson McKissick, commenced getting out post-oak sills, sleepers and studding for a new dining room to be added to the boarding house kept by Mr. Mecklin."

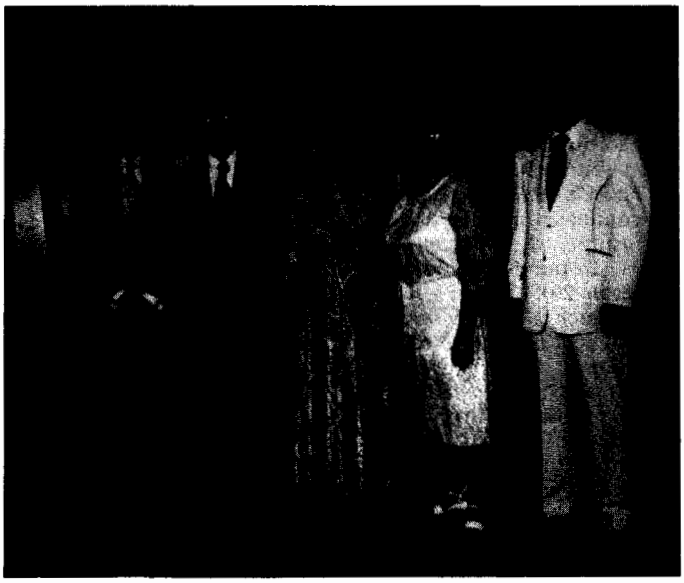
Twelve students of Ozark Institute at Mt. Comfort are known to have lost their lives in the Civil War. William Brown, Henry Fulbright and one of the Hawkins boys were killed at Oak Hills (Wilson's Creek). James Skelton and a student named Pelfry were killed at Pea Ridge. William Kifer and Wm. L. Skelton died at Corinth, Mississippi. B. F. Boone and James Pollard were killed at Prairie Grove. Thomas Jefferson died at Fayetteville, Wythe Walker at Jenkens Ferry, and H. McConnell in a skirmish on Boston Mountain.

By: Mildred Lavender

Prairie Grove High School

The Prairie Grove High School building was built in 1911 and torn down in 1958. For many years, it housed one through twelve grades. This school building and school campus was located west side of Block 11, Rogers Addition, City of Prairie Grove, adjacent to Neal Street on the west and Bush Street on the south. The brick that this school building was constructed with was manufactured by the Terpening Brick and Tile Factory which was located about three miles east of Prairie Grove on the east side of the Illinois River in Section 9, Township 15, Range 31 West. The Prairie Grove Methodist Church was built in 1903 with bricks from this same kiln. Also, a number of the business buildings here in Prairie Grove were constructed with brick from the same Terpening Factory. Some of the business buildings that were constructed with bricks from the Terpening Factory were the Southern Mercantile Building and the B. H. Harrison Estate Building, whose first floor houses the Enterprise, the Masonic Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star occupy the second floor. These, along with other buildings and the Methodist Church are being used at the present time.

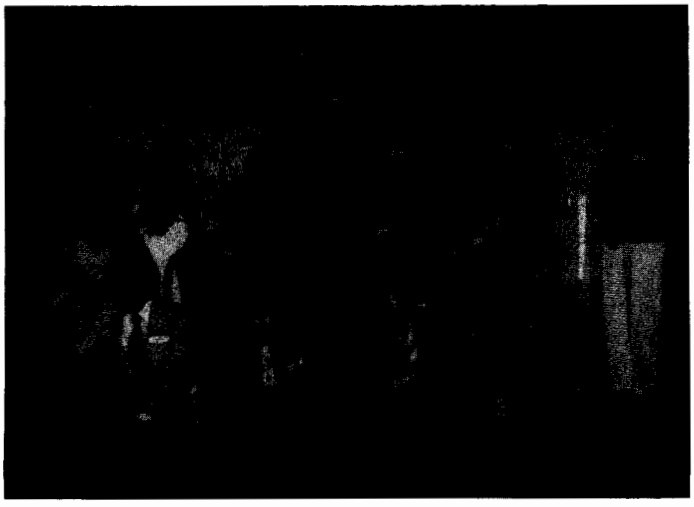
The first high school in Prairie Grove was the Methodist



The Faculty of the Class of '33. Left to right: Professor Davidson, Owen Delap, Annie James Holmes Dorman, Mamie Rieff and Tom Bain.

Prairie Grove School.

Senior Class 1933. 1st row L to R: Mamie Henry, Sara Jean Adams, Margaret Campbell, Myrtilla Dorman. 2nd row L to R: Ezetta Asher, Mary West, Laura Mae Johnston, Ruby Jean Porter, Ruby Wilson, Ruby Fry, Josephine West, Helen Cook. 3rd row L to R: Stella Roberts, Pauline Harrison, Mable Matthews, Mary Little, Aretha Henry, Mamie Edmiston. 4th row L to R: Willard Brooks, Harold Watts, Carl Carlisle, Warren Hannah, Charles Searcy, Clyde Ross, Lovic Brewer. 5th row L to R: Gordon Abercrombie, Howard Carney, James Walker.



1983. 1st row L to R: Carl Carlisle, Lovick Brewer, Howard Carney. 2nd row L to R: Mabel Matthews Gregory, Ezetta Asher Jones, Laura Mae Johnston Vaughan, Helen Fidler Cook. 3rd row L to R: Josephine West Holler, Mamie Henry Pridemore, Stella Roberts Whittaker, Myrtilla Dorman Cunningham, Mattie Cavitt Pettit, Pauline Harrison Bell, Lillian Campbell McKenzie. 4th row L to R: Robert Pittman, Warren Hannah, Mary West Roberts, Willard Brooks, Clyde Ross, Charles Searcy, Ruby Jean Porter McElhoes.

Academy, built in 1863, and was located on the same land described above on which the three-story school was built in 1911. Prairie Grove School District No. 23 was formed in 1874. The first school building constructed by the district was a frame building and was located east of Pittman Street (now Highway 62) adjacent to Graham Street on the north and McCormick Street on the south. Only those who paid tuition attended the academy which was turned over to School District No.23 in 1901. The academy building was torn down in 1911 at the time the new three-story building was constructed. In 1930, the Prairie Grove District built a new one-story brick building. The construction was done by WPA labor. It was located in the northwest corner of Block 8, original plat of Prairie Grove, adjacent to Bush Street on the north and Neal Street on the west. It was immediately south of where the three-story school was located. The building housed grade one through six and was used for school until the new school complex was completed in the north part of town during the mid Fifties. This building in now owned by the First Assembly of God Church where they hold their services.

Mamie Edmiston was born at Rhea, Arkansas. She attended first, second and third grades in school at Rhea or Renic as it was sometimes called. In the summer of 1916, her family moved to Prairie Grove and she entered school there in the fourth grade. She graduated from the Prairie Grove High School in the spring of 1925. She attended Northeastern State Teachers College in Tahlequah, Oklahoma from the fall of 1925 to the spring of 1927. She started her teaching career in Locust Grove, Oklahoma in 1927 and taught there two years before coming back to Prairie Grove to teach in the high school. Starting in the fall of 1929, she taught high school English for ten years. The Class of 1933 were freshmen in the fall term of 1929-30. She taught them until they graduated in 1933. The Class of 1933 had their 40th class reunion in 1973, their 45th in 1978 and their 50th in 1983. They are planning their 55th reunion in May of this year. After Mamie retired from teaching, she continued to be quite active in Cub

The Class of 1933. L to R: Coleene McKinzie Knowles, Tom Bain, Zelpha Bain, Mamie Rieff, (back) Bernice McCormick Brooks, Helen Fidler Cook, Vincil Bell (seated). This picture was made on the patio at the Rieffs on the occasion of one of the three reunion held at the Rieff's home.

Scouting, City Library Board, Battlefield Park Auxiliary Board and church work.

By: Delford Reiff

Richardson Center

The Richardson Center, formerly the Washington County School for Trainable Children, began serving the Developmentally Disabled in 1963 and has continued quality services for the last twenty-four years. We have been licensed by Developmental Disability Services in conjunction with the Department of Human Services for the past seventeen years. We are also licensed by the U. S. Department of Labor for our Work Activity Center. Originally we served the mild to moderately handicapped population but in recent years our clients have become more moderate to severely handicapped with the reason for this being: (1) Public Schools are now placing mildly handicapped students in their own school system. (2) The severe population, which was previously hidden away, has become visible and demands for educational and habilitative services are being made. (3) Medical advances are preventing the deaths of severe high-risk patients.

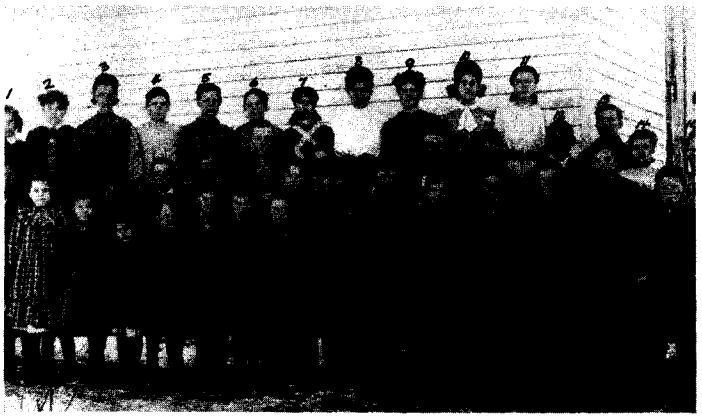
In our development of a total program for all ages the following programs have evolved over the last ten years. (A) EARLY INTERVENTION To provide a program for newborn infants thru two years of age. The instructor visits the child's home weekly and works with the infant and his/her family to help the family cope and carry on remediation activities. The infants and parents come to the Center weekly for therapy sessions which include occupational therapy, physical therapy, and speech therapy. (B) PRESCHOOL The preschool component includes children from three years to five years of age. These children receive extensive physical and speech therapies during these formative years. They are taught self-help skills, safety skills, social, motor, communicative skills, and pre-academic skills. (C) SCHOOL AGE The public schools in the area contract with the center to provide services to their school-aged students. They are taught self-help skills, academics, safety skills, social interaction skills, and all areas of educational skills. (D) ADULT WORK ACTIVITY The adult component has young adults from 18 years of age. They are taught basic living skills, work-activity and community living skills, and job training contract work.

The Work Activity Center began in 1975 with the purpose of training developmentally disabled adults in the areas of habilitative training, adult development, basic living skills, functional academics, i. e. money, time, time clock operation, survival skills, etc., contractual employment for job training and job placement.

These programs are modified for each individual client based on their personal needs and abilities. This component has grown over the last decade from serving ten adults to twenty at present (1988).

By: Janice Hardin

Round Mountain School



Students at the Round Mountain School, District No.64, located east of Fayetteville and north of Elkins, ca.1907-08. 1-Ethel Edwards, 2-Nora Edwards, 3-Pearl Miller, 4-Stella Miller, 5-Emma Edwards, 6-Donna Murphy, 7-Myrtle Tresner, 8-Effie Masters, 9-Crete Miller, 10-Gussie Miller, 11-Crete Tisdale, 12-George Edwards, 13-Virge Tisdale, 14-Ethel Hall, 15-_____ Trammell, 16-Joe Edwards, 17-Dona Crow, 18-Pearl Tresner, 19-Roy Murphy, 20-Mamie Crow, 21- Claude Salsbury, 22-Orville Edwards, 23-Jake Murphy, 24-Newt Edwards, 25-Dewey Johnson, 26-Hade Tisdale, 27-Riley Johnson, 28-Louis Edwards, 29-Roy Salsbury, 30-Mack Johnson, 31-Arley Tresner 32-Frank Johnson, 33-Clyde Smith, 34-Dudley Porter Smith, 35-Cicero Ferguson, 36-Errie Clavel Smith, 37-Bill Tisdale, 38-Arley Franklin Smith, 39-Westwood Ferguson.

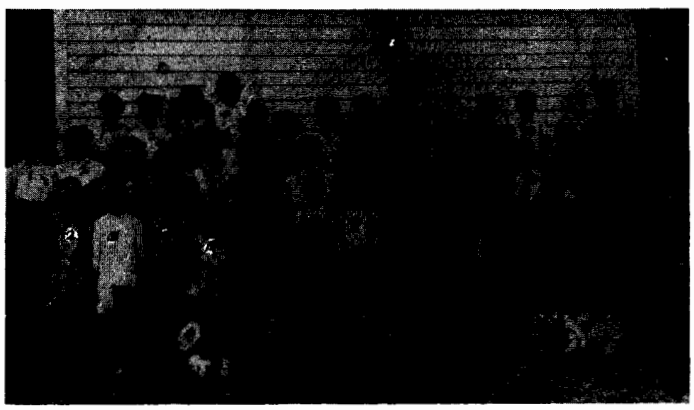
The community of Round Mountain is east of Fayetteville and north of Elkins, between White River and Richland Creek. A school in that area was established April 8, 1887, when the Washington County Court approved a petition of George F. Trammell and L. P. Trammell. This was school district no. 64, commonly known as Round Mountain. Adjoining districts were 24 (Baldwin), 101 (Wyman), 111 (Maguire Town), 125 (White House) and 126 (Pleasant View). County court records show that a school existed here in 1871. The school started out as a one room single teacher facility and never had more than eight grades. In the beginning, the standard salary for a woman teacher was $25.00 per month, while a man teacher received $30.00.

The school was financed by a property tax of seven to ten mills. The length of the term depended on the money available. A new school building was constructed in the winter of 1918-1919. Lawrence Ferguson was the builder with the help of A. E. Smith. The old school building was moved to the area where the present day Round Mountain Fire Department is located and, for a while, was used as a family residence. Some years later the building was destroyed by fire.

An extra room was added to the new school around 1927 but reverted back to the one room one teacher concept some time in the early 1930s. The records indicate that some of the teachers prior to 1900 were: J. R. Belt, Jean Bently, Liza Mays, L. Orr, P. Stanley, and W. E. Williams. School directors were: P. A. Biggs, Sam Nieman, N. C. Smith, P. M. Tresner, W. E. Williams, and B. N. Wood.

The names of those teachers who taught at the school after 1900 have been supplied by Mrs. Pauline Danner and Mrs.

Students at the Round Mountain School, District No.64, located east of Fayetteville and north of Elkins, ca.1899. 1-Bill Hulsizer, 2-_____, 3-Harve Tresner, 4-_____, 5-George Edwards, 6-Jane Wood, 7-Orla Tresner, 8-_____, 9-Cicero Ferguson, 10-Pearl Miller, 11-Lillie Roe, 12-Hosea Chidester, 13-Newt Edwards, 14-Charlie Roe, 15-Elmer Chidester, 16-Clara Wood, 17-Myrtle Tresner, 18-Nettie Crow, 19-Winnie Sexson, 20-Viola Chidester, 21-Crete Miller, 22-Jean Miller, 23-Gus Sexson, 24-Noah Smith, 25-_____, 26-Edgar Smith, 27-Alta Wood, 28-Harve Smith, 29-Edwin Hale, 30-Lee Smith, 31-Pete Wood, 32-Mattie Ferguson, 33-Grace Kirkland, 34-Magnolia Miller, 35-_____, 36-_____, 37-Minnie Crow, 38-Walker Kirkland, 39-_____, 40-Denver Hale, 41-Della Orr, 42-Kate Miller, 43-Alta Rickman, 44-Liza Mayes, teacher, 45-Gertie Clark, 46-_____, 47-Lawrence Ferguson, 48-Ola Johnson, 49-Rolla Chidester, 50-Lizzie Johnson, 51-Katie Crow, 52-_____, 53-Bertha Maguire.



Round Mountain School District No. 64 1910 4th Row: (Top) Left to right: Rosie Roe, Tressie Smith, Pearl Tresner, Roxie Hasting, Lowel Huddelston, Cleva Gregg, Clara Huddelston, Frank Johnson, Westwood Ferguson, Mack Johnson, Clyde Smith, Dewey Tisdale, Bill Tisdale. 3rd. Row: Ethel Clark, Dona Murphy, Ida Huddleston, Opal Mhoon, Stella Miller, Jane Wood, Clara Stillwell, Crete Tisdale, Gussie Miller, Myrtle Tresner, Orley Tresner, Roy Mhoon, J. W. Basset teacher, Sterman Hasting. 2nd. Row: Josie Johnson, Jewel Murphy, Eva Smith, Flossie Ferguson, Lydia Wood, Gladys Calico, Fannie Calico, Riley Johnson, Himmie Mhoon, Dewey Johnson, Carmen Tisdale, William Smith, Jonnie Trammel, Jake Murphy, Joe Huddelston, Roy Murphy. Seated: Mildred Salsbury, Ora Salsbury, Ola Johnson, Lillian Hasting, Tot Tresner, Floyd Ferguson, Lee Clark, Lynn Smith, Glenn Huddelston, Fred Huddelston, Eulie Mhoon, Jack Johnson, Clyde Tisdale, Bennie Wood, Ray Mhoon.

Vinnie Johnson. They both attended the school and remember most of the events that took place up until the school was annexed into the Fayetteville school system in 1964. The teachers are listed in alphabetical order: Mr. Baggett, J. W. Bassett, Gertrude Branstetter, Mr. Browning, Gladys Calico, Alta Mae Cate, Floyd Cox, Fern Culwell, Ada Duncan, Floyd Ferguson, Walter Harrison, Mr. Heffilfinger, Mima Henry, Ms. Cleo Johnson, Pat Johnson, Mr. Kelly, Lula Martin, Effie Masters, Luther Mix, Elsie Morelock, Ada Musselman, Monroe Neal, E. W. Price, Carl Roberts, Wayne Roberts, Mrs. Robison, Grace Vail, Myrtle Watts and Jane Wood. The last teacher at Round Mountain was Mr. E. W. Price who was in his fifteenth year at the school.

Son's Chapel School

Son's Chapel School, District 4, Washington County, Arkansas, 1913. Left to right, front row: Raymond Gulley, Frank Potter, Orval Pardue, Luther Davidson, _____ Broyles and Harry Lower. Second row: _____ Broyles, _____ Broyles, Maggie Chandler, Maggie Pardue, Lena Davidson, Katie Weible, Della Anneler and _____. Third row: _____ Broyles, Effie Chandler, Sam Carson, August Waterstratt, Otto Waterstratt, Clarence Lower and Ward Mays, teacher. Back row: Margaret Carson, _____ Davidson, Jesse Cravens, Bess Carson, Ira Elliott and Marion Carson.

Son's Chapel School, District 4, Washington County, Arkansas, 1925-26. Front sitting, L to R: Dixie Lee Warren, _____. First row standing: David Henson, Carlton Gulley, Voline Collins, Eric D. Jones, _____, Helen Warren. Second row: Eugene Henson, _____, Dan Carson, Margaret Breazeale, Clotele Collins. Back row: _____, Pearl Spyres, teacher, _____, Lola Lewis, _____, Lloyd Warren.

The first recorded action toward the establishment of a community center now known as Son's Chapel was in 1852. Michael Son and his wife Nancy gave a tract of land for the use of the Protestant Methodist Church. It was located on top of a knoll with a splendid view in all directions. According to early accounts a log house was situated near the northwest corner of this

tract which was presumably used for church purposes and probably for school use although at this time school sessions were held mostly on a "subscription" basis. The donees did not live long in the community but because of their generosity the church and the school became known as Son's Chapel.

Just when a school program was established at Son's Chapel is not known. Early court records indicate that tax funds were allocated to the district in 1869 and for subsequent years thereafter. In January, 1884, the Washington County Court prescribed the boundaries and identities of 129 school districts most, if not all, were already operational. Son's Chapel was among this number.

Up to 1885, the school district owned no property and presumably used the Methodist Church building as a classroom. In 1885, H. H. Alexander and wife Martha Jane, who now owned the farm previously held by Michael Son, deeded a strip of land 30 x 300 feet lying along the north side of the original grant "to the directors of school district 4." The Alexanders specified that the house on this property shall be used on weekends by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Primitive Baptist, the Christian Church and Protestant Methodist Church in a rotating order. If any group became inactive, then the facility would be made available to other faiths.

The building constructed on this property faced the old Huntsville Road. When the road was widened in the 1930s, the school building was moved backward a short distance to an additional grant of land from Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Porter, who now owned the original Son property. About this time the Rural Builders' Club constructed what now serves as the Community Church Center. Thus the old school building was used solely for educational purposes until its dissolution in 1949. The building was then sold and moved to a field nearby and converted to residential use.

The first teacher for which we have record was Sally Skillern who taught the 1888 term. She recorded 18 students. From 1890 to 1949, 36 persons taught school terms which ranged from three to eight months in length. The teacher with the longest tenure was Georgia Guilliams, who taught seven terms. It is estimated that through its existence, Son's Chapel had a total enrollment in the range of 1600 to 1800 students. Prior to the 1920s not many of its students had the opportunity to continue their formal educational career through high school and college. During the last three decades of the school's history many of its graduates were able to attend high school and college. Regardless of their educational achievement, graduates from Son's Chapel have made their contribution to the social and economic fabric of the state and nation. Some graduates became farmers, others artisans such as plumbers, carpenters and electricians. Some became teachers and one became director of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. One became a chemist for the International Paper Company, another for a major petroleum company and so the list could continue.

Even though the school bell had ceased pealing out the call to assembly and there is a stillness on the hill-top, the Chapel on the hill will always be a cherished memory for those who passed through it's portals on their way to horizons beyond.

Ref. *School Days, School Days, . The History of Education in Washington County* 1830-1950, pp. 127-137.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Springdale Schools

The Springdale public school system has been traced back to its beginning as classes held in a log-cabin schoolhouse. The ensuing succession of teachers and various sites for classroom facilities evolved into an educational partnership which was formally organized as "Springdale School District No. 50" on January 7, 1884. Since that time the school district has enjoyed continued growth in both enrollment and instructional scope.

The district's most significant expansion came as a consequence of a 1947 law which required that each public school be aligned with a high school. Over the next two years, many small schools in the area which had been separately operated requested association with the Springdale School District because of its high school curriculum. By 1949 a total of twenty-two of those "wing schools" had been consolidated into Springdale's system, which offered both elementary and secondary instruction. As their students were able to be accommodated by one of the school district's main facilities, the wing schools were closed. Tontitown Elementary School, scheduled to be closed at the end of the 1986-87 school year, was the last such "wing school" operated by the district.

By 1987 the Springdale public schools constituted the sixth-largest school district in the state of Arkansas. The system had eight elementary schools, two junior high schools, including one with the largest enrollment of any junior high school in the state, and one high school having the third-largest enrollment of any high school in the state. The total student population enrolled in the district's schools for the year 1986-87 school year was more than 7,000 students.

In addition to physical growth, the district has compiled a record of many outstanding student and teacher accomplishments. Springdale students are respected and formidable competitors in academics, activities and athletics, having won regional, state and national honors in various endeavors.

The instructional spectrum at Springdale includes special education classes for students with learning disabilities, gifted/talented education on both elementary and secondary levels, art classes, vocational instruction, and newsmaking innovative programs such as the "School Within a School" at Springdale High School and the "Write to Read" program for kindergarten students. Springdale as a model physical education program for elementary students, and offers at the secondary level such sports as football, basketball, track, tennis, golf and gymnastics. Included in the many other activities available at the secondary level are marching bands and choral groups.

The following list details the expansion of the district's system of educational facilities showing those in operation as of the fall of 1987: Springdale High School 1961, Central Junior High School 1975, Southwest Junior High School 1967, Elmdale Elementary School 1965, Jones Elementary School 1959, Lee Elementary School 1951, Parson Hills Elementary School 1982, Smith Elementary School 1982, Tyson Elementary School 1973, Walker Elementary School 1987, and Westwood Elementary School 1969.

The superintendents of the Springdale School District are as listed, along with the years of their respective terms in such position: W. D. Gray 1910-1911, W. H. Banta 1911-1916, F. G. Robb 1916-1917, W. A. Erdman 1917-1918, Rev. W. A. Piper 1918-1919, T. P. Woods 1919-1927, G. Stubblefield 1927-1932, J. A. Trice 1933- 1942, W. R. Yeubanks 1942-1944, J. O. Kelley 1944-1963, T. G. Smith 1963-1982, J. D. Rollins 1982-.

The motto of the Springdale School District is, "Dedicated to excellence." The exceptional achievements throughout the years of students, teachers and administrators illustrate that this spirit of ambition and accomplishment continues to prevail.

By: Springdale Public Schools Office

Summers School

The first schools of Summers community were subscription schools. Many were held in homes of various citizens, but some were more formal and were taught in buildings used also for church purposes. Three of the latter were Forest Hill (on the Dr. Jacobson Funkhouser farm), Gibson Chapel, (on Capt. George Gibson's farm) and New Church (on the James Shannon farm). Goosewalk (Gibson Chapel) and Ganderville (New Church) were nicknames for the last two.

School District No. 19 (Summers School) was established by a County Court Order on 8 April 1884 issued in response to the petition of "George Gibson and fifty other resident citizens of Washington County Arkansas." The boundaries were defined by a second Court Order date 12 July 1884.

The district's first school house was Gibson Chapel, which was moved from its location at the Hardin Ford on Ballard Creek, upstream 1-1/2 miles to the confluence of Ballard Creek

and Coon Creek (now Funkhouser Branch). It was renamed Island Chapel.

Island Chapel was demolished by a tornado in 1898, and a new house was erected 1/4 mile east of the site. This building was named Coon Creek, which was the current name for Summers Community. Coon Creek was later moved to the Summers town site and located on the grounds of the present-day Summers Community Buildings (old Summers Schools). It was demolished about 1920, and replaced by a two-room brick building. This building was increased in size twice, one room being added in 1925-26 and two more about 1934. Maximum enrollment including all grades was probably about 200.

In 1912 the School Directors were W. R. Little, J. W. Parker, and J. A. Tennant (the earliest list found). They bought town lots from the Ozark & Cherokee Central Railroad for school use.

Summers maintained a small school for blacks for many years. It was called Douglas or Mountainberg School. Family names of the students were Barker, Miller, Funkhouser and Flowers.

The first High School graduation at Summers was in 1933. The graduates were Sam Gibson, Maxine Parks and Dorothy Elms.

The school was "consolidated" with District No. 48 (Lincoln) about 1950 and closed about 1955, when the Lincoln School Board deeded the property to the Summers Trustees. The buildings are still maintained as a Community Facility.

By: Maj. J. E. Gibson

University of Arkansas

In the summer of 1862, while Union and Confederate forces were deadlocked in eastern and western campaigns of the Civil War, the United States Congress passed an act that would have a far-reaching impact on higher education in Arkansas as well as other states. The Morrill Act granted public land to each state to be used to establish and maintain a college devoted to teaching agriculture and mechanic arts in addition to other scientific and classical studies. Unable to take advantage of the measure because of the war, Arkansas and other southern states were granted an extension to comply with its provisions through amendment to the Morrill Act. Arkansas' new Reconstruction government had until February, 1872 to organize the state's land-grant college.

Arkansas narrowly met the deadline. Although the 1869 General Assembly moved quickly to pass an act creating an "industrial university", Governor Powell Clayton delayed almost two years his appointment of a Board of Trustees (which in fact never served) to implement the law. In 1871 the legislature passed another act empowering itself to appoint a board and authorizing towns, cities and counties to bid through local elections for the location of the university. A campaign to secure the university for Washington County was led by Lafayette Gregg and David Walker, both state Supreme Court Justices from Fayetteville, who through speeches and letters urged voters to approve Fayetteville and Washington County bond issues. Their efforts were successful and both Fayetteville and Washington County joined with Batesville in making the only three bids in the state for the location of the university.

After inspection visits to Batesville and Fayetteville, and becoming convinced that completion of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad would make the latter more accessible, the Board of Trustees voted in October, 1871 to establish the industrial university in Washington County. A committee of the Board made another trip to Washington County the following month and selected as the specific site for the university William McIlroy's 160-acre farm located about a mile north and west of the center of Fayetteville. During the next two months the McIlroy farmhouse was converted to classroom use, a small frame building was constructed, public school teacher Noah Putnam Gates was selected as acting president and head of the Normal Department, and three other teachers were hired. On January 22, 1872, Arkansas Industrial University opened its doors to eight students just three weeks before the deadline established in the amended Morrill Land Grant Act.

The next priority was to construct a substantial academic building for the rural campus. The Board of Trustees used the bonds approved by Washington County and Fayetteville voters to finance the construction. A committee of the Board had visited the University of Illinois in 1871 and had been impressed by that university's stately Main Building. For a fee of $1,000.00 the Board secured plans and specifications from the Chicago architect who designed the original building (which was subsequently destroyed by fire in the 1930s) and advertised for construction bids. The Fayetteville firm of Mays and Oliver won the contract and construction of University Hall was begun in the summer of 1873. Judge Gregg, who had been instrumental in securing the University for Washington County, personally oversaw the construction. Due largely to his attentiveness, the building was completed in time for graduation exercises to be held in its auditorium in June, 1875. The imposing brick building not only provided classroom space but also furnished living quarters for faculty, and eventually housed the museum, library, chapel and gymnasium. The center of University life, the structure soon became fondly known as "Old Main" and has since been the symbol for higher education in Arkansas. A campaign to raise funds to restore Old Main was begun in 1985 and restoration is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1988.

Before the end of the University's first semester, ninety-three students joined the eight who entered on opening day and enrollment stablized at about 100 to 200 students for the remainder of the century. Few Arkansas students had the educational background for college-level studies in those years and were required to complete one or more years in the Preparatory department before entering freshman classes. Although Arkansas Industrial University, under the terms of the Morrill Act, was intended to emphasize agricultural courses, most students preferred a general classics and literature curriculum or teacher education. In response to demands from state legislators, the administration employed various tactics to encourage agricultural study, including the 1880s experiment of paying agriculture students three times the wages of those in the liberal arts to work on the University grounds in the afternoons. It was not until early in the twentieth century, with increased funding and the implementation of agricultural research work that the College of Agriculture began to attract significant enrollment.

As there were no dormitories until Buchanan and Hill Halls were built at the turn of the century, most out-of-town students lived with Fayetteville families and walked to campus. They were closely regulated by the University administration. Male and female students were segregated in classes and prohibited from seeing each other socially outside of class. Students were subject to a detailed "scale of demerits" for offenses on or off campus such as the use of tobacco or profane language, and absence from Sunday School or study hall. The faculty and the University president, General Daniel Harvey Hill, divided over the issue of student discipline early in the 1880s, with the faculty accusing Hill of too rigorous an enforcement of the rules. *The Fayetteville Democrat*, as well as most students, favored the faculty position, but the Board of Trustees remained firm in its support of the president. When Hill retired under the strain of the dispute in 1884, the Board replaced him with an even more stringent disciplinarian and, the following year, fired the entire faculty.

Another controversy over discipline arose in 1919 when students, many of them mature World War I veterans, protested some of the University's rules and regulations. This time the president, John C. Futrall, had the support of nearly all the faculty as well as many students and the Board of Trustees. After weeks of student meetings and the circulation of anti-administration petitions, the chairman of the Board of Trustees, Governor Charles H. Brough, announced the expulsion of several of the student protest leaders and declared that "the University would be run by the board and the faculty, and not by the students. . ." So it remained until the nationwide "student revolt" of the 1960s and the 1970s when the University dropped most rules governing student social life, such as curfews, and many regulations governing academic life, such as compulsory class attendance.

While disciplinary regulations limited the scope of amusements available to students, they did engage in numerous extracurricular activities. Most popular of these at the turn of the century was participation in literary societies where students recited poetry, read from original essays, and honed their oratorical skills. During the first quarter of the twentieth century intercollegiate debating generated almost as much interest and school spirit as football. Student publications such as the school annual and campus newspaper provided experience for those students with journalistic ambitions. The relaxation in the 1920s of rules prohibiting students from patronizing theaters and other public places opened new entertainment opportunities. Especially popular were the musical comedies performed at the Ozark Theater on College Avenue.

University students organized their first government structure, the Associated Students, in the 1920s. While many of the older faculty members at the time view student government as revolutionary, it did little more than allow students to campaign and vote in elections and functioned only to control freshmen and limit the severity of freshman hazing. Student government leaders in the decades of the twenties and thirties devoted hours to assuring that freshmen wore their green hats and kept from stepping on the Senior Walk. Student government grew steadily more sophisticated and by the 1970s, elected officers were making policy and budget decisions that affected most student organizations.

The 1899 act that changed the name of Arkansas Industrial University to the University of Arkansas presaged the move of the institution toward true university status in the twentieth century. In the first twenty years of the century the preparatory department was dropped, three colleges were organized and the Graduate School and School of Law were established. Enrollment increased steadily during the first decade of the twentieth century and then nearly doubled in the 1920s. The administration responded to this growth by hiring more faculty with higher qualifications and by expanding the curriculum with the addition of new courses and departments. After applications for accreditation had been repeatedly turned down by the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities, President John C. Futrall solicited membership in the more prestigious North Central Association. An investigating committee of the organization determined that the University met the association's high standard and the University of Arkansas received full accreditation in 1924.

The depression of the 1930s arrested the expansion in programs and personnel of the previous decade. Faculty members received yearly reductions in salary through 1934 and positions vacated by resignations and retirements went unfilled. Maintenance was nearly eliminated, book purchases for the library was negligible, and much of the support staff was laid off. At the same time, the New Deal program begun in response to the nation's economic crisis provided the opportunity for the University to undertake a series of construction projects to ease the crowding caused by earlier enrollment growth.

Grants from the Public Works Administration and other federal agencies provided funding for the Chemistry, Home Economics and Business Administration buildings, as well as Vol Walker library, a student union and the football stadium and field house. The University did not experience such a concentrated expansion in facilities again until the building boom of the 1960s which produced the skyline of highrise dormitories in addition to modern science buildings, a new library and student union, the administration building and much more.

World War II further impeded the growth of academic programs as the University of Arkansas, like most institutions of higher learning, became virtually a branch of the armed services and a training center for military and civilian industrial employment. After the war, the administration was able to concentrate again on planning and adding programs that would transform the institution into a comprehensive, modern state university with quality offerings at all levels of instruction. Doctoral programs were begun in the early 1950s and both basic and applied research activities expanded with the new graduate offerings. Service to the state grew through the engineering and agricultural experiment stations and the Division of Continuing Education's correspondence courses and conferences for various professional and business groups. A series of mergers beginning in 1969 resulted in the creation of a multi-campus system in the early 1970s under a central administration responsible for developing university-wide policies and coordinating programs.

In the late 1960s the University began placing increased emphasis on seeking foundation, corporate and private donations to augment public funding and achieve the excellence of a nationally eminent university. To attract outstanding faculty, an endowed chair program was begun when the Alumni Association raised over $100,000.00 in 1970 for a chair in history and alumna Mrs. Irma Fitch Giffels donated a similiar amount to establish a chair in engineering. Between 1970 and 1985 twenty-five chairs and distinguished professorships were added. The 1983 Campaign for Books increased the library's holdings from 750,000 volumes to 1,250,000 and brought it up to standard for many graduate programs. Other recent contributions, such as the Sturgis Endowment, have financed fellowships and scholarships for superior students. The Old Main Campaign, with a challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, not only has generated funds to begin restoration of the symbolic building, but will also provide the additional library acquisitions, distinguished professorships and the development of interdisciplinary humanities programs. These efforts to improve and strengthen the University of Arkansas are made in recognition of the fact that a sound program of higher education at Arkansas' flagship campus is the key to the state's economic and cultural destiny.

By: Suzanne Maberry

U of A College of Agri and Home Ec

The origin of the the College of Agriculture and Home Economics is traced to the stipulation in the 1862 Morrill Act that land grant colleges teach "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts." When Arkansas Industrial University was founded in 1871, its first catalog detailed a four year agricultural program combining purely agricultural courses such as horticulture, soils, and stock breeding with the study of basic sciences and liberal arts. The object was to educate rural youth for a prominent place in their community.

Despite the catalog description and the appeal of an agricultural program to the Legislature and citizens of a rural, farm state, students did not enroll in agricultural courses. Most came from towns and were not interested in agriculture, and those from farms entered the University precisely to escape farm life. They preferred a liberal arts curriculum. The faculty were generalists drawn from the sciences who knew little about agriculture. The resultant B. S. A. program was very rigorous and not very revelant to the problems of farmers. To address the oft-repeated charge that the agricultural mission of the University was not being fulfilled, the Legislature granted free tuition for agricultural courses while charging for the classics and, in 1887, required all male students to work on the farm or in a workshop. The results were modest: the first B. S. A. was not awarded until 1904, and only 10 had been granted in 1912.

Agriculture's image improved with changes made in 1905. The Director of the Agriculture Experiment Station, William G. Vincenheller, became the first Dean of the newly organized College of Agriculture, whose faculty was now composed primarily of Experiment Station people. This integration of research with teaching brought needed financial support and agricultural expertise to the College. The benefits of this Experiment Station-College relationship continue today and are especially seen in the strong graduate research program.

John Futrall's support of agriculture made his long presidency from 1913-1939 a period of growth and expanded influence for the College. In 1913, domestic science became Home Economics with a four year degree program housed in the College of Agriculture; the first B. S. H. E. was awarded in 1917, and in 1953, the College offically became Agriculture and Home

Economics. Student interest in the College's programs increased with the passage of the 1914 Smith-Lever Act, which created the Agricultural Extension Service. The prospect now of good jobs as county agents as well as high school teachers, researchers and managers pushed enrollment up from 29 students in 1910 to 240 by 1924 and to 630 by 1939.

Futrall's strong stand against an attempt by the Profitable Farming Bureau, composed of bankers and businessmen, to control the Extension Service and the College in 1918-19 insured that a sound, reliable research program under University auspices rather than a promotional, private approach would prevail. In 1926 the current Agricultural Building was completed; in 1940, the Home Economics Building. The addition of an Animal Sciences facility, a Plant Sciences complex and vast expansion in the University farms and the Agricultural Experiment Station with its branches around the state reflect the growth and prominence of the Division of Agriculture today. It comprises one of the University's largest and most elaborate operating facilities.

The big white footprints on the Fayetteville Square and around campus made by the country boy coming to the University to learn improved agricultural methods were a reminder of the impact of the College on Washington County. Appearing on the eve of Agri Day each spring, the footprints called the community to the Agri parade and to the many displays prepared by students for store windows downtown. The 4-H Days and the Farmer's Weeks brought thousands of Arkansans to Fayetteville and raised the posture of the whole University within the state much like Razorback athletics do now.

Washington County, Arkansas' leading revenue producing agricultural county, has directly profited from the College's research. The Entomology Department's tick and chigger eradication program has improved the quality of life as have the interior design and ornamental horticultural programs; the economy has benefited from small fruit breeding and the resultant "pick-your-own" enterprises. Animal Sciences' bull performance testing program has greatly improved the quality of beef production in Arkansas. In 1951 the College sponsored the "National Chicken of Tomorrow" contest finals, which spurred the growth of the local poultry industry, and continued research by poultry scientists has helped this industry flourish. The Food Science Department maintains close ties with the food processing industry by providing trained personnel and undertaking cooperative research. From modest beginnings, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture and Home Economics has become a vital entity of the University, the County and the State.

By: Dr. Elizabeth L. Wheeler

U of A College of Arts and Sciences

It is often said that a university can be no more distinguished than its college of arts and sciences. The college of arts and sciences is at the same time the least homogenous and the most influential of the schools that make up a university. Encompassing the natural and social sciences and the arts and humanities, the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Arkansas from the beginning has attracted the largest enrollment of any division on the Fayetteville campus. Its influence derives not merely from its size or its responsibility for teaching diverse courses required by other colleges, but from its dual mission to provide quality liberal education and to encourage research and other creative activity in each of its departments.

During the University's first forty years the arts and sciences departments were part of a large division, often called simply "the college", that at times included the preparatory department and military science as well as engineering and teacher training. In 1912 separate colleges of engineering and arts and sciences were created, with teacher training remaining a function of the arts and sciences faculty until the College of Education was established in 1917.

Development of curricula to provide general education not only for its own students but also those of the other, more specialized colleges has been an essential function of the College of Arts and Sciences. The core of the curriculum in the last quarter of the nineteenth century consisted of classical languages and literature with additional requirements in English, history, mathematics and elementary sciences. As the popularity of classical studies waned throughout the country at the turn of the century, the college experimented with curriculum changes, added more departments and offered a wider variety of courses to its offerings. By the time it was established as a separate college in the academic year 1912-1913, Arts and Sciences had a curriculum and graduation requirements that remained essentially unchanged until the early 1950s. Courses were divided into four and later five groupings, with few restrictions on students in selecting their coursework.

The next major revision of the college curriculum began in the late 1940s in response to a nationwide general education movement. Dean Guerdon Nichols (1946-1964) appointed a curriculum committee to study general education programs at other institutions and to analyze the college's own programs. The committee's investigation resulted in a wholesale revision of the curriculum, adopted in 1952, that provided introductory courses such as world literature and western civilization for freshmen, as well as a distribution of required course work among the arts, humanities and sciences during the student's first two years. The revised program, essentially still in place today, was designed to introduce students to a broad interdisciplinary education in the freshman and sophomore years and to provide opportunities for specialization beginning in the junior year.

Another major function of the College of Arts and Sciences has been the promotion of research and productive scholarship among its faculty. In the early years research was limited to projects undertaken by individual faculty members who could overcome the constraints of heavy teaching loads and the scarcity of research funds. Research activity increased campus-wide during the 1920s as more funds became available during the "prosperity decade", but it was World War II that opened opportunities for large- scale, organized research, primarily in the sciences. The United States Army and Navy awarded numerous contracts to Arkansas scientists and, after the war, the Institute of Science and Technology was established to coordinate and supervise contract research in addition to supporting numerous graduate assistants. In 1955 the institute was discontinued and the responsibility for coordinating and facilitating research was delegated to the dean of the Graduate School. Contract research in the college's science departments has grown steadily with funds from outside sources increasing from approximately $400,000 per year in the early 1950s to between $2-$4 million in the early 1980s.

While fewer sources for outside funding exist for the humanities, research in these disciplines has grown as well. In addition to funding from organizations such as the American Philosophical Society and the National and Arkansas Endowments for the Humanities, humanists have received increasing support and incentives from the College of Arts and Sciences. In recent years teaching loads for both humanities and sciences faculty have been temporarily reduced for research through off-campus duty assignments and, beginning in 1980, through full-time research assignments on a semester basis. The College also provides financial support through Research Incentive Grants, instituted in 1980 and funds for travel to present the results of research and other creative activity at professional meetings.

The College of Arts and Sciences has endeavored to achieve excellence in its mission. Such achievement was recognized in the 1930-1931 school year with the installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1954, at the recommendation of Phi Beta Kappa, the College of Arts and Sciences created an honors program intended to challenge the best of students. Those who gain admission to the interdisciplinary program are offered the opportunity to study with other superior students in small honors sections where subject matter is pursued in greater depth than regular classes. Honors students also take part in special colloquia and are granted opportunities for independent study.

To attract outstanding students from throughout the country to its honors program, the College in 1985 established Sturgis Fellowships for exceptionally talented students. Funded by the Roy and Christine Sturgis Charitable and Educational Trust, the Sturgis Endowment provides fellowships of $40,000 each over four years to cover such expenses as specialized education equipment and educational travel. The program promises to furnish a stimulating and exciting intellectual experience for Sturgis fellows.

Recently the College of Arts and Sciences has made other major strides toward excellence. Under the leadership of Dean John C. Guilds, the college attempted to become "a worldwide center for liberal learning in general and for the study of international relations in particular". In 1981 Guilds began an endowment drive to attract the private contributions necesssary to attain this goal and received a pledge of $1 million from Mr. and Mrs. Jackson T. Stephens of Little Rock. The following year the college was dedicated as the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences in honor of one of its most distinguished alumni and a man widely known for his commitment to liberal learning and international understanding. Since then the College has established the Center for Arkansas and Regional Studies to promote the study of Arkansas history and culture and the Fulbright Institute of International Relations to advance international understanding and cooperation. These achievements, coupled with increased support for teaching innovations and research and the presence of nationally-eminent scholars on the faculty, have enabled Fulbright College to move substantially closer to realization of its goal of becoming an outstanding center for liberal learning in the United States.

By: Suzanne Maberry

U of A College of Business Administration

The College of Business Administration was founded in 1926 in response to a growing demand for commercial education. Initially designated as a "School" and headed by Charles C. Fichtner the College consisted of four professors, and offered thirty-six courses in business administration, economics and sociology. Curricula were available in accounting, banking and finance, general business, industrial management and marketing.

The objectives of the College were stated in a prologue to the 1926 University catalog: The School of Business Administration at the University of Arkansas. . .in no way pretends to provide an easy road to a successful business career. Rather it aims to give the essential training needed for an adequate grasp of the purpose and procedure of business and economic life. . .Instruction is based on experience of many business concerns brought into systematic form designed to enable the individual to profit by the experience of others.

The College's first four degrees were awarded in 1927. The Master of Science in Business Administration (MSBA) program was established in 1930; and a year later, American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business Administration (AACSB) accreditation was awarded to the undergraduate degree program. Also in 1931, the first female student was graduated.

Academic programs have undergone continuous expansion. In 1950, the Doctor of Philosophy degree in economics was established; and the MSBA degree was redesignated Master of Business Administration (MBA). In 1959, the Doctor of Philosophy degree in business administration was established; and, the MBA degree was accredited in 1963.

Undergraduate fields of specialization have been expanded to include accounting, accounting / data processing, computer information systems / quantitative analysis, finance and insurance, finance and banking, finance and real estate, marketing, transportation, general business, personnel management, business economics and office systems management.

Separate bachelor's degrees are offered in industrial management and public administration, and a two year associate's degree is available in office systems management. Also, an honors program has been implemented. Instructional resources were improved in 1984 with the installation of a computer laboratory with forty-eight state-of-the-art personal computers and a "super mini" computer augmenting the existing faculty's main-frame terminals. In 1986, the College created another laboratory with thirty IBM XT's with networking capabilities.

Since 1926, the College has added several specialized units to its structure in the areas of public service, research and outreach. They are: (1) the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (1931) to engage in grants and contracts for federal, state and local government research and to provide support for faculty research; (2) the Bessie Moore Center for Economic Education (1978) to provide economic education and understanding to elementary and secondary school teachers; (3) the Small Business Development Center (1979) to counsel and train small business owners and managers on sound business practices, and new business techniques; (4) the Center for Management and Executive Development (1984) to provide continuing education for middle and upper level managers; (5) the County Management Information System (1982) to supply standardized software, technical support and user services for computerized county systems; and (6) the Entrepreneurial Service Center (1986) to provide guidance to those interested in starting their own businesses.

In 1978, the College moved to its present location on Ozark Street. Students now have the advantage of classrooms and facilities in a building which the AACSB accrediting team designated as prototypical for collegiate schools of business.

The College's student body, including graduate students, reached an enrollment of approximately 3,500 for the spring 1987 semester. Since 1926, the College has awarded approximately 15,000 degrees in its undergraduate, masters and doctoral programs.

Similarly, the faculty of the College has expanded from the initial four in 1926 to ninety-four with permanent, full-time faculty holding the doctoral degree. The College's academic program has been enhanced with the establishment of eight endowed professional chairs in accounting, banking, business administration, economics, finance, and management.

The leadership for the College's record of achievement has been provided by the following: Dean Charles C. Fichtner (1926-1940), Dean Karl M. Scott (1941-1943), Dean Paul W. Milan (1944-1966), Acting Dean Merwyn G. Bridenstine (1966-1967), Dean John P. Owen (1967-1983), and Dean Lloyd Seaton (1983-present).

By: Ralph Treat

U of A College of Education

Arkansas Industrial University's first president, Noah P. Gates, was the former superintendent of public schools in Little Rock and an educator who believed the training of public school teachers to be the most important undertaking of the new institution. At the time the University opened in 1872 the few public schools operating in the state were usually staffed by teachers who, at best, held high school diplomas. Acutely aware of the symbiotic relationship between public and higher education, Gates was committed to providing competent teachers who would in turn prepare future generations of Arkansas students for college-level studies. The university's Normal Department grew steadily in its first four decades, but not enough to meet the needs of the state.

In 1913 James R. Jewell came to the University as Professor of Education and head of the Normal Department. With his guidance, the department became first a "school" and then in 1917 was designated the College of Education with Jewell as dean. His fourteen-year tenure witnessed an increase in enrollment from 72 to 380, the establishment of a placement service for Education students, an expansion and strengthening of summer school offerings and the construction of Peabody Hall. In recognition of these accomplishments the University awarded Jewell an LL. D. Degree and his students presented him with a new automobile when he departed in 1927.

In 1934 Henry G. Hotz, secondary education professor at the University since 1919, became dean of the College of Education. Hotz endeavored to improve scholarship and raise professional

standards in the College. He developed a strong program of vocational education and reorganized the college's curriculum, providing for such specializations as music education and health and physical education in addition to the general categories of elementary and secondary education. Enrollment increased steadily during the ten years Hotz served as dean and 487 Bachelor of Science degrees and nine Master of Science degrees were granted during this period.

Upon Hotz's retirement in 1945, Henry H. Kronenberg, who had been on the Education faculty eleven years, was appointed dean. Under Kronenberg's leadership the College of Education became one of the major divisions on the Fayetteville Campus. As enrollment continued to increase, the number of faculty grew from 17 to 46 by 1961. The College instituted a doctoral program in 1949 and the first four Ed. D. degrees were awarded in 1953. Under Kronenberg, the College expanded its offerings to include programs in library, music and special education, instituted a program of practice teaching in actual classrooms, and placed greater emphasis on subject-matter study and post-graduate professional education. The growth and progress of the College was marked in 1965 by the completion of the Graduate Education building located just east of the outgrown facility of Peabody Hall.

The College continued to expand under Dean Fred J. Vescolani, who came to the University of Arkansas in 1970 from Michigan State University. Speech pathology-audiology and rehabilitation education programs were added to the curriculum and graduate courses were offered in Saudi Arabia, Greece, and Bolivia. Vescolani was instrumental in the planning and completion of the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (HPER) building, a state of the art facility enjoyed by the entire university community.

One year after Vescolani's retirement in 1984, John Pulliam, came to the College as dean from a similar position at the University of Montana. He has encouraged research and scholarly activities and instituted a major reform program in teacher education. On the national level the College has joined with other research institutions in the Holmes Group to improve teacher education and with the National Educational Renewal Consortium to work with public schools in fourteen states to improve curricula and teacher training. These efforts continue the College's commitment to excellence in education.

By: Suzanne Maberry

U of A College of Engineering

The College of Engineering was organized as a College of the University of Arkansas in 1913. However, Civil Engineering courses were taught at the University as early as 1873, with the first Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering degrees awarded in 1888. A curriculum in Mining Engineering was offered in 1880 but was dropped in 1886. A Mining Engineering degree was awarded in 1907. Degrees were first awarded in Mechanical Engineering in 1892 and Electrical Engineering in 1893. A Chemical Engineering curriculum was established in the Department of Chemistry in 1903 but the first degree was not granted until 1918. Chemical Engineering became a part of the College of Engineering in 1945. Agricultural and Industrial Engineering departments were established in 1948, with the first degrees awarded in 1950. In 1966 the currriculum in Engineering Science was begun. It was merged with the Mechanical Engineering curriculum in 1980 and the Engineering Science degree program discontinued. The Computer Science Engineering program was initiated in 1976, with a separate department formed in 1985.

A master's degree in engineering was approved in 1927, with the first degrees being awarded in 1928, and in 1959 a Doctor of Philosophy program was approved with the first degree awarded in 1963. The college of Engineering offers curricula leading to seven Bachelor of Science degrees, eleven Master of Science degrees and a Doctor of Philosophy degree. Courses offered have grown to over 400, of which 187 are graduate level.

The College has been under the leadership of the following deans: William N. Gladson 1913-1936, George P. Stocker 1936-1948, George F. Branigan 1948-1971, Loren R. Heiple 1971-1979, James E. Halligan 1979-1982, E. Walter LeFevre (Interim) 1982-1983 and Neil M. Schmitt 1983.

The Engineering Experiment Station was established by an act of the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas on November 6, 1920. The purpose of the station is to investigate and study engineering problems of general interest to Arkansas, and to use this research data to assist in the development of the State's natural resources and to increase the efficiency, safety and economy of Arkansas industry. The station is located at Engineering South, a 153,000 square foot facility located on 21 acres of land two miles from the campus. Research, an essential, integral part of an engineering program, is conducted at this facility.

Through the Arkansas Center for Technology Transfer the College is actively involved with the state's efforts to develop new high technology industry and assist existing industries evaluate new technologies.

The College of Engineering has some of the finest engineering education facilities in the nation. Engineering Hall served as the center of engineering activities for sixty years, until The Bell Engineering Center of Arkansas became the focal point for the University's engineering complex. It was an extraordinary complement to the rest of the College complex which includes the Mechanical Engineering Building, Engineering Experiment Station, Science Engineering Building and Engineering Hall. The Bell Engineering Center of Arkansas had its formal dedication on April 3, 1987.

By: Robert E. Wardlow

U of A Graduate School

Over one hundred years ago, the University of Arkansas outlined a plan for graduate study leading to the M. A., M. S., and Ph. D. degrees. The 1886 faculty, "following the example of all first-class universities," set as minimum requirements for the master's degree a year's program of "four daily studies appointed by the faculty" and for the doctorate two years of study, a thesis, an examination, and reading knowledge of French and German.

Sixty years ago, the University Board of Trustees established a Graduate School on the Fayetteville campus at the urging of University President John Clinton Futrall. The purpose of formally organizing what had been intermitten practice for forty years was, according to Futrall, a response to a rapidly increasing demand on the part of people of the state for work leading to the degrees of master of arts and master of science. Futrall's words proved prophetic. Today, (1987) there are over two thousand graduate students enrolled on the Fayetteville campus in 71 master's and 20 doctoral programs. In addition, 540 students are enrolled in off-campus classes. Graduate programs offered at the Graduate Institute of Technology and the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (both located in Little Rock) are under the governance of the Graduate Council on the Fayetteville campus.

The history of graduate study at the University of Arkansas prior to the 1927 formation of the Graduate School is a story of desire tempered by lack of funds. The number of graduate students at the University between 1872 and 1927 was certainly not large because the University could not afford an extensive program. Priorities such as fire escapes and adequate heat had to take precedence.

Nonetheless, University faculty with degrees from prominent schools such as Cornell, Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Yale had understandable desires to emulate their respective alma maters by establishing graduate programs at Arkansas. Additionally, many students who lived in the Fayetteville area wanted more education than a four-year baccalaureate could offer. These students, termed "post-" or "past-graduates" were allowed to pursue special studies free of charge beginning in 1877.

Because these post-graduate students were few in number (only two candidates for graduate degrees in 1888-89, for example), individual departments handled their own regulations for graduate work. Akin to the European structure of graduate

education, each area offering graduate work appointed one professor as graduate professor. In addition to this practical working model, University faculty wished to broaden the concept of graduate education beyond departmental course offerings; their efforts eventually resulted in a University-wide graduate committee which guided graduate study until the number of graduate students was large enough to warrant a different organization. In 1927, President Futrall recommended to the Board of Trustees that a separate Graduate School be formed. On May 5, 1927, the Board approved the Graduate School as the ninth division of the University of Arkansas and appointed John Clark Jordan, Professor of English, the first dean.

During his twenty-two years as Graduate Dean, Jordan saw graduate enrollment increase from 12 in the first official "class" (1928) to 491 and the number of graduate degrees awarded annually increase to 121. As he guided the School through a depression and major world war, Jordan found lack of funds, staff, and courses to be his constant challenge. In 1937, therefore, he urged President Futrall to establish graduate assistantships at the University to help address these problems. Jordan repeated this request in every annual report for ten years; his persistence was rewarded in 1948 when the Board of Trustees approved the use of graduate assistants on the Fayetteville campus, thus helping to pave the way for doctoral studies to be established two years later.

In 1949, Virgil Adkisson, Professor and Chairman of Mathematics, succeeded Jordan as Graduate Dean. It was during his twenty-year tenure that twenty-three of the twenty-seven doctoral programs were begun. This broadening of graduate studies had the strong support of University President Lewis Webster Jones, who told Adkisson that it was time for the University to "come of age".

After careful study and discussion, the University chose "basic studies" as the philosophical thrust for its doctoral programs and in 1950 began Ph. D. programs in chemistry, history, English, philosophy, and economics; a doctoral program in education; and a Ph. D. in biochemistry at the Medical Sciences campus in Little Rock. Between 1951 and 1964 Ph. D. programs in pharmacology (UAMS), physiology (UAMS), animal sciences, botany, bacteriology, comparative literature, physics, psychology, zoology, business administration, engineering, agronomy, anatomy (UAMS), mathematics, microbiology (UAMS), and instrumental science (Graduate Institute of Technology, Little Rock) were added. More recently, doctoral programs in entomology and plant pathology (later replaced by plant sciences), interdisciplinary toxicology (UAMS), and food sciences have been instituted. The first doctoral degrees (one Ph. D., four Ed. D's) were awarded in January, 1953.

By: Karen Hodges

U of A School of Architecture

The University of Arkansas program in architecture, which was, in time, to grow into the present School of Architecture, began as two courses in architectural subjects - Elements of Architecture and Shades, Shadows and Perspective - offered in the College of Engineering in the academic year 1946-47. The instructor was John G. Williams, a native of Van Buren, who had taught architectural subjects at Arkansas Tech and at Oklahoma A&M College. During that first year, the engineering dean asked Professor Williams to develop a curriculum for a major in architectural engineering. The five-year program he developed was the basis for the degree program adopted by the university that same year.

In January 1947, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones became the President of the University of Arkansas, and one of his first acts was to plan the construction of a fine arts center for the campus. Early in this planning Dr. Jones decided to include architecture as one of the four departments to be housed in the new center. As the other three - art, music and drama - were departments in the College of Arts and Sciences architecture was moved to that college the same year. Irving Guralnik joined the department as its second full time faculty member.

The new department was first housed on the second floor of an army barracks located on what is now the plaza between Mullins Library and the Arkansas Union. Professor Guralnik left at the end of the 1948-49 academic year and was replaced by Mike Stousland. A third faculty member, Bill Curry, joined the department in the fall of 1949. Work on the development of the architectural program for the proposed Fine Arts Center had been completed and Edward Durell Stone, in association with the Fort Smith firm of Haralson and Mott, was selected as the architect. Mr. Stone was a Fayetteville native who had established a flourishing New York office with an inter-national practice. Construction on the center began in the summer of 1949. During this time Mr. Stone took an active interest in the development of the new program in architecture, often functioning as an unpaid critic. This interest persisted throughout Mr. Stone's lifetime and at his death his papers were willed to the university.

The first graduating class finished in the spring of 1950. It consisted of five graduates, two of whom - Ernest E. Jacks and E. Fay Jones - later returned to the department as faculty. Two years later the fourth faculty member, Herbert Fowler was hired. The faculty continued to grow during the late 50's and early sixties and it was during this period that many of the school's present senior faculty joined the department. These include Professors Jacks and Jones and Professor Cyrus Sutherland. It was also during this period that the school received accreditation from the National Architectural Accrediting Board.

The program grew much more rapidly than had been expected when the Fine Arts Center was constructed. The center could no longer accommodate the program and the first and second year design studios were moved off-campus to a factory building on West Avenue. Other changes also took place. In 1966 John Williams relinquished the chairmanship to Fay Jones and five new faculty joined the staff. This group included Palmer Boggs, now professor emeritus, and two other faculty that remain at Arkansas - Mort Karp, now University Professor of Architecture, and Murray Smart, Jr., now dean of the school.

In 1970 when the university's new library was complete, the architecture department moved into the old library facility, Vol Walker Hall.

In 1975, as one of the last acts of his presidency, David Mullins recommended that the architecture department be given school status. His recommendation was accepted by the Board of Trustees and Fay Jones became the school's first dean. The following year, the university approved the initiation of a new degree program in Landscape Architecture. The new B. L. A. program was created utilizing a five year curriculum model very similiar to the curriculum of the B. Arch program. It graduated its first class in 1981.

Over the years the program, now school, of architecture established a national reputation for quality. Its graduates, which now number approximately 1100, occupy positions of responsibility in firms from Boston to Los Angeles. Over eighty percent of the architects practicing in Arkansas received their educations here. It was the first undergraduate program at the university to initiate a selective admissions policy. Its faculty is widely recognized for excellence in the various disciplines included as part of its two professional programs. Its graduates have consistently scored well above the norm on national licensing examinations.

By: Dean Clifton Murray Smart, Jr.

U of A School of Law

The first effort to establish a law school at the University of Arkansas was made in 1890. In March of that year the Board of Trustees created a law department on the Fayetteville campus with a faculty of four practicing Fayetteville attorneys and headed by F. M. Goar. After two years of low enrollment and irregularly held classes, the experiment was deemed a failure and abandoned. Dean Goar moved to Little Rock, reorganized an earlier study group known as the Little Rock Law Class, and was quickly invited to conduct this class as the law department of the University. The Little Rock department operated smoothly as a branch of the University until Goar's death in 1898, after which

there was increasing conflict over the degree of autonomy the law department would have within the University. In 1915 the Board of Trustees gave up its efforts to control the appointments and curriculum of the recalcitrant law department and severed the Little Rock operation from the University. With full autonomy, it offered night classes as the Arkansas Law School until 1965 when, at the urging of Little Rock attorneys, the University of Arkansas Law School again took it over for a decade before turning it back to the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

The Fayetteville campus went without a law school for nine years until 1923 when University President John C. Futrall enlisted the services of Julian S. Waterman, an economics teacher completing his Juris Doctor degree at the University of Chicago, in reestablishing a law department. After thorough investigation, Waterman presented a plan for reinstituting a law school with a budget, curriculum and library sufficient to meet the standards of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association. The University accepted Waterman's proposal, secured the required funding, and again offered law classes in the fall of 1924. President Futrall designated Waterman head of the new school and hired a young Harvard Law School graduate who later became U. S. Senator from Florida, Claude D. Pepper, as the other faculty member. By the time the first law class was graduated in 1927, the school had received accreditation from both the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association.

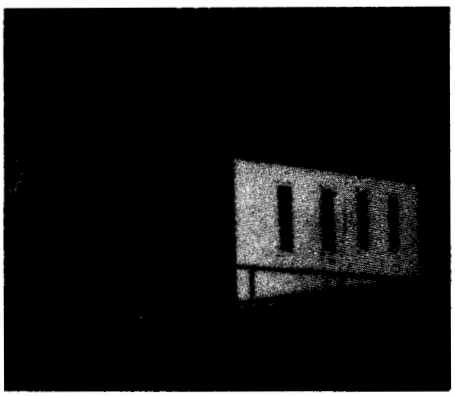
Two components of a quality law school, the moot court and law review, were promptly established. Professor Pepper began an elective moot court program during the law school's first year. The system, with jury trials added in 1932, eventually became a prerequisite for graduation and provided students with courtroom experience based on actual cases. Dean Waterman's efforts to establish a publication that would furnish editorial work for high ranking law students as well as serve the Arkansas bar by providing commentaries on recent legal decisions came to fruition in 1929 with the publication of the *Law School Bulletin*. Except for temporary suspensions during the depth of the Depression and World War II, it was issued three times a year until it was replaced by the *Law Review* in 1947. From its inception the Review has maintained a state focus and provided the Arkansas legal community with high-quality, scholarly articles.

Steadily increasing enrollment in the law school, while a welcome sign of success, created recurring space problems for its administrators. The school outgrew its cramped quarters in the basement of University Hall (Old Main) well before moving into the Chemistry Department's vacated brick building on the north side of campus in 1936. With the postwar enrollment boom, not only classes but the law library had overflowed into other buildings by 1950. In order to consolidate under one roof and accommodate future growth, the law school constructed a new building designed for expedient additions. Dedicated in November, 1953, as Waterman Hall, the law school building has been expanded twice, with completions in 1975 and 1986, in response to continued growth in library materials and student enrollment. In an effort to limit enrollment the law school began a reduced admissions program in 1980. Stabilizing total enrollment to approximately 400 students by 1983, the school solved its space problems and at the same time continued to attract high quality students during a period of a nationwide decline in law school enrollment.

The University of Arkansas Law School has attracted a distinguished faculty. Edward B. Meriwether, who joined the faculty in 1930, specialized in property law and helped draft the Arkansas Probate Code enacted in 1949. J. William Fulbright lectured in constitutional law and equity before going on to the University presidency in 1939 and an illustrious career as U. S. Senator and statesman soon thereafter. Robert R. Wright published two widely-used textbooks on airspace law and on land use before leaving Arkansas to become dean of the University of Oklahoma law school in 1970. The most prominent and longest-tenured faculty member has been Robert A. Leflar. Joining the faculty in 1927, he established a national reputation for scholarship with his works on conflict of laws and has faithfully served both the University and the state. In addition to serving on numerous University committees, as law school dean, and acting university president, he was largely responsible for the creation of the Arkansas General Assembly's Legislative Council in 1947, worked on the 1961 Arkansas Uniform Commercial Code, and was a delegate to two state constitutional conventions. As a tribute to his long service and achievements, the University of Arkansas in the fall of 1986 renamed the expanded law school complex, consisting of Waterman Hall, the Barrett Hamilton Law Library Mezzanine and the Robert A. and Vivian Young Law Library, the Robert A. Leflar Law Center.

By: Suzanne Maberry

Zinnamon School



Zinnamon School building

Class of fall of 1916. Back row, left to right: Leo McKnight, Frank Cobb, Charlie McBride, Joe Copeland, teacher Ivan Kennedy, Everett Richardson, Glen McBride, Mike Ford, Roy Dotson. Second row: Claude Miller, Suzie Treece, Zona Richardson, Ruby Kennedy, Nettie Easom, Eva Miller, Bessie Rieff, Nora Miller, Alice Rieff, Hazel Bayless, Mae Miller, Ethel Miller. Front row: Floyd Dotson, Floyd Cobb, Burl Dotson, Debs Bayless, Delford Rieff, Jeff Miller, Sam Richardson, Gladys Hall, Lillian Dotson, Alice Richardson, Nettie Cobb, Florence Treece, Elmer Wright, Clarence McBride.

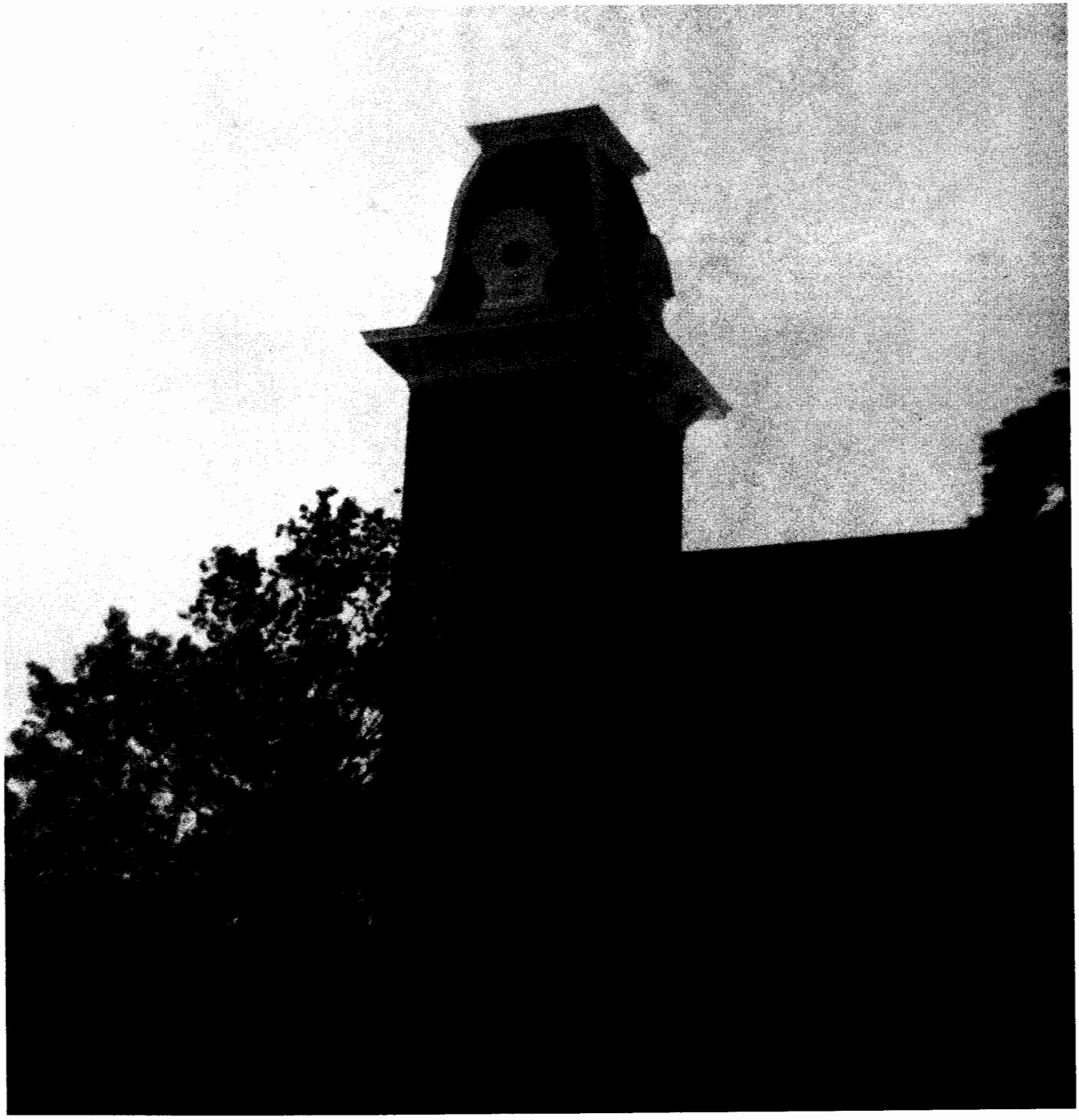
Zinnamon School District No.88 was founded in 1883 and the first term of school was taught there in the year of 1884. They had from three to five months of school each fall until the district consolidated with West Fork School District in July, 1947. This building is still standing and in fair condition as shown by the recent snapshots. While this building was being used for

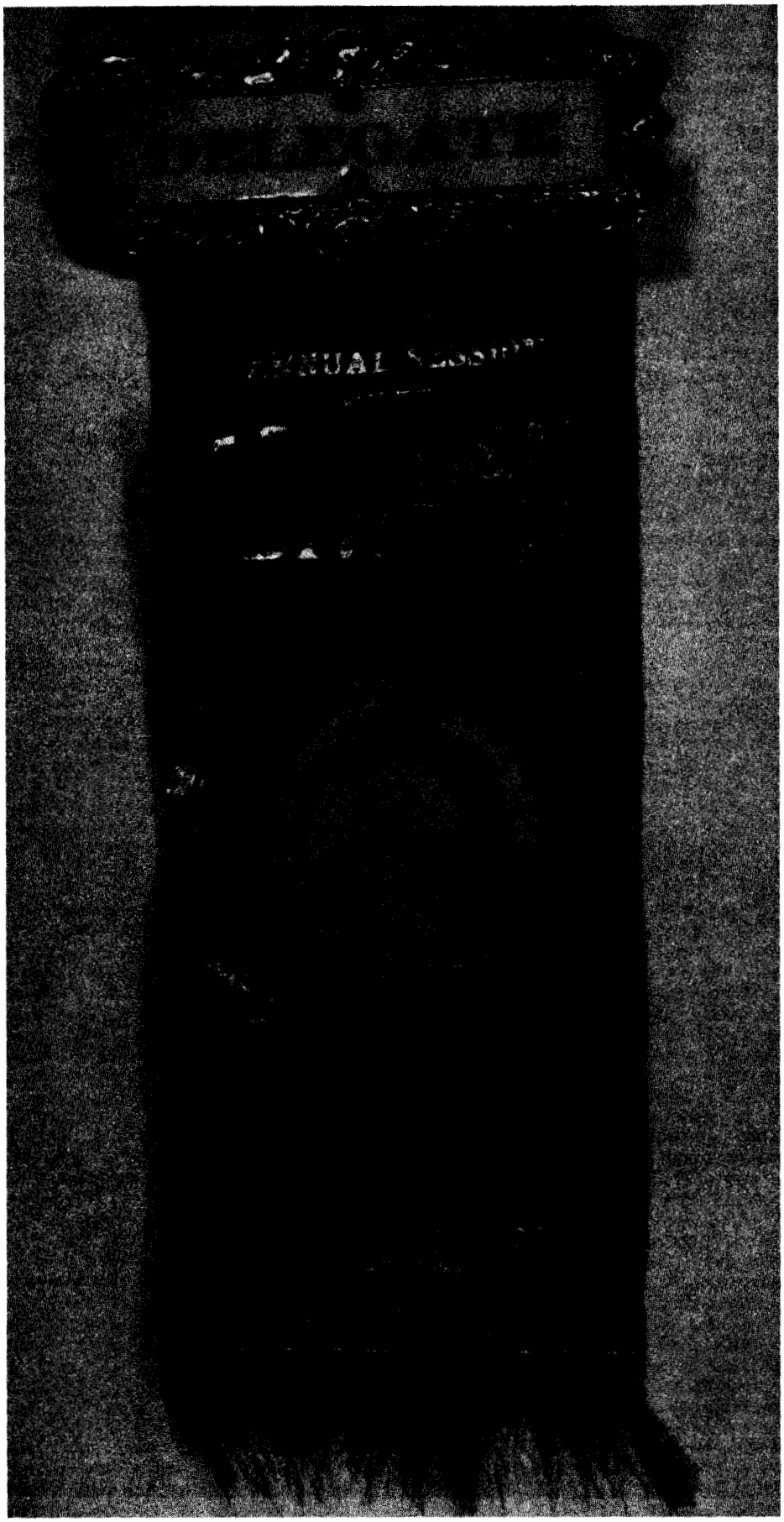
school purposes, it was also used for church worship and a place for community meetings. After Zinnamon District No.88 was consolidated with the West Fork School District, the building continued to be used for church and community meetings. About two years ago, the people of the Zinnamon community built a new church which they have recently finished.

Some of the teachers who taught at Zinnamon were: Lona Strickler, Frank Thrasher, G. C. Hale, Joe Copeland, Glenn Karnes, Louella Alexander, Earl White, Gertrude Flynn, Everett Richardson, Lemuel Brunner, Jess Pritchard, Paul C. Davis, George Wright, Alice Rieff and Eva Miller.

Of the above listed teachers, the ones that I attended school to were: G. C. Hale in the first grade, Earl White in the second, Joe Copeland in the third and fourth, Lemuel Brunner in the fifth and sixth and Louella Alexander in the seventh and eighth. That concluded my formal education in the Zinnamon School.

By: Delford Rieff





Clubs and Organizations

Introduction

The need for fellowship with friends and acquaintances in some organized way was felt by early residents of Washington County. Such groups contributed greatly to the development and well-being of the area, and many of these continue their activities today.

Often clubs and organizations were organized to give financial and other support to schools and churches. Other groups devoted hours of time and assistance to hospitals, libraries, and museums. Special interest groups support one another through personal crises or enable fellow members to grow and learn in a friendly environment.

Whether the reason for meeting together was as simple as talking about a common interest and planning activities or as noble as raising funds for medical research, there has been an organization in Washington County to welcome its citizens to membership.

AARP Fayetteville Chapter 731

On June 11, 1970, one hundred retired persons organized Fayetteville Chapter 731 of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). They elected Jerry Marshall, a retired engineer, president; and Evangeline Foldvary, secretary.

Purposes of the organization are: "to serve, not to be served", to promote dignity, independence for older persons, to enhance the quality of life for older persons, and to improve the images of aging.

The charter was presented October 1, 1971 by State Director Arthur Bouton. Speaker for the occasion was State Representative David Pryor. Prominent citizens have been elected to leadership positions through the years, for instance presidents have included: Wes Gee, Fred Hansen, Bill Gause, Faye Meade, Dr. R. K. Bent, Elizabeth Carter, Tom Lavender, Sanford Berg, Bill Dougan and Mack McLendon.

Dr. Mary Burton was chosen as spokesperson for a pilot program, Women's Initiative; a project directed toward financial education for middle-aged and older women. Arkansas is the first state to execute this emphasis toward women's preparation for financial obligations, if left with this responsibiity.

AARP members have served in numerous capacities in local, state and national legislation; in Federal Income Tax advisory work; as teachers in the "55 Alive" Mature Driving Program; in Washington County Juvenile Court; in the County Elderly Nutrition "Meals on Wheels"; as tutors in the public school system; and in hospital assistance at the Veteran's Administration Hospital and other areawide hospitals.

By: Doris W. Milton

AAUW - Fayetteville Branch

Organized in 1922, with 15 charter members, the Fayetteville Branch of American Association of University Women now has 117 members. Meeting at first in homes and club rooms of the University of Arkansas, the Branch now holds monthly meetings at the Fayetteville Public Library. In addition, there are Cultural Interest Groups which meet in members' homes. Such groups were formed when the Branch was organized, and have always been a vital part of Branch activities.

The Branch has helped to carry out the purpose of AAUW, as given in the Mission Statement: "AAUW promotes equity for women, educational development over the life span, and positive societal change".

Branch programs have covered a variety of issues relating to the four main areas of interest: education, community, cultural interests, and international relations.

A surge of interest in world peace and foreign affairs followed World War II. Some of the later issues pertained to mental health and different phases of education such as support for the public school, educational T. V., and education of the gifted child. The Branch helped to raise school taxes, and to organize a child care center for working mothers.

A later focus was on equal opportunities for women and minorities, with women being encouraged to continue their education and to enter professional fields. Ecology, urban crisis, consumer problems, and technology became important issues.

Currently, main issues concern pay equity for women and the promotion of individual liberties.

In addition to giving local scholarships, the Branch has always participated in the Association's fellowship program. Contributing annually, particularly to funds for women students from other nations, the Branch has in recent years honored local women by giving to the AAUW Educational Foundation in units of $500.00 or more. Of the 19 members who have been so honored, 13 are past presidents of the Branch. They are Mary Joyce McGoodwin, Sylvia Swartz, Helen Graham, Frances Vaile, Doris Milton, Helen Sohl, Elsie Hassel, Ella Blackshire, Lillian Woods, Marguerite Bent, Wanda Stephens, Mary Burton, and Othelia Paul. Other honorees are Wilma Sacks, Hester Brown, Mazell Fetter, Betty Askew, Emma Rutledge, Virginia Ferguson, and Georgia Clark.

The Branch name appears on a bronze plaque at NASA headquarters in Houston, Texas, as being one of many branches which contributed to a special fellowship fund honoring the late Dr. Judith Resnik, astronaut, a recipient of a fellowship for graduate study.

Fund raising events for the fellowship program often involve community education and service.

The Branch has participated in Association, Regional, and Division meetings; also it has hosted Division meetings.

Mrs. H. G. Hotz was the first Branch president, elected biennially. The others, besides those already mentioned, are Mrs. John Buckholtz, Miss Jewel Hughes, Mrs. John Markham, Mrs. L. C. Price, Mrs. R. G. Paddock, Mrs. Roy Roberts, Mrs. Robert A. Caldwell, Mrs. Dwight Isely, Miss Beverly Stone, Miss Mary Droke, Mrs. Mary Henbest, Mrs. Harold Hantz, Mrs. Fred Voget, Mrs. R. E. Westmeter, Mrs. R. C. Wray, Mrs. Jane Bailey, and Mrs. Mary F. Gladney.

Arkansas Division Presidents from the Branch include Mrs. H. G. Hotz, Mrs. Dwight Isley, Mrs. A. W. Jamison, Mrs. L. M. McGoodwin, and Dr. Margaret Clark.

Current members who have served on Association committees are Mary Joyce McGoodwin and Mary Burton.

The Fayetteville Branch has established a tradition for which the community can be proud. The Branch looks forward to a future of continuing service to women and society.

By: Mary Frances Gladney

Adopt-A-Pet, Inc.

On October 19, 1981 a group of citizens from Springdale and the outlying areas of the city met to discuss the possibility of operating an animal shelter. The organizational meeting was under the direction of Sunny Hinshaw, DVM, and legal services were donated by Jill Jacoway. On November 10, 1981, Adopt-A-Pet, Inc., officially became a corporation.

The primary aim of Adopt-A-Pet, Inc., is to alleviate the suffering of animals and to find homes for as many as possible. By providing a shelter for unwanted animals, the number of cases of homeless and abandoned animals has decreased by a good percentage. Every effort is made to find homes for animals left at the shelter.

Through an agreement with the city, Adopt-A-Pet operates in the city-owned facility formerly used as the dog pound. All animals handled by the animal control officer are housed and fed in the shelter, and at the end of the required holding time are released to Adopt-A-Pet for adoption or euthanasia. At the inception of Adopt-A-Pet the gas chamber was permanently removed from the facility, and euthanasia is by injection.

A considerable amount of floor space and cages have been added, and numerous other improvements have been made. During spring and summer months cages are constantly full. At present, the primary goal of Adopt-a-Pet is expansion of facilities. Adopt-A-Pet, Inc. is located at 203 Randall Road in Springdale.

By: Nadene Steward

Altrusa Club of Fayetteville

Altrusa Club, a classified service organization for executive and professional women in managerial positions, had its beginning in Fayetteville in 1939.

A group of twelve women, who had a particular interest in the Fine Arts, solicited other community leaders and organizations to help them secure a place for a permanent Community Playhouse. In 1940, the old Henderson School was acquired and refurbished.

Charter members of this club were: Sue Keller, a dance and drama teacher who became the club's first president; Roberta Fulbright, a newspaper publisher; Lessie Stringfellow Reed, a newspaper editor; Ruth Riley, the nursing director of City Hospital; Ruth Gilbert, a florist; Betty Lighton, a social worker; Mrs. Hattie B. Moore, Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. Dwight Moore, Mrs. Wythe Walker, Jewell Pond, Mable Asbury, Ethel Sure and Mable January, co-owner of a flooring company.

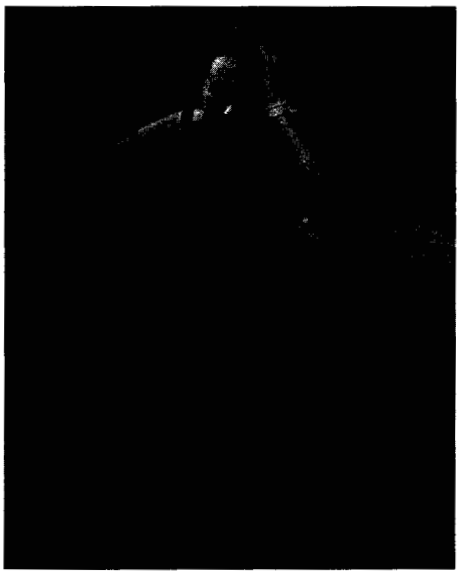
L to R: Mable January, president 1961-1962; Dr. Robert Clack, dentist; Wilma Garbiel, Community Services Chairman

l to r: Marilyn Bell, district governor elect; Chris Bell, second vice president; Pat Moore, president; Maxine Agee, Community Service; Alice Ann Simpkins, immediate past president; Nadine Chenault, treasurer; Elizabeth Weathers, 1st vice president

In 1948, the Altrusa Fayetteville Club of Fayetteville was chartered under international status. Four major committees are: Altrusa Information, International Relations, Vocational Services, and Community Services. These have remained the focal point for program and project development.

A major on-going project for which plans were begun in 1958, was the Fayetteville Youth Dental Program. The superintendent of schools appointed a committee which included the assistant superintendent, the school nurse, the school social worker and the school counselor, to work with an Altrusa committee to develop a way to help school children in need of immediate dental care.

These appointees worked together with Dr. Kenneth Dorland, president of the Fayetteville Dental Association, and four other dentists: Dr. E. M. Eidson, Dr. Ernest Stanberry, Dr. Jacob Agee, and Dr. Phil Deal, to launch the Youth Dental Program. Twenty-two other dentists have participated and 330 dental assistants have been trained. This program received national recognition in 1968 with the Mamie L. Bass Award it received.



Sue Keller, first president of Altrusa Club

Other service projects of the club include: the Literacy Program started by Barbara Broyles in 1960, at Fayetteville High School to help students with learning problems; and a service and leadership club, Astra, formed in 1968 for high school girls. Marian Fry, Janet Hilbold, Sarah White, Pat Bailey and Geraldine Stephens served as officers with Margaret Thurman and Pat Kelley as sponsors.

Other Altrusan service projects include: Salvation Army Medical Service Ministry, sponsorship of Girls State, Career Days at Fayetteville High School, Youth Center Girls Softball and Careprints.

Significant fund raising projects have included: a 1960 Fall Fashion Revue, with a mink stole raffle, in which over 600 participated; rummage sales, bridge-canasta parties, book reviews, sale of Christmas greenery, deluxe fruit cake and pecan sales, contract for decorating at Christmas time for the Holiday Inn and Park Inn.

In 1983, the Fayetteville Altrusans completed the formation of the Fort Smith Altrusa Club.

Meeting places over the years have changed from meeting in the homes of members. Altrusans have met at the old Washington Hotel, Aunt Jane's Tea Room, The Chicken Shack, U of A Fine Arts Dept., Arkansas Gas Reception Room, Arkansas Power and Light, Farmer's Daughter, Mountain Inn Hotel Flame Room, Downtown Motor Lodge, Holiday Inn and Park Inn.

In July of 1987, the delegates pictured with this story, went to International Altrusa Convention held at the Desert Springs Resort and Spa in California to receive the prestigious OMNI Award presented. This award was won by our group, in competition with 560 Altrusa Clubs both national and international (17 countries participated in the competition).

The award was given for four areas of service: Organization, membership growth, net gain of members and involvement in community service.

Our Fayetteville organization has grown from 12 in 1939 to a membership of 114, representing 52 major classifications, by 1988.

Past presidents having served Altrusa are: Sue Keller,1939-1940, 1944-1945; Elizabeth Moore,1940-1941; Lessie Reed, 1941-1942; Marian Wilkerson, 1942-1943; Hattie Moore, 1943-1944; Mrs. Dwight Moore,1945-1946; Mable January,1946, 1947, 1953, 1955, 1961; 1962; Ruth Gilbert,1947-1948; Mary Parker, 1948-1949; Mrs. Paul Barrett, 1949, 1951, 1956, 1957; Margaret Brownfield, 1951-1953; Hazel Deal, 1955-1956; Ethel Sure,1957-1958; Mattie Maxted, 1958-1959; Ruby Appell,

1959-1961; Thelma Donelson, 1962-1963, 1965-1966; Olive King Bone, 1963-1964; Wilma Gabriel, 1964-1965; Kathryn Phillips, 1966-1967; Lillian Woods, 1967-1968; Cornelia Bowman, 1968-1969; Toby Jorgensen, 1969-1971; Rita Glover, 1971-1973; Virginia Cammack, 1973-1975; Marilyn Bell, 1975-1977; Maurice McClelland, 1977-1979; Inez Ballenger, 1979-1981; Martha Agee, 1981-1983; Maxine Agee, 1983-1984; Alice Ann Simkins, 1984-1986; Pat Moore, 1986-1988.

Marguerite Cowan and Rita Glover are keeping an ongoing history of the Altrusa Club of Fayetteville.

By: Lillian Woods

Apple Blossom Club

The Apple Blossom Club was organized in November, 1923. It was one of the first members of the Washington County Federation of Rural Women's Clubs. Mrs. Webster was its first president. The club met at the home of Sadie Croft for its first demonstration. There were nine charter members: Sadie Croft, Mrs. Ernest King, Mary Cooper, Hazel Rundquist, Mrs. E. A. Early, Ethel Wallis, Annie Ensminger, Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Koscheski.

Demonstrations of the best methods of canning, preserving, sewing and gardening were a feature of the club meetings which were held in the homes of various members. In 1937 the membership was 45.

In 1936, one of the features of the club was a Tour of Homes conducted during Better Homes Week to celebrate the Arkansas Centennial. The club assembled at the home of Mrs. Clinkscales where they were shown a complete suite of furniture built by Mrs. Clinkscales' father. They later inspected a modern brooder house on the Clinkscales' farm.

The next step was at the home of Mrs. Effie Goree where an old spinning wheel was a featured attraction. Mrs. Mattie Murphy demonstrated methods of carding and spinning for the benefit of the club members. A china and glass exhibit and homespun coverlets were also displayed. A visit was made to the O'Guinn home and the Lee Minor home where refreshments at the Minor home closed the afternoon entertainment.

The Apple Blossom Club contributed much to the community. The bridal and baby showers were many. Canned fruits and vegetables were sent to the Arkansas Children's home, and many won prizes on their booths at the county fair. Individual members as well as the club, itself, exhibited.

The club's motto was, "Better homes; Better citizens; Better State and Better Nation", and the club lived up to its motto.

Over the years around a hundred ladies have belonged to the club. Times change and the ladies grew older. After over 50 years of service to the community, the Apple Blossom Club faded away.

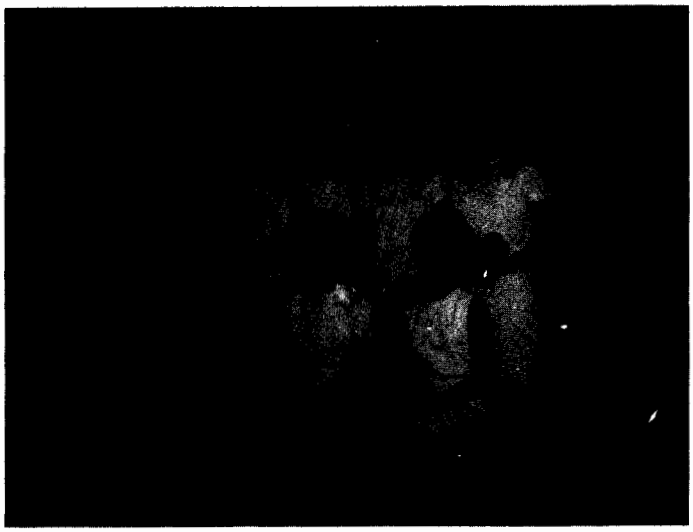
By: Mable Goree Bell

Arkansas D Chapter of T. T. T. Society

The National T. T. T. Society was founded by six women in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on June 30, 1911. The Society is a non-profit philantropic organization of women who, through unified effort, endeavor to enrich the lives of others. The Society's national project is to provide a camping experience for deserving ten and eleven year old girls.

Arkansas D Chapter of National T. T. T. Society was organized on February 27, 1970. National Organizer, Camille Eggleston, installed the new chapter in ceremonies at the Springdale Public Library. The iniatory ritual for new members was conducted by members of Arkansas A from Ozark. The first president was Nan McLaughlin. Nan and Carol McCain were former members of Ozark A Chapter and helped to organize the new Arkansas D Chapter.

Arkansas D's charitable projects have included working with Mrs. Duane Cline's handicapped children class at Jones School, performing vision testing at Springdale kindergartens and preschools, assisting in Mrs. Jaynelle Holmesley's special education class at Lee School, and donating time and money to many other individuals and charitable organizations.



Arkansas D Chapter of National T. T. T. Society - Charter Members. Seated, left to right are Camille Anderson, Nan McLaughlin, and Jane Waters. Standing left to right are Carol McCain, Saralee Anderson, Mildred Gaines, Sarah Wallace, Jo Kumpe, Zelda Selph, Sue King, and Judy Hillard.

Arkansas D participated in the National Society's camping project through cash donations until 1985. In that year, Arkansas D began direct involvement in camping. Deserving girls were chosen from the fourth grade at T. G. Smith Elementary School by the T. G. Smith staff. Arkansas D provided clothing, physicals, and transportation for the campers. National T. T. T. Society paid camp fees. The Campers attended Camp Waluhili in Oklahoma. Through 1987, Arkansas D has sent six girls to camp. They were Roxanne Corbin, Nicole Gonzales, Tammy Sue Beck, Crystal Sulffridge, Misty Ames, and Leshea Selby.

As of October 1,1987, Arkansas D has twenty-nine members. Our president is Mary Lee Hill. Members on the current roll who have been active for the longest period include Ruth Haley, Ruth Pellham, and Kay Wiggins, all of whom were initated in 1971.

By: Janet Huntsman

Arts Center of the Ozarks

Everyone has an artistic side, whether it's drawing, singing, acting or simply appreciating and enjoying someone else's talents.

The Arts Center of the Ozarks is dedicated to that part of each northwest Arkansan. It's a non-profit organization that provides an outlet for artists, actors, and musicians to display their talents, which in turn provides entertainment for others to enjoy.

The inspiration for the development of the Arts Center came from the success of the Festival of the Arts, held in 1965 and 1966 by the Springdale Music Club. An organization known as the Springdale Fine Arts Center was formed to further promote the arts in the northwest Arkansas area.

The Springdale Fine Arts Center expanded it's horizons in 1973 by merging with the Council of Ozark Artists and Craftsmen. It's new name - The Arts Center of the Ozarks - reflected the organization's growth and diversification into new areas of the arts.

Since that time the Arts Center of the Ozarks has been dedicated to excellence. As northwest Arkansas' oldest Arts institution, it's reputation has grown statewide. Year-round programming in theatre, visual arts, music and dance brings wonderful opportunities for northwest Arkansans of all ages.

The theatre division produces a seven-play season which includes 2 dinner theatres, a summer Broadway musical, comedies,

dramas and mysteries, and experimental studio productions, plus 3 children's workshops which produce plays. Classes for adults and children are also offered. The actors and crews for all productions are volunteers under professional direction and they work to produce top quality entertainment.

The visual arts programming keeps the ACO Gallery busy all 12 months with exhibitions of area, state, and national artists and various competitions including the Northwest Arkansas Student Art Competition for high school art students. The visual arts division sponsors the Prairie Grove Clothesline Fair, which attracts 50,000 visitors annually, and the ACO Quilt Fair. Classes are offered in many mediums for both children and adults.

The music division sponsors concerts and recitals by area, state and national musicians both instrumental and vocal. The ACO assists the Springdale Music Club with the Annual Piano Ensemble Concert, musicals and clinics throughout the year.

The dance division of the ACO began in 1986. Classes are offered through the Marti Taldo Dance Studio, on a yearly basis in jazz, tap, and ballet. Clogging is also offered regularly. Concerts and recitals are also scheduled.

The Arts Center consists of a theatre, an outdoor stage, a recital hall, an art exhibition gallery and several offices and classrooms. These facilities are used year round for theatrical productions, concerts, recitals and art classes. Many community art organizations use our facilities free of charge, for their meetings.

Since it's beginning in 1967, the Arts Center of the Ozarks has operated as a non-profit corporation with a board of directors and general manager. Duane Cline was first to serve from 1967 to 1973. Geneva Powers served from 1973 to 1977. Since 1974, Harry and Kathi Blundell have been with the ACO, taking over the directorship in 1977. The ACO had grown under their leadership to excellence in arts, entertainment and education.

Current staffing in 1988, includes: Kathi Blundell, Administrative Director; Harry Blundell, Director of Theatre; Goldie Banks, Visual Arts Director; Susie Durham, Office Manager; Kay Berry, Assistant Office Manager; Tim Hollis, Technical Director. Hundreds of northwest Arkansans volunteer their time and efforts on the ACO's behalf, assisting with all divisions and the general running and upkeep of the program and facility. "Friends of the ACO", a support organization coordinates volunteer activities.

By: Harry and Kathi Blundell

Baldwin K. T.

In April, 1871, a petition was sent to the most Eminent Grand Master, Sir William S. Gardner, asking for dispensation to establish a Commandery at Fayetteville, Arkansas. The nine Sir Knights signing the petition were: Sirs Henry Simpson, James H. VanHoose, John F. Wheeler, A. B. Thibant, Henry G. Smith, A. J. Dililand, Abe Allen, W. O. Lattimore, and Jas H. Hamilton. The petition received the recommendation of Hugh De Payens Commandery No. 1 and Jacques De Molay Commandery No. 3. The dispensation was issued April 28, 1871 to Baldwin Commandery and designated Sir Walter O. Lattimore as Eminent Commander, Sir James H. VanHoose as Generalissimo, and Sir Abe Allen as Captain General. At the triennial meeting of the grand encampment on September 22, 1871, Baldwin Commandery No.4 received its charter.

While Baldwin Commandery No. 4 was included in those petitioning the grand encampment for authority to organize the grand commandery of Arkansas, it was not represented at the convention in 1872, nor at the regular conclave in the fall of 1872, since the grand commandery did not meet in 1873 and 1874, probably due to the yellow fever epidemic and the depressed financial condition of the state. In 1875 Baldwin Commandery No. 4 was represented by Sir Knight James H. VanHoose who attended the conclave as proxy for the Eminent Commander. He was active at the meeting and was elected to the office of Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Arkansas.

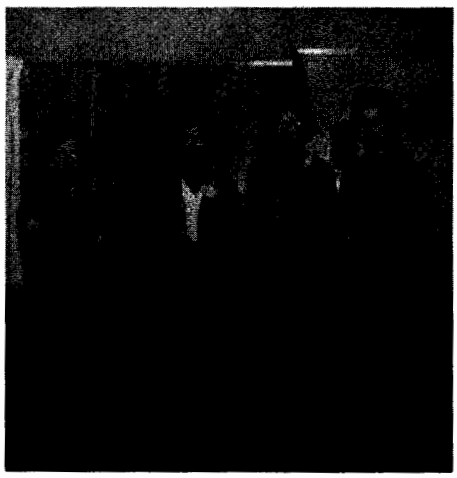
Baldwin Commandery No. 4 has had periods of difficulty, but has managed to carry on and is still one of the good commanderies in the state. The membership in 1872 was twenty four and in 1946 was one hundred and sixty.

Commandery members elected right Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Arkansas and the years in which they served: Sir Knight James H. VanHoose (1878), Frank Hill (1902), Charles E. Pierce (1939) and Charles H. Cross (1954).

By: Doyle E. Morrison

Butterfield Extension Homemakers Club

In May 1962, eleven ladies met at the home of Bertha Hutchison for the purpose of organizing a new Home Demonstration Club. Margaret Brownfield, Home Demonstration Agent of Washington County directed the meeting.



Left to Right: Bertha Hutchison-President, Genevieve Dennett-Vice President, Betty Harris-Sec. Treasurer, Virginia Howland-Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

The eleven who became members were: Sue Bender, B. Graue, Floy Gulley, Genevieve Dennett, Betty Harris, Bertha Hutchison, Hattie Ivey, Yvonne Hutchison, Martha Reif, Ruth Mahan, and Garnett Seizert.

Officers elected were: President-Bertha Hutchison, Vice President- Genevieve Dennett, Secretary-Treasurer-Betty Harris. New members that year were Joyce Bickford, Miriam Hopp, Lucy Hugon, and Janet Leroy.

The name chosen for the club was Butterfield Extension Homemakers Club because most of the ladies lived along the Old Butterfield Stagecoach Line; now known Old Wire Road North. The first Monday night of each month was chosen as the meeting date.

Helping others and providing continuous improvement in all levels of living is one of the many goals of the club. Through the years the club members have helped the following, Boysland, V. A. Hospital, City Hospital Geriatric wing, Arkansas Children's Hospital, Children's house, 4-H Clubs of Washington County, prepared food baskets for the needy, battered Women's Shelter and many others.

In the early seventies the name was changed to Extension Homemakers Club. Butterfield EHC has continued to grow and at present has 21 active members, which include three of the charter members. The present officers are: President-Alice Talbert, Vice President-Dolores Cook, Secretary-Treasurer-Lenis Ledbetter, Reporter-Mildred Malone.

The members "believe that through working together in a group, we can enlarge the opportunities, enrich the lives of our people, and create a more contented family and community life."

By: Joyce Laney

Chaplain Service of the VA Medical Center

While the VA Medical Center was begun in Fayetteville in 1932, it was not until March 13, 1946, that a fulltime Protestant Chaplain, Gilbert F. Hyde, was appointed. Chaplain Hyde, a former Army Chaplain, came to Fayetteville from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, where he had served as post Chaplain for 42 months. Also in 1946, Father Francis J. McKee was appointed as the first part-time Catholic Chaplain.

Prior to the coming of Chaplain Hyde, area pastors had served as chaplains to the patients on a voluntary basis. Dr. James W. Butler, Jr., of the First Presbyterian Church and Reverend Father Charles A. McCauley, of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, served the patients for a number of years before Chaplain Service was established for the Veterans Administration.

Chaplains that have served at the Medical Center are: Gilbert Hyde (1946-1950); James A. Burris(1950-1953); Benjamin D. Willets, T. D. Whitehorn, and Terrell Gordon (1976-1984). Maurice E. Roberts is currently the Chief, Chaplain Service. He is assisted by local clergy persons: Father Rudolph Maus(Roman Catholic); Travis Fullwood (Southern Baptist); Lee Cate(Methodist); Paul Westburg(Presbyterian); Larry Heimsoth (Lutheran); and Gordon Hatcher(Southern Baptist).

A recently refurbished Ecumenical Prayer Chapel provides a place of spiritual renewal for patients and families. Religious services are held in the Medical Center Auditorium and the possibility of establishing a permanent chapel is being studied. Through the years, gifts have been received as memorials for use in the Center's religious program. They include memorial hymn boards which were given by the late Senator John L. McClellan in memory of his son, John L. McClellan, Jr., who died in the Medical Center following an automobile accident.

A Religion and Health Conference is sponsored by the Medical Center every year. Clergy and health care professionals from the four state area of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas attend the one day event which features prominent national speakers who have expertise in medical ethics, religion and pastoral counseling.

By: Maurice Roberts

Chapter G, P. E. O. Sisterhood

The P. E. O. Sisterhood was organized by seven girls in Iowa Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, January 21, 1869, only 28 years after the first college degree had been awarded to a woman. Headquarters for the Sisterhood, which now has 236,000 members in 5,415 chapters over the 50 states and six Provinces in Canada, are in Des Moines, Iowa.

Educational and philanthropic projects are the purpose of the Sisterhood. Cottey Junior College at Nevada, Missouri, the International Peace Scholarship, the Educational Fund and Continuing Educational Fund are sponsored by the Sisterhood.

Chapter G was organized March 21, 1929 in Springdale by Mrs. Hallie Newell of St. Louis, Missouri, organizer of Supreme Chapter. Mrs. Bertha L. Sanders was elected first president of the new chapter which was the seventh chapter formed in Arkansas. Charter members were: Bertha L. Sanders, Vera Cummings, Caroline Clark, Mildred Sims Moore, Eunice Lovell, Josephine Braun, Leda Graves Polk, Glaphyra Stafford, Maggie Applegate, and Emily Morrow. Helen Macnab was the first initiate of the Chapter.

The Springdale Library was their first project. They established the first "Memorial Shelf." Chapter G sponsored the first chapter in Rogers, Chapter U, and sister Chapter BI in Springdale. They have sponsored seven Educational Loan Fund women and helped one woman continue her education through the Continuing Education Program.

The vivacious young Chapter G was responsible for the Arkansas State Chapter, which was organized February 17, 1933 at Fort Smith, the 27th State Chapter to be organized. Mrs. Bertha Sanders of Chapter G was the first state president, and Glaphyra Stafford served as state president in 1951-1952. There were 11 chapters when the State Chapter was organized, and in March 1988 there were 90 chapters.

Chapter G presently has four active fifty-year members including Glaphyra Stafford, Marie Crouch, Mary Irene Lichlyter, and Dorothy McNally. Chapter presidents have included Bertha Sanders, Emily Morrow, Caroline Clark, Glaphyra Stafford, Helen Macnab, Maggie Applegate, Dorothy McNally, Bertha Fraser, Mary Irene Lichlyter, Josephine Braun, Vera Cummings, Florine Smith, Lela Brogdon, Maye Hawk, Annabel Searcy, Annabel Applegate, Margaret Jean Danforth, Gertrude Kelly, Nancy Henry, Marie Crouch, Doris Ivey, Jean Gardner, Alice West, Lillian Moore, Lena Norwood, Dorothy Lautzenheiser, Mary Sellers, Pat Reed, Betty Watson, Mary Braun, Joyce Pruett, Marjorie Tweedy, Gaye Cypert, Bonnie Fay Neff, Charlotte Steele, Kirsten Calhoun, Bette Williams, Faye Crowell, Jackie Holiman and Helen Heathman.

By: Maudine Sanders

Cincinnati Extension Homemakers Club

Cincinnati Home Demonstration Club was organized in the early 1930s. In the beginning the club was held in different individuals homes. The club had 47 members in 1936. Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Tom Biby, Ruth Barnes, Dean Cantrell, Mrs. Robert Curtis, Mrs. Homer Dodson, Mrs. Clyde Dyer, Mrs. Ernest Frazier, Mrs. H. T. Grimsley, Mrs. Clyde Johnson, Mrs. Everette May, Mrs. Tom May, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Edna Murrie, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. Pearl Smith, Ellen Smith, Mrs. Kate Smith, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mrs. Melvin Smith, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Roy Spears, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. J. W. Thurman, Mrs. J. S. Tunnell, Dean Tunnell, Mrs. J. E. Tunnell, Mrs. T. H. Thomason, Eula Thomason, Marie Thomason, Mrs. Reed Thomason, Mrs. Ola Wortham, Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Louise Pool, Mrs. Hayden Dees, Nellie Smith, Phyllis Curtis, Mrs. Ruth Dees, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Paul Russell, Mrs. Joe Lamons, Fannie Hill, Mrs. Clifford Jones, Mrs. Russell Smith, Mrs. Joe Langley, and Mrs. O. B. Holligan.

Many unique methods were used to earn money for the club. We often served meals for political meetings, charging a fee for each plate served. We served food at public sales and the women brought food from home and gave of their time to serve it. Many quilts were quilted for a fee of 1/2 cent per yard of quilting thread used. Sometimes a quilt was quilted for about $3.00. Today one is lucky to get one quilted for $35.00. In 1946 some changes occurred. In April of that year the women voted to rent the downstairs of the Masonic Lodge; rent to be paid until the lodge was paid for, then we were to share the upkeep of the building. It was June 12, 1947, before we had our first meeting in the club room. We had worked at various money making projects to furnish the room. We bought our piano in November 1947 for $15.00. In this year our name changed to Extension Homemakers Club.

In 1946 members were: Nell Baer, Bonnie Brown, Winnie Brown, Evelyn Baker, Dean Biby, Mae Cluck, Lillie Dodson, Clarice Fusselman, Vilene Gilbreath, Roberta Gilbreath, Della Grimsley, Dorothy Glenn, Rhoda Jackson, Edna Jackson, Louise May, Sylvia May, Helen May, Dolo Mat, Doris McConnell, Elva McConnell, Laura Marquess, Lucille Pearson, Juanita Randolph, Susie Robinson, Auda Parks, Faye Riley, Mabel Smith, Ellen Smith, Ruth Spears, Edna Spears, Elizabeth Thurman, Irene Thomason, Grace Thomason, Marie Thomason, Dean Tunnell, Lucille Tunnell, Ola Wortham, Pearl Smith, Joy Davis, Fannie Stewart, Lottie Buckley, Cleo Burrough, Beulah Feurer, Bertha Randolph, Mary Clark, and Lydia Johnson. Membership in our club has declined, until today we have 20 members. Past presidents of our club were: beginning 1930, Irene Thomason Elsie McCormick, Stella Curtis, Nannie Biby, Dorothy Glenn, Elva McConnell Mae Cluck, Cleo Burrough, Irene Thomason, Grace Thomason, Joye Davis, Mrs. Cotton, Fate Riley, Lucille Pearson, Mary Clark, Amanda Shoulders, Lola Talla, Irene Thomason, Edna Spears, Dean Biby, Martha Shewmaker, Clara Hoover, Laverna Lee, Mae Cluck, Irene Thomason. Then we started two year terms in 1965; Mamie Stevenson, Martha Shewmaker, Alice

Van Gilier, Faye Ham, Mary Parris, Juanita Wilson, Ruth Davis (served four years), Jo Gilbreath (served six years) and Omah Spangler is our present president.

We have participated in the Washington County Fair down through the years. We have many members that won ribbons. Our club booth has won many ribbons. For many years we have sent gifts and money to the Arkansas Childrens Hospital. In our own community we are alert to the need there, having a pie supper for those in need. We have sponsored a 4-H Club in our community. We had a booth at the Lincoln Apple Festival for 8 years, earning money for our club. We sold quilts that we had made. We had a sesquicentennial celebration June 15, 1986. We made a quilt and gave to the state of Arkansas. It is in the archives at the Shiloh Museum, Springdale, Arkansas. We published a book, *History of Cincinnati Arkansas*, compiled by Juanita Wilson, a member of our club.

We are proud of our community and our state. We do our best to help them.

By: Juanita Wilson

DAR, Marion Chapter, 1910-1987

Marion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on December 9, 1910, by the following Charter members: Mrs. Mary Jasper Willis, Mrs. Fannie Watson Woody, Mrs. Edith Black Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth Martha Ware Williams, Mrs. Jennie Chandler Parsons, Mrs. Mary Stone Albright, Mrs. Jean Tappan de Roulhac, Miss Georgia Norman, Miss Olivia Norman, Miss Rowena McCord Gallaway, and Miss Amanda Stone. The first list of required twelve petitioners having been lost, it is considered possible that Mrs. Adele Stearns Cole, whose national number closely approximates that of other Charter members, was the necessary twelfth member.

Marion Chapter had the usual difficulties of all growing groups. The earliest records were lost; however, continuous records exist from September 25, 1915. One of the activities of the early group was the giving of historical programs such as "Reminiscences of Early Fayetteville" given in 1915 by Mrs. Clementine Watson Boles, a relative of two of our present day members, Mrs. Grace Watson Keith and Mrs. Joethel Bryan Hucke. Another activity was the locating and marking of graves of Revolutionary patriot. Although the grave of James Leeper, early settler of this area, was found in 1923, it was not marked until 1927. The grave is now encompassed by Fayetteville's Industrial Park. The last grave marked by Marion Chapter to this date, 1987, was on May 8, 1980, and was located in the Old Vineyard Cemetery; it was that of Micajah Reeder of Virginia, the great-great grandfather of Mrs. Christine Chandler Gamble of Marion Chapter. Since 1903 education has been an objective of the National Society and, therefore, of the local chapter. In 1915 Marion Chapter became actively interested in supporting the so-called "mountain schools" of this area such as the Helen Dunlap Memorial School in Winslow and the Mountain Crest School near Combs.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and all the chapters have supported Tamassee, a school for mountain students, located at Tamassee, South Carolina, and founded by South Carolina Daughters, and Kate Duncan Smith, a D. A. R. school at Grant, Alabama, which was established in 1924 by Alabama Daughters.

Perhaps the most important achievement of the early chapter was the organization and support in 1916 of a City Library under the auspices of Miss Julia Vaulx during her term as Regent. It was developed from a tiny corner in the Mayor's office in the basement of the courthouse to the present day City Library on East Dickson Street. Marion continues annually to support the library and many of its members are volunteers there.

World War I was the patriotic cause for many activities for the chapter-from rolling bandages to sending a barrel of canned fruit and jelly to Camp Pike for convalescing soldiers. When the war ended the Daughters set about erecting a suitable memorial for 53 Washington County men who had given their "last full measure of devotion" to their country. With Miss Georgia Norman chairman of this project, money was raised and a young New York artist, William Steen, was commissioned to paint a 36-foot by 8-foot mural which was unveiled on June 5, 1920, and which still hangs in the hall of the Washington County Courthouse. After World War II and after 56 years of gathering dust and public inspection, the mural once again became the concern of Marion Chapter. A local artist, Miss Gertrude Gump, who as a student in Missouri had once received a scholarship from D. A. R. was commissioned to restore our once proud mural. This was beautifully completed in 1976.

Today, 1987, Marion Chapter, with 99 members, continues to "promote enlightened public opinion and to foster true patriotism and love of country" by observing Memorial Day at the National Cemetery, Fayetteville, by supporting activities at the Veterans' Hospital, by awarding recognition to the outstanding R. O. T. C. cadet at the U. of A., by giving Good Citizenship awards to the outstanding high school students in Fayetteville and surrounding towns, and history awards to the grade school students, and not forgetting to support the City Library, the mountain schools, and the American Indians.

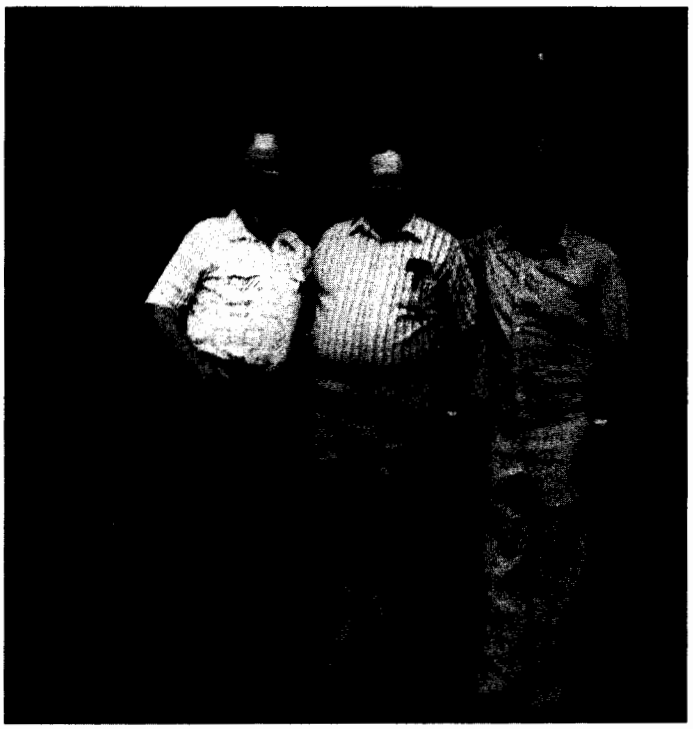
By: Lucille Long Rogers

Devil's Den C. C. C. Camp

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in an effort to provide jobs for unemployed young men, sent a plan to Congress for a Civilian Conservation Corp. The measure passed and many who took part remember the place, time and opportunity they were given amid the worst depression this nation has ever endured. Nearly three-million men took part nationwide in the C. C. C. during its 9-year-life. Signing up for six-month intervals, enrollees were usually men whose families were in need of financial help.

This picture was made at the 50th reunion of the opening of the CCC camp at Devil's Den in 1933. The picture was made in June of 1983. Left to right: Col. Victor V. Callan, Bennie Ross (rank unknown), Col. Collins R. Perry, Col. J. F. Daugherty. All of these men are former commanding officers of Devil's Den.

Before the C. C. C., Arkansas had no state forests, Forestry Department, or State Parks. The men in Company 3795 at Devils



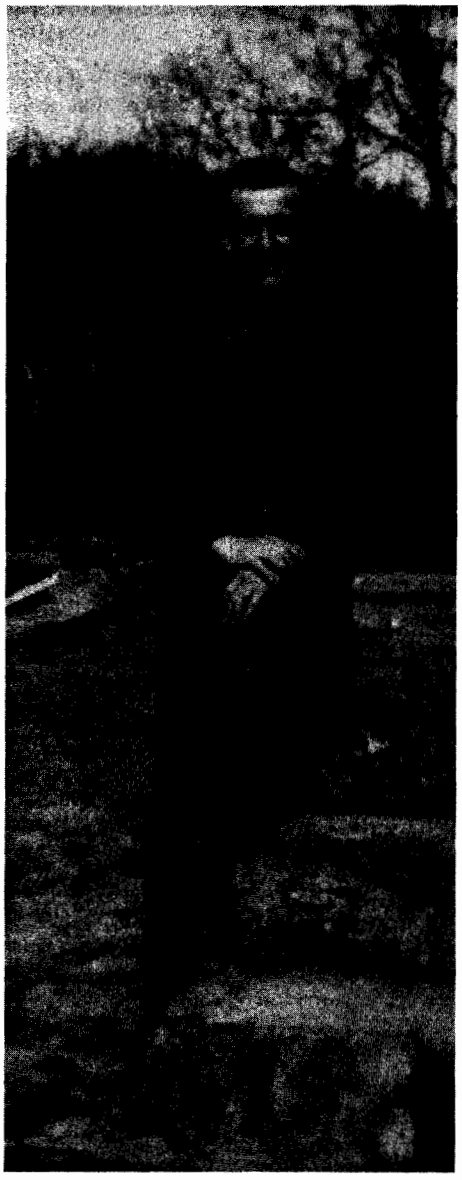
1985 CCC Reunion Devil's Den - L to R: Burl Earl, Hubert Nicholas and L. J. "Buster" Stewart.

Den developed 2,000 acres of rough mountain land into bridal and foot trails, roads, a dam, cabins, picnic areas and other facilities which are still in use today. Under the command of Collins R. Perry, now of Springdale, Company 3795 was subject to the rigors of military discipline, including roll call and revelle. Early each morning, company enrollees would be turned over to the forest supervisors to work. At night, they returned to their barracks.

The Army fed, housed, trained, clothed, attended to medical needs, and in some instances educated the camp members. The young men between the ages of 18 and 25 were paid $30.00 per month for labor, but they were required to send $25.00 home for support of their families. Five dollars was kept by the young men for their personal needs during the month.

The original camp barracks were built by a company from South Dakota. They lived in tents on the hill just above where the camp was being built. The young men could not have automobiles, motorcycles, or bicycles. On the weekend, the camp truck would take some of the young men to play ball in the nearby towns of West Fork and Winslow. Some of the young men pooled their money and bought cars, which they drove off the road above the camp sight and hid them in the underbrush. I'm sure that the Commander was aware of this, but as long as we caused no problems, our cars were never impounded. Most young men walked four or five miles to school and church functions. These young men were nick-named "ridge runners" by their buddies. Many of the men married girls from the area, raised their families and come to the reunions.

In 1983, a 50-year reunion was held at the regular reunion meeting. It was attended by many former members and camp officers. Collins R. Perry was honored along with other officers and dignitaries. Reunions are held on odd years, the weekend preceding the 4th of July. The meetings are well attended. On Saturday night, a dinner is served at the rock pavillion which was built by the men of Company 3795. On Sunday, a pot-luck dinner is held at the park shelter followed by a business meeting and visiting. The rock work along the roads and the dam was done by hand by the young men. Especially noticeable are the sharp switch backs along the two highways leading into the park.



L. J. "Buster" Stewart on water fountain - 1938, Devil's Den

Lonnie Center, a former member of Company 3795, remembers: "You didn't goof off on the job. Nobody was driving you. It was a tremendous opportunity to have a job at that time."

Addie Lee Lister, wife of Roy Lister, a former member of Company 3795 writes a monthly new letter for the Washington County Observer. All news sent in is included and enjoyed by all.

Presently, there is a Devil's Den Reunion Association, which was organized in 1961. It meets every other year, in odd numbered years the Sunday before the 4th of July. There are 160 names on our roll book.

By: L. J. Stewart

Durham Community Center

The land for the Durham Community Center was obtained on September 16, 1885. The deed in the Washington County Court House reads: William A. McKinzie in consideration of the sum of $50.00 does hereby grant, bargain and sell unto J. K. Pool, A. J. Ballard and W. A. Foster as trustees and to their successors in office for church and school purposes the following

described land. . . A building was built and school was moved from the P. B. White barn to the new building. John H. Robertson organized a Christian church in 1888. The church was re-organized April 11, 1927 by Reverend Isenhower, Christian Evangelist. Elders were Bros. Will Clark, Mart Collins and Andy Ritter. Deacons were John Clark, Paul Watts, Arthur Ritter and clerk, Maud Hanna.

Left to right: 100th Anniversary Celebration - 1985; Mary Ellen Stewart, Sandra McCoy, Donna Shumate, Susan Murray and Alma Lou Brooks.

Public school in Durham, November 18, 1898.

In 1939 and 1940, the old building was torn down and a new building was built by the people of the community with lumber from the old building and new lumber which was purchased from the Durham sawmill. After a number of years, the building began to show signs of age. The roof leaked and the northwest corner of the floor had fallen through. Window panes were broken and the door needed repairs. In 1976, the White River 4-H Club decided to take the building as their community project and started the repairs. They held dinners, served lunch at farm sales and cattle auctions to raise the money.

The citizens of the community organized and elected a board consisting of: Dodge Brink, Barbara Gabbard and L. J. "Buster" Stewart. A tin roof was added and the 4-H Club bought storm windows and under the direction of 4-H leaders, Barbara and Norman Gabbard, they were installed. A community Grant was applied for and Washington County and the State of Arkansas matched 4-H Club money to total 1200.00 for repairs. Lumber was bought for reinforcing the floor and a new plywood floor was put down. With money raised by the community and the 4-H club, a second grant was obtained. Two restrooms and a kitchen were built. The tin roof was removed and new shingles were put in place. Later, the outside was covered with vinyl siding. The Navy SeaBees Reserve Unit spent two days helping with the repairs. A monthly rummage sale was held to help. Water service was added and a new electrical wiring service installed.

The building is used as a voting precinct and for fund-raising dinners and musicals for those in need. The third Saturday night of each month, the people hold a community dinner. Things of interest and concern are discussed. An election is held each March to elect board members. Each Tuesday night is reserved for adult card games and recreation.

In September 1985, the 100th Anniversary of our Community Center, a day-long celebration was held by the citizens of the community. Dinner was served to all who attended at 1885 prices of twenty-five cents per plate. Brown beans, cornbread, lemonade, apple pie and home-made ice cream were served. Quilting, spinning and other old crafts were demonstrated. Horse-shoe pitching and wagon rides were enjoyed as were log sawing and country music. Much history and many pictures were brought and enjoyed by all. Old time costumes were worn.

In 1983, the directors of the Community Building decided to incorporate and elect a board of five persons. The new directors of the association are: Edward Brooks, Susan Murray, Sandra McCoy, Allen Shumate and Mike Stewart. Mary Ellen Stewart was appointed secretary.

By: Mary Ellen Stewart

Exchange Club of Fayetteville

Exchange Club of Fayetteville was chartered December 13, 1947 at the Uark Bowl. Officers were Alvis Smith-President; Cy Carney, Jr.-Vice President; James E. McDonald-Secretary; Ross Ames-Treasurer; and Reverend Marcus Lang-Minister of the Lutheran Church, Chaplain. There were 43 charter members and meetings were held at night at the Blue Moon Cafeteria on Center Street, which later changed hands and became Fergusons Cafeteria. Other meetings have been held at Central Presbyterian Church (corner Dickson and St. Charles), Christian Church, Chicken Shack (north 71 Highway), Holiday Inn, Coys Place and Ramada Inn.

Exchange Members receiving charter at a banquet held at the Uark Bowl in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Left to Right: J. W. Humphrey, Cy Carney, Jr.-Vice President, National Representative, Alvis Smith-President, James McDonald-Secretary, Ross Ames-Treasurer.

Membership is an honor and a privilege of business and professional men who help promote programs of education for the community such as: agriculture, American Citizenship, Aviation, Book of Golden Deeds, youth achievement, crime prevention, fire prevention, Freedom Shrine, exchangette clubs, model aviation, one Nation under God, national defense, sunshine special and traffic safety.

Freedom Shrines have been installed in several public schools, Fayetteville airport, U. S. Veterans Hospital and Washington County Court House. Our shoe program for public school children, which is supervised by school nurse, teacher and principal, is financed by Exchange Club.

The Exchange Club has honored the following citizens with the book of Golden Deeds Award who have made contributions

to the life of the community through their leadership and interest in the community: Virgil T. Blossom, Frank B. Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Moore, W. J. Lemke, Miss Dora Dean, Miss Ruth Riley, Dr. P. L. Hathcock, Louise and Bunn Bell, Mrs. G. C. Ellis, Charles C. Baum, Mrs. Grover Couch, Mrs. Fount Richardson, Ray Adams, Edward B. Meriwether, Clark McClinton, Frank Brown, Doyle E. Morrison, Dr. Coy Kaylor, Curtis Shipley, Paul D. Lewis, Carmen Lierly, George Tharel, Mrs. Sylvia Swartz, Harry Vandergriff, Jack Burge, Dr. William Fink, Mrs. Lillian Woods, and Benny Winborn.

The Exchange Club covenant of service is: Accepting the devine privilege of single and collective responsibility as life's noblest gift, I covenant with my fellow Exchangites:

To consecrate my best energies to the uplifting of social, religious, political and business ideals;

To discharge the debt I owe to those of high and low estate who have served and sacrificed that the heritage of American Citizenship might be mine;

To honor and respect law, to serve my fellowmen, and to uphold the ideals and institutions of my country;

To implant the life-giving, society-building spirit of service and comradeship in my social and business relationships;

To serve in unity with those seeking better conditions, better understandings, and greater opportunities for all.

Club members as of November 1986 were Hubert Agee, Jerry Allred, Howard Bass, Dr. Robert W. Bell, Hiram Brooks, Glyndon Bunton, Jack Burge, Floyd Carl, Buster Carson, Charles Clinehens, Jr., Sidney Cox, Berry Fink, Dr. William Fink, Leon Fowler, Gene R. Goines, Tom Graue (charter member), Willie B. "Joe" Holt, Ronald M. Jones, Rev. Russell Don Kelly, John King, George Kurtz, Warren Langham, Carmen Leirly, James E. McDonald (charter member), Hallie S. Miller, Dr. D. N. Mishra, Doyle E. Morrison, Ralph Nesson, Carl Owens, Arthur J. Smitherman, Charles W. Stewart, Jr., David Tucker, William J. Wertens, Buell Woods, Gary Dokter, and Robert Windham.

By: Doyle E. Morrison

Farmington Extension Homemakers Club

We do not have a record of the original date of the organization of the Farmington Extension Homemakers Club, but we do believe it to be sometime before 1926. The Washington County Council was organized on December 4, 1926 and the first vice-president was Mrs. C. L. Richie of the Farmington Club.

We have a copy of a year book used by the club in 1932. The following is a list of the officers and members: President-Mrs. Clint Jones, vice-president-Mrs. Al (Winnie) Bentley, secretary-Mrs. Troy (Myrtle) Toney, reporter-Mrs. Julia Reed, Mrs. D. H. (Mabel) Beaver, Mrs. V. S. (Nell) Brooks, Mrs. Hunter (Bonnie) Broyles, Mrs. W. R. (Ben) Carlisle, Mrs. E. J. (Edith) Dill, Mrs. G. K. (Artie) Engels, Mrs. W. E. (Ola) Gulliams, Mrs. Garrott, Mrs. Robert (Minnie) Gaskill, Mrs. J. H. (Minnie) Gore, Mrs. Wiley (Lucy) Hembree, Mrs. W. M. (Bess) Kritz, Mrs. W. B. (Mabel) King, Mrs. Nolia Lowman, Mrs. M. G. (Ora Belle) Lewis, Mrs. C. B. (Sue) McNeal, Mrs. Claude (Ethel) Mitchell, Mrs. James (Lucy) Phillips, Mrs. Garland (Julia) Reed, Mrs. Ralph (Janette) Shreve, Mrs. Frank Shreve, Lucy Allen, Jane Buchanan, Hattie Thompson, and Dolly Rouse.

In those days each club prepared their own yearbooks, planning their program and activities for the year. Some of the programs were given by the first County Home Demonstration agent, Miss Harriett B. King, serving from 1916 to 1946.

There were a few years that the club did not meet during World War II, but reorganized in April 1947. Mrs. Margaret Brownfield, Extension Agent who served from 1946 to 1972, led the reorganization meeting. Of the 22 members only two were of the 1932 membership.

For many years the club kept a branch of the Washington County Library and were active in other community services, such as serving at the veterans' hospital.

The club has been encouraged through the years to take an active part in the county fair and 4-H work through our extension agents, Mrs. Mary Gilbert, who served from 1972 to 1985 and Mrs. Romona Gordon, our present agent.

For some years our club consisted mainly of older ladies, but in the last year we have had several younger women join our group. Our 1987 membership of 20 consisted of Mrs. Wanda Curtis, Pearl Freeman, Izetta Gibson, Myrtle Harper, Martha Lundquist, Martha Massie, Jo McChristian, Ruth Odom, Cheryl Peck, Jennie Rutherford, Leah Smith, Nadine Spears, Willie Dee Williams, Valarie O'Connor, Martha Granger, Linda Pearson, and Jewel Clark.

By: Frances Williams and Jennie Rutherford

Fayetteville (Noon) Kiwanis Club

Former Kiwanian Oscar E. Williams with help from the field staff of Kiwanis International and sponsorship of the Rogers Club organized the first Kiwanis Club in Fayetteville. This new club was organized with 31 members. Charter night was December 13, 1937. Officers were C. C. Yarrington, President; George Vaughn, Jr., Vice President; and George Stubblefield, Secretary-Treasurer. Other charter members were T. J. Burdine, Herbert Chandler, Pearl Clinehens, C. K. Dorland, Roy T. Edwards, Ralph Ferguson, Everett Hart, Herbert Hatfield, C. J. Heiden, Carlos Hill, Clint Jones, Herbert Lanier, W. K. LeMaster, J. F. Lewis, Kenneth McGhee, M. E. Newbern, Jr., Leonard Pratt, W. C. Radar, S. R. Rainey, Lionel Rippey, E. E. Sparlin, C. D. Swearigen, T. B. Ward, Sam T. Wheeler, Earl N. Williams, Oscar E. Williams, Charles Fisher, and C. H. Williams. The Kiwanis Krier, first published in February, 1939, is the club publication.

Left to right: Earl Guinn-Treasurer, Jim Wilson-President elect, John Page-President, Russ Faupel-Secretary.

Sponsorship of Christmas parades, fishing rodeos, burlesque or minstrel shows staged by members, pancake marathons, Kids Day football games and sale of apples have brought public attention to the club. Other activities include sponsorship of camps for underpriviledged children, of scout troops and ball teams, delegates to boys and girls state, community improvement projects assistance programs for the elderly and support of a school for handicapped children. Many scholarships and awards are presented.

The Fayetteville Club has worked to expand Kiwanis in northwest Arkansas. A high school Key Club and a Circle K Club were organized at the University of Arkansas in the early 1940s. In 1946 three clubs were sponsored. They were the Springdale Club, the Lincoln Club and the Siloam Springs Club. Later the Sequoyah Breakfast Club was sponsored in 1964 and the Huntsville Club was sponsored in 1983. The Fayetteville Club was provided 10 Lt. Governors and many district committee chairman for Division XIX.

Current club officers are: John Page, President; Jim Wilson, President elect; J. B. Taylor, Vice President; Russ Faupel, Secretary; and Earl Guinn, Treasurer. The board of directors include Coy Bartlett, Gene Hobbs, Harold Johnson, Jerome Yates, Joe Reed, James Van Patten, and Tommy Mills.

Past presidents of the club are: 1937 Casey Yarrington, 1938 Casey Yarrington, 1939 Clint Jones,1940 Gene Lambert, 1941 Sam Wheeler, 1942 Wayne Henbest, 1943 Carter Short, 1944 George Caudle, 1945 George Stubblefield,1946 Austin Parish, 1947 Leonard Pratt,1948 Bill Heinrichs, 1949 Fred Kerr, 1950 Richard Greer, 1951 Earl Williams, 1952 Milam Creighton, 1953 Fred Stuckey, 1954 John Jenson and Glen Ricketts, 1955 Frank Leach, 1956 Ed Brooks, 1957 Hal Lane, 1958 Rud Bent, 1959 Joe Banks and Bob Roelfs, 1960 Bill Fields, 1961 Jim Sizemore, 1962 Fred Hendricks, 1963 Don A. Brown, 1964 Fred Hunt, 1965 Keith Robbins, 1966 Jess Covington, 1967 Dan Yowell, 1968 Clayton Brunson, 1969 H. D. McCarty, 1970 Bob Blackston, 1971 Billy Bryan, 1972 Richard Wells, 1973 Jack Woody, 1974 William Duncan, 1975 David Hildbold, 1976 Darrel Spriggs, 1977 David Moore, 1978 Brad Waddle, 1979 Thurl Copeland, 1980 J. O. York, 1981 Don Schaefer, 1982 Jim Wetherbee, 1983 Max Harral, 1984 Craig Whitfill, 1985 Connell Brown, and 1986 Roger Widder. Clint Jones, George Caudle, Austin Parish, Richard Greer, Frank Leach, Rud Bent, Joe Banks, Don A. Brown, Jack Woody, and Jim Wetherbee have also served as Lt. Governor of Division.

In Kiwanis the Legion of Merit is given in recognition of 25 years or more of service. Current membership in this group and their years of service are: Pearl Clinehens 45 years, Richard Greer 45 years, Austin Parish 45 years, Tom Rogers 45 years, Rud Bent 40 years, Fred Stuckey 40 years, Fred Hunt 40 years, Bill Duncan 35 years, Fred Hendricks, Jack Tuck 35 years, Farrell Conner 30 years, Bob Roelfs 30 years, Roger Widder 35 years, Max Harral 25 years, Dave Hilbold 25 years, George Huntsberger 25 years, Joe McFerran 25 years, Jim Reese, Keith Robbins, J. O. York 25 years, Don Brown, Connell Brown 25 years, and Dale Hinkle 25 years.

By: Earl Guinn

Fayetteville Community Club

In December 1933, there was a group known as the Negro Association of America. The purpose of this Association was the promotion of brotherly feeling among the workers and to discuss and plan ways in order that the workers may be improved and their services desired.

This association shall have the power to appoint a committee to work with the businesses and employers for the City of Fayetteville.

One of the Articles, #IV, Principles, stated "Any person becoming a member of this organization shall have the following oath or pledge": I hereby declare that I will work for an honest wage, and if recommended by this Association, I will give the employer a fair day, week or month, as the case may be, I further declare that I will not drink or steal on the job, or do anything to bring disrepute upon the Negro Workers Association.

The joining fees were ten (10) cents per month. The Association met once a month the third (3rd) Friday night, on the ground floor of the Lincoln School.

One of their bylaws states that "If ever this group would dissolve, the funds are to be given to the two (2) churches and the other third to the school."

The following were board members: Reverend J. W. Webb, Chairman; Labe Joiner/Andrew Ollinson, Trustees; J. C. Hoover, Treasurer; and C. C. Manuel, Secretary.

On March 19, 1942, the Community club planned a banquet for good Friday. Rev. H. D. Bright was toastmaster and they also had a program of classical music. The first and third weeks were business meetings. The second and fourth week was recreational, usually the men mostly entertained the women.

1944 Project: Provided playground equipment for Lincoln School. March 30, 1944, Ruby Claypool and Francis Hoover solicited $61. 51 for the Red Cross Drive. 1946: Spelling match between the men and the women. Twenty Thanksgiving baskets were given to the older people. 1947: The park on Rock Street was started, where the low-rent housing project now stands. 1948: Grave plots were raised from $3.00 to $5.00. December 1949: Games were bought for the Boy Scouts. 1950-1951: Discontinued paying light bill at the park site. Donated $150.00 to the U of A law school. Records were not found for the years from 1953-1969. The club managed to survive during this period. Peter Kunkle, a university professor, was interviewing and compiling data to write a book.

From 1970-1973, gave monthly to the after school project held at Wiggins Methodist Church for the children that went to Jefferson School. This project was known as the White Block House.

Two hundred fifty dollars ($250) was received as an advance on the royalties from the book *Spout Spring - A Black Community in the Ozarks*, written by Pete Kunkle.

There is no record of when the club name was changed from the Negro Association to the Fayetteville Community Club.

A fence was purchased from United Fence at a cost of $1,114.00 and provided for Oak Cemetery. We sponsored a Christmas Home Decorations project and gave prizes to the best two home decorations. In April of 1971, used E. O. A. trucks to remove brush from the cemetery. Mr. Cole cut the grass and weeds at the cemetery for $12.00 each cutting. Lodene Deffebaugh was Chairman of the Citizens Committee. Clean-up drive each spring usually led by persons living in the neighborhoods who were able to enlist the cooperation of others in their own area. 1970-1973: Placed a representative to serve on EOA Board of Directors. We worked with the Elderly Feeding Program as volunteers. The driveway at Oak Cemetery was rechatted by McClinton Brothers for $87.81. 1974: Mr. Russell Blye replaced the walk bridge. 1975: Jessie Bryant organized a community choir and this group gave concerts. The Community Club was their sponsor.

The first united effort of the Community Club was when the women of St. James Baptist, St. James Methodist and Combs Street Church of Christ gave twenty-five (25) Thanksgiving baskets to the elderly. Sent fifty (50) letters to out-of-town persons for cash donations. Donated $10.00 to the Dial-A-Ride Program, one of the EOA's new programs.

On April 22, 1947 a new plot of ground was given to the Community Club by Mr. Raye Dunn for a burial ground for the colored community. A deed was given on the same day.

Under the leadership of the present president, Mr. Bill McPherson, and Mrs. Minerva Morgan (as a willing community worker), the community is thriving and our main concern is the upkeep of the "Oak Cemetery." The spring cleanups and the mowing of the grass continues.

Every citizen of the southeast community is invited to join the club and work to make the community a better place to live. The history of those who have gone before us and their contributions are still being honored as we carry on as members of the Fayetteville Community Club.

By: Bill McPherson

Fayetteville Evening Lions Club

Chartered by and organized under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Lions Clubs, the Fayetteville Evening Lions Club was installed on July 9, 1962, during a banquet ceremony at the Mountain Inn. The Fayetteville Noon Club was the sponsoring club, and Bob Cheyne, District Governor, acted as installing officer. The charter membership included 20 members as follows: Albert Bivens, Luke Brewer, Paul Clayton, Garrett Deboer, Doug Dickey, Joe Farrell, Donald G. Foley, Luther Freeman, Mickey Geisler, Jack Goode, Joe P. Harwood, John P. Jones, John Lavallard, Richard Lindsey, C. B. Murphy, Lee Skelton, David Steele, Harold Stevens, J. K. Williams, Billy Whitfield.

Of this list, in 1987, John Lavallard was the sole charter member of the club. He was honored by election to life membership in 1983.

The first officers elected by the new club were: J. K. Williams, president; Jack Goode, David Steele and Harold Stevens, vice presidents; Luther Freeman, secretary-treasurer; Lee Skelton, lion tamer; Joe Farrell, tail twister; Albert Bivens and John Lavallard, directors.

Club membership grew slowly the first year but during the second year membership reached 48, and in recent years has ranged from 65-80 members. During the past 25 years approximately 280 men have belonged to the club at one time or another.

To support benevolent and community service projects the club initiated various fund raising activities. The first was the sale of Halloween candy in 1962. The next two years the club made and sold wren houses followed by the sale of light bulbs and white canes. For a number of years golf tournaments were sponsored. Starting in 1964, the club began an annual sale of Christmas trees. This activity has provided a major source of income for the club. The first sale netted over $250.00 while in 1986 approximately $6,000.00 was realized. Other fund-raising activities included Gaslight Varieties shows for several years and a country western music show. Since 1978 the club has provided "stadium services," taking tickets and/or ushering at athletic events and concerts in Razorback Stadium and Barnhill Fieldhouse. This activity became the major source of revenue for the club.

In its second year the club began providing eyeglasses for needy school-age children. Starting in 1964 the first pre-school eyesight and amblyopia clinic was held at the Washington County Fair, the first such event in the state of Arkansas. Through 1987, approximately 10,000 children have been screened for amblyopia with 250 referred for further examination. From 1975 opthalmologists of the area began screening senior citizens for glaucoma at the Washington County Fair in conjunction with the Lions eyesight conservation program. Through 1987, 3,641 senior citizens have been examined in this program.

As it developed sources of income, the club was enabled to make commitments for community service projects. In 1963 the club began support for Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind and annually has been one of the state's outstanding clubs in support of AEB. Later the club began making annual contributions to the Eye and Kidney Bank of Arkansas. The club was instrumental in the development of the organ donor program and with the assistance of the Lady Lions, 700 or more donors have registered. In addition to these major ongoing programs, the club has provided support to many other community activities including the Youth Center of Fayetteville, Boyland of Arkansas, Little league, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Boys State and Girls State, Washington Regional and Fayetteville City Hospitals, Harmon Playfield, Fayetteville parks system, tornado and disaster relief in several localities and many other worthy activities of community interest. The club, for several years, has sponsored International Student exchanges involving students from several foreign countries. In addition, the club, in 1985, established a memorial scholarship trust fund to support worthy students in vocational or professional studies.

During its 25 years the following members have served the club as president: J. K. Williams, Jack Goode, Clarence Wilson, A. T. McDaniel, Buford Gardner, John P. Jones, Bill Parette, Charles Wuest, Paul Long, Donald Dearing, Jack Walters, Don Gilbrech, Clare Venema, John Fox, Chester House, Curtis Yates, Bob Johnson, Erle VanMeter, Bill Martin, Don Downey, Porter Stone, W. S. Watson, Lloyd O. Warren, Richard Ourand, Robert Hughey, and Don Dunn. Buford Gardner, Bill Parette, Jack Walters, A. T. McDaniel, and R. W. Johnson have served as District Governors. Meritorious Service Awards have been earned by Kipp Sullivan, R. L. Thurman, Don Gilbrech, W. S. Watson, A. T. McDaniel, Don Downey, Curtis Yates, Harry Sutton, John Fox, James Setter, Oliver Wilder, Frank Coker, Bill Parette, Fay Meade, Howard Liles, Clyde Jones, Al Bivens, Ing-Chang Jong, B. L. Lewis, Porter Stone, Mitchell Singleton and John Lavallard.

In 1974, a Lions Lady Auxiliary was organized with Lina Long as president. Others who have served as president of the auxiliary are: Marge McDaniel, Shirley Combs, Linda Austin, Cleo Liles, Marleen Venema, Ruth Johnson, Ruby Warren, Margaret Hughey, Charlotte Setter and Jean Watson. The Lady Lions have actively supported the Evening Lions in Christmas tree sales and stadium services.

The club has often ranked first among clubs of similar size in the district and is competitive on a state-wide basis. It has regularly sent delegates to Lions International conventions as well as district and state conventions. During its first 25 years the Fayetteville Evening Lions Club has developed a record of distinguished service to the community, district, state and international Lionism. In compliance with the goals of Lionism, the club is dedicated to a continued role in service to mankind.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Fayetteville Garden Club

The Fayetteville Garden Club was organized in April 1932, and became the second garden club formed in the city. By the following September monthly meetings were being held regularly by the fourteen charter members: Mrs. Joy Pratt Markham, president; Mrs. Thomas Rogers, vice president; Mrs. W. A. Fowler, secretary; Miss Lillian Blackburn; Mrs. O. W. Dritt; Mrs. C. J. Finger; Mrs. F. N. Gray; Mrs. Paul Heerwagen; Mrs. A. W. Jamison; Mrs. Herbert Sprague; Mrs. D. Y. Thomas; Mrs. Louise Turner; Mrs. J. S. Waterman; and Mrs. R. H. Waters. One charter member, Mrs. A. W. Fowler, is still a member of the club.

Left to right Row 1: Mrs. Darrell Spriggs, Mrs. Bob Wright, Mrs. Troy Hendricks, Mrs. Faye Meade, Mrs. Delbert Swartz, Mrs. Clarence Cotterman, Mrs. E. F. Whitchurch, Mrs. Ralph Barnhart, Mrs. Edmond Watson, Mrs. Robert Wyckoff. Row 2: Mrs. Blanton Strong, Mrs. Robbin Anderson, Mrs. Maxwell Worthley, Mrs. John L. Imhoff, Mrs. Hampson Andrew, Mrs. George Templeton, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Ms. Araminta Gipson, Mrs. William Bonner, Mrs. Palmer Pilcher, Mrs. Samuel Siegel.

Membership is by invitation and meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month; usually in member's homes. No meeting is held in January. Programs cover subjects that include home gardening, landscaping, horticulture, conservation, flower arranging, community beautification, etc. The custom of having a spring picnic in the woods was instituted the first year and continues to be a very popular outing to enjoy viewing the spring wild flowers of the Ozarks. Another popular annual event is the garden plant exchange. Each year, the group also plans a trip to a nearby area of interest to the members. Projects that this club has sponsored include planting of shade trees in the city, flower shows and various city beautification award programs. The group also organized three additional garden clubs in the city. With the support of three other clubs, they organized the Fayetteville Council of Garden Clubs in 1949.

The garden club is affiliated with the Fayetteville Council of Garden Clubs, the Arkansas Federation of Garden clubs, Inc., and the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

Officers for 1985-86 were Mrs. John L. Imhoff, president; Mrs. Troy Hendricks, vice president; Mrs. Blanton Strong, secretary; and Mrs. Palmer Pilcher treasurer. The current membership also includes Mrs. Robbin Anderson, Mrs. Hampson Andrew, Mrs. Ralph Barnhart, Mrs. William Bonner, Mrs. Clarence Cotterman, Ms. Araminta Gipson, Mrs. Fred Kerr, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Bernie Madison, Mrs. Faye Meade, Mrs. Samuel Siegel, Mrs. Darrell Spriggs, Mrs. Delbert Swartz, Mrs. George Templeton, Mrs. Edmond Watson, Mrs. John Webb, Mrs. E. F. Whitchurch, Mrs. Maxwell Worthley, Mrs. Bob Wright, and Mrs. Robert Wyckoff. Inactive members are Mrs. Joe M. Clark, Mrs. W. A. Fowler, Mrs. A. H. Gerard, Mrs. Violet Knowles, Mrs. A. E. Lussky, and Ms. Sara Terrell.

By: Lois Imhoff

Fayetteville Humane Society

The stray animal problem had long been ignored in Fayetteville. As recently as the 1940s the city police collected strays and confined them to pens behind the police station, located at Block and Rock streets. Animals were placed there indiscriminately-old, young, injured, diseased, aggressive-a pitiful assortment. When space ran out, the animals were clubbed to death. Angry citizens protested this brutal treatment, and finally the police shot the animals. This, too, was protested because the police were not crack shots.

A group of citizens persuaded a local veterinarian to euthanize stray animals at the group's expense. In the late 1940s the group organized into the Fayetteville Humane Society to promote more humane care of stray animals. Charter or early members were Mrs. Bob Stout, Cornelia McIlroy Stuart, Fannie Dowell, Marjorie Budd, Mrs. Louise Budd, Mrs. Frank Lewis, Rev. and Mrs. Spainhower.

The society worked tirelessly to alert the city to animal welfare concerns and finally persuaded the city to join in the building of a shelter on Happy Hollow Road, off the 15th street bypass. A large educational effort began which continues today. During the 1960s and 1970s, Eleanor Johnson, Jo Guinn, Morris Collier, Jr., Luise DeMarco, Dr. Earl Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. "Wig" Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, and Herb and Judy Fowler were active in continuing the work of the society.

In recent years, as the membership of the society has waxed and waned, there have been repeated efforts to inform Fayetteville citizens of the enormous problems of an inadequate shelter, unenforced city ordinances to control animals, problems of stray and abandoned animals, and especially the burgeoning pet population. Through the leadership of Dr. Jan Hale and Lester Howick the society has generated new interest and concern within the community and in 1987 a new contract between the city and the society gave the running of a refurbished shelter to the society. The society has increased its publicity, outreach, informational services, and education programs. Next year a new modern shelter facility, a joint city-society project, will open.

By: Judy Fowler

Fayetteville Lions Club

The Fayetteville Lions Club, now in its 65th year, was chartered in May 1923 with 25 Charter Members, and has been continuously active since that time. The last charter member passed away in 1960. A fire, in the office of the club secretary in 1963, destroyed the club's records, and information from 1923 to 1963 is fragmentary. Only 18 of the clubs current members were active at the time of the fire.

The Fort Smith Lions Club sponsored the Fayetteville Lions Club when it was chartered. We have sponsored the chartering of the Huntsville Lions Club in 1927, the Rogers, Springdale and Prairie Grove Lions Clubs in 1946, the Greenland and Elkins clubs in 1960, the Fayetteville Evening Lions and the Upper White River Lions in 1962, and the Bentonville, Decatur and Farmington clubs in 1970.

The writer happens to be the oldest member of our club, in years of service, with 52 years continuous active service. Lion Hugh Kincaid, received his "50-year Old Monarch" status in 1986, and Lion, Paul Young, Jr., should receive his in 1988. We remember the "good ole" days of the Lions Club minstrel shows, the light bulb and broom sales, the distribution of free milk to needy school children (4,200 gallons over a 4-year period), and the distribution of Christmas baskets of food, clothing, and even wood, to needy families (410 families over a 13 year period).

A condensed copy of briefs of our club reports from Lions International gives some information of our activities prior to 1963. A list of all our past club presidents is shown each year in our annual club directory, with Lion, Tom Hart, as first president and Lion, Ralph Treat, as our 1987 president. A framed picture of all our presidents is displayed at our weekly luncheon meeting place.

The Fayetteville Lions Club has perhaps been the most active Lions Club in our district. It has furnished many District Governors, namely Lion, Roy Adams, in 1930-31, Lion, Sam Schweiger, in 1942-43, Lion, Thad Rowden, in 1948-49, Lion, Bob Cheyne, in 1961-62, Lion, Dick Worthington, in 1965-66, Lion, Art Spooner, in 1966-67, and Lion, Al Hughes, Jr., in 1970-71.

One of the most ambitious projects this Lions Club has ever undertaken was in 1931 when the club started a long range project of construction and improvement of the city's Harmon Playfield. The Lions Club built the original fieldhouse and sodded the football field. Money was borrowed from local banks, with notes signed by the club's presidents and secretaries, and repaid over a period of years with monies from the club's fund raising projects. In 1947 the Lions Club spent 39 hundred dollars to enlarge the fieldhouse which exists today as a remodeled portion of the Youth Center and the coaches' offices. Cornerstones can be found today on this building, one at the southeast corner stating "Lions Club Fieldhouse-1931," and one at the northeast corner stating "Lions Club Fieldhouse-1947," as ample evidence of the club's long time involvement in youth and educational programs.

Records are not available to show the amount of monies the club raised on some early projects. However, excerpts do indicate that the club ran a water line to the Girl Scout cottage on the east slope of Mt. Sequoyah, spent $125 for picnic tables in the city park in 1948, another $3,007 for Harmon Playfield improvements in 1951, $1,100 for foreign exchange students in 1954, and $1,000 for erection of bleachers at Harmon Playfield in 1958. In 1965, the club contributed $1,500 to the Boys Club swimming pool project, $400 for an eye testing machine in 1967, $1,250 to the Boy Scout Camp Orr Fund and $600 to a hydrotherapy pool fund. In 1968, $600 was spent toward a station wagon for the Boys Club and another $600 in 1969. Little Rock Medical Center received $1,500 in 1969, and $600 went to the Youth Center in 1972. Yearly contributions to the Youth Center since 1969 totals $14,400. Our first contribution to Richardson Center was in 1977 with $3,750 to them since then. Salvation Army Summer Camps has received $5,050 since 1968, $4,145 to Boys and Girls Scouts, and $5,522 to send local boys and girls to Boys and Girls State. We have contributed $6,230 toward Fayetteville High School students' scholarships, $3,080 to Sherman Lollar baseball, and $1,380 to girls' softball.

From 1963 to 1987 the income from our fund raising activities total of $129,394 net, and the club has contributed a total of $158,406 to worthy causes. The $29,394 difference was contributed by Lions Club members from dues paid into our contingent fund. Contributions are about equally divided between our State and International projects ($78,525) and our local projects ($58,691 for local youth and education and $29,210 for local sight conservation, eyeglasses and exams, etc.) The largest amounts went to our two major state sponsored projects, $53,000 to Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind which is owned and operated by Arkansas Lions, and $18,000 to Arkansas Eye and Kidney Bank operated by the Lions.

Fayetteville Lions Club members can be justifiably proud of their club's 65 years as one of the leading civic/service clubs. The successful accomplishment of these numerous projects could not have been accomplished without the generous cooperation of our

many friends, merchants and individuals. Our annual auction of the Air and White Cane Days are only two of these worthy projects.

By: Thad Rowden

Friendly Neighbors Club

The "Friendly Neighbors" Club was organized by Miss Harriet B. King, January 9, 1940, at the home of Velma Robinson. Miss King was the Home Demonstration agent then. There were eleven members. Velma was elected president, Peggy Haggard vice president and Ruth Robinson secretary-treasurer. Other officers and members were Pearl Holden, Ruth Allison Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Woolsey, Mrs. Ben Smith, Mrs. Halden, Fay Downum, Ruth Downum and her mother. We continue to grow and prosper, even now in 1987. Then in 1942, several members from the "Happy Circle" Club merged with the "Friendly Neighbors". They were Marie Ross, Inez Parsons, Emma Eichelburger, Lillian Johnson, Opal Cypert, Donna Sisco, Elta Boswell, Elsie Singbush, Leta Howard, Dolly Counts, Katherine Morton, and Riola Miller. Many are still very active and productive after 45 years. We enjoy our club and each other as individual friends.

Our club, from its origin, has been a bee hive of activities, with participation in all County Club activities, cooperating with the County Council and other county clubs while participating in booth activities and many exhibits at the county fair each year. We enjoy the fellowship of other Demonstration Clubs in the county. Also, once or twice a year, usually Christmas and Thanksgiving, we entertain our husbands and children with a large Christmas tree and a turkey Thanksgiving feast. Games, singing, recitations, etc., are enjoyed. We continue to have our get togethers with our families. We have "Secret Sisters", not forgetting our sick, bereaved, birthdays, anniversaries and wedding showers. We are still very strong and an active group after 47 years of togetherness. At present, we have 25 or so active members. We had 16 members, with one visitor, present at our May 1987 meeting. We meet the first Thursday of each month. Our president, Alice Shultz, is presently vacationing in Canada and our vice president, Esther Goheen, is presiding officer. Sylvia Merrill is our secretary-treasurer. Inez Parsons is, and has been, our devotional leader for many years. She is an inspiration to us all. Besides in name, we have a strong bond of friendship amongst us. Many of us have lost companions since we became "Friendly Neighbors". We care and we share.

By: Peggy Haggard

GFWC of Prairie Grove

The General Federation of Women's Club (GFWC) celebrates its Centennial in 1990. This organization, which meets the personal needs of women in local communities, is united under the umbrella of an international volunteer service organization with a distinguished record of accomplishments. "GFWC is the largest, and oldest nondenominational, nonpartisan, international service organization of volunteers."

"Unity in Diversity" - our motto - affords a wide range of opportunities, however, the main objective is community improvement through programs in the arts, conservation, education, home life, international affairs, and public affairs. In 1984 - 1986 years, GFWC members donated more than 54.5 million volunteer hours and 108 million dollars to thousands of projects.

GFWC Woman's Club of Prairie Grove, although organized in 1932 as the "Better Homes and Gardens Club" with Mrs. Anna Holmes, president; officially federated with the GFWC in June of 1939 with Mrs. Jack Harlan as president. Affiliation with GFWC means our club enjoys membership along with 18 clubs in the Fort Smith District, 82 clubs in the GFWC of Arkansas and GFWC South Central Region (Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas).

Local accomplishments include School Civic and American History Awards, scholarships and Hoby sponsor. Established and supervised the Historical Resource Library at the Joy Webb Clubhouse, contributed to the Booneville Sanitorium, Arkansas Children's Hospital, Arkansas Sheriff's Ranches, Battlefield Park, Teacher Appreciation Day, City Beautification and City Centennial projects.

Two of our members served as state president: Mrs. W. E. Phillips, 1952-1954; Mrs. R. D. Manning, 1978-1980; who also served as president of the South Central Region Conference 1984-1986 and held a national office 1980-1982.

By: No Designated Author

Growing 59'ers EH Club

In 1959 three young women whose husbands were involved in Extension work in Fayetteville, decided to organize a Home Demonstration Club. These three, Jane Wright, Sally Gibson, and Mary Smith were soon joined by Rachel Hepler, Sue Harmon, Mada Knight, Pat Brown, and Ora Foley.

The name Growing 59'ers was chosen because the majority were expecting additions to their families. By 1963 they had grown to 22 members. They meet in the Hospitality Room of the First State Bank in Springdale. Most of them live in the Springdale area.

In 1965 the name was changed from Growing 59'ers Home Demonstration Club to Growing 59'ers Extension Homemakers Club, an educational organization with most of their programs based on information from the U of A through the Cooperative Extension Service. Program of Work includes Cultural Arts, Clothing and Textiles, Health and Safety, Family Life, Citizenship, International Relations and Housing, Energy and Environment.

Some of their community service projects through the years include Boys Land, Springdale Day Care, Head Start, Arkansas Childrens Hospital, 4-H Foundation, 4-H Scholarship, VA Hospital and Springdale Memorial Hospital.

Four County Extension Homemaker presidents have come from the Growing 59'ers, Kathryn Skelton, Ann Webb, Minerva Houser, and Onetta Clark. Four members have served on the state board, Kathern Skelton as district director and state treasurer, Minerva Houser as district director and state program of work in Health, Food and Nutrition, Ann Webb as state Cultural Arts chairman and Patsy James as district program of work chairman in Cultural Arts.

The club has had an educational booth at the Washington County Fair every year, winning mostly blue ribbons. In 1970 they won sweepstakes, Mary Littrell was fair booth chairman. In 1980, 1982, and 1983 the booth won sweepstakes again with Tomi Beiermann serving as chairman.

A list of presidents are: 1959 Mrs. Brad Wright, 1960 Rachel Hepler, 1961 unknown, 1962 Mrs. H. D. Knight, 1963 Mrs. Jessi Jones, 1964 Mrs. Harold Harmon, 1965 Mrs. Charles Brown, 1966 Mrs. Jerry Reeves, 1967 Mrs. Bob Harrison, 1968 Mrs. Charles Brown, 1969 Mrs. Mack Unger, 1970-71 Mrs. Lawrence Skelton, 1972-73 Mrs. Carl Holt, 1974-75 Mrs. C. W. Webb, 1976-77 Mrs. Alfred Houser, 1978-79 Mrs. Darrel James, 1980-81 Mrs. Harry Lewandowski, 1982-83 Mrs. R. J. Covey, 1984-85 Mrs. Irvin Haas, and 1986-87 Mrs. S. J. Beiermann.

By: Kathryn Skelton

Habberton Extension Homemaker Club

The remaining charter members of the Habberton Extension Homemaker Club are: Virginia Tisdale, Leota Dillard, Loraine Huey, Edna Wilson, Betty Tisdale, and Linda Gayer.

The Happy Habberton Extension Homemaker Club organized in February 1974. A group of Habberton Community ladies met with Mrs. Marion Housman in the home of Mrs. Emilee Cleek and was supervised in the organization by the Washington County Home Economist, Mary Gilbert. Officers elected were: Betty Tisdale, president; Emilee Cleek, vice-president; Linda Gayer, secretary; and Virginia Tisdale, treasurer. Meeting dates were set for the fourth Wednesday of each month to be held in hostess members' homes, and Happy Habberton Homemakers was the name selected for the group. In 1975 there were eleven members on the roll.

Habberton Community is located about seven miles east of Fayetteville on Highway 45, nestled at the foot of Slaughter Mountain. A portion of the area is currently annexed in the Goshen city limits.

Habberton was a thriving farm community and supported two churches, the Mount Vernon Baptist Church and the Habberton Church of Christ; the Habberton School, District 26; the post office and store combination and a grain mill.

The Habberton Post Office was established April 4, 1899 and was discontinued in 1951. John Morriss became postmaster in 1930, succeeding John Shaver, a position he held until the post office closed and he retired in 1951.

Residing in the adjoining residence and the parents of three children; Jeanette, Wilma Jean and Phillip; John and Edith Morriss were the owners and operators of the store and mill for an extended number of years.

The mill ceased operation and the property was sold in the early 1950s to Emilee Cleek and former, late husband James Courtney who continued operation of the store for a period of time before discontinuing service.

The Happy Habberton Homemakers were soon recognized for their interest in crafts. Meeting dates and times were changed to the first Tuesday of each month with morning meetings, a cooperative luncheon, followed by craft workshops in the afternoon under the instruction of Betty and Virginia Tisdale. During the summer months there were morning meetings with treats and refreshments served by the hostess.

Fund raisers have been craft sales, yard sales and more recently catering lunches for auction sales. Quilts to be sold were made and quilted in the home of Loraine Huey. Special craft workshops were held in preparation for the club's craft booth during Mall Days at the Northwest Arkansas Mall of Fayetteville, sponsored by the University Extension Service and the Washington County Extension Homemaker Council. Assistance has been given in recent years with Mall Days Educational Booths.

The club is supportive of its community and friends as well as members and their families—with cards, flowers or food when the need arises.

Annual contributions have been given to the 4-H Foundation and the VA Hospital Valentine Shower. Participation with assistance has been given to the Valentine Shower and the VA Hospital Christmas activities. Money or stuffed toys, games, books, educational dolls, chemotherapy caps, orthopedic briefs and other needed items are contributed, annually, to the Arkansas Childrens Hospital in Little Rock.

Used eyeglasses are collected for the voluntary Optometric Service to Humanity (VOSH) program, endorsed by the County Extension Homemakers Council. Lap robes have been made and presented to the Apple Tree Inn Nursing Home of Fayetteville.

In the immediate succeeding years of the club's organization there were occasional regular meetings which included members families and friends for evenings social and fellowship. Thanksgiving and Christmas meetings and dinners were special occasions. In 1974, Thanksgiving held at Mrs. Marian (Woodrow) Wilkins and Christmas was with Mrs. Betty (Tom) Tisdale. In 1975, Thanksgiving was with Marian and Woodrow Wilkins and Christmas was in the home of Mrs. Leota (John) Dillard. In 1976, the Thanksgiving meeting and dinner was with Mrs. Nadine (Virgil) Salsbury and Christmas was at the Mrs. Virginia (Oran) Tisdale residence. In 1977, Thanksgiving was at the First National Bank of Springdale Hospitality Room with Mrs. Lillian (Howell) Johnson as hostess and the Christmas dinner in the home of Mrs. Edna (Noid) Wilson. In 1978, Thanksgiving was in the home of Lillian and Howell Johnson and Christmas was with Leota and John Dillard. In 1979, Thanksgiving was at Edna Wilson's with Mrs. Clara (James) Ramey as hostess and the Christmas meeting was at Wyatt's Cafeteria, Fayetteville. In 1980, Thanksgiving dinners were discontinued, and the Christmas meeting and party was at Wyatt's.

Through the years the membership increased with new members coming from Fayetteville, Springdale and Elkins while the club experienced the loss of other members.

Emilee and Austin Cleek moved to Aurora, Missouri in 1974, after selling the store building and residence to Arthur and Lula Oxford Whillock, a pioneer couple, who returned to the community where they had previously lived when rearing five children: Jewell, Irene, Everett, Dean, and Fay.

Arthur used the store building for his wood-working shop. Arthur Whillock and Lula Oxford were married in 1915 and for a time thereafter, he was owner and operator of a blacksmith shop located on Habberton Store property. In 1982, following Arthur and Lula's death, their possessions were disposed of and the Habberton Store renovated into a dwelling that is well preserved.

Mrs. Marion (Harold) Housman moved to Fairfield Bay, Arkansas, their property was purchased by C. E. and Wilma Nelms, in 1984. Mrs. Bernelle Whillock resigned due to health reasons. Bernelle and Everett were frequent exhibitors at craft fairs with their art of tole painting and woodcraft.

Four members are deceased: Mrs. Marian Wilkins, Mrs. Nadine Salsbury, Mrs. Polly Yingst, and Mrs. Nadine Turrentine.

The club has participated in the county clean-up campaign and the club exchange program by entertaining and being entertained by extension club each year. Representatives regularly attend county leader training meetings and cultural arts workshops, then later present educational programs and teach craft to other members. Representation is made at county council meetings, board meetings and the Holiday Treats program.

The club is supportive of the Washington County Fair with booth exhibit, individual exhibits, also contributions and assistance to the Scholarship Fund Bazaar Booth, sponsored by the Washington County Homemaker's Council.

Those who served as past presidents are: Betty Tisdale, Bernelle Whillock, Leota Dillard, Marie Harp and Mary Thompson.

Clara Ramey, Mary Thompson and Marie Harp have served as judges in the Land-O-Goshen 4-H Club members Breads Bake-Off Contest, sponsored by the Washington County Extension Service and Martha White Flour.

Mary Thompson is the former Extension Homemaker Council Treasurer and the present County Council Membership Chairman; also the Canning Department Chairman of the Washington County Fair and co-chairman of the Scholarship Fund Program.

Bylaws were written and adopted by the club in June, 1987. The club's name was changed to Habberton Extension Homemakers Club and two-year terms were decided upon for its officers.

In December 1987, the Habberton EH Club voted and agreed to sponsor the newly organized "Busy Bees Extension Homemakers Club" of eastern Fayetteville.

The December meetings are special, when secret pals are revealed and names are drawn for the coming year. Birthdays and wedding anniversaries are recognized each month.

The highlight of the year-end activity is the annual Christmas dinner and party for the members, their spouses or invited guests. The entertainment is a yuletide program of Christmas carols, devotionals, readings and games with Linda Gayer as emcee and rendering her talent at the piano, accompanying the group singing. The holiday events were held in 1981 and 1982, at Bowen's Restaurant; in 1983, at Wyatt's Cafeteria; 1984-1985, at Bowen's; 1986 and 1987, at Park Inn Restaurant, all of Fayetteville.

Each member is special and possesses admirable qualities and talents with their intense desire and dedication. The club has proven to be a worthy asset to the community and the Extension Homemaker Council Organization.

The current 1987-1988 officers are: President, Mrs. Shirley Nielson; vice-president, Virginia Tisdale; secretary, Marie Harp; treasurer, Mrs. Wilma Nelms; devotional chairman, Irene Howard; and song leader, Mrs. Lillian Johnson.

Present membership: Lexie Brasel, Mrs. Leota Dillard, Mrs. Linda Gayer, Mrs. Loraine Huey, Mrs. Hilda Pannell, Mrs. Clara Ramey, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Macy Tisdale and Mrs. Edna Wilson.

Inactive members are: Kathy Hinkle, Sherry Hunt, Katherine

Ledford, Betty Tisdale, Kim Tisdale, Romona Wilson and Brenda Edens.

In February 1988, there were fifteen active members and seven inactive members on the secretary roll.

By: Marie Harp

Johnson 4-H Club

June 22, 1967, an organizational meeting was held in the old Johnson School lunchroom (turned community center) for the Johnson 4-H Club. Carolyn Scaramuzza, Assistant Extension Home Economist for Washington County and Dale Newberry, President of the Arkansas 4-H, assisted Mary Ellen and Leroy Johnson to form this club.

Johnson 4-H Club cleaning trash out of creek.

Johnson 4-H'ers preparing for Rodeo of the Ozarks parade.

Mary Ellen and Leroy Johnson served as Adult leaders. Billy Johnson, president; Bob Johnson, vice president; Betty Casey, secretary-treasurer; Christine Casey, reporter; Dennis Wohlford, song leader; Ben Johnson, recreation leader; were the elected officers.

Anyone in the Johnson Community between the ages of 10 and 21 were encouraged to join. The meetings were held each Tuesday at 9:30 a. m. throughout the summer in the community building near the Johnson Baptist Church.

Preparations were made to enter the Fourth of July Rodeo Parade in Springdale by decorating the leaders' 1967 Ambassador convertible.

A "clean-up-our-community" campaign was very successful as the members picked up trash out of creeks, ditches and off private and public property giving many volunteer hours to the project.

On August 4, 1967, 4-H visiting day at the University of Arkansas was attended by Billy Johnson, Bob Johnson, Ben Johnson, James Wohlford, Dennis Wohlford, Donna Johnson, Sharon Lehman, Sharon Clark, Richard Ferguson, Kenneth Ferguson, Sherrie Johnson and their leaders, Mary Ellen and Leroy Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wohlford assisted in chaperoning the group.

A booth was displayed at the Washington County Fair Labor Day weekend.

February 1968, the Johnson 4-H'ers planted numerous pine seedlings that in 1988 stand tall and proud around Johnson. A tribute to fine young men and women that have enjoyed comradeship for a couple of years in the Johnson 4-H Club.

By: Mary Ellen Johnson

Ladies Auxiliary VFW Post 2952

The VFW Springdale Post #2952, voted to sponsor an auxiliary, and the Springdale Auxiliary Post #2952 was chartered on May 13, 1946. Its first officers of the ladies auxiliary were: Twila Lowe, president; Dorothy Fitzgerald, senior vice-president; Mary Wentz, junior vice-president; Gertrude Welch, treasurer; Ruby Taylor, secretary; Thelma Butler, chaplain; Gertrude Fink, guard; Clara Lewallen, historian; Selma A. Hunt, conductress; Mildred P. Frederick, patriotic instructor; and Gladys Walgreen, Ora Barron and Irma Fitch, trustees.

Raymond Alstott Auxiliary was instituted by Mrs. Minnie Pringle, Department President of Arkansas assisted by Mrs. Anna Christianson of Rogers, president of District 1; Mrs. Harry Courtney, Mrs. Frank Taylor, Mrs. J. C. Smith, and Mrs. J. C. Putnam, all of Fayetteville.

Charter Members: Katherine Alstott, Maude Barrows, Ruth Donaldson, Dorothy Fitzgerald, Selma Hunt, Blanche Mayes, Josephine Parvin, Alice Vanzant, Mary Wentz, Clara Anglin, Thelma Butler, Gertrude Fink, Mildred Fredrick, Clara Lewallen, Linda Nelson, Ethel Peterson, Gladys Walgreen, Ora Barron, Irene Donaldson, Irma Fitch, Maxine Graham, Twila Lowe, Jessie Oakley, Ruby Taylor, and Gertrude Welch.

Clara Lippert, a Springdale Auxiliary member for a short time served as state president during this time. This auxiliary is still working with the post on programs sponsored locally and nationwide.

By: Maudie Kirkland

Land-O-Goshen 4-H

Goshen had a 4-H club for many years before 1979 and had taken many county trophies, but as the original members got older and before younger children in the area were old enough to join, the club was inactive for a short while.

Toney and Kay Yates wanted their three sons to belong to a club where they would learn to be of service to their community. After calling the County Extension Service to find the nearest organization, they were told the 4-H Club in their area needed to be reorganized. The Yates family agreed to reorganize it.

In March 1979 Land-O-Goshen 4-H met with 30 young people and 15 parents in attendance. David and Kathy Tankersley were designated as main leaders with Kay and Toney Yates as project leaders. The group chose the present club name and began planning the activities in which the club would enter into county and state activities.

Many of its members have won State competitions and represented Washington County well. Among the winners are: Jimmy Keith, Stacy Tankersley, and Bobby Joe Yates.

Adult leaders have also been recognized. Kay Yates was honored as 1985 Leader of the Year, Toney Yates and Rick McCoy as 1986 Leaders of the Week, and Kathy Tankersley as Leader of the Week in both 1986 and 1987.

Membership rolls show ten active members at this time: Melody McCoy, Stacy Tankersley, Michelle Tankersley, Shay Mayes, Melissa Poye, Kendall Wilson, Malyndia Wilson, Tammy Kaufman, Mike Bidwell and Bobby Joe Yates.

Main leaders at the present time are: Rick and DeLand McCoy

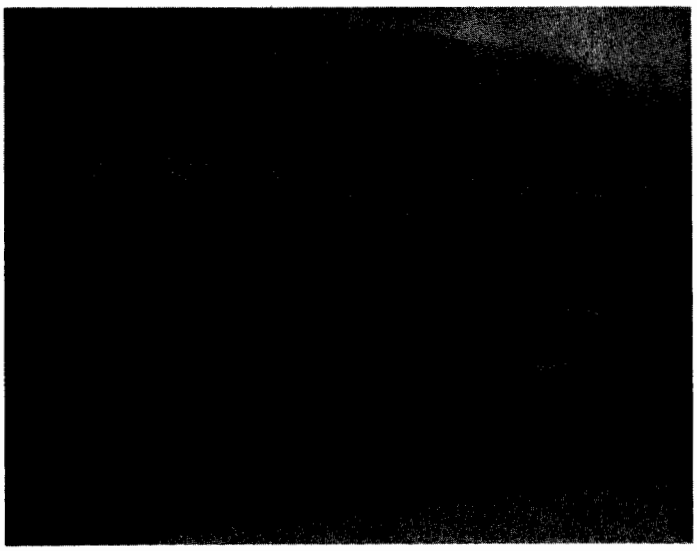
Toney and Kay Yates were given a plaque in honor and recognition of the unselfish gift of their time and the dedication to the Washington County 4-H Club Food Booth in 1985.

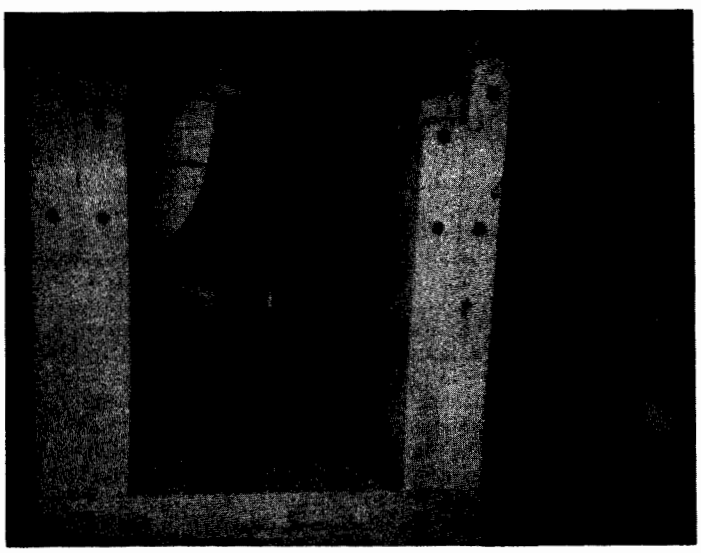
Membership is open to all who are devoted to the old-fashioned values and principles that 4-H clubs are known for and those interested in preserving such values within the community are welcome.

By: Bobby Joe Yates

Lincoln VFW Post 4675

On May 30, 1968, the first Post organizational meeting was held at the Beaty Bibbs American Legion Post 171 in the city of Lincoln, Arkansas. Comrade Jesse Wright, acting Chairman and one of the key organizers of the new Post, introduced the visiting dignitaries: Post Department Commander, E. W. Donaldson; National Aide de Camp and District Commander 14, Albert D. Hall; and Department Commander, J. P. Cockrill.





Chairman Wright opened the Post's first organizational meeting for the purpose of electing and installing the officers who would serve the 1968-69 term of office. The first slate of officers were: Edward Buckle, Commander; Vernon Gullick, Senior Vice Commander; Buddy West, Junior Vice Commander; Roy Williams, Quartermaster/Adjutant; Marvin Ramthun, Judge Advocate; Lester Smith, Chaplain; Hallie Brown, Surgeon; B. Rodgers, Three-Year Trustee, J. D. Kirk, Two-Year Trustee; and Jesse Wright, One-Year Trustee.

Past Department Commander E. W. Donaldson installed the newly-elected officers with the assistance of Albert D. Hall, District Commander District 14. Of the 45 new members, 31 were present at the meeting. The new Post would be called Lincoln Post 4675.

Department Commander J. P. Cockrill thanked Beaty Bibbs American Legion Post 171 for sharing their Post home for a temporary meeting place for the new VFW Post.

Comrade Bill Rodgers drafted a copy of the Articles of Incorporation. The Post gave Comrade Rodgers authority to engage James R. Hall, Attorney, to finalize this first requirement. On August 5, 1968, Bill Rodgers, chairman of the building committee, presented the Post a copy of the Articles of Incorporation explaining in detail all articles necessary to make the Post a corporation. Attorney James R. Hall was engaged to proceed with the documents. Finally, after studying our National Bylaws and amending the articles to the satisfaction of our National Headquarters, approval was issued to the Post on May 5, 1969.

Incorporation enabled the Post to apply for a building loan. Commander Edward Buckle donated a parcel of land along Morris Creek on Highway 62, east of Lincoln, for the purpose of building a Post home.

Commander Buckle appointed Jesse Wright, Walter Hobbs, Vernon Gullick, Buddy West, Lester Smith and Roy Williams to assist the building committee chairman, Bill Rodgers. Estimates to build a single-story building were 40 to 50 thousand dollars, which were both discouraging and impossible to consider.

The building committee was able to relax their efforts somewhat due to the acquisition on September 1, 1969, of the Bellview School property on Wedington Road.

The membership of the Post, by a motion vote, authorized the Trustees to sell the Morris Creek property. The Post consulted with people in the construction and remodeling business for suggestions regarding renovation of the school building.

Bill Rodgers reported the results of his inquiry to the Home Loan Administration. Their reply was in no way encouraging and they informed the group that no money was available for this type of program.

Meanwhile, after having surveyed their real estate, it was the opinion of all involved that for five thousand dollars from the Bank of Lincoln, the building could be remodeled, adding two additional rooms on the east side, two restrooms, and plastering interior walls. It was agreed that the Post would borrow the money and proceed with the building renovation.

Everything started to fall into place, progress was very good, and what everyone worked for and hoped for was soon accomplished—the completed renovation of their new Post home.

After completion, occupancy was immediate and plans were made for future programs. Programming consisted of Saturday night dances, bingo and a concession stand. The months and years progressed and the Post with them, realizing many accomplishments. Good times were experienced and enjoyed and bad times between 1968 and 1978, but the worst came on June 14, 1978, when the Post, the community and nearby northwest Arkansas area towns were saddened to learn the Post had been totally destroyed by fire.

Three months passed as a new home was sought. Then a meeting of the Post building committee was agreed upon and a meeting was set for October 14, 1978 at 7 p. m. at the Nutritional Center located in Lincoln to meet with Mr. Arlon Forbes, owner of a parcel of real estate located on Park Street in downtown Lincoln. Commander James Kley and his building committee were given a tour of the property after which they returned to the Nutritional Center and negotiated with Mr. Forbes on selling price (18 thousand dollars), down payment, (one thousand dollars) monthly payments (150 dollars) interest charges, (9%) and date of the first payment and the agreement to carry a sufficient amount of insurance to cover the unpaid balance of the contract for the life of the real estate contract.

The report of the meeting and contract as mentioned above was then presented to the membership on November 6, 1978. After a lengthy report, the real estate package was agreed upon by a motion of the body from the floor. After finalization of the contract, the first payment date was set for December 15, 1978.

Occupancy of the property was immediate, and organization of continuing Post activities and community work began. This brings the history up to the present time.

March 7, 1988 was the rewarding and cherished day Post 4675 had long awaited. The Post Quartermaster reported that the day had finally arrived when the Post could have the satisfaction of knowing that Post 4675 was paid for and the sole property of its membership.

Charter members of VFW Post 4675: Hallie Brown, Jesse L. Wright, Edward H. L. Buckle, Otis F. Cluck, Roy H. Williams, Doyle E. Prince, S. E. Prince, William H. Cruikshank, Bob C. Rinehart, L. D. West, Bill Glidewell, J. P. Icenogle, James Leo Parker, F. L. Eversoll, Charles D. Irwin, J. W. Hutchens, Alfred E. Whinery, Kenneth W. Ryan, Lester C. Farmer, Vol T. Rutherford, Luther Roy, William A. Rodgers, Lester L. Smith, William L. Bush, Vernon Gullick, Edward V. Pershall, Charles E. Cheatham, Roy I. Marlar, Leslie E. Snodgrass, A. M. Prescott, Charles M. Prentice, Ray Skinner, Charles C. Karnes, Ralph P. Jones, Robert E. Hunton, Earl C. Burkes, J. D. Kirk, R. F. Kirk, Walter O. Hobbs, J. R. Roller, Thurman W. Reed, Harvie L. Reed, James Hobbs, Henry I. Rich, Leslie D. Russell, James C. Roberts, Joe J. Robison, Charles Edwards, Jr., Frank J. Schmidt, Wendell S. Parsons, Willard V. Gullick, Marvin A. Ramthun, Fred Jackson, Calvin R. Sherman, Troy L. Cole, Joe H. Kidd, Joe H. McArdell, David L. Moore, Lowell H. McKinzie, Lewis W. Myers, Charles F. Barnes, George W. Gastineau, John R. Kirk, Wilson L. Snodgrass, Vernon L. Tennant, Wilbern H. Little, Archie F. Blanton, Arthur T. Villines, Frank O. Sorrels, Kenneth R. Snow, Jerry B. Roach, Robert E. Marsh, Lee R. Daniels, James E. Morris, Clifford Hopper, Jr., William R. Moorman, Ralph E. Lawrence,. Bill R. Hecox, Lon M. Parker, Vinace M. Cuzick, Walter E. Moorman, Jr., Roman H. Ranthun, Jimmy O. Young, Garland F. Spinks, Roy L. Bond, Bill Posey, David D. Holland.

The Ladies Auxiliary of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4675 list as charter members: Anne N. Bailey, Clara M. Bateman, Grace Brown, Laverne Bush, Anna M. Buckle, Pauline Cox, Evelyn M. Dixon, Bessie Q. Gullick, Freda Gullick, Johnnie D. Hewitt, Jean Holland, Merle A. Hobbs, Marge N. Holcomb, Cora F. Holcomb, Maebelle Kirk, Lynda Marsh, Patsy E. Maust, Ruby L. McChristian, Rhoda M. Moore, Elizabeth D. Moorman, Sanna M. Moorman, Jessie Morris, Ruby R. Myers, Katherine E. Patrick, Sue D. Pershall, Dixie Pridemore, Leona Ramthun, Ella Reed, Mary E. Reed, Barbara Remington, Velma L. Rinehart, Edna Rogers, Shirley F. Russell, Gertrude Smith, Loretta Spinks, Mary Vandenack, Ella M. Whelan, Jessica B. Williams, and Rose L. Woodlee.

By: George Williams

Modern Literature Club

Fayetteville's Modern Literature club is one of the oldest women's clubs in the city. Members have gathered twice a month since 1926. The first minutes tell us the women met originally as a book study group within the Fayetteville chapter of the American Association of University Women. Ten of the group decided to break away to allow a membership open "to all women who were interested in the enjoyment of modern/recent literature." The question still comes up, "What is modern literature?" An answer shaped by experience seems to be, any work of fiction, drama, prose, or poetry that was written in the five years preceding the current year. Details of the club's organization were worked out in a constitution adopted in 1931.

Consistent in the history of the club is a level of review and discussion that is both scholarly and lively. Members choose their own books which are purchased by the club, circulated, read by the members, and sold at auction at the end of the year. The record of books reviewed is a history of twentieth century "modern" literature itself, beginning with Eugene O'Neill.

Authors read in the 1930s include Thomas Mann and William Faulkner. In The 1940s members were reading T. S. Eliot, and E. M. Forster. Books chosen from the 1950s through the 1980s continue to feature authors that are critically important; John Updike, Flannery O'Conner, Toni Morrison, John Williams. Biography and books on social and political issues have also been popular choices reflecting the members' interests and the times.

Along with serious reading, the Modern Literature Club is known for its conviviality. A dinner for guests is held each year and might feature a play, a poetry reading, an informative talk or a prose reading. The club has freely drawn on writers living in Fayetteville for many memorable evenings. Pot-luck luncheons grace the first and last meetings of each year.

Current members of more than thirty years standing are: Portia Kernodle, Georgia Clark, Katie Hantz, Eloise Baerg-King, Jessie O'Kelly, Frances Vaile, Doris Wigglesworth, Eunice Hamilton, Dorothy Nichols, Sylvia Swartz, Mary Margaret Durst, Louise Kraemer, Louise Lane, Helen Leflar, Marjorie Rudolph, and Elaine McNeil. The love of books has been a powerful bond.

The club's records and taped interviews with members can be found in the Special Collections Department, University Library, Fayetteville.

By: Betty Siegel

Maple Hills Garden Club

On February 4, 1960, sixteen women met in the home of Mrs. Ray Trammel to organize a garden club named Maple Hills — a tribute to Fayetteville's hillsides and colorful maple trees.

Meetings have been held at 9:30 a. m. on the second Thursday of each nine months of each succeeding year.

Programs through the years have been balanced, covering a wide range of garden-related subjects. Guest speakers have augmented programs presented by club members whose participation has always been encouraged.

Members have actively participated in flower shows, workshops, and for many years worked with other garden clubs in conducting an annual Christmas tour of homes.

Many civic projects have been undertaken, such as plantings at Wilson Park, City Hospital Geriatrics Center, Hillcrest Towers, and Boys' Club, and extensive landscaping at Ramay Junior High School and Butterfield Elememtery School.

Maple Hills Garden Club is a member of the Fayetteville Garden Club Council, the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs, and the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

By: Lana Odom

NARFE Chapter 463

The National Association of Retired Federal Employees (NARFE) is composed of a half-million former Federal employees who retired under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Act, as well as their spouses and survivors, and current Federal employees eligible for such retirement. NARFE was organized in 1921 soon after the enactment of this Retirement System. It has 1,700 chapters throughout the United States. Its main objective is to sponsor and support legislation that safeguards the earned benefits and general welfare of its members.

Arkansas currently has 46 chapters of NARFE. Chapter 463 was organized in 1954 at Fayetteville with 17 charter members, and it now serves all of Washington County. Under the energetic leadership of its first president, Elgin H. Blalock, a State Federation of Chapters in Arkansas was set up in 1955, and Mr. Blalock was elected its president. Fayetteville's invitation to hold the first Federation Convention was accepted and the meeting took place at the Washington Hotel in October 1955.

In 1956 Chapter 463 helped to organize the AMKO Council, consisting of the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. They met in a 4-state convention in September 1956 with 193 in attendance. That organization was of great help in stimulating and coordinating NARFE work in those states. In

NARFE emblem.

later years that Council was replaced by Region VI which includes Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas.

Chapter 463 has 140 members and meets monthly except for July and August. In 1981 this Chapter hosted the State Federation Convention at Mt. Sequoyah. In 1986 it celebrated the 65th Anniversary of NARFE along with the Arkansas Sesquicentennial at a joint meeting with the Rogers Chapter. The Chapter sends delegates to each national convention, and in September 1988 it will help to host the NARFE National Convention at Little Rock — the first such convention in this state.

In the carrying on of these activities, the contributions of certain members have been formally recognized by the State Federation, from year to year, as especially noteworthy. Those so honored in the past six years have been: Eldridge Burton, Mary Condon, Russell LeBarron, Mack McLendon, Alfhild Maedl, and Jack Allen Logan.

By: Robert E. Prichard

NWAROG

The Northwest Arkansas Retired Officers Group began at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the summer of 1955, with 17 officers and wives from Fayetteville, Eureka Springs, Siloam Springs, and the Fayetteville area of Arkansas and from Tahlequah, Oklahoma, at the organizational meeting, Rear Admiral Powell M. Rhea, USN (Ret.) was elected President and Lt. General Tom Ayers was elected Secretary-Treasurer. The area of membership was Washington, Benton, Madison and Carroll Counties and the north one-half of Crawford County.

In January, 1956, the group petitioned the national organization of THE RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION for affiliation with 39 retired officers from the Army, Navy and Air Force signing the petition. On accepting NWAROG membership, the National headquarters noted that NWAROG was the only "Group" in the Association's total membership. (All other units affiliated with the National TROA are designated "chapters" or "associations".

At one time NWAROG membership contained: 5 Generals, 3 Admirals, many Army, Air Force and Marine Corps Colonels, Lt. Colonels, Majors, Navy Captains, Commanders and Lt. Commanders, 1 Army Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and one impostor (a sergeant).

Membership has also included retired officers of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and Public Health Service.

Northwest Arkansas Retired Officers Group was the first TROA affiliate in Arkansas. The Group became a leader for the development of The Arkansas Council of TROA Chapters. Captain Fred O'Baugh USA (Ret), long time Secretary of NWAROG, was elected first Secretary-Treasurer of the Arkansas Council of TROA Chapters in the early 1970s. In 1985, NWAROG Past President Lt. Colonel Wm. G. Myers, USA (Ret) was elected fourth President, of the State Council of Chapters.

In the mid-1970s the NWAROG commenced a program of presentation of TROA ROTC medals at the Army and Air Force ROTC's at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. In 1979, the Group commenced awarding TROA ROTC medals to High School Junior ROTC units in Northwest Arkansas. Criteria for awarding TROA Senior and Junior ROTC medals developed by the Group were adopted by all members of the Arkansas Council of TROA Chapters and later became the Department of Defense criteria of all military ROTC units. The Group has also initiated a program of awarding a Certificate of Appreciation for "Exemplification of Americanism" to High Schools in Northwest Arkansas.

Northwest Arkansas Retired Officers Group has regular dinner meetings on the third Friday each month rotating its locations between restaurants in Rogers, Fayetteville and Springdale. All retired officers and spouses are invited.

By: William Myers

National League of American Pen Women

The Northwest Arkansas Branch of the National League of American Pen Women began on April 21, 1952, in Fayetteville at the home of Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni, who was designated by the state NLAPW president, Mrs. Virgil Barnwell, to organize a branch here.

First officers were Marie Morris Rushing of Fayetteville, president; Lucy M. Hail, Springdale, first vice president; Veda Carter, Ozark, second vice president; Ruth Wilson Scholl, Springdale, third vice president; Gladys L. Hamilton, Summers, secretary; Virginia D. Sturm, Sulphur Springs, treasurer; and Bonnie Lela Crump, Eureka Springs, corresponding secretary and historian.

In early scrapbooks of the Branch there is much evidence of the talents and efforts of those and other members who have followed. For instance, Rosa Marinoni had 510 poems published in the *Chicago Tribune*. Her University City Poetry Club began in 1925, and she later was chosen Arkansas Poet Laureate. An energetic and compassionate woman, she helped many young poets, including Edsel Ford.

The National League originated in 1897 after an experience in New York when only men were admitted to a lecture by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The women who were turned away decided to take a stand for freedom of expression and strength of conviction. They took their wounded spirits to Washington, D. C., and banded together, "One for all and all for one."

Each Pen Woman is a professional in her field—in writing, art, or music.

In 1987 the 18 members of the Northwest Arkansas Branch came from Fayetteville, Rogers, Bentonville, Bella Vista, Springdale, Lincoln, and Springtown.

A bequest of Jessie Stewart Gilstrap, longtime Pen Woman of Bentonville who died in 1980, has enabled the Branch to award annually to a high school senior girl in this area a scholarship for advanced study in her choice of writing, art, or music.

Current Branch officers are the following: Helen Moeller, Rogers, president; Alta Watson, Rogers, vice president; Madeline Lee, Rogers, recording secretary; Ruth Jorgensen, Rogers, corresponding secretary; and Mary Coffin, Fayetteville, treasurer.

The Branch meets monthly, except in January and during the summer, for a morning business meeting, luncheon, and afternoon program, with members taking turn as hostess.

National headquarters is the Pen Arts Building in Washington, a former home of Robert Todd Lincoln.

By: Helen Moeller

National Organization For Women (NOW)

The National Organization for Women (NOW) was founded in 1966, to "bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now." NOW is concerned with all issues that can be classified as women's rights. These include: stopping violence against women, pay equity, eliminating discrimination based on gender, age, race, sexual preference, or challenge to physical ability, as well as reproductive rights, education, lesbian/gay rights, health, spirituality, and child care/development.

Candlelight Vigil, Washington County Courthouse, January 1986.

One of the primary goals of NOW is the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the U. S. Constitution. Without the strength of a Constitutional foundation, the progress made by women in gaining social and political equality remains precarious.

The first NOW chapter was started in Washington County in 1981 by Cecelia Ryker Seay after a debate on the University of Arkansas campus by anti-ERA spokesperson Phyllis Schlafly and NOW representative Karen DeCrow.

Locally, NOW has worked to build coalitions among such diverse women's groups as business professionals, lesbian separatists, homemakers, etc. Early members of NOW were also involved in the establishment of the local Rape Crisis and the Battered Women's Shelter.

Presidents of NOW have included Seay, Julie Yantis, Sally Carter, and Wanda Stephens. Beginning in 1986, the local NOW chapter abandoned the system of electing officers and changed to a volunteer steering committee in an effort to implement a more feminist style of leadership. Current committee members are Nancy Vaughn, Wanda Stephens, Lynna Snider, Donna Schwartz, Patricia Schram, Denele Campbell, and Teresa Blagg.

The women of NOW are still hoping for the passage of the ERA, but in the interim, we continue to work on local issues of importance to women, such as our annual food collection for the Battered Women's Shelter, and our continuing attempts to focus the public's attention on women's need for equality in all aspects of society. Despite any minor setbacks, we are confident that we are laying the groundwork for the success of future feminists, just as our ancestresses made possible the rights and privileges that we now enjoy.

By: Teresa Blagg

National Society of the Daughters Of the American Colonists

Major Brian Pendleton Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists was organized on 2 April 1927 in Fayetteville and was the first chapter in Arkansas. The charter members included Ruth Thompson Bird, Julia Dawson Blair, Lillian Palmer Gregson, Ione Clegg Leaming, Julia Gould McAdams, Miss Florence Blair Patterson, Marian Gladson Ratliff, Margaret Dunaway Thompson, Georgene Goss, Eugenis Rhodes, Fay Phelps, and Mrs. Jeffers. In 1988, Mrs. Paul (Eugenia) Rhodes is the only charter member still living and active in Major Brian Pendleton Chapter.

The object of the Society is patriotic, historical and educational; to make research as to history and deeds of the American Colonists and to record and publish same; to commemorate deeds of Colonial interest; to inculcate and foster love of America and its institutions by all its residents; to obey its laws and venerate its flag - the emblem of its power and civic righteousness.

Membership is by invitation and prospective members must be able to trace and document their lineage to actual residents of America when it was under foreign government as colonies.

The chapter has luncheon meetings the 2nd Tuesday of each month October through May. Preceding the business meeting a speaker is invited to talk to the group on patriotic, judicial, conservational, or historical subjects.

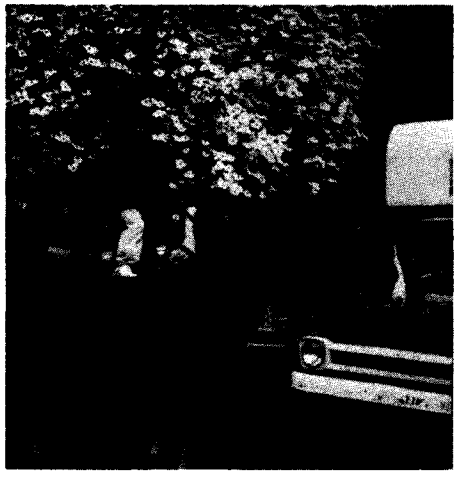
Several members volunteer their time and expertise in genealogy to both the Fayetteville Public Library and to the Washington County Historical Society.

With the Oak Leaf as its emblem, the chapter's motto is - Past - Present - Future.

By: Marian Ratliff

Northwest Arkansas Cavalcade

The spring of 1951, Shorty Parsons and Sandy Boone were at Harve Noblin's ranch in Elm Springs roping goats in Harve's lighted arena when Sandy threw a challenge to Shorty. He dared Parsons to ride a horse to the state fair in Little Rock. Shorty accepted Boone's challenge and they involved Don Hoyt (director of Rogers' Chamber of Commerce at that time and later head of Springdale's Chamber) in its promotion.



L. J. Stewart riding Jo - Dogwood ride Devil's Den - 1980.

Hoyt was a good promoter, and he organized an entire group of riders to make the horseback ride to Little Rock. He involved both Missouri and Oklahoma in the trail ride, and more than 100 (possibly 150) riders took part in the historic ride.

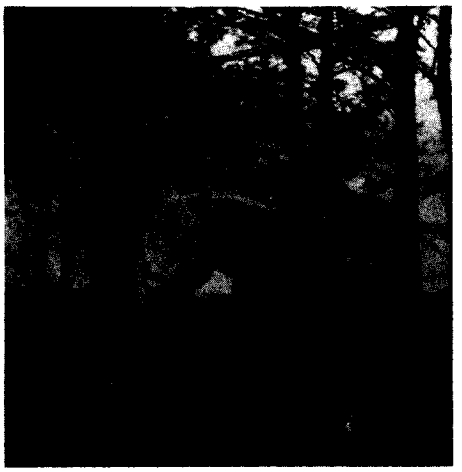
The riders left from Brashears Switch, a mile out of St. Paul, Arkansas. Veterinarian, Dr. C. L. Reed, went along to take care of the horses; Chub Tabor shod them. Riders needing first aid, aspirin or liniment were tended by a Dr. Clark.

Wayne Hyden, an Arkansas State Policeman, had broken his leg but accompanied the riders in his state patrol car. Lewis

Pianalto rode a white horse and was "trail boss" or leader of the group.

Herman Deatherage took on the role of "clown", rode a mule and clowned all the way to Little Rock. His sidekick was Slim Keck from Rogers, Arkansas. Herman was "jailed" in Morrillton for not having a tail light—all in good fun.

"Cactus" Clark catered the lunches, and the small towns usually fed the riders each night. Omolene Feed, by Purina, was supplied to feed the horses.



Gloria Stewart and Grey Boy - Dogwood ride - 1980.

Few people had horse trailers, and most riders traveled light with a sleeping bag and one suitcase to be thrown on a truck. At each stop along the way it was a festival atmosphere, and most riders partied and danced each night with the "locals".

That first trip took five days of "iffy" weather and primitive camping sites. One brave soul, Paul Marinoni walked the entire trail to Little Rock and had blisters to show the Minnesota photographer, named McRoberts, who recorded this and other events for posterity.

Few such trail-riding clubs existed in the 50's. Some of those first supporters and organizers from the Little Rock ride met at Hal Brogdon's "Chicken Little" Restaurant, Springdale; and elected Raymond Ash, president and Ray Henry secretary of NWA Cavalcade.

Early rides made by the Cavalcade include: Revillo Ranch (?) Bella Vista, Arkansas; Pineville, Missouri, Fiddlers Bend, Oklahoma; Sallisaw, Oklahoma; Hanging Rock, Oklahoma; Roaring River, Missouri; Dogpatch, Arkansas; Inspiration Point, (Mt. Gaylor) Arkansas; Lake Wedington, Arkansas; Lake Francis, Arkansas; Holiday Island, Arkansas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Springfield, Missouri.

At present, three trail rides a year are planned for Devil's Den—the Dogwood ride in late April, the spring ride in early June and the fall ride in October when the leaves have turned.

Well-known public figures having belonged to the Cavalcade include former governor, Orval Faubus. One member and former trail boss for the group cut a trail through Devil's Den Park and it was named for him (Gorley King Trail). Members continue to promote preservation of natural trails and wildlife. King, over 80 now is still one of the more than 370 members of the NWA Cavalcade. Other charter members still living include: Mary Bell, Sandy Boone, Viola Deatherage, Mona Lewis and Tom Earl Smith. The information for this organization history was provided by Deatherage, Boone and secretaries, Gloria Stewart and Betty Dietz.

By: Mary Ellen Stewart

Northwest Arkansas Handweavers' Guild

The Northwest Arkansas Handweavers' Guild has its roots in the Benton County Rug Weavers Association which was formed in the 1920s as part of the County Extension program. However, the Association did not function as a group for several years.

In 1946, Jan and Jane, a couple seeking a warmer climate for retirement, moved to West Fork in Washington County from Michigan. They opened a weaving studio and furnished the spark for the Northwest Arkansas Handweavers' Guild. The first duly elected officers were named in August 1949 and, for the next decade, this group made an indelible impact on the art and craft revival which seemed to be sweeping the nation.

In the spring of 1954, the Guild sponsored a short weaving course for the study of weaving techniques and enrolled beginners as well as advanced weavers for a one-week period. This was held at War Eagle Mills Farm, home of Lester and Blanche H. Elliott, who had moved from near Fayetteville to War Eagle in 1953. The course closed with an exhibit of old and new weaving open to the public.

Flushed by the success of this first weaving school and exhibit at War Eagle, another idea was born. War Eagle had the natural setting and atmosphere for an arts and crafts fair. The Guild chose October, 1954 for the time to present the first Ozarks Arts and Crafts Fair. Since that time, the little weaving exhibit has grown into one of the largest arts and crafts fairs of its kind in the Ozarks.

As the Ozark Arts and Crafts Fair Association took over the administration of the Fair, the weaving guild became less active. But in the late 1970's the group began meeting regularly again. Today the Guild is enjoying new vigor with 40 members from northwest Arkansas and northeast Oklahoma.

The object of the Guild is to promote interest and greater skill in the fiber arts, primarily weaving. To further that goal, monthly programs are presented on a variety of subjects related to weaving and fiber art including workshops sometimes presented by a well-known weaver and lecturer.

The Guild maintains a small library and owns two table looms that may be rented.

Meetings are held the second Saturday of the month September through June at the Arts Center of the Ozarks in Springdale at 10:00 AM unless otherwise announced.

By: Mrs. Kenneth Metzler

Northwest Arkansas Kennel Club, Inc.

The Northwest Arkansas Kennel Club was established and incorporated in 1969 to further the advancement of all breeds of purebred dogs; to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of purebred dogs and to encourage sportsmanlike competition at dog shows and obedience trials; also to conduct AKC sanctioned matches, dog shows and obedience trials under the rules of the American Kennel Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Northwest Arkansas Kennel Club, Inc., is held on the second Tuesday of each month. Contact a member for time and location. We welcome newcomers and visitors.

The Northwest Arkansas Kennel Club offers conformation classes during the year and can also offer advice on obedience classes. Annually, the club offers an American Kennel Club sanctioned match and obedience trial in addition to two AKC licensed all-breed point shows. One of these shows is held in Northwest Arkansas and the other is currently being held in conjunction with other AKC licensed shows in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Officers and Directors of the Northwest Arkansas Kennel Club, Inc., include: David Cochrane, president; Arch Little, vice-president; Vivian Little, recording secretary; Christine Kumbera, corresponding secretary; and Beth Hollandsworth, treasurer. The board of directors are: Claudia Cochrane, Johnnie Gentry, Jerry O'Dell, and Mark Quinn.

By: Vivian Little

Northwest Arkansas Rape Crisis, Inc.

Northwest Arkansas Rape Crisis, Inc. is a private, non-profit organization concerned with the problem of rape in our community. The goals of the program include: 1) to provide crisis intervention and emotional support to rape victims and their families and friends; 2) to increase community awareness and understanding of the problem of rape; and 3) to serve as a catalyst for effecting changes in the health care, law enforcement and criminal justice systems. NWA Rape Crisis Board Members, staff and volunteers are concerned that rape victims don't remain "victims" and that the community develop a more realistic and compassionate understanding of the problems of rape in our community.

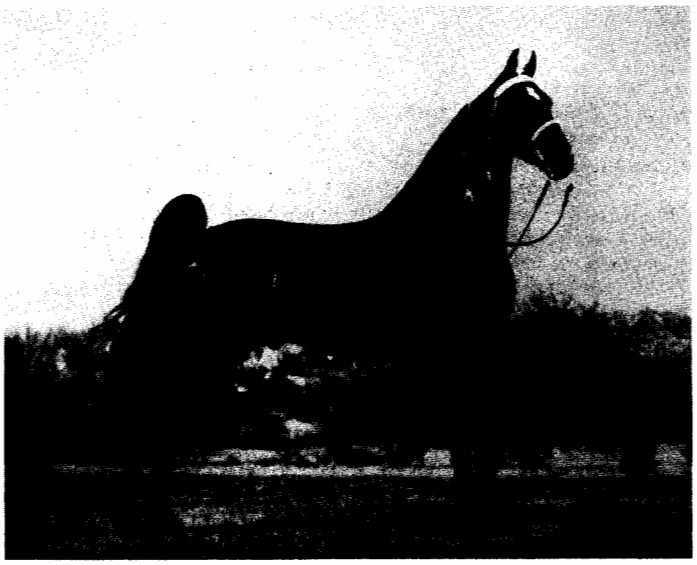
NWA Rape Crisis operated as a University of Arkansas sponsored program through the University Women's Center with support for a crisis line from Ozark Guidance Center from the years 1976 through 1981. In 1982 NWA Rape Crisis incorporated into an independent private, non-profit organization with an eleven member volunteer board of directors, a quarter-time director, and a quarter-time volunteer coordinator. From 1983 to 1985 NWA Rape Crisis added a community education coordinator to its staff, published a quarterly newsletter, held an annual Rape Awareness Week, and initiated a rape survivors support group. Funding sources consisted of Ozark Guidance Center, Arkansas Health Department, Fayetteville and Springdale United Funds, Washington County Quorum Court, and membership donations. In 1986 NWA Rape Crisis secured additional funding through the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. Permanent office space was acquired in the Washington County Economic Opportunity Agency building. As of January 1988, NWA Rape Crisis has three permanent part-time employees, an eleven member volunteer board of directors, ten volunteer crisis advocates, and four community education volunteers. The business office is still located in the Economic Opportunity Agency building. Current funding sources consist of Ozark Guidance Center, Fayetteville and Springdale United Ways, and the Victims of Crime Act.

By: Kim Sampson

Northwest Arkansas Riding Club

Frances Lindloff & Lorraine Williams

The Northwest Arkansas Riding Club was founded on January 30, 1945 in Fayetteville under the leadership of Gene Goff. The object of the club was to "create, stimulate and maintain interest in saddle horses and horseback riding in northwest Arkansas, to obtain the best possible facilities there for, to foster social relations and good fellowship and to work together for the common advantages of all those interested in horses." The name Northwest Arkansas was suggested by Herbert Thomas, a prominent businessman and banker who foresaw the future growth of this area and who became the club's first treasurer. A quarterly newsletter "Horse Tales" was named by Corin McIlroy and is edited by Frances Lindloff.



Tennessee Walking Horse Stallion "Old Glory"

The first nationally advertised Horse Show sponsored by the new club was held on June 18-19, 1945 at the old Washington County Fairgrounds then located on Razorback Road. Since Gene Goff was a well known breeder of Tennessee Walking Horses, owner of Verna Lea Farms, and of the Grand Champion Old Glory, Walkers were prominent in the shows which introduced Stock Horses, Harness, Three and Five-Gaited Saddle Horses and Ponies which came from 14 states. $7500 was given in prize money and an informative program of more than 80 pages was provided.

In 1946, Jake Davis, Roy Williams and Gene Goff recommended that the club purchase 14 acres of land 1 mile south of

Fayetteville on old Highway. 71 for $4500, that amount being underwritten by members of the club, which was then incorporated by state law as a non-profit association. In spite of the difficulty of securing materials at that time, the grounds soon boasted fences, roads, lights, water, rodeo chutes and a fine show arena which measured 150 x 300 feet.

In 1968 the land was sold to the Industrial Development Association and the club then purchased 16 acres east of the new Washington County Fairgrounds adjoining the University of Arkansas Farm. The grandstand and arena fences were moved, trees were planted and a clubhouse built. Regional and local shows are presented annually.

Presidents 1945-1987 Raymond Ash, M. O. Doolittle, Emil Sonneman, Frances Lindloff, Bruce Crider, Ray Alford, Thad Rowden Sr., John R. G. Parker, John D. Askew, J. B. Biles, A. R. Christie, Larry Pitman, Jack Daugherty, Morris H. Collier, Hubert Cowan, Joe Beasley, Jim Reed, Larry Robbins, Robert Curlee, Jim House, LeRoy Pearce.

By: Frances Lindloff

OTHSA, Inc.

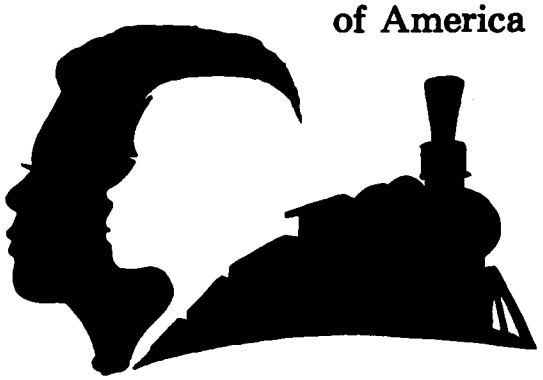
December 21, 1987, Arkansas Secretary of State, W. J. "Bill" McCuen, signed a Certificate of Incorporation of Domestic Non-Profit Corporation, officially placing the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America, Inc. (OTHSA) into being.

Phil Sutton and Mary Ellen Johnson are the official incorporators. Iva Flo Jackson Hill, Kay B. Hall, and Charlotte Woodward joined Phil Sutton and Mary Ellen Johnson as the first Board of Directors.

The purpose of this organization is to collect and preserve the history of an era in America known as the "placing-out" program, 1854 to 1929.

During this 75 year span, over 150,000 orphaned, abandoned and homeless children were taken out of institutions, placed aboard trains, traveling to towns along the railroad lines where new homes would be found for them. Thus, the name "Orphan Trains" came to indicate this was happening and it was called a "Placing-out" method. Children were chosen by basically two ways; pre-selection of children requested and by lining a group up for inspection by local citizens.

Orphan Train Heritage Society of America

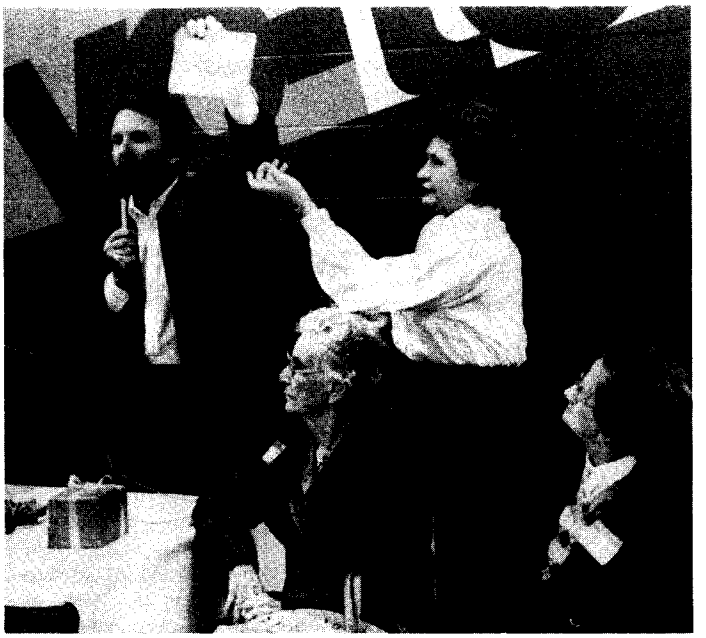


Some of the children were indentured and with others taken by a contract signed between the institution in charge acting as legal guardian for these children, and the adults agreeing to take the children into their homes and to care for them.

Brothers and sisters often became separated never to find each other again. OTHSA lists the surnames of Orphan Train riders found in the data gathered by the organization.

The major institutions participating in the early years were the New York Children's Aid Society, New York Foundling Hospital and the New England Home for Little Wanderers (Boston, Massachusetts).

Mary Ellen Johnson of Springdale and Phil Sutton of Tulsa, Oklahoma, became aware of the Orphan Trains while gathering data for the new Washington County History Book in 1986.



First Annual OTHSA Reunion, Phil Sutton and Mary Ellen Johnson with photograph of children arriving in Louisiana.

Charlotte Woodward, Tulsa, Oklahoma submitted her grandmother's story, Carrie Salverson, who rode an Orphan Train, to be printed in this book.

Further research revealed the large number of children and descendants involved and the scarcity of available historical materials. A central clearinghouse has now been established making available to the membership information on the era, institutions involved and the families unable to care for the children and those taking the children.

For more information write to: OTHSA, 4453 South 48th Street, Springdale, Arkansas, 72764, Tel. (501) 751-7830.

The first annual meeting for members and interested persons was held October 7, 8, 9th, 1988, and called a "Reunion". Over 175 persons attended including newspaper reporters from the *Dallas Morning News* and *New York Newsday*. Nineteen Orphan Train Riders were present for a group photograph.

The 1989 Reunion is scheduled for Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 7th. Annual Reunions will be held the first full weekend of each October.

On January 25, 1989, a segment on an NBC-TV program, UNSOLVED MYSTERIES brought nationwide recognition to OTHSA. Membership June 1, 1989 numbered 525.

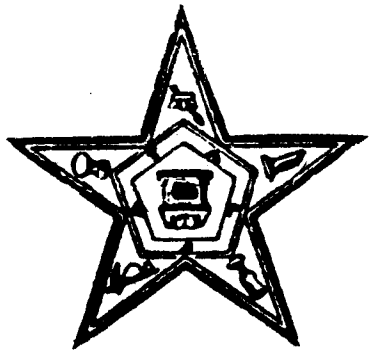
By: Mary Ellen Johnson

Order of the Eastern Star

The members of the Order of the Eastern Star in Fayetteville are grateful for a group of Masons from Fayetteville who succeeded in establishing Washington Lodge #1, F. & A. M. and the persons initiated thereto. The Order is privileged to enjoy the association and fellowship with this group of Masons and with each other.

The Order of the Eastern Star was first organized in Arkansas on October 2, 1876. The following month, on November 16, 1876, General Grand Chapter was organized and Arkansas became a charter member of General Grand Chapter based on a letter of request dated October 8, 1876. While the members of the Eastern Star are related by high esteem to the members of the Masonic Fraternity, the Order is no part of that ancient institution.

The first Eastern Star Chapter was instituted in Fayetteville on April 1, 1908, at which time Fayetteville Chapter #313 was formed. The first officers were: Amanda Braley, Worthy Matron;



Emblem-Order of the Eastern Star

H. M. Haley, Worthy Patron; and Mrs. Moses Baum, Associate Matron. The chapter continued until September 25, 1926, at which time 35 members surrendered the charter.

On July 20, 1926, fifteen women and seven Masons met in the Masonic Hall provided by Washington Lodge #1, F. & A. M., located on the third floor over the City Administration Building, for the purpose of instituting an Eastern Star Chapter. Mae Fentress of Fort Smith, District Deputy Grand Lecturer, presided. Charter members of the new chapter were: Sue Pinkerton, Iva Duggan, Alice Sowder, Jewel Jones, Nancy Miller, Elsie Dellinger, Angie B. Reed, Ruth Lano, Georgia Backstrom, Gertrude Cook, Sue Hathcock, Pansy Jackson, Eva Sowder, Mounce Starnes, Jessie Backstrom, R. E. Sharp, W. F. Starnes, E. H. Jones, S. C. Dellinger, O. L. Champion, W. B. Starnes and H. E. Richardson.

On December 7, 1926, the first meeting under the new charter for University City Chapter #495 was held. Meetings were held each first and third Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. The first officers were: Nancy Miller, Worthy Matron and S. C. Dellinger, Worthy Patron. The first initiation was held February 15, 1927, at which time Virginia Palmer and Jess Walters were initiated. On September 4, 1929, General Grand Chapter voted to create an office of Associate Patron. The first Associate Patron for University City Chapter was C. E. Pierce.

The floral offering was started in 1934. A Past Matrons' and Past Patrons' Club was organized February 19, 1933. A Past Matrons' Club was organized May 5, 1945 with Zetta Dever McGaugh as the first elected President. Fourteen members participated in forming this club. This has been a very active club and yearly honors the Arkansas Grand Officers with a luncheon. A Social Club was organized June 16, 1936 with nine members. This club is also very active. Mrs. Geneva Cherry was its first President. A Study Club was organized February 10, 1960.

Members of University City Chapter assisted Washington Lodge #1 in moving into the new Masonic Temple at 1106 Masonic Drive on June 2, 1970. The cornerstone was laid March 6, 1969 and the new temple building was dedicated October 7, 1978. University City Chapter has been very active in helping furnish the Temple. Fund raising projects have included rummage and bake sales, auctions, temple banks, garage sales, birthday and anniversary donations and many personal donations.

The Chapter was in District One until Grand Chapter of Arkansas divided the districts. Fayetteville is now in District 6 with chapters located at Huntsville, West Fork, Clyde, Lincoln, Springdale, Prairie Grove and Goshen.

University City Chapter #495 has had 22 members who have been members of the Order more than fifty years. Twelve deceased members were Sue Hathcock, Hope Marshall, Anna Mashburn, Berta McGehee, Geneva Cherry, Ida Lano, Zanna Lansford, Ann Corrigan, Mabel Maddox, Bob Maddox, Vivian Canfield and Clara White. The ten members living today are Lula Barber, Mayme Johnson, Hazel Kelly, Ola Mae Liles, Lucille Mace, Eliene Morrison, Jane Roberts, Mabel Stanford, Zetta Dever McGaugh and Amy Wells.

Effective 1968, a change in the Grand Chapter eligibility requirements made it possible for members to join through their grandfathers' Masonic affiliation. Yearly proficiency test questions were introduced by Grand Chapter as a part of the work in 1927 and a proficiency card was issued to members qualifying. In 1938 the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star sponsored the Order of Rainbow for Girls, at which time Fayetteville Assembly #14 was instituted. The Masonic Lodge later withdrew as sponsors. The Assembly recently became inactive and the charter returned.

Eastern Star contributes to the following funds: cancer, heart, benevolent, educational loan, and ESTARL (Eastern Star Training Award for Religious Leadership). Arkansas Grand Chapter voted to grant dual memberships in 1985 for members wishing to belong to two chapters. The carpet in the Hall was donated by Mabel Stanford. It was designed by Judge Ed Meriwether and Billie Head from a picture of the floor in King Solomon's Temple.

Helen (Mrs. Paul) Baxter has devoted many hours summarizing a written history of University City Chapter. As University City Chapter #495 celebrated its 50th anniversary, members of the chapter celebrated in the election and installation of the first Worthy Grand Patron in chapter history. Howard H. Griffith was elected Grand Sentinel for 1975, Associate Grand Patron for 1976 and Worthy Grand Patron for 1977. Rosalie Batchelder of Bull Shoals was elected Worthy Grand Matron for 1977. These two leaders brought a lot of social enjoyment to the Chapter, together with some special appointments to Grand Chapter for its members. All worked together in a labor of love. Billie Lee Griffith was appointed Grand Electa to serve during 1977, spreading the love of the chapter while her husband represented Arkansas and his Chapter in his travels as Worthy Grand Patron.

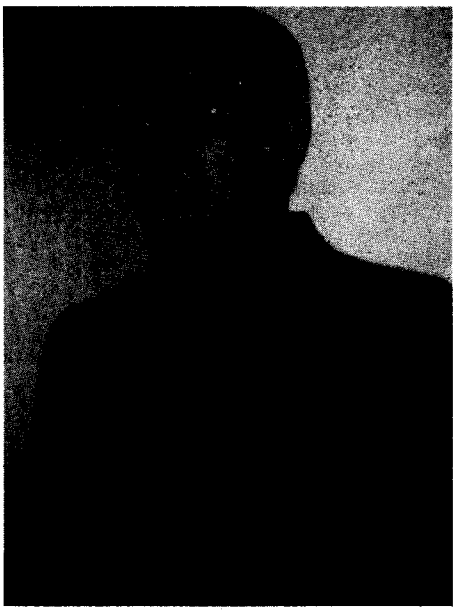
University City Chapter members who have been elected or appointed by Arkansas Grand Chapter are as follows: Grand Officers: 1928-Grand Organist, Hazel Foust; 1934-Grand Warder, Helen Barron; 1937-Assoc. Grand Conductress, Faye Stanfill; 1942-Grand Electa, Geneva Cherry; 1946-Grand Esther, Blonnie Rose Henbest; 1953-Grand Adah, Zetta Dever McGaugh; 1966-Grand Ruth, Juanita Harness; 1975-Grand Sentinel, Howard H. Griffith; 1976-Associate Grand Patron, Howard H. Griffith; 1977-Worthy Grand Patron, Howard H. Griffith; 1977-Grand Electa, Billie Lee Griffith. Deputy Grand Lecturers: 1927 LaRena Kirkpatrick, 1958-1959 Jerrye Smith, 1971-1972 Billie Lee Griffith, 1978-1979 Gertrude Cupps, 1982-1983 Helen Blackwell. Grand Representatives to Other Jurisdictions Near Arkansas: 1936 Wisconsin, Helen Barron;1942 New Mexico, Edith Smith; 1953-1955 Vermont, Pearl Spyres; 1956-1957 Oklahoma, Virginia Prickett; 1962-1964 Nova Scotia, Josephine Wood; 1962-1964 New Mexico, Gertrude Cupps; 1968 Saskatchewan, Canada, Jerrye Smith; 1974-1975 Alberta, Canada, Jane Roberts; 1977-1978 Oklahoma, Helen Blackwell; 1977-1979 Mississippi, Marie Murray; 1977-1978 Louisiana, Billie Head;1983-1984 Ohio, Lee Stewart.

By: Helen Blackwell

Order of the Purple Heart

The Military Order of the Purple Heart of the U. S. A. goes back to George Washington's time when the Purple Heart was first awarded. It is the oldest military decoration in the U. S. and second oldest in the world, being revived by General Douglas MacArthur on War Department General Order #3 on February 22, 1932, and inserted in the Congressional Record and duly charted October 18, 1972.

The Fayetteville Chapter #460 Military Order of the Purple Heart was granted a charter on June 25, 1982. It was organized just prior to that date by Paul E. O'Neal, then of Winslow, Arkansas. After learning of a chapter in Fort Smith, he joined that and as a member of that chapter began recruiting eligible



Paul E. O'Neal

Purple Heart Magazine

Exclusively for combat-wounded veterans

Veterans in the northwest Arkansas area to form a new chapter. These new members became members of the Fort Smith Chapter until the required number of twelve or more was attained. These members were then sworn in as members of Chapter #460 M. O. P. H. of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Thus, the new chapter was formed.

The men becoming charter members are: George F. Blackwell, Edgal Holt, Lester M. Holt, George S. Jester, Paul E. O'Neal, Carl F. Parson, Joe Mason, Raymond A. Parson, Charles Dodson, Charles C. Rogers, L. C. Swofford, Clifford Van Sickle, Clifford S. Ward, Bobby G. Welch, James L. Wright and Charles Givens.

The executive branch of the Chapter consists of six elected officers and seven appointed officers. The principles underlying all-patrotic allegiance to the United States of America, fidelity to its Constitution and laws, the security of civil liberty and the permanence of free institutions. The objects are educational, fraternal, historical and patriotic.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Unit #460, was formed shortly after the charter was granted to Chapter #460. This unit was formed by Hassie O'Neal, then of Winslow, and their charter was granted September 30, 1982. The charter members of this unit are: Hassie O'Neal, Anita June Parson, Edith June Rogers, Mary M. Holt, Carrie L. Wright, Helen Nadine Jester, Evelyn Holt, Helen A. Blackwell, Ruby Anderson, Stella Allen, Carol Holloway and Norma Lea Dodson.

By: Paul E. O'Neal

Ozark Dulcimer Society

The Appalachian Mountain (lap) dulcimer had its origin in early nineteenth century America, though forerunners were found in Europe. The mountain dulcimer was almost forgotten through the years, but is now regaining popularity in the music world. Interest in this dulcet-toned instrument began locally when the Continuing Education Department of the University of Arkansas offered, in 1977, its first of several courses in dulcimer construction, with Regan Cole as the initial instructor. On January 27, 1980, as an outgrowth of the construction classes, an enthusiastic group met to form the Ozark Dulcimer Society of Fayetteville, Arkansas, for the purpose of "reviving and perpetuating" the art of dulcimer playing. Many of our Society members still make their own instruments and some, for sale.

Dulcimer

October 18, 1986, "Autumnfest", McIlroy Plaza, Fayetteville

The charter officers of the Ozark Dulcimer Society were:

Darene Bingham, President; Nancy Vaughn, Secretary-Treasurer; Martha Polk, Public Relations Coordinator. Other charter members were Ed Eidson, Rusty McClung, Roberta Carter, Chara Windsong, Shane Miller and the two later construction teachers, Sidney Cox and Stanley Potts. Meetings were held in the old Continuing Education Building on West Street. In these early months meetings were devoted to "jamming" and learning the "basics" from the two construction teachers Cox and Potts, and John Astarb, music teacher from Springdale.

Workshops held locally and in Mountain View, Arkansas, and Winfield, Kansas, helped the Society grow rapidly. Importantly, we learned to play singly and as a "group". By July, 1980, the Sequoyah United Methodist Church had graciously afforded the Society a place to meet. It soon became evident that the organization needed leadership to coordinate the learning, music collection and adaptation, and scheduling of performances—the best incentive there is for "practice"! In 1981, Mary Schaller was chosen as Music Director and we began to accept playing engagments.

As of February, 1988, the Dulcimer Society still meets at Sequoyah United Methodist Church, second and fourth Monday evenings, year round. Performances are presented for small gatherings, clubs, schools, churches, nursing homes, hospitals, area celebrations, civic and professional organizations. And some times, just for fun! We have gradually acquired our own sound system for program use when needed.

In 1985, the Ozark Dulcimer Society sponsored the organization of the Bella Vista Dulcimer Society, Bella Vista, Arkansas, with one of our members, Virginia Houghton, as Music Director. Through these organizations it is hoped that we can bring to area residents, as well as ourselves, the enjoyment from hearing folk music—historic and current—played and sung with the dulcimer. Occasionally, we branch out into other fields of music. Variety is added to programs with the use of recorder, guitar, autoharp, psaltery, jews harp and the wooden spoons and dancing doll—all from within the Society membership.

The current membership includes Virginia May, Librarian; Rita Miller, Refreshment Chairman; Irma Boyer, Treasurer; C. C. (Pete) Schaller and Jim Sadler, Sound Coodinators; Mary Schaller, President/Director; Barbara Griscom, Virginia Houghton, Charlotte Rotramel, Sid Cox, Ruth Greenwood, Frances Cole, Bonnie Burnette-Smith, and Bonnie Ferguson, new members are welcomed at any time and given basic instruction. Yearly dues are minimal.

By: Mary Schaller

Ozark Highlanders Bagpipe Band

The Ozark Highlanders Bagpipe Band was the first Scottish group formed in Washington County and began in 1983. It was remarkable that it took so long for such an organization to form, considering that about half the population of the Ozarks can claim Scottish ancestry. But then the Scots are not like the Germans, where any time you have five Germans, they will form seven clubs!

The Ozark Highlanders were begun by Ramon Hendricks and Dr. Steven Wilson to encourage the development and preservation of Scottish Heritage. Since so much of the mountain way of life is a direct descendant of the Scots in Appalachia, we felt that this would simultaneously promote the preservation of Ozark Mountain heritage. Customs, culture and music are almost indistinguishable between the Ozark Mountains and the Scottish Highlands.

Ramon Hendricks, living at Goshen, Arkansas, was originally a well-known pipe major in the second battalion, Black Watch, was soloist for the U. S. Naval Academy Band for 22 years, had played solo pipes for Princess Margaret of Great Britain and is internationally known as a piper and percussionist.

The Ozark Highlanders immediately on formation began to compete against other pipers and pipe bands and have always done well. They have finished in the top three in every band competition they have entered, and many have won awards in individual piping competition and drumming competition. In

Ozark Highlanders Band in full dress.

1986, the band was selected to play at the cake cutting ceremony for the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration in Fayetteville. In the same year, they won Best of Parade honors at Fort Scott, Kansas before 35 thousand people. In 1987, the band won first place honors at regional band competition held at Batesville, Arkansas defeating bands from eastern Arkansas and Missouri. They are currently the top bagpipe band in this region of the United States.

The Ozark Highlanders perform for an average of 35 events locally each year, and in 1987 assisted in the formation of another organization, the Scottish Society of Northwest Arkansas, a non-musical group of persons of Scottish descent, whose purpose is to further enhance the preservation of Scottish culture.

By: Dr. Steven Wilson

Ozark Literacy Council, Inc.

Washington County residents have had the opportunity to hear about the Laubach literacy service since late 1963. However, due to the many name changes, it may have been confusing as to what organization it was. Many county residents have been and still are a part of this effort. They have either reaped the benefits as new and improved readers or as literacy volunteers reaping the thrill and appreciation from students succeeding in reading skills.

Ozark Literacy Council, Inc. efforts of Laubach literacy service in Washington County, had its beginning as the result of Mrs. Lela Tisdale's trip to the Holy Land in 1963. While in Beruit, an educational speaker from the United Nations suggested that someone might volunteer to provide room and board for a young man to attend school in the United States. Jamil Shami son of Jordan's Laubach Program Director, then came to live at the Tisdale home while attending the University of Arkansas.

Jamil was invited to speak to an adult class at Central Methodist Church about his father's work in teaching illiterates by using the Laubach method. This spearheaded the Fayetteville Company of Compassion to be organized on March 2, 1964. Founders, besides Mrs. Tisdale, were Charles Adams, Betty Boston, Freda Bridenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Gibson, Mary Howell, Sylvia McRoy, Mae Weir and Holly Woolcock.

In May of 1964, this group hosted the awe-inspiring educator, author, lecturer and spiritual leader, Dr. Frank C. Laubach. Publicity before and after his visit gave impetus to the local efforts of his Laubach method with his chosen "Each One Teach One" motto. Several area churches, organizations and individuals contributed time and money to the Fayetteville Company of Compassion's literacy service.

As a result of their talk with Jerrell Terrell of Adult Education at Fayetteville High School, Jamil Shami conducted the first tutor training. He certified sixteen as Laubach tutors on June 11, 1964.

The Company of Compassion's immediate objective was to teach adults. Their long range goals were to provide tutors for slow readers in the local schools and to teach English as a second language to foreign people. This extension of literacy service began as a slow process. People had to see results to be convinced. However, successes and dedication of leadership kept the movement going. The area media support was excellent and soon various area groups began to assist. These consisted of Adult Basic Education, the public schools, the University, EOA and welfare organizations. Recruitment was for both volunteers and students. The first Fayetteville Company of Compassion newsletter on file is dated as September 1968.

The Laubach-developed *Streamlined English* series was being used, although Dr. Frank was continuing to develop his series more to his own satisfaction and to the approval of the National Education Association. Soon his *New Streamlined English* series was published. He sent out the request for all individuals and groups to now use the *NSE* series, instead of his original series. He soon began to see the need to develop more qualified and systematic control of his methods and use of materials by Laubach tutor trainers across the nation.

Mrs. Tisdale of Fayetteville and by now an Arkansas leader of this developing service, was invited to attend a week-long, history-making conference in St. Louis during April 1969. The already two-year old National Affiliation for Literacy Advance (NALA) thereby became the first national organization geared to eradicating illiteracy. A constitution was written, officers elected, programs developed, certification and training standards were set. Although this literacy service has a Christian heritage, it was to be a non-sectarian, non-profit organization available to all races and creeds. Laubach's compassion for his fellowman and love of sharing the skills of reading is carried into his methodology and use of his literacy materials, as well as into the affiliated groups. All of this was put into force quickly upon Tisdale's return to our local area.

The organization changed its name to Laubach Literacy of Fayetteville and in July 1969, the McIlroy Bank donated the use of a suite of offices upstairs. Mildred Higgins served as the first part-time executive secretary. Student newsletters were being developed and mailed.

Church Women United of Fayetteville and Springdale assisted by embarking on a survey of those needing tutoring and potential volunteers to be trained as tutors and literacy leaders.

"Dr. Frank" passed away on June 11, 1970, at the age of 85. Laubach Literacy of Fayetteville resolved anew to assume their responsibility of the ongoing work of world literacy, which he had developed over forty years before.

Tisdale was elected to serve as the first NALA South Central regional chairman, therefore also serving on the national executive committee. As a result of her suggesting Fayetteville as a possible location for the 1972 national conference, Mt. Sequoyah Assembly was chosen. The local group would host the event.

1970 also brought Mrs. Paul Galloway, Mrs. Ethan Dodgen and Tisdale together to work on plans of reactivating this Laubach literacy service throughout Arkansas. Local efforts were spreading, with training set for Prairie Grove and Springdale volunteers. Betty Boston began conducting the Laubach Writing for New Readers workshops, so that a bi-monthly student's newsletter would be started.

Although again working only from the Tisdale home, the organization chose to broaden the servicae to meet the interest of Fayetteville, Springdale and all outlying areas of the county. Better coordination of the Laubach efforts was needed. The new name of Ozark Literacy Council was chosen at a dinner meeting held in May 1971 at the Coachman Inn. Officers and board members were Rev. Brian Vanciel, Holly Woolcock, Tisdale, Helen Brown,, David Hamilton, Glenn Reed, Ann Brown, Mayme Ferguson, Mary Howell, Marie Poindexter, Judge Richard Wells, Barbara Broyles, Bud Allen, Hal Douglas, Dr. Larry Greathouse, Bob C. Houston, Dr. Ben Israel, Joe Slaven, John Lachowski, C. Erle VanMeter, Rev. Barton Williams, Mrs. John Askew, Mrs. Loren Gibson, Mrs. Jerry Hinshaw, Mrs. G. E. Kisor, Mrs. Steve Lawrence, and Miss Matilda Ptak. The Fayetteville Jaycees agreed to do recruitment efforts.

The year 1971, became a flurry of efforts. The OLC constitution was written, the student newsletter was now a reality, plans and efforts were developing to host the national conference. The Tisdale home was besieged with activities, materials, tutoring, telephone calls and all the coordination of volunteer efforts for this OLC literacy service.

Over 200 persons representing forty-six states and two foreign countries attended their second biennial NALA conference, held at the Mt. Sequoyah Assembly Grounds in Fayetteville from April 17-22, 1972. Professional teachers and laypersons from across the United States, attending together to absorb, share, train and be trained in this Laubach service. . ."that all may read." Again, the media aided tremendously in inspiring the public to awaken and become a part of the local efforts.

Ozark Literacy Council (OLC) and their newly developed offspring, Lela's Literacy Council of Prairie Grove joined efforts for celebrating the United Nation's set date of September 8 as World Literacy Day. Newly certified Tutor Trainer of Literacy, Joy Reid of Springdale, and Tisdale were becoming swamped with training and organization efforts in both Benton and Washington Counties by the end of 1972.

Once again OLC was donated an office. By the Fall of 1973, volunteers huffed their way up four flights of stairs to the second floor of the EOA Building on the VA Hospital grounds. OLC also hosted the NALA South Central Laubach training conference, again at Mt. Sequoyah Assembly, with some assistance from the new Beaver Lake Literacy Council in Benton County. Charlie Adams' seminar of his Learning Bridge proved to be a highlight for conferees. Tisdale was re-elected regional chairman. Due to health, by fall she had to resign. Reid was elected to fill the vice-chairman's vacancy.

Our first local Junior High peer tutors became active in Springdale, after training in January of 1974. OLC was accepted as a member agency of United Fund, and RSVP began assisting with recruitment. They requested our training of volunteers throughout the county. Prairie Grove had lost their leadership, so members again came under the OLC umbrella. Training and organizational assistance helped Arkoma Literacy Council become a reality for Siloam Springs by March 1974.

Along with other full-time employment, OLC volunteer tutor trainers, tutors and administrative volunteers were kept extremely busy during 1975. Reid, as SC Vice-Chairman, also co-chaired the regional conference held at Lake Windemere in Missouri. EOA asked the council to move up one more floor. Six flights of steps to attend meetings proved too much for our older members and trainers could hardly lug the materials, when doing workshops throughout the county. Therefore, in May, Broyles and Reid celebrated a common birthday by assisting in moving OLC to the Circle C Motel #6 at 3073 North College Avenue, Fayetteville. Mabel Aston, as the OLC secretary, reported that 40 volunteers contributed 2,914 hours; 97 students learning with volunteer tutors in one-to-one lessons and 130 students in group approach from eleven Laubach certified teachers in area public schools. Also in 1975, it was good to have Springdale Jaycettes honor our OLC volunteers with a tea. Ozark Literacy Council has thrived on the Laubach compassion and dedication of its volunteers and Washington County has been blessed by more productive and better reading citizens.

Afternoon council meetings were tried a few years. Mazelle Fetter became the chairman for 1976-77. Word was received that Circle C was to be demolished for Power Lanes, so OLC temporarily moved into the College Avenue Motel #9. This allowed a two-room suite, but storage shelving was again built into the shower stall.

OLC was fortunate that responsibilities for the 1977 conference were shared throughout the six-state region by councils and individuals. The gavel was turned over to Reid for the next two-year term and being on the NALA executive committee seemed both awesome and an exciting responsibility. Local activities continued strong, with organizational assistance and training requested and given to form the Lincoln Literacy Council in July and Madison County Literacy Council by September. OLC completed 1977 by moving again. This time Betha Barrett as

secretary, had us settled into two tiny rooms (with another two to be shared) in the Sonneman Building at 632 West Dickson near the University. We also hosted a quick area visit of Dr. Robert S. Laubach, son of Dr. Frank and co-author of the *New Streamlined English* series. Dr. Bob also established the New Readers Press, the Laubach Literacy publishing division.

The 1978 report shows that 53 volunteers were certified in five workshops and Matta Jean McDonald completed her Laubach tutor trainer certification. Thirty-one members donated over 2,852 hours tutoring 73 native speaking and 10 foreign born, totaling 83 students. Tisdale had moved out of the area and Reid was thankful that several others became tutor trainers to assist, some also from Benton County.

Shirley June Gibson became chairman of OLC. Lincoln Literacy Council lost the placement support of a new school counselor by the fall of 1979, plus leadership was having family health problems. Their council folded. Madison County work was continued, mostly within McDonald's school situation. They needed volunteers but then later also discontinued, as did Arkoma in Siloam Springs. OLC relocated by December 1980 to the rear of old Ash home, 1774 North College Avenue. Tisdale returned to area and re-activated her literacy efforts. Gibson began as apprentice tutor trainer when Deanna Daugherty took the OLC gavel. Tisdale became the Arkansas Literacy Councils state chairman. The *NSE* series were being revised, now called the *Laubach Way to Reading* series.

In 1982, the Reids were accompanied by another tutor trainer from Berryville to the national NALA conference in North Carolina. Highlights of the week included the name change and division of NALA into Laubach Literacy of Canada and now for the United States, Laubach Literacy Action. Barbara Bush attended as one of the main guest speakers. Our state organization, Arkansas Literacy Councils, Inc., and the Adult Education Section of Arkansas Department of Education did a cooperaative project of "Coordination of Literacy and ABE Efforts in Arkansas" to survey the literacy services available and areas needing such services. Broyles accepted the state gavel as Mrs. Max Reid accepted her 1982 treasurer's responsibilities. The many traveling tutor trainers also found time to attend and assist with the 1983 regional conference.

The parent organization, LLA, assisted in the national Coalition for Literacy and in 1984, the Ad Council began a 3-year cooperative effort in the behalf of literacy. This created a blitz of articles in the media and on TV with the father trying to read to his child. This and the 800 telephone number of CONTACT increased literacy efforts for all volunteer literacy service groups. Requests were from students and volunteers.

An ACTION proposal was approved for the state organization to place seven VISTA volunteers in literacy councils. OLC was fortunate to have Gibson accept our position. She then wrote and coordinated the Project ALIVE (Arkansas Literacy Innovative Volunteer Efforts), as a cooperative endeavor by Arkansas Literacy Councils, Inc. coordinating and training; American Legion Auxiliary hosting and recruiting for workshops, and funding through the Department of Education. This tremendous endeavor lead into the added responsibilities for the 1985 regional conference. More students were becoming involved each year in the council activities. Once again, OLC receives word the building to be demolished, this time for Taco Bell expansion. We move to 4171 Crossover Road, which is known as the Human Services Building, and had supposed we would not move again for several years. The 624 square feet seemed spacious! OLC open house and hosts for Dr. Bob and Fran Laubach on tour through South Central region.

In 1986, the American Broadcasting Company and the Public Broadcasting System picked up the cause of literacy and formed Project Literacy: U. S. (PLUS). Documentaries were developed from literacy activities and willing students across the nation. This TV coverage hit the new approach from students and thereby touched the hearts of the public, both volunteers and giving courage to those needing help. The illiteracy crisis came out of the closet and all literacy efforts increased.

Gibson completed her term as OLC's VISTA Volunteer and Reid accepted full time duty as of September 1986. The final six months figures showed 3,796 volunteer hours by OLC members, 147 one-to-one lessons held at our tutoring center, incorporation papers were completed with legal work donated by Jim Cypert. Media coverage increased and a cooperative Educational Fair was held. RSVP efforts of recruitment was increasing for our training and placement, as well as for other teacher's aides at public schools, due to an ACTION literacy grant chosen by LLA headquarters. This funding went to EOA/RSVP, however any Senior Citizen taking our Laubach training could have their tutoring material cost covered by signing up with RSVP.

Barbara Broyles, our OLC vice-chairman and ALC state chairman, was appointed to serve on the Governor's Commission for Adult Literacy. Gibson elected as South Central Literacy Action secretary.

PLUS caused literacy service to nearly explode in effort across the nation during 1987. Ozark Literacy Council increased efforts, plus meeting requests to assist with training and organizational efforts for re-activating Madison County Literacy Council in March, and in May for West Washingotn County Literacy Council. WWCLC also requested a training in Lincoln in July. Final OLC reports for 1987 show 4,384 volunteer hours, twelve 12-hour tutor training workshops conducted, 177 volunteers received LLA certification, 103 new students placed with tutors and 663 individual lessons held in OLC tutoring center. This does not account for the many Laubach tutors and students meeting in public schools, libraries, Lifestyles, Salvation Army, tutor's homes, churches, at Adult Ed and Vo-Tech. Three students graduated the full LWR series and two were intending to go to Northwest Vo-Tech to continue. Records from 1973 through 1987 show 619 volunteers have received Laubach certification by OLC's tutor trainers.

Ozark Literacy Council, Inc., completed 1987 in great need of expansion of space and financial support to meet the demand of requests for Laubach help, preference of lessons at tutoring center and for tutor's to have materials cost covered. James L. Hill, chairman, has stressed that Ozark Literacy Council, Inc. will continue to uphold the Frank C. Laubach intended quality of training and compassion in our literacy service for Washington County. It is that quality of leadership with the quality of material that has made Ozark Literacy Council, Inc., the continuing Laubach source for our community. Reading is a blessing to share.

By: Joy Reid

Ozarks Gem and Mineral Club

The Ozarks Gem and Mineral Club was formally organized June 11th, 1974 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Approval of our application for exemption from income taxes as a non-profit organization was received July 12th, 1974. There were 40 adult charter members, 4 junior members, and 3 members under 12 years of age. The first officers were: Rodney Hinson (the prime motivator), president; James L. Hudler, vice president; Vivian Medart, secretary; Elvie P. Heiney, treasurer; Erwin B. Medart, Alice J. Heiney, and Cheryl Skillern as directors. The Fayetteville Public Library assisted in the formation of this club by permitting Rodney Hinson to display his collection of gems, minerals, and fossils along with a questionnaire requesting signatures of persons interested in forming a club.

The purposes and objectives of this club are to unite those individuals interested in any or all of the following hobbies: The collection and identification of gems, fossils, minerals, metals, rock, etc. The art of cutting, faceting, and polishing gems, metals, minerals, rock, etc. The art of metal working, including design and execution of finished decorative or utility pieces embodying the use of polished gems and minerals when appropriate. To arrange meetings, lectures, displays and field trips. To arrange demonstrations and exhibits in schools, libraries, museums, etc. This will encourage the members to further their education in the arts and/or sciences enumerated herein. To cooperate with other similiar organizations in accomplishing these objectives. To promote interest and fellowship among people of this com-

munity and other parts of northwest Arkansas that are interested in the foregoing subjects.

The club has donated books and equipment to the Fayetteville Public Library and members have displayed their collections on several occasions. In cooperation with the Northwest Arkansas Gem and Mineral Society of Siloam Springs a large collection of different specimens was presented to the West Fork Public School in 1979. Earlier, an individual member gave a smaller collection to Butterfield Trail Elementary School of Fayetteville. Items of importance have been donated to the University of Arkansas Museum by individuals. The club meets once a month at the Fayetteville Public Library.

By: Elvie P. Heiney

PSI Northwest Arkansas Chapter

The objectives of our organization are to elevate the standards of the secretarial profession and to promote its working relationship with management through continuing education, authorized programs, and publications. Our chapter supports the Certified Professional Secretary (CPS) Program, sponsors local seminars, and gives scholarships to deserving secretarial students. Since our chapter covers such a large area, members provide community service on an individual basis in their own towns. We define a secretary as an executive assistant who possesses a mastery of office skills, demonstrates the ability to assume responsibility without direct supervision, exercises initiative and judgment, and makes decisions within the scope of assigned authority.

Northwest Arkansas Chapter of National Secretaries Association (International) had its start in 1976, encompassing Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, Siloam Springs, Bentonville, Elkins, Farmington, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Summers, West Fork and Winslow. Will Rogers Chapter, Tulsa, Oklahoma, chartered our chapter June 26, 1976, in the Student Union Theater at the University of Arkansas. Jo Kreie, CPS; Standard Register Company, Alice McQuay, CPS; John Brown University, and Frances Lee, Assistant Professor and Coordinator of Office Administration, University of Arkansas; were instrumental in the formation of our chapter, which started with 41 members. In December 1976, our chapter, then only six months old, chartered a sister chapter in Fort Smith.

In February 1981, our organization's name was changed to Professional Secretaries International. Our chapter hosted the Arkansas-Oklahoma Division Annual Meeting in May 1981 at the Ramada Inn. Lee Zachary, Springdale Chamber of Commerce, contributed to the success of our meeting.

In August 1986, Standard Register Company sponsored our 10th anniversary reception at the Fayetteville Holiday Inn. Installing officers from Oklahoma, Irma Elliott, CPS; and June Dudley, were on hand to celebrate with us, as well as Kent McVey, Ron Newell, Paul Baughman, and Bill Bequette of Standard Register; and other friends of our members.

Presidents of Northwest Arkansas Chapter have been: Jo Kreie, CPS; (charter president) Sally Washausen, CPS; Joyce Walker, Glenda Buffington, Adelene Austin, Jeanne Goode, Sue Mobley, Cleta Selman, CPS; Janet DeVore, Becky Zajicek, June Ball, Sharon Harvey-Gooding, and Janet Moulden. Our current membership has four charter members: Adelene Austin, Joan Pharr, CPS; Phyllis Rand, CPS; and Sally Washausen, CPS.

By: No Designated Author

Poets and Writers of Northwest Arkansas

Poets and writers of Northwest Arkansas began under the name "Springdale Poets and Writers." It was formed as a group interested in perfecting their work through the association and encouragement of other writers.

Yvonne Wilson, author of Sifted Gold"", and Gloria Okes Perkins, co-author of Love Life for Every Married Couple"", written with Dr. Ed. Wheat (check index for his story), founded this organization October 21, 1980.

Clara Gehron Willis, poet and author from the Siloam Springs Writers was on hand to give technical advice and council. Charter members at that meeting include: Sandy Hunt, Renee Oelschlaeger, Jan Trout, Louise Ulmer and Richie Wadsworth.

From this small membership the group expanded to an open meeting forum with scheduled professional speakers covering writing of essays, short stories, novels, play writing, television writing, inspirational and religious writing, poetry, marketing and how and when to find an agent.

As membership grew, meetings were moved to the Arts Center of the Ozarks and, at present, meetings are held at the First Methodist Church, Springdale, on the second Tuesday of each month.

Officers who have served in the past are: Gloria Okes Perkins, Yvonne Wilson, Renee Oelschlaeger, Kay Hall, Charlie Pierson, Louise Ulmer, Judy Ballard, Dusty Richards, and Richie Wadsworth.

Officers elected for 1988 were: Kay Hall, president; Colleen Koerner, vice-president; Ruth Wells Snyder, secretary; Judy Ballard, treasurer and membership secretary.

In 1984, SPAW sponsored their first of three annual conferences. A thousand dollars in prize money was awarded, and by the third year, prize monies had increased to 1800 dollars.

During the 1985 conference on Mt. Sequoyah, Tom Whiteside, well-known Arkansas poet from Siloam Springs was honored as poet laureate of northwest Arkansas and was presented with an enscribed plaque.

The success of these conferences was overwhelming and could not have been accomplished without the help of Gloria Okes Perkins as director and Marie Denzinger, Deanna Grogan Greer, Vaunda Johnson, Charlie Pierson and Edna Browne as committee chairmen. Kay Hall and Dusty Richards served as emcees, and Richard Greer added so much with his annual sing-along at the Friday night "mixer".

Entertainment included a dramatic presentation under the direction of Lucy Babcock and piano recital music was furnished by Marlene Westberg and Ruth Wells Snyder.

One of SPAW's conference awards was the Peggy McCormack Memorial Award which was given in honor of Peggy's contribution to the writers' group. In spite of her confinement to an iron lung, she called the membership each month to tell them of the meeting time and scheduled speaker. Peggy was well-known, locally, as a writer and as an oral artist.

Speakers and workshop leaders for conferences included such notables as Dr. John Wink, Esther Leiper, Dr. Pat Carr, Dr. Suzette Elgin, Doug Jones, Bob Caudle, Kitt Bakker and Verna Lee Hinegardner, among others. The group's own Dolores Cannon gave a brief talk on how to research more effectively.

In the fall of 1985, SPAW published a book of poetry and essays to commemorate Arkansas's Sesquincentennial celebration. The book, Berries from the Thorny Hill"," was edited, formated, and typeset by Mary Alice Kline and Gloria Okes Perkins. Many of the illustrations were done by writers within the group.

Poets and Writers of Northwest Arkansas is a young and growing organization with an overall membership of 45 members.

In July of 1988, the writers met and changed the organization's name from Springdale Poets and Writers to Poets and Writers of Northwest Arkansas, planned a writers conference for 1989 and elected new officers for a two-year term: Kay B. Hall, president; Linda Rigsbee and Bridget England vice-presidents; Alma "Richie" Wadsworth, secretary; and Judy Ballard, treasurer.

By: Richie Wadsworth

Professional Woman's Group

In the fall of 1977, a Professional Woman's Group was formed in Fayetteville. There were many different women's groups throughout the country at this time, the purposes of which were to provide a forum for honest communication about the status of women and the effects of women's roles on their senses of well-being. There was an awareness of possibilities for life styles previously rejected or simply not considered because of

society's rejection of them. Such groups allowed many women their first opportunities for interpersonal consideration of such matters.

Catherine Totten had just moved to northwest Arkansas from Ardmore, Pennsylvania where she had been a member of such a group. She and Andrea Cromwell, a co-worker at a local mental health center, discussed forming a group with others they thought might be interested. Thirty women met the first night. When those thirty participants broke into smaller groups, six professional women decided to meet together regularly.

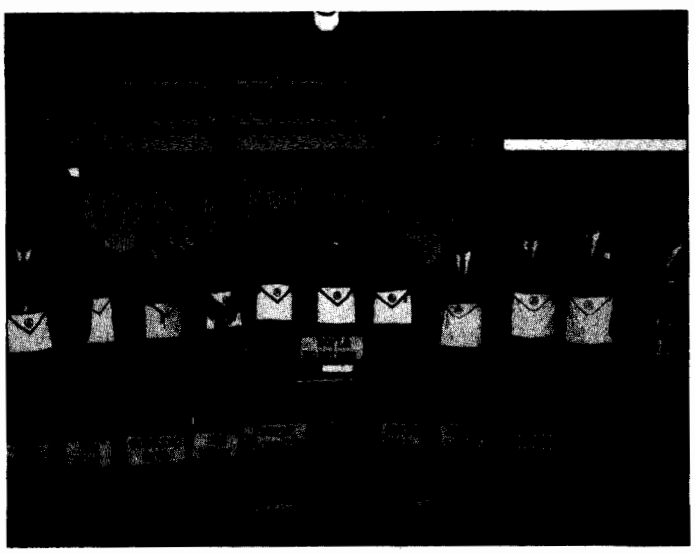
The initial members included: Cheryl Peiper Carden, a Family Planning Educator; Andrea Thompson Cromwell and Catherine Totten, therapists at a local mental health center; Kate Patt, a legal secretary; Leslie Parr Sutton, a photographer for the local newspaper; and Barbara Grace Taylor, an administrator at the University of Arkansas. The women met weekly for five years, then twice monthly for another year. Around 1983, the group was meeting less regularly. Kate Patt had moved to Houston; Leslie Parr Sutten had moved to New Orleans. Cheryl Hemmings, who joined the group for a while, later moved to Ridgecrest, California. Barbara Taylor, Andrea Cromwell, Cheri Carden and Catherine Totten continued to meet, with the inclusion of the other members on their return visits to Fayetteville. The group had met its purpose of challenging critical thinking in each participant regarding their choices. It had also allowed for the development of deep friendship among the women which lasted through the years.

By: Andrea Thompson Cromwell

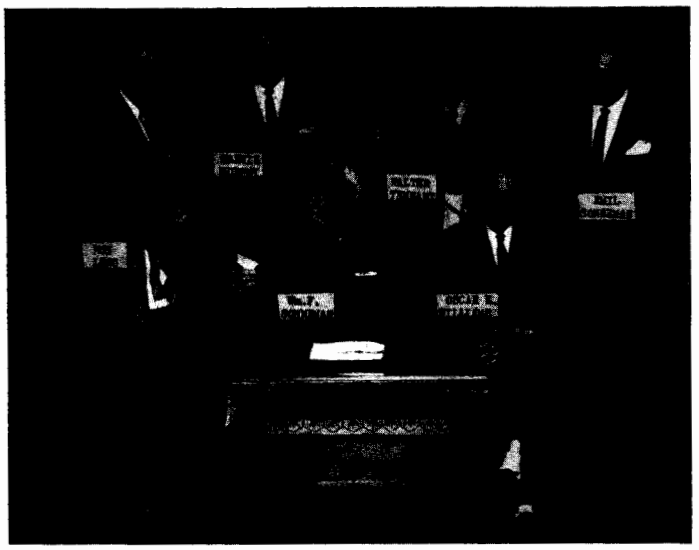
R. A. M. Far West Chapter #1

Far West Chapter No. 1 was not only the first chapter of Royal Arch Masons to be established in Arkansas, but it has had the longest continuous existence of any Royal Arch chapter in the state. A petition dated December 5, 1839, signed by Onesimus Evans, Archibald Yell, Thomas J. Pollard, William Stirman, Joel H. Haden, Samuel Harris, Joseph Hawkins, Alfred A. Stirman and Richard Pulliam was sent to the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America for a dispensation or authority to open a regular constituted chapter.

Dispensation was granted February 1, 1840 and recommended for 1st High Priest, Companion Onesimus Evans; for 1st King, Archibald Yell; and for 1st Scribe, Thomas J. Pollard. On September 17, 1841, a charter was granted to Far West Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons.



Officers of Far West Chapter #1, Royal Arch Masons - December 1, 1960



Presentation of 50 year pins to William F. Sonneman and Oscar E. Williams, Royal Arch Masons - December 1, 1960

Far West Chapter members elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of Arkansas and years in which they served: Companions James H. Van Hoose (1886), J. L. Davis (1910), George H. Parsons (1924), Oscar E. Williams (1931), Roy Alfred Long (1960), Herman B. Hartman (1971), and Sumner Brashears (1985).

By: Doyle E. Morrison

Republican Women's Club

The Washington County Republican Women's Club was organized in 1952. Mrs. Jackie Brooks Patterson was one of the chief organizers and first club president. Charter members were Jackie Brooks, Marcia Arpin, Zelda Nyberg, Florence Wray, Olive King, Polly Foster, Lois Dean and Dwade Hudson.

The women's club objectives are to promote a viable two party system in Arkansas with an informed electorate, to increase the effectiveness of women in the cause of good government and work for the election of republican nominees to local, state and national office. Fund raising is a large necessary part of the volunteer work involved.

By September 1952 the club set up the first political party booth ever seen at the Washington County Fair and sponsored the first Republican party headquarters for Eisenhower-Nixon. Marcia Arpin was instrumental for much of the staffing and decorating for the fair and headquarters for much of the next twenty five years.

In 1962 the club had a rally for "Win" Rockefeller, with a circus tent, three live elephants and two thousand interested people. "Win" was elected to be governor in 1966 and 1968. Evelyn Thomas' Sundowner Ranch in Prairie Grove, August 1970, held an unusual and entertaining buffalo Bar-B-Que rally for Governor Rockefeller which served two thousand people, though Rockefeller was not reelected.

A number of club members have run for local and state so it was a great satisfaction to help elect Linda Priest as the first woman coroner in the state, twice, in 1978 and 1980. She greatly improved the efficiency of that office.

Since 1984 when the county chairman and the republican county committee members worked hard to get a permanent republican headquarters started and installed a computer, the women's club members have done a great deal of the necessary volunteer work.

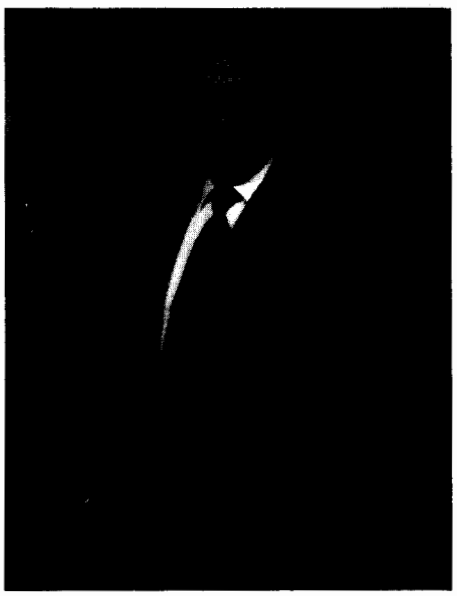
Besides club activities, the women have been active in cam-

paigns for local, state and national republican candidates. They have co-operated with the republican committee on such efforts as the antique show, fall rallies and annual Lincoln Day dinners. Many members of the club are also on the county committee and have a direct impact on the decision making of local issues. The club has been generous in its financial support to the college republicans, young republicans, and scholarships for young people. It hopes to have a greater impact on the community as the club grows.

By: Mildred Vaughn

Retired Teachers Association

Under the leadership of Kara Jordan, the retired teachers of Washington County organized in 1973 at the Roberta Fulbright Library in Fayetteville. From the conception of the organization there has been cooperation, understanding and appreciation of retired teachers from many school systems. Emma Rutledge, retired principal from Tennessee, was elected President in 1984.



Mr. J. O. Kelly, Washington County Retired Teachers first President 1973-1975. Mr. Kelly is retired from the position Supt. of Springdale Schools and lives in Springdale.

Members have shared a variety of interests and activities in both personal and community betterment. J. O. Kelly, the first president, served on the Arkansas State Legislative Committee with six retired teachers and six members of AARP to work with the state legislature to promote measures to improve lives of elderly citizens in Arkansas. Joe J. Slaven followed Mr. Kelly in this capacity. Several retired teachers have been trained by Buell Woods and Mr. Hodnett of the Internal Revenue Service to become Income Tax Aides. These Aides have helped many low-income and elderly citizens save money when preparing their income tax forms. John Fox is now helping in this capacity.

Retired teachers have assisted with the County Nutrition Meals Service by boxing meals, delivering meals to those elderly who are unable to eat at the center and serving each fourth Friday at Sang Community Center.

The "Vial of Life" project proved to be an interesting effort that has continued to gain interest in other parts of the state. Every member was urged to fill a page of medical information including his or her name, physician's name, hospital preference, any medication being taken, any allergies to medications and other pertinent information that ambulance personnel or other helpers would need should one be found fallen or very ill. The information is stored in an airtight plastic container and sticker on refrigerator door with label "Vial of Life". Some place sticker on an outside door or window. This vial is taken with the patient.

Under the leadership of Marian Crum, luncheon meetings were set up. Each high school in Washington County chose a hardbound book of interest to young persons about the elderly population. These were paid for by WCRTA.

Oakley Long's leadership brought about the first yearbook and a revision of the constitution. Doris Milton supervised printing of that yearbook.

Music and fun have been a part of every monthly meeting. In addition, special events such as "Friday Afternoon at the Country School" with a spelling match, cakewalk, and an auction for extra desserts were reminders of earlier days in one-room schools where many have taught during their earlier professional career. Summer picnics in Conrow Miller's big yard beside the branch were favorite summer outings, as were bus tours to Wilhemina Lodge near Mena, Arkansas, and to Harber Village of early American antiques near Grove, Oklahoma.

"*School Days, School Days,*" the history of Washington County Schools from 1840 to 1950 is the most recent project. With the leadership of Lillian Woods, President, the members researched every community in the county and wrote reports of earliest public schools.

Irma Boyer and Dr. Conrow Miller, co-editors for the history writing committee are grateful for services of all cooperating persons who helped in the special events, fashion show, publicity activities and the marketing of this historic document. Proceeds from the sale of this splendid document will be used to establish a scholarship fund.

WCRTA meets each third Monday for luncheon during months September through May.

By: Doris Milton

Rotary Club of Fayetteville

The Rotary Club of Fayetteville is one of over 23 thousand Rotary clubs in over 160 countries that make up Rotary International. In 1918 Henry D. Tovey was contacted by Rotary International to survey the situation in Fayetteville concerning the feasibility of forming a local club. There was little development at that time because of the disruptive nature of World War I. However, activity was resumed and the Rotary Club of Fayetteville was granted a charter on March 1, 1921, and became a part of the 16th district. Changes were made from time to time in District assignments and the club has been, for a number of years, in District 611 embracing portions of Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas.

Membership in a Rotary Club is based upon a business classification system. Usually the top administrator of a recognized business is chosen to become a Rotarian. The charter members of the Rotary Club of Fayetteville an their business classification were: Henry Tovey, piano; Jerome Reynolds, wholesale lumber; Lape Nettleship, merchandise broker; Jay Fulbright, men's furnishings; Julian Simmons, men's furnishings; Roy Wood, department stores; C. C. Yarrington, men's clothing; Charles Appleby, fruit grower; Bill Hamilton, dried fruit; Leland Bryant, automobiles; John Futrall, University; Ern Fugitt, garage; Otey Miller, surgeon; Gus Bridenthal, drugs; Cameron Robertson, movies; Hayden McIlroy, cold storage; W. N. Gladson, electrical engineer, and Bert Lewis retail hardware.

Within the structure of Rotary International, the Rotary Club of Fayetteville is a part of District 611. This district has the largest number of clubs in the U. S. Five men from the Fayetteville club have served as District Governor of 611. The names of the men are Will Gregson, Charles Cross, Ray Adams, Al Donaubauer, and Clark McClinton Fayetteville is the second largest club in the district.

The noon luncheon meeting place for the club has been at several locations. For many years the club met in the Washington Hotel. Later locations have included the U-Ark Bowl, Downtown Motor Lodge, Holiday Inn and now the Hilton Hotel.

Over the years membership has grown to about 180. Because of the large number of members involved, the Rotary Club of Fayetteville was asked to sponsor the organization and chartering of the Fayetteville Northside Rotary Club.

The object of Rotary is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprises and, in particular, to encourage and foster; first, the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; second, high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity for service; second, high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; third, the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life; fourth, the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

The Rotary Club of Fayetteville has contributed to many local community projects. In addition, thousands of dollars have been given for local scholarships, five are given each year to students of Washington County, and to the Rotary Foundation, for the 3H (Health, Hunger, and Humanity) programs. In 1981 the 3H Committee chair by Dr. J. E. McDonald received a grant from Rotary International for 220 thousand dollars U. S. to train, and supply eye surgeons in India in cataract implant surgery. The project continues and to date over 200 Indian opthalmologists are curing blindness through modern cataract surgery.

None of the projects have caught the imagination or the attention of the world like "Polioplus". Rotarians are striving to achieve the goal of a polio-free world, and to better the chances of the world's children to grow up free from vaccine-preventable diseases of childhood. What distinguishes Rotary from others is its unique ability to mobilize private sector resources in support of the immunization programs. Rotarians hope to accomplish this immunization goal long before the year of their Centennial, 2005.

In Rotary year 1987-1988 for the first time women have become members of Rotary Clubs in the U. S. Dr. Mae Nettleship is the first woman member of the Rotary Club of Fayetteville.

Past presidents of the Rotary club of Fayetteville include: Henry Tovey, 1921-23; Bill Batjer, 1924; B. D. Crane, 1925-1926; Homer Pearson, 1927; Lape Nettleship, 1928; John Asbell, 1929; Casey Yarrington, 1930; Arthur Harding, 1931; Tom Asbury, 1932; Charles Pierce, 1932; Van Howell, 1933; Emmett Ratliff, 1934; Leland Bryant, 1935; Vic Russum, 1936; Frank Gordon, 1937; Harrison Hale, 1938; Jim Phillips, 1939; Charles Cross, 1940; Ray Adams, 1941; Bunn Bell, 1942; W. S. Gregson, 1943; Joe Bates, 1944; Fenner Stice, 1945; Willis Noll, 1946; Ray Ellis, 1947; Maupin Cummings, 1948; Lonnie Hall, 1949; Ray O'Day, 1950; Herbert Lewis, 1951; Dorsey Jones, 1952; Russell Howard, 1953; John Shoemaker, 1954; George Branigan, 1955; Buster Dunlap, 1956; George Faucette, 1957; Marvin Murphy, 1958; George Tharel, 1959; Ken Ballenger, 1960; Morris Collier, 1961; Clint Walden, 1962; Kenneth Dorland, 1963; Roy Allen, 1964; Paul Lewis, 1965; Jim Green, 1966; Andrew Hall, 1967; Maurice Ray, 1968; Ray Alford, 1969; Ep McClelland, 1970; Bill Brandon, 1971; Henry Meenen, 1972; Carl Rose, 1973; George McLaughlin, 1974; Al Donaubauer, 1975; Carl Yates, 1976; Carl Collier, 1977; Wylie Davis, 1978; James Stewart, 1979; Clark McClinton, 1980; Fred Vorsanger, 1981; Charles Hubbard, 1982; Hugh Brewer, 1983; Kim Smith, 1984; George Faucette, 1985; Johnny Quinn, 1986; and Jay McDonald in 1987.

This resume of the Rotary Club of Fayetteville has been prepared by Henry Meenen, chairman, Rotary Information Committee, 1987-1988, and Ray Ellis, board member.

By: Ray Ellis and Henry Meenen

Rural Builders Club of Son's Chapel

On the 19th of October 1922, twenty women met at the home of Mrs. Malcom Henson to organize and plan the ways and means by which they could face the challenge coming their way. The community needed a church and a meeting place for social activities. The new building was to be located on a tract of land originally the property of the Son family. This property had been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Porter and donated to the community for a building site.

Mrs. Curtis Crouch, Mrs. George Gulley, Mrs. Thayer Shelton, Mrs. Hugh Shelton, Mrs. Roy Tucker, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Mrs. Malcom Henson, Mrs. Roy Breazeale, Mrs. Elmer Newell, Mrs. Joe Johnston, Mrs. Elda Miles and Mrs. Ivey were among the early Rural Builders Club of Son's Chapel.

Mrs. Hugh Shelton was elected the first president but because of illness could only serve one year. Mrs. Longino took her place as president for a few months before moving to California. Mrs. Mamie Stewart Hartley was the third president and served continuously in that office for ten years.

Among the several names suggested for the club, "Rural Builders" was chosen as the most appropriate. No time was lost after the first meeting in starting a building fund. As Mrs. Henson so aptly expressed it, "With the Lord's help and our husbands we can and will do it."

One of the first money-earning projects attempted was to serve at rural auction sales. This proved to be successful, and as more money was collected by sales, serving dinners, pie and box suppers, and by careful management and much work four hundred dollars was earned. This money was put in a local bank to draw interest. Dollar by dollar the fund grew and within ten years it reached fourteen hundred dollars. Now, actual work on the building could begin.

The club's next step was to elect three trustees: Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Hartley. Mrs. Henson and Mrs. Ted Horton were added to form a building committee with the trustees.

Through the unending efforts of the club women and the continual laboring of the workmen, the church was completed in 1939. The next problem to be solved was the furnishings. To accomplish part of this, Mrs. Porter organized a dramatic club. Large crowds came to enjoy the plays and other entertainment. Freewill offerings were taken at each performance and the donations received were enough to pay for the comfortable benches that were made by the workmen.

Work on many and various projects never stopped through the years and new things were added for the convenience and comfort of the church. The latest and very successful project now being accomplished (1977-1987) is quilting. The "quilters'" specialty is hand-embroidered baby quilts that are welcomed by the public buyers. Beautiful quilts of different sizes and designs

are meticulously made. Another important project is a bazaar usually held in October or November. Many beautiful and useful gift items made by the members, or church friends, are sold.

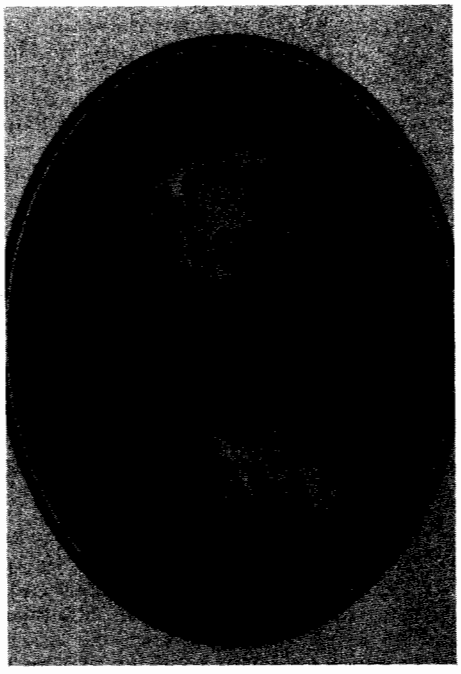
For sixty-five years the Rural Builders' work has continued. Membership in the club has grown and includes both active and associate members. Because of her devotion and longevity, Mrs. Rema Carson is now an honorary member of the club.

The beautiful native-stone memorial church on Highway 45, east of Fayetteville, Arkansas stands as a living monument to the club women past and present. The challenge to build was accepted in 1922, and in 1987, dedicated and loyal women are still the busy Rural Builders of Son's Chapel.

By: Jo Ellen Crouch

SAR - General Lafayette Chapter

At the start of 1986, Fayetteville members in good standing with the Sons of the American Revolution numbered ten, most of whom found it impractical to take part in S. A. R. activities because the nearest chapter was 37 miles away. All of these, and other interested men, responded to the state society President's call for an organizational meeting on January 4, looking toward the formation of a new chapter.



Marquis de LaFayette.

Twenty-eight men signed the application for a charter which was granted at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Society on February 22 and presented to Robert Prichard, Organizing President, and Milo Cumpston, Organizing Secretary, who are pictured below with Clovis Brakebill, President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution in 1986. Robert Prichard was past president of the Capt. Daniel McKissick Chapter at Bella Vista which officially sponsored the new chapter and transferred to it eight members from its own roster.

Members are attracted from varied motives of family heritage, historic preservation, military interest, civic service and genealogical scholarship, but central to all other aims is a passion to preserve and sharpen the national memory of the Revolution—which was the greatest unifying experience in our history. Any man who can trace his ancestry directly to a participant in the struggle for Independence is eligible for membership in this Society.

Milo Cumpston, Clovis Brakebill and Robert Prichard.

Since this chapter's hometown is named for the revolutionary hero of two nations, it was almost automatic that the chapter likewise should be named for the Marquis de LaFayette. However, there being other S. A. R. chapters similarly named, this one adopted a form of the name calling attention to LaFayette's rank of Major General in the Continental Army, hence: the General LaFayette Chapter. The illustrations heading this article, of the great Frenchman with a Minuteman, typify the Alliance which produced American independence.

After three organizing meetings, the chapter elected as its first regular officers: Milo Cumpston, President; Mack McLendon, Vice-President; and John Mehrholz, Secretary-Treasurer (Clem McClelland assumed the office of Secretary for the second year) who quickly put in place the full agenda of activities expected of a S. A. R. chapter. It then adopted comprehensive chapter by-laws drafted by Ralph Treat, which are believed to be the only such governing document in the Arkansas Society.

"Start me with ten / Who are stout-hearted men / And I'll soon give you ten thousand More!" — so sang a great American troubadour. And aptly, the General LaFayette Chapter, from a nucleus of ten has in two years grown steadily to 36 members, and the performance of these stout-hearted men won for this chapter in only its second year the President's Award for the outstanding chapter in Arkansas. In its third year, three of its members moved up to major offices in the Arkansas Society: Robert Prichard as President, Milo Cumpston as Regional Vice-President for Northwest Arkansas, and Clem McClelland as Editor of the state society's quarterly newsletter, *The Arkansas Patriot*.

Some of the ways by which the chapter built this record are: (1) frequent television exposure, especially on Fayetteville Open Channel which re-brodcasts some of our programs; (2) raising nearly $10,000 toward funds needed to enlarge the National Cemetery at Fayetteville; (3) donating substantially toward the establishment in Fayetteville Public Library of a "Bicentennial Bookshelf" of reference works on the U. S. Constitution (a matching-grant project of the National Endowment for the Humanities); (4) participating in civic observances of the Arkansas Sesquicentennial in 1986 and the Constitution Bicentennial in 1987, as well as the annual remembrances of Memorial Day, Flag Day, and the like; (5) public recognition of youth achievements in R. O. T. C., Eagle Scouts and high school oration contests; and (6) public recognition of outstanding law enforcement officials.

As the Sons of the American Revolution enter their centennial year, William Bailey assumes the President's office for a chapter that presently serves Washington and Madison counties. He is supported by Clem McClelland, Vice-President; Elvie Heiney, Secretary; and George Faucette, Sr., Treasurer.

By: R. E. Prichard

Scottish Society of Northwest Arkansas

On June 25, 1987, the Scottish Society of the Ozark Region, representative Jeannie Anderson, Local Chairperson, sent a letter to persons in the northwest Arkansas area who were known to be interested in things Scottish. The letter announced the date of an organizational meeting (July 7, at the SWEPCO hospitality room) to form a local chapter of the Society.

This meeting was held, with Mr. Harry Smith, of Fort Smith, presenting a slide show on Scottish events in our area. Subsequent meetings were held in August and September 1987, with September being the Charter Meeting, and members, as of September 8, 1987, being Charter Members.

Officers of the Society are Dr. Steven C. Wilson, President, Jeannie Anderson, Vice President, Nellie B. Wildman, Secretary, and Terry Hunt, Treasurer.

The Society publishes a newsletter, entitled "Hoot Mon", which contains announcements of Scottish events, news of other chapters, new members, items on Scottish Clans, Scottish history, etc.

The Society is concerned with the preservation of the Scottish Heritage and Culture, which is the foundation of our Ozark Heritage. The Society will also promote Scottish music, entertainment, culture and dress in the area.

The Society cooperates fully with the Ozark Highlanders Bagpipe Band, Dr. Steven C. Wilson, Pipe Major, in the presentation of a Robert Burns Day Dinner, and other functions of a like nature.

The Society wishes to gratefully acknowledge the staunch support and assistance rendered our Society by Dr. Steven C. Wilson, Pipe Major, Ozark Highlanders Bagpipe Band, and members of the band, without which it may never have been.

Charter and other members include: J. D. and Lola May McFarland, J. E. and Mary Ellen Gibson, Mrs. Donald R. Willis, Jackie and Norton Brown, Charles King, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hanna, Mr. Don Miller, Terry, Kay and Renee Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Remmel, Ms. Jessie Campbell, Ms. Jeannie Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. James Luffman, Rev. Alan Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John Astarb, Mr. and Mrs. David Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Steven C. Wilson, Dr. C. Sheffield Mooty, Bobbie, Teresa and Marcia Wells, Dr. Catherine Carroll, Ms. Elizabeth Monroe, Mr. Waldo E. McIntosh, Dr. William Martin, Judge Maupin Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Ms. Nellie B. Wildman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Prichard, Mr. and Mrs. Vandiver, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Forsythe.

We are honored to count among our members Mr. Waldo E. McIntosh, Chief, Creek Indian Nation, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

By: Gene Gibson

Sequoyah Kiwanis Club

The Fayetteville Sequoyah Kiwanis Breakfast Club was sponsored by the Fayetteville Kiwanis noon club. The date of organization was August 3, 1964. The articles of incorporation were approved by the State of Arkansas, June 19, 1972. As of March, 1988, the club has had three Lt. Governors: Austin Brockway, Bob Wilhite, and Whit Hensman.

Club officers are elected by the club membership for a one-year term. Club presidents to date are: Jim Couch, Otis Stobaugh, Neil Danner, Tom Townsend, Pat Brooks, Paul Martin, Carl Huenefeld, Don Williams, Bob Wilhite, Barker Adair, John Huddleston, Hugh Scarbrough, Whit Hensman, Dale Clark, Duffy Carter,, Charles Pudlas, Kenneth Stewart, Fred Laney, Jim Davis, Dennis Wohlford, Mike Horn, Bill DeVault, and Don Stanton president elect. Club secretaries to date are: Charles Couch, Jerry Webb, Dennis Wohlford, and Whit Hensman. Club treasurers to date are: Winston Sloan, Jewell Reddell, and Charles Pudlas.

The club has had several fund raising projects. Some of the more successful projects to date are: operating a concession stand at the Washingotn County Fair, sponsoring a golf and softball tournament, and operating a fireworks stand during 4th of July week.

Funds made from the projects have been used for donations to youth groups such as Little League baseball, girls softball, Boy's and Girl's State, Future Farmers of America trophies, Decca, Youth Center, and Children's Hospital. The club bags and gives out over two hundred fruit baskets to the elderly at Christmas time each year. They donate to SCAN, learning disabilities, the single-parent scholarship fund and make numerous other donations.

The club members help with several community projects. They have been active in city and county clean-up, helped with ticket sales at the Washington County Fair, rang Salvation Army bells at Christmas time, helped serve meals at nutrition center, and many other projects.

The Sequoyah Kiwanis Club membership strives to help make the community a better place to live by setting good examples as citizens and helping others that are in need.

By: Jewell Reddell

Shiloh Museum

The Shiloh Museum, established by the City of Springdale, has as its purpose the preservation of the heritage of Northwest Arkansas through the collection, exhibition, and interpretation of objects which illustrate the story of man in this area.

The museum began with the purchase in 1965 of a significant collection of Indian artifacts from Judge Guy W. Howard, an important civic leader and an avid collector of prehistoric and historic Indian items of this area. The collection contained over 10,000 artifacts and some 260 books, pamphlets, bulletins, etc. on archaeology and anthropology.

A Museum Committee was appointed by Mayor Park Phillips on July 25, 1967, with Charles McKinney as chairman and Espen Walters, E. A. Chandler, and Joe Robinson as members. The first bylaws were approved on May 9, 1968, and the museum was opened to the public on September 7, 1968, at Johnson and Main Streets, in a building which had been used as the public library.

The first board of directors included Charles Davis, chairman; Leon Allen, vice-president; John Cagle, secretary; Annabel Searcy, treasurer; D. Dupree Deaver, Betty Hornor, Charles McKinney, Joe Robinson, and Larry Swaim.

The name chosen for the new museum was the Shiloh Museum of Springdale. Shiloh was the name of the settlement and church established in the 1840s on the site of present-day Springdale.

Presidents of the Shiloh Museum board of trustees have been Charles Davis (1968-1969), D. Dupree Deaver (1970), Albert Hough (1971-77), Martha Brogdon (1977-79, 1983), Bobbie Lynch (1980-81), Dr. F. E. McEvoy (1981-82), Lawrence Layman (1984), Dr. Dwight Heathman (1985-1986), Maudine Sanders (1987-1988), and Stephen Taylor (1989-). In addition, more than 30 persons have served on the board as officers and members.

Directors of the museum have been Linda Allen Hild (1968-75, 1976-80), Marlene Hartzler (1975), Betty Hornor (1976), and Bob Besom (1980-).

From the very beginning, volunteers have played an important role in the development of the museum. Volunteers have been involved in every phase of the museum operation. In 1988, 47 volunteers worked over 1,500 hours. The Friends of the Shiloh Museum volunteer association was formed in 1985 to support museum activities. Its presidents have included Bettye Mohney, Ann Webb, Maxine Graham, Ed Preddy, and Carol Coffey.

During the past twenty years the museum has grown steadily and at times very rapidly. Through several revisions of its bylaws the board of trustees has carefully defined the museum's purpose and expanded its field of interest to include the six counties of Northwest Arkansas: Benton, Boone, Carroll, Newton, Madison, and Washington. The museum property was extended to cover a city block through a bequest of the residence and property of Lockwood and Annabel Searcy and the purchase of the Gregg-Bowman property. Membership in the Museum Association has

grown from 47 members in 1972 to more than 800. Visitors to the museum amounted to 2,018 in 1971; in 1988, more than 12,000 visited the museum and/or participated in its programs. The city budget has grown from $2,500 to $145,000 during the same period. The number of artifacts in the collection has increased from the original 10,000 to more than 100,000.

Besides the Howard Collection of Indian artifacts, important collections include the Vaughn-Applegate Collection of antique photographic equipment, the Jeanne Hoffer-Tucker Collection of Essie Ward paintings, the Mooney-Barker Drugstore Collection, and the historic photograph collection (more than 40,000 images).

The museum exhibits usually relate to Northwest Arkansas. Some are prepared by the museum staff, others are on loan from other institutions and individuals. Educational programs and workshops are developed and presented to school children, young people, and adults. In 1988, 342 programs were presented to 8,300 individuals. In one month of 1988 (May) 3,510 children and adults participated in museum programs while another 1,250 kids used museum "discovery boxes" in their school rooms.

The City of Springdale remains the museum's main source of financial support, although approximately two-thirds of its members, visitors, and participants live outside Springdale. Other sources of support are memberships, bequests and donations, grants from the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism museum services division and the U. S. Department of Education's Institute of Museum Services (over $125,000 in the past eight years), and fund-raising projects, such as Bird Seed Savings Day and the publication of the Washington County History Book.

By the early 1980s the needs of the Shiloh Museum far exceeded the space available in the old library building. Storage areas were completely full; exhibit space was inadequate; the meeting room was filled to overflowing during programs; offices were so crowded that concentration was difficult.

The board of trustees, having found that the old building was unsuitable for rehabilitation and expansion, realized that a new building was essential for the museum's ever-increasing activities and services. The board became actively involved in fund-raising, and by 1989 had secured more than $500,000. The city council of Springdale supported the project with additional funds. Mott, Mobley, McGowan, and Griffin, architects, developed plans for the present site to accommodate an 18,000 square foot complex which includes exhibit galleries, auditorium, library and archives, offices, and storage areas.

Plans were approved by the board of trustees and by the Shiloh Historic District Commission. The relocation of some buildings on the property was completed in the spring of 1989, and construction of the new building is expected to be completed in 1990. As planned, the Shiloh Museum will serve Northwest Arkansas even more adequately than in the past and will become a showplace for the history of the region.

By: Mary Parsons

Sonora Home Demonstration Club

The Sonora Home Demonstration Club was organized February 7, 1945. The first meeting was held at the Sonora Baptist Church at 2:30 p. m. with 10 members present. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Tom Ellis, president; Mrs. Murrel Johnson, vice president; and Mrs. Ivan Perry secretary-treasurer.

Miss King met with us and talked about clubs and club work. The third Friday of every month was decided on for our meeting day with the time being established at 2 p. m. Unfinished business was selecting a name for the club.

The following were present: Mrs. Lee Neill, Mrs. Murrell Johnson, Mrs. Tom Ellis, Mrs. W. C. Cannon, Mrs. Hugh Perry, Mrs. Ivan Perry, Mrs. Lee Donaldson, Mrs. Earl Donaldson, Mrs. Hettie Cloer, Mrs. Horace Cloer, and Mrs. Stanley Cate.

The club is still active. The present members are: Anna Cate, Elizabeth Cate, Florence Cate, Glenda Cooper, Dephne DeWitt, Ester Goheen, Flora Gates, Minnie Hodge, Merle Harp, Flossie Harp, Leta Totty, Lyda Morris, Helen Sealey, Lena Terry, and Beatrice Vansandt.

By: No Designated Author

Sons of Confederate Veterans

The Maj. Fontaine R. Earle Camp No. 1453 Sons of Confederate Veterans held its final organizational meeting in mid-1986 at the Fayetteville Public Library. This first meeting was organized by the members of The Mildred Lee Chapter # 98, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Louise Reagan, president, and was attended by Mrs. Reagan and chapter members Mrs. Stanley Saunders and Mrs. Fred Kolb.

Prospective members of the Camp attending were Doyle Barnes, Gary Barnes, Fred Kolb, Brian Umberson, Russell Pennington, William Goff, and James E. Gibson.

At the next meeting officers were selected: James E. Gibson, commander; Russell B. Pennington, adjutant; and Fred H. Kolb, treasurer. The required 10 members were soon found, and on September 16, 1986, an application for camp charter was forwarded to Larry Rhodes, commander, Division of Arkansas, at El Dorado.

Our application was approved in January 1987 and the charter members were: James E. Gibson, Summers; Russell B. Pennington, Springdale; Fred H. Kolb, Fayetteville; Gary Lee Barnes, Gentry; Stanley M. Saunders, Fayetteville; William E. Goff, Kingston; Gary Ewell Tunnell, Summers; Warren K. Scott, Summers; William L. Bush, Sr., Lincoln; Charles Dorman Kolb, Harrison; Herbert Dorman Kolb, Harrison; Fontaine R. Earle, Peoria, Illinois; Doyle Barnes, Siloam Springs; and William Odle Beaty, Summers.

Other members have come to the Camp by transfer and the payment of dues and membership now stands at 19.

Maj. Earle, for whom our Camp was named, was first a Cumberland Presbyterian Minister. Born in 1831 in Kentucky, he was schooled in Hopkins County, and Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in 1858. After graduation, he was ordained a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and became pastor of Old Liberty Church, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. From this post, he came to Cane Hill, as President of Cane Hill College, in 1859. It was he who granted the first degrees from Cane Hill College to Samuel H. and John T. Buchanan in the spring of 1859. Later, when the outbreak of the War Between the States forced the suspension of classes, President Earle enlisted in the Confederate Army where he served four years. He soon became Captain, commanding "B" Company, 34th Arkansas Infantry. Later he was promoted to Major and commanded two regiments. He saw action in the battles at Oak Hill, Prairie Grove, Helena, Jenkins Ferry, and others. After the war, he returned to the presidency of Cane Hill College, where he served until its close. He later was president of its successor, Arkansas Cumberland College at Clarksville. He is buried at Cane Hill. We are honored to have his grandson, also Fontiane R. Earle, as a charter member.

Current members of Camp No. 1453, in addition to charter members are: Commander William Bell, Jr., Siloam Springs; Frank Burke, Springdale; David Couch, Fayetteville; Dr. Daryl M. Quimby, Prairie Grove; and William A. Myers, Fayetteville.

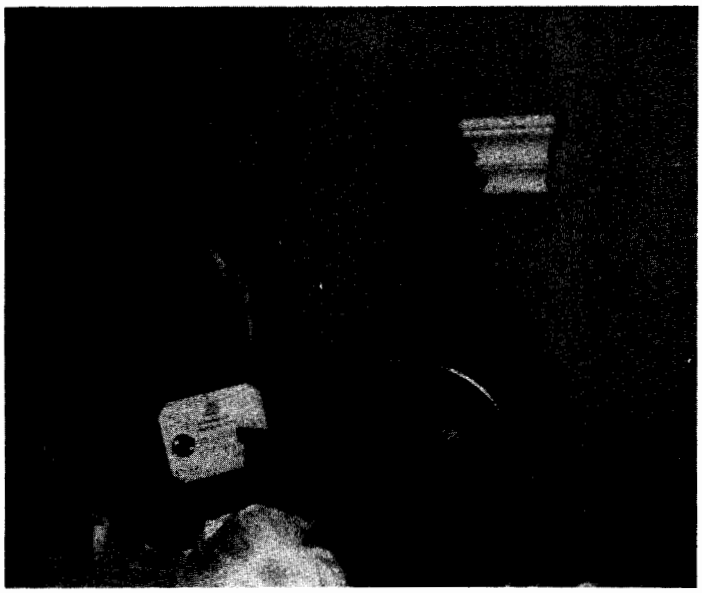
The camp is committed to assisting the Southern Memorial Association with maintenance of the Confederate Cemetery at Fayetteville.

Another project of Camp No. 1453, is the location and marking, with Confederate Army markers, the graves of all Confederate soldiers buried in Washington Country, Arkansas.

By: Major James E. Gibson

Springdale AARP

March, 1986, eighteen people met at the First State Bank Hospitality Room, Springdale, Arkansas, for the purpose of forming a local chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).



Dr. Mary Burton of AARP is shown presenting to Keno Gunter, President of the Chapter, the Springdale Area Chapter No. 4015 of AARP Inc. its Charter. Seated is John Hazelbaker, Chapter Vice-President

The charter members present were: Kenneth and Louise Snell, Leota and Earl Nagey, Lois Goss, Aileen Hinderliter, Wilma Collins, Evelyn and Keno Gunter, Virginia Shockley, Clifford Donahue, Cecilia Shaffer, Jane and John Hazelbaker, Garvin Martini, Floy Harp, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. McFadden. An organizational meeting was held April 16, 1986. At this time eighty-three people had joined. The officers elected were: Kenneth Snell, President; Keno Gunter, Vice President; Cecelia Shaffer, Secretary; and George McFadden, Treasurer. Anyone fifty years or older was eligible to join the local chapter as well as the National AARP.

The first regular luncheon meeting was held at Wyatt's Cafeteria on May 23, 1986. The program, a slide presentation, entitled "AARP Story" was presented by K. C. Johnson, State Director of AARP. Approximately 100 people attended.

The purpose of the association, a membership corporation shall be (a) to enhance the quality of life for older persons (b) to promote independence, dignity and purpose for older persons (c) to lead in determining the role and place of older persons in society and (d) to improve the image of aging. On April 6, 1987, a charter was granted, recognizing AARP Chapter, Springdale Area, Chapter #4015 of the American Association of Retired Persons, Incorporated.

By the end of the year 1987, the chapter had grown to 230 members. During the year the Community Service Activities of the Chapter included Tax Aide program for the elderly; 55 Alive Driving Program; support for the elderly nutrition program, and other volunteer programs that are helpful to the community. The membership and interest continued to grow, and in February 1988, there were 254 members enrolled in the local AARP Chapter of Springdale.

By: Evelyn Gunter

Springdale BPWC

A pre-organization meeting of the Springdale Business and Professional Women's Club was held at the Springdale Public Library on Johnson Street (now the Shiloh Museum) to discuss plans on February 7, 1941. Mrs. Claudia Gosnell presided over the meeting. Miss Ethel Smith was elected Temporary Chairman.

On February 17, 1941, the organization was completed with 26 members with the roll open for charter membership until the next meeting on March 7, 1941, with 32 members. Miss Smith served as the first president for two years, 1941-1942 and 1942-1943.

The Fayetteville B. & P. W. Club was the organizer and mother club. Mrs. Gosnell and Mrs. Millie Eicher were the founding mothers and Mr. E. R. (Marty) Stafford was the founding father.

On March 17, 1941 the club received its charter from the National Federation, which was presented by Mrs. Effie Rogers of Morrilton, General District Director and a Past President of the State Federation. There are no charter members on the club roll. Thelma Webb Harris has had a continuing membership since September of 1942 and Bonnie Hanks, Marcella Head Sharum, and Drucilla Head Morris have had their membership since March of 1944. Mrs. Harris, Sharum and Miss Hanks are past presidents.

The club is not a service club, but has a civic project every year, such as furnishing rooms and equipment for the hospital, furnishing the teacher's lounge, planting trees and landscaping at city buildings, tables in Murphy Park, funds to the library, museum, arts center, and ballparks for youth, which are only a few.

Each year a Young Career Girl is elected to represent the club at the State Convention and the club also gives a scholarship to a high school senior, a woman enrolled at the Vo-Tech or to a woman who is continuing in higher education.

One National President has come from the State organization-Fannie Hardy from Little Rock in 1960-61. Springdale Club has a past state president, Nora Bee Lingelbach 1956-57 who is still a member of the club.

The club has had 35 presidents, with some serving two years. There are twelve past presidents who are still members. In 1986-87 the club had 45 members with the highest membership in 1953-54 of 63. In 1974-75 there were 58 members.

Only persons, women or men, actively engaged in business or in a profession can be members. Retired individuals who became members while actively engaged in business and pay their dues can remain or, individuals enrolled full-time in college or a university can be members.

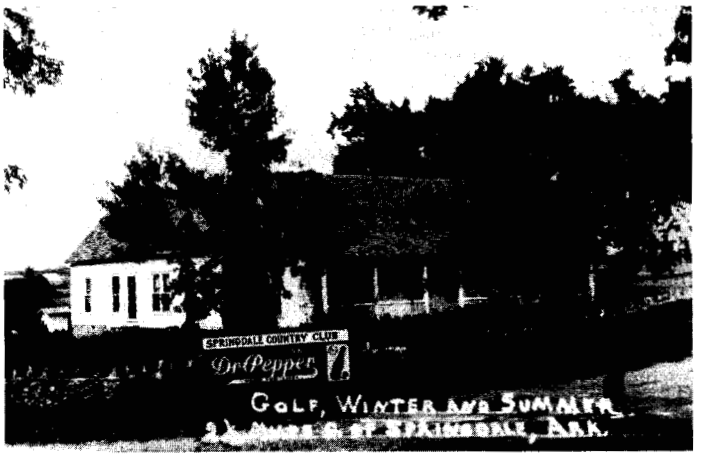
By: Thelma Harris

Springdale Country Club

On August 19, 1927, the *Springdale News* reported the following: "A movement has been started to form an organization to provide a recreation center for people of Springdale and vicinity, to include a golf course, possibly tennis courts and a clubhouse, and other features. Thirty-seven people have already signed up for membership. Such an enterprise will be a distinct asset to the community—a town without a golf course these days is looked upon as a back number and certainly Springdale must keep pace with neighboring towns." And from the *Springdale News* of August 26, "Prospects continue favorable for an organization to establish a Country Club in Springdale, 56 having already signed up for membership—."

With this propitious start the Springdale Country Club was born. The 75 acre Van Peerson farm on Highway 71 south of Springdale was purchased for $7000. A stockholders meeting of October 7 completed the club organization and ratified the purchase of the property. Officers elected were J. H. Myers, President; J. L. Fitzgerald, Vice President; and Harold Henson, Secretary-Treasurer. Boards of eleven directors and three trustees were elected, and an executive committee consisting of J. H. Myers, Howard R. Clark and J. Frank Deaver was appointed with power to improve the property and direct the affairs of the club. J. H. Myers remained as President until 1938. Charter membership of $100 and monthly dues of $2 were adopted. Membership was limited to 100 after which a membership cost $125.

H. C. Hackbarth, an "expert" of Little Rock, was hired to lay out on the east side of the highway a course of nine holes with 40 foot diameter elevated oiled-sand greens and 40 yard wide fairways. The course was 2815 yards-par 34. The Peerson farm house



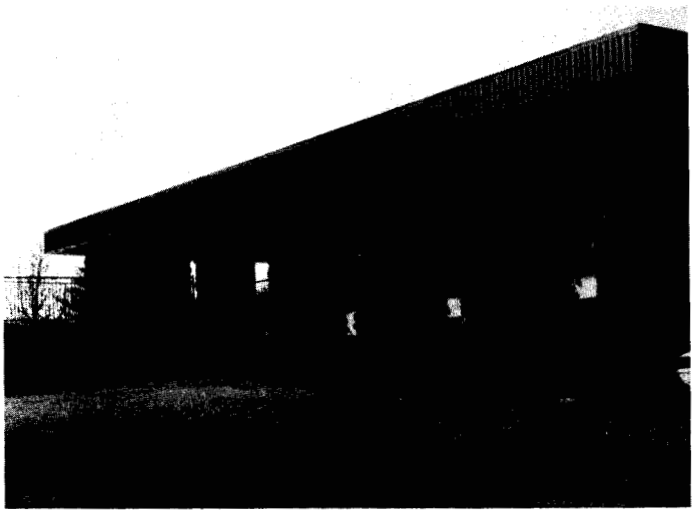
This photograph taken in 1935 shows the first clubhouse of the Springdale Country Club. It was originally the home of the Van Peerson family who owned and farmed the 75 acres bought by the club in 1927. The first caretakers lived in the rear of the house behind the clubroom and refreshment counter.

The Springdale Country Club entrance as it looked in 1987. The golfers are Roy Hobbs Jr., club professional, on the right and R. H. (Bob) Clark, a descendent of a charter member family. Roy Hobbs was promoted to professional at the retirement of Dwight Collins, long time member and professional from 1972 until 1986.

was remodeled to provide a snack bar and office in the front section, and living quarters for Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boswell, the caretakers, in the rear.

The work of blasting 400 stumps, leveling the fairways and constructing greens was started in early fall 1927. Limited play was permitted before the final green was completed in August 1928. The first tournament, a four day Club Championship, was played with the finals on Labor Day, September 3. The following winners were declared: E. R. Stafford (93), Championship Flight; Burl Graves, Second Flight; J. L. (Fay) Stafford, Third Flight; and E. S. Thompson, Fourth Flight. Enthusiasm was very high that first season, the last tournament being held in mid-November.

Both men's and women's groups were organized and the club was very popular and well patronized until the Great Depression. The years 1930-1939 were most difficult for all clubs because of loss of members and the financial pinch felt by everyone. The club had barely recovered from the Depression when World War II again brought very difficult times and tested the club's capacity to continue. Membership dropped to 29 members, and 15 acres



North side elevation of the Springdale Country Club, overlooking the ninth hole of the golf course. To the left is the dining terrace overlooking the swimming pool. The pro shop is on the lower floor right.

of club property on the west side of Highway 71 had to be sold to survive. But the club survived, thanks to the foresight and loyalty of several members who saw that the bills were paid and that the most important maintenance was done.

The first Springdale Invitational Tournament, which later became the famous Chick-a-Tee Tournament, was held in 1938 and was won by Ewell Fitzgerald. In 1952 a Razorback football player by the name of Ed Spencer, trying to get into better physical shape, set a course record for greatest number of holes played in one day. He walked and carried his clubs for 108 holes, jogging the last two holes. His average score was 41 for nine holes. A youngster by the name of R. H. Sikes caddied for J. U. Phipps, a partner of Spencer's. Young Sikes later was a touring PGA pro and won the Cleveland Open in the 1960s. Ed Spencer, although residing in Missouri, has been a frequent player in the Chick-a-Tee and won the championship flight in 1987.

The return of many members after WW II sparked renewed interest in the club and $10,000 was borrowed to install grass greens. The club remained semi-private while some other clubs in the area went strictly private. Greens fees, and the great increase in interest in golf provided new members and much needed income. A new clubhouse was planned and built in the years 1953 to 1957 with a loan of $40,000 and supervision by the Boards and Presidents Dr. E. L. McNally, Jack Carter, and Harold Henson. Dues were raised to $7.50 per month.

The manager's house was built in 1966. A member of the board at the time related later that through oversight and mismanagement few of the construction bills were paid until the house was completed, at which time $17,000 was due with little money available. The swimming pool was built in 1968. Extra property was purchased along South Turner Street in 1969-1970 with money received from the State for club property used in the widening of Highway 71. In 1970-1971 the golf course was redesigned and property fronting on Highway 71 was sold and the money applied to the golf course rebuilding project.

In the administrations of David Howell, Dick Lester, and James Whitmore (1974-77) remodeling and enlarging the clubhouse and adding two tennis courts were planned and completed at a cost of $236,000. The parking lot was also enlarged and paved. Also in this period the grass on several greens was killed by improper chemicals. Insurance covered most of the replacement and at the same time the sod was replaced on all greens with Cohecy #7, a better grass than the original. A cart shed was also built. Property along South Turner Street and south of fairway #8 was sold in the period 1983-1986, and the proceeds used to enlarge and rebuild the swimming pool and retire most of the mortgage.

By: Robert Clark

Springdale Kiwanis Club

The Springdale Kiwanis Club was chartered on January 7, 1946 for the purpose of promoting the principles of good citizenship and human values and to generally improve the quality of life in the Springdale area. The new club was sponsored by the Fayetteville Kiwanis Club with J. Austin Parish serving as president of the sponsoring club. Charter Night Presentation Banquet was held on Thursday, February 21, 1946. The first president of the Springdale Kiwanis Club was Tom Bain, who is still a member of the Club.

1986-87 Officers and Board of Directors—Springdale Kiwanis. l to r: Jim Fuller, president; Glen Plumlee, president elect; Alan D. Fortenberry, board of directors; Ken Brock, board of directors; Walter Mathews, board of directors; Art Luther, board of directors; Sam Bolin, president elect for 87-88; Carl Koffler, board of directors; Bromo Wilson, secretary; Sam Mason, treasurer.

Early meetings of the Club were held in the First Methodist Church where the meals were prepared by ladies of the Church. The Club later met at the First Christian Church, the A. Q. Chicken House, the Trade Winds Motel, and now its present location at the Holiday Inn.

During the past 40 years, the Springdale Kiwanis Club has become known for its community involvement. Some of the major projects and activities down through the years are: Construction of a public group picnic pavilion in Murphy Park; Construction of public tennis courts in Murphy Park; Participation in the construction of the track field at Southwest Junior High; Kids Day football for grade school boys and girls held each year in late summer; Kiwanis Little Olympics held each spring for grade school children; Ad and program sales for Rodeo of the Ozarks annual event July 1-4; Sponsorship of the Key Club at Springdale High School; Sponsorship of the Professional Travel Film Series with proceeds being donated to cultural activities in the city; Spring Meadows Housing for senior citizens; Scholarship for deserving Springdale student. In addition to these major projects, the Springdale Kiwanis Club annually donates money to many worthy civic activities such as scouting, little league and Babe Ruth baseball, Boys State and Girls State, and a long list of others.

Today, the Springdale Kiwanis Club is made up of 150 men in a wide variety of occupations representing the active forces of the community. Membership in Kiwanis is open to men of good character and community standing who reside in or have other interests in the Community of Springdale.

The Legion of Honor Program was established in 1944 a dramatic way to recognize members with 25 years or more of membership in Kiwanis. The following members of the Springdale Kiwanis Club make up our Legion of Honor: Tom Bain, 41 years; Mace Howell, 41 years; Lawrence Layman, 41 years; Max Sample, 41 years; Clifford Samuel, 41 years; Sandy Boone, 40 years; Austin Cravens, 40 years; Pat Henry, 37 years; Don Harp, 34 years; Stacy Looney, 34 years; Bob Walters, 34 years; Curtis Hornor, 33 years; Lynn Ritter, 33 years; Bill Stamper, 30 years; Bill Walker, 30 years; James Irwin, 29 years; Arthur Luther, 29 years; Bromo Wilson, 29 years; Foy Coker, 28 years; James Ritter, 28 years; Max Reid, 27 years; Jim Phillips, 25 years; Larry Woods, 25 years; Joe Reed, 25 years.

By: Norm Clizer

Springdale Memorial Hospital Auxiliary

Organized on May 12, 1952 when 100 women met and pledged their support and interest morally and financially to the new hospital that would open later that summer in Springdale. President Eva Atwood, under the guidance of Letta Bracken, administrator, and Harvey Jones, President of the Board of Trustees, set about the task of landscaping the grounds, furnishing hostesses for the waiting rooms, assisting at the information desk, delivering telephone messages and running errands for patients. From this beginning the auxiliary flourished, and by July 15th reported 253 women had paid dues of $1.00 each and were actively involved in purchasing a portable respirator (iron lung). The funds were raised by dues, the annual Thanksgiving bazaar, and food sale and raffling of a handmade knitted bedspread made by Eva Atwood.

After volunteers were asked to furnish old sheets, pillow cases, feed sacks or clean rags that might be used in the operating room, the decision was made to hold a linen shower and tea to meet some of the need for towels and sheets, admittance to the tea would be a piece of linen. The Annual Linen Shower and Tea was to become a yearly tradition that lasted many years until like the Thanksgiving Bazaar and Bake Sale the Health Department introduced many new guidelines that prohibited the use of outside products in the hospital.

At the end of one year the auxiliary was proud to announce that it had spent $2,000.00 for the hospital and had donated 4,000 hours of service. Projects for the first year included the iron lung, linens and landscaping of the grounds.

March of 1954 brought about plans for a permanent building and location for the Auxiliary Thrift Shop, which had been operating on Eva Atwood's front porch. The shop would open on Saturday, March 13, 1954 at 121 West Johnson Street and would carry clothes, costume jewelry, and household goods for sale at a nominal price. After just 14 weeks the Thrift Shop reported sales of $508.00. Today the Thrift Shop is the primary source of auxiliary funds. Located on Park Street, it is open daily and provides the community with a wide array of items from books to television sets and has a staff that serves faithfully 6 days a week.

In May of 1954 the auxiliary was informed of a new anti-polio vaccine and was anxious to bring the news to the polio classes sponsored and staffed by the auxiliary. All the new advancements in medicine has brought about a change of image for hospitals. Formerly patients were treated at home and brought to the hospital when death was near, now people are brought to the hospital to get well. The greater demand for hospital services also means more auxiliary help is needed, so members work in the sterilization supply room where they make, pack and sterilize all dressings, fold towels and sheets needed in surgery along with the regular duties as hostesses, medical library aides, taking care of plants, landscaping, entertaining patients and planning seasonal activities.

June of 1957 the auxiliary purchased 3 hospital beds which can be rented by the public and in 1958 added 2 wheelchairs for rental to their list of community help projects. These beds and wheelchairs would be paid for by the rental fees and by the auxiliary funds.

The hospital continued to grow and with its expansion the auxiliary recognized a need for a fund to sponsor nurses in Arkansas Nursing Schools. The Eva Atwood Nursing Scholarship was created in honor of Miss Atwood who served as president of the auxiliary for 8 years while also serving as interim hospital administrator. Today this scholarship fund has reached a donation of $10,000.00 annually and is one of the auxiliary's most active projects.

Through the years the auxiliary continued to support the hospital and serve the community, and in 1962 a refreshment

cart, four ice carts and a book cart were purchased and manned by members to serve the patients and make their hospital stay more pleasant. The Vera S. Cummings Memorial Gift Cart was purchased in 1964 and became another service of the auxiliary until a permanent gift shop was established in 1968. Today Phyllis Cordt, the original chairman, still serves in this capacity with over 25 years of active membership to her credit. The Gift Shop located in the main lobby of the hospital sells everything from toothpaste to fresh flowers, serving not only patients but all who visit the hospital. Providing a large portion of the auxiliary funds the Gift Shop is well planned and the workers are friendly and dedicated to making the customer happy.

Members were rewarded with pins and certificates for the first time in 1967 and today are given 50 hour patches, 100 hour pins and guards for accumulated hours and years. A yearly awards luncheon is held where members are honored for their hours of service.

The Candy Striper or Teen Volunteer Program began serving in May 1968, when Mrs. Charles Hovey and Virginia Clevenger, Director of Hospital Inservice Education, organized a program for community teens to volunteer during summer vacations.

The growth and expanded services of the auxiliary brought the need for members to be kept aware of on-going activities so a newsletter was developed around 1970. Through the years the newsletter has been an important link between members and a true cause for pride since it has won several state awards for its excellence beginning in 1971 through the present in which it is mailed to over 400 readers on a monthly basis.

One service that brings much pleasure and pride to the auxiliary is the baby bonnet project. Made of linen handkerchiefs, these bonnets are given to all newborns. First given in 1972, the bonnets continue to be a favorite of new parents and are accompanied by a poem written by the late Emily Voss while she served in the auxiliary. One poem is for girl babies and one for boy babies born at Springdale Memorial.

In 1972 the auxiliary decided to provide a "Play Hospital" to introduce kindergarten age children to the hospital atmosphere. This community service along with the "Lazy Eye Clinic" are continuing projects and today serve over 600 children in the Springdale School District.

The auxiliary in an effort to continually provide quality service tried to add a new program or project each year. To the many other services offered during the 1950-1970s were added dietary aides, pharmacy helpers, ICU, Information and CCU Hostesses, Escort personnel and Lifeline workers to install and repair the units that would bring security and peace to the many people who live alone. The Red Cross Bloodmobile visits became another of the many activities that the auxiliary helped to organize for the community, serving as workers and guides to make sure the draws were always a success. Projects added included many activities during National Hospital Week, participating and co-hosting state conventions, Christmas Tree lighting for the entire community and Medic Alert Program that was introduced to the auxiliary and the state by Dee Kennedy.

Today the auxiliary continues to serve the hospital and community and state. As an active member of the Northwest District of the Arkansas Hospital Auxiliaries and the Arkansas Hospital Auxiliary Association, several members have served on both district and state levels of office. Continually seeking to grow with the hospital the auxiliary now has over 350 members serving in the hospital, gift shop, thrift shop and outside in their homes, sewing, telephoning or other worthwhile projects. Donations of volunteers hours in 1987 were over 34,000 hours and monetary contributions of 300 thousand dollars since 1985 have helped to provide special services and equipment to the hospital that would otherwise not be available to the community. Through the continued support of the Administration, Staff, Board of Trustees and members, the Springdale Memorial Hospital Auxiliary continues to grow and prosper and the idea of dedication and service still survives after 36 years.

By: Donna Holman

Springdale Noon Lions Club

The Springdale Noon Lions Club was organized September 10th, 1946, with 27 charter and 2 transfer members. The first president was Thomas L. Spaulding and first secretary was Reverend W. H. Ludwig. The installing officer was J. Barnett Napier. The club met the first and third Thursday evenings at the Rush Guise Restaurant, which was located on the corner of West Emma Avenue and Shiloh Street. The club later moved its meeting place to the basement of the Springdale Library at the corner of Main Street and Johnson Street. Still later it moved to the basement of the Salem Lutheran Church, where it met at noon every Wednesday. The club has also met at the A. Q. Chicken House and the Trade Winds Motel. At the present time it meets at noon every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn Restaurant. In carrying out the object of Lionism, the club has participated in numerous projects and activities. One principle project is sponsorship of the Springdale Little League Baseball Program. The club voted on August 17th, 1955 to sponsor the local Little League program and to build a Little League baseball field. The constitution and by-laws for the Little League were approved March 2nd, 1956. The Lions Club serves as the Board of Directors of the Little League and Little League officers are elected by the Board each year. In 1986 the league had grown to 16 major league teams and another 8 minor league teams serving nearly 400 youngsters with an organized summer sport.

The club contributes annually to the operational expenses of Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind, which is located in Little Rock. Annual contributions are also made to the Eye and Kidney Bank also located in Little Rock. Locally, the club carries on sight conservation work through a Sight Conservation Committee within the club. School children and others who need glasses, but who are not able to pay for them or the eye examination may apply to the Sight Conservation Chairman for financial assistance. In 1954 the club worked jointly with other civic organizations to raise $15,000.00 to equip a Boy Scout Camp for western Arkansas. Each year the club sponsors a boy and a girl to Boys and Girls State. The club sponsored the organization in 1953 of the Jr. Police in Springdale.

To support these activities the club has employed numerous fundraisers in it's over forty year history. These include the sale of light bulbs, raffle tickets for various prizes, hams and turkeys for Christmas gifts, and Lions Club White Canes. During the years 1980-85 the club sponsored the Miss NW Arkansas Pageant as a fundraiser. Our 1983 winner Miss Regina Hopper went on to become Miss Arkansas of 1983 and represented Arkansas in the Miss America Pageant that year. Another fundraiser was started in 1987 with the sponsorship of a 10k marathon run called the Annual Lions Long Run, a sanctioned Grand Prix Event in the state.

To spread Lionism the club has organized a second Lions Club called the Springdale Centennial Lions Club. A women's club was also organized by them called the Springdale Lioness Club. Work still continues today to expand the club's ability to help the young people and those less fortunate in our community as well as provide the environment for fellowship among its' members.

By: John George

Springdale Rotary Club

Rotary International was only twenty years old when the Springdale Rotary Club held its first meeting on March 27, 1925. Early that same year, A. D. (Cal) Callison, a member of the Rogers Rotary Club, surveyed Springdale, under the direction of E. G. Sharp, District Governor of Rotary International District 15. Callison attended the initial meeting of the Springdale Rotary Club and met with 18 charter members in the basement of First Presbyterian Church on Spring Street. Reverend W. G. Brandstetter, the Presbyterian minister was elected as the Club's first president. Charter members of Springdale Rotary were: W. G. Brandstetter (Presbyterian Ministry); E. E. Guinnup, (Grape Juice Processing); R. C. Clark, (Hardware);

R. A. Morrow, (Theater Management); W. L. Bunch, (Banking); Dr. L. A. Smith, (Dentist); T. J. Fountain, (Confectioner); Col. W. G. Ownbey, (Pharmacy); Bob Hannah, (Haberdasher); Joe Ewalt, Jr., (Automobiles); Walter Jones, (Trucks); Dr. R. T. Henry, (Physician); J. Frank Deaver, (Lumber); U. A. Lovell, (Insurance); Jim Phillips, (Batteries); H. G. Ward, (Meats); J. S. Nix, (Mortician); and A. W. McDaniel, (Electric Utilities).

In the years to come the meeting place of the Springdale club was changed to the Southern Hotel, Holcomb Street; where the club met until 1936, when it moved its meeting place to city hall. Shortly thereafter, the club moved its meeting place to the basement of the First Methodist Church where the Women's Society of Christian Service provided meals. Other meeting places have included the Fireside Inn, Springdale Country Club, and Springdale Holiday Inn, the current meeting place.

Springdale Rotary Club has a long history of participation in community service projects. Over the years that community has included Springdale, Arkansas, the United States, and the entire world. Its members have assisted each year in fund-raising efforts of the United Fund, Red Cross, the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the Rodeo of the Ozarks, and numerous organizations. Rotary in Springdale has provided its support for the local schools any number of ways including scholarships for outstanding seniors, uniforms for the high school band, and donations to the athletic department of Springdale High School. As early as 1934, Springdale Rotary Club sponsored a boy scout troop in Springdale.

At present, the Springdale Rotary Club is involved in two special projects in addition to all its other activities. These projects will touch the lives of many thousands of people both here and abroad. In one project the Springdale Rotary is participating in the planning and construction of a new city park. In addition to providing plans for the entire project as a whole, the club has taken responsibility for planning, financing and constructing a 12-acre section of the park. This area will be devoted to a fitness trail, exercise stations, a discovery playground and other facilities for family enjoyment. Participation in Rotary International's PolioPlus program, Springdale Rotary is helping people around the world. The PolioPlus program was designed to eradicate polio throughout the entire world by the year 1990. In three years Rotary International plans to immunize millions of children throughout the world against polio and other infectious diseases.

By: Stephen Taylor

The Goldenrod Club

The Goldenrod Club was organized April 12th, 1909, by 12 women who lived in Braden Community. These women were: Mrs. John George, Miss Annis Routh Moureaux, Mrs. Dorcas Routh, Mrs. Nancy Jenkins, Mrs. Alice Huddleston, Mrs. Lena Huddleston Skillern, Miss Kate Hennesy, Mrs. Ethel Jenkins Walker, Miss Alice Jackson, Mrs. Martha Jackson Rieff, Mrs. Virginia Jackson Kirksey, and Mrs. Nell George Brown.

It was organized as a serving club, but later became a Home Demonstration Club. The colors of this club are yellow and green, the flower is goldenrod, and the motto is "Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself." This club has been interested from its beginning in better homes, better schools, better communities and better government. In 1921, the club became a member of the A. F. W. C.

It would be interesting to know about some of the early money making projects which were curb markets and Farm Women markets where each member could take her canned goods and home baked goods and sell to the city folk. At one time the club had a kitchen band and gave programs in the different communities, providing lunching of farm sales and pie suppers. With this money a room was furnished at City Hospital, a contribution was made to help restore the Arkansas Building in Little Rock. Contributions were made from time to time to the girls 4-H House at the University of Arkansas. A day nursery for children of World War II Veterans in Terry Village, the first in the state, was established. Another outstanding accomplishment was furnishing a room at the City Hospital at the cost of $300.00. This money was raised by collecting and selling a car load of paper. Our club won sweepstakes at the Washington County Fair every year for ten consecutive years.

We were instrumental in founding the school of nursing at the University of Arkansas under the able leadership of Mrs. Bess Romans. We also sponsored the organization of the Junior Civic League, which now consists of more than fifty women.

The most outstanding accomplishments for the past ten years are contributions to: Childrens Hospital in Little Rock, Childrens Colony in Conway, VA Hospital, Boy Land, Penny Art, Teacher Scholarships, Child's Day Care Center, and Hydrotherapy Pool at the City Hospital. The money for these contributions has been made by rummage sales and the sale of the Bright's Cards. In later years, we have contributed to the 4-H Club Scholarship Fund, and to other Community Projects. We are a member of the Washington County Cooperative Extension Service.

By: Helen Mosely

The Washington County Legal Auxiliary

The Washington County Legal Auxiliary was organized in August, 1974. The initial officers of the group were: Chairman: Mrs. Bill Bassett; Vice Chairman: Mrs. Bill Storey; Secretary: Mrs. F. H. Martin; Co-Treasurers: Mrs. Tilden Wright and Mrs. Thomas Jacoway; Program Chairmen: Mrs. E. J. Ball and Mrs. Courtney Crouch.

The objects of the Auxiliary are: To encourage friendship and fellowship among members; To assist the Bar Association in its functions and endeavors; To provide civic and social services to those related to the legal profession; To further the dignity of the legal profession.

To be eligible for membership in the Auxiliary, a person must be the spouse of an attorney living in the Washington County District. A minimum of five meetings a year are held. The current dues are $10.00 per year. The money making project is an auction held each fall.

Some of the service activities are: (1) Legal education for fifth grade school children. Local attorneys discuss the legal system, and slides are shown to the children. They are conducted on a tour of the courthouse, judges' chambers, police station and jail by members of the Legal Auxiliary. (2) Assistance to the University of Arkansas School of Law for social functions. (3) The current project is to establish a scholarship to the University of Arkansas Law School.

By: Mrs. E. J. Ball

Twentieth Century Club

The Twentieth Century Club, founded in May 1912, first met on September 20, 1912. Originally a study group of twelve members, the club is now a book review club and all reviews are given by members. From the onset, the limited membership has met in members' homes. Esse Quam Videri "To be or not seem to be", is the club's motto and its purposes are literary study and altruistic work.

Initially, regulations for members' attendance were strict with fines imposed: twenty-five cents for an unexcused absence, five cents for tardiness and one dollar for failure to perform assigned duties. Subsequently, the fines were relaxed.

Mrs. R. B. Willis, a founder, was the first president. Other charter members were Mrs. Charles Appleby, Mrs. Homer Pearson, Mrs. Lessie Stringfellow Read and Miss Florida Read.

The early members were instrumental in the organization of the Fayetteville Public Library. As books and monies came from the community, Miss Florida Read, librarian three afternoons a week at a salary of fifteen dollars a month, led a paper drive to raise funds; members of the club worked to fill a box car with old newspapers and earned twenty-five dollars for the library. First housed in a private home, the library was moved into the Washington County Courthouse in 1916.

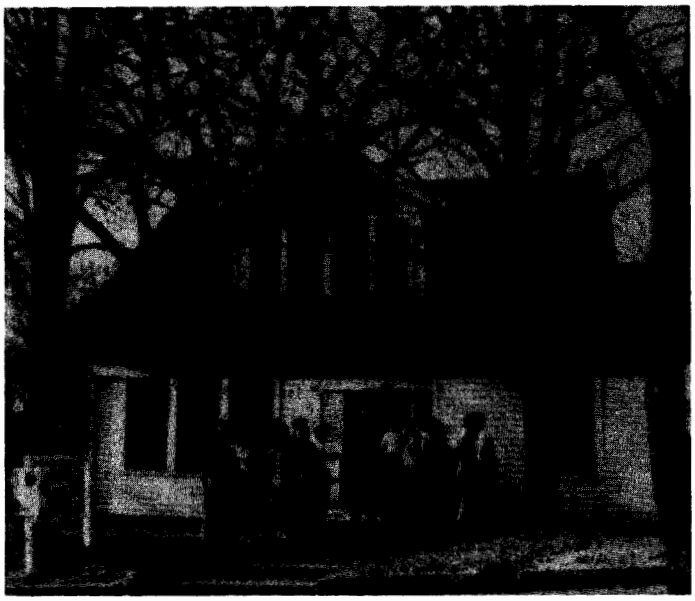
Main interests of the Twentieth Century Club have always

been books, the city library and the intellectual growth of its members.

By: Mrs. James A. Wilson

U of A Baptist Student Union

The Baptist Student Union is a campus ministry of Southern Baptist Convention churches. It emphasizes the two dimensions of the Christian faith—Christian growth and Christian outreach. It is an open fellowship, and students of various church and religious backgrounds participate in its ministry.



Baptist Student Center 1947-1956

Baptist Student Center 1957-to present time

The Baptist Student Union at the University of Arkansas is a cooperative ministry of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, and churches and Associations in the northwest Arkansas area.

Unfortunately, complete historical records have not been kept. It is known that from the time the work was begun sometime in the 1920s, until the 1940s, it was under the direction of the First Baptist Church of Fayetteville. Many of its early leaders were volunteer or part-time workers. And, most of its meetings were in First Baptist facilities. Since the late 1940s the Arkansas Baptist State Convention has had the primary responsibility for

BSU "Lunchencounter" Crowd—1987 Front row from right—Jamie Jones, BSU Director Lynn Loyd, Associate Director

directing this ministry, with area churches and Baptist Associations giving strong support.

Persons serving as either part-time or full-time Baptist Student Directors, or BSU secretaries, as they were known in earlier years, include E. N. Strother, Josephine Scaggs, Mary Jane Redwine, Mary Jane Angus Haley, Vernon Bellue, Dan Bates, Riley Allan Brickey, (1950-1951) and Jamie Jones (1951-1988). Associate Directors include Ken Watkins (1972-1980), Raye Nell Dyer (1981-1984), and Lynn Loyd (1984-present). In addition to full-time staff members, a number of short-term assistants have served, some as part-time and some as full-time workers. Included in this group are Rex Enoch, Atherton Hiett, Jr., Dan McCauley, Martha McDonald, Allen Rankin, Karen Allred, Jan Kaupp, Donna Wright, Ann Cross, Betsy Adkins, David Blackmon, and Curtis Sergeant. Persons who have served as music assistants are Don Wright, Elaine Short, Mike Rush and Garth Rotramel. Full time secretaries who have served are Kay McCartney, Jan Berryhill and Mrs. Velma Best, who has served since March 1975.

First Baptist Church of Fayetteville and its pastor, Dr. O. L. Gibson, led the Arkansas Baptist Convention to purchase a lot and dwelling at the corner of Maple and Lindell Streets on May 28, 1947 for use as a Baptist Student Center. The purchase price was $14,000. The committee members appointed by the Convention to select and purchase the property were Dr. Ben L. Bridges, Dr. O. L. Gibson, Dr. T. K. Rucker, Dr. Edgar Williamson and Dr. T. H. Jordan.

This dwelling served a dual purpose from 1947-1956. The upstairs apartment was home for the BSU Director's family. The first floor was used as headquarters for the Baptist Student Union. The most descriptive word for it was "small." All rooms were small-including the office, lounge, kitchenette, prayer room, rest rooms and the largest room, which served as a meeting room for all BSU activities and a recreation area. The major meeting was a student-led Vesper service Monday-Friday from 5:00-5:20 p. m. When not in use for BSU meetings the chairs were removed and a ping pong table was set up.

Jamie Jones became BSU Director in 1951. He began to enlist the aid and support of area and State Convention Baptist leaders to construct an adequate Baptist Student Center. Those giving strong support to the project were Dr. Andrew Hall, pastor of First Baptist, Fayetteville; Dr. Tom Logue, State BSU Director; Rev. Burton Miley, pastor of First Baptist, Springdale; Dr. T. K. Rucker, president of the executive board of the Arkansas State Convention; Dr. Rel Gray, president of the convention; and Dr. Ben L. Bridges, the convention's executive secretary.

In 1956 the Jones family, which included three children, moved out of the upstairs apartment and the building was razed so that construction of the new building could begin.

The new Center was dedicated in August of 1957. The building, not including the lot and furnishings, cost $68,000. Sharing the cost of the project were the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, $41,000; First Baptist, Fayetteville, $14,000; Northwest Arkansas Churches, $9,000; and BSU Alumni, $4,000. The facility included 2 offices, a large conference room, living quarters for 2 residents/custodians, an assembly/lounge area with a seating capacity of approximately 200, a library, 2 prayer rooms, a guest bedroom and bath, a lounge/recreation area with a seating capacity of 150 at banquet tables, a kitchen, rest rooms, a darkroom, 2 large storage rooms, 2 smaller storage areas and an equipment room. Some areas have been converted to other uses in recent years as the staff has increased and because of the acquisition of equipment-computer, copier, etc. BSU Director, Jones, says: "Overall, the building has been very functional and quite adequate for the needs of our BSU."

In recent years the 3 houses on Lindell Street, adjacent to the Baptist Student Center property on the north, have been purchased. One of the houses has been used to house furloughing foreign missionary families on several occasions. But its primary use is to house students. Students living in the houses commit themselves to specific responsibilities and disciplines designed to promote Christian growth and discipleship. Jones said: "The U of A Baptist Student Union has been blessed by having facilities in such a strategic location. I know of no other property in such close proximity to the heart of the U of A campus which could have been available to us."

Jones has been involved with the Baptist Student Union since 1946. He and his wife, Beverly, met in the Baptist Student Union at Auburn University in Alabama. "The Baptist Student Union has touched the lives of thousands of the U of A students in significant ways. A large number have entered special Christian ministries as missionaries, pastors and other church-related vocations. And, a host of others are Christian lay leaders in their various vocations and in their churches and communities," Jones said.

U of A BSU alumni have responded generously to Jones' suggestion that an endowment be established for future support of BSU's ministry. Pledges and gifts now total approximately 250 thousand dollars. "This is tangible evidence that the Baptist Student Union has had a significant influence upon their lives," Jones added.

Jones plans to retire May 31, 1988. He believes that the future of Baptist Student Union on the U of A campus is bright because, "We work with some of the finest young people you can find anywhere, we have the strong support of our Arkansas Baptist people and our BSU alumni, and we are concerned with the most important, the ultimate, dimension of life—the spiritual dimension, the students' relationship to God, and His will and purpose for their lives."

By: Jamie L. Jones

U of A Foundation for IES

When the University of Arkansas faculty members incorporated the non-profit "University of Arkansas Foundation for International Exchange of Students" in 1950 they may not have realized how long it would continue and how many lives it would affect. In 1987 it is still active, and by now 250 students from 45 countries have studied at the University under scholarships granted by the Foundation, and 30 young people from the United States have studied in Japan and Finland under its auspices.

Among the most active in the early years were Dr. John E. Shoemaker, Bunn Bell, Dean Ralph Barnhart, Mrs. Jessie O'Kelly, Dr. R. J. Hostetter, Dr. W. C. Noyce, Dr. Wesley Thomas, Dr. Z. Harvalik, Dean Jeanette Scudder, Mrs. Maude Blondeau, and the Misses Helen Y. Hughes, Mary Droke, Helen Graham, and Cecelia Russell.

The articles of incorporation gave as purposed of the Foundation ". . .to promote international friendship and world peace by stimulating and supporting cultural activities and projects among students from this country and abroad, . . .provide scholarships; . . .stimulate interest among American students in study abroad; . . .work for exchange professorships. . ."

Funds to finance the work of the Foundation have been raised in a variety of ways: Bookends made from railings from staircases in Old Main were made and sold, as well as a cookbook of international recipes. For several years, starting in 1960, a Winter Choral Festival was co-sponsored with the various University choruses. Starting in 1979 an annual Used Book Sale has been held for 3 days each spring at the Northwest Arkansas Mall. Other support has come from campus living groups, service clubs in the area, churches, and individuals, including foreign students sponsored by the Foundation in its early years who wish to see the program continued. The University provides a limited number of scholarships covering out-of-state tuition.

At present exchanges are carried on with Kansai-Gaidai University in Japan and the Agricultural College of the University of Helsinki, Finland, and there is an agreement with the Escuela Agricola Panamerica in Central America.

The Foundation's work is conducted by a governing board made up of faculty members of the University and representatives of groups providing substantial support for a student.

By: Marie L. Lavallard

UCS of Northwest Arkansas

United Community Services was established in 1969. UCS is a nonprofit corporation responsible for planning programs to improve recreational, health and social services in Northwest Arkansas.

Since 1972 UCS has held monthly meetings open to anyone who is interested; programs of various community agencies and organizations, and the best ways of referring people in need of services are discussed.

In 1969, the first *Directory of Services of Washington County* was printed. In January 1988, the 17th edition of the *Washington County Directory of Services* and the 2nd edition of the *Benton County Directory of Services* were compiled and printed. The directories list social services available in Benton and Washington Counties.

On July 1, 1970, the Ozark Guidance Center opened. The opening of this agency was a result of a UCS study of needs in the community. Members of the UCS Board were incorporators of the Center and operated the agency until its own Board was established.

In 1973, UCS organized a committee and assisted the community in locating a neuro-surgeon and helped to get him established in Fayetteville. Also in 1973, UCS was instrumental in establishing Youth Attention Home, and later assisted in creating Youth Bridge, Inc., the organization which incorporated YAH, Boyland, and Indian Trail House.

In 1981, UCS was instrumental in establishing an Emergency Relief, Referral Service, and Clearinghouse Services; and assisted the Salvation Army in securing funds for the Clearinghouse.

In 1982, UCS conducted 3 public forums to determine needs of the community and to establish priorities for the development of programs to meet these needs.

In 1984, UCS established a County-Wide Youth Project to work with junior and senior high schools to develop positive leadership among students.

In 1985, UCS began a series of Community Renewal Conferences to identify and begin work on solving pressing needs in the community.

UCS continues to review existing services to determine whether gaps or duplications exist; conducts studies of existing services, upon request; and makes long range plans for development of services.

United Community Services is a member of the Fayetteville and Springdale United Ways.

By: No Designated Author

United Daughters of the Confederacy

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a group of ladies with a common bond. We all had relatives who fought for the Confederacy during the War Between the States. Today as before, "we consider it a great privilege to honor the living and remember the dead of our beloved Southland".

The Mildred Lee Chapter No. 98, of Fayetteville, Arkansas was organized on Oct. 16, 1897, by Miss Fannie Scott, of Van Buren, at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Menke. There were 20 charter members and it was the third chapter to be organized in Arkansas.

During the years the chapter has placed or aided in placing a number of markers on historic sites. Pictures and books have been given to schools and libraries, and many monuments built in the U. S. with the aid of our chapter. At the Fayetteville Centennial in 1928, a marker was erected at College and Dickson to commemorate the Battle of Fayetteville. In 1927, they presented to the city a bronze tablet on the Yarrington Bldg. to mark the spot where in May 1861, a Confederate flag was given to the first Confederate Co. in Washington County, organized by Capt. T. J. Kelly. Other markers have also been erected, including a stone seat at Cato Springs in memorial to Co. "K" 34th Arkansas Infantry, C. S. A.

Veterans of all wars as well as Confederate veterans have always been the object of devoted attention: Donations have been made to needy individuals and families, and to the VA hospital.

At one time the membership of the local U. D. C. chapter rose to the peak of 100. We now have over 40 members. Two of our members are "real daughters", daughters of Confederate soldiers. They are Lottie Crouch and Nan Moore. Other local members are Mary Kate Bradford, Kay Browne, Nell Clarke Cooke, Merilee Curtis, Mona Elliott, Gladys Guinn, Penny Hendrickson, Nancy Huddleston, Bobby Johnson, Mary Beth Jones, Tenna Kolb, Mildred Lavender, Margaret Lee, Ouida Logan, Evelyn Milam, Carolyn Moulton, Avenelle Poehler, Shirley Overton Quick, Joyce Quimby, Margaret Rauch, Lorene Raymond, Louise Reagan, Lucille Rogers, Fay Saunders, Winifred Sharp, Mary Carolyn Thomas, Virginia Tidball, Lina Watson, Rebecca Williams, Elizabeth Wilson, Ruth Ann Wilson, and Bernice Yeater. Out of town members are: Patricia Browner, Mary Lou Fletcher, Amy Suzette Glenn, Ollie Griffin, Margaret Huntley, Louisa Kinsworthy, Isabel Lewis, Mrs. Winston Lindsey, Marilyn Crouch Noland, and Lee Constance Wilkinson.

By: Shirley Overton Quick

United Way of Fayetteville, Inc.

For more than half a century, Fayetteville has subscribed to the concept of one single appeal to support voluntary health, welfare and recreation agencies. Although the name for these fund drives has changed over the years, the purpose has remained the same.

The formation of the local Community Chest, forerunner of the United Way, was co-ordinated by the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce. Marion Wasson, chamber president, called a meeting to determine if the city wanted to join with the National Community Chest. By a vote of 30 to 2, the Community Chest concept was adopted and the first annual fund drive was begun. James K. Gregory was named drive chairman and G. C. Melton was selected as vice-chairman for Fayetteville's first Community Chest fund drive in 1931. The first Board of Directors included Tom Asbury, Ralph Lewis, Irby Abshier, Marc Stice, C. C. Yarrington, James K. Gregory and G. C. Melton. A goal of $16,080 was established and the community mobilized to conduct the drive to raise funds to assist nine agencies. These charter agencies were: Associated Relief of Fayetteville, Red Cross, Tuberculosis Seal Sales, Fayetteville Public Library, Harmon Playfield, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Crippled Children's Association and the Chamber of Commerce Emergency fund. The initial fund drive did not meet its quota but in a two-week period raised $13,427.91. Nevertheless, the Community Chest was continued.

Through the years, the Community Chest underwent many changes. The name was changed to Fayetteville United Fund in the 1970s and again changed in 1987 to United Way of Fayetteville, Inc. One thing that has remained constant over the years is that most of the work carried out by the United Way is done by volunteers. A full-time Executive Director was hired in the 1980s, Paul Seman; Jo Ann Sandlin currently fills that position. In addition to the Executive Director, the United Way also employs an office staff consisting of a full-time and part-time worker.

The most dramatic period of growth in the United Way of Fayetteville has taken place in the 1980s. This decade has seen the most consistent margin of success since the beginning of the Community Chest in 1931. Building upon successful fund drives, the 1987 campaign goal was exceeded by over $50,000 to reach an all-time high of over one-half million dollars.

Not only does the United Way seek to raise funds to help meet the needs of the community, it also seeks to recognize those who unselfishly volunteer their time and resources to aid the less fortunate. The Betty Lighton Volunteer Service Award was established in 1984 to annually give honor to such a volunteer.

By: No designated author

VFW Jack Tidball Auxiliary 2722

Institution of the Ladies Auxiliary to Jack Tidball Post 2722, Veterans of Foreign Wars was held Sunday, March 3, 1940 at the home of Mrs. L. L. (Eula) Harness in Fayetteville. Mrs. Mae Rosenbaum, El Dorado, Department president conducted the installation and was assisted by Mrs. Warren Hoover of Eureka Springs, District Deputy. Mrs. H. L. Hunnicutt was elected president of the auxiliary; Mrs. S. W. (Lyla Jane) Jackson, senior vice president; Mrs. Ira (Ruth) Hammond, junior vice president; Mrs. Otis (Martha Ann) Hampson, chaplain; Mrs. Marvin (Arvella) Jaggers, conductress; Mrs. E. H. (Leda) Hodges, guard. The first meeting was set for Thursday, March 14 at Brewer's Electric Shop. Alex Williams of Muskogee, Legislative Chairman for the V. F. W. Department of Oklahoma, spoke on the legislative program. James C. Putnam, Founder and First Commander-in-Chief of the V. F. W. was guest speaker. Charter members of the Auxiliary were: Bertha Davis, Berniece Brewer, Berthania Davis, Dove Furlow, Ruth Hammond, Martha Ann Hampson, Eula Harness, Leda Hodges, Addie L. Hunnicutt, Arvella Jaggers, Lyla Jane Jackson, Addie Lee Lister, Fannie Robinsen, Pearle Rush, and Nora May Ward. Of the charter members, Dove Furlow, Ruth Hammond and Eula Harness are still living and paid up members.

The Auxiliary has over the years been active in community, state and nationally sponsored projects. Perhaps more time has been devoted to volunteer activities at the Fayetteville Veterans Administration Medical Center for patient care than any one program. Many auxiliary members have donated time for hospitalized veterans care; however, Berthania T. Davis, Nora B. Ward, Eva A. Putnam, Ruth Morris and Flora Bailey have donated thousands of hours. Eva A. Putnam and Flora Bailey were recognized for over 3,000 hours volunteer service through the Auxiliary.

Mrs. Joe (Ruby) Anderson has been a faithful Auxiliary member, having served over 21 years as Secretary-Treasurer and two years as District Secretary. Berthania T. Davis, Eva A. Putnam, Ruth Morris and Helen A. Blackwell have served as District Presidents.

Eva A. Putnam, wife of James C. Putnam, served three years as Department Chaplain. Helen A. (Putnam) Blackwell served as Department Assistant Conductress and at Department Convention in June 1987 was elected Department Guard, a position in line to be elected Department President five years in the future. Helen's eligibility to the VFW Auxiliary is based on the military service of her father, James C. Putnam who was the recognized founder and first Commander-in-Chief of the National organization.

Auxiliary members have participated in patriotic holidays

and assisted the Post in community projects. Meetings are currently held the second Monday at the Post Home and the Post and Auxiliary enjoy a fellowship dinner before meetings.

By: Helen Blackwell

VFW Jack Tidball Post 2722

An organizational meeting was held September 23, 1932 to establish the first Veterans of Foreign Wars post in the city of Fayetteville. At this meeting, Brant R. Dever of Fayetteville was elected temporary commander and W. J. Frost temporary quartermaster-adjutant. The organization was scheduled for completion on Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., at Woodman Hall. The charter was held open to permit additional veterans to be charter members. All veterans who served on foreign soil in time of war were eligible. Sixteen members signed up at this meeting. Mike Sokell and Dewey J. Willis, deputy chief of staff, were present from Little Rock for this organizational meeting with other out of town guests as follows: Vivian Bell of Jefferson City, Missouri and Commander R. J. Johnson, Marvin Jaggers, Charles A. Martin, Otis German, Todd Godart, A. E. Pate and D. F. Frank, all of Rogers.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Emblem is the Cross of Malta.

This VFW post lost no time establishing their identity in the community. They were represented November 11, 1932 at the Rogers Armistice Day ceremonies and at their next meeting voted to ask Congress to increase capacity of the Veterans Hospital under construction here from 250 to 500 beds, as recommended recently by George McGilton. They also planned Christmas baskets for the needy.

Jack Tidball Post 2722, Veterans of Foreign Wars was chartered October 16, 1938. Charter members were: James Walter Allison, Waldo Gary Austin, Roy Blevins, Berta Albert Boatright, Vernon L. Boyd, John Bailey, Raymond B. Bradley, Harvey Lee Carlisle, Lewis Henry Cummin, Robert B. Cox, Jake B. Cruse, John W. Diggs, William Fred Earls, Boyd L. Fredrick, Grover Fancher, John W. Fallen, C. B. Furlow, Squire Grose, Jack H. Howard, Ira L. Hammond, Ernest H. Hodges, Hiram Lee Hunnicutt, John A. Henbest, Lloyd L. Harness, Otis Orville Hampson, Wheeler V. Henderson, Oscar J. Horine, Leba William Jackson, Marvin Jaggers, Shelby William Kennard, Warren Lee Lamar, Albert Raymond McManigal, William G. Montgomery, Terry W. Moody, Alfred Mayes, Oscar E. Nordyhe, Ben Raymond Porter, Leonard Rogers, Robert Romeyn Richtmyer, Robert L. Robinson, Benjamin W. Reynolds, Alva J. Rush, James L. Shearer, Joseph Floyd Stanberry, Homer Treat, Jarvey Ward, Ernest Weyer, Robert Emmett White, and Peter Wood.

This newly organized post first met at the court house and at Woodman Hall, and after a short time found they had outgrown this for a meeting place. During World War II, the post flourished with more than a thousand members. Patriotism was high and Joe Anderson, quartermaster for many years, was kept busy with post activities. He also served as national V. F. W. Service Officer with an office at the Veterans Administration Hospital until his death in 1967. Joe also served as District Commander.

During the war, Fayetteville hosted the Department of Arkansas Convention which was headquartered at the Washington Hotel. It was a gala affair, and the town was filled with veterans and auxiliary members.

Jack Tidball Post 2722 has yearly participated in Memorial Day observances at the National Cemetery. Veterans Day activities and other patriotic events. It was traditional that the overseas veterans march in parades with colors to honor the overseas veterans. The members later moved to the Odd Fellows Hall, then the Auxiliary purchased the furnishings of the Women's Civic Club and met in their location on the second floor of the City Administration Building.

This post was among many whose heritage stems through the National Veterans of Foreign Wars office at Kansas City, Missouri. On November 1, 1940, James C. Putnam transferred his membership to Post 2722 from West Plains, Missouri. It was Putnam, who was called "Put" by those who knew him, who originated the idea of an overseas organization, one that would be evergreen in nature and last as long as America was engaged in war or conflict against another nation. Living at Columbus, Ohio at the time, Putnam rode an old Columbia bicycle to locate eligible veterans and on September 29, 1899 thirteen overseas veterans met at the clothing shop of Francis DuBiel at 286 E. Main Street, Columbus and organized what is today called the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. (VFW). Putnam was elected the first president and wasted no time in filing Articles of Incorporation with the state of Ohio, county of Franklin under their selected name "American Veterans of Foreign Service." As eligible veterans from subsequent wars and veterans groups joined or merged, the name was finally changed in 1913 to that of VFW. Putnam has been recognized and introduced at national conventions as the "Founder and First Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars."

This major veterans organization at its 88th National Convention in 1987 recorded the 32nd consecutive year of membership growth and for the fourth consecutive year topped the two million member mark and celebrated a membership total of 2,052,521 veterans.

Post 2722 purchased their first post home under the leadership of Commander Paul O'Neal during the year 1977. The Post VFW Building is located at 1605 West 6 Street (Highway 62 W) in Fayetteville. Lawrence Evans,, Commander at the time of this writing, has been a faithful commander for several years and was recently awarded a life membership by the post. Ed Osburn and E. L. Rush both worked faithfully for the post and sponsored programs. William T. Putnam joined after his first tour of duty in the European Theatre and is a life member. H. O. Bailey, another life member contributed thousands of hours volunteer service at the Veterans Administration Medical Center to help hospitalized veterans, along with many other post volunteers. During 1942, under the leadership of National Commander-in-Chief Max Singer, and assisted by the Ladies Auxiliary, the post donated money to help buy war planes.

Objectives of the VFW are: to insure the national security through maximum military strength; to speed the rehabilitation of the nation's disabled and needy veterans; to assist the widows and orphans and dependents of disabled and needy veterans; and to promote Americanism through education in patriotism and constructive service to the communities in which we live.

This non-partisan, non-sectarian organization is open to all honorably discharged American citizen veterans who have overseas service entitling them to a campaign or service medal.

By: Helen Putnam Blackwell

VFW Raymond Alstott Post 2952

Raymond Alstott Post 2952 of Springdale has made history several times since it was chartered on March 5, 1944. This Post has received a lot of recognition as a community non-profit organization, and as such, the City of Springdale has received a lot of recognition from its sponsored programs, even though some of the events were sponsored by the VFW. The post was named for Raymond Alstott, the first service man from Springdale killed in action. He was raised east of Springdale and attended school at Monitor. He died in the Bataan death march.

Military Drill Team of VFW Raymond Alstott Post 2952

A military drill team, composed of sixty uniformed members of the Springdale Post, was organized. More than 100 military funerals were conducted by these trained servicemen for families throughout northwest Arkansas. The uniform used was a VFW cap, khaki dress, black tie, black belt and shoes. The VFW emblem was worn on the tie.

The Springdale Veterans of Foreign Wars Post also sponsored a Springdale Auxiliary Police force from its membership. This force was first named "Springdale Civil Defense" and membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars was a requirement. These veterans were on call when the Springdale Police Department needed assistance. A membership of 120 VFW members were on call to assist the Police Department. Uniforms used were dark blue pants, light blue shirts, and a dark cap with light cover.

Marion Mays was elected the first Commander of Raymond Alstott Post 2952, which was chartered in March 1944. Post 2952 began with the following charter members: Noel L. Anderson, George A. Balling, Oscar B. Bedell, George Alford Davis, Everett W. Donaldson, Jack E. Donaldson, Morris W. Donaldson, John L. Downum, Charles F. Elmer, William Fink, Erton E. Fredrick, Bradley L. Fulfer, Charles G. Giles, William H. Harp, Claud Harris, Baxter W. Hensley, Linn W. Henson, Ed Holzenhamp, Oscar J. Florine, Herschel Horner, Henry C. Jarvis, Wallace H. Johnson, Llewellyn Maddan, Roy E. Maddiex, William C. Matheny, Alfred Mays, Marion Mays, Frank E. Mulkey, James N. Noland, Jessie H. Parsons, Ahsel M. Peterson, A. F. Saulsberry, Charlie C. Seals, James L. Sigmon, Pleasant J. Sigmon, Bruon Smith, Reed A. Smith, Jonnie W. Stockton, Dixon R. Stokes, Byron D. Tansey, Walter E. Walgreen.

Springdale Post history reflects two Department Commanders—Keith Wentz during 1955-1956 and Everett Donaldson during 1960-1961. Keith Wentz, during his term as Department Commander and years following, was presented a unique award, and to date no one has earned one like it from the V. F. W. National Headquarters. This Certificate of Merit was presented to Commander Keith Wentz, Commander of Raymond A. Alstott Post 2952, Springdale, Arkansas, "In recognition of him as the only Veteran of Foreign Wars member ever to attain highest credit in three All-American categories: All-American Department Commander 1955-1956; All-American District Commander 1957-1958; All-American Post Commander 1959-1960. His achievement exemplifies the best leadership in all phases of the V. F. W. program. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and the official seal of the V. F. W. of the U. S., this 2nd day of August, 1960." This certificate was signed by Louis Leo Freeman, Commander-in-Chief and Julian Dickenson, Adjutant General. Commander Wentz was Post Commander two times.

Everett Donaldson was also an outstanding Commander. He served Springdale Post as Commander several times, was First District Commander then Department Commander in 1960-1961. Tommy Kirkland of Springdale was the youngest District Commander in Arkansas, at age 32. Tom Kirkland, his father, was named All-State Post Commander for 1980-1981 and 1981-1982. This is the first time this award has been won back to back, two years in a row by a commander in Springdale.

By: Ward Goheen

Walnut Grove Cherry Belle Extension Club

The Walnut Grove Cherry Belles are celebrating their 50th anniversary as an Extension Club at Walnut Grove from June 1987 to June 1988. It's work is historic, benevolent, and social with at least one of it's projects within a radius of ten miles from the Walnut Grove Community Presbyterian Church. It's other projects may be anywhere the club members wish to work.

The club was organized by Miss Harriet King with the following members; Mrs. Elsie Giles (Bob), Mrs. Jim Couch (Claud), Mrs. Helen Bogart (Robert), Mrs. Helen Wilson (Griff), Mrs. Juel Hamblen (Albert), Mrs. Marie Griffen (wife of the pastor Rev. Marion Griffen,, at whose home the club was organized. Mrs. Hamblen (Giles) is the only local living member and Mrs. Griffin is now in a nursing home in Van Buren. Guests at the meeting were Mrs. Vera (Clifton) Wade and Mrs. Doris Leflar Wigglesworth. Both "girls" are still living. The club has had many projects: assisting the church in holding Bible School, made white robes for the young people in the choir, putting in water and gas and papering the four large school rooms, building a kitchenette with a refrigerator and two burner hot plate.

The 4-H Club won first place two or three times with their booth at the fair, and bought the big furnaces that are still used in the Community building (formerly the school house before consolidating with Prairie Grove and Farmington). The club started a school lunch room and two of the club members, Lela Terpening and Lydia Shumate did the cooking. They also sponsored a library from the regional library in Fayetteville, exchanging books each month. Rev. Griffen had organized a "Westminster Fellowship" (the young people in Sunday School and Christian Endeavor), and a 4-H club. When he moved away, he turned the youth work over to Albert and Juel Hamblen, who took the young people on trips which also included the picture show once a week in Prairie Grove and to the Armory in Fayetteville where they played basketball games with Fayetteville and other area groups. They took them to hear Mrs. Eleanor Rossevelt talk at the U. of A. and to church and 4-H camps, at Devils Den and youth camp at Lake Wedington. The club women made lovely basketball suits of light tan colored percale with a large WG, for Walnut Grove, on the back. Mrs. Giles cooked for the annual 4-H camp for 13 years, 75 to 90 kids, three meals each day. She was assisted by the older children and later by Lucy Allen, Flora King, Izetta Gibson and Viola Shipley.

One of the recent projects outside the community was getting the Bob Kidd Lake, west of Prairie Grove, name corrected. For some reason the name "Bob Kidd" had been incorrectly named "Budd Kidd".

The club's current projects are decorating the little Cemetery Hill Memorial Park and sponsoring a little park of their own, the "Walnut Grove Memorial Park" on Walnut Grove Road, where they restored a log cabin and small museum. They plan to paint a mural representing community life from 1800 to 1900.

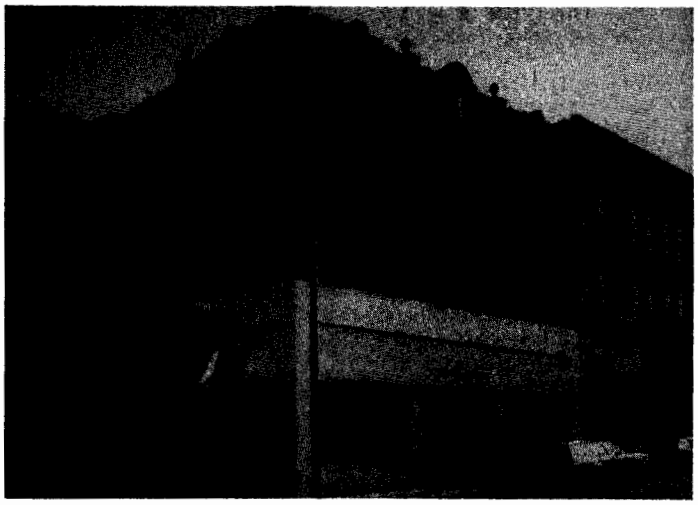
The club's motto is "be cheerful, smile and pass it on", their

flower is cherry blossoms, their bird is the mockingbird, and their tree is the walnut tree (for Walnut Grove). Their theme song is "Mockingbird Hill" and their colors are green, red and gold. Their closing motto is "Life is a bowl of cherries only if we make it so".

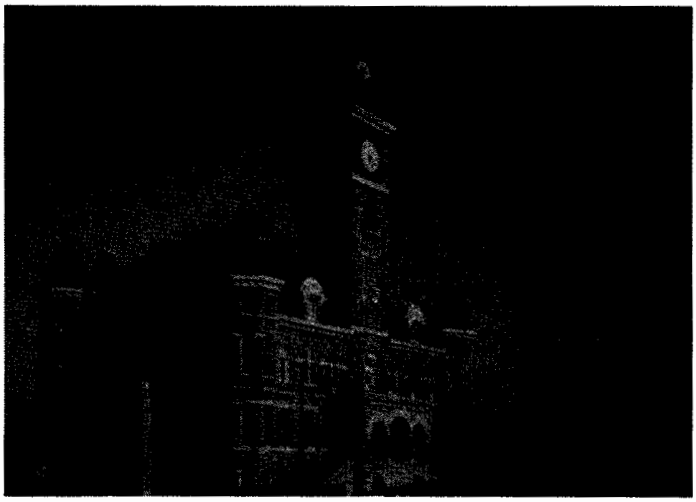
By: Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles

Washington County Bar Association

Though not officially called the Washington County Bar Association until 1935, when a group of about 40 lawyers formed an unincorporated organization by that name, members of the "Bench and Bar" have, since the early 1900s always been a loosely associated group who were both framers and interpreters of the laws to protect our rights and privileges.



Washington County Courts Building



Washington County Courthouse

Numbering well over 200 today, Washington County attorneys meet monthly to hear guest lecturers speak on social, political, economic, and other topics of current interest to members of the legal profession.

In the early 1800s many legal practitioners were zealots determined to tame the lawlessness they saw in this area.

The brilliant orator Alfred W. Arrington became so famous for his successful court practice in Washington County during the 1830s that he was eventually hired away from this region by a Chicago law firm.

Another prominent barrister of that era was William McK. Ball. He was so popular in the State that the saying arose "as goes McK. Ball, and as goes Washington County, so goes Arkansas".

J. "Vol" Walker, for whom the University of Arkansas library is named, stalled efforts in the early 1920s to relocate the University in a stirring speech before the Arkansas Legislature. "You can't move the University to Little Rock," shouted Mr. Walker, "You can't get Old Main through the (train) tunnel at Winslow!"

Through the years there have been many memorable members of the Washington County Bar. Some who held public office were David Walker, Lafayette Gregg, Archibald Yell, Jim Trimble, Lee Seamster, and Clifton "Deacon" Wade, to name but a few.

There are many stories handed down about these and other lawyers - perhaps because of the very nature of the practice of law. There are many attorneys living today who will no doubt be remembered by future generations: J. William Fulbright, as President of the University of Arkansas and U. S. Senator; Maupin Cummings, as a tenacious army general and judge; Tom Butt, as an articulate communicator and judge, (as was his brother, John); Rex Perkins, as a colorful trial attorney; and the list goes on and on.

Ted Coxsey, former prosecuting attorney and judge, tells this story, which, by the way, took place in the 1960s: A client, upon losing his case, (as one must always do!), struck his lawyer, sending him sprawling on the ground. The judge immediately ordered the man to apologize publically and before his Court, to his lawyer for his poor behavior. Said the irrate fellow to his attorney, "Sir, I hope I don't have to do this to you again!"

By: A. D. McAllister

Washington County Historical Society

Founded in 1951, The Washington County Historical Society celebrated its 36th anniversary at the same time Arkansas hailed its 150th year of statehood.

In its early history, Walter Lemke, founder and guiding light, issued "*Flashback*" and many bulletins intermittently. In recent years, "*Flashback*" is published as a 48 page quarterly mailed in February, May, August and November. Currently, the Society is emphasizing historical and genealogical publications and the restoration of the Headquarters House Grounds.

Headquarters House, also known as the Jonas Tebbetts Home, built in 1853, was acquired by the Society in 1965 and is now a house museum with offices for the society. Volunteers act as tour guides and the house is open to the public Monday through Friday, 1:00 to 4:00 p. m.

The Society has completed restoration of the Sarah Ridge House, which marks the culmination of 14 years of effort to purchase and restore this, Fayetteville's oldest home.

With over 900 members, the Society has supporters in all of the contiguous states and Alaska and Hawaii, with about 500 members in the immediate vicinity.

The annual budget is approximately 25 thousand dollars, coming from membership fees, donations, and publication revenue. Fund raising includes the Gay 90s Ice Cream Social, sponsored by the Society since 1972. In past years, special features of the Social have included an original play about Sophia Sawyer's Fayetteville Female Seminary, a silent auction, a costume contest, and an old book sale.

Volunteers continue to be its mainstay. The Society genealogical research service for members and some six to eight queries are answered weekly. A part time executive secretary is employed.

WCHS spearheaded development of the Washington-Willow Historic District and has actively opposed efforts to alter that district through the years.

A photographic collection, numbering more than 4,000 items, is maintained. Files on other historical items are also kept, and the Tom Feathers Memorial Library provides books on Arkansas and the Southwest for research.

A non-profit organization, the Society is governed by a Board of Directors, who hold monthly meetings.

By: No Designated Author

Washington County LWV

The League of Women Voters of Washington County has been organized three times. The first time occurred on March 17, 1920, the same year as the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the founding of the National League of Women Voters of the United States. The second formation of the local League took place in 1939, and during this period the first state League of Women Voters in Arkansas convention was held at Fayetteville in May, 1941.

The third local organization occurred on February 9, 1952 (when a state League had not yet been re-established), and has continued to this day (1987). A second state League charter was subsequently granted to Arkansas on May 26, 1955. Since the fifties, the League of Women Voters of Washington County, an integral part of both state and national Leagues, has been in the forefront of all significant changes in the processes of government on all levels.

Examples of these processes include: abolition of the poll tax; support of humanitarian United Nations policies; use of voting machines; change to city manager form of municipal government in Fayetteville; activation of county quorum courts; support of District of Columbia suffrage; continuing informed and updated support of civil rights, women's legal equality (Equal Rights Amendment), child welfare, public education policies, freedom of information, merit system in all branches of government, environmental protection and preservation, and international relations.

From the third time frame in the local League's history, certain members have made important contributions to the organization as a whole by their work at local, state, and national levels. These members include Esther Clark, Sylvia Swartz, Wilma Sacks, Peg Anderson, and Lois Imhoff.

By: Betty Bassett Williams

Posse

Mounted Posse.

Washington County Sheriff's Posse

Sheriff Bud Dennis with 1987 Posse members.

The Springdale Mounted Patrol, organized under the guidance of Springdale Chief of Police Wayne Hyden to promote the Rodeo of the Ozarks, was the founding organization for what is known in 1988 as the Washington County Sheriff's Posse.

The original members came from all walks of life; farmers, doctors, attorneys, businessmen. The original men participating were Wayne Hyden, Ted Coxsey, Dr. Roger Edmondson, Judge Maupin Cummings, Shorty Parsons, Johnny Gladden, Dr. Ralph Powers and his brother, Wendell, Dr. Nickum, Elza Houghon, Raymond Ash, Roscoe Quhn, Charles Gordon, Slim Taylor, Dr. Rdonsis, Charles Tansey, J. C. Murphy, Curt Jones, Roy Walker, John Henbest, Don Hoyt, Jerry Hinshaw, Garvin Martini, Lawrence Harris, Rudy Moore, Sr., Hallie Adcock and Charles Stump.

Similiar horses were required to be ridden, equipped with identical tack, down to the matching chaps. This group traveled to promote the Rodeo of the Ozarks by riding in parades as far from northwest Arkansas as Cheyenne, Wyoming, Colorado Springs, Colorado and Albuquerque, New Mexico. One trip was made by chartering 2 railway coaches and 1 stock car to transport the horses and riders to a parade.

The organization was not a "law enforcement body" so no weapon proficiency was required, but the Mounted Patrol could be called out by the Circuit Judge when needed to assist in civil disasters such as tornados, floods, fires, etc.

A horse, horse trailer and a vehicle to pull the trailer had to be at the disposal of the member. By 1965 and 1966, the membership began to lessen. Older members were no longer physically able to participate in the ardous trips and lengthy parades.

The Washington County Sheriff's Posse originating from the Springdale Mounted Patrol functioned for a time under the supervision of Sheriff Arthur Davidson.

April, 1967, a meeting was held in the home of Jerry Hinshaw near Tontitown, Arkansas, where 12 men met to reorganize this group. New Articles of Incorporation and a new charter brought into official being the Washington County Sheriff's Posse. Bill Long, sheriff at that time, Jerry Hinshaw, Guy Terry, Ben Glover, J. T. Hathorn, Lawrence and Lloyd Cate, Jesse Jones, Dean Harger and J. D. Snow were 10 of the 12 men

that met that evening. J. D. Snow was retained as the president. At this time, the members were still required to maintain horses and ride in the Rodeo of the Ozarks parade, and other parades within a 75 mile radius.

Monthly meetings were held and soon law enforcement training began as the purpose was to assist the sheriff's department in every way needed; floods, lost children, man hunts, storms, traffic control and other times when asked by the sheriff to help out.

Presidents that have served since the re-organizations are J. D. Snow, Guy Terry, Bruce Ledford, Larry Dalrymple, Bill Brown and Manny Backstrom.

In 1988, to be a member of the Washington County Sheriff's Posse, certain qualifications must be met. A physical and physchiatric examination must be passed; must be over 21 years of age and under 55; have been a resident of Washington County for 3 years immediately prior to membership; must attend a prescribed 100-hour course on law enforcement and pass a test at the end of the course; qualify on a firing range with weapon to be used while on duty with the sheriff's department; and wear the uniform required by the Posse.

The first year of membership is called a "probation period". During this time, a novice member is asked to be on patrol only with a full-time deputy or with another Posse member who has completed his probation period.

All Posse members are required to volunteer a minimum of 100 labor hours per calendar year. Most Posse members give many, many more hours than this to the sheriff's department.

Annual dues of $10.00 per member, with a maximum of 50 members allowed to join, financially support the work of the Posse. This is augmented by the proceeds from the Junior Rodeo, which the Posse has sponsored for 14 years; and other fund raisers chosen by the group. This money maintains a command post (motorhome) to be used on locations such as manhunts, lost child searches, etc. The Posse also purchases and maintains hand-held 2-way radios for the members to use as needed. A van is also maintained. Each Posse member purchases his/her own uniforms and weapons. The only item furnished by the sheriff's department is a bullet-proof vest.

Sheriff Herb Marshall

Volunteer work done by the Posse many times relieves the sheriff's department (and the county taxpayers) of much overtime by performing tasks normally assigned to regular deputies such as transporting prisoners, traffic control at the University of Arkansas football games, security at the Washington County Fair and at the Rodeo of the Ozarks. All monies received for working the Rodeo of the Ozarks goes into the Posse funds.

Approximately 40 members make up the Posse, in 1988.

Sheriff Bud Dennis summed up the gratitude of the taxpayers of Washington County when he informed the Posse that insurance coverage was obtained for them while they were on duty for the department. "This is the least we can do in return for the thousands of free man-hours given to Washington County by the Posse. This organization gives freely of their time and dedication to the sheriff's department", Sheriff Dennis said.

In mandatory volunteer hours alone the Posse gave 4,000 free hours in 1988.

By: Guy Terry

Washington Lodge #1 F & A M

Washington Lodge #1 was not the first lodge established in Arkansas but is the oldest lodge in Arkansas, having the longest continuous existence of any lodge in the state. The first lodge was established at Arkansas post under authority of a dispensation given by the grand master of Kentucky in 1819, chartered in 1820, surrendered charter in 1822 when the capital was removed to Little Rock, Arkansas and the lodge ceased to exist. According to several historical sources, a charter was granted to Washington Lodge #82 by the grand lodge of Tennessee on November 5, 1835, although some contend that it was later.

First Masonic Hall - 1839.

Washington Lodge No. 1, Masonic Temple - 1986.

From October 1836 proceedings of the grand lodge of Tennessee page #336 "A dispensation to Washington Lodge #82, to be held in Fayetteville, Arkansas territory, issued on the 24th of December 1835." October 1837, page #344 "That a dispensation

has been issued by the grand master to Washington Lodge, #82, renewing a former dispensation, and bearing Date November 12, 1836, to be held in Fayetteville, Arkansas." Page #345 "On motion, resolved, that the grand lodge give to Washington Lodge, #82, a set of jewels for use of said lodge and that the grand secretary hand over the same to the representative of said lodge. Resolved, also, that a charter issue to Washington Lodge, #82, and that Onesimus Evans be the first master, James McKissick first senior warden, and Matthew Leeper the first junior warden of said lodge." We believe that November 5, 1835, was the date when the first steps were taken for organizing a masonic lodge in the city of Fayetteville, or was the first dispensation that was issued and the charter issued in 1837.

The grand lodge of Arkansas was organized November 25, 1838, and four charters issued to Washington Lodge #1, Western Star Lodge # 2, Morning Star Lodge #3, and Mount Horeb Lodge #4 on December 13, 1838.

Archibald Yell gave the land for the first masonic lodge hall on the corner of Rock and Block Street in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and the first $100.00 to the building fund. A two story frame building was completed about 1840. He also made several pieces of furniture for the hall including the alter for the lodge.

In 1875 the building was remodeled and in 1907 the masons moved to the third floor of the Wolf building on Mountain street. Contract dated September 10, 1906 for labor and material for the third floor was $4479.84. The lodge property was sold to Dr. J. F. Stanford, veternarian, November 23, 1914, for $1800.00 and he used the building as a veterinary college for about six years. The college closed and he converted it into his own residence until it sold in 1959 for commercial property.

On October 1, 1904, the Masonic Lodge had a part in the laying of the cornerstone of the new county courthouse and a list of the lodge officers was placed in the cornerstone.

In the spring of 1905 the lodge considered purchasing the third story of the Fayetteville Bank for $3500.00, but was later dropped because of terms.

November 5, 1935, Washington Lodge #1 F&AM observed it's one hundredth anniversary with a banquet and appropriate program at the Mountain Inn Hotel, Fayetteville, Arkansas. It was attended by over 250 people, many prominent masons from Arkansas and other grand jurisdictions. Officers of the lodge were: A. C. Jaggars, worshipful master; Davis Richardson, senior warden; Samuel B. Thorpe, junior warden; C. B. Franke, treasurer; and R. P. Nifong, secretary.

April 1962 lodge purchased a piece of property from M. N. Graue on Highway 71 north (90' frontage by 250' deep) for $6750.00 and April 29, 1965 sold it for $10350.00 because we could not purchase additional land that joined the property.

March 4, 1964 Washington Masonic Building Corporation received official certificate of incorporation of domestic non profit corporation from state of Arkansas, Kelly Bryant, secretary of state. Formation of this had started in November 1961 by Edward B. Meriwether, Herman Hartman and Harold Norwood.

March 8, 1964 land was purchased from Miss Audie V. Millsap for $15000.00 and immediate plans started on a suitable building and funds for the temple by the board or directors. Ground breaking ceremonies were held September 14, 1968 and Washington Lodge #1 held their first meeting in the new location at 1106 Masonic Drive on June 8, 1970. Officers were John T. Weir, worshipful master; Elton Dial, senior warden; Donald W. Barker, junior warden; Tom Eads, treasurer; and Gerrit DeBoer, secretary. June 9, 1970 an open house was held and dedication of a new organ, a gift of Miss Audie V. Millsap.

October 7, 1978 dedication service for Washington Lodge #1, which marked the fact that it was debt free.

September 1985 settlement was reached with the city of Fayetteville for the west half of the third floor of the Wolf building for $20000.00.

November 2, 1985 Washington Lodge #1 F&AM observed their sesquicentennial (1835-1985) with an open house, a program with Frank Mitchell, worshipful master, presiding. The address was given by the most worshipful grand master of the grand lodge of Arkansas, Arthur J. "Buddy" Mhoon, followed by a dinner.

Current officers of Washington Lodge #1 are: Lloyd Hester, worshipful master; Joe Rouse, senior warden; John I. Mehrholz, junior warden; Eugene H. Schmitz, treasurer; George Presley, secretary; Paul Marinoni, chaplain; William B. Rudasill, senior deacon; William J. Wertens, junior deacon; and Ronald D. Harrell, tiler.

Following is the Notice Proceedings of the convention that formed the Constitution of The Grand Lodge of Arkansas, A. D. 1838, A. L. 5838.

The Convention of the Ancient York Rites, met in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the month of November, in the year of Christ, 1838, A. L. 5838, composed of the following delegates:

From Washington Lodge #82, working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, Onesimus Evans, P. M., Washington L. Wilson, Robert Bedford, A. Whinnery, R. C. S. Brown, Samuel Adams, and Williamson S. Oldham.

From the Western Star Lodge, #43, working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana William Gilchrist, P. M., Charles Jeffries, P. M., Nicholas Peay, P. M., Edward Cross, P. M., Thomas Parsel, Alden Sprague, and John Morris.

From Morning Star Lodge #42, working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, John W. Pullen.

From Mount Horeb Lodge, working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Alabama, James H. Walker, Allen M. Oakley, Joseph W. McKean, and James Trigg.

Which Convention, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1838, by unanimous consent of all delegates, adopted a Constitution for the government of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas: whereupon, a Grand Lodge was opened in due and ancient form, and the officers thereof were elected and installed according to the most ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity: when on the 27th day of November, aforesaid, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Attest: John Morris, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

The original of this circular may be found in the Library of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

By: Doyle E. Morrison

Welcome Wagon

The famous Welcome Wagon "Greeting Service" was organized in 1928, by Thomas Briggs of Memphis, Tennessee, who saw the need for "old-tyme" cordial hospitality that existed in the early days of America. He used the symbol of the Conestoga Wagon that went out to help and greet newcomers in America, especially in the West. The plan quickly spread across America, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and gradually into northwest Arkansas—first in Rogers and then in Springdale as Robert Moore, President of the First National Bank, Springdale, in 1959, decided that this city also need such a greeting service for the large number of people moving in each year. Gladys Gilmore, a recent widow, was chosen to be the first hostess and of her original sponsors of the program, five are still greeting the newcomers: First National Bank, Harp's Food Stores, Sisco Chapel, *Springdale News* and Springdale Cable. Gladys' term of service was from March 1959 until January 1960 when she married Warren Harris and turned the duties over to Bertha Tonne, who is still active in the greeting of newcomers.

Since part of the duties of The Welcome Wagon Hostess is to provide a club where newcomers can get acquainted, the first meetings were held in the Tonne living room and as the weather warmed up, was carried outdoors to the front yard. Later, as the organization's membership grew, meetings were held in the Hospitality Room of the First National Bank, where coffee meetings are still being held today.

The number of monthly calls increased as more and more people found new homes in northwest Arkansas. In 1960 only 230 calls were made but by 1965 the calls were averaging 400 a year with a slight increase since then as no calls are made to the lake or other outlying areas.

The original Welcome Wagon Club consisted of both retired and younger housewives so about 1962 the club was divided into a Senior Club and a Junior Welcome Wagon Club with the first

meeting held at the home of Winifred Clark, who had joined the ranks of Welcome Wagon hostesses, and later became area supervisor, traveling throughout the state of Arkansas and parts of Missouri.

Today there are three Senior Welcome Wagon Groups and one Junior Welcome Wagon Group. The Jr. Welcome Wagon does not grow fast because most women seek work shortly after getting settled in their new homes. The retired group stays in the Newcomer Group a few years until the club gets too crowded for "easily getting acquainted" and then they are transferred up into the Shiloh Settlers Welcome Wagon Club and finally into the Alumni where they continue to stay and which club will eventually be the largest. All of the retired folks have become active in various civic services: Volunteers at the Hospital Auxiliary, Thrift Shop, Hospital Gift Shop, volunteers at the Museum and Library, Meals on Wheels, R. S. V. P. and many individual services including a "Helping Hand" where club members offer their various skills to help other club members. The clubs all meet twice monthly: one coffee/business meeting and the other a luncheon where various programs are presented. All club members say that the clubs have helped them with the adjustment period of a new location and have given them new and cherished friendships (faster than through their church or other organizations) because the main purpose of the club is to help folks get acquainted as quickly as possible and a series of house parties are held each winter for that purpose. The club also tours various factories and charters buses to visit various areas of interest on one-day trips.

It is believed that Springdale was the first place in the country (United States) where a Welcome Wagon Club was provided for the retired married couples. This has contributed to the great success of the Senior Clubs as the retired men and women work together in the club and share in all the new friendships, meeting folks with like hobbies and interests. Total membership in the four Welcome Wagon Clubs is close to 400. The present hostesses for 1988 are Bertha Tonne and Anna Mae Ellstrom.

By: Bertha Tonne

Winslow O. E. S. #361

February 25, 1911, a preliminary meeting was held at Winslow to organize a chapter of the Order of Eastern Star as an affiliate of the F. A. M. Summit Lodge #530.

The name Clyde Chapter was unanimously agreed upon, since Clyde Karnes and his half-brother George A. Winn had built the hall in which the meeting was held. Its second floor was dedicated for the Masonic Lodge already in existence. The Masons had contributed funds toward the erection of the building and continued to pay rent for their occupancy. The Clyde Chapter name was a fitting tribute since Clyde Karnes, at 27, died a year after the building's completion.

Recorded in the 1911 "Proceedings of the Grand Chapter", it is determined that on April 1, the Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Nora Rushing, Deputy of the Sixth District, Mrs. Minnie Maxwell, the Clyde Chapter was formally instituted. According to Maxwell's report: "On April 1st, by special request on Clyde Chapter, I went to Winslow and assisted them in perfecting their organization." The charter was received in November of 1911.

Charter members listed were: Mrs. Etta (F. F.) Black (First Worthy Matron); Mrs. Christina Bogan, Mrs. Martha (C. A.) Brown, Mrs. Audie (J. M.) Crider, Miss Maude Guinn, Mrs. Rachel (Wm.) Guinn, Mrs. Scrilda (S. A.) Guinn, Mrs. Etta (W. W.) Mahan, (sister to Clyde Karnes); Mrs. Rose (Elmer) Miller, Mrs. Clara (D. H.) Morgan, Mrs. Z. T. Porter, Mrs. Maggie (G. W.) Reed, Mrs. Ollie (A. E.) Stockburger, Mrs. Laura (J. A.) Winn, A. W. Brown, C. A. Brown, James M. Crider, S. A. Guinn, W. W. Mahan, D. H. Morgan, A. T. Porter, G. W. Reed, A. E. Stockburger, J. A. Winn (First Worthy Patron).

By: WCHB Staff

Year 'Round Garden Club

The Year 'Round Garden Club of Fayetteville, was organized September 21, 1950. The club flower is the rose and club colors are pink and green.

General meetings are the second Thursday each month, September thru June.

The club is a member of The National Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., The Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs, and the Fayetteville Council of Garden Clubs.

No records are available of the original members and officers upon organization.

By: Catherine W. Guhman

Zion-Oak Grange #826

The Grange is the oldest farm organization in the country with its origin in Washington, D. C. in 1867. Known as the "Father of the Grange" is Oliver Hudson Kelley. It serves as an agricultural, community, family and fraternal organization with its parent branch "The National Grange" located in Washington, D. C.

Ralph and Fay Morrison came to Springdale in 1950, and with the help of Carol Kemp organized several granges in this area. Zion-Oak Grange #826 was organized in 1952. Charter members were: Lois and Harold Heckel, Nora Bea and George Lingelbach, Neva and Flavy Powell, Pat and Bert Donaldson, Peg and Bob Overton, Shirley and Eugene Eddy, Art and Erma Hylton, and Cora and Golden Ivey.

Meetings were and are still held at the old Zion-Oak School building on County Road 87, southeast of Springdale. Meetings are held twice a month. The first is a closed business meeting for members only. The second is held as a social with visitors welcomed to join in a pot luck supper. At times prominent citizens, such as government authorities, are asked to speak on a given subject for the public's interest.

Members have served the community by helping the sick, elderly, and persons who have suffered a fire loss, etc. They have helped to get the Zion road blacktopped. Zion Grange helped Boy Land of Winslow become self-sufficient. They served dinners including homemade pies at the Stage Coach Inn in Springdale during Rodeo time. They still serve dinners and run a food booth at the Washington County Fair. They use skits for comedy while visiting other Granges.

Once a year a State session is held, presided by representatives from the National Grange and attended by representatives from Granges all over Arkansas. Sewing and craft contests are held during the session with prizes awarded to winners.

Community Service committee collects, makes and distributes toys and games to children in hospitals. Clothing and food for the needy and lap robes are made for nursing home patients. Used books are taken to different libraries. Each month several members serve coffee at the Veterans Hospital in Fayetteville.

By: Erma Hylton

Zion-Oakland Extension Club

The Zion-Oakland Extension Home Demonstration Club was organized in 1945 after the Victory Club was split into two clubs, as it became too large. Peg Overton was the first president of Zion-Oakland.

Charter or early members were: Peg Overton, Neva Powell, Lena Powell, Pat Donaldson, Faye Morrison, Christine McCain, Cora Ivy, Charlotte Couch, Anna Terry, Mertle Fowler, Allinett Burge, Sara Hulsizer, Mrs. O. E. Williams, Lula Dodd, Virginia McPherson, Mary Cooper, Claudine Fletcher, Eilene Anderson, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Shively, Erma Hilton, Lois Heckel, Isabell Meeker, and Loretta Simmons.

Zion Oakland was very involved with Springdale and County civic affairs. The 4th of July and Rodeo activities, serving food at the Stagecoach Inn in pioneer costumes; they tabulated old and

new cemeteries in the county; gave clothes and school books for needy students; scholarships for Home Ec students at the University of Arkansas; held a benefit for a small boy with a terminal disease; gave flowers, cards, and reading materials to patients in the local hospitals, and many, many hours in volunteer work at the Veterans Hospital. In 1968 a United Nations Luncheon was served with the help of the Grange women. Recipes that were served were compiled in a book and given to guests and members. A permanent marker was put up on the corner of Highway 68 and County road 87, to mark the route of the Stagecoach from Missouri to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Present members are: President, Vera Peterson, Martha Gulley, Bea Gulley, Charlotte Couch, Neva Powell, Zelma Ostendorf, Shirley Eddy, Morene Mabry, Anna Berry, Ann Giese, Carole Martin, Anna Bell Schwab, Wilma McGinty, Ruby Warren, Diana Morse, Susan Jones, and Mildred Vaughn.

By: Mildred Vaughn

Families

Introduction

There are more than 1,000 family stories in this book, and the same threads of hope and inspiration, struggle and suffering, ambition and creativity, and most of all, will to survive run through the rich and colorful fabric of life in what is now Washington County. Family relationships were extremely important in early days, as each member of the family was dependent upon the others in difficult and dangerous situations and sometimes for life itself.

Looking back upon the lives of our ancestors, we come to believe that we too can overcome the stresses and problems in our lives, just as they did in an earlier time. We are inspired by their successes and saddened by their failures. By learning of our family backgrounds, we can better understand our character traits, beliefs, thoughts, ideas, and feelings, which have surely been shaped by our ancestors and by the environment in which they lived and worked.

To make this county the exceptionally fine place that it is today took the dedication and devotion of the families who have lived here from pioneer days to the present.

Families submitted their own stories, told in their own words.

Amos Franklin Adams

Born near Magazine, Arkansas, in 1894, Amos Adams is living a long life and has resided in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and California. When his mother passed away while he was 4, he decided to be raised by his grandparents. Life on the Ellington farm was enjoyable, the scenery was spectacular, and Amos remembers much about Mt. Magazine, his mule (Kate), and friends and relatives close to him. He is a mild, mellow man, meticulously organized, honest and neat. His gardens are always the envy of the neighbors.

Amos Adams Family in 1942. L-R: Back: Amos F. Adams (1894), Emma (McCormack) Adams (1900), Wilma E. Adams (1923). Front: Charlie Adams (1919), Patrick C. Adams (1940), Goldie (Jordan) Adams (1916).

In the early 1900s Amos had a "taxi" service (hack and mules), transporting tourists to the old hotel at the top of Magazine Mountain. In those years people visited there from all over the nation. In 1916 Amos married Emma Lee McCormack of Blue Mountain. She was shy 5 days being 16 years old. Her family originated from the area and owned a cotton gin. "Doc" and Henryetta were her parents. The McCormacks originally came from Ireland to South Carolina in the early 1700s, and then migrated to McNairy County, Tennessee, in the 1800s, they moved to Baxter County, Arkansas.

In 1919, Jason Charlie Adams was born, and Wilma Evaline Adams came in 1923. It is reported that "Mom Emmer" did not want to have more children. It was unusual in those times to have small families, but she bucked the trend. In 1926 Amos bought his first car: a 1924 model Chevrolet Tourister.

Emma was a Baptist, but in 1916 Pentecostal meetings came to town. From that time on she was Assembly of God, raised her family in the church, and later influenced Goldie Adams, Charlie's wife, to join the fold in 1942. Baptist and Pentecostal religions were and are a strong influence upon the Adamses. The Masons also wielded influence upon the men of the family. Their ancestors of notoriety were all members of the Lodge; so, it followed that the Masonic tradition be passed on.

The boll weevil had a devastating effect upon farmers. Even during the prosperous 1920s, Arkansas was depressed. Granddad Amos and Mom Emmer were affected by the economy as they struggled to raised their children. Tourism to Mt. Magazine had dwindled, and crops had failed. In 1931 Amos drove out to Elk City, Oklahoma, to scout for work. The boll weevil for some reason was not as destructive out on drier plains. His sister and brother-in-law, Myrtle and Claude Hasty, were already there. In 1932 Amos returned to Magazine to move his family west in the old family truck. On the flat-land they continued to raise their family and sharecrop. It was still a struggle because of the Depression and Dust Bowl, but the family still looked for better days.

In 1951 Amos, Emma, Wilma and daughters, moved to Pampa, Texas, where Amos was a finish carpenter. And in 1954 they moved to Bakersfield, California, where Amos was a carpenter at Edwards A. B. F. in Mojave Desert. On Cypress Street in Bakersfield he grew fruit trees and gardens which caught everyone's eye. Amos purchased a 1955 Ford pickup that he kept in excellent condition for 20 years. Mom Emmer was known as the best cook in the world. Her pomegranate preserves and jelly were a tasty delight, and the family remembers her holiday feasts.

After several years in California, Granddad Amos felt that the grandchildren needed to be in the better social environment that Arkansas offered. Amos and Charlie, in their point of view, were concerned about their children becoming "wild" like so many Californians they observed. In 1961 Amos bought a farm 3 miles east of Siloam Springs and did much improving of the property.

In 1977 Amos Adams and Wilma (Adams) White moved to Fayetteville to be nearer to other family members already residing in the city and to take advantage of shopping, and other conveniences. Granddad Amos continues to be physically active despite setbacks occasionally brought on by illness. At 94 he is quite alert, and the family is proud of his strength.

By: Loren Adams

George Adams

The Adams families of Washington County, Mr. Amos F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Loren W. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick C. Adams, are direct descendants of George W. and Jason A. Adams. Jason Arthur Adams was the father of Amos F. Adams, who presently lives on Crossover Road in Fayetteville and is 94 years of age. This brief account of the Adamses is a historical picture of a family tracing its roots to generations in the past centuries. At the time this is being written, the family is conducting extensive research about its history in preparation for a family history book.

The known history of the Adamses began in medieval England when the name "Adams" was the second most popular Christian name. About the time that people began choosing surnames, there were suddenly a great many Englishmen with names like "John Adam", "Jacob Adam", "David Adam", and "Thomas Adam". Later, when scribes started to write in a more natural form, a final "s" began to appear on many names, "Adam" among them.

Adams is a common name in present-day England, particularly in Bucks, Devon, Hants, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Monmouthshire. The name was more common in the Middle Ages and was the 17th most common name in America at the end of the 1700s. By 1964, according to the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it had dropped to the 31st in rank.

The precise ship and the name of the direct ancestor to the Adamses of Fayetteville to first migrate to the colonies are not known at this time. The most distant ancestor about which we have records was of George Washington Adams, born February 15, 1840, in Meigs County, Tennessee. From documents researched, it is believed that his father's name was Thomas Adams from North Carolina.

Around 1852 George migrated with his family to Arkansas, and in 1860 he was living near Dardanelle working as an apprentice to Solomon Cline who built wagons.

On November 28, 1861, George married Louisa Rogersin Clarksville.

Louisa's family was reportedly full-blood Cherokee who moved from Hamilton County, Tennessee, on the Trail of Tears. Her mother, Mahala Rogers, and 2 sisters died on the Trail, and her father, Henry, and other brothers and sisters survived and settled in Shoal Creek Township of Johnson County, now a part of Logan County on the north slope of Magazine Mountain.

In March 1863 George W. Adams, Henry Rogers and 4 of Louisa's brothers joined the 1st Infantry, Company "I" of the Union Army in Fayetteville. Louisa's father was killed in battle, but her husband and brothers survived.

On their 40-acre farm on Shoal Creek after the war they gave

birth to Jason Arthur (1867); and after moving to Yell County in 1871 Charles Marion (1872), Simon Wylie (1873), James Franklin (1875), and Lovina (1882) were born. The mother, Louisa (also called Eliza) died on November 16, 1882, and the youngest child may have died with her.

George, it is reported, moved his family often after her death. In 1893 he married Nancy Jane Hall of Logan County (formerly married to Johnston Hall). She owned 10 acres on the Petit Jean River. In 1902 George left her and moved in with his son, Charlie, in Latham, Oklahoma, in LeFlore County. Charlie was the town sheriff of Bokoshe. In July 1909 George Washington Adams died of kidney infection and is buried in the Milton Cemetery (northeast corner). Amos Adams of Fayetteville is the first grandson of George and is a healthy 94.

By: Loren Adams

Jason Arthur Adams

On January 2, 1867 Jason Adams was born on Shoal Creek in Johnson County, Arkansas (now a part of Logan County). In 1892 he married Amanda Sonora Ellington who was the daughter of Lewis Ellington of Magazine. This union began the life of Amos Adams. They settled near the Brazil River southeast of McCurtain, Oklahoma. The river's stagnant water is believed to be the source of the malaria causing Nora's death in 1898. Jason Adams then opted to leave their two children with the maternal grandparents to be raised.

Jason returned to the Indian Territory and married Margaret Trahern of the Choctaw Nation in 1899. Nine children were born of this marriage: Curtis (1900), James (1903), Samuel (1905), Pauline (1907), Rena (1909), Bertha (1911), Hatti (1914), Roverta (1917), and Olena (1919). From the Indian-U. S. Government agreement Margaret received 3 sections (1,920 acres) of pine timberland west of McCurtain.

Bertha (Adams) Geesman wrote of Mr. Adams: "My father, Jason, was a short man, always wore a mustache, cowboy boots and overhauls. He chewed tobacco and was a horse trader who always would get the 'short end of the deal'. He was a farmer, but his real trades were carpenter and blacksmith. He shod horses and mules and worked at the sawmill on the homestead." Jason was also known for his fiddle playing. Amos remembers the family gathering around to hear him in the evening hours.

The Adamses moved to the farm and built a two story colonial-style home, but in 1916 the home burned. The family Bibles, records, and other valuables were destroyed. Jason had built a fire of pine knots in the stove and then left it to complete his chores. The stovepipe became red-hot and the ceiling caught fire. The family was helpless since they could only carry buckets from a distant well. The family was uninjured, but it was nevertheless a tremendous hardship with no insurance.

Another tragedy developed when Jason borrowed money from a loan shark around 1920. Margaret had warned repeatedly, "The day we take a loan out on this place is the day we lose it." It happened just as she predicted. In those early days of Oklahoma there were few banking regulations, and even with the few laws on the books, the young state was unprepared to enforce them. The loan shark convinced Jason of the need for fences and other "improvements," but Margaret questioned him, saying, "Why do we need fences anyway? This is all open range." Jason finally pressured Margaret into signing. In only 18 months the crooked company foreclosed and forced the family out. Descendants remember this as actually the saddest day of their lives. Years later after Jason's death relatives encouraged Margaret to reclaim the land through a U. S. government law (exp. 1945) to protect Indian land against swindlers. But Margaret was so hurt that she didn't want to go through all the papers again.

Evidently Jason was not frugal in business. His skills and talents were among his redeeming qualities. He helped construct a bridge over the Arkansas River at Bixby in 1925. He opened a large blacksmith shop where he shod horses, built wagons, wagon beds, coffins, and other furniture. In 1928 Jason worked at the Phillips refinery near Barnsdall until a stroke paralyzed him on the right side, which led to his death a year later.

After being evicted from their land near McCurtain, Oklahoma, the family moved to Cowlington. The children have fond memories of the school near their home. They became active in the church, and Jason sharecropped for a living. It was a step down from their birthright land, but the family still cherished good memories of Short Mountain and being together.

In 1930 Jason was hit with another stroke. His son, Sam, committed him to the hospital in Vinita. On November 1, 1930, Jason passed away, and he was buried in Barnsdall. Margaret passed away in Tulsa in 1955. The family has since settled over the entire country, and the eldest son lives in Fayetteville.

By: Loren Adams

Jason Charlie Adams

Born on September 1, 1919, Jason Charles Adams now is retired on his farm south of Elkins. He is the son of Amos F. Adams, now 94, who lives in Fayetteville. J. C. or "Charlie" has lived an exciting life traveling over the world many times on construction projects.

He began his early life in Magazine, Arkansas and at age 12, moved to Elk City with his family. In 1939, he married Goldie Louisa Jordon of Canute, Oklahoma. She was raised on a farm with seven other brothers and sisters. Her father was murdered in 1929 because of a dispute with a son-in-law. Goldie's mother, Momma Jer (as they called her), was left to raise the younger children on the family farm, which was in the Dust Bowl during the depression. The hardships of that time are widely published.

In 1942, Charlie enlisted with the U. S. Navy in the Seabees and was stationed in the Pacific arena during World War II. His engineering training and high school related courses qualified him to be in the construction battalion. It was a fierce struggling time during the war, as men lost their lives. Families at home had to undergo rationing and the fear caused by not knowing the fate of their loved ones in battle.

The children of Charlie and Goldie Adams are Patrick Charles (10/27/40), Loretta Lou (Adams) Ivey (8/5/47), Loren Wayne (1/23/50) and Mary Kathleen (Adams) Riley (11/4/51). Patrick Adams has resided in Fayetteville since 1974 and is employed as a diesel mechanic at Case Tractor Company, Incorporated, in Springdale. His wife, Marlene of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania is an RN at Washington Regional Hospital. Pat and Marlene have a son and daughter. Loren Adams returned to the city in 1983 and is employed at the University as a research assistant at the GENESIS Project, a science and technology program sponsored by the state. His wife, Joyce of Wytheville, Virginia is a real-estate agent and office manager at Century 21-Frances Langham Realty in Fayetteville. They have two sons. Charlie and Goldie's oldest daughter, Loretta Ivey, is living with her husband, Bob in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She has one daughter. Kathy Riley resides in Moore, Oklahoma with her husband and three sons. Charlie's sister, Wilma (Adams) White, also lives in the city. Her daughter is Mauritta (White) Gray, who is the manager of Plaza Travel in the Northwest Arkansas Mall. She has been priviliged to travel around the world many times. Her husband, Harry Gray is a civil engineer and owns his own firm. Wilma's younger daughter, Charlotte (White) Robinson, is an office manager in a medical facility in Vinita, Oklahoma.

After World War II, Charlie and his family moved to California in 1952. The opportunities seemed to be more available in that state. Charlie began to work for major construction projects from Edwards Air Force Base in the Mojave Desert. From there, the family moved with each of his transfers to Idaho, back to California, Colorado, Texas and Arkansas. In 1962, the family settled with the grandparents on their farm near Siloam Springs while Charlie was appointed projects around the world: Iran, Jamaica, East Pakistan (Bangladesh), Panama, Saudi Arabia and Puerto Rico. His oldest son, Pat joined the same construction firm and had assignments in Afghanistan (just before the Russian invasion), Guatemala, Iran, and Venezuela. Some have said that the adventurous spirit of the earlier pioneer, George W. Adams was passed on. Charlie's profession as a construction superintendent continues into his retirement: his former company oc-

casionally calls upon him for management consultation in Dallas.

In 1983, Charlie purchased the land south of Sulphur City and retired in 1984. The farm is located on Trace Creek near its convergence with the Middle Fork of the White River.

By: Loren W. Adams

Jane Stevenson Alexander

Jane Stevenson Alexander, wife of John Alexander, was born soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. Her parents, Alexander Stevenson and Margaret Graham Stevenson, married in Virginia about 1762.

Someone continued keeping a family record even after Alexander and Margaret Stevenson were dead. The Stevensons lived in South Carolina when Jane and John Alexander married.

The following list of Stevenson children was included in a letter dated September 2, 1837, from Sarah Stevenson Patterson of Illinois to her sister Jane, living in Arkansas: Eleanor Stevenson b. September 15, 1764; Mary Stevenson b. September 29, 1766; Elizabeth Stevenson b. March 27, 1768; John Stevenson b. June 15, 1770; Sarah Stevenson b. August 18, 1772; James G. Stevenson born July 14, 1774; Margaret Stevenson b. December 12, 1776; Jane Stevenson b. April 28, 1779; Mary Stevenson b. July 6, 1781; Samuel Stevenson b. October 12, 1785.

The first child of Jane and John Alexander was born while they lived in South Carolina. The next child was born in Georgia, then back to North Carolina for the birth of the first son. They probably stayed there a few years, then went through Tennessee and Kentucky to spend several years in northeastern Arkansas, where they found other Stevensons located.

The last child of Jane and John Alexander was born in Lovely's Purchase in 1823. In this new country, people had to know how to do their own work. With the help of the children, Jane made clothes and bedding from skins of wild animals. Children at play would load the hides with the younger ones riding and pull the hides over the ground until the hides were soft as cloth.

Water was carried from the springs for household use. The cool water coming from rocky crevices served to keep food supplies cool. Once, a bear cub was trying to get to that food when captured by the children and made into a pet.

The daughter Jane Alexander was married to W. C Sparks and was living near Nacogdoches, Texas, when her mother Jane Stevenson Alexander rode horseback to visit her. Years later it was reported by the Armstrong family in Texas that Grandma "sat her horse like a young woman" on this ride from Arkansas.

The last days of Jane Stevenson Alexander were spent with her daugher Fannie Baker. In the 1870 census of Washington County, Arkansas, Jane was listed in this Baker household.

Jane Stevenson Alexander died February 18, 1873. She was buried beside her husband John Alexander in Black Oak Cemetery near their Arkansas homeplace. Their eleven children were: Sarah Alexander b. in South Carolina, October 12, 1798; Abigail Alexander b. in Georgia, September 14, 1801; Samuel Stevenson Alexander b. in North Carolina, August 23, 1804; Jane Alexander b. January 28, 1807; Tempa Alexander b. May 18, 1809; Menerva Alexander b. June 26, 1813; Narcissa Alexander b. northeast Arkansas, September 26, 1815; Fannie Alexander b. northeast Arkansas, October 26, 1817; John M. Alexander, Jr. b. northeast Arkansas, November 6, 1819; Polly (Mary) Alexander b. northeast Arkansas, November 15/20, 1821; William Long Alexander b. Lovely County, Arkansas, November 15, 1823.

By: Gladys D. Alexander

John Alexander

John Alexander was born in North Carolina on January 27, 1777. He was married to Jane Stevenson, who was born in South Carolina in 1779.

John had a younger brother, name unknown, and the two boys lived with another family and worked for their keep. When John became old enough to work, he ran away from this family and went to an aunt's home, where he lived and went to school.

He married Jane Stevenson there, and their first child was born in South Carolina. They then moved to Georgia, then to North Carolina and on to Kentucky in 1809. The young couple set out to locate somewhere else. About 1815 they were in northeastern Arkansas, near Batesville, where Stevenson relatives lived.

After a few years there, they moved on to Lovely's Purchase in northwestern Arkansas, where the last of their eleven children, William Long Alexander, was born in 1823.

In 1826 John and Jane Alexander and their children, some of whom were married, joined five other families (two McGarrahs, two Simpsons and a Shannon) to settle in what is now Washington County, Arkansas. They were trespassing on Indian land. They each had a small log cabin and a field of corn not quite mature when a command of soldiers came from Fort Gibson and used swords to cut down the corn and try to move the families off the land. As soon as the soldiers returned to the fort, the six families shocked up their corn and remained in their homes. They had no bread stuff that year, so reported John's granddaughter Ella Alexander, but they planted the immature nubbins the next year and had plenty and for seed.

John Alexander had flaming red hair. When he learned that Indians in the nearby Indian Territory wanted to take his scalp, the family moved to the east and settled at Twin Springs, built a more substantial house of logs, two-story with a double fireplace, and lived there the rest of their days. The 52-year old John Alexander was a Representative in the very first Territorial Legislature in 1829 and was reelected in 1833.

According to the 1836 tax records in Little Rock, Arkansas, John Alexander had 240 acres of first quality land, as well as one horse and eight neat cattle. His total tax bill was $5.00. The tax records for him the following year showed him with 320 acres valued at $3.00 per acre and capital invested in merchandise listed as $12,000, to raise his tax to $30.00.

Records show that John paid taxes on several slaves. One slave was Nancy, about 39, and her child Ellen, 5, auctioned and sold to John Alexander by James H. Stirman for Riggs and Company on September 5, 1845.

John Alexander died May 27, 1860, and was buried in Black Oak Cemetery near the Arkansas homeplace.

By: Gladys D. Alexander

Samuel Stevenson Alexander

Samuel Stevenson Alexander was born in North Carolina on August 28, 1804. He was married March 9, 1826, in Lovely County, Arkansas, to Miss Thurzy Ross. The young couple soon joined his parents in a move to the Cane Hill area and later to the present Campbell section of Washington County. He at once joined the Territorial Militia to control the Indians.

References to various papers are given here to reflect events of Alexander's life and the times in which he lived.

A September 3, 1827, tax receipt signed by Jas. Wilson shows that Samuel Alexander paid 75 cents in full for that year. For the year 1828 he paid 81-1/4 cents in full payment of tax, with the receipt signed by B. S. Moore, pty. Sheff.

A certificate shows that on May 18, 1929, Samuel was appointed justice of the peace for the Township of Cane Hill, County of Washington, by Robert Crittendon, acting Governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

Taxes for 1830 were $1.37-1/2, paid to L. Evans, Collector. In 1833, Samuel paid $1.25 in tax to L. Evans, listing a dwelling at 6-1/4 cents; seven head of cattle at 6-1/4 cents, all for 50 cents; and two horse beasts at 25 cents each and one poll at 25 cents, $1.25 in all.

In 1836 Samuel had 238 acres of land in Washington County, a dwelling house valued at $25.00; three horses and mules; five meat cattle; and poll tax of 25 cents. In 1887 he had 200 acres of land valued at $3.00 per acres; four horses valued at $240; and four meat cattle valued at $40, for a total tax of $2.20.

On July 6, 1836, Washington County Commissioners sold,

granted and conveyed and confirmed to Samuel Alexander, his heirs and assigns forever, blocks number 33 and 37 as laid down in the plan of Fayetteville, for $29.00. Signers were Lewis Evans L. S., John Woody L. S., L. Brodie, John West, Larkin Newton L. S., and Samuel Vaughan L. S.

Also among Samuel Alexander's papers is a certificate giving him the right of preparing and using for himself and his family the medicine and system of practice secured to Samuel Thamson by letters of patent from the President of the United States on January 28, 1823. Samuel Alexander was constituted a member of the Friendly Botanic Society, Etc., in the document dated June 16, 1837.

A Fayetteville court house record states that Samuel Alexander sold to David Walker Block 33 in Fayetteville "for the sum of 25 d. good and lawful money in hand, on the 7th day of July, 1837." Signing was witnessed by W. L. Oldham and Sebourn G. Sneed.

About this time Samuel Alexander began to look around for more room. Arkansas had become too crowded. He looked a "right smart" before moving to Texas.

Samuel bought a 20-year-old Negro woman named Tabbitha for $475 on September 20, 1844, in Washington County, Arkansas. After his move to Burnet County, Texas, Samuel returned on business to Washington County, Arkansas, where he bought a Negro woman for $750 on June 27, 1857, and a Negro man for $1,350 on July 18, 1857.

Samuel found a salt spring on the Colorado River when he first arrived in Texas. He bought large kettles to evaporate the salt water.

As soon as the Indians were under control, he and his sons began to make and sell salt. About 1855 the new land was put in, and Thurzy and the family members who were still at home moved from Williamson County to North Burnet County, where they spent their remaining days. Indians were still in the area but were not much of a treat.

Samuel died as a result of a wagon accident on May 7, 1863, and was buried in Mesquite Cemetery on family property in Burnet County, Texas.

By: Gladys D. Alexander

Thurzy Ross Alexander

Thurzy Ross Alexander was born in Tennessee on April 15, 1810. With her family, she moved to Missouri where her sister China Ross was born. She had at least one other sister who lived and died in present-day Crawford County, Arkansas.

Thurzy was married to Samuel Stevenson Alexander in Crawford County. They bought land in early Washington County and lived for several years near his parents. They were one of the couples who helped to organize the first local Church of the Disciples of Christ, following the teaching of Alexander Campbell. At first, the group met under a tree near West Fork, Arkansas.

The eleven Alexander children all were born in Washington County, Arkansas. They made good, substantial citizens in Texas when they moved to that new state in 1848. At first, they settled in Williamson County, then moved to the northern part of Burnet County, near Lampasas Springs.

The children were: Robert born March 6, 1827, James born January 29, 1830, Martha born September 6, 1831, John Ross born April 3, 1833, Franklin born April 17, 1834, Marion born June 22, 1835, William born February 10, 1837, Joseph born January 29, 1839, Eliza born November 5, 1841, Elizabeth born October 19, 1842 and Stephen born March 22, 1844.

The Arkansas Alexanders and those descending from Thurzy Ross and Samuel Alexander exchange visits to this day. A family reunion is held each year at the site of the old home on Mesquite Creek in Burnet County, Texas. The land, a new house, an old rock granary built by Samuel and the eight boys in the family, rock fences put up by slave labor are still in use by descendants of Marion Alexander.

Thurzy died in Burnet County in 1889 at the home of her daughter, Martha Alexander Lewis. She was 79 years old and was buried near Samuel in the family plot on Mesquite Creek, a short distance from their home.

By: Gladys D. Alexander

William Long Alexander

The youngest child of Jane Stevenson and John Alexander was William Long Alexander. He was born in Lovely's Purchase on November 11, 1823. His father and mother moved their family to the Cane Hill section of Washington County in 1826 and then on east of that to Twin Springs, where William grew up.

At that time, buffalo roamed in great herds. In his later years, William told of the buffalo trails he had seen, about 18 inches deep and very narrow, in the vicinity of Fayetteville. At that time, also, the mountains in that area were bare of trees. He helped clear the way for the first telegraph wire on the Old Wire Road, which extended from Fayetteville to Van Buren.

In the days of his youth, William was a noted singer and taught a singing school for several seasons, a popular activity in that community.

Before he married, William built his home with slave labor on a part of the Alexander resettled land, not far from his parents house. William's house had large rooms with high ceilings and two fireplaces. The lumber was made locally, and the large hewn beams that could be seen on the front porch in the 1960s were in perfect condition.

At that time, also, the house contained its original furnishings: spinning wheel, loom and reel and gourds, bedsteads. Several trunks and a quilt box held treasures of the past: quilts, coverlets, dresses, knit (and darned) socks, beautiful handwork, many letters and pictures. On the floors were home made carpets and rugs. In a tool shed near the back gate were two side saddles, one with its red lining still in perfect condition.

In 1881, William married his first wife, Luvicy Jane Cate. Their children were: James Robert, born December 1, 1852; died November 9, 1853, John Charles, born September 18, 1854; died November 19, 1943 (married Bettie Graham) and Samuel Henry, born February 25, 1857; died June 2, 1935.

William's second wife was Mary Elizabeth Johnson, born March 2, 1843 and died August 4, 1908. Their children were: Mitilda Jane, born October 3, 1860; died April 16, 1862, Tempe Alice, born February 4, 1863; died July 18, 1903 (married Joshua B. Webb), William Sherman, born August 28, 1865; died December 26, 1882, Mary Elizabeth, born August 26, 1868; died October 7, 1884, Alta Lucinda, born August 13, 1873; died December 1, 1966 (married Charles Karnes), Laura Ella, born November 2, 1876; died March 17, 1973, Ida Leona, born January 24, 1879; died August 18, 1932 (married George Moneyhun), Everett Leonidas, born February 13, 1881; died October 9, 1957, Benjamin Franklin, born August 4, 1883; died December 18, 1979 (married Jeffie Jewell Reed) and Baby Boy born July 11, 1886; died September 1, 1886.

At his old home, William Long Alexander died on Good Friday, April 5, 1912. His children Ella and Everett never married, took care of their parents, and continued to live in the family home. They are buried in the locality. Among many descendants in the Fayetteville, Arkansas area were the late Carrie and Mary Alexander. Georgetta Alexander Smith and her daughters continue to reside nearby.

By: Georgetta Alexander Smith

Abram Allen

This information was found on the 1850 census for Prairie Township, Washington County, Arkansas, as well as in the *Flashback* publication for the Washington County Historical Society. Abram is a brother of William and Andrew. James A. settled in Section 18, Township 16, Range 31.

Abram Allen b. 1802 Tennessee, d. 7 December 1869, b. Kinnibrugh, m. 1850 to Jane Kinnibrugh b. 1831 Alabama, d. 4 July 1884, b. Kinnibrugh Cemetery.

Children: Jane b. 1852 Arkansas; Isabella b. 1853 Arkansas; James Abraham b. 1856 Arkansas, m. 16 January 1880 Sallie Pettigrew; Lemuel T. b. 1858 Arkansas, m. 8 February 1885 Dixie Doss b. 28 May 1863, d. 13 March 1901, buried Kinnibrugh; N. W. b. 1859, Arkansas, m. 7 April 1895, May Davidson; Hugh b. 1859 Arkansas, m. Myrtle Cuzick b. 3 March 1887, d. 24 August 1931, buried Garrett Creek.

Catherine Hunter Smith Allen

This information was found on the 1840 census and the *Flashback* publication of the Washington County Historical Society. William is a brother of Abram and Andrew. William Allen held title to land in Sec. 27, TWP 16, range 31. Abraham settled in Sec. 9, TWP 16N, range 31W. Andrew held title to lands in Sects. 22 & 23, TWP 16, range 31.

William Allen b. 1804 Tennessee, d. 1868, buried Allen Cemetery (Pettigrew), m. Elizabeth b. 1822 Missouri.

Children: Abraham b. 1835 Arkansas, d. 1884, buried Allen Cemetery (Pettigrew), m. Catherine Hunter Smith; William C. b. 3 June 1839 Arkansas, d. 6 May 1919, buried Cane Hill Cemetery, m. Martha E.; Eliza b. 1841 Arkansas, m. W. S. McBroom; Mary b. 1847 Arkansas (not on 1860 census) d. 1927, bur. Prairie Grove Cemetery; Elizabeth b. 1850 Arkansas, m. Charles Wilson Smith; Andrew b. 1833 Arkansas (not on 1860 census), d. 1868, bur. Allen Cemetery, Pettigrew, Arkansas; Sterling R. b. 1862 Arkansas.

William Claiborne Smith b. August 8, 1816 Tennessee, d. April 11, 1865, Arkansas (murdered), m. October 22, 1841, Elizabeth "Bettie" Bible b. December 1, 1815 Tennessee. Children: (1) Charles Wilson Smith b. November 22, 1842 Tennessee, d. 1888 or 1887, m. Elizabeth Allen, moved to Sansaba County, Texas, prior to 1880; children, William Smith (last address Goldthwaite, Texas); (2) Margaret Ann b. April 28, 1845 Tennessee, m. James Patton April 1865, moved to Mineral Wells, Texas, prior to 1880. Children: (1) William Patton, John Patton, Tobe Patton; (3) James Monroe b. July 20, 1847 Tennessee, d. April 17, 1866, Farmington, Arkansas, was a Civil War veteran; (4) Moses Elbert b. October 18, 1849 Tennessee, d. April 12, 1905, Farmington, Arkansas, m. (1) Lucy Allen, (no children) (2) Minnie Lee Blackburn (1887), children: 1. Lucy Belle, 2. Lena, 3. Hugh Dinsmore, d. 1905, 4. May, William Carl b. October 25, 1900 m. 1926 Frances Slaughter one child Ada Lee Smith, 6. Frank Harold; (5) George Franklin b. May 21, 1853 Tennessee, d. 1917, m. Serena Gilliland, went to Colorado prior to 1880 with Serena's father and stepmother, Martha. Martha was Catherine Hunter's sister - his stepmother's sister!

Family #2, William Claiborne Smith m. January 27, 1855 in Collin County, Texas, Catherine Hunter b. 1837, Tennessee d. April 25, 1901 Arkansas.

Children: (1) John Preston b. November 28, 1855 (Texas), m. February 15, 1888 Mary Belle Engels, children- 1. Gladys, 2. Beulah J., 3. Hunter Engels, 4. Isabella Kinnibrugh, 5. Catherine Mary, 6. John Preston, Jr.; (2) William Clairborne b. July 22, 1858 (Texas) m. May 1880 Harriet Thomas-Benton (Missouri), children- 1. Beulah, 2. Lena, 3. Mabel, 4. Ray and 5. Hazel; (3) Mary Alice b. February 4, 1860 Arkansas, m. William M. Gaskill, moved to Shawnee, Oklahoma, children- 1. Lettie Alice, 2. William Edward; (4) Susan Isabel b. April 15, 1861 Arkansas, m. Alexander Morrison, moved to Valley, Washington, children - 1. Maud, (5) Bettie b. May 5, 1863 Arkansas, m. March 13, 1884 William H. Morton, lived at Fayetteville, children - 1. James H., 2. Julia, 3. Lena, 4. Winafred, Wm. Clairborne father of Bill Morton of Fayetteville; (6) Kate b. February 27, 1865 m. 1886 R. M. Morton of Fayetteville, children - 1. Grace, 2. Routh, 3. Russell, 4. Mamie m. Clyde Carnes, -children- Morton Carnes of Moore's Funeral Home in Fayetteville and Kenneth Carnes of Springdale.

This information is found on the census and in the *Flashback*. Abe was a 3rd Lt., Co. A, 34th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, CSA in the War between the States. Abe is son of William and Elizabeth. Sterling R., brother of Abe, b. 1862, Arkansas, was living with Abe and Catherine at the 1880 Washington County census for Prairie Township.

Abraham Allen b. 1835 Arkansas, d. 1884, bur. Allen Cem. Pettigrew, m. 20 November 1866 Catherine Hunter Smith b. 1836, Arkansas. Catherine's grave moved to Farmington Cemetery.

Children: Robert Edwin Lee Allen b. 1867 Arkansas, m. 24 August 1895, Emma Cato; Sarah Elizabeth b. 1869 Arkansas, m. T. Mayberry; Martha Jane b. 1872 Arkansas; William Benjamin b. 1877 Arkansas, d. 1958, bur. Summers, m. Mary E. b. 1886, d. 1963, bur. Summers.

Robert Edwin Lee Allen m. Emma Cato b. 1871, d. 1941, bur. Farmington, Robert d. 1834, bur. Farmington Cemetery. Their child is Fred Lyle b. 5 November 1904, Farmington, Arkansas, m. Gladys May (Stone) McKenzie. Robert Lee was son of Abe and Catherine. He was married twice and had children by both marriages.

Gladys had three sons by previous marriage. Lyle adopted two of these sons. The third, Lynn McKenzie (her second born) did not wish to be adopted and retained his surname given at birth. Lyle was a policeman for the City of Fayetteville, Arkansas, for 30 years and retired. He then served as security guard for Dillard's Dept. store for 10 years. He died of cancer in Washington Regional Hospital in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He and Gladys are and were members of the University Baptist Church in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Lyle served in the US Army and in the AR National Guard. After Lyle's death, Gladys moved to Springdale and joined the First Baptist Church, there.

Fred Lyle Allen b. 5 November 1904 Arkansas d. 23 December 1982, bur. Farmington Cemetery and Gladys May (Stone) McKenzie Allen b. 25 February 1930, Dover, Arkansas. Children (adopted); Charles Devon (Mayles) Allen b. 25 November 1940, Milo, Oklahoma, m. 1st-Susan Lynn Bartley and 2nd-Dorothy Gayle Fitzgerald, Allen Scott McKenzie Allen m. 1st. -?, 2nd. - Lorrane Hall.

Charles Devon Allen m. 10 November 1961, Susan Lynn Bartley, b. 13 June 1943, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He married a second time on 7 November 1981, Dorothy Gayle Fitzgerald Allen b. 20 August 1941, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Children (adopted); Sean Eric b. 29 August 1974, Little Rock, Arkansas; born of union with Jane Stevens from Paris, Arkansas; Gabriel b. 8 January 1985, Fayetteville, Arkansas; James Christopher b. 25 August 1987, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Charles was born at Milo, Carter County, Oklahoma; but was raised at Dyer, Arkansas, and then later at Fayetteville, Arkansas, having graduated from University High School in Fayetteville, Arkansas, class of 1959. He still resides in the Fayetteville-Springdale area.

Charles worked for three years for Daisy Air Rifle Mfg. Co. in Rogers, Arkansas and then for two years with the McIlroy Bank Computer Center in Fayetteville. He then went to work for Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. in Rogers as a production supervisor for 9 years and then on 27 April, 1977 joined the City of Fayetteville Police Dept. as a patrolman. As of this writing, he is

still with the police department as a first class patrolman. Charles is a member of the First Baptist Church, Springdale, Arkansas. He served in the US Navy as a frogman from 2 July 1960 to 29 June 1962. He was stationed at Charleston, South Carolina. His service number was 5112652. He later joined the Arkansas National Guard and served in an artillery unit. Then he joined the US Army Reserve 362d PsyopCo (TAC)(DS) unit in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he is still a member with the rank of SSG (E6).

This information was found on the 1850 census and in the *Flashback* publication of NWA Historical Society. Andrew is a brother of William and Abram.

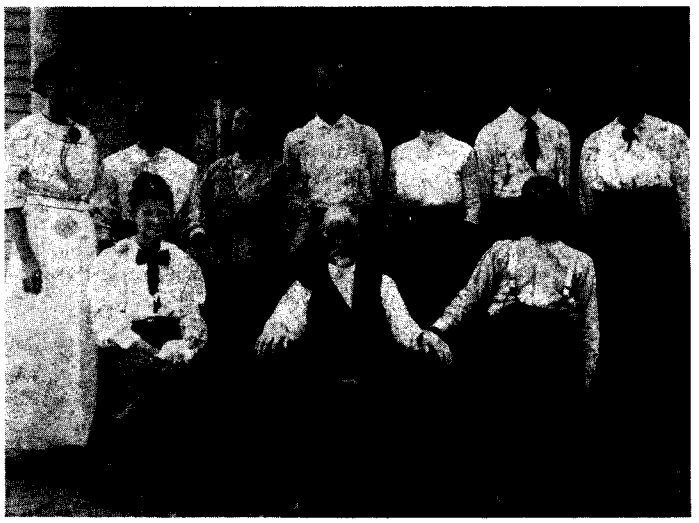
Andrew Allen b. 1809 Tennessee, d. 1883, bur. Farmington Cemetery, m. Matilda H., b. 1820 Virginia, d. 1905, bur. Farmington Cemetery.

Children: (1) George D. b. 1839 Arkansas, d. 1911, bur. Farmington; (2) Trenton b. 1841 Arkansas; (3) Elizabeth b. 1843 Arkansas, m. C. H. Dorman; (4) Ann b. 1846, Arkansas; (5) James b. 1848 Arkansas, m. 9 May 1878, Matilda Marston; (6) William b. 1850 Arkansas, m. Elizabeth Pettigrew; (7) Lurisin "Lucy" b. 1852, d. by 1877, m. Moses Elbert Smith; (8) Sam b. 1856 Arkansas; (9) Mary b. 1858 Arkansas, d. 1895, bur. Farmington.

By: Dorothy Allen

Hiram Robert Allen

In October, 1926, my parents, Hiram Robert (Bob) and Nella Lynn Allen, moved our family from Cave Springs to 1319 West Emma Avenue, Springdale. Our home had been purchased from the Ivey family, and daddy had remodeled it. It still is there today, standing the third house west of the present site of the Springdale High School, the second house west of Pleasant Street. None of the high school buildings were there then.



Back row, left to right; Lou Tucker, Laura Allen Davis, Georgia Allen Goodrich, Hiram Robert Allen, Nell Lynn Allen, Elijah Allen, Mattie Murdock Allen. Front row, left to right; Maggie Allen Matthews, Elijah L. Allen, Aug Allen. Family reunion about 1912.

The sidewalk ended at the east edge of our yard, so we placed our mailbox on a tree at that spot in order to qualify for city mail delivery. Going on west, there were only two houses on West Emma, but much farmland, including orchards. West End Street was the boundary and where West Emma now goes further west, there stood in those days the two-story home of the Clyde Solt family. My brothers and I picked strawberries on that farm.

I attended the first two grades at the Old Grammar School on Allen Avenue. The present South Central School building then was the high school. It became my grade school when the three-story high school building was erected on the north side of West Emma Avenue in 1929.

Our neighbors included the Ed Cummings Sr., the Dave Browns, the Elmer Linebargers, the Tom Fowlers, the Hoods, the Holderreads and the Byrds, among others. We actually had a postage-stamp farm there on Emma Avenue, including a large barn and barnlot, a cow, chickens, pigs and large garden. We burned coal in the livingroom heater and wood in the cookstove and the dining room fireplace. We had a well in the yard.

A bricklayer and stonemason, daddy had needed to be nearer the site of most of his work, and my older brothers needed more job opportunities than were available at Cave. Daddy did the masonry work on many of the buildings of the Springdale-Fayetteville area in those days. I recall playing in the sand at the job site when he was building the Dodson Memorial Home Ec Cottage after that acreage became the high school plant.

Mother washed on a washboard and boiled the clothes in a washkettle, hanging them on a backyard clothesline. Her irons were heated on the cookstove, and on that stove she cooked our food and canned hundreds of quarts of fruits and vegetables in season.

In 1933, we moved to Combs in Madison County, returning to Springdale three and a half years later.

I was second from the youngest of a family of 12 children. Daddy and his first wife, Rosa Bluejacket, had four children: Amy Catherine Allen, born in 1895 at Vinita, I. T. and died there in 1897. Eva Vesta Allen married John Murdock at Cave Springs. Both died at Springdale, he in 1979 and she in 1985.

Mayme Lanona Allen married (1st) Carl James and (2nd) Warren Clark. She died in California. Theodore (Ted) Allen died at Tulsa in 1964. Rose died in 1903. In 1904, Bob married Nella Lynn at Adair, I. T. Their children: Lynn Allen married Gerald Taylor. She died at Lubbock, Texas in 1959. Robert Allen married Norine Carpenter. They reside at Anacortes, Washington. Dean Allen married Leanore Hicken. She lives in Springdale, and he died at Springdale in 1975.

Chester Allen married Jewel Dean White. He died in 1941 at Springdale. Harold Allen married (1st) Louinza Gabbard and (2nd) Marie Domke. He died in 1985 at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

Franklin Allen was born in 1917 and lived one week. Billie Sarah Allen married (1st) Russell Shipman and (2nd) Earle Jines. Russell died in 1944 and Earle in 1984. Billie lives at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Gwendolyn Allen married Russell Seay. They reside in Springdale. Our parents lived out their lives at Springdale, where Daddy died in 1947 and Mother in 1958. Both are buried at Cave Springs.

Daddy's father, Elijah L. Allen, a native Georgian, came to Arkansas in 1852. Daddy's mother, Ellen Townsend, a native of South Carolina, came to Arkansas as a child. Elijah L. was a Union veteran.

Mother's father, Lewis Lynn, also was a Union veteran. Her mother was Sarah Ann Holt. Mother was born at Chautauqua Springs, Kansas.

By: Billie Allen Jines

Thomas P. Allison

Thomas Pinkney Allison was born July 7, 1831. His early life was on the old Allison plantation on Clarks Fork Creek in western York County, South Carolina where he was born.

Thomas is the fourth generation of Hugh Allison, Sr. who was born in 1714. Hugh came from Scotland at the age of 22. He landed in America September 13, 1736. Hugh settled in Harford County, South Carolina where they farmed their land and had seven children. Hugh willed his plantation to his son Robert Allison ESQ., which he passed to his son, Dr. Robert Turner Allison, one of seven children.

Thomas Pinkney Allison is the second of seven children of Dr. Robert Allison and Martha Burnett Clinton. Thomas married Martha Ann Meek November 11, 1858. They moved to Arkansas in 1860 and settled in Johnsville on the Snake River and engaged in farming.

Thomas entered the Confederate service in 1862 joining Cleburn's Division of Hardees Corps. He fought in four battles.

He took part in operations against Federal gun boat on the Tennessee River toward the close of the war. Thomas was severely wounded in the arm. He returned to his farm at Johnsville after the war. They sold out in the fall of 1876 and moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Thomas bought another farm in the fall of 1877 at Cane Hill, Arkansas. He lived there and farmed until his death February 21, 1897. His grave is marked at the Cane Hill Cemetery. Martha, his wife, died September 23, 1885, twelve years before her husband. She is also buried at the Cane Hill Cemetery. Thomas had nine children, two of them were born native of Washington County.

James Amzi Allison, born November 18, 1865, was 11 years old when his father moved to Arkansas. He worked on his father's farm until he married his first wife. James married Fannie Elizabeth Parks on February 17, 1889. Her family owned the Parks Corner General Store and Stagecoach Stop. The house, barn and smokehouse are still standing today.

James and Fannie bought a farm at Apple Hill. They had one son, Randall Parks Allison, born February 25, 1899. Randall was 23 when his mother died. She is buried in the Parks Family Cemetery at Parks Corner.

James Amzi married again November 1, 1925 to Mary Bell Chamberlain. He bought another farm in Lincoln where he and Mary lived. They had no other children.

Randall Parks Allison went by R. P. He went to school at Apple Hill. Randall, age 25, two years after his mother's death, married Rixie Crisp in March 1926. He moved back to his father's farm at Apple Hill. They had two sons, James Randall and John Allison. Their mother, Rixie died in the winter of 1932. She is buried near Fayetteville.

Randall was a carpenter by trade. He was a perfectionist down to the last nail. Many of the homes he built are still standing. He died December 1976 at 77 years. James Randall Allison, born June 8, 1928 went to Apple Hill School. He married Bonnie Tatum. James served in the U. S. Army. They had four children. David Randall, Shirley Mae, Michael Wayne and Sharon Azzalia. James and Bonnie live on the Parks place that his father left to him. It has been in the Parks family for 159 years.

John, born in 1932 married Kathaleen Bartholomew. They had three children. They live in Prairie Grove. Sharon Allison Richina remembers her Grandfather Randall very well. He would tell some of the funniest stories. He had a lot of them. My favorite was the one about the panther that followed him home in the dark along the railroad tracks just when he had our hearts thumping good, he would scare us grandchildren. Of course he would laugh at us. Grandpa always laughed at his own stories, even after the 100th time. As I got older, I would laugh at him laughing.

God bless all of our pioneers, who fought bravely from the time they came to this country. Generations that fought battle after battle, war after war for our freedom.

By: Sharon Richina

Julia Anglin

Julia Ann Anglin was born September 2, 1850 to John and Nancy Anglin. She had four brothers and three sisters. Julia and her husband George Washington Lankford grew up together in the same community in McMinn County, Tennessee. After George returned from serving in the Civil War, they courted only four times, each time at her house and in the presence of her parents and brothers and sisters. It was on February 22, 1864 that they ran off and married, Julia was not yet fourteen years old.

They had been married approximately ten years when they decided to relocate. They went to Arkansas in a covered wagon pulled by oxen. The day they left, Mrs. Moses Lankford, George's mother, cried so hard she could no longer see them as they drove away. This was the last time she saw her son and his family.

Upon reaching Arkansas, they settled in Wedington Gap of Washington County. Here, they finished having their family of thirteen children, twelve of them surviving. George and Julia farmed the land and raised cows and chickens. Julia sold the extra milk and eggs and Georges' army pension brought them cash money.

Lawrence Lankford was the oldest child who was born in 1865 in Tennessee. He married first Bertha and by her had these children: Leonard, Denver, Clarence, Hawley and a daughter they called Cissy. Lawrence second married Addie and by her had George, Henry, Fronie, Doanie and Julie. Lawrence lived in Texas.

John Lankford by his first marriage had Amanda, Miney and Ollie. By his second marriage, he had Eugene.

Nancy Ann Lankford married Dan Layne and lived in the Wedington area. Their children were Denton, Dan, Jr., Jessie, Nollie and Anna.

Mandi Lankford married a Carlisle and had Myrtle, Carvel and Nick.

Elizabeth "Lizzie" Lankford married John Hutchison and they had Susie, Lola, Orvel and Willie.

Charlie Lankford was born in 1879 and married Annie who had a son, Harold Warren, from her previous marriage. Charlie and Annie adopted a daughter, Flora Dean. They lived in Texas.

Susie Lankford was born in 1877 and married Jake Cusenberry. They lived in Missouri and had three children: Chester, Albert and Ada.

Flora "Fronia" Lankford was born in 1879 and by her first marriage had Beulah who married a Christianson. Fronia second married William DeGraff and they lived in Texas.

Olen Lankford was born in 1883 and married Hattie Kinnap. They lived near Wedington and had Meanard who died an infant, Zelma, Reba, Howard, Donald and Gladean. These children all now live in California.

William Parrish Lankford born in 1886 married twice and had thirteen children. William lived in Fayetteville the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life. Many of his children still live in the Washington County area.

Pearl Lankford was born in 1890. She married Jim Brough and at one time lived in Wheeler. These are their children: Gracia, Gertrude, Louise, Eleanor, Esther, Mable, Johnny, Billy Gene, Donald Lee and Clifford.

Clyde Lankford, the youngest of George and Julia's children, was born in 1892 and was a twin of which the other had died. Clyde married Leola "Lee" Holland and lived around the area of Wedington. They had Lois and Lonnie.

There are many descendants of George and Julia Lankford who still live in this area.

By: Beverly Pense

Albert Banks Anthony

Albert Banks Anthony, my great-great grandfather, traveled to Washington County, Arkansas about 1834 at the age of twenty-seven from Tennessee.

When the town of Fayetteville was surveyed, he was one of the first to purchase lots - purchasing fifteen of them. One of the lots purchased was what later became the Boston Store Corner. This lot was purchased for one-hundred dollars.

Anthony, in association with Lodowick Brodie, was a merchant and a successful one. He evidently was civic minded and a believer in education. In 1836, he and Mr. Brodie built the first brick house in Fayetteville for school purposes on the lot where the high school now stands. Grandfather Anthony was also one of the incorporators of the Fayetteville Female Academy. His wife was one of the charter members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Albert B. Anthony left Fayetteville between 1840 and 1845 and moved to Leon County, Texas. There he lost most of the wealth he had accumulated. His oldest daughter, Laura, was born in Fayetteville in 1838. She was my great-grandmother. She married James E. Gardner, an attorney in San Antonio, Texas and lived out her life there. The children of Laura and James E. Gardner were: Albert, Katherine (my grandmother who married Henry Stepken), Jamie, Jane and Robert. Katherine, or Kate as she was known, lived in Weatherford, Texas and had the

following children: Elizabeth, Laura, Mose, Albert (my father), George, William, Abbie and Edwin.

The last record I have of Albert B. Anthony was in San Antonio in 1854.

As stated before, Anthony was in business with Lodowick Brodie whose wife was Matilda Anthony. I believe Matilda was the sister of Albert Banks Anthony. Brodie and Matilda had a daughter who married Stephen K. Stone. If anyone can add to my story of Albert Banks Anthony - who was his wife, where in Tennessee did he come from, who were his parents - I would appreciate them contacting me at Route 21, Box 632, Tyler, Texas 75709.

By: Lella F. Austin

Raymond F. Ash

Raymond F. Ash was born February 9, 1898 in Mundell, Carroll County, Arkansas, the first-born of William Joseph Ash and Ida Essie Wray Ash. Will Ash was a farmer and a hotelkeeper, and at one time was a member of the Arkansas State House of Representatives. He was born in Eureka Springs, Arkansas and except for a short residency in Texas, was a lifelong citizen of Carroll County, Arkansas. Ida Wray was born in Blade, Arkansas and was the mother of seven children, four daughters and three sons, by Will Ash. Both Will and Ida are interred in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Raymond F. Ash was educated in the Mundell and Eureka Springs Public Schools and worked the family farm with his father and younger brother, Herbert (Jack) during his young adult years. In 1918, he met Lillian Turner, who was then a student at Crescent College, a woman's school which was located in what is now known as the Crescent Hotel in Eureka Springs. Lillian Turner was born on June 20, 1900 in Wheeling, West Virginia, the oldest of three children (one daughter, two sons) of Blanche Butler and C. Edward Turner. Her brothers were Earl and Gerald and both lived in the Tulsa, Oklahoma area. At the time Lillian met Raymond Ash, the Turner family was residing in Dewey, Oklahoma, where Ed Turner was a superintendent in the oil fields. Raymond Ash and Lillian Turner were married in 1919 in Eureka Springs, lived a short while in Bartlesville, Oklahoma where their first daughter, Lillian Maurice was born October 31, 1920. They moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1921, and their second daughter, Rhea, was born in 1927.

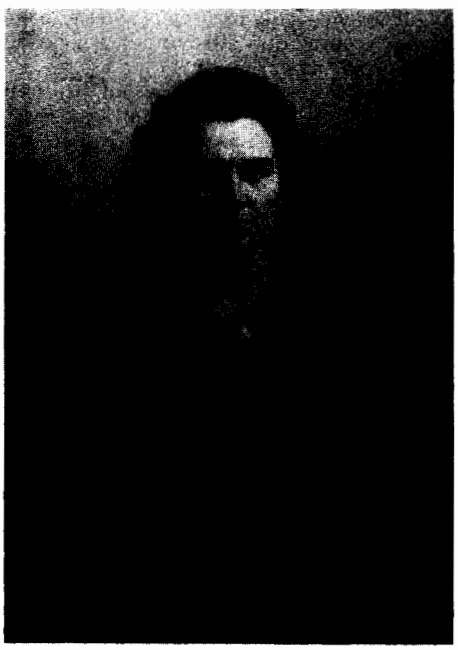
Before his marriage to Lillian Turner and for a short while thereafter, Raymond Ash taught in the Mundell School, where he had received his early education. He worked for a while in Oklahoma, as a truck driver, hauling nitroglycerin to oil well drilling sites, where the nitroglycerin was detonated to "bring in" the wells. After moving to Fayetteville, he started the first taxi cab company, hauling, for the most part, Frisco train passengers from the depot to the local hotels and return. As this business developed, it became apparent that a truck was needed to haul large steamer trunks and large packages for railroad passengers. So, Raymond acquired a truck, and later was able to secure a freight handling contract with the Frisco Railway Company, thus providing additional work for what was then a very expensive truck. Raymond always felt that the railroads were the final answer to the area's transporation needs, therefore, he zealously guarded his contract for handling freight for the Frisco Railroad. Later, he saw an opportunity to extend his activities, and after purchasing the first moving van to ever appear in the northwest Arkansas area, entered the household goods moving business. His company was named Universal Moving Company, and was later changed to Washington Transfer and Storage Company. As time went on, Raymond joined the Arkansas Bus and Truck Association, a state-wide organization with central offices in Little Rock, which was originated to assist all bus and trucking companies with lobbying efforts and other matters mutually important to its membership. Raymond affiliated his moving company with Mayflower Transit Company, a nation-wide household goods company, with offices in Indianapolis, Indiana. Raymond also started Ash Transfer Company in Ft. Smith, and later sold that company. Raymond was active in the Fayetteville and Springdale communities, and in northwest Arkansas. He was a member of Rotary International and at one time, was President of the Arkansas Bus and Truck Association. He was one of the founders of the Fayetteville Riding Club, and was its first president. He was President of the northwest Arkansas Calvacade which engaged in many cross-country horseback and wagon rides. He was an organizer of the Arkansas Mounted Patrol, Incorporated of Springdale, in February 1956, and was its first president. Raymond and Lillian were members of the Central Methodist Church of Fayetteville.

Raymond Ash died October 1962 and is interred in Fairview Cemetery, Highway 45 East, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Lillian Ash died June 1971 and is also buried in Fairview Cemetery.

By: Maurice Ash McClelland

Miss Eva Atwood

When someone mentions the name of Miss Eva Atwood, many of us remember many things about a wonderful person who passed this way. Eva Atwood was born January 2, 1890 in Saline County, Arkansas, the daughter of Robert I. and Ada Shockey Atwood. She was a retired registered nurse, who had served in the Army in France during World War I.



Eva Atwood

"Miss Eva", as she was known by her friends, was one of the few nurses in Springdale in the early days. She told of going with one doctor in his buggy as far as Rogers, to help someone in need of their care. Often it was so late when they returned, that the doctor would put the lap robe over Miss Eva, and they would go to sleep, letting the horse find the way home. Often she would stay on with the patient if she was needed.

Vivian Perry remembers Miss Eva telling her about going with a doctor to the home of Perry's uncle, who had been shot three times; in the mouth, neck and stomach. They operated on him on the kitchen table, but he died. Miss Eva said she was only 18 years old and had just started nursing. "They wanted me to shave him. I was scared to death. Imagine, I was just 18 years old and they wanted me to shave a dead person." Shaving would have been easy compared to the operation she had just helped with.

Mildred Overton recalls when Miss Eva sat with her brother Theron Todd, in 1917, when four children in the family, including Mildred, had Typhoid fever. The doctor said there was

Clyde Atwood, Eva Atwood, Charlie Atwood.

no hope for Theron, but Miss Eva said she wouldn't give up on him. "Where there's life, there's hope." She stayed beside his bed day and night, leaving only to stretch her legs or take a short walk to the spring, keeping him alive on a teaspoon full of toddy every two hours, for two weeks.

There is also the story of a mother and her children who came to Miss Eva's door, looking for help. Miss Eva gave them food, clothing, and even the shoes on her own feet. When Floy Scroggins came to visit, and asked her where her shoes were, Eva replied, "There was snow on the ground, and Bessie was barefoot. I was inside and could keep my feet warm so I didn't need them. But Bessie had no shoes."

Eva used to ask people to save their bacon drippings. She said if someone didn't have any milk, they could make gravy with the drippings, some flour and water. "Those kids have got to have some grease in their bellies."

At Christmas, Miss Eva would try to give a little extra to those in need. She would say, "At Christmas, maybe they won't have any toys. But ah, an orange or apple, and maybe a piece of candy." She loved the children, the needy, and the sick, as if she knew that it was her duty while on this Earth to help them the best she could. "She never turned anyone away that I ever heard of," recalls Quick.

As for herself, she never married or had children. She fell in love in World War I, in France, but her fiance' was killed. She kept his picture on her dresser all her life.

Her family consisted of two brothers, named Charlie "Pooch" and Clyde. When they went to war, she joined the army too because she wanted to be with them. She always had a little dog to keep her company also. When one would die, she'd get another. Male or female, they were always named "Shug", short for Sugar.

She was also a collector of antiques. She had one room full of little bells, individual salt and pepper shakers, and individual butter dishes. So tiny and delicate. She also had some beautiful antique furniture, which included the bed she slept on. It was a high trundle bed, with the mattress all hollowed out. Dr. Friedman Sisco told her once that she should get a new mattress for that thing. "Are you crazy? It took me 50 years to get this one broke in." She spent many years in a wheel chair because of bad knees. It was her father's chair, on a wooden platform with wheels. She pulled herself along with her feet.

Atwood was the superintendent of nurses of Sparks Memorial Hospital, Ft. Smith and of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. She was an administrator of Springdale Memorial Hospital and served as the first president of the Springdale Memorial Hospital. She was also the chairman for the First District of the American Legion, was active in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and was a director for welfare of the Springdale Community Fund. She received the Jaycees 1956 Outstanding Citizens Award. An Eva Atwood student nurses loan fund was established in her honor in 1960.

She had many friends. Charles Elmer was a close friend. He visited her every morning, taking her the newspaper and checking to see if she got any mail.

It used to be a ritual that every Armistice Day and Memorial Day Eva, Charles Elmer and Ulyss Lovell would put flags on all the graves of World War I and World War II soldiers in our area. George Owenby was also a good neighbor and friend who checked on her every day.

Mrs. Ebling, a German lady, cooked her meals and took care of her when she became bedridden.

Eva finally went to live at Springdale Memorial Hospital in her own room, where she died March 28, 1974, at the age of 84. There is a beautiful garden in her memory at Springdale Memorial. She is buried at Bluff Cemetery.

She traveled a long journey, and touched many on her way. We'll never forget you Miss Eva.

By: Shirley Overton Quick

Edward Andrew "Ned" Austin

Edward A. "Ned" Austin was born in February 1855 in Missouri. He was the son of Andrew and Delcinda (Lydia) Austin, both born Tennessee, whose other children were Alonza, Fred, William Albert "Bud", Eldon Byrd, Lucy, Alice, and Andrew N. who died an infant. Edward spent his bachelor years on his parents farm near Mooresville, Livingston County, Missouri. He farmed and taught school. A treasured family keepsake is the six hundred page journal he kept from 1877-1884, giving daily accounts of farming, school happenings, weather, livestock trading, area events, marriages, deaths, court trials, etc.

In December 1884, Edward Austin bought land in Washington County, Arkansas on Brush Creek, three miles west of Elm Springs. His father died of blood poisoning, while carpentering, and was buried at Elm Springs. On 22 December 1887, at age thirty, Edward Austin married one of his scholars, seventeen year old Kate Holland. She was born 3 December 1870 Arkansas, (daughter of Thomas M. Holland and his first wife Nancy E. Kerr). They had ten children, and then the young mother died 4 November 1906 and was buried at Thornsberry Cemetery. Edward died in 1940 and was buried beside his wife.

Their children were: (1) Dora, born 1889 who married Mode J. Robinson and died in childbirth. He second married Roxie Burch. (2) William Thomas Austin, born 1890 and married Edna Smith. (3) Ida Fern born 1892 and married Virgil Reems. (4) Jessie Pearl born 1894 and married Jess Clint Walker. (5) Ethel Mary born 1895 and married Everett Walker. (6) Fred Austin born 1898 and married Annis Walker. (7) Earl Clayton Austin born 1899, unmarried. (8) Minnie born 1901 and married Ralph Sutton. (9) Vernon "Sam" Austin born 1903 and married Ione Arthurs. (10) Jewel born 1905 and died 1906.

By: Ethel (Austin) Walker

Abraham Baer

Abraham Baer was born in Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Nye 'or Ryn' and moved to central Missouri in the mid to late 1800s. Three of their children were Abraham Lincoln, John and Edward.

Abraham Lincoln lived in Linn County, Missouri and in 1944, Edward lived in Rushville, Nebraska.

John Baer was born in Randolph County, Pennsylvania August 28, 1854. He died in Linn County, Missouri where he spent most of his 90 years. In 1876, he married Averilla Compton, daughter of James Compton and Julianna Hopkins of Kentucky. They had ten children, the youngest Jeanette born 1895 is still living.

John's son, Ed Isaac was born July 1, 1883 at Marceline, Linn County, Missouri. He met and married Ocie Nell Wiseley in Wheaton Barry County, Missouri where she was born March 19, 1888 to Alfred Lee Wiseley of Illinois and Sarah Retta Donica of Indiana.

On April 18, 1909, their first son, Roy was born in Stroud, Oklahoma. The next year, they had returned to Missouri where

Harold was born April 26. In 1912, they had moved back to Oklahoma, where Beulah was born May 8, and Ruby Lorene was born September 22, 1914, both in Stroud, Oklahoma. 1916 found them in Shamrock, Oklahoma where Leota was born August 19 and Muriel was born on October 19, 1918.

Ed supported his growing family by working in the Oklahoma Oil Fields. The work was hard and dangerous. While loading barrels of the oil onto a wagon, one of the barrels broke free and rolled down a ramp, pinning Ed in the ramp and breaking his back, which he suffered with until he died December 19, 1939.

No longer able to work the oil fields, he gathered his family and belongings into their Essex car and a wagon, pulled by his two mules and moved to the old cathcart place southwest of Cincinnati. James Dale 'Kenneth' was born there March 13, 1930 and Mary Nell on November 12, 1933. Ocie Nell spent the rest of her years in the Cincinnati Community where she died September 1, 1965. She was buried beside Ed and her son, Harold in the Old Union Cemetery, south of Cincinnati.

Roy and part of his children live in Benton County and others live in Oregon.

Harold died in 1950, leaving two sons in St. Helens, Oregon.

Beulah married Ernest Furer and lives in Oklahoma, near three of her four children, the other living in Texas.

Ruby married John England and lives in the Wedington community. Two of her children live in Washington County and the other in Washington State. Leota married G. B. England and lives near one son in Cincinnati. One son is in Ohio, one in Benton County, a son and daughter in Missouri. Muriel lives in Houston near three of his children.

Mary Nell, the youngest of the Baer clan, married R. C. Harris and owns several beautiful orchards in the Wenatchee Valley in Washington State. They have three sons and two daughters who all live near.

Kenneth married Frances Cheatham of Lincoln and lived on the homeplace when their six children were born. They sold the farm and bought the Frank Marcquess Farm North of Cincinnati. He and his sons moved the Old Thompson Sawmill to the farm and have put it back into operation, along with maintaining the farm and a dairy herd.

By: Wanda J. Thompson

Joseph Baker

Joseph Baker, was born February 4, 1801, North Carolina, died November 14, 1859, buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Benton County, Arkansas (six miles southwest of Rogers). He was the first pastor of Friendship Baptist Church near Hewitt Springs, this old church originally stood on the Huntsville Road, approximately two miles from present Springdale.

Joseph married Rhoda Rebecca Neal (Neil) about 1823-1824 probably in Tennessee. She was born August 10, 1805 and died August of 1886. She is buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery. She was the daughter of Solomon Neal who lived in Marion City, Arkansas. Joseph and Rhoda had the following children: (1) Russell L., born 1825 in Tennessee, also a minister in 1848. He married Elizabeth Hutchins in 1845 on November 20, in Washington County, Arkansas. Their known children: Jane, born 1846; Rhoda, born 1848; Susan A., Henry, born 1859; and Caroline, born 1863.

(2) Calvin, born 1826 in Tennessee, married Malinda (?), probably in Arkansas about 1847. She was born in 1824 in Tennessee; their known children: Caleb, born in 1843; Joseph, born 1850; James, born 1852; Martin, born 1854; Marshall, born 1859; female child born 1864; and Cain, born 1867. All children were born in Arkansas.

(3) Nancy, born 1827, Kentucky; married Joshua Fitzgerald February 25, 1847, other information given elsewhere.

(4) Rebecca, born October 14, 1829, Friendship, Tennessee; married William Henry Holcomb at Shilo (Springdale), Arkansas on July 30, 1847. William Henry was the son of Reverend John and Dorothea Wilbanks Holcomb. This marriage united two of the early ministers of the town of Shilo. Their children were: William, born and died May 17, 1849 buried Holcomb Cemetery; Rebecca, born and died July 20, 1850, buried Holcomb Cemetery; Martha Jane, born August 18, 1851, died October 25, 1853, buried Holcomb Cemetery; Ellen, born Mach 25, 1854, died June 19, 1881, married October 1874 to Benjamin Franklin Deaver, son of William S. and Sarah M. Martin Deaver; buried in Elm Springs Cemetery (their children: Bertha Stella Stearns, born 1879, infant, born 1875, William Shipley, born April 22, 1877, died September 1877, last 2 children buried in Elm Springs Cemetery, Calvin B., born November 7, 1856, died May 28, 1926 and buried at Bluff Cemetery, married Margaret Eliza Huffmaster, daughter of Richard M. Huffmaster, February 8, 1877 (their children): James Richard, Ethel May, Sarah Ellen Nichols, Henry Leroy, Joseph Ernest, Calvin Franklin, and Hugh Horace, whose descendants are still in Elm Springs area), John, born July 9, 1859, died August 9, 1866, buried Holcomb Cemetery, William Henry, II, born October 29, 1861, died June 22, 1935, buried in Bluff Cemetery; married Mary Augusta Givens on October 24, 1883 (their children were: William Henry, III, born January 14, 1867, died December 10, 1923, DeWitt, Arkansas, married Mae Bell Williams in 1889 in DeWitt.

(5) Mary Ann, born 1831, married September 18, 1850 in Washington County, Arkansas, Obediah Kendrick, born in 1829 in Alabama, the son of John and Eliza Hines Kendrick. Their known children: Melissa, born 1852, Washington County, Arkansas, Melanda, born 1854, Martha, born 1857 and Lydia, born 1859, Benton County, Arkansas. The family lived in Benton County in 1860 next door to Mary's mother, Rebecca Baker and her brother Joshua Baker. Earlier, Obediah and Mary had homesteaded around the Hewitt Springs area, east of Springdale. On unknown dates, Mary and Obediah Kendrick had twins named Zaida and Zimri Kendrick. Later research of the Kendrick family reveals that Obediah Kendrick lived on a large farm in north Missouri and died there sometime after 1920. It was said that he could still dance a good jig when he was more than 90 years old.

(6) Caleb C. Baker, born 1834, Tennessee, married by 1867 is thought to have gone back to Missouri to live as nothing further is known.

(7) Joshua Baker, born October 6, 1836 in Claibourne City, Tennessee, married by 1856 to Mary (?), born 1840. In 1860, Benton County census, their children were listed as: Henry, born 1856, James, born 1858 and Liza, born 1859. He became a missionary Baptist preacher and according to his own statement came to the northwest part of Arkansas in 1837 at 11 months old. He said he was born in Tennessee, yet we know the Baker family was in Missouri before coming to Arkansas. In 1907, Joshua lived in Cedar Creek Township, Marion County, Arkansas. Also, he stated his family lived on Illinois Creek in Washington County, Arkansas, a mile above Prairie Grove in early 1838.

According to Joshua Baker, "As late as 1840, the Indians roamed the countryside of northwest Arkansas. We lived at Cane Hill, Arkansas at that time. I remember once when the Ridge and Ross parties were out scouting for each other (whites would hide), for three days we stayed in a cave. In the cave called Pawpaw Cave was Ned Talkington and his family of eight children, John Strickland and his family of two children and my family. My brother Russell, who was six years older than I, rode to Cane Hill, eight miles from camp to see if it was all clear".

(8) Joseph S. Baker, Jr., born in Tennessee according to a census, married January 19, 1860 to Adeline Johnson in Washington County, Arkansas by his brother-in-law, William Henry Holcomb who was a Justice of the Peace. Census (1860) shows him living with his wife and widowed mother, Rhoda, in Benton County, Arkansas. No children were born.

(9) Rhoda Louisa Baker, born 1843 in Missouri according to census was not married in 1860. No further information. Reverend Joseph S. Baker joined the church in Harlan City, Kentucky. He lived in Clear Creek Township, Washington County, Arkansas in 1850 next door to Reverend John Holcomb. The church minutes of Friendship Church indicates that Reverend Baker took a part of the flock (51 members) of the church of Sugar Creek and formed another Baptist Church,

sponsored by Benton County (Robinette Prairie) in 1853 to become the Pleasant Grove Church presumably the Pleasant Grove Cemetery area.

Royal Neil (Neal), born 1819, is believed to be a brother to Rhoda Rebecca (Neal) Baker. These Neil descendants of Royal still live in the Lowell area today. Rhoda Baker lived with her son-in-law William Henry Holcomb in 1880 in Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Dorothy Allen

Robert (Uncle Bob) Baker

The trailblazers to Washington County for the Baker Families were William Newton (1868-1896) and his parents, Jefferson and Rebecca (Frederick), from Knox County, Kentucky, who came about 1890. Jefferson's nephew, Robert Baker, and Rebecca's sister, Rosanah Morgan (Frederick), and their seven sons came later. Rosanah (known as Aunt Rose) and three sons came by train to West Fork in 1908. Burl Clinton and Oliver Perry were already there. Robert (known as Uncle Bob) with son James Pope, and a Mr. Powell, made the trip in thirty days by covered wagon.

The original log house with lean-to and new house attached. Left to right: Robert "Uncle Bob" Baker, Lawrence Baker, Mossie Belle Baker, James Pope Baker, Gertrude (Hall) Baker, Willie (Baker) Hughes, Rosanah (Aunt Rose) Baker, Addison White Baker, Robert Earl Baker, Phoebe (Lingar) Baker, James Edward Desmond Baker, Frederick "Ted" Baker, Albert Frank Baker, "Bakers' Old Home Place" Dripping Springs School District, 91 Onda, Arkansas Circa, 1914

Robert purchased a farm from Lewis Stokes Ferguson one mile south of Onda—later to become R. R. 1, West Fork, and one-half mile south of Dripping Springs school. The house was one large log room with fireplace and lean-to kitchen. There grandchildren romped and played and made happy memories to be recalled throughout their lives. The writer's earliest memories include the transition from the old log house to the new and larger one constructed adjoining it. Today there is nothing left but a cement slab from the porch and foundation stones. The farm is a pasture, all buildings gone, and only a few struggling fruit trees and flowers from the yard survive.

The eldest son, Addison White, with wife Phoebe Ellen (Lingar) and five surviving children, came to West Fork by train in 1913. He homesteaded near what is now Devil's Den State Park, a few miles south of Zinnamon school house. Two years later, after the eldest child, Mossie Belle, died of typhoid fever, he sold the homestead for $50.00 and moved to Fayetteville. There Roy Denver and Enola Fern were born. The house where Denver was born still stands and is occupied; the birthplace of Fern is now a part of the University campus.

Left to right: Robert (Uncle Bob) Baker, Rosanah (Aunt Rose) Baker, Jefferson Baker (Robert's uncle). Taken in Rosanah's garden of Hollyhocks.

The six younger sons of Robert and Rosanah; Burl, Oliver, James, Edmond Roscoe, George Wallace and Joe Cephus, moved to Iowa, and all except George married and reared their families and are buried there. George married Bea Males of West Fork in 1928, and lived in Kansas for a time before moving to California where both are buried.

Others of the seven brothers married girls of different states. Burl married Margaret Ann Hayes of Iowa. Oliver married Nellie Ferguson, the daughter of the man from whom Robert purchased the farm. James married Gertrude Hall of Arkansas, Roscoe returned to Kentucky and married his boyhood sweetheart, Ora D. King, and Joe married Orpha Jane Best of Iowa. Many of their descendants into the third generation now live in Iowa.

Addison never left Arkansas for more than a few months at a time. Following the death of his wife in 1922, he moved back to the mountains and shared his parents farm until the children were older, then moved to other farms of the county. In 1929, he married Emma Parlee (Shaw) and three years later moved to Arkansas City, Arkansas.

Albert, the eldest son, settled on farms of the Onda and Hogeye areas until his death in 1980. He and his wife of forty-seven years, Goldie (Sharrock), are buried in Prairie Grove. His surviving second wife, Grace (Strickler) Geiger, lives there. James Desmond married Billie Harper of Illinois and moved to California where he spent many years before returning to Prairie Grove in 1976. He and Myrtle (Redfern) Bottoms were married in 1978. At age 80, he is the patriarch of the family. Willie Rovirgie married Noah O. Hughes. During the Great Depression years they moved to Indiana where they lived until their deaths—he in 1978, she in 1987. Robert Earl also moved to Indiana where he married Mabel Jane Smith, and they still live there.

Denver served four years in World War II, and later settled in California and Nevada. Fern's first husband was Dale M. Van Drew of Indiana where he is buried. She later married Donald Marcom of Oklahoma, and they live in California.

Addison died June 29, 1951 and is buried in the Onda-Baker Cemetery beside his wife Phoebe, daughter Mossie, and near his parents, Robert and Rosanah who died in December, 1933 and February, 1942.

All of Addison's children, at various times, attended the one-room Dripping Springs School where water was taken from an open stream and all drank from a common tin cup.

By: Roy D. Baker

George Ballard

In 1856 George B. Ballard and his wife Elizabeth Ballard had a farm in White River Township 15, section 33, Range 28. Other acreage was also listed for them in the same area.

Elizabeth evidently died after the birth of their last child as her name did not appear in the 1860 census. There was a Washington County Court hearing about their property where most descendants names were given.

Two of their sons, George Washington and William Riley Ballard married daughters of Peter Mankins, Jr. and Narcissa Mills. George married Sarah Mankins and W. R. married Rachel Mankins.

Both George Washington and William Riley Ballard were in the Civil War.

In the pre-dawn hours on April 28, 1919, three generations of Ballards burned to death. From the position of their bodies when found, it appeared that eight of the eleven people in the two story frame farm house, died asleep in their beds. There had been an explosion of a five-gallon can of kerosene spreading oil and flames in every direction. There had been no screams of horror, no panic in trying to escape the inferno. Could the explosion have taken all the oxygen out of the air—way up-stairs where most Charlie Ridenour, G. W. Ballard's son-in-law, was the only one who got out alive.

It was in 1968 that Ed Hubbard, Leonard Ridenour, Sarah Graham, Ann Lambert, Sarah Garrison and Bessie Taylor told me of the tragedy. (Bessie was the last living child of George Washington Ballard).

The Ballard and Ridenour farms were located about a mile east of the Verdegress river, between Talala and Chelsea, Oklahoma. Now in the Oologah Lake Basin.

Living in the Ridenour home was Charlie Ridenour, his wife Maud their three children, Della aged 10, Andy aged seven and little Hazel aged 1-1/2. Maud was also taking care of two children of Charlie's brother Ira, whose wife Carry had died: Sarah aged 10 and Ina aged 8. (Ira had two other children, Jerry and Mack, who were staying with some of the other folks).

In February, George Washington Ballard (son of George and Elizabeth Ballard) had lost his wife, Sarah (daughter of Peter Mankins Jr. and Narcissa Mills). As G. W. was lonesome he was staying with his daughter, Maud Ridenour. That fateful night he was sleeping with his little grandson Andy. Tommy Ballard (son of G. W.) his wife Opal (daughter of John and Hallie Davis) and their daughter Flo, stopped by the Ridenour house to spend the night. Tommy was on his way to Romonia to see about his team of horses he had working on a public works there. Wanting to get an early start, Tommy got up about 4:30 to start the fire in the wood stove. It was the custom to keep a gallon of coal oil in a can with a little spout about the size of a pencil for filling oil lamps. A small potato would be put over the spout to use as a stopper. A few drops of the oil would sometime be used as a fire starter. Evidently, Tommy could only find the big five gallon reserve can. It is surmised the weight of the oil made the can tilt suddenly, causing a big splash of oil to gush out, hitting an unseen live ember. A big flame flared up, exploding the kerosene with such force, Tommy afire, was blown out the door. The house went up in flames like match sticks. Levi Level took Tommy to the doctor in Chelsea, but Tommy remained conscious only long enough to tell what happened.

Charlie and Maud Ridenour were sleeping up-stairs in a room with a big window. Maud, awakened by a noise, got up to investigate. When the door opened, she was met by a wall of flame roaring toward the open window. 'Burned some' Maud awoke Charley, telling him the house was on fire. But there was no way out, except thru the window. Charlie was going to try to get out the window and catch Maud when she jumped. Grabbing a pole leaning against the house, he did get to the ground, but Maud did not jump. She had disappeared from the window. Any mother would understand she would try to reach the children, hope to drop them one at a time to Charlie. She was not about to leave those children. For the rest of his life, Charlie blamed himself for not going back into the inferno. All ten are buried in the Chelsea, Oklahoma Cemetery in three caskets. One big headstone lists all their names. George Ballard was placed next to his wife, Sarah Mankins Ballard.

By: Ouida Hunter Harkreader

William Riley Ballard

State of Arkansas - County of Washington. "I, Jonathan Stout, an acting and duly commissioned Justice of the Peace, certify that I joined in marriage on the 19th day of April, 1855 William Ballard, aged 19 years to Rachel Mankins, aged seventeen years by the verbal consent of their parents, all of the county of Washington and the state afore said."

William Riley Ballard was son of George B. and Elizabeth Ballard. Rachel was the daughter of Peter Mankins, Jr. and Narcissa Mills.

W. R. and Rachel Ballard had 13 children - eight girls and five boys, all born about two years apart. The first was Nancy Jane, born March 1, 1856 who married Nelse Wood. Mary Lucy Josephine, born June 26, 1858, was called Lucy and married William Allen Daniel. Peter Bird, born June 30, 1860; William Henry Jackson, born July 1862 was called Jack; George Houston, born July 28, 1865, called his wife Mary. Priscilla Louisa, born March 2, 1867 was Mrs. Bob Davis. (In the census records, Louisa was listed as Elija, a man—probably cause she was called Liza).

Then there was John Nicholos, born September 25, 1869. Sarah Ann, born October 2, 1871 was the one called "Sis", and Martha Myrtle, born August 28, 1873 was known as Matt.

Lydia Abie, born January 6, 1875, married Chris Groniger. Samuel Ira, first married Alice Payton and second, Marie Lindsay who raised their younger children. Alice Bell, born December 24, 1879 was Mrs. Edgar Cate. The youngest, Francess Odessie Maud, born May 10, 1882 married Jim Dunn.

The above information was given by Alice Payton Ballard, who copied it from a family Bible.

While William Riley Ballard was a soldier in the Civil War, his family lived in the home of Peter Mankins. Most of his children were born in Washington County.

In the early 1870s, homestead land was available in Texas. Land was cheap. W. R. and Rachel saw the golden opportunities for themselves and their children. The 1880 Census shows the W. R. Ballards living in Stephen County, Texas. They were living near Breckenridge when Lucy married William Allen Daniel. (She sure got teased when Will rode up to call with his little five year old motherless daughter on the saddle with him.)

Rachel enjoyed family gatherings, especially for big Sunday dinners, was loved by all who knew her, and most especially by her husband, William Riley. After Rachel's sudden death on November 17, 1901 in Throckmorton, Texas, W. R. visited around with his children in Texas and Oklahoma. In his last years he became very feeble and rather senile. When found wandering out in the yard, he said he was looking for Rachel. He died on October 7, 1913.

By: Ouida Hunter Harkreader

Albert Felix Baltz

In September 1963, Albert Felix Baltz came to Fayetteville from Pocahontas, Arkansas to attend the University of Arkansas. He is the son of Phillip and Flora Riney Baltz, the third of eleven children. At the same time, Jean Louise Zimpel entered the U of A after having spent her first year of college at The College of the Ozarks in Clarksville. She is the daughter of John and Virginia Burke Zimpel of Clarksville and is the second of five children. Albert was born in Pocahontas on October 14, 1942 and Jeanie in Okmulgee, Oklahoma on February 14, 1944.

Albert majored in business management and Jeanie in Mathematics at the U of A. They dated the years they both attended the University. She was a member of Alpha Chi Omega Sorority there. She graduated in May 1966 and went to work as a computer programmer for Western Electric Company in Chicago. After a year, she returned to Arkansas and married Albert on

August 12, 1967 at the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church in Clarksville. Albert continued his studies at the U of A and she worked as a programmer for First National Bank in Fayetteville. He graduated from the University in May 1968 and was employed by Bear Brand Hosiery Company in south Fayetteville as training director.

They bought four acres of land off Old Wire Road northeast of Fayetteville three-quarters of a mile out of the city limits. Their address became 3640 Skillern Road. Albert began a 20-year project of building a native stone/west-coast cedar home for his family in his spare time. They raised most of their own food every year and, off and on, raised beef, hogs, rabbits, pheasants and a family dog.

On July 4, 1968, Kevin Christopher was born to Albert and Jeannie. Philip Keith was born on January 12, 1970. Around this time, Albert became active in the Fayetteville Jaycees and Jeanie in the Fayetteville Jaycettes. He served on the Board of Directors and was chairman of several community projects, some of which were given state awards. She served as treasurer and president of the local Jaycette chapter and as district vice-president for the northwest area of the state.

In 1970, they bought 100 acres of land with his brother Ruben on Highway 170 south of West Fork on the road to Devil's Den State Park. Here they planted pine and Christmas tree seedlings and harvested firewood.

Albert became audio-visual director for Bear Brand Hosiery and on May 7, 1972, Kyle Louis was born. After seven years of employment with Bear Brand, Albert left to begin work with Ozark Steel Company. He then worked for Sea Side Pools in Springdale and Heckathorn Construction Company in Fayetteville. In the fall of 1974, Jeanie returned to work after staying home to raise their boys for eight years and Albert quit his job to concentrate full time on building their home. She worked as a programmer for the Department of Computing Services at the University of Arkansas for four years and for Computer Resources Corporation for one year. In 1981, she began her employment as a programmer/analyst for Tyson Foods, Inc. in Springdale where she continues to work. Albert has become a custom home builder.

The Baltz family are members of St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church near the U of A campus. Kevin attended Butterfield Trail Public School through the fourth grade and Keith through the third grade. They then finished their grade school years at St. Joseph's Catholic School. Kyle attended that school throughout his elementary years. They all attended Woodland Junior High School. Kevin attended Fayetteville High School one year, but completed his high school education at Subiaco Academy in Subiaco, Arkansas. After a year of work, he is entering the U of A in the fall of 1987. Keith (now Philip) is attending Fayetteville High School and will be graduated in June 1988.

By: Jean L. Baltz

Susan Deloris (Fort) Bandera

June Deloris was born on June 25, 1934 in Bloomfield, Iowa. She is the second child of Toney Wilson and Gatha Gladys (Divily) Yates. Note: See related story. Toney Wilson Yates, Sr.

Glenn Melvin Marvin Fort was born on December 22, 1931 in Decatur, Illinois. Marvin and June were married on September 22, 1951. From this union, there were six children born. First of the six was Linda June, born October 2, 1952 in Decatur, Illinois. She met Richard Earl Calico born October 25, 1946 in Huntsville, Arkansas. They were married on May 12, 1972. They have two children. June Maria born June 8, 1973 in Huntsville, Arkansas. Richard Earl, Jr. born on July 9, 1975 in Huntsville, Arkansas.

The second child is Donald Glenn born on January 16, 1954 in Garnett, Kansas. His first marriage was to Margie Alberta Harp on April 27, 1973. They had four children. Note: See related story Margie Alberta Fort. His second marriage was to Karalee McMilan born on July 7, 1962 in Colorado City, Texas. They were married on October 31, 1981 in Texas. They have two children: first, Jamie Leigh born December 7, 1983 in Colorado City, Texas. Second was Kaleb Don born August 17, 1986 in Colorado City, Texas.

The third child is Susan Deloris, born on March 12, 1956 in Lawrence, Kansas. When I was 22, I met a young man who worked for my dad. His name was Alejandro (Alex) Bandera, born on May 2, 1955 in Apipilulco, Guerrero, Mexico. He proposed in December, with a beautiful diamond engagement ring and I said "Yes". We were married on March 2, 1979. We have three beautiful, lovely children. Our first child is Alejandro (Alex) Jr., born on January 23, 1981 in Huntsville, Arkansas. Alex, Jr. is in the first grade at Calvary Holiness Church School. He loves going to Grandpa and Grandma's farm and like to help milk cows. Our second child is Deloris June born on July 13, 1982 in Rogers, Arkansas. Deloris is in the first grade, she loves school. She also attends Calvary Holiness Church School. She too, likes going to Grandpa and Grandma's. Our third child is Benjamin (Benji) James born on July 26, 1985 in Springdale, Arkansas. He just started talking and every time we pass by McDonald's restaurant, he says, "frvies, frvies." We reside in Springdale and attend Glad Tidings Assembly of God Church.

The fourth child is Marvin James born on June 22, 1960 in Mattoon, Illinois. Note: See related story his wife's Rose Anna Granado Fort.

The fifth child is Junitta Maria born on August 27, 1964 in Belton, Missouri. She met David Shockley who was born on January 30, 1965 in Bentonville, Arkansas. They were married on November 28, 1986. They have one child, Dustin Andrew born on September 6, 1984 and they are expecting a baby in March of 1988.

The sixth child is Glenda Jean, born on October 2, 1968 in Huntsville, Arkansas. This is her first semester at Jimmy Swaggart's Bible College in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She misses her family but she loves attending college and she reports she's getting so much from God. Our family moved from Kansas City, Kansas to Clifty, Arkansas in April of 1967. Dad and Mom and five children bought a farm. When we first moved to the farm, Dad drove a truck.

One of my childhood memories which I'll never forget is when we moved into the farm, the 28 ft. deep well was dry. Mom had the well cleaned and it took water to clean it. The man who cleaned the well told Mom it was dry. So Mom prayed and asked God to fill the well with water, he gave the Israelites water from a rock and he could fill a well with water. When Dad was home from truck driving, Mom asked him to put in the pump, he was skeptical at first, but he put the pump in. When we turned on the faucet, out came beautiful, clear water, and we thanked God. We had water plentiful. We watered 75 head of milk cows and the well never went dry as long as we lived there. When we sold the farm in 1972, the man we sold the farm to asked Dad if he knew the well was dry. Dad was shocked.

We didn't have a television while we were growing up, we played games, worked, laughed, fought, talked, sang around the piano and loved each other.

In 1977, our parents bought a smaller farm between Huntsville and Eureka Springs on Highway 23, and that's where our dad and mom reside at this time.

By: Susan Deloris Fort Bandera

Jordan Banks

"Thomas Robert Banks' grist and saw mill was located at a large spring a few miles northwest of Springdale, Arkansas. The spring now is owned by the city of Springdale and is part of their city water supply. Thomas Robert was the son of Samuel Banks and Verlinda Austin. Samuel was brought to Virginia at the age of 11 years by his parents and Verlinda Austin, an indentured bond servant. Later, she married the son, Samuel Banks.

"Suzannah was the daughter of Reziah Jarvis and Elizabeth Rose of Surry County, North Carolina. Thomas and Susannah moved to Kentucky with his parents for a short time then to Warren County, Tennessee, then to northern Alabama, back to Hardin County, Tennessee, then to Benton County, Arkansas.

"In 1852 Thomas sold his mill and joined a wagon train of

102 wagons bound for Oregon Territory with his wife, Susannah and 2 sons, Sebine Irwin and Hilkiah. Thomas and Susannah died soon after reaching the Oregon line. Jabez remained in Benton County at the old home place and was well known there. Rhoda Ann married Lowry Davis son of Solomon Davis a Methodist minister who lived nearby. Solomon and his wife, Winnie J. are buried at the Goad Springs Cemetery near Lowell, Arkansas. Rhoda and Lowry moved in 1859 to Wise County, Texas, then back to Limestone County, Texas, where he was called to the door one night and murdered." by R. Allison Smith, Canyon, Texas.

Banks Family Bible

The Bible is now in the possession of Nolan Banks of Hindsville, Arkansas, grandson of Jordan and Susannah Lee Banks, son of James Mayfield Banks. The Bible belonged to Rev. Jordan Banks who was a well known Methodist minister and circuit rider in the 1850-60s and perhaps earlier period.

Rev. Banks served as Chaplain in the Civil War for years for the south. His first wife was Susannah who gave birth to all the children listed hereafter.

Nolan Banks' mother was Nancy Elizabeth Horn, second wife of James Mayfield Banks, and they are both buried in Zion Cemetery in Washington County, south of Springdale, Arkansas. Jordan and Susannah were married 5 September 1837. Jordan married second Hannah Baker. Jasper Newton and Ellen Roberts weremarried 1860. Tirzah Ann and Duncin Pace were married 6 September 1866. Mary Michal and R. W. Cardwell were married 15 October 1867. Jordan, son of Samuel Banks was born 30 September 1816. Susannah was born 3 May 1816. They are shown on the 1850 Prairie Township, Washington County, Arkansas census. Jordan was a brother of Thomas Robert. Their children were: Jasper Newton Banks, b. 2 August 1838 in Arkansas; Mary Michal b. 24 August 1839 in Arkansas; Tirzah Ann b. 14 August 1841 in Arkansas; Lydia Margaret b. 26 March 1843 in Arkansas; Andrew "Andy" Hunter b. 24 August 1844 in Arkansas; James b. 1846; and Susan b. 1848.

The baptismal record page was very difficult to read and therefore not copied. The 1860 Prairie Township census shows Jane b. 1852, Ewing b. 1854, and Samuel b. 1856. The 1880 Prairie Township shows that James Mayfield Banks' first wife was Martha b. 1848 in Missouri. They had no children at that time.

Sarah Sherrod Banks b. 16 November 1824 Tennessee/d. 27 August 1860 Arkansas, married Jabez B. Banks b. 7 December 1825 Alabama/ d. 14 April 1910. Their children: Nancy Elizabeth b. 1846 in Arkansas/d. before 1889, married John Moore August 1869; Benjamin F. b. 1847 Arkansas, farmer and merchant, married Mary F.; Henry Jordan b. 1848 Arkansas/d. before 1889, married Hannah Baker17 May 1871; Martha Charlotte b. 3 September 1849 Arkansas/d. 24 December 1851; David F. b. 1851 Arkansas, married Sarah E.; Thomas Arthurb. 1852 Arkansas, married Melissa A.; Hilkiah Wesley b. 29 June 1854/d. 17 March 1857; Susan Verlinda b. 1855 Arkansas, married John McCluskey; Margaret b. 1859 Arkansas, married Wiley B. Johnson; George Lafayette b. 1860 Arkansas, married Alice Hewitt 18 October 1875.

Second wife Elizabeth Gamble b. 1830 Tennessee/d. 8 February 1897 buried Elm Springs Cemetery, married 5 September 1861.

Their children: Jabez Jefferson b. 21 March 1863 Arkansas/d. 19 May 1937, married Edith A. Thomas 23 December 1886, b. 29 June 1864/d. 3 January 1929; Samuel Green b. 1865 Texas; John Reziah b. 1867 Arkansas; Sarah F. b. 1870 Arkansas, married Brice Terry 25 November 1888.

Jabez B. buried in Bluff Cemetery. Jabez Jefferson buried in Bluff Cemetery. Sarah Sherrod is buried at Goad Springs. Martha C. is buried at Goad Springs. Hilkiah W. buried at Goad Springs. Elizabeth Gamble found in the Springdale Township, Washington County, Arkansas, 1880 census. Sarah and Jabez found in Osage Township, Benton County, Arkansas, 1850 and 1870 census, was in Colville Township in 1860. He was a Democrat, farmer, Mason, and Methodist.

Nancy Elizabeth Banks and John Moore b. 1850, Arkansas, were found on 1870 Washington County, Arkansas, Prairie Township census. They had Helen b. 1879, Arkansas, and Ollie b. 1875, Arkansas, at that time. John ran a "Greenback" paper called the *Blade*.

Benjamin F. and Mary F. b. 1848, Missouri, are found on Texas census in Wise County, 1870 census and in Wise County Precinct 4 in 1880 census. Their children were at that time Sarah F. b. 1868, Texas; William A. b. 1869, Texas; Susan A. b. 1876, Texas; James B. b.1878, Texas; and Benjamin F. b. May 1880, Texas. Thomas Arthur was living with them in 1870 and Riddle Highley b. 1850 Tennessee was living with them in 1880 shown listed as sister-in-law.

David F. and Sarah E. b. 1849, Tennessee, are found in justice precinct #2, 1880, Johnson County, Texas, census and T8R2W Noble, Oklahoma, in 1890 census. Their children are Laura M. b. 1874, Texas; Maggie A. b. 1876, Texas; Susan A. b. 1877, Texas; Oscar b. 1883, Texas; Otto C. b. 1887, Texas; and Elmer b. 1889, Texas. John W. Sherrod b. 1855, Arkansas, was living with them in 1880.

Thomas Arthur and Melissa A. are found in precinct 4, Wise County, Texas, 1880 census. Melissa A. was b. 1857, Texas. Thomas was farmer. Their children were Margaret L. b. 1877, Texas; Benjamin F. b. 1879, Texas.

George Lafayette and Mary Alice b. December 1860, Arkansas, are found in Mt. Vernon Township, Benton County, Arkansas, 1900 census. Their children are Samuel L. b. December 1886, Arkansas; Burton G. b. February 1894; Arkansas, and Ivan N. b. December 1896, Arkansas.

Jabez Jefferson and Edith A. are found in the city of Springdale, Washington County, 1900 census. Edith was born in Indiana and was buried in Bluff Cemetery. Their children were Bertha b. December 1887, Arkansas; Winnie b. July 1889, Texas; Clyde b. June 1880, Arkansas; Grace b. December 1894, Arkansas; Arthur B. b. June 1897, Arkansas, d. 1950 and married Bernice Y. b. 1899/d, 1949 and Hugh b. April 1900, Arkansas. Jeff, Winnie and Virginia Banks were teachers at Johnson along with Addie Lynch and Mary Craig.

John W. Sherrod b. 1855, Arkansas, married Bettie b. 1866, Alabama. They are found 9 June 1890 on the Oklahoma census at T8R2W (close to Noble). Their children were Ereula C. b. 1887, Texas; Wilmuth H. b. 1888, Texas; and a baby boy unnamed at the time that was b. December 1889, Texas. John was the son of Samuel and Ursula Gamble Sherrod who were married 10 August 1854. Ursula was shown on the Osage Township, Benton County, Arkansas, 1870 census as a widow with John as only child given. Ursula was b. 1934, Tennessee.

The 1880 Prairie Township, Madison County census shows Allen Sherrod b. 1853 farmer and wife, Sarepta b. 1854, no children. This census and township also shows Garland W. Sherrod age 1 adopted by Mary M. and Robert L. Johnson.

The 1870 Washington County, Arkansas, Richland township census shows 4 Sherrod boys; J. A. b. 1853; J. W. b. 1855; W. L. b. 1856; and S. C. b. 1858, all living with William and Mary Caldwell.

In White Oak Cemetery we find Bettie Jane Sherrodb. 24 December 1845/d. 2 September 1924 and James Allen Sherrod b. 29 April 1853/d. 19 February 1927.

By: Dorothy Fitzgerald Allen

Sarah Elizabeth Banks

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Banks was born at Sycamore Springs on Clear Creek southwest of Springdale, being the daughter of Ben and Susan Littrell Pollock. Shortly before she passed away at the age of 98 years and 4 months, we did some reminiscing about the "old days".

"We lived at Sycamore Springs during the Civil War and saw much of the War", she recalled. "I saw General Price's army in retreat. I saw my own father taken prisoner by the Feds while he was home on furlough. He was ill at the time of his capture. He had had hiccups for fifteen days. We thought they were caused by the cornbread diet that was almost the entire ration of the Confederate Army in northwest Arkansas at the time. He was hurried off with some other Confederates who had been made prisoner

and we never expected to see or hear of him again. However, as he passed through Elm Springs, he succeeded in leaving a message with Ab Wasson who got it through to our family. A second message came as he was on the march to a prison camp, this one being sent through "Doc" Arment.

"While my father was with us before he was captured", the old lady went on, "the smallpox hit our household. My mother, the baby and I took it. Smallpox was something to really be afraid of in the old days. Word was gotten to a doctor in Fayetteville, but I guess he was too busy to come see us. My father took care of us. He kept a washtub of hot water in our bedroom and made and applied poultices of slippery elm bark. All three of us recovered. My scars remained with me, though, for many years."

"As I was getting over the smallpox, a squad of Feds appeared in our yard and headed for our smokehouse. Just then, I appeared in a window with all my scabs. The Feds saw me and stopped in their tracks. One of them yelled, "If you come out here, we'll shoot!" I saw how afraid they were of me and I could not resist the temptation to open the door. The squad of Feds ran and I had saved a few hams left in our smokehouse. You know the old saying, 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.'"

Sarah Elizabeth recalled that when the fires went out on the farm at Sycamore Springs in the "old days", they had to be rekindled by igniting cotton by means of sparks from flint. This method of rekindling fires was a hard chore for the women when the men were not about.

Sarah Elizabeth recalled Springdale in the "old days" when it was Shiloh, a village with a post office and one store. She died on an autumn afternoon in 1949 at her Emma Avenue bome in Springdale. The well-known retired Methodist minister, William Sherman, spoke at her funeral. A daughter by her first marriage to James B., May Funk, survived her by less than four years. Sarah May Funk was born May 29, 1884 and died February 22, 1953. Sarah Elizabeth and Sarah May are both buried at Bluff Cemetery.

Written by Thomas Rothrock.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen

William Barclay

Willam Barclay (also Barkley and Bartley) was born in North Carolina about 1797. (He was 53 in 1880 census.) He was married to Phebe (Pheba) Poston, daughter of William Poston, a Baptist preacher. Phebe was born about 1804 in Kentucky.

By 1823 William was in Lawrence County, Alabama, where in March of that year a "bench warrant" was issued to take the body of William Bartley and have it in court three days prior to the third Monday of March next, to answer to the complaint of one Mark Ellage. Ellage said that Barclay had sold him a horse which was "unsound" and suffered from the glanders, of which it later died, and he sued for $200 damages. The case was in court until 1828. At the first trial Barclay lost and the jury awarded Ellage some damages. Barclay appealed, calling in character witnesses. He lost again and was required to pay Ellage $251.86?? (From court records, Lawrence County, Alabama). We do not know whether or not the above was the reason William Barclay left Alabama. Neither do we know exactly when he arrived in Washington County. Certainly he was here before 1843, for on 10 March 1843 he received patents to 120 acres of land in S2T16NR32W in Washington County. I do not know that William ever lived on this land. When his estate was divided, his son William Poston Barclay, seems to have bought all William's land from the other heirs, and it was in S27T16NR33W, which is 12-15 miles southwest of the first tracts. It is our belief that William was living on this land S27 etc. about 3 miles east of present day Cincinnati, Arkansas, when he again "pulled up stakes" and moved to Texas with most of his family. Only his son William Poston remained behind.

We do not know exactly when William went to Texas, but it was probably prior to 1860. He does not appear on the Census of that year in Washington County. Mr William Carroll Poston of Mineral Wells, Texas, has told us that William Barclay died 27 October 1857 and is buried in the Poston-Odle Cemetery at Mosheim, Bosque County, Texas.

William and Phebe's children listed on the 1850 census of Washington County, Illinois Township were: Eliza, Pitson (?), Carroll, Enesimus (?), and Cyntha (or Cynthia). In addition we can list William Poston, who married Rebecca L. Thornberry, (See Walter Thornberry, Sr. and George Gibson, Sr.) and Barsheba who on 24 January 1861, married Peter Mankins, Jr. Also Malinda Jane, who married James W. on 9 November 1847. From deeds obtained by William Poston Barclay it appears that Eliza married 30 October 1850 to Thomas Matthews, Cyntha married Henry Fine, about 1864 (See Fine, WCHS pg. 50), Elizabeth Ann married J. W. Phipps, and Mary C. married John B. Jones. Deeds were also obtained from Carroll Jackson Barclay. A. B. and Eliza Jane Smith, and W. P. and Sally Yeary of McCulloch County, Texas. (This last deed was to Eliza Jane Smith and Mary Elizabeth Gibson). We do not know of any descendents of William and Pheba Barclay who now live in Washington County. The Fine Genealogy by Emerett G. Fine, Washington County Historical Society mentions another son of William and Pheba, Evans Barclay who was killed by Union sympathizers during the Civil War. He was at William Poston Barclay's house on the 1860 Census.

Henry and Cynthia Duff Barclay Fine died in Texas and are buried at Davilla, Milam County. They had nine children.

By: James E. Gibson

William Poston Barclay

William Poston Barclay was b. circa 1819 (we believe in Lawrence County, Alabama) the son of William and Phebe Poston Barclay. We have no date of arrival in Washington County Arkansas, but he may have accompanied his parents Wm. and Phebe Barclay. He was certainly here prior to 3 September 1845, for on that date his first child Eliza Jane was born. The marriage record of Wm. P. (also called "Porter" and Poston) and his wife Rebecca L. Thornberry b. 20 March 1825 has been lost. It would be reasonable to suppose that they married in 1844. Wm. P. died 28 October 1891 and Rebecca d. 1 August 1898. Both are buried at Old Union Cemetery Cincinnati, Arkansas.

It appears that after Wm. P.'s father moved to Texas Wm. P. took over his father's farm which lay in S27 T16N R33W. Deeds in our possession show that between 1834 and 1871 the following "heirs at law of William Barclay, deceased" deeded their interests in William's estate to Wm. P. Barclay; Thomas and Eliza Matthews, 1/10; Carroll Jackson Barclay, 1/10; J. W. Phipps and Elizabeth Ann, 1/10; Henry and Cynthia D. Fine, 1/8; John B. and Mary C. Jones 1/10. Also W. P. and Sally Yeary of McColloch County, Texas, deeded their 1\20 share to Eliza Jane Smith and Mary Elizabeth Gibson, daughters of Wm P. Barclay. We believe that Wm. P. Barclay, Eliza Matthews, Carroll J. Barclay and Cynthia D. Fine are children of Wm. Barclay but are uncertain of the rest.

I believe from the tales my father told me about my great-grandmother Rebecca L. that she was something of a "character." She liked to smoke her clay pipe. William P. did not believe in women smoking, however, and refused to let her smoke in the house. Rebecca then kept her pipe and tobacco in the springhouse, and used to steal a smoke when she went for a bucket of water. My father and his brother used to "blackmail" Rebecca into baking cookies by threatening to "tell Grandfather" about her smoking. She "put a stop" to that finally but that is another story.

Wm. P. seems to have been a fairly prosperous farmer. His farm was a good one of nearly all level land. It is known that he lost $1000 in the 1950s when his brother-in-law, Martin Wood Thornberry "went broke" in his mercantile business at Cincinnati (Sylva), Arkansas. We do not know whether or not he recovered any of it. He was a trustee of Old Union Church and Cemetery, Justice of the Peace. It is said that he and Rebecca took in several orphan children and raised them. No one knows who they were or what became of them. I think one was Fannie Roberts who m. Frank Wilson. Wm. P. and Rebecca's oldest

daughter Eliza Jane m. 5 December 1872 Alexander Baker Smith, son of John Galbraith and Mary Evins Smith, b. 31 August 1844, d. 6 June 1913. Their children were Henry Smith, b. 1877, d. 1924, m. 26 June 1907 Beulah Jackson Vann of Collinsville, Alabama and Anna Smith who never married.

Henry Smith became a Methodist preacher and was a missionary in Cuba for about 16 years. He attended Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas and seminary in (I think) Nashville, Tennessee. Shortly after his marriage he left for Cuba with his wife. Henry is buried at Old Union Cemetery, Cincinnati, Arkansas, but Beulah is at Conway.

Beulah and Henry's children were Anna Laura Smith b. 3 February 1913 Pinar del Rio, Cuba, d. 15 February 1936, Conway, Arkansas, never married; and Beulah Jane Smith de Arce b. 28 August 1911 Havanna, Cuba m. 24 June 1943 Miami, Florida to Oscar Luis Diaz de Arce Trenzado b. 11 July 1917 Cardenas, Cuba. 4 children: (1) Marie Jane Diaz de Arce b. 31 March 1944 Havana, m. Eric D. Kennedy b. 22 March 1942 Bartow, Florida, 2 children: Eric Daniel and Ansley Marie. (2) Luis Henry de Arce b. 9 October 1946 Havana, m. Cecilia Ripoll de Arce b. 22 October 1951 Matanzas, Cuba. One child: Christina Marie de Arce. (3) Ana Celia de Arce b. 23 January 1948 Havana, m. Nestor S. Garcia b. 8 October 1947 Havana. Children: Nestor Luis and Ricardo Jose Garcia. (4) Carlos Augusto de Arce b. 22 January 1952 Havana m. Susana Marrero de Arce b. 31 August 1954 Havana, 1 child Angela Marie Diaz de Arce.

Anna Smith lived with an uncle Hanibal Smith on the William Barclay farm most of her life only moving to Cincinnati in her later years. She was a fine musician and played the piano in church (Methodist) at Cincinnati for many years. Anna was b. October 1879, d. 27 November 1966, buried Old Union Cemetery Cincinnati, Arkansas.

William P. Barclay's youngest daughter Mary Elizabeth m. Samuel H. Gibson and her family is recorded under that name.

By: James E. Gibson

Rollin A. Barnes

Rollin A. Barnes graduated from high school at El Dorado, Kansas, May 8, 1891. Shortly after, he went to Lehigh Choctaw Nation Indian Territory (Oklahoma). He worked one year for Katy Railroad as bill clerk in the depot, then on a ranch for an Indian named Slewart, among other jobs. Also, he was often with his brother who had drug stores in Wagoner and Muskogee. When oil was first found around Tulsa, he worked there from 1894 until 1916. At the time he met Fay F. Foster, he had a farm and sawmill on Cedar Island on Verdigris River.

Fay F. Foster left Mountain Home, Arkansas in 1909 with her mother, two younger brothers and baby sister in a covered wagon. She had attended school at Mountain Home and Oakland, living in the Buzzard Roost Community at one time. (Also, Newport, Arkansas until she was six years old.)

They traveled with another family crossing by ferry to Missouri. They worked their way across into Kansas on their way to Colorado's best harvest. They met folks coming back reporting more workers than needed, so turned down into Oklahoma and cotton. (My mother later termed this "the thirteen-month-a-year job.")

They picked fruit and picked up pecans along their way, and her mother cooked for harvest hands. She even raised as much as two acres of cotton of her own, plus potato patches and gardens. In winter months, they lived in town where she worked as cook for a hotel. She also did sewing and handwork for people in her "spare time."

Some of the towns in Oklahoma in which they lived were Beggs, Okfushee in Deep Fork River Bottom, Haskell and Coweta on Arkansas River, Stone Bluff, Eram, Morriss and Yahola, but mostly Haskell. Fay Foster met Rollin Barnes when she was working as a waitress in the Tulsa area.

Rollin Barnes had once visited northwest Arkansas on a strawberry picking job and liked the area. Also, he met people from here who declared a fellow could make a living growing crops in the fence corners here. Fay Foster was a misplaced homesick Arkansawyer. They were married in Greenwood, Arkansas as Fay Foster's mother lived at Lavaca at the time. He had an Overland car in which they made their first trip here.

He bought the farm with money he had saved plus his share of the sale of his family's land at El Dorado, Kansas to an oil company. They selected the farm in the northwest part of Hog Eye partly because of its seven springs and scenic view of mountains and valley. They were so tired of floods, sandstorm dust, hot winds and bad tasting water in Oklahoma.

This farm was home where their five children were reared later. We had a freedom that I fear will never be experienced by our children and grandchildren of today.

By: Neva Barnes McMurry

Tracy H. Barrett

Tracy Halford Barrett was born near Blue Hill, Nebraska in 1892, the son of George Herman (1864-1917) and Myrtie May Buker Barrett (1873-1960). Soon after Tracy's birth, George developed severe rheumatism, and the family moved to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, hoping for a cure from the winter there. By 1893 George's rheumatism was greatly improved, so, hearing of great opportunity in Indian Territory, the family moved there. George worked hauling timber, with land to be his eventual wages, while Myrtie supplemented their income by trading homemade biscuits for their needs or by selling them for $.25 peck. After two years of supplying labor, his own horses and wagon while his family slept on a wagon bed placed on the ground sheltered only by a canvas wagon cover, George was left empty-handed when the man he worked for went bankrupt and left the area. The disappointed family returned to Nebraska to farm.

By 1908, George was again becoming incapacitated by rheumatism, so George, Myrtie, and their five children moved to Grandview, Arkansas permanently. Tracy didn't enjoy farming, so, in 1910, he persuaded his father to build a canning factory—the first in Carroll County. He was able to can only what the family produced, but it was a start.

In 1915 Tracy married Ida Ruth Burnett (1894-1973). Their daughter Ruth Marie was born in 1917. Tracy attended business school and, in 1918, began working as a real estate and insurance agent. As he visited throughout the area, he talked with farmers and convinced many of them to plant tomatoes. He then established a commercial canning factory with his own railroad siding and registered label. His son, Tracy, Jr. was born in 1921.

Since the canning factory was a seasonal business, Tracy accepted a postion as a regional sales representative in Little Rock with Dixie Can Co., the company from which he purchased his cans. Ruth Marie died in Little Rock of spinal meningitis in 1924, shortly after her sixth birthday.

After a short stay in Little Rock, Tracy accepted a position with Heekin Can Company of Cincinnati, selling cans in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri. He moved his family to Green Forest and became very involved in civic affairs. A second son, Donald Gene, was born there in 1936.

During the depression, many canners could not open when the season began because they could not pay cash on delivery for their cans. Tracy arranged to furnish them cans in exchange for a share of the final product which was later sold in Springfield, Missouri under the label Canner's Exchange.

After a number of years of working for Heekin, Tracy presented to his friend, Dan Heekin, a plan of incorporating Canner's Exchange with several Heekin enterprises, resulting in increased efficiency. The plan was approved, and Springdale was selected as the site for the new plant. Tracy and Ida Ruth moved to Fayetteville to be nearer the plant as it was completed.

Tracy and Ida Ruth were active members of First Baptist Church in Fayetteville. Their son Don (or Gene as he was known in school) graduated from University High School in Fayetteville and received a geology degree from the University of Arkansas where he was a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity. He worked for a time with the Corps of Engineers in Heber Springs

as they began work on Beaver Dam and Lake. Don retired from the Army as a lieutenant colonel and now lives in Shawnee, Kansas. His son Michael Don is a lieutenant in the Army stationed in Italy, and his daughter Tracy Dawn is a student at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.

Tracy, Jr. had graduated from Green Forest High School in 1938 and then from Ouachita Baptist College in Arkadelphia in 1942. The same year he married June Orene Jenkins (1922) of Sparta, Missouri.

After the war, Tracy and June moved to Springfield, Missouri where both of their daughters, Jennifer Ilene (1946) and Mary Jeanine (1949), were born. In 1950 Tracy moved his family to Columbia, Missouri where he received his master's degree in agricultural chemistry at the University of Missouri. After a two year stay in Atlanta, Georgia, Tracy, June and their daughters moved to Springdale, upon the death of Tracy, Sr. in 1955. Tracy, Jr. opened a feed ingredients brokerage, changing to real estate as the poultry industry switched to ready-made feed and larger feed mills became the norm. Tracy and June were active members of First Baptist Church in Springdale and later, Elmdale Baptist Church. Tracy was a member of Kiwanis Club, and they were both actively involved in school activities as their daughters progressed through Springdale's schools. June has also been a volunteer at Springdale Memorial Hospital. Tracy died in 1979.

Jennifer graduated from Springdale High School in 1964, from the University of Arkansas in 1968, and received her master's degree in education from University of Arkansas in 1977 and has continued with additional postgraduate work. She married Arvil Eugene McCulley, Jr. in 1966, and they have three children, David Eugene (1970), Debra Jeanine (1971), and John Morris McCulley (1977). David graduated from SHS in 1988 and is attending the University of Arkansas. Debbie is Springdale's 1989 Junior Miss and is a senior at SHS. John is in the sixth grade at Jones Elementary School. Jennifer has taught in several elementary schools in Springdale since 1973 when she and her husband returned to this area after Gene had served seven years in the Army. She is currently Assistant Principal at Jones Elementary School. Gene is a CPA in the Ken Lance accounting firm in Fayetteville.

Jeanine graduated from Springdale High School in 1967 and from the University of Arkansas in 1970. She received a master's degree in library science from the University of Oklahoma in 1973 and did postgraduate work in English at the University of Arkansas. She married James Leslie Brown in 1969, and they have two children, Jamie Ellen (1977) and Kirk Barrett Brown (1978). Jamie and Kirk attend Kirkwood Elementary School in Coralville, Iowa. Jeanine has worked for the Veterans Administration since 1971—including three years as Chief, Library Service at the VA in Fayetteville—and is currently the Chief, Library Service at the VA Medical Center in Iowa City, Iowa.

By: Jeanine Brown

Andrew Thomas D. Barron

Joseph L. and Flemmon (Femmon) Sharp Barron came from Campbell County, Tennessee to the Washington County, Arkansas area about 1848. Joseph was the son of Joseph and Sarah Murray Barron and was born about 1800 and died in 1897. Flemmon was the daughter of Richard and Nancy Sharp (maiden name unknown). She was born about 1802 and died about 1876.

The Barron land was in Section 11, Township 14, Range 31 West. They are listed in the 1850 census in the Mountain Township.

They were the parents of thirteen children: Calvin, Nancy, (they both remained in Campbell County, Tennessee) Hiram, John Alford, Andrew Thomas, Richard S., Joseph, Lewis, Emily, Flemmon, Elizabeth, William Marion and James Madison. My ancestor is the fifth child, Andrew Thomas D. Barron. He was born about 1830 in Campbell County, Tennessee and died on October 16, 1865. He married Wincey Carmelia Stevenson on January 23, 1851 in Washington County, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy Pittman Stevenson and was born about 1832 and died in 1909. She is buried in the Sharp Cemetery in Prairie Grove. It is my belief that she is buried beside Thomas, but I have not found a record of his burial place. Their daughter, Nancy Barron Hill Thurman is buried beside her. One tombstone marks the graves of Carmelia, Nancy and John Hill, the husband of Nancy.

Andrew Thomas and Carmelia had five children: Lavina, Lamesa Madeline, William Ferrell, Nancy F. and Calvin J. Barron. My great-grandfather was William Ferrell. He was born June 15, 1857 and married Annie Elizabeth Morrison on July 18, 1881. The place of residence listed on their marriage license was Billingsley. Annie was the daughter of James Richard and Elizabeth Brotherton Morrison. She was born January 12, 1863. They had eight children, the first six being born in Washington County. They moved to Grayson County, Texas about 1894 where William engaged in farming until his death, January 27, 1908. Annie continued to live with her son, Macie until she died February 9, 1932. Their children were: Nora Ethel, Macie Rellas, Willie Ommer (died as an infant) Virgil, Avery, Ada, Minnie Alma and Henry Clay.

Nora Ethel was born December 24, 1883 in Prairie Grove. She was my grandmother, only four-feet-eleven-inches tall, but full of love for her family. Nora married Samuel Lee Gurley on September 15, 1901 in Grayson County, Texas. Sam was the son of Daniel Woodard and Mary Jane Fielder Gurley. They had two baby boys that died as infants and one daughter, Eunice Pearl born on June 17, 1911 in the Farmington Community of Grayson County. Sam died in 1935 and Nora died on December 18, 1957. Eunice married George Clay Hall on July 28, 1928 in Denison, Grayson, Texas. George was the son of Wilburn Henry and Minnie Porter Hall. Eunice died January 5, 1970 and George died August 17, 1972. They had two children, Donald Everett and Margie Nell. Donald was born July 2, 1929 in Sherman, Texas and married Peggy Ann Moore on October 24, 1953. Peggy was the daughter of Gary Autrey and Nell Craven Moore. They had three children: Denis Don, Hal Lynn and Bettye Diane. Donald died March 13, 1976. Denis married Regina (maiden name unknown) in May 1984 and they had a daughter, Samantha Lynn, born August 12, 1986. Betty Diane married Doug Wright September 1, 1984.

Margie Nell married William Lee Abbe on February 24, 1951. William is the son of William Ralph and Gladys Foster Abbe. They had three children: Maury Lynn (died at birth), Devin Lee and Carey Mark. Devin Lee married Laren Sue Buchmeyer on January 9, 1976. Laren is the daughter of Henry and Alice Graves Buchmeyer. Carey Mark married Lynn Lorraine Gahl on March 20, 1982. Lynn is the daughter of David and Jean Peters Gahl. Mark and Lynn have one son, Todd Alan born on April 16, 1984.

By: Margie Abbe

Hollis Roscoe Barron

Hollis was the sixth child of Walter Grey (W. G.) and Sarah (Lewis) Barron. He was born October 30, 1904 at Crosses, Arkansas. His grandparents were William Marion and Nancy Jane (Hanna) Barron. His grandparents on his mother's line were William and Amanda (Hurst) Lewis.

In 1920 Ernest Leslie Bell and his family moved to Fayetteville. Ernest became ill and died January 5, 1921. Grandmother Bell, Gertrude Lenore, and the children; Vivian Lenore, born January 18, 1904; Harry Edward, born December 4, 1904; Charles Raymond, born January 9, 1909; and Virginia Agnes, born May 24, 1913 decided to stay in Fayetteville. It was here that Hollis met Vivian and they were married August 27, 1922.

Hollis said that his days of courting Vivian were not all easy, an example was when W. G. let him have the new Model T Ford for a date. Everything went well until he started home when an Owl flew into the car on the driver's side and couldn't get out because the side curtains were down. Hollis said he drove with one hand and fought the Owl off with the other, as a result he turned the car over. W. G. wouldn't believe this and "grounded" him for a year

W. G. Barron and Sarah (Lewis) Barron

Hollis R. Barron and Vivian (Bell) Barron

Although first home was in Fayetteville they lived at Combs and Pettigrew for several years when Hollis was working for W. G.

Hollis and Vivian had an instant family when Grandmother Bell died on April 30, 1924. Mom's two brothers and sister came to live with them at Combs.

The years we lived at Combs were among the most enjoyable for our family. In that day family and friends were very close and when help was needed friends and neighbors came to "sit" with the family and help. Hospitals were unknown in that area.

In 1937 our family, along with Dad's brother, Rollin Lewis and his wife, Enid (Shofner), daughter Betty Jo, born April 13, 1926 and who married O. L. Daily; and son Rollin, Jr., born April 3, 1928 and married Faye Miller, moved to Rogers to start a new lumber mill.

Hollis and Rollin lived the remainder of their lives at Rogers. Rollin died January 18, 1948, and Hollis on June 4, 1977. Enid lives at Springdale and Vivian at Rogers.

Jack Leslie, the first child of Hollis and Vivian was born February 19, 1924; their first daughter, Jobell was born March 13, 1927; Robert Clayton, was born June 27, 1937; and the late arrival, Donna Gayle, was born November 28, 1945.

In 1942 Jack joined the Navy and was sent to Fort Smith to fly J-3 Cubs; then to Bunker Hill to fly Searmans, then to Pensacola where he received his commission as an Ensign and his Navy wings.

After the war he returned to Rogers where on July 12, 1948 he married Gloria Lura Fentem, daughter of George Martin and Lura Elizabeth (Blanchard) Fentem. David Martin, their first child was born July 7, 1949; John Hollis, the second son, was born on February 27, 1952; and Susan Adel, was born August 20, 1958.

David married Nancy Fenton. Their children are: Brent Thackery; Stephani Renee; and Heather Elaine.

John married Victoria Jean Smith. Their children are: Caleb John; Joseph Grant; Bethany Ann and Hannah Lynn.

Susan married Mark Randal Schafer and their children are: Alexander Catherine and Kathleen Nicole.

Jobell, the second child of Hollis and Vivian, married Bill F. Troxell on August 4, 1946. Their children: Vivian Lynn who married Mickey Hargett have two children, Mathew and Kristen; Patricia Kay married John Carr, their daughter is Katie Lynn; and Cynthia Jane who married Joe Clark.

Robert Clayton married Mary Ellen Parker on August 17, 1958, their daughter Theresa Gayle is the family's only MD.

Donna Gayle married Vernon Cecil King in February, 1967, they have two children; Tresta Leigh and Jonathan Barron.

Clayton is a graduate of the University of Arkansas and now lives in Fort Worth and is an Electrical Engineer with General Dynamics Corp.

Donna is also a graduate of the University of Arkansas and lives in New Orleans and is employed by Merrill-Lynch.

By: Jack L. Barron

Joseph L. Barron

Joseph was born in 1800 in the Territory South of the Ohio, later Washington County, Tennessee. He came to Washington County, Arkansas in November of 1848, from Campbell County, Tennessee.

Joseph and Femmon Sharp Barron brought a large family with them, however, two married children stayed behind. They were Calvin M., born circa 1820, who married Connie Baird; and Nancy, born circa 1821, who married William Baird. The children who came to Arkansas: Hiram H., born February 26, 1825, who married Dicey Spencer. Their children were George Houston; Gustavious Adolphus, "Gus"; Sarah and Martha, twins; and Lewis Edgar. Andrew D. Thomas, born 1828, married Wincey Cornelin Stevenson. John Alford, born January 26, 1829, married Mary Jane Hanna, daughter of Ebenizer and Martha Hanna. Mary Jane was born February 22, 1837. Richard S., born in 1831, and died about 1890. He married Nancy Jane Hanna on December 31, 1857, she died and he married Harriet Tinnen on August 16, 1868. Joseph, Jr., born 1833 died in 1863 in the war between the States. Lewis Baird, born May 15, 1835, he married Nancy Caroline Perritte. Emily Jane, born February 1837, she married William Skelton Hanna on September 16, 1857. Femmon Elizabeth, born May 20, 1840, married Samuel Hanna on June 28, 1859. She died on May 12, 1874. Elizabeth, married Stephens Fields in 1858. James Madison, "Matt", born in 1846, married Charlotte Rutherford on December 12, 1869. William Marion, born April 1, 1842, married Nancy Jane Hanna on February 6, 1862. Nancy was the daughter of Joseph and Nancy Hamilton Hanna.

Their children were: George W. who married Lizzie Cass; Ida, who married Jim Carney; David Marshall, who was born August 25, 1867, he married Emma McKenzie first, and after her death he married Eliza Hutchins. Mary Dallas, born July 2, 1869, married William Wesley Cass on January 17, 1890; Isola, born June 28, 1871, married Jefferson Rembert on December 2, 1889; Millie F., born June 27, 1875, never married; Alice May, born May 10, 1880, married John Parsley; Ebenezer, born April 6, 1862, married Alice Williams, then Myrtle Henderickson on November 11, 1905. Mack, born April 29, 1884, married Mamie Wilson on January 17, 1906. Mrs. Doris Wells of Elkins, Ted Barron of Fayetteville, and Wayne Barron are the children of Mack and Mamie.

Walter Grey (W. G.), my grandfather, was born July 21, 1873 at Billingsley. He was the sixth child of William and Nancy.

As a boy Walter often took his nearly blind grandfather

Joseph swimming and it was at times like this that Joseph would tell Walter of his life in Tennessee.

As a young man, Walter worked at the country store owned by "Uncle Gus" at Combs. It was here that he met Sarah Lewis, daughter of William Lewis and Amanda Hurst Lewis. Sarah was living in the home of her uncle, Dr. D. U. Hurst, the town Doctor of Combs. Walter and Sarah were married January 31, 1894. Nearly all their married life was spent at Fayetteville, but their final years were lived at Rogers. Walter and Sarah had a large family, the children: Lena Mae, born April 5, 1895, married Frank Thorpe; Walter Paul, born September 14, 1896, married Lena Frank Bowers; Victor Dewey, born April 16, 1898, married Hazel Francis Foley; Gladys, born October 13, 1900, never married; Rollin Lewis, born September 9, 1902, married Enid Shofner, daughter of Fred and Ethel Shofner, who lives at Springdale. The children of Rollin and Enid are, Rollin, Jr., of Springdale and Betty Jo. Hollis Roscoe, born October 3, 1904, married Vivian Lenore Bell, daughter of Ernest and Gertrude Bell. Vivian lives at Rogers. Their children: Jack Leslie, Jo Belle, Robert Clayton, and Donna Gayle.

Oswald, born March 15, 1907, died as a child; Buster Marcus, born November 16, 1909, married Dorothy Hixson. Their son Jerry lives at Joplin.

Wade Barron, born December 9, 1911, married Lela Anderson. Lela lives in Fayetteville. Their son, Pat Phillip, was born December 14, 1937, and married Ruth Bent. Two daughters survive them: Michalle and Katrina.

Max and Maxine were born July 25, 1914. Max married Margaret Reeves on September 12, 1937. Their children are: Marilyn Louise, Max Reeves, and Margaret Gene. Margaret now lives in Fayetteville. Maxine married Stanley A. Madison and now lives in Washington, D. C.

Amey Gene, born December 11, 1916, died in an auto accident on October 19th, 1938. Joseph and Femmon came to Arkansas with a large family, but at age ninety plus and blind, he alone returned to his boyhood home in Tennessee to live his last days with his son Calvin.

By: Jack L. Barron

Walter Ancy Barron

Barrons who came to Washington County, Arkansas, from Tennessee in the late 1840s were descendants of Barrons who immigrated to what is now the United States sometime in the 18th Century. Progeny of these immigrants included Barrons who fought for the colonies in the Revolutionary War, for the U. S. in the War of 1812, on both sides of the Civil War, and in subsequent wars. The Barrons are believed to have originated in Ireland sometime in the 1500s when a branch of the Fitzgerald clan, for reasons now unknown, changed its name to Barron.

Walter Ancy Barron, born at Brentwood October 27, 1893, was a grandson of William Marion Barron. William came to Washington County with his father, Joseph L. Barron, in 1849. Ancy's father, David Marshall Barron, was born August 25, 1867 during his parents' temporary sojourn in Missouri. Ancy's mother was Arkansas-born Eliza Caroline Hutchens whose father, William Miles Hutchens, fought for the Confederacy at Pea Ridge. On the Barron side, six of Ancy's great-uncles fought for the South (and one died in the War), while two other brothers including Ancy's grandfather William Marion Barron, joined the Union forces. Thus, Barron brothers were on opposing sides at Wilson Creek, Missouri, and at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove in Arkansas.

At Brentwood, November 11, 1916, Ancy married Mildred Lee Cress, daughter of Everett Lewis and Bessie Mae (Boten) Cress. Mildred was born May 25, 1897, Council Grove, Kansas. Children born to Ancy and Mildred were: Woodrow Lynn, born November 14, 1917, at Brentwood; Vivian Daneth, born July 27, 1923, Fayetteville; Rex Leon, born June 4, 1921, Brentwood; Robert Hoyt, born June 15, 1923, Fayetteville; Walter Ancy, Jr., born July 14, 1925, Fayetteville. These children grew up in Fayetteville, where Ancy, Sr., was employed for many years by the Frisco Railroad. Ancy and Mildred had three sons in the military services during World War II. Ancy died October 14, 1949, Long Beach, California; Mildred died August 23, 1985, Vinita, Oklahoma. Both are buried at Fairview Cemetery, Fayetteville.

October 20, 1938, Lynn married Grace Frances Black, born at Baron, Oklahoma, May 18, 1918. Their children were: Carol Lee, born January 16, 1940, Fayetteville; Woodrow Lynn, Jr., born January 1, 1943, Tacoma, Washington. In 1964, Carol married Charles Pierce, their children, born in Long Beach: Pamela Lee, born January 3, 1965; Robert Lynn, born May 2, 1970; Jeffry Allen, born October 10, 1972. In 1964, Lynn, Jr. married JoAnn Myers; their children, born in Long Beach: Woodrow Lynn, III, born November 25, 1971; Keri Rose, born October 5, 1976. Lynn, Jr., died at Long Beach of leukemia, February 22, 1977, at age 34, and is buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Cypress, California.

July 5, 1940, Daneth married Robert Jarrard Lester, born February 8, 1919, Hill, Oklahoma. Their children: Danny Barron Lester, born April 12, 1941, Fayetteville; Bobby Caroline, born December 11, 1942, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Linda Kathryn, born May 27, 1946, Hobbs, New Mexico; David Mace, born April 7, 1949, Compton, California; Alan Shaun, born February 1, 1955, Compton, California. Danny married Margie Szal, Janaury 1, 1981. Caroline married Harold Rosenberg, born March 26, 1981. Linda (now Ann Kathryn Cooke) married Steve Cooke, December 1982, divorced 1986.

June 21, 1952, Rex married Mary Alene Smith, born August 6, 1925, Orange, California. They had no children, presently live at Springdale.

July 3, 1946. Robert married Nadene Herbert, born November 4, 1927, Madison, Kansas. Their children: Jacqueline Sue, March 16, 1947, Fayetteville; Bettina Jane, born July 15, 1950, Fayetteville; Ardith Anne born October 22, 1953, Fayetteville; Robert Hoyt, Jr., born September 24, 1956, Long Beach, California; Mary Elizabeth, born July 7, 1959, Lakewood, California. Jacqueline, married Rodney James Sunderland; their children: Shannon Elizabeth, Andrew James. Bettina married Dale Frederick Hills; their children: Joshua Byron, Martina Marie, Stefanie Bettina. Ardith married Lawrence John Tenison. Mary married William Jeffrey Morrison.

September 2, 1949, Ancy, Jr., married Wilma Jean Morriss, born September 3, 1929. Their children: Dana Ancy, born July 31, 1950; Debra Lee, born February 6, 1954. Dana married Debra Ann Beilke (later divorced); their child: Dena Shawn, born February 8, 1971. Debra Lee married Thomas L. Meredith, born October 28, 1978; their children, Jeremy Thomas, born December 8, 1979; Eric Wesley, born November 10, 1981; Scott Christopher, born August 10, 1984.

By: Woodrow Lynn Barron

David Basden

The first Basdens migrated to Texas from Onslo County, North Carolina where David Basden is found with his family in 1830, then to Dade County, Georgia and on to Tarrant County, Texas sometime between 1871 and 1872. The Basden family came to Lincoln, Washington County, Arkansas in 1926 from Dallas, Texas. Charles Walter Basden, son of John Henry and Martha Basden, was born 2 June 1872 in Tarrant County, Texas and died 24 April 1933. He was the 5th child of John Henry and Martha Ann Wakefield Basden, b. 12 March 1845, d. August 1927. Charles Walter Basden married Mary Elizabeth Ragsdale, b. 12 February 1877, d. 15 July 1965. In 1926 Charles Walter asked his son, Blucher Jackson Basden, if he would go with him to Arkansas and help him get started on a farm. B. J. was born 15 January 1904 in Indian Territory, so when he came to Arkansas with his father and mother he was a young man of 22. They bought 40 acres in Lincoln, 2 miles southeast of Lincoln and 1 mile north of Cane Hill. They had 5 acres of apple orchard and they also raised grapes and vegetables. But times were poor and Charles Walter and Mary Elizabeth could not make a living farming. So in the fall of 1928 they went back to Dallas where Charles Walter could work as a carpenter. While B. J. was help-

ing his parents on the farm he met his future wife, Delpha Lueller Rodgers. He was on his way to a University of Arkansas football game in a Model T Ford, went into the Bank of Lincoln to cash a check and Delpha waited on him. He and Delph Rodgers were married on August 7, 1927 at the Presbyterian Church in Lincoln. B. J. and Delpha rented an 80 acre farm with an apple orchard and grape vineyard 3 miles of Lincoln. He rented it on shares - 50% split. He worked the farm and she at the bank until they started their family. B. J. farmed until 1929 then worked at the Rodgers Motor Company selling cars. The coming depression took its toll on everyone in northwest Arkansas and by 1931 the motor company was out of business and B. J. went back to farming, then in the winter he worked at the lumber yard. In 1941 Nath English came to the lumber yard and asked B. J. if he would come to work at the Bank of Lincoln. In February, 1941 B. J. went to work as a bookkeeper and teller at the bank. He has served in every office of the Bank of Lincoln. He started as a bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, loan officer, vice president, president, vice chairman of the board, and finally chairman of the board. He worked at the bank until his retirement in 1984.

B. J. has contributed much to the growth and betterment of Lincoln. He was one of the first volunteer firemen in Lincoln. He also worked to get the first Lincoln water system. In 1940 he was elected director of Lincoln School District and served as director for 10 years. During this time the school consolidation program was developed. He is a charter member and past president of the Lincoln Kiwanis Club. During the time he was in the Bank of Lincoln the bank helped with blacktopping roads and many other projects in West Washington County. He served for two years as commissioner for the local Boy Scout troop. He helped organize the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce. B. J. has always maintained that a community has to work together to get things done. He is a 32 Degree Mason and has served as each officer in the Masonic Lodge.

Delpha Rodgers Basden, daughter of David Ausborn and Minnie Myrtle Roller Rodgers, taught in the Lincoln Public Schools for about 25 years. She was at one time the Librarian at Lincoln High School and later taught English in the same school. According to her former students, "She was an inspiration and encouragement to us. She always presented a ladylike appearance and was a good teacher who made her literature classes interesting and her English lessons clear."

Children of Blucher Jackson and Delpha Luellen Rodgers Basden: 1. Jack Rodgers Basden b. 28 May 1929 m. Suzanne Hough b. 25 September 1938 Issue: (1) Glenn Jackson Basden b. 6 June 1967 (2) Mary Ellen Basden b. 1 October 1972. 2. Gene Blucher Basden b. 15 March 1931 m. Jo Treece b. 10 July 1931 Issue: (1) Gene Kenneth Basden b. 22 August 1956 m. Kathy Renee Beech b. 12 November 1959 (2) David Treece Basden b. 3 March 1959 m. DeAnna McIlroy b. 23 August 1962.

By: Jo Treece Basden

Woodson W. Bassett, Sr.

Woodson William Bassett, Sr., was born April 24, 1880 in Iantha, Missouri. On January 23, 1919, he married Bertha (Bee) Irene Knerr, born August 19, 1893 in Allerton, Iowa the daughter of George Frederick and Ida Corbett Knerr of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Woodson and Bee had four children - Betty Jane, born January 8, 1920, Dorothy Sue born February 20, 1921, Trixie Bee born October 30, 1922 and Woodson William, Jr., born November 7, 1926. The family moved to Fayetteville in 1936.

Woodson's ancestors originated in Virginia and migrated to Kentucky. His grandfather, Thomas Bassett, moved westward to Clay County, Illinois in the mid-1800s. He was a veteran of the Mexican War. When he returned from the war, he became a wagon master, guiding settlers and herding cattle to California. His first trip out and back took two years. He attempted a second trip by boat to establish a homestead for his family. He sailed from New York around the "Big Horn" to the Isthmus of Panama where he "took a fever" and died. Thomas was married to Nancy Ann Smith. They had three children - John Wesley, a teacher, Sarah Ann and Nathaniel.

Nathaniel "Than" Bassett was born March 18, 1854 in Clay County, Illinois. He married Elma Jane Williams, born in 1858. They went even farther west to Iantha, Missouri. They had three children: William Oscar, Woodson William and a daughter, Irkle Bell. Jane died when her youngest child was but two years of age. "Than" then married Anna Nance. They had one son, James D. (Jim) Bassett. A measles epidemic in 1901 caused the death of Irkle Bell. She was only seventeen. "Than" homesteaded a two-hundred acre farm in Haines Grove, Missouri. Editor of the Lamar Democrat"" often referred to him as the democratic leader of Barton County - a political avocation, all three of his sons and one great-grandson would inherit. Both Woodson and Oscar served as Clerks of Barton County and Jim spent a major portion of his life as elected sheriff of Barton County. Oscar moved to Okmulgee, Oklahoma where he was elected to two terms as County Commissioner. He was joined there in the early 1900s by Woodson and they became successful, even quite wealthy, in the independent oil and gas leasing business. However, the 1929 market crash and ensuing depression swept their fortunes away and forced them to emotionally and economically restructure their lives. Oscar died of "a heart ailment" in 1934 and his family moved to California. In 1935, Jim witnessed the bizarre death of his nineteen year-old son, Maurice, who was a passenger in a monoplane which crashed near his father's office on the downtown square of Lamar, Missouri.

Family tragedies, economic depression and the pressing need to provide for and educate their children, were all factors which motivated Woodson and Bee to move their family to Fayetteville in 1936. They could be near Bee's family and near a state university. All their children would eventually attend the University of Arkansas.

Woodson opened an office on the Fayetteville square and sold insurance and real estate and made appraisals for the Home Loan Bank. When their youngest child entered the University of Arkansas, Bee became an assistant to the registrar there, handling all World War II student veteran's affairs.

Woodson died December 6, 1964 and Bee, on September 7, 1971. Both are buried at Fairview Memorial Gardens, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The only remaining males in the Bassett geneological lineage of Thomas, Nathaniel and Woodson W. Bassett, Sr. are Woodson W. (Bill) Bassett, Jr. and his two sons.

Bill is the senior member of the Bassett Law Firm, 221 North College Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas. On December 16, 1950, he married Marynm Shaw of Homer, Louisiana. They have three children: Woodson William (Woody) Bassett, III, born November 3, 1951 in Monroe, Louisiana; Beverly Marynm Bassett, born May 29, 1953 and Tod Corbett Bassett, born September 8, 1955 - both in Fayetteville, Arkansas. All are attorneys. Woody and Tod are members of the Bassett Law Firm. Woody is chairman of the Washington County Democratic Party. Tod is married to the former Mary Helen Sugg of Fayetteville. Beverly was a member of the Mitchell Law Firm of Little Rock, Arkansas until her appointment by Governor Bill Clinton as the Securities Commissioner for the State of Arkansas - first woman to hold this position in Arkansas. She is married to Archie Schaffer III of Little Rock and they have one daughter, Eliot Shaw Schaffer, born June 11, 1987.

By: Marynm Shaw Bassett

Williston Bates

Williston Bates of Pocahontas, Arkansas, b. 31 August 1830 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; d. 2 July 1897 Pocahontas, Arkansas; had relatives in Cane Hill, Arkansas, as well as a brother in Fayetteville, Arkansas. His brother was Norman B. Bates b. 1 January 1823; d. 1906 Navasota, Texas. He married a Vermont girl, Susan Melissa Sawyer b. 8 July 1833, Brattleboro, Vermont; d. 15 March 1909, Fayetteville. Susan's relatives in Vermont bought the Butterfield stage line and Norman Bates was sent to Fayetteville to take care of it. They went to Texas where their

only child was born. Lena Bates was born 1865 Brenham, Texas, died 21 October 1950, Fayetteville. Lena Bates married John Reed in 1883 in Fayetteville. They had three children: Clifton Reed b. 1884, d. 1952; John Reed b. 13 August 1890; d. December 1979 and Bates Reed b. 1892; d. 1922. Clifton Reed married Morgan McMichael, (1884-1936) and they had only one child, "Tip" Clifton Morgan McMichael, who was a victim of polio, but after college here in Fayetteville, went to Pennsylvania and worked in the office of the U. S. Steel Corporation, where her uncle John Reed was an engineer. Later the two returned to Fayetteville. They sold the big Reed home to Southwestern Electric Power Company for their offices and John took furniture for a two story house on Lafayette Street and furnished the upper floor for himself and the lower for "Tip". many of the things were antique. He had a part of the bedroom suite his grandparents brought from Vermont. His house was very interesting as he showed one after another the things that had belonged to his family.

Well, as I was saying, Williston Bates came to Fayetteville to visit his brother and while here met and married his second wife, Susan Jane Bennett, who spent part of her life here in Washington County and part in Randolph County. Susan Jane Bennett had a sister in Fayetteville, Mrs. John Pearson and a brother in Springdale, John Bennett and although she married three times, she was a widow most of her life and so would come to live near relatives. Susan Jane Bennett was married first to Mart Adams in Pocahontas, Arkansas. They did come out here in his lifetime, for one son told me of living in the Indian Territory and he played with the Indian children and learned to talk their language. Susan Jane b. 25 March 1847 Tennessee; d. 28 July 1923 Pocahontas marrried Mart Adams 21 April 1867, Randolph County. He died in Randolph County, and was buried in Thompson Cemetery, and when Susan Jane died she was buried by him. Their son, William Harrison Adams b. 4 March 1871, made his home in what was later known as the Fulbright Mill on Highway 62 west. He lived west of town and died there 16 July 1934. His wife was Matilda Carnahan b. 25 October 1867; d. 17 December 1939. Their only son was Noah Harrison Adams b. 29 June 1891; died 18 April 1927. Noah was married to Bess Phillips (1892-1922). Bess was the daughter of C. C. Phillips. Two children were born to them: 1- Martha Ann Adams b. 9 May 1918 who is married and lives in San Antonio, Texas and Phillip Harrison Adams b. July 1920; d. 1983 was married to Winnogene Hickox and also lived in San Antonio where they went with their stepmother, who raised them. She also died in 1982.

Susan Jane married the second time in Pocahontas to W. G. J. Bryan 7 March 1875. This time she had two children to live, 1- Finis Bryan b. 29 January 1877; d. 5 January 1957. All of his family lived in Oklahoma. 2- Gertrude Essie Bryan b. 28 July 1882 in Prairie Grove. Her husband was L. Gay McElhaney. Of their children, one lived in Washington County for several years and lives in Springdale now. Her husband was Carl Hudson b. 5 July 1912; d. 31 March 1973.

Now we find Susan Jane meets and marries again to Williston Bates. I didn't know where she married my grandfather and was surprised to find in the Washington County records this: Williston Bates, a Pocahontas, Arkansas man, 54, took Mrs. S. J. Bryan, 39, of Prairie Grove for his bride. So back to Birdell, Arkansas, near Pocahontas, they go to live. They have 3 daughters and the middle one was born in Prairie Grove. 1- Lucy May Bates b. 22 October 1886, Birdell; d. 2 February 1959, Oklahoma. Lucy was married to Walter Lemmons and their family lived in Oklahoma. 2- Inez (Ina) Bates b. 14 March 1888 Prairie Grove; d. 7 November 1964, Oklahoma was married to Will Walker and they made their home for many years in Fayetteville. He ran the Star Grocery on Dickson Street, I believe it was where the Majestic Lounge is or the store east of that one. Then a dairy west of town for a while before they went to Oklahoma in 1931. 3- Lillie Bates b. 11 August 1892, Birdell, Arkansas; d. 28 January 1978, Fayetteville. She married Earnest Chris Blanton in 1909 in Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, and they lived there until all their children were gone, then came to Fayetteville to live close to their daughters. They had 6 of their own and raised a niece and of them, two daughters live in Fayetteville. The younger (Johnie) Juanita Maxine Blanton, b. 14 November 1923 married Jerome L. Rommell in 1946 in the old Baptist Church on Dickson and College. Jerome and Johnie have a son, Jerome Williston Rommell b. 2 November 1951 was married to Judith Ann McClelland, and their daughter, Letisha Ann, b. 11 September 1971, lives with her mother in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. The other daughter of Earnest and Lillie Blanton is Cleffie F. Blanton, b. 24 April 1913. She is married to Walter Franke, so our families join one another. So, we will get her history in the Franke record.

By: Cleffie Franke

Freeman R. Battershell

There were three Batticella brothers that came over from Ireland to fight in the Revolutionary War between England and the United States. One brother went back after the war and the other two stayed and married.

One of the wives had a speech impediment, and when a census was taken, they couldn't understand her, and the closest to Batticella they could get was Battershell. They settled in Tennessee and eventually moved to Arkansas.

Freeman's dad died when he was very young and he became the head of the household. He worked to help support the family. He put all six of his brothers and sisters through school. Most became school teachers.

Freeman Rex Battershell, born 1896 in Stone County, married Agnes Mary (Horton). She was born in 1902 in Marshall, died February 1, 1980. They had three children: Billy Jack Battershell, born January 19, 1930 in Marshall, died October 22, 1986. He was in the Army and married Hannah Verlene (McIntire), born March 23, 1941. They had three children: a. Ronnie Dale Battershell, born July 17, 1958 in Rogers. Ronnie was a corporal in the U. S. Army from August 1, 1976 to August 1, 1982. He married Saturday, November 1, 1980 at the First United Methodist Church in Springdale at 6:00 P. M. He married Annette Marie Cannon, born May 15, 1962 in Lynwood, California. They had two children: Jennifer Marie, born May 28, 1982 in Springdale Memorial Hospital; Melanie Lynn, born June 16, 1983 in Springdale Memorial Hospital. (b) Michael Ray, born October 28, 1959 in Rogers, married August 21, 1986 to Regina Covette Riddle, born December 31, 1964 in Manchester, Tennessee. (c) Teresa Gail Carr, born October 9, 1964 in Springdale, married on August 21, 1983 to John Wesley Carr born January 19, 1962 in Russellville. 2. Vernell Loretta (Battershell) Wells, born May 18, 1922 in Marshall, married December 28, 1942 to Virgil Lee Wells, born September 23, 1921 in Goltry, Oklahoma. They had four children: (a) Lee Ray Wells, born February 28, 1948 in Marshall, married September 23, 1962 to Virginia B. Natier. They had three children: a. Bobby Lee, born 1968; b. Kevin Ray, born 1970; c. Clifton Earl, born 1971. B. Linda Kay (Wells) Horton Teague, born January 1, 1946 in Marshall. There are four children: a. Elizabeth Kaye (Horton) Hailey, born April 13, 1966 in Harrison, married July, 1986 to Steven Newton Hailey III; b. Jeffery Wayne Horton, born September 12, 1963 in Springdale, he has one child; Mary Beth Horton; c. Kelli Lei Horton, born October 15, 1969 in Springdale; d. Kerri Shannon Teague, born March 7, 1973 in Springdale. C. Jackie Virgil Wells, born September 23, 1950 in Marshall, married September 23, 1968, died August 25, 1969, married Joye Bowers. D. Terry Gail Wells, born September 25, 1955, died September 26, 1955 in Harrison. 3. Raymond Rex Battershell, born June 8, 1924 in Marshall, died May 28, 1952. He was in the Navy in World War II married Gretta. They had two children: a. Raymond Rex II; b. Infant daughter that died.

By: Annette Battershell

Peter Beal

Peter Beal was born January 26, 1804 in Maryland or Virginia. His death was between September 1872 - 1880, perhaps in Benton County. The exact place of burial is unknown. His parents were John Beal 1st and Eva Kiefer. They were married September 11, 1792. John was born November 11, 1774 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and died in 1840 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. Eva died after 1847 in Tennessee. John Beal's parents were Nicolas, born 1745 and Maria Elizabeth Kiefer, born March 7, 1750 and died after 1790. The Beal family came from Germany and were Lutherans.

The children of John and Eve Kiefer Beal are the following: John 2nd, born October 12, 1793. George, born November 24, 1794. Martin, born December 8, 1796. Jacob, born March 10, 1798. Frederick, born February 8, 1800. Elizabeth, born March 28, 1802. Peter, born January 26, 1804. Katherine, born March 10, 1806. David, born May 1, 1808, Maria, born March 11, 1811, Anna, born October 5, 1814. Margaret (Peggy), born March 18, 1817.

In 1826 Peter and Sarah Elizabeth Painter were married by Reverend Wiehl probably in Hawkins County, Tennessee. Sarah was born in 1805 and died August 4, 1880.

The following are children of Peter and Sarah Beal: Mary Jane, born February 15, 1828, died November 8, 1876; married James Henry. Margaret, born March 16, 1830, died 1911 and married Joel Webb December 7, 1848. Albert, born April 18, 1832 married Hannah Woods, Melvina, born August 8, 1835 married Lafayette Robinson, Eliza Ruth, born January 4, 1837, died July 16, 1893, married Edward Dalton an Indian. Anne, born February 2, 1839; married William Rick. John Wesley, born May 24, 1841; married Sadie Riggins. Harriet, born December 2, 1843; married John Woolsey. Francis Augusta, born April 17, 1846; died November 6, 1865. Sidney, born December 23, 1849. All the above children were born in Tennessee except Sidney, so they are in Washington County, Arkansas by 1849.

On October 9, 1848 we find the Mount Zion Baptist Church records (Washington County) that Peter, Elizabeth and Margaret and Jane Beal were charter members, also Madison and Mary Painter. Could they be relatives of Elizabeth?

In Benton County, Arkansas 1860 Census we find the Albert Beal family and James Henry family listed with the "Harmonial Vegetarian Society" families, by September 11, 1872, we know that Peter Beal was living in Maysville, Arkansas, since we have a copy of a letter he wrote to his nephew, Elias Beal, in Hawkins County, Tennessee. Thus far, I've not been able to find a record of his death. He might have died in Oklahoma, since Maysville was a border town.

By: Vera Lou Fowler

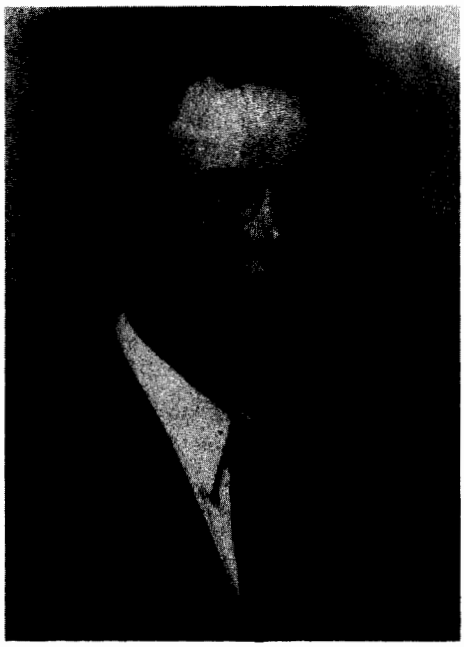
George Franklin Beaver

Frank, as he was called by his family, was born on May 18, 1887 in Farmington, Arkansas, the son of Tobe and Mary Henderson Beaver who were married on December 14, 1884 in the Cherokee Nation.

Mary Henderson Beaver and W. Tobe Beaver were long-time residents of Farmington, Arkansas. Mary was originally from Farmington and Tobe, who was a successful and prominent farmer in the area, was born in Missouri. Some of his relatives settled the town of Beaver near Eureka Springs.

Ten children were born to Mary and Tobe, eight of whom grew into adulthood. Frank was the eldest son. The brothers and sisters who grew up with him were Bertha Ethel Beaver Talkington, born December 17, 1886; Robert C. Beaver, born October 7, 1893; Mamie Loree Beaver Broyles, born August 7, 1896; Lester Beaver, born in 1900; Myrtle B. Beaver Crowder, born December 17, 1905; and Mary Opal Beaver Huenefelt, born January 4, 1908.

Frank, being the eldest son, felt a great responsibility to his family and this carried over throughout his whole life. His home was always open to all of his family when they needed help of any kind.



George "Frank" Beaver

Picture taken by Northup, King and Company, fieldman - showing G. L. Beaver and his cows.

In his early life, he worked with his father on the family farm planting spring crops, chopping weeds and harvesting whatever was in season. During the slack time on the farm, Frank attended the local school when he was not needed at home. In later years, he claimed to have a fourth grade education. His formal schooling was just the beginning for Frank. He was self-educated by a curious, everseeking mind wanting to learn new ways to experience life. He wanted a better life for himself and his family. One of his first ventures in the world of business was mule trading. With a few cents in his pocket, he would buy a poor old mule, bring it home, fatten it up and sell it for a profit. He also went into the horse trading business in this manner.

Frank got a lot of practical experience on the family farm,

and in a few years he became a builder in and around Farmington and Prairie Grove. He built barns for neighbors and sometimes a house. This was his way of life until he became a member of the Fayetteville Lumber and Cement Company and moved to Fayetteville around 1925.

Frank became the manager of the lumber company under the ownership of the Baggets of Prairie Grove. An ambitious young man, he once again got involved in building while being gainfully employed. Frank built or renovated several houses in the Fayetteville area. His trademark was in the style of brickwork on each house, and can still be found on some of the houses in Fayetteville.

Frank was very interested and involved in the growth of Fayetteville. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce in Fayetteville, and at the time of his death, the Board of Governors described him as a citizen who was faithful to duty, calm and safe in his judgement and unselfish in community welfare planning. He had a friendly attitude, great integrity of character, and a constructive enterprise which were all invaluable assets to the city and county.

Frank was also an active member of the local Lions Club, served on the Board, and selected delegate to several conventions. In November of 1933, he was made a key member of the International Associations of Lions Clubs. This membership is issued for exceptional service in building the association.

In May of 1930, Frank was one of the successful delegates of the U. S. Highway 71 Association who met in Fort Smith to consider and plan for the present highway over the mountains.

In addition, Frank was a member of the Fayetteville School Board, a member of Fayetteville Realty Company and had been nominated for President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1933, but had declined because of ill health.

In November of 1909, Frank married Ila Pettigrew and from this marriage, there was one child, Sallie Beaver Stubblefield, born August 3, 1910. On March 7, 1919, Ila Pettigrew died. Frank was now a widower with a growing daughter to raise.

On April 24, 1920, Frank and Gillie Ferguson were married while seated in Frank's car in the churchyard of Little Elm Baptist Church.

On May 12, 1921, Gillie presented Frank with a son, Graydon Leroy Beaver, and on August 7, 1926, a daughter, Mary Ella Beaver Lee, became the newest member of the family.

Frank and Gillie lived in the Farmington area until around 1925. At this time, they moved to Fayetteville, where he and his family resided until his death on December 25, 1933 of an undiagnosed illness.

Gillie Ferguson Beaver, born April 9, 1900, died February 27, 1979, Frank's widow, continued to live in Fayetteville and raise their two children.

Mrs. Lawrence S. Stubblefield, the former Sallie Beaver, moved to Miami, Oklahoma with her husband and two daughters, Joan and Shirley.

Mrs. Shelburn Lee, Frank's daughter Mary Ella, moved to Pine Bluff after marrying and had three sons, Brent, Lloyd Frank and Kim Shelburn.

G. L. (Leroy) Beaver lived all his life in the Fayetteville-Springdale area. G. L. was a graduate of the University of Arkansas where he became interested in the Holstein Fresian breed of cows. Because of this interest, he brought the first Holstein dairy herd to this area and by selective breeding, he was able to produce milk with 3.5 to 3.8 butterfat ratio.

The first all-electric home in Fayetteville and the use of the heat pump was another of G. L.'s accomplishments. In his farsighted outlook, he had one of the very first round balers in the area.

G. L. and Elma M. Kahlstrom's direct descendants are Muria Lee Beaver Whitaker, born November 8, 1946, of Springdale, Arkansas and Michal Celia Hicks, born August 9, 1952, of Goshen, Arkansas.

Grandchildren of G. L. and Elma Beaver are Muria's sons, Weston W. Walker, born September 10, 1970 and George E. Whitaker, born March 15, 1977. Michal's daughters are Amy Celia Quinton, born December 18, 1975 and Carrie Ann Quinton, born March 27, 1983.

By: Muria Whitaker

Laborne Beavers

Labe and Lucy were both born and raised in Marion County, Arkansas. They were married in 1908, in the Hall home in that County. They gave birth to nine children. Ona, Erma, Louis, Austin, Lyd, Warren, Mabel, Geneva and Ray. They were all born in this area, with the exception of Warren who was born in Oklahoma and Ray was born in Benton County.

The family moved to Benton County in 1927 after two tries in Oklahoma. In 1932 they moved to Washington County. After living in the Renick and New Home School districts about four years, we moved to the Cincinnati area on the old Bunnell place.

The five youngest children attended the Cincinnati schools. In 1940 they moved to Lincoln where the three children attended school. Geneva and Mabel finished there. Ray received his diploma in the Navy in San Diego, California. After serving his term in the Navy he went to Redwood, California where he attended Junior College two years. He then became a police officer there. He is now retired and makes his home there. There were 16 grandchildren and 26 great grandchildren came out of this union, but so soon Mother and Dad were left alone after raising their family.

At the beginning of their marriage my father worked in the mines for awhile, then forever after he was a tenant farmer; therefore he never really established roots, so to speak, for any of his children to cling to.

Eventually they all migrated to California with the exception of Louis, who made his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania until his death in 1972.

All four boys served in the services of our country. Both Ray and Austin were in the Navy. Louis the Army and Warren in the Army Air Force and Warren did service overseas.

In July 1962 my father came to California to visit his children. He immediately suffered a stroke. He lived ten days and passed away in Concord, California.

My mother came to visit the children in 1965. She also became ill and her heart gave out. She was with Lyda in San Diego in 1966 when she passed away.

Our parents always instilled a deep sense of Christian love and concern in us children. Therefore we have remained a closely knit one, even tho we have scattered afar we still get together as often as possible. With transportation and communications as they are today, we are never more than a telephone call and two hours away from each other. We thank God for our part in this family.

By: Lyda M. Wilson

James William Glen Becker, Jr.

James William Glen Becker, Jr. born April 25, 1907 in Boston, Massachusetts was the son of James William Glen Becker, Sr. and Margaret Becker. James was an only child. His mother died when he was born.

He and his father moved to Springdale, Arkansas in 1911 to farm and open a machine shop. James' father learned his trade as a pattern maker, carriage wood worker, machinist and blacksmith at an early age in Kansas City, Missouri. His father was born on September 8, 1866 in Springfield, Illinois. His work took him to many cities to work including Manchester, England for two years.

In 1911 James and his father settled in Springdale and began building a machine shop with living quarters above which was known as Becker Machine Shop. James attended school in Springdale serving his apprenticeship as a machinist after school and on weekends. At 25 years of age, James was doing most of the work in the machine shop.

In 1929 James married Elizabeth Caroline (Carrie) Webster, daughter of John and Nannie Webster of Elm Springs, Arkansas. Carrie grew up in Elm Springs, where she was born July 31, 1906. There were nine children in the Webster family, including Nolen, Reed, Dollie, Vey, Carrie, Nannie, Moselle, Jack, and Jim. All of the Webster children grew up in the Elm Springs and Springdale area.

John Moses Webster and James William Glen Becker Families - Back row 4 standing: James King, Steve Brooks, Dick Lester, Mitch McCorkle, Jim Brooks, Marjorie Brooks, Arthur Rubeck, Janet Rubeck Shingleton, _____, Michelle McCorkle, Jimmy Douglas Brooks, Harold Cannon, Karen Brooks Cannella. Row 3: James William Glen Becker, Jr., Henneretta McKnight McCorkle, Burnelle Webster Morgan, John Morgan, Mildred Earp, Nancy Steele Rubeck. Row 2: Margaret Becker Lester, Mary Becker King, Maurice Russell, Nannie Webster Russell, Dollie Webster McKnight, Thomas McKnight. Row 1: Danny Lester, Dickie Lester, Joe Brooks, Jimmie King and Tom Rubeck.

Carrie and James had two children; Mary, born June 11, 1930 and Margaret, born May 20, 1934, both born in Springdale. They attended school in Springdale.

Mary, married James King on July 17, 1948. They have three sons; David, Howard, and Jimmy. David is 37 years old and married to Dorothy Sanders. They live in Flippin, Arkansas where Dorothy teaches school. They have three children; Amy, Adam and Abram. Howard, 34 years old lives at Johnson, Arkansas and is not married. Jimmy, 26 years old lives in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Margaret attended the University of Arkansas. She married Dick Lester on June 13, 1959. They have three children; Liz, 26 years old, Dickie 25 years old and Danny 15 years. Liz is a professional musician, now residing in Fayetteville where she teaches at the University. Dickie operates a computer store in Rogers. He is married to Tina Flatau. They live in Springdale and have a six year old son, Stephen. Danny is fifteen years old and a student in Springdale school.

James worked in the machine shop alone after his father passed away on June 13, 1959. Carrie passed away April 17, 1964. James lived alone and worked at the shop until a few months before his death on July 26th, 1981.

The Becker Machine Shop is a landmark in Springdale, still standing on Highway 68 East on a road known by all oldtimers as Becker Lane.

Information furnished by Margaret Lester and Mary King, daughters.

By: Margaret Lester

Eli Wesley Beeks

In the latter 1870s Eli Wesley Beeks came to Washington County Arkansas settling northwest of Prairie Grove in the Prairie View Community. Eli was born in Louisiana, June 1855. His father Henry was born in Louisiana and his mother Melvina Margaret in 1826 in Georgia. Eli had at least two brothers. Two of his nephews were Marshall M. born 1866, John Lowe born 1868, a niece Elizabeth P. born 1868. They were born in Texas.

Sometime in the late 1870s Eli married Alwilda Brunito (Nettie) Rose. She was born in Arkansas November 25, 1861. Her family also lived in the Prairie View Community. Nettie's father James Rose was born 1813 in Illinois. Her mother E. J. (Elizabeth I think) was born in Arkansas in 1831. Nettie had several brothers and sisters all born in Arkansas. Her sisters: S. B. 1852; A. M. S. 1864; Alpha C. 1865; Ollie 1867; and Margaret S. 1870. Her brothers: Thomas 1854; Marion Dee 1872; and William L. 1874. Nettie's step-mother was Susan born 1835 in Tennessee and died December 20, 1884.

Eli and Nettie's children are Robert Lee, February 12, 1880; Melvina Jane, July 25, 1881; Henry 1887; Tiff Thomas 1889; Oliver 1893; Eli Wesley, August 1896; Marion Alwilda, January 31, 1889 and Frank. Henry and Frank may have been the same person.

Nettie's family donated the land for Rose Cemetery. There are several Beeks' and Rose's buried there including Eli and Nettie, several of their children, grandchildren and parents.

James Rose lived across the road from the cemetery. Eli lived there sometime later. Eli's last place that he lived and he also owned was on a road going west from the Prairie View School then take the first road to the right, go on down the hill cross the Muddy Fork Creek, go on upon top of the hill. He had a house, barn, and chicken house. He had spring water. Later a dug well-80 feet deep. Water was hand-drawn with bucket on each end. Cherry lived to the east and Bowlin lived north.

Nettie died when her son Marion was born. Later Eli remarried Mary and they had a son James Allen.

Eli was a farmer, cultivating his crops with horses. He grew apples, berries, tomatoes, wheat and corn, milked cows for their own use.

Eli's children went to school at Prairie View. Church was held in the same building.

On Christmas 1933, Eli's children and grandchildren came in wagons to spend the day with him. Later in the day Eli's arms and legs started cramping him. He died the next day.

Melvina married a Grimes.

Tiff Thomas married Lillie Bell Rhines August 1, 1909. Their children are Hugh, Earl Thomas, Irvin, Howard, Margie, Virgie and Ivy. Tiff was a farmer. He died February 16, 1955.

Oliver married Eliza Thurman. Their children are Mamie, Robert Orville, and Myrie. After Oliver's death Eliza remarried and had a daughter Lucille.

Frank was killed when a team of horses had a run away pulling a new Springfield wagon.

Eli Wesley, Jr. married Nancy Kirk. Their children are Lora, Viola, Elsie, Preston, and Imogene. Eli was a carpenter.

Marion married Della Conduff, daughter of John Wheeler and Huldie Elizabeth Keller Conduff on June 3, 1923 at Prairie View. Their children are Marvin Alwilty, Zelma Lucille, Garland Eugene, Ira Dean, and Ollie Faye. Marion was a farmer. Most of the time living around the Prairie Grove area. He raised corn, wheat, and tomatoes. He had cows, pigs, horses, and mules. He has cultivated his crops with horses, mules, and tractors. He milked cows and sold milk. Some of the time he raised broilers. He and his wife raised their vegetables and usually had a real good garden. She canned lots of fruits and vegetables. Marion liked to squirrel hunt. Marion and Della both enjoyed fishing. Della still enjoys her flowers and piecing quilts and lives alone in her home at Prairie Grove. Marion died January 4, 1972.

Allen married Marie Kinion February 27. They have one baby that died as an infant and a daughter Bonnie. He later married Rilda. Their children are David and Mary. Later in his life he married Inez. He died in 1986.

Eli and Allen moved to California and lived the last 35 to 40 years of their life.

One time Marion's step-mother had some sweet potatoes baking in the fireplace. He threw some of the hot sweet potatoes on the pigs that were in the front yard.

By: Bonnie and Erma Beeks

Tiff Thomas Beeks

The youngest Rhine daughter, Lillie Isibell married Tiff (son of Eli Beeks and Nettie Rose Beeks) of the same community, July 27, 1909 and made their home in the Prairie View community north of Prairie Grove. They later moved to Westville, Oklahoma with Lillie's brother Issac. When Lillie and a son had typhoid fever, Tiff moved them back to Arkansas and settled in the Bethel Grove community, east of their old home, about 1921. He then purchased a farm in that community and raised straw-

berries and truck crops. His children attended school at the Bethel Grove School. They were: Hugh Adam 1910, married Ortha Lena Kinion; Gracie Marie 1913, who married Earnest Kinion; Virgie Elizabeth 1916, married John I. Pearson; Iva Monroe 1919, married Arizonia Pike; Willard Ervan 1922, married Ella Rea Robertson; Earl Thomas 1925 - 1926; Marjorie Lorian 1927, married James Grant; Howard Dane 1933, married Gladys Donaghey. Gracie and Earnest Kinion moved to Chino, California to raise their family and stayed there. The rest of the children made their homes and raised their families here in Washington County, except for short periods when they travelled to find work elsewhere. Most of them being rural land owners and working in Fayetteville. Hugh was the Prairie Grove blacksmith with his own shop.

Tiff and Lillie are botb buried at the Rose Cemetery as is Earl Thomas - baby. This cemetery is named after Tiff's mother, Nettie Rose Beeks.

By: Linda Pearson

Back row-Velvet Holmes, Dudley Holmes, Kieth Pergeson, Robert Pergeson, Danny Hopper, Scott Hopper. Front row-Dawn Holmes, Dian (Hopper) Holmes, Goldie (Bell) Hopper, Jeannie Pergeson, Priscilla (Hopper) Pergeson, Joyce (King) Hopper, Sabrina Hopper.

Charles Jefferson Bell

Charles Jefferson Bell, born 4-25-1848 at Thorney, Arkansas, in Madison County. Married Mary Holmsley, 4-24-1870, at Thorney, Arkansas. They had 8 children: (1) Luther F. Bell, born 6-1-1874, married Mary Lucas; (2) Erin Bell, born 12-10-1874, married William F. Riggins; (3) Millie Bell, born 1877, married Noah H. Jeffers; (4) Willis Bell, born 3-10-1878, married Mary Fritts; (5) Robert Malinthy Bell, born 12-15-1880, married Chloe Agnes Counts, 3-4-1905; (6) Thomas Alexandra Bell, born 6-14-1882, married Emma L. Pippin; (7) Lenord H. Bell, born 2-10-1887, married Allie S. Gardner; (8) Effie Bell, born 1885, married Reoder. All these children were born at Thorney, Arkansas.

Back row, left to right, Carl Bell, Robert M. Bell, Chloe Bell, Fern (Bell) Spence. Front row, Clayton Bell, Ford Bell, Goldie (Bell) Hopper. Picture taken around 1919.

Arthur Hopper, Goldie (Bell) Hopper

The fifth child of Charles Bell and Mary Holmsley is my grandfather Bell, Robert Malinthy Bell, who married Chloe Agnes Counts, 3-4-1905. This union had 5 children who were all born in Washington County: (1) Carl Bell, born 2-22-1905, died 1973, married Viola Foster. They have two children: Bill Bell, born 5-22-1935; and Berl Dean Bell, born 6-30-1927. Carl Bell was a farmer and a carpenter. (2) Fern Bell, born 5-17-1907, married Earnest Merritt and he died. Fern later married Joel R. Spence. They had no children. (3) Ford Bell, born 9-20-1908, married Nancy Elizabeth Gage. Ford and Elizabeth have three children: Annette (Bell) Frost, Carole Bell, and Mike Bell. Ford Bell was a farmer and a carpenter. They lived in the Mount Olive Community. (4) Clayton Bell, born 1-20-1912, married Mary O'Neil. They have two daughters: Rose (Bell) King and Betty Joe (Bell) Disney. Clayton was a farmer and worked and retired at City Lumber Company in Fayetteville. They still live in the Mount Olive Community. (5) Goldie Bell, born 7-10-1914, married Arthur Calvin Hopper, 12-25-1933, at Elkins, Arkansas, by Justice of Peace Claud Williams. They lived at Thorney in Molly and T. L. McFee's cabin until the fall of 1934. Molly

Dian Hopper, 8th Grade, Elkins School, 1955.

(Hopper) McFee was, by the way, Arthur Hopper's grandmother's sister. Arthur was from Attalla, Alabama; came to Arkansas to visit Mollie and get a job. He lived there and at E. A. Count's (Goldie's grandfather) house doing chores for his keep and also went to Kansas to work in the wheat harvest. After Goldie Bell and Arthur were married, the next fall they traveled by bus to Alabama City, Alabama, where they lived with Arthur's sister for awhile. Arthur got a job digging ditches for $3.50 a week and later got a job at the cotton mill for $11 a week. Goldie also worked at the cotton mill some. Goldie (Bell) Hopper and Arthur had five children: Donald Eugene, born 3-20-1937; Mary Dian, born 6-1-1942; infant boy, born and died 12-24-1943; Myra Priscilla, born 9-26-1945; and Dan Arthur, born 7-20-1947.

Hard times hit the cotton industry approximately 1952. Arthur moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked and retired at General Motors, Inc. He stayed in Detroit. Goldie (Bell) Hopper fell to ill health for some time. The children were separated for 18 months to 2 years and stayed with different friends and relatives, never knowing when they would be reunited. Donald, the oldest, lived in Detroit and married Susan Marshall. They have four children: (1) Brenda Sue, born 12-16-1957, married Ron Taylor and they have two sons, Jonathan and Christopher; (2) Sherry Gail, born 9-24-1960, married James Lochard; (3) Kennan John, born 11-30-1963; (4) Donald Edward, born 5-19-1968.

Back to our move to Washington County. Goldie (Bell) Hopper's health improved, and she and daughter, Dian, left Alabama by bus to Welch, Oklahoma, where Goldie's sister, Fern (Bell) Spence, had been taking care of Priscilla. This was around June 11, 1955. After an overnight stay in Welch, Fern and husband, Spence, took Goldie, Dian, and Priscilla, who were all reunited after approximately two years, to Elkins, Arkansas, three miles east, to Robert M. Bell's home, Goldie's father. As we had no place to stay, we lived there until early 1956. I don't think Grandpa much liked having his household disrupted by children. I was 13 and Priscilla was 10. Now Priscilla and I were from the city, so all this was new to us. We were really in the sticks. I got to meet lots of new cousins, aunts, and uncles. Mother had to cook on a wood cook stove. I can still remember how hot it was in the kitchen that summer, but Mother cooked delicious meals despite the heat. We lived in a whole new world, feeding chickens, gathering eggs, picking huckleberies, blackberries, and grapes from Grandpa's vineyard. He even milked cows, so we had fresh milk. How different it tasted, and we even churned our own butter. We helped shell corn for the chickens and cows. Grandpa even made us a tire swing under the old oak tree out by the smokehouse where we spent many hours.

In the fall, Donald, my oldest brother, brought Dan, my youngest brother, to Grandpa's from Detroit where they had been living with our father. They came by train to Fayetteville, then to Grandpa's by car. We all went to school at Elkins by bus. I went one year to part of my classes in the old white schoolhouse where my mother had attended school.

Early in 1956 we rented the house next to the Mount Olive Community House, where we also attended church. The rent on the house was $10 a month. Mother later bought the house and 10 acres for $1000. As we had no house furnishings, relatives and friends furnished our house, complete with furniture, bedding, and dishes. Uncle Ford, Uncle Carl, and Uncle Clayton Bell's family helped us out a lot during our time of need. They brought us our winter supply of wood, as we heated with a wood stove. Roy and Ellis King and other neighbors were always there to help too. We had no T. V. then. We kids played games and read a lot. We had no indoor plumbing, and how I remember running to the outhouse in the winter time. Monday was wash day, and before we went to school, we always had to draw 10-15 buckets of water. Our washing machine was a wringer-type, and Mother washed the white things first, on down to the darkest colored clothes, and, of course, our clothes were starched very stiff as Priscilla and I wore can-cans that stood out so far we could hardly see our feet.

My mother did not work outside the home, but did take care of a neighbor girl, Wilma King. We raised most of our food and canned all summer all kinds of vegetables and stored onions and potatoes. We never had much meat— occasionally, a Sunday chicken when Mother could get its head off.

In 1959 Danny was burned seriously and spent a month at Washington County Hospital where he nearly died, as they knew very little about burns then. He spent the next 3 months at Arkansas Children's Hospital in Little Rock.

My first job was picking strawberries for Elmer Ledford for five cents a quart, I think. I ate a lot while picking them. We also picked tomatoes for Uncle Carl Bell for fifteen cents to twenty-five cents a crate. We would also help gather corn to put in the barn for the cows. On occasion, Uncle Carl would take us to Springston Ford to swim. We couldn't swim and weren't allowed to wear shorts, bathing suits, or pants. We swam in regular clothes.

We had a dog named Tippy and a cat named Bugger.

We got to go to Fayetteville only a few times a year, usually before Easter, before school started, and before Christmas. As we had no car, we went with Uncle Ford Bell's family, and this was an all-day affair. The road to Fayetteville was gravel then and full of holes. By the way, my husband, Dudley Holmes, worked with the crew that paved Highway 16 to Elkins. During high school summers I baby-sat for Mick and Donna Counts for $15 a week. Later, I worked at the Elkins Cafe for fifty cents an hour and tips.

Priscilla was the first to leave in 1960 to marry Robert Pergeson of Prairie Grove, where they still live. Their children: Shelia Lee, born 9-1-1961, died 9-2-1961; Jeannie Lee, born 3-22-1963, married to John Castor; and Robert Kieth, born 8-21-1967. Priscilla has mostly been a homemaker.

Danny Hopper finished his schooling at Hot Springs Vo-Technical School for body and fender work. His first job was at Sines Body Shop and he is now employed at Lewis Ford. He married Joyce King of the Mount Olive Community. They have 2 children: Sabrina Dorene, born 9-13-1967; and Scott Arthur, born 4-16-1969. Danny still lives in Fayetteville.

I, Dian (Hopper) Holmes, graduated Elkins High School in 1960. My first job after graduation was Fairway Grocery Store in Evelyn Hills for 75 cents an hour. Town almost stopped here as there was mostly countryside from there to Springdale. I married Arthur Dudley Holmes in 1961. We moved to Fayetteville. I've

worked at various jobs—Downtown Market, Baldwin Piano, Sears, Dr. Floyd Harris, and am now employed as a dental assistant at the V. A. Medical Center since 1976. We have two daughters: Diana Velvet, born 3-10-1962; and Sherrie Dawn, born 10-19-1974. Dudley is currently employed at Jones Truck Lines. We live off highway 45 close to McKeehan Corner.

(See Luther M. Bell story this book)

By: Dian Holmes

Clifton Bell

Clifton Bell, son of E. E. Bell and Annie Bell, was born in Atchison County, Kansas, February 15, 1900. He was the eldest of six children. When Clifton was about eight years of age, the family moved to the little west Texas town of Arno. Clifton attended school with little Mexican children. All went well until the dam burst. Then there was no water for irrigation. So the family moved to western Oklahoma when he was about thirteen. He graduated from Sayre High School and went on to graduate from Oklahoma State University. He next went to Phillips Bible College in Enid, Oklahoma, then to Northern Bible College in Pierre, South Dakota, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Chaplain Clifton Bell

Reverend Bell was associate minister of the First Christian Church in Rogers for a time. Later he became pastor of the First Christian Church in Springdale. While he was at Rogers, he met Mabel Goree who had come with other young people from Springdale to a Christian Endeavor meeting with the Rogers youth. They became friends and later more than friends. They were married October 28, 1931.

Mabel Goree was the middle child of Oscar and Effie Webb Goree. Raymond was older and Lena Louise was younger.

Mabel was a teacher. She began her teaching career on her twentieth birthday at Skylight, a rural one-room school in Washington County. While teaching and attending summer sessions, she earned her degree in Education from the University of Arkansas. She attended Central State Teacher's College in Edmond, Oklahoma, Western State University in El Paso, Texas and Columbia University in New York City. Much of her teaching was wherever her husband was located in his work. She taught in LaCrosse, Caddo County, Oklahoma, El Paso, Texas, Almeda, California, Silver Hill and Brandy Wine, Maryland, American soldiers in Germany, Adult Education in Hot Springs, South Dakota during the Depression and more than twenty years in Arkansas.

Clifton Bell left a pastorate in Hot Springs, South Dakota, in 1934 and joined the chaplaincy. After five years as a chaplain in the Civilian Conservation Corps in Iowa, he was inducted into the Army. He was sent to Pine Camp, New York and from there to Hawaii in July 1941. He was on duty at Fort Weaver, Oahu, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Among Chaplain Bell's army duties were assignments at Pine Camp, New York; Fort Weaver, Hawaii; Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Devons, Massachusetts; Hospital duty in Wurzburg, Germany, Korea and Fort Bliss, Oklahoma.

Chaplain Bell was transport chaplain for a long time. He crossed the Pacific forty times with troops, the Atlantic fourteen times and made one voyage to Goose Bay, Labrador and Greenland. Among the ships he served on were the General Aultman, the General Heintzelman, the Admiral Hughes, the General John Pope, the General Maurice Rose and the hospital ships-Comfort and Hops.

Mrs. Bell retired from teaching after more than thirty years. She resides in Springdale. She has a niece, Vera Lou Goree, who is a joy to her. Mrs. Bell does volunteer work at the Hospital Thrift Shop. She is a member of the First Christian Church, Washington County Retired Teachers, the Eastern Star, Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society, Hospital Auxiliary, Washington County Historical Society, Shiloh Museum, the Degree of Honor and the Lowell E. H. Club.

By: Mabel Goree Bell

Luther M. Bell

Born March 24, 1818, in Eastern Tennessee, in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, Johnson City, and Greenville. His father, Joseph and his mother Nancy were born in Virginia. Nothing is known of him until 1840. He married a daughter of Hiram Fincher. For years, we believed her name was Elizabeth, but later it was learned that the bride was Elizabeth's sister, Miriam.

Moved to Arkansas in 1841. With his wife, and their infant daughter, and in company with the family of his father-in-law, Hiram Fincher, traveled on a flat-boat down the Nolichucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and up the Arkansas River to the town of Ozark, then overland across the Boston Mountains to Washington County.

On the way, both Mrs. Bell and her infant daughter became ill with pneumonia. When the group reached the junction of the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers, Luther Bell took his wife and daughter ashore to receive medical attention and rest, and the other members of the group continued on their way to their new home in Washington County. Both Mrs. Bell, and her daughter died, and both were buried in a small village in Mississippi. Afterward, Luther Bell continued his journey, joining the Fincher family in Washington County, near Maguire's Store. This was in the year 1841. He married Mary Benbrook within the next three years. They had thirteen children.

Records of the White River Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church show that Luther Bell had become an Elder in the Church by March 25, 1842. (Church records also show that Polly (Mary) Benbrook was received into the membership of the church on August 20, 1839). There were no Seminaries in those days, and training for the Ministry was done by Home Study and "Trial Sermons" at meetings of the Presbytery. He was licensed to preach (but did not become a Minister) on October 8, 1846. He was ordained a Minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on March 8, 1850, eight years after he first became a Candidate. His name appears many times in the records of the Washington Presbytery and the White River Congregation. He served as Moderator at many meetings. He was one of the Pioneer Preachers of the C. P. Church in northwest Arkansas. He officiated at numerous weddings over a period of many years. It is said that he was "a good singer" and that he possessed a "splendid voice". He was musically inclined. He played a flute.

He served as a Justice of the Peace in the late 1840s. He also served in the 13th Legislature of the State of Arkansas, November 5, 1860 to January 21, 1861, and in Special Sessions November 14-18, 1861, and March 5-22, 1862, as a member of the House of Representatives from Washington County. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge. (Masonic Emblem is on his tomb stone.)

After the death of his second wife, Mary Benbrook-Bell, he married his third wife, Sarah Watson-Bell. They had several children, Sarah died November 5, 1874. Afterward, (date not known), he married his fourth wife, Elizabeth A. Fritts, they had eight children.

Luther M. Bell died July 1, 1885, and is buried in the Wesley Cemetery (in Madison County, Arkansas) near the community in which he had spent his later years.

By: Elizabeth Bell

Thomas Jefferson Bell

Thomas Jefferson Bell was born June 14, 1845 in Wilson County, Tennessee to Benjamin Tucker and Charlotte Bell. Thomas J. Bell was the 12th and the last child in this family. He was the grandson of John and Mary Bell of South Carolina. Charlotte Goodall Bell was the daughter of Parke and Frances Cooke Goodall of Hanover County, Virginia. She was also the granddaughter of John Goodall.

Barbara Lathington Williams Bell was the daughter of James Monroe Williams and Harriett M. Tyree Williams. She was the granddaughter of Williams T. Williams and Elizabeth (unknown). All were from Hanover County, Virginia. Harriett Tyree Williams was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Tyree.

Seems as all the families came from the same county in Virginia to Tennessee. James Monroe Williams, Sr. was killed fighting the bushwhackers who had just shot his son James, Jr. in the back while asleep. He backed up against a tree and fought as long as a breath of life was in him. Twelve wounds were found in his body. Comrades had sneaked away and watched from some bushes. William T. Williams, father of James Monroe refused to sign an oath and had all of his property seized which was a considerable amount. He and his sons had the Dixon Springs Inn, Mill, Tipler House, Grocery, and one son was the town lawyer.

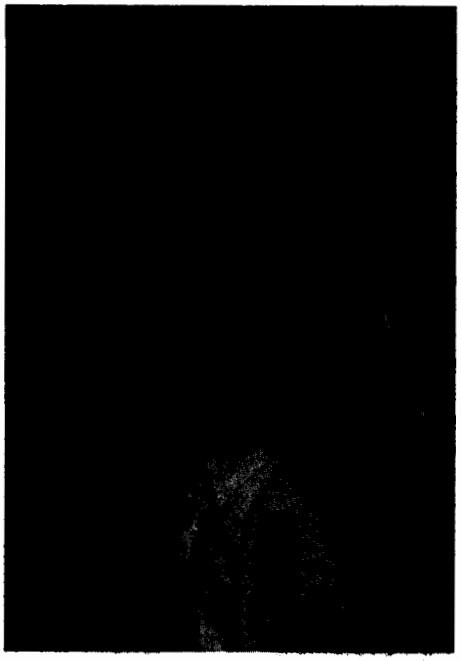
Thomas and Barbara married 1845 in Tennessee and settled down in Wilson County, Tennessee where 9 children were born. In the spring of 1883 they moved to Washington County, Arkansas to the town called Brentwood. There Thomas J. was the postmaster and ran a store for a number of years and in 1898 they decided to move to Texas. At this time they had had 3 more children. They moved to Grapevine, Tarrant County, Texas. Here Thomas J. worked in a store until his death on October 1, 1911. He is buried in the Grapevine Cemetery. Barbara lived with her children until her death in Fort Worth, Texas July 3, 1929. She is buried along beside her husband in the Grapevine Cemetery. Their children were: 1. Mary Frances Bell, born June 4, 1866-1895, married Miles Shank and died unknown and is buried in Osage Mission Cemetery, St. Paul, Kansas; 2. Benjamin Tucker Bell, born March 3, 1869-August 11, 1929, married Myrtle Luella Beyner August 8, 1888. He is buried in Woodland Cemetery in Rosebud, Texas; 3. James Thomas Bell, born January 21, 1870-1954, married Dora May in May of 1890, died 1954 and is buried in Baptist Cemetery, Erick, Oklahoma; 4. Susan Harriett Bell, born August 14, 1872-February 29, 1960, married Ellis Hutchens August 24, 1887, buried in Grapevine Cemetery, Grapevine, Tarrant County, Texas; 5. Florence Bell, born January 1, 1875-September 30, 1962, married John C. Hutchens September 28, 1890, is buried in Maxie, Oklahoma; 6. Myrtle Drucilla Bell, born December 9, 1877-August 31, 1963, married George W. Mills August 21, 1895 and is buried in White Chapel Cemetery, Grapevine, Texas; 7. Charlotte Bell, born October 1, 1879, married John Parker is buried in Jenkins Cemetery near Brownwood, Texas; 8. Ella Blanche Bell, born April 9, 1882, married Ambrose Foster October 1, 1901 is buried in White Chapel Cemetery in Tarrant County, Grapevine, Texas; 9. Tabitha Ward Bell, born June 6, 1884-March 21, 1979, married William Edward Wall November 28, 1890 is buried in White Chapel Cemetery in Grapevine, Texas; 10. Vernon Bell, born March 4, 1887, married Mallard Kendrick November 28, 1906 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Fort Worth, Texas; 11. Darance, born April 1890, died 1891 as an infant; 12. John De Witt Bell, born April 24, 1892-April 1, 1921, married Louise Bowles April 1, 1912, is buried in Grapevine Cemetery in Grapevine Texas. John was killed in Fort Worth as a policeman. He was riding a motorcycle and chasing a car and had an accident. He served in WWI on a submarine.

The Bell family have many descendants who live all over the United States. I am a descendant of Thomas J. Bell. Myrtle Drucilla Bell Mills was my grandmother. I knew several of the children and all were very wonderful people.

By: Normaleene M. Muir

William Bellamy

William Bellamy, born in Virginia moved to Franklin County, Georgia where he married a Miss Westbrooks, who bore him two children, one son and one daughter. After her death, he married Sallie Martin and nine children was the result of this union. He was a wheelwright by trade, although he made farming his chief occupation. He died at the age of 84.



Tim, Scott and Anthony Bellamy

Alvin J. Bellamy was born in Franklin County, Georgia, January 6, 1844. He received a limited education and in September 1861, he enlisted in Co. B 29th Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Altoona, New Hope Church, Jonesboro and Columbus.

After the Battle of Jonesboro, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant of Company A, Col. Bryant's Cavalry.

Returning to Georgia, he married Lennie Louvica Ballenger in 1866. She was born in Franklin County, Georgia. To this union were born four sons and two daughters. Lucuis Deralzo, Elbert Curtis, Murphy White, Lennie Elizabeth, Margaret Cordelia and John Newton Bellamy, born July 9, 1881.

In 1866, Alvin moved to Red River County, Texas, but the following year, 1887, he moved to Washington County, Arkansas where he had a farm of 190 acres, 150 under cultivation. This farm was located near Evansville. He died March 26, 1896.

Carl and Clenn Bellamy

Alvin's son, John married Elma M. Joyce, who died August 3, 1904. In 1912, he married Corra McBrian, daughter of Sarah Olive Denton and Richard Anderson McBrien. They had six children, Sallie Marguerite, February 17, 1913, John McBrien, July 12, 1915 - August 1975, married Lucille Hatchette, children; Barbra Turpin, Sherma Ramsey, Johnny and Robert. All live in Washington State. Carl N., June 26, 1922-July 12, 1981 married Mary E. Payne September 1943, children: Carl Glenn Bellamy and James Allen Bellamy. Harold Owen, September 14, 1928 married Raylene Smith, children: Brenda, Debbie, Harold Ray, July 27, 1955 - August 25, 1976, Leslie, Anna Louise February 6, 1930 - April 12, 1931.

John Newton Bellamy served as postmaster of Dutch Mills and Evansville, Arkansas until his death October 9, 1939. His daughter, Margurite O'Reilly was also Postmaster at Evansville for thirty some years. she retired in 1971. The Bellamy's have farmed land in Washington County near Evansville since 1887.

By: Priscilla Bellamy

Herbert Hosey Benbrook

Herbert Hosey Benbrook (Herbie, Herb or Ben) born September 29, 1874 at Maguire's Store, a popular trading center for the area, located on land homesteaded by his great-grandparents, Owen and Mary McGuire, who settled and built their home there in 1820. Hosey died in 1958 while living in their home, Benbrook Cottage, in Farmington, where he and his wife moved after he retired from the city water department of Fayetteville. He had read the meters and filtered the city water there for thirty-three years. The city water plant and their home was located on Oklahoma Way, Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville, and both are still in use. They are buried at Cemetery Hill Memorial Park. Herbie married Sara Elizabeth (Lizzie) Shumate November 10, 1897 at the home of her widowed mother, Charity Van Hoose Shumate of Durham. Sarah Elizabeth was born November 29, 1875 and died in 1973. Her father, Bennett Shumate had lost his health in the war between the States and died when she was 9-years-old. Herbert Hosey was the fourth generation of Benbrooks to live in Washington County and all are now deceased. Four generations of Benbrooks are still living in the county, though now under the name of "Hamblen". Herb and Lizzie were the parents of three children, Juel Addie, Mildred Floy and Clyde Raymon.

Herbert Hosey and Sarah Elizabeth Shurvale celebrated their 60th Wedding Anniversary of this home, Benbrook Cottage in Farmington where they retired.

For the first year or two after Herbie and Lizzie married, he spent most of that time helping his father take care of the mules that he bought and sold on the farm with the big house after his Uncle Hosey Maguire, for whom he was named, had died. Their first baby, Juel Addie, the writer, was born here in 1899. She was named for Hosey Maguire's daughter, Addie Maguire. Several members of the Van Hoose family (Elizabeth's kin folks) were going to Montana during these times and when Juel was one-year-old, they decided to go and work with Jimmy Van Hoose, who was the Indian agent of the Crow Indian Reservation.

They stayed four or five years during which time their second child, Mildred Floy was born, in 1901. She was born in a hospital at Helena while they lived at White Sulphur Springs. They were back in Maguire Town in 1905 when their third and last child, Clyde Raymon was born.

They were ecstatic over the birth of a son — a son who would cause them the most joy and in the end, the most grief of their lives. Clyde married Aline McLain while in college at University of Arkansas. They had a daughter, Mary Sue, who had three children, and all are now living in Little Rock. One is named Robert Benbrook Gray. Major Clyde R. Benbrook was in the D-Day invasion of World War II and saw continuous action until his death July 4, 1944 in France. He is buried in the Normandy American Cemetery, St. Laurient, France. The writer and grandson, Leroy Benbrook Hamblen (Lee) visited his grave in 1985.

When I started to school in 1905, to Otis Thompson, Mildred was left to play alone in the little forest by our house, and when she asked her father where he got her, he said he found her under a log. When we moved back from Montana, everyone remarked about our rosy cheeks, and once when a neighbor asked Mildred where her parents had found such a pretty little

rosy-cheeked girl, she got her "logs" and "sticks" mixed up, and told him "papa found me under a stick". Mildred married Ray Murphy of Oklahoma, deceased and has fourteen great-grandchildren, (one great-granddaughter is now attending college in Germany). She writes letters and makes afghans for all the family.

Major Clyde Raymon Benbrook, the youngest of Herbie and Lizzie's children was a serious, responsible child, like his great-grandfather, Ewing Benbrook. When he was a small boy, he proved his bravery. His sisters, Juel and Mildred, who wouldn't get ten feet from the house after dark, dared him to go to the barn and back. He said he was not afraid of the dark, and pretty soon he returned with three ears of corn from the crib in the barn. Needless to say, in war he was a brave soldier and all of his family was so broken-hearted they would never recover from the loss suffered in his death. Herbie and Lizzie had quit the farm and gotten the job at the water plant to educate their son, and he had a master's degree from the University of Arkansas. While employed there, Herbie named the little street south of the Confederate Cemetery on Huntsville Road, "Barton Street" for the Barton family who lived on it.

The motto of Herbert H. Benbrook was, "live and help others to live". Though only a blue collar worker with small pay from the City Water Department, with a son in college and two daughters planning to be married, he found ways to do many small things for people. His most expensive protege, among several was his parents. He bought them a home and three acres of land at Harris, where Hosey farmed as long as he could see. After that, Herbie moved them to an apartment on the corner of College and Lafayette, where the new IGA store is now. When they could no longer make it there alone, Herbie moved them to his home on Mt. Sequoyah for the last years of their lives. Hosey did draw a small Confederate pension for his two years as a Confederate soldier.

By: Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles

Hosey Maguire Benbrook

Hosey Maguire Benbrook — born November 8, 1846 at Harris, Arkansas and died October 10, 1943 at nearly 98-years of age. Named for his uncle, Hosey Maguire Benbrook, he was the third generation of Benbrooks in Washington County. He married Catherine Irvin January 1, 1870. She was the daughter of John and Susan Windsor Irvin of England and Maguire's Store.

By trade, Hosey was a farmer, fruit and stock trader: mules and apples being his specialty. He sometimes had a partner, J. K. Pool, Y. J. Byard and Jim McIlroy being three that I remember him speaking of. His markets were in Louisiana, Texas, St. Louis and Missouri mostly. After the death of Hosey Maguire, his nephew and namesake, Hosey M. Benbrook bought the farm and Big House (big in comparison with the 1820 log house of his parents). Both houses are still standing: the log house now owned by Mrs. L. L. Rowley. No one lives in the Big House at present. Hosey M. Benbrook was doing well financially when he decided to mortgage the Big House and farm and buy 1,000 head of shoats to fatten out and "get rich quick". About that time, hog cholera was getting started over the country — he bought the hogs at the stock barn in St. Louis, where they had contacted the highly contagious disease and when he got them home, most of them died in a very short time. He was never able to overcome this loss financially and lost this part of his grandfather, Owen Maguire's ancestral farm.

Buying mules over the country made Hosey a knowledgeable local historian, and with his Civil War experiences, he could talk indefinitely. A neighbor boy, son of Walter Smith of Harris, wrote his college thesis on "The Life and Tales of Hosey M. Benbrook". Talking was nearly the only past time he had as he was blind in his later years and couldn't read, and there was no radio in those days for the common people.

Hosey's war experiences began when he was only 16, as a scout corraling mules and horses in the south, until the Confederacy needed them. Later, when he was 18, he entered service as a soldier on April 20, 1864 at Elkins under Captain Tuck Smith's Company, E. I. Stirman's Regiment (City Library in Fayetteville), serving until the end of the war.

He was the last and oldest Confederate veteran to die in Fayetteville, where he spent his last years with his son, Herbert Hosey Benbrook. When he was 92, he wore a Confederate uniform and attended the three-day Gettysburg Reunion of the Blue and the Grey, accompanied by his step-grandson, Albert Adrian Hamblen, Sr. (another reunion is to be held there next July 2, 1988).

Being the oldest son of Ewing, Hosey stayed on the farm and helped his father "pick up the pieces" from the war's devastation. During the war, Union soldiers were scattered through that area. Their stock was all confiscated and rail fences burned by the troops for warmth and cooking. Ewing had five cellars, probably dug by his predecessor William Shumate who had slaves to help dig them out of the hillside surrounding the house. Ewing was a southern sympathizer, though he did not believe in slavery. Both William and Ewing had big families to feed. I've watched these cellars through the years and two of them can still be seen, though nearly full of junk, and like the others will soon be covered over with soil and grass and no sign of them will be seen. During the war, Ewing stored meal, fruit, vegetables, molasses, lard and home made lye soap in barrels, crocks and flat-topped gourds. Ewing, with help from the women when he was away, sold these items during the war to the Union soldiers. Ewing was too near fighting age to be seen by the Federal troops; but he had a good Union friend who owned the land between his and the Middle Fork of White River, Major Thomas J. Hunt, who saved Ewing's life by warning him when Union troops would be in the area. Major Hunt even kept Ewing's money in his own name for safety during the war and they remained fast friends throughout the war.

One of the ca dozen proteges who Ewing helped to a better life was his nephew, Harvy Doak Wood, whose mother, Katie Fincher Wood was a sister of Ewing's wife, Mahalia. Ewing was instrumental in helping "Doak" through medical school, and to show his appreciation, Dr. Wood said he would never charge a Benbrook a doctor bill, and he never did.

Dr. Wood in turn did a little protege work himself. He kept his mother Katie during her last days. When he was about ready to finish his new home, "Katie" complained about the noise. Dr. Wood sent the carpenters home and vowed he would never finish the house as long as his mother lived. When she died in 1884, he completed the house and it is standing today on north Washington Street with the name "Wood" etched in the glass of the front door. Dr. Wood also adopted his half-brother, Tom Wood's infant baby, Ruth when her mother died. She would make a nice little "sister" for his own daughter, Cora, he said. His other three children were boys. His wife was Annette Dickerson, a Van Hoose descendant, (my mother's cousin).

Ewing had another protege, Jane Moulden, widow of Smith Moulden and the mother of Pat Moulden who played a political role in the county. Jame was a sister of Mahalia and Dr. Wood's mother, "Katie". Jane was widowed early in life and when Mahalia became very ill, she came to Ewing's home to care for her. When Mahalia died, she continued to make Ewing's home her home as long as Ewing lived, to care for the Benbrook household. When he died, he left her $400.00 in his will, the same amount of cash he left each of his own eleven children.

The costliest protege of Ewings of course, was his little brother, John Quincy, who he sent to the local schools, then to Cane Hill College. Quincy became a dry goods and drug store merchant in Fayetteville. He lived on North School Street and sometimes held school in his own home and was on the board when the University of Arkansas was built. He married Mary Campbell and they had several children. All these proteges, and their own big family to feed, kept Hosey and Catherine on the farm until his father's death and the farm was sold.

Hosey and Catherine had two sons: Peter Clyde, (no descendants here now) and Herbert Hosey, the last blood descendant to bear the Benbrook name in Washington County. The next four generations are named Hamblen and live in Fayetteville and Far-

mington. The last Benbrook name, though no blood kin, in the county was Dorah Burns Benbrook, who lived on Lafayette Street. She was a music teacher and widow of William Lincoln Benbrook, son of John Quincy Benbrook, who is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. "Will" was murdered in his drug store on the east side of the square. His murderer, Wadkins was convicted but left the area and was never heard of again. Charley Benbrook, Hosey M. Benbrook's brother, then took over the Benbrook Drug Store. Hosey and Catherine celebrated their 66th Wedding Anniversary. They are buried in Strain Cemetery.

By: Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles

John Paradise Bennett

Susan Jane Bennett, John Paradise Bennett, and Mary Tennessee Bennett were brother and sisters - children of Harrison and Sarah (Hines) Bennett that made their homes in and around Washington County.

Susan Janemarried Williston Bates and we have her names and their connection to Washington County under Bates. Susan J. being the 8th child of the Bennetts.

Mary Tennessee Bennett Alexander(2-28-1843), DeKalb, Tennessee, 2-7-1921 Rhea's Mill, Arkansas, Washington County, married John Marion Pearson (10-18-1866) Randolph County, Arkansas, (3-4-1843 Lindon, Perry County, Tennessee, 3-22-1913 Rhea's Mill, Arkansas). The family came here after several of the children were born.

They are (1) Laura Francis Pearson(7-31-1867 Randolph County, Arkansas, 2-23-1912 near Fayetteville. Married Adolphus Crawford (Dolph) 10-31-1856). Lightning struck him as he stood on the front porch of his home west of Fayetteville. Both are buried in the #2 Crawford Cemetery in the field of Lola Crawford's place.

(1) Pascal Crawford, (1-Lila Crawford)(2-Carmen Gaylon Crawford, d-1982) (3-John Preston Crawford d. 1984)(4- Pascal Crawford) married Ilene Jacobs. (2) Doyle Crawford married Lizzy Stewart.

Laura married second to Tom E. Matthew.

(2) William Randall Pearson(7-28-1869 Randolph County 9-27-1943) was a banker in Prairie Grove, Arkansas, married Lillie Vaughn 8-31-1899. (1- Millie Pearson taught in Stillwater college, later went to California. (2- M- lived in Springdale.

Raliegh (Rolla) Edward Pearson(7-12-1871 Randolph County, Arkansas 10-2-1941) farmer, buried in Weddington Cemetery west of Fayetteville, married Rosa Etta Marshall (7-10-1877/10-3-1972) Weddington Cemetery. (1-Marshall Edward Pearson (1-25-1899/8-15-1966) married Ruth Etta Robertson (3-10-1899/8-13-1975). 1-Kenneth Wayne Pearson(8-21-1921) married Lucille Evelyn Hulet (1-10-1941).

John Paradise Bennett (5-12-1849 Smithville, DeKalb County, Tennessee, 12-14-1931 Springdale, Arkansas) married Sarah Inez Collier 7-21-1872 Pocohantas, Randolph County, Arkansas (5-20-1853 Pocohantas 7-6-1938 Springdale) sister of the Collier of Collier Drug Stores, whose sons now carry on the stores. 1880 census they are in Marrs Hill township, Washington County, Arkansas. 1) Addie Bennett (8-8-1874) married Samuel E. Davenport (12-3-1893) have quite a family but they are all other places. Cleffie Franke, Fayetteville, Arkansas, has all of this if you want. 2) Mollie Francis Bennett (7-6-1897 Pocohantas, Arkansas, 2-19-1946) married Evin Laskee Edmiston (6-16-1897). A history of the Edmiston family can be found in the Fayetteville Public Library in the Arkansas shelves. (1)Vivian (5-14-1899/1900); (2) Auda Gladys (6-14-1900) married Elmer Woods, 1924, 1-Bill and 2-Nadine, each of the children married. All of Auda Edmiston family live in Oklahoma.

3) Onie Jane Bennett (1-19-1879 Pocohantas, Arkansas, 3-9-1957 Nampa buried Kohler Lawn Cemetery) married Ernest Baker 2-26-1899 Springdale, Arkansas (1-2-1972 Baraboo, Sang County, Wisconsin, 5-10-1971 Wendall, Gooding County, Idaho). This family has quite a lot written about it. Kennett Howard Layman who has compiled a lot in a booklet that is in the historical library (old jail house in Fayetteville), interesting.

4) Laura Belle Bennett (11-13-1880 Prairie Grove, Arkansas/ 11-16-1922 Springdale) married William Scott Masoner 11-29-1911 (2-10-1882 Springdale/2-2-1945 Springdale) (1) Clifton Bennett Masoner (5-16-1913/10-13-1983 buried at Bluff Cemetery, Springdale) married Louise Weiss 1942 Chanute Field, Illinois, Louise had 2 daughters. Louise lived in Springdale, Arkansas, until 1986. (2) Mary Francis Masoner (1-8-1921) lives in Roswell, New Mexico, married William Ailson Baxter. 1) Gary Lee Baxter (10-2-1949, Austin, Texas); 2) Paul Bennett Baxter (12-24-1952). Mary Francis once served as secretary to Lady Bird Johnson.

5) Johnie Bertha Bennett(9-6-1882/10-28-1905, Springdale).

6) Lilly or Lillian Elzenia (2-19-1885 Prairie Grove, Arkansas/10-29-1978 Carlisle, Arkansas, buried in Springdale) married John R. Rose 2-5-1905 in Springdale (12-24-1881/7-7-1963 Springdale). (1) Buel Taylor Rose (6-30-1906/1974) teacher and Post Adjutant General, married Pauline Hethcoat 4-18-1932 Rogers, Arkansas. 1) Buel Trent Rose, 2) Paula Rose. This family went to Texas. (2) Roxie Hortense Rose (10-22-1909) married Robert Henry McDonald 1933. Both teachers live in Carlisle, Arkansas. One son, John Henry who has four sons.

(3) Milton Bennett Rose(9-5-1913/1984 Springdale, Arkansas, buried in Bluff Cemetery) married Elsie Gabble 12-6-1938. 1) Sylvia Nanette Rose (8-2-1940); 2) Lillian Elaine Rose (11-24-1943). The children live other places.

7) Ora Elizabeth Bennett (9-6-1886 Prairie Grove/10-19-1951 Springdale) never married, worked in general store and helped her mother rear Belle and William Masoners two children.

8) Henry Summers Bennett (8-1893 Prairie Grove/11-24-1978 state of Washington, state auditor) married Virginia Black 5-9-1913. (1) Carrell Summers Bennett (1-20-1913 Bridgeport, Washington) married Isla Gene Brisbine 6-15-1941 Maso, Oregon, one child, David Carrell Bennett (9-19-1945).

By: Cleffie Franke

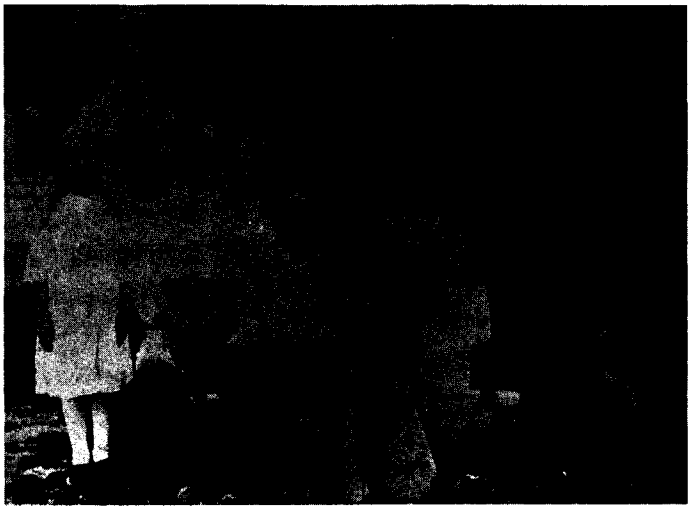
William Hamilton Benson

William Hamilton Benson was born March 11, 1858, in Tennessee, the son of Isaac Benson and Rebecca (McDonald) Benson. Isaac and Rebecca had nine children: Robert C., Riley, John P., Nancy A., Naomi, Martha Jane, John Calvin, Isaac and William Hamilton. In 1863 the Bensons moved to Ouachita County, Arkansas, from Tennessee. Following Isaac's death in 1866, Rebecca moved to the Son's Chapel area of Washington County purportedly to live in a more favorable climate than south Arkansas. Rebecca died November 27, 1869. She and her son John P. are buried in the Son's Chapel Cemetery. Robert C. and Riley died serving the Confederacy during the Civil War: Riley at Camp Butler near Springfield, Illinois, and Robert in Little Rock, Arkansas.

William Hamilton married Julia Ellazene Kelly of Goshen on February 20, 1890. Julia, born December 5, 1870, was one of nine children born to Dr. Jesse R. and Elizabeth A. (Richards) Benson. Dr. Kelly was born November 29, 1833, in Habersham County, Georgia, to Hiram and Elizabeth (McGee) Kelly, who were originally from North Carolina. Elizabeth was born in South Carolina on October 9, 1835. After marriage in 1855, Dr. Kelly studied medicine and was graduated from the Atlanta Medical College in 1859. He and Elizabeth then moved to Hindsville, Madison County, where he established his medical practice. Dr. Kelly's father, Hiram, had moved to Huntsville, Madison County in 1858, where he was a farmer and blacksmith until his death July 13, 1862.

In 1862 Dr. Kelly's medical practice was interrupted by the Civil War when he was detailed to Texas by the Confederate Government to practice. In 1878 the Kellys purchased a 360 acre farm located two miles east of Goshen. Dr. Kelly, in addition to farming and medicine, was postmaster, Methodist minister and general store owner in Goshen. The Kelly's other eight children were: John T., Alexander, Mary, Sarah, Marcus, Lydia, Jane, Edward and Hettie. Dr. Kelly died January 2, 1897. Elizabeth died April 19, 1924. Both are buried in the Goshen Cemetery.

William Hamilton and Julia made their home on a portion of



Back row, left to right: Lola (with banjo), George (fiddle), Beck, Elsie, Clyde (boy), Jessie (standing w/long hair), Lynn (blond standing), William H. (seated), Bill, Julia (seated) and Wood.

the Kelly farm, where they also raised nine children: George Lee, Lola Earl, Elsie Irene, Rebecca Ann, Clyde Walker, Jessie Hazel, Lennie Velma, William Bryan and Woodrow Wilson. William Hamilton died October 5, 1937, of pneumonia. Julia died January 15, 1952. Both are buried in the Goshen Cemetery.

George Lee Benson was the oldest of William and Julia's children. He was born December 31, 1890. George never married and lived at home helping to run the family farm and peach orchard. He died October 31, 1943, of a heart attack while milking cows.

Lola Earl Benson was born December 27, 1892. She married George Washington "Mike" Sawyer of Eureka Springs on February 12, 1919. Lola and Mike had one daughter, June Rebekka, born July 3, 1920. June is married to David Roberts Henson, and they live on the Henson family farm immediately west of the Son's Chapel area off Fox Hunter Road. Mike Sawyer died May 10, 1930, and is buried in Eureka Springs. Lola died September 3, 1983, and is buried in Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Elsie Irene Benson was born October 8, 1896, and married William Freeman Boatright of Wesley, May 2, 1923. After several years in California, the Boatrights returned to Arkansas, where they bought a farm five miles southeast of Goshen. Freeman and Elsie had two daughters, Frances Ruth and Beth. Ruth married James Phillip Parker, and they live in Hobbs, New Mexico. Beth married Charles Hicks of Conway, and they live in Hamburg, Arkansas. Freeman died July 10, 1979. Elsie died January 28, 1985. Both are buried in the Boatright Cemetery near Mountain Springs, Madison County, Arkansas.

Rebecca Ann Benson "Beck" was born September 25, 1898, and married Roy Lee Glaze of Eureka Springs, June 4, 1921. Roy and Beck lived in Phoenix, Arizona, and had four children: William Dale "Bud" and Julia Grace, Kathleen and Betty Jo. Roy died in 1955. Beck continues to live in Phoenix, as do Bud, Kathleen and Betty Jo. Grace was married to Loy Lewis of Hindsville until his death. She is now married to Tommy Logue, and they live in Springdale.

Clyde Walker Benson was born December 25, 1901. He married Eleanor Schultz of Salina, Kansas, November 24, 1937. Clyde operated the Arkansas Forestry Commission's fire tower located on the Benson farm until his retirement. Eleanor continued to operate the tower until it was decommissioned. Clyde and Eleanor had three children: Richard Clyde, Rose Ellen and Timothy Marshall. Clyde died July 23, 1986, and is buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Eleanor continues to live on a portion of the Benson family farm.

Jessie Hazel was born April 26, 1904. Jessie married Randall Harbison in 1937. They lived both in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Los Angeles, California, where Jessie was a stenographer and court reporter. Jessie died October 16, 1955, and is buried in the Goshen Cemetery.

Lennie Velma Benson "Lynn" was born October 9, 1906. She married Charles Thomas Dyer "Buster" of Wyman, November 24, 1954. Lynn and Buster lived in Fullerton, California before returning to live on the Benson family farm. Buster died December 22, 1966, and is buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Lynn continues to reside in the same house built by her father, William Hamilton Benson, before the turn of the century.

William Bryan Benson "Bill" was born April 3, 1910. Bill was inducted into the Army in 1942 and participated in the Normandy Invasion and the Battle of the Bulge in Europe prior to his discharge in 1945. Bill married Dorothy Mae Totty of Spiro, Oklahoma, on October 27, 1945. They had three children: Julia Ann, Bobby Joe and Betty Jean. Bill and Dorothy lived in Spiro, Oklahoma; Lead Hill, Arkansas; and Cape Fair, Missouri where they operated several restaurants prior to retiring to a portion of the Benson farm in 1973. Bill died January 18, 1975, and is buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Dorothy had remarried to Warren Cate of Mayfield, where they now live.

Julia Ann, born September 25, 1947, in Fayetteville, is married to William Gustafson of White Pine, Michigan. They have two children, Stacey and Wayne.

Joe and Betty were twins born September 27, 1949. Betty is married to Billy Thompson of Mount Vernon, Illinois. The Thompsons now live on Beaver Lake near Sonora, Arkansas.

Joe served in the United States Air Force as a helicopter pilot for four years after graduation from college. He graduated from the University of Arkansas School of Law in 1980 and married Amelia Skinner that same year. Amelia, born July 24, 1951, in Prescott, Arkansas, is the daughter of Billy and Ollie Fay Skinner of the Morgan community of North Little Rock. Joe and Amelia live in Fayetteville where Joe practices law.

The youngest child of William Hamilton Benson and Julia Ellazene (Kelly) Benson was Woodrow Wilson Benson "Wood", born September 22, 1912. Wood married Hazel Keeney October 29, 1941. Wood served in the Pacific Theatre during World War II. Following the war, Wood and Hazel made their home in Fullerton, California. They had one son, James Michael. Wood died July 31, 1970, and is buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Hazel and James continue to live in Fullerton, California.

Part of the Benson farm, settle originally by Dr. Kelly in 1878, is still owned by children and grandchildren of William and Julia Benson. The farmhouse in which they raised their nine children still stands and can be seen in the background of the family portrait taken around 1914. This history prepared totally from work and research of Ruth Parker, whose efforts made this contribution possible.

By: Joe Benson

Albert Travis Bentley

My father was Albert Travis Bentley, born the third day of August, 1875, in Montgomery County, Missouri. His parents were Robert Willis and Frances Buckner (Purvis) Bentley.

Sometime in the 1880s, his family moved to Louisiana, Missouri, where he went to work at an early age for Stark Brothers Nursery and Orchard Company.

In 1900 he moved to Farmington, Washington County, Arkansas, to become foreman of a newly established branch plant of Stark Brothers. Four years later, he became the manager, a position he held until his retirement in 1946.

My father was married three times. He married my mother, Josephine Williamson, daughter of Marion Michael and Rebecca Frances (Arnold) Williamson in 1904. A son, Edgar (named for one of the Stark Brothers), was born in 1907. He died in infancy. Richard Charles was born in 1912, and 18 months later William Arnold was born.

Josephine died in 1922. Three or four years later, Albert married Eva (Barron) Neal, widow from Prairie Grove. She had a son who was with the Marine Corps and a daughter, Reba Dale,

Albert Travis Bentley.

who came with her mother and attended Farmington High School.

Eva and my father were divorced after about a year of marriage. About 1929, he married Winnie Elizabeth (Vandergriff) Pettigrew, widow of James Pettigrew. Winnie had two small children, Paul Ales and Mary Frances.

Albert was a member of the Farmington School Board for several years. At one time he was a candidate for a position on the County School Board. At that time, the consolidation of small rural schools into a central school was a hotly debated issue. My father was pro-consolidation and lost the election. He also served as the Democratic Central Committeeman for the Farmington precinct.

In time, the Bentley children and step-children married and left Farmington. Richard's wife was Dolly Sitton. William (Billy) was twice married; first to Melba Lou Sykes of Rogers, and secondly to Paula Morris of Goshen and Fayetteville. Reba Dale married Lloyd McConnell. Paul's wife was a Georgia girl and Mary Frances married Frank O'Donnell who was from Pennsylvania.

My mother, Josephine, was a very sociable and outgoing person, active in church, Red Cross, and other activities. Her obituary made mention of her bringing roses from the Bentley rose garden when she visited friends.

My father was always called "Al". Even his personal and business mail was addressed to Al Bentley. He was a kind and generous man, and an able manager of his employees. At times during work peaks, there would be as many as 200 men of varying backgrounds and temperaments under his supervision. He knew when to discipline and when to "look the other way".

The Bentley residence had a large room (wide and long) and my father was often prevailed upon to have dances, which he enjoyed as much as anyone else. People from Prairie Grove, Fayetteville, and Farmington would attend. Shades were up and windows open and there were always on-lookers watching the dancing.

Music was furnished by a pedal pump player piano which played rolls of music (fox trots, waltzes, two-steps, etc.). As someone had to pump the pedals and change rolls, "yours truly" was the one usually "volunteered".

Often, live bands would come out from Fayetteville. A popular one was a band composed of black musicians.

My father died in 1949 in Fayetteville. Winnie lived for many years afterward, active with sewing, housekeeping and visiting relatives in California.

The Bentley children and step-children had varying careers. I was a surveyor and highway engineer. Billy was employed by aircraft firms (Consolidated, Hughes and others). Paul was in the Army Air Corps. Mary Frances was a bank employee. Frank, her husband, was an employee of Arkansas Western Gas Company. Reba Dale worked for Campbell Bell in Fayetteville. Lloyd her husband, held several county positions, both elective and appointive.

Stark Brothers Nursery has been long gone from Farmington. Two of the old land marks persisted until a few years ago, the big old nursery shed by the railroad tracks and the large old red barn (in Farmington) with the black bear trademark of Stark Brothers, "Stark Trees Bear Fruit".

By: Richard Bentley

Judge Joseph D. Bevers

From the day he was mustered out of the Union Army until he died over fifty years later, Joseph D. Bevers always had a life-sized portrait of Ulysses S. Grant hanging at the head of his bed. Joe had been a teenager in Morgan County, Illinois, when he had taken the place of a man who was drafted and did not want to serve.

Joseph D. Bevers Family. Back row - Amy, Albert, Cora, Ada. Front row - Judge Bevers, Pauline and Ada Ann.

A month later, in his first battle, the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he was wounded when a mini-ball lodged in his leg. The ball could not be removed, and eventually he became unable to walk without the aid of crutches.

He was born in 1845 in Illinois, the oldest son of George and Elizabeth Halliway Bevers. The other children were Elizabeth, James, George, Benjamin, Louisa, Robert, and Charles. The father, George, and his two brothers, William and Benjamin, had been born in England.

After his discharge from the Army, Joe came to Hindsville in Madison County, Arkansas, where he taught school and married Ada Ann Isabelle Vaughan. Before he and Ada Ann retired and moved to Springdale in 1900, he had been postmaster at Hindsville and was Madison County, County Judge for many years.

They had five children: Amy (Mrs. Joe Sutherland), Cora

Ada Bevers Slaughter

(Mrs. Henry Sutherland), Albert Washington who married Lisle Glass, Ada Estelle (Mrs. Lona Slaughter), and Jo Pauline who married Charles Kincade, and then John Paschal.

His wife, Ada Ann Vaughan, was the daughter of George Washington and Elizabeth Vaughan. Both Ada Ann's father, George, and grandfather, Samuel Vaughan, had been County Judges in Madison County.

Samuel had come to Washington County prior to 1830, with his parents, William and Fereby Benton Vaughan (Cherokee Indians) and had been one of the men who surveyed and laid out the town of Fayetteville.

Joe and Ada Ann are buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale. Still living in northwest Arkansas are a granddaughter, Frances Slaughter Smith, and a great granddaughter, Ada Lee Smith Shook.

By: Ada Lee Shook

Benjamin R. Bingham

Benjamin R. Bingham was born in Culpepper County, Virginia in 1797. In 1817, he married Nancy Prophet born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, in 1798. The 19-year-old Nancy married the 20-year-old Benjamin in Wilkes County, North Carolina. They reared nine children in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. (Jack) White

In 1850, Benjamin and Nancy immigrated to Washington County, Arkansas, (Elm Springs area) from Rhea County, Tennessee.

The Civil War dealt cruelly with this family.

William Dow Bingham died in the Mississippi Campaign, near Corinth, after fighting the Pea Ridge Battle. He died in May, 1862, just twenty-six days before the birth of his daughter, Lottie.

Thomas A. Bingham died in Green County, Missouri in May 1863. His wife died six days before at the same place. Presumably, this was a double murder. Thomas and his wife are buried in Johns Chapel Cemetery, with grave markers.

Nancy Jane Bingham died in childbirth near Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas.

Benjamin Bingham's oldest daughter, Carolina, married Calvin Sherrel Dudley in Rhea County, Tennessee, in 1841. They migrated to Fannin County, Texas and lived there during the Civil War.

Then, as a final chapter, Benjamin R. Bingham died at Elm Springs in 1866 at 69 years of age. Nancy, his wife, died in 1874. They are buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery.

Another daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Jane is believed to have married an Ingram at Elm Springs around 1855 and died in childbirth when daughter Tempe was born in 1863. The husband died in 1870, burial place unknown. Tempe was their fourth daughter, they had no sons.

Tempe was buried in Stuckey Cemetery near Johnson, Washington County, Arkansas.

One of the four daughters was adopted and the other three were raised by neighbors. The adopted daughter was lost to her sisters forever. Tempe is the only one of these children known by the present generation. She lived in the Oak Grove and Stoney Point districts and was married twice.

Tempe's first husband was Tom Woods. They reared four daughters and two sons; Maud Blackwell, Esther Lockhart, Ruth Waldrip, Pearl Martin, Arthur and Riley Woods.

Tempe's second husband was Joseph White. They reared four daughters and one son: Lucy Brown, Roxie White, Margaret West, Irene West, and Elbert White.

Elbert lived on the farm with his family between Elm Springs and Stoney Point. At the age of 9, Elbert was nicknamed "Jack" by a kindly neighbor, Uncle Bob Farish. Elbert liked the name Jack better, so he used the name from then on.

At the age of 22, Jack was married by Rev. Shep Luper to Viola Francis Brezendine, who had moved to Springdale, Arkansas in 1920 from Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Jack went to work for Washington County as a heavy equipment operator, during Judge I. R. Rothrock's term in office. He worked at this through several judges' terms, retiring during Judge Bruce Crider's term of office at the age of 67.

After retiring, he enjoyed fishing and the care of his property which had a yard of beautiful flowers. After a lengthy illness, Jack died at the age of 86 in his home, February 14, 1987.

By: Mrs. Jack White

Joseph Jackson Bishop

Celia May Bishop Scott, Loveland, Colorado and Vincil C. Bishop, Little Rock, Arkansas, share the same Bishop ancestors through the generations, down to their grandfathers, who were brothers. Vincil's grandfather was William Washington Bishop 1831-1895. Celia's grandfather was Joseph Jackson Bishop 1827-1896. He lived in Washington County, Arkansas from 1866 to 1896. His descendants are living or have lived in Washington County. The lineage that follows may help some of them trace their ancestry.

William Bisshop, Esquire of Holway, Cattistock, County Dorset, England. Born 1541, died December 27, 1621. Married Bride Buckler Bisshop. His son: William Bisshop, Esquire of Holway, baptized Cattistock May 13, 1570. Died August 28, 1638. Married Alice Dunning Bisshop. His son: Reverend John Bishop, baptized Cattistock May 3 1610. Arrived in Boston 1640. Pastor of Congregational Church, Stamford, Connecticut 1644-1694. Died 1694. Married (1) Rebecca Goodyear (2) Joanna

Boyse Bishop. His son: Stephen Bishop, born 1660 at Stamford, Connecticut. Died December 3, 1722 at Stamford, Connecticut. Married Mercy Pierson Bishop. His son: Stephen Bishop. Born October 28, 1684 at Stamford, Connecticut, died July 23, 1731 at Stamford, Connecticut. Married Waitstill Green Bishop, his son: Joseph Bishop, born August 30, 1715 at Stamford, Connecticut, died about 1800 at Saint Clair Bottoms, Chilhowie, Washington County, Virginia. Married Sarah Bouton Bishop.

Joseph Bishop, born January 1, 1763 at Salem Township, New York, died 1845 at Mulberry Gap, Tennessee. Married (3) Lucy Weaver Bishop. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War on January 30, 1777 at the age of 14 and served until March, 1780.

William Bishop, born February 15, 1801 in Claiborne County, Tennessee died December 17, 1851 at Springfield, Illinois. Married Nancy W. Clark Bishop. His son: Joseph Jackson Bishop, born July 10, 1827 in Lee County, Virginia, died June 15, 1896 in Washington County, Arkansas. Married (1) Polly Ann Hopkins Bishop (2) Matilda Bishop. He moved to Appanoose County, Iowa by 1850 with his first wife and their two oldest children. In 1866, they moved on to Washington County, Arkansas. His son: Thomas Jefferson Bishop, born July 29, 1862 in Appanoose County, Iowa, died September 6, 1940 at Grand Junction, Colorado. Married Mamie Catherine Comfort Bishop. His daughter: Celia May Bishop, born May 5, 1902 in Garfield County, Colorado. Married Zerrell Byron Scott.

At the start of this story, it was mentioned that Joseph Jackson Bishop had a brother named William Washington Bishop. His Lineage will be traced on down to Vincil C. Bishop. William Washington Bishop, born March 12, 1831 in Lee County, Virginia, died May 24, 1895 in Appanoose County, Iowa. Married Martha Elizabeth Clancy Bishop. He left Lee County, Virginia for Appanoose County, Iowa with his parents in 1851. His son: William Kenneth Bishop born March 4, 1874 in Appanoose County, Iowa, died April 25, 1946 at Brookings, South Dakota. Married Lena Baertsch Bishop. His son: Vincil C. Bishop, born April 6, 1915 at Leola, South Dakota, married Ethel Sohm Bishop.

Sources: 1. *A Genealogical Account of the Family of Bisshop or Bishop*. London - 1877. Reprinted 1982 Kansas City, Missouri. 2. *History and Genealogical of Old Fairfield* by Donald Lines Jacobus. 3. *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Volume I* by James Savage. 4. *Bishop Families in America, Book Ten* by Ira Elmore Bishop and Miss Sallie Dickerson - March 1968. 5. *Dawn to Dusk* by Patricia Ruth Smith - 1977. 6. *Ancestors and Descendants of Lewis Conley Bishop* by Branen, Dunn and Loveridge - 1980. 7. *Some of my Bishop Ancestors* by Ray O. Bishop - about 1980. 8. *Early Settlers of Lee County, Virginia and Adjacent Counties, Volume II* by Hattie Byrd Muncy Bales - 1977. 9. Family History Records and personal knowledge of Celia May Bishop Scott and Vincil C. Bishop and other Bishop Descendants.

By: Vincil C. Bishop

Joseph Jackson Bishop

My grandfather; Joseph Jackson Bishop 1827-1896 married Polly Ann Hopkins in Lee County, Virginia about the mid 1840s. They appear on the 1850 Appanoose County, Iowa Census with their two oldest children Archibald Taylor and William Butler. They lived near Centerville, Iowa until 1866. During that time four more children were born. Ursula 1852, Nathan 1855, Celia 1857 and my father Thomas Jefferson Bishop 1863.

About 1866, they moved to Washington County, Arkansas with all of their children except the oldest; Archibald Taylor. Another child was born in Arkansas, Rhoda Ann 1867. Polly died in the late 1860s. Joseph Jackson Bishop then married Matilda? 1842-1880 and had three more children by her. Hugh born 1870 and Kitty and Lucy born later in the 1870s.

William Butler married Minnie and moved to Little River, Kansas. Ursula married Alex Frasier and moved to Pampa, Texas. Nathan married Nancy and in 1912-15 were living in Grove, Oklahoma. Celia married Daniel Boone Smith and stayed in Washington County until 1912 when they moved to Southwest

Joseph Jackson Bishop Born 1826, Lee County, Virginia Died 1896 Washington County, Arkansas.

City, Missouri. Their children were Lewis Hayden who was a cashier in the Elkins Bank, Hoyt, Daisy, May, Verg, Grover and Calla. Thomas Jefferson; my father; Rhoda Ann Married Ed Wilder and moved to Colorado. Hugh married Nancy Smith, a sister of Daniel Boone Smith. They lived in Arkansas for many years before moving to California. They are buried in Rose Hill Memorial Park at Whittier, California. Their children were Clyde, Joseph, Clifford Ray, Calloway Lawton, Robert Nolan, Lillian, Emmett, Walter and Hazel. Kitty married Charles Mahan. In 1912 they were living in Wapato, Washington, but later moved to Sulphur Springs, Arkansas. Lucy married a Towler and in 1940 were living in Tyler, Texas. My father; Thomas Jefferson Bishop 1863-1940 born near Centerville, Iowa lived in Washington County from 1866 to 1887 when he went to Little River, Kansas to work in the wheat harvest with his brother William Butler. He then went to Cripple Creek, Colorado and then on to DeBeque, Colorado in the spring of 1888, which he always called God's Country. He died there 6 September, 1940.

On 6 June 1898 at Glenwood Springs, Colorado he married Mary Catherine Comfort. She was born 4 July 1876 at West Chester, Pennsylvania the daughter of Patrick and Annie Norton Comfort. They had five children all born in Garfield County, Colorado. Rhoda Ann 1899-1944 married Walter Crittenden 1918. William Thomas 1900-1981 unmarried. Celia May (Me) 5 April 1902 married Zerrell Byron Scott 1 June 1921. Rachel Mary 1904-1986 married Lawrence William Reed 1927. Edna Florence 1906 married William Lee Snider 1927.

My mother; Mary (Mamie) Catherine Comfort Bishop died 11 October 1907 when I was five. My father tried to keep the family together but in 1910 he had to put us in an orphan's home in Denver, established for half orphan children. After two years there, I went to live with my Aunt Celia Bishop Smith in Southwest City, Missouri for three years. After that my father took me back to Colorado to live with him.

Zerrell Byron Scott and I were married 1 June 1921 in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Our children: Hayden Arthur 25 March 1922, died 22 September 1986 married Daphne Alvaretta Haughtelin 22 September 1945. Edith Norma 26 October 1923 married Donald Dean Aper 21 November 1945. Howard Earl 17 April 1925 married Ruth Elizabeth Cannon 16 June 1946.

Eloise Veramay 14 December 1931. Adopted. Unmarried. Died 19 February 1972. Lydia Catherine 30 May 1933 married Juan K. Casunduan 28 November 1962.

Zerrell Byron Scott was born 3 September 1899 at Roan Creek, Colorado son of Andrew Jackson and Lydia Coombs Van Cleave Scott. Zerrell passed away 9 April 1987 at Loveland, Colorado. I have twelve grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

We think that Joseph Jackson and Polly Bishop lived on the middle fork of the White River, near White House Cemetery and may be buried there. This would be about eight miles south of Elkins. His son Hugh also probably lived in that area and may have taken over his father's home place when he died.

By: Celia May Bishop Scott

Robert Blackburn

The Robert Hamilton Blackburn family came to Washington County from Gibson County, Tennessee, in March, 1869. The family at that time consisted of "Ham", his wife Margaret and three children—Bill, Kate and Mary —and they had Tom after they settled near Viney Grove. (For each surviving child one was lost; three had died before leaving Tennessee and another after coming to Arkansas). Their home was a four-room log house. A quilt made by Margaret, brought from Tennessee believed to be a part of her trousseau, is now on display in the Prairie Grove Battlefield Museum complex.

The Blackburn house near Viney Grove, recently rebuilt after a 1916 fire. Pictured on the porch: William H. "Bill", T. E. "Tom" and Mabel W. Blackburn.

After Ham's death, the homeplace was shared by his second wife (nee Polly Taylor, known to her step-children as "Aunt Pop"), his son Bill, his son Tom, Tom's wife Mabel (daughter of Capt. George H. Willis, CSA) and Tom and Mabel's eventual children. Around 1905 Bill built a two-story clapboard house nearby (see photo). This house burned in 1916 and another was built on the same foundation. It still stands but is derelict.

The Blackburn's main source of income was first a peach orchard and later, apple orchards.

Other Viney Grove families of the day were Beatys, Buchanans, Carnahans, Cavins, Crawfords, Gillises, Pyeattes, Shaffers, Wests, Woodruffs and Zellners.

It is clear that a top priority of the Ham Blackburn family was education. Both of Mary Blackburn Tilley's children, Floyd and Irene, were graduates of the University of Arkansas. Mary ran a boarding house near the campus during the years when they were there. They had gone to Cane Hill College to prepare. Floyd became an electrical engineer and was employed by General Motors in Cincinnati, Ohio, all of his working life.

The oldest of Tom Blackburn's brood, Robert, had his education cut short by World War I service but all four daughters were college educated. In those days both the Viney Grove and the Prairie Grove schools went only to the 10th grade. The older girls went on to Cottey College at Nevada, Missouri, to finish high school and junior college. Lillian then went to Washington University School of Nursing, St. Louis, Missouri; Kathrine to the University of Arkansas and Oklahoma A&M College (now OSU); Mildred to the University of Arkansas and Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Irene finished high school and went to Northwestern from a home made with Robert in Chicago until her untimely death at 26.

Robert had become a construction boilermaker and served in this profession over 40 years in Illinois. The Tom Blackburns moved to Lodi, California in 1920 with the only child left at home, William. He joined the Navy at 17 where he remained for 30 years.

When Katherine was just 18 months old she went to live with her Aunt Kate and Uncle Jim Tilley who reared her as their own thereafter. Jim died when she was about nine. "Miss Kate" and "Katie" moved in to Prairie Grove. While in college, there was an apple crop failure one year so Kathrine taught school in Kansas for a year before resuming her schooling.

And when it was time for Mildred to go on to school, Mabel helped out by adding a flock of turkeys to her many responsibilities as the woman of the house.

The vital statistics on the Blackburns: Robert Hamilton Blackburn, born December 1, 1827, Washington County, Indiana; died August 3, 1903, Viney Grove, Arkansas; married Margaret Gibson, born March 6, 1851, Monroe County, Tennessee; died April 28, 1886, Viney Grove. Children who survived to adulthood: William Harvey ("Bill") Blackburn, born October 30, 1855; died April 18, 1927, Prairie Grove; married Della Matthews late in life. No issue. Margaret Catherine ("Kate") Blackburn, born February 17, 1858; died April 18, 1937, Prairie Grove; married James C. Tilley May 12, 1887. No issue. Mary Shannon Blackburn, born March 24, 1867; died June 10, 1947, Fayetteville; married Whitefield Crawford ("Fee") Tilley, January 28, 1886. Two children survived to adulthood: Robert Floyd Tilley, born February 17, 1888, Rhea; died February 21, 1973, Tampa, Florida; married Charlotte Weatherwax in 1917. Their children: Mary Frances Tilley Echo, now of Pocatello, Idaho; Martha Tilley Long, now of Tampa, Florida; and R. F. "Bob" Tilley, Jr. of Detroit, Michigan. Annie Irene Tilley, born March 12, 1890; died March 28, 1971, Springfield, Missouri; married Russell Leonard in 1914. Three children: Robert Tilley Leonard, born September 3, 1915, now living in Springfield, Missouri; James Whitefield "Sam" Leonard, born December 24, 1916, now of Champaign, Illinois; and Mary Leonard Powell, born October 4, 1919, died October 12, 1964, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Thomas Eugene ("Tom") Blackburn, born July 20, 1874; died October 26, 1926 (in a car accident, Bakersfield, California); married Mabel Alice Willis, born March 20, 1876, Marrs Hill; died July 18, 1936, Chicago, Illinois. Six children, all born in Viney Grove: Robert Henry Blackburn, born January 1, 1896; died April 12, 1978, Nashville, Illinois; married Sylvia Dintelman March 21, 1935, no issue. Mary Lillian Blackburn, born August 5, 1897, now living in Lincoln. Ada Kathrine Blackburn, born December 21, 1899, now living in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, married William Soloman Hall, Jr. of Whitefield, Oklahoma, December 24, 1925. Three children: Caroline Margaret Hall (Mrs. Robert R.) Basore, born July 13, 1927, now of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; William S. Hall, III, born September 20, 1930, married Barbara Pogue, now of Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Mary Alice Hall (first marriage to J. O. Hammond, second marriage to Richard M. Young), born February 14, 1936, now of Lawton, Oklahoma.

Mildred Melinda Blackburn, born April 27, 1901; died July 4, 1972, Clarksville, Arkansas; married Ralph Woods Misenhimer in 1931. No issue.

Myrtle Irene Blackburn, born February 11, 1906; died August 26, 1932, Danville, Illinois. William Eugene Blackburn, born September 14, 1907; died July 11, 1980, Laguna Niguel, California; married Luella. One adopted son, Gordon Lee Blackburn, Southern California.

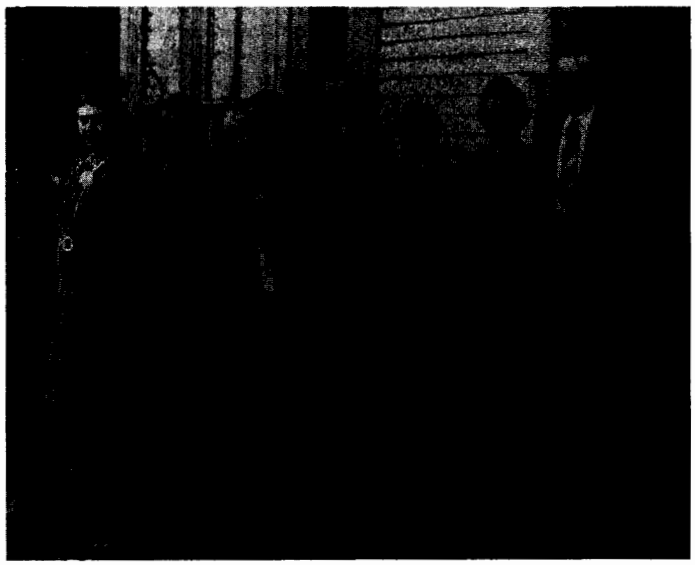
The above contributed in June 1987 by Caroline Hall Basore,

a great-granddaughter of Robert Hamilton Blackburn, with the help of her mother, Kathrine Blackburn Hall, 87, her aunt, Lillian Blackburn, 89, her second cousin, Robert Leonard, 71, and longtime family friend Alec Ralston, 91.

By: Caroline Hall Basore

William Tolliver Blake

The name Blake is of Anglo-Saxon origin and in early history was derived from the word "blaec," which meant "black". Through the centuries the name has had various spellings but "Blake" is the spelling most commonly used now in America and England.



William Tolliver Blake Family Standing, Left to Right; Pearl Blake Fifer, Dessie Blake Warren, Bessie Blake, Lawrence Blake, Nona Blake Warren, Lena Blake Sparks, Orin Blake. Seated: William (Bill) Tolliver Blake, father, Louisa (Lula) Ellender Gilliland Blake, mother. Photo made at Golden Wedding Anniversary.

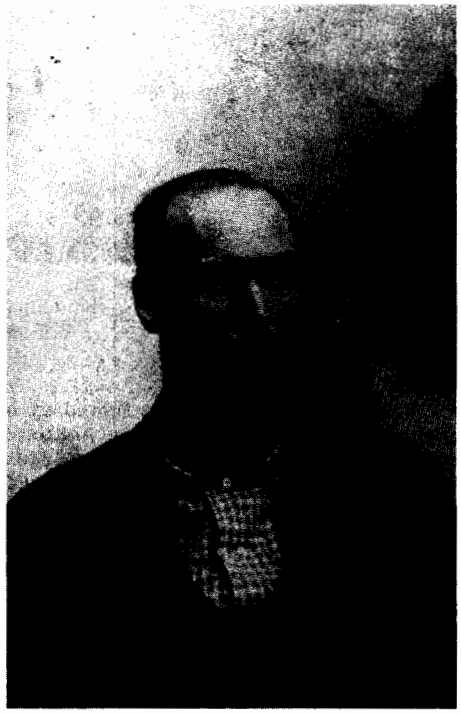
When the ancestors of William Tolliver Blake arrived in America is not known. Family tradition connects his lineage with a Benjamin Blake, who with his brother, Admiral Robert Blake, emigrated from the British Isles to South Carolina about 1683. Benjamin had a son Joseph, who was purported to be the great, great, grandfather of William Tolliver (better known as Bill) Blake. Limited geneological research has not confirmed this tradition. However, beginning in 1806, when Samuel Blake was born in North Carolina, the lineage of William Blake can be described.

Little is known of Samuel Blake (The name Samuel was a common given name, contributing to difficulty in geneological research). Beginning at an early age he evidently was a roving spirit, residing in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri before migrating to Arkansas.

It appears that Samuel was probably married twice but the name of the first wife is not known. The second (?) wife Gilla or Gilley was born in 1820 in North Carolina. Samuel had eight or more children. These were Rebecca, born in North Carolina, 1830; Mahala, 1833, in Tennessee; Sarah, Woodson, Francis and Augustus born in Kentucky and Cordelia and Gilley (Gilla) born in Newton County, Missouri. Thus Samuel lived in North Carolina to the early 1830s, was in Tennessee briefly in the 1830s before moving to Kentucky for several years, then to Newton County, Missouri around 1850 for a few years prior to migrating to Benton County, Arkansas in the mid-1850s. How long Samuel remained in Benton County or whether he died there or moved to another state is not known.

Woodson was born October 3, 1837, in Kentucky. After the family moved to Benton County, he married Julia Phillips who was born in Tennessee April 18, 1836. Following their marriage February 3, 1860, the couple established a home in Osage Township, Benton County, Arkansas. Shortly after their marriage the Civil War erupted. Woodson enlisted in the Confederate

Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Phillips Gilliland, granddaughter of Rial Williams and mother of Mrs. William Tolliver Blake, wife of Strather Lawrence Gilliland, born March 3, 1851, died July 22, 1928, buried at Goshen Cemetery.



William Tolliver Blake, 1898

Louisa Ellender "Lula" (Gilliland) Blake, about 1890.

William Tolliver and "Lula" Blake (about 1940)

Army of America, October 31, 1861, at Bentonville, Arkansas. He was assigned to Company G, McRae's Battery, 11th Arkansas Volunteers and was stationed at Camp Donelson, Mississippi in February, 1863. Serving almost four years, Woodson was released from service in June, 1865. He returned to Benton County to rejoin his family and to struggle through the economic disruption following the Civil War years.

Woodson and Julia had five children, four daughters and one son. Sopha, the first, was born March 18, 1861. An invalid, she lived with her parents until her death, February 18, 1905. Shortly after returning to Benton County from the Civil War, Woodson and his family moved to "Mudtown", near the present location of Lowell. Here, William Tolliver was born March 30, 1866. Soon after his birth the family moved to Texas and lived briefly in Hopkins County where Jantha ("Annie") was born January 5, 1869. Helen, born December 15, 1872, lived less than two years and died January 10, 1874. Mary Belle, the youngest child, born April 1, 1876, in Madison County, Arkansas, married and moved to Oklahoma Territory where all contact with her was lost. Jantha married Polk Langley, a Methodist minister. She had three daughters, Hester, Naomi, and Josephine. Jantha and her family established their family home in Foard County, Texas, near the communities of Crowell and Thalia. Jantha could recall the trip back to Arkansas by ox wagon and how her father Woodson was a crack marksman while hunting game for food.

Woodson and family returned to Arkansas in the early 1870s, and settled near Brush Creek, in Prairie Township, Madison County. He was active in the Brush Creek Baptist Church and served as a delegate numerous times to the Fayetteville Baptist Association in the late 1870s and the early 1880s. Woodson lived in this community until poor health afflicted him. He spent his final years in the home of William at Goshen. Julia Ann died December 1, 1903, Woodson June 28, 1917. Helen, Sopha, Woodson and Julia were buried in the Martin Johnson Cemetery located about midway between Hindsville and Wesley on a ridge above the community of Buckeye.

Of the adolescent years of William, we know but little. He assisted his parents on the farm where they produced most of their basic foodstuffs. He developed a strong interest in the outdoor life and was an accomplished hunter and fisherman. He obtained an elemental education and was an avid reader for all of his life. William also developed skills as a carpenter and blacksmith which enabled him to enhance the income from his farming activities.

According to family tradition, William first met Louisa Ellender (Lula) Gilliland, a descendant of Rial Williams and John Bessy Phillips, pioneer settlers in this area, at a singing convention held at the Langles schoolhouse in western Madison County. Lula was born November 15, 1871, at Goshen William had served as an apprentice in smithy work at Whitener and had purchased tools and was ready to establish his own blacksmith shop. Searching for a location to set up shop he journeyed to Goshen where Lula lived with her parents. Coincidentally her mother, "Mollie" Gilliland, kept roomers to supplement family income. Thus William lodged at the Gilliland home. A romance developed resulting in the marriage of William Blake and Lula Gilliland, November 1, 1891, at Goshen. The officiating minister was Reverend Madison Slaughter, a Baptist minister and brother-in-law of Lula. Life was never easy for the Blake family and they moved about in the general area, farming and blacksmithing to provide for the basic needs of the family. During the first years of their married life, William and Lula lived at Goshen where their first child, Pearl was born August 15, 1892. She was followed by twin daughters, Mary Bessie and Julia Dessie, June 3, 1894. Moving to Hale Mountain near Goshen, the family increased through the addition of a son Lawrence, born November 12, 1896. Later a move was made to a farm near Spring Valley but after a season William moved the family to Draketown on Richland Creek. Here Nona Eva was born December 9, 1898. Evidently, the volume of work for a blacksmith was inadequate at Draketown for in 1902 William went to Thompson, a community on the East Fork of the White River above Elkins for employment. He apparently worked for Pool and Thompson, Dealers in General Merchandise, including Railroad Ties, Oak and Locust Posts. Writing on letterhead stationery William wrote that he was satisfied with working conditions and that he was well-fed. He gave some indication that he was considering moving his family to Thompson. He found the Baptist faith to be a strong element in the community which he felt was an attribute to the religious focus of the local citizens.

William did not remain long at Thompson before going back to Draketown. The family decided to return to Goshen, eventually settling at the foot of a hill on property abutting an 80 acre tract homesteaded in 1884 by Lula's grandmother, Sarah Gilliland. Lula's father and mother, Strather and Mollie Gilliland, had assumed control of the property after Sarah returned to Texas. A portion of the farm was dedicated to apple production. An apple dryer was constructed in which sulphur was burned to bleach and cure the drying apple sections. The packaged apples, both dried and fresh, were shipped to markets in the Northwest Arkansas area and Eastern Oklahoma, then the Indian Territory.

At Goshen, Lena Ada was born January 18, 1907, and Orion Eugene, December 24, 1908. William engaged in farming and smithy work. Still, the family needed additional income so in the early 1900s he traveled to western Kansas where he found employment working in railroad construction and maintenance in the Scott City-Ness City area. William, a robust person, occasionally related stories about his experience in Kansas, particularly when the work crew members engaged in contests requiring a display of strength. During his absence, Woodson, now widowed, frail and feeble, moved into the home of William. He drew a small stipend as a Confederate veteran which helped to sustain the family. Although he was difficult to please and to care for he lived with the family until his death in 1917.

William and Lula's children were reaching maturity thus one by one the siblings began to marry and establish homes of their own. Pearl married? Davis and moved to Redland, Oklahoma. This marriage did not last long as Mr. Davis deserted his home and disappeared. In the 1920s Pearl experienced another short and unhappy union with Robert McLeod. Again she was abandoned and left alone. On June 30, 1929, she married William Fifer of Huntsville. To them was born a son Billie, now retired from the U. S. Marine Corps. During the World War I period, Pearl attended the Nursing School, Fayetteville City Hospital and graduated as a Registered Nurse. She served as a nurse in the U. S. Army, World War I; as Washington County Health Nurse in 1928 and 1929 and as a nurse in Carroll and Madison counties and served as superintendent of the Huntsville hospital. She died in December, 1956, and is buried at Huntsville.

On July 12, 1914, Julia Dessie married James Hezzie Warren of near Fayetteville. To them were born six children, Marylou, Harold, Blake, Linda, Joe and Billie. Due to the economic situation, James and family moved to California in 1929, where he worked until retirement for the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company. All of their children established homes in California. James and Dessie were killed in November, 1962 near Santa Rosa, New Mexico, while returning home from a visit to Arkansas.

Nona Eva, on December 22, 1914, married Elliott Loyd Warren, a brother of James. To this couple were born five children, Lloyd, Helen, Charles and Velma. One son, Chester, died in infancy. Nona and Elliott spent their entire lives as farmers and residents of the Fayetteville area. Nona died October 6, 1979.

Lawrence, on December 6, 1917, married Muriel Culwell of Goshen. To them was born a daughter, Phyllis. Lawrence and Muriel lived in the Goshen area until the mid 1920s, when they moved to California settling eventually in the Santa Barbara area. Lawrence worked in the oil fields and other heavy industry throughout his life. While working for oil companies he spent some time in Columbia, South America, helping to develop the oil fields in that country. Lawrence died in the 1970s at Santa Barbara.

Lena Ada married Waymon Sparks, May 29, 1925. Two sons were born to this union, Don Richard and David Eugene Sparks. The marriage did not last and in the mid-1930s Lena and Waymon were divorced. In 1939, Lena married Harold Carroll but again, the union did not last. Lena and sons migrated to the Los Angeles area where Lena still resides. Don and David have had very successful careers in the business world and have established roots in Los Angeles.

Orion Eugene married Lilliam Armstrong May 14, 1930, at Fayetteville. Seeking better employment, Orion moved to California, settling in Ventura. He was divorced from Lillian in 1945. In November, 1946, he married Oleta?. Orion served in the U. S. Army during World War II. After discharge from the Army he worked 23 years for the MAACC Corporation of Ventura, then in 1958 began employment in the Ventura County Public Works Department and worked until his death on September 30, 1965.

Bessie did not marry and spent her active life as a registered nurse. She graduated from the Nursing School, Fayetteville City Hospital about 1919. During her career she worked at various hospitals in northwest Arkansas, Oklahoma, California and Washington. In the 1930s she was superintendent of the hospital at Hominy, Oklahoma. Soon after World War II, due to the health of William and Lula, she returned to Fayetteville to care for them. Following their death in 1947, she resumed nursing, both as a special and regular nurse, until retirement. She died at the age of 80, July 2, 1974. She truly exemplified the ideals of the nursing profession.

William and Lula not only cared for his father Woodson during his declining years but also cared for Lula's parents, Strather and Mollie Gilliland, during their aged years. About 1922, William moved his family to Goshen. With Orion's help, he rebuilt the Goshen school house which is used now as a Grange Building. He had a blacksmith shop near the Methodist Church. One could hear his pounding away at the anvil from the home. In slack periods, he would play horseshoes or checkers with other men who had time for leisure. He loved competition and his laughter could be heard a good distance across the fields.

In 1927, with his children in homes of their own save for Orion, William and Lula moved to 205 West South Street in Fayetteville. William opened a blacksmith shop west of the square. After a few years, he moved his equipment to a back lot building at his home and would work on request for clients who needed his services. Finally, due to his age and lack of demand, he sold much of his equipment, finishing a lifetime of service to the public. During much of the time he and Lula lived at 205 West South, they kept a milk cow. The animal would be led to a pasture near the present Walker's Park for daytime feeding. William found it convenient to return by an open lot at the intersection of 6th and South School Street where older men in the neighborhood would gather on mild days to pitch horseshoes or just gossip. James Putnam, founder of the VFW and a nearby neighbor, was a good friend and they often compared notes on the events of the day. William was a rabid Democrat and enjoyed reading party material. He had been, at one time, a member of the Klu Klux Klan. In his later years on warm days he frequently sat on his front porch, talking with passerbys. Among those that regularly passed by was a James Hoover, a black, who worked for years at the City Hospital and for whom one of the new hospital wings has been named. There was deep mutual respect between the two men and they developed a strong friendship over the years. William was prone to be a dreamer and stories of buried treasure fascinated him. He sometimes felt he had a "hot tip" and would strive to substantiate a story of buried money or gold. On one occasion, he persuaded two of his grandsons who were living with him to a site near the former location of Weirs' Canning factory northwest of Fayetteville. William located a certain tree, made some directional measurements, then instructed the grandsons to dig at a certain point. This was done about dusk to avoid detection. After excavating a sizeable hole and moving hundreds of pounds of soil, William agreed that no treasure was apt to be found at that location. On another occasion, William was taken for an afternoon ride toward Lincoln. The driver noticed he was watching the edge of the horizon very intently. On inquiry, William remarked that unfound treasure was buried on one of the mountain ridges.

Along with fishing and games, William loved to sing. He had some appreciation for the rudiments of reading music and he had a great bass voice. As a member of the Goshen Baptist Church, he sometimes would be called upon to lead congregational songs. A few years after moving to Fayetteville an aged friend and bachelor Baptist minister, Elder J. A. Stone, boarded with William and Lula until his death about 1940. It was not

unusual during the long winter evening hours for William and Elder Stone together to sing old familiar tunes. Sometimes grandsons, two of whom lived part-time with William and Lula during this time would be requested to sing with them (what pathos these memories bring!).

On November 1, 1941, William and Lula celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. This was a memorable event, for all the family members were present along with a number of grandchildren. In a few weeks, World War II broke out and soon eligible grandsons were entering various branches of the Armed Services. As time progressed, poor health afflicted Lula and on July 31, 1947, she passed away. In discussing Lula's death with two of the grandsons, William remarked that "Lula is gone and I'm going too and soon." Being chided for his remark, for he still was robust and seemingly healthy for his age, he said, "yes, but I will be going". It was almost as if he willed it so for on October 25, 1947, William did join Lula in death. Thus came to an end a long and colorful life. A life of service, of compassion, of honesty and integrity that continues to inspire his descendants. I am grateful for the inheritance of idealism, of humor, of the work ethic and of compassion that he bestowed on we, the continuation of the Blake Tradition.

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Adeline Blakeley

Adeline was born in 1850 in Hickman County, Tennessee to John and Leanna, slaves of John P. A. Parks. They had been bought by Parks when they were just children. According to Adeline, she was "the first little Negro in the Parks kitchen. From the first they made a pet out of me. I was like a little doll, and they treated me like a plaything — spoiled me — rotten".

In 1852, the Parks family came to Washington County and in 1855, Adeline came to Fayetteville to live with Elizabeth Jane Parks and her husband, John L. Blakeley. When the first Blakeley child was born, it was decided that Adeline was too young to be of much help. She was assigned to look after a 4-year-old Fannie Parks. Thus began Adeline's caring for four generations of family children. When the second Blakeley child, Nora, was born, 9-year-old Adeline returned to care for her.

Once during the war, the family and their visitors took refuge in the cellar while the fighting was raging closeby. Rain and melting snow had seeped into the middle of the cellar so they put Nora, a visiting child, and Adeline in a washtub to float, while the adults clung to the wall. A rather portly northern woman took refuge with them, and in trying to climb up the slick wall she slid down, and almost into the tub. Adeline giggled, and Elizabeth Jane slapped her. According to Adeline, "It was one of the few times she struck me. I was glad she did, for I would have laughed out, and it didn't do to laugh at northerners."

After the war, the Yankee soldiers accused the Blakeleys of keeping Adeline against her will, but she told them the Blakeley's were her people. The Negroes resented her and tried to fight her and called her names. She related this incident, "There was a well near the square from which everybody got water. Between it and our house was a Negro cabin. The little Negroes would rock me. I stood it as long as I could. Then I told Mrs. Blakeley. She said to get some rocks in my bucket and if they rocked me heave back. I was a good shot and they ran. Their mother came to Mrs. Blakely to complain, but she told her that I had stood all I could and the only reason I hadn't been seriously hurt was because her children weren't good shots. They never bothered me again."

Adeline later lived with Nora Blakeley Hudgins and her family in Hot Springs and Fayetteville. When fire destroyed their Hot Springs home Adeline and 7-year-old Dean saved the child's Christmas porcelain doll, as the family fled in their nightclothes. The doll is still a treasured family possession. After the fire, the family moved to Fayetteville into the Blakeley home place just off the square.

Adeline was there for the births of all seven Hudgins children. In 1900 when she carried two babies out of the birthing room, older sister, 16-year-old Bess fainted, as was appropriate for genteel young ladies of the day.

She was at the death bedside of John and Elizabeth Jane Blakeley and their two children, Albert and May, of two Hudgins children. Dean and Jack, Nora Blakeley Hudgins in 1917, Harvey Hudgins in 1934 and Wade, one of the twins, in 1942.

When the only Hudgins grandchild, Ann was born in 1930, to Helen Hudgins and C. B. Wiggans, she became the fifth generation to know Adeline's loving care. After Harvey's death, Adeline continued to live in the Hudgins home until her death in 1945. Pallbearers were long-time family friends, Frank Lewis, Leland Bryan, Frank Suttle, Jim Vaughn, Ralph Dowell, Jack Phillips, Jim Parks and Ted Wylie. She was buried in the Blakely-Hudgins plot in Evergreen Cemetery.

Adeline's cooking skills extended from cooking rations for Yankee soldiers, which provided the Blakeley family ample food in war times, to entertaining friends and family in later years. Besides the Hudgins large family, there were usually cousins from down state living with the family while attending the University of Arkansas as well as friends spending the night. It is said that Adeline had to count the noses in the beds to know how much breakfast to prepare.

As she never learned to read or write, all recipes as well as telephone numbers had to be memorized. Before the war, it was against the law to teach a slave and afterwards, 15-year-old Adeline "tossed her head" and wouldn't let them teach her. In later years, she said "If I had a million dollars, I would give it gladly to be able to read and write letters to my friends."

By: Ann Sugg

John L. Blakeley

In 1852, John L. Blakeley, a 24-year-old cabinet maker, came from Tennessee to Fayetteville, where he found work in the town's one cabinetshop. In 1855, John married Elizabeth Jane Parks. As was the custom, the bride chose a slave from the family holdings. She chose 5-year-old Adeline, who remained with the family through five generations.

In 1856, Albert L. was born. In 1859, Leonora Izetta "Nora" was born in the house the Blakeleys had built at 103 West Rock Street, just a block from John's own cabinet shop on the south side of the square.

During the Civil War, just before the battle of Prairie Grove, some Yankee officers stopped and wanted the Blakeleys to cook for them. One man took little Nora on his lap, and almost cried. He said that she reminded him of his own little girl that he might never see again. He gave her a cute little ivory handled pan knife. He asked Mrs. Blakeley if he could leave his pistols with her until he came back through. She told him it was too dangerous, as she might be found with the weapons in her possession. But he argued that it was only for a few days. She hid them under a tub in the basement, and after a year, gave them to her brother when he came through. They always thought the soldier was killed at Prairie Grove.

The huge building across the street was one of the oldest buildings in Arkansas. During the war, it was used for a hospital. Albert was sick with fever in the hospital one night when both Yankees and Federals were storming about town burning strategic buildings to keep the other side from getting them. Elizabeth Jane and a friend, who was a Northerner, positioned themselves at each doorway and pled with the men as they came to burn the building. They stood vigil all night to save the building, and their homes nearby, and the life of little Albert and others in the hospital.

But tragedy came to the family when Albert died in 1864. He was buried in Parks Cemetery at Parks Place on Highway 265. In 1870, another daughter, May was born. She lived only seven years.

After the war, John continued his cabinetry work, and in 1869, advertised that he made coffins "on short notice and manufactured of good timber". In 1883 the paper announced that "Mr. J. L. Blakeley, who has been a cabinet maker in this city for the past thirty-one years, is now setting up work for the Southwest Furniture Company".

When she was 14, Nora was asked to teach at a subscription

school being held in the big building across the street. After one year of teaching, she entered the University of Arkansas, but had to drop out and teach again to make money. At this point, the family decided to take in boarders so that Nora could continue her education. Among the student boarders was Jeff Davis, who was later Governor and then Senator.

Nora graduated in 1879. In 1880, the paper announced, "Miss Nora Blakeley. . .has been given a professor's chair in the A. I. U. Miss Nora. . .(is) a most estimable young lady, and in every way competent for the position".

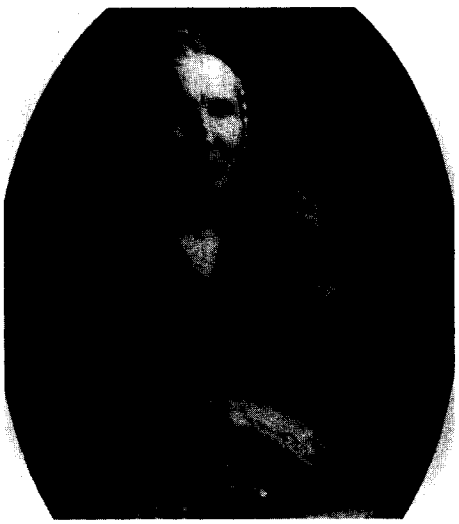
In 1883, Nora married Harvey Mashburn Hudgins. They were married in the Baptist Church by Reverend John Mays. The invitation announced that they would be "East two months, at home, Hot Springs, cor. Washitaw and Orange Avenue, October 8, '83".

The Hudgins presented the Blakeleys with two grandchildren before John died in 1887. Elizabeth Jane, taking Adeline with her, went to live with Nora's family in Hot Springs. She died a year later. Nora brought her mother's body back on the train to bury her in Evergreen Cemetery beside her husband and her child, May.

By: Ann Sugg

James Bledsoe

The third child of Stark and Mathenia Mullin Mhoon was Sarah Elizabeth, called "Betty". She was born in Tennessee 18 February 1835, and came to Arkansas when she was a little over a year old. She died 23 May 1911, at age 76. She was married at age 18 to James Bledsoe, who gave Tennessee as his birthplace on the census record. They were married 10 March 1853, in the presence of her father. James was born 3 March 1826, and died 22 March 1890, at age 64. Both are buried at Round Mountain Cemetery located about 8 or 9 miles east of Fayetteville, Arkansas.



Sarah Elizabeth (Betty Mhoon) Bledsoe, born February 18, 1835, died May 23, 1911.

After their marriage, this young couple moved to Illinois, riding horseback all the way. They probably went to Jefferson County the same time her parents went. Their first three children were born there. They returned to Washington County, Arkansas about 1859, and made their home at Round Mountain, on their homesteaded 120 acre farm. Their home was a log house with two large rooms. They added another room as the family increased. There couldn't have been much privacy for any of them, with 10 children and two adults in a three room house.

Their children were: I. Surfronia Rebecky b. 8 July 1854 Illinois, d. 18 November 1931 in Seattle, Washington. Married 20 August 1882 Arkansas, John William Howard, son of George Washington and Abigail Sparks Howard, b. 9 March 1853 Missouri, d. 17 August 1923. John had been married before and had three children: (1) Franklin, (2) Elizabeth, and (3) Amanda F. He and Fronie had seven children: (1) Alpha Omega b. 1883, d. 17 August 1917. Married January 1900, William Wilson. (2) James Edward b. 31 October 1885 Arkansas, d. 27 May 1958. Married 28 July 1912, Inez Karsetter. (3) Betty Abigail b. 1 November 1885 Arkansas, d. 4 June 1928. Married 15 February 1905, Samuel B. Jones. James and Betty were twins, but James was born before midnight and Betty after, thus the different birthdays. (4) Jesse Green b. 1887 Arkansas, married Florence Ross. (5) Ida Magalee b. 1889 Arkansas, d. 1981. Married Jack Harris. (6) Samuel Augustus b. 1891 Arkansas, married Olive Donahue. (7) Adalaide F. b. 1893 Arkansas, married Jerald Smith.

II. William Augustus b. 29 February 1856 Illinois, d. 28 October 1909. Never married. He was epileptic and of course there was no medication for it in those years. It eventually caused his death. He had a seizure and fell into a fire. He was so badly burned it caused his death. He is buried at Round Mountain.

III. Margaret Emiline b. 13 February 1858 Illinois, d. 15 January 1926, buried Inola, Oklahoma. Married (1) 5 November 1879 Arkansas, C. C. Williams. They had one child, George Williams. Married (2) William F. Howard b. 11 January 1856, d. 3 January 1939, buried Inola, Oklahoma. Their children were: Hugh, Claude, Sissy, Marvin, Augie, Sarah, and Wesley. William may have been a cousin to John William Howard.

IV. Thomas Hugh Lawson b. 10 March 1860 Arkansas, d. 25 June 1932, buried Hollis, Oklahoma. Married 6 January 1887 Arkansas, Millie Mae Curry b. 19 November 1870 Arkansas, d. 8 August 1951, buried Hollis, Oklahoma. She was the daughter of John James and Sarah Elizabeth Ferguson Curry. Children: (1) Hosea Montgomery b. 16 December 1888 Arkansas, d. 17 January 1919, buried Eldorado, Oklahoma. Married Annie Seal. (2) James Odis b. 15 October 1890 Arkansas, d. 9 August 1956, buried Olton, Texas. Married Molly Mae Adams. (3) Nobie Gertie b. March 1895 Texas. Married Bert Miller. (4) Avery Haree b. 9 July 1897 Texas. Married 24 December 1917 Vela Dee Nelson. (5) Burlin Arthus b. 24 April 1899 Texas, d. 22 July 1966 Wellington, Texas. Married 25 December 1922 Jessie Emma Montaque. (6) Sarah Idella b. 24 May 1901 Oklahoma. Married 16 August 1919, James Earl Melvin Miller. (7) Opha Danella b. February 1903. Married Verdie Wilson. (8) Hugh Lawson b. 20 June 1905 Texas, d. 5 July 1984 Texas. Married 11 March 1925 Arkansas, Jessie Pearl Wilson. (9) Eula Mae b. 11 August 1908 Oklahoma. Married 13 June 1931 Charles Henry Miller.

V. James Washington b. 3 March 1862 Arkansas, d. 1863. This was during the Civil War and James wouldn't join either the northern or southern army. When the family was on the way to bury the baby, some men rode up and threatened to kill James for that reason. He begged them to let him bury his baby first. When they finished with the burial, the men had all disappeared.

VI. Mary Frances b. 3 January 1864 Arkansas.

VII. Sarah Ann b. 3 June 1866, d. 15 December 1934-35 Oklahoma. Married 4 November 1883 Arkansas, William Wesley Crow, son of George W. and Nancy Ann Howard Crow, b. 30 October 1864 Kansas, d. 23 April 1946 Oklahoma. Children: (1) Hattie Mae b. and d. 29 September 1884 Arkansas. (2) Katy Emmaline b. 22 January 1886 Arkansas, d. 6 May 1910 Oklahoma. Married 30 March 1902 Oklahoma, Franklin A. Westfall. (3) Charles Francis b. 16 April 1888 Missouri, d. 10 September 1968 Oklahoma. Married 18 December 1909 Oklahoma, Laura Ethel Hildreth. (4) Nettie Evalyn b. 24 November 1890 Texas, d. December 1982. Married 22 November 1910, Frank Arnold. (5) Minnie Dula b. 23 August 1894 Texas, d. November 1958 Kansas. Married 11 February 1911, Charles C. Weast. (6) Douglas b. and d. 13 February 1897 Texas. (7) William Garfield b. 20 February 1900, buried Chouteau, Oklahoma. Married Nellie Dukes. (8) Sherman Curtis b. 12 February 1904 Texas, d. 17 November 1906 Texas from diptheria.

VIII. Arnettie Dee b. 11 December 1868. Married 28 Decem-

ber 1886 Arkansas, Joseph William Curry, son of John James and Sarah Elizabeth Ferguson Curry, b. 25 November 1868 Illinois. Children: (1) Rene Mae, (2) James Marvin, (3) Charles B., (4) Jewell, (5) Ernest, (6) Roy, (7) Arvella and (8) Amella.

IX. Emly Hannah b. 9 March 1871, d. 18 May 1873.

X. Mattie Roenner b. 14 January 1874 Arkansas, d. 13 December 1949, buried Round Mountain. Married 12 September 1894 Arkansas, John Washington Crow, son of George and Nancy Ann Howard Crow, b. 23 January 1873 Kansas, d. 9 November 1948, buried Round Mountain. Children (1) Cela died infancy. (2) Leauler Rebecky b. 9 July 1896 Arkansas, d. 12 May 1900, buried Round Mountain. She died from popcorn that lodged in her throat. (3) Dona Mae b. 15 May 1898. Married 3 March 1917, Less Reed. (4) Effa Jewell b. 8 July 1900, d. 26 July 1901 from scarlet fever, buried Round Mountain. (5) Mamie Evaline b. 12 February 1902 Arkansas. Married 25 December 1921, Benjamin Lunsford Kinzey. (6) Calip Cline b. 31 December 1903, d. 24 July 1966. Married 14 September 1939, Arydeth Ames. (7) Edith Ester b. 17 January 1906. Married 16 January 1928, Lafayette Johnson. (8) Crecia Armanda b. 12 November 1908. Married 25 February 1928 John Johnson. (9) Minerva Roenner b. 12 February 1911. Married 16 April 1949, Willard Dameron. (10) Mattie Arvella b. 13 November 1913. Married Paul James Kenneth Tisdale.

James Bledsoe 3/3/1826-3/22/1890 - Sarah Elizabeth (Betty) Mhoon Bledsoe 2/18/1835-5/23/1911.

XI. Addie Elizabeth b. 7 April 1877, d. 13 January 1963. Married 16 November 1898 Arkansas, Thomas Green Maguire, b. 1 March 1871, d. 6 January 1940. This family lived all their married life in Washington County, Arkansas. They are both buried at Round Mountain Cemetery. Children: (1) Otis Hulan b. 7 May 1901, d. 10 October 1954. Married Troba Jane Salsbury. (2) Ernest Earl b. 21 June 1904, d. 28 July 1956 Texas. Married 29 August 1930, Rosie May Wagor. Ernest had a watch repair shop in Fayetteville for several years before moving away. (3) Fleecie Belle b. 30 November 1907. Married 2 March 1934, Arlus Chesser. (4) Clarence Newell b. 10 December 1910, d. 13 February 1972 Arkansas. Never married. (5) James Milus b. 31 July 1914, d. 13 April 1978 Oklahoma. Married 9 September 1938 Edna Emmet (div.). (6) Reva Della b. 2 February 1918. Married 24 December 1939 Monroe Evans (div.). (7) Fern Delena b. 31 July 1921, d. 27 December 1964 California. Married Lee Willkie.

James Bledsoe and his son-in-law, Robert Ferguson were attempting to cross Richland River near Sanders Mill 22 March 1890. The river was up from rain and somehow the wagon bed floated off. Even though James was considered one of the best swimmers around, he drowned. Robert caught hold of the wagon bed and floated to shore, even though he could not swim at all. James was believed to have been badly hurt by the horses. His body was not found until the 16th day following the accident when it floated to the surface only 50 or 60 yards from where he was last seen. After that tragic accident, Robert and Molly moved in with her mother to help on the farm and help care for the younger children.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Agnes Thomas Blew

Washington Lafayette Wilson was born in Verona, Oneida County, New York on May 8, 1810. He married Catherine Drysdale in New Albany, Indiana. Miss Drysdale had been born in Calender, Scotland. Both died in Fayetteville and are buried in Fayetteville in the Wilson Plot across from the Confederate Cemetery. Washington L. Wilson was one of Fayetteville's early merchants, operating a dry goods store on what is now the north side of the square. He probably came to Fayetteville in the early 1830s. His first land purchase recorded was on June 27, 1839. Records show that he was a representative of Washington County to the General Assembly of Arkansas in 1838, served in the Mexican War, and was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge. He died in 1864; Catherine Drysdale Wilson died in 1860.

One son born to Washington and Catherine Wilson was named Drysdale. He was only 14 years old when he volunteered for service in the Confederate Army. His leg was shot off the second day that he was in the army and it was amputated by candlelight. He lived a few years and is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville. One daughter born to Washington and Catherine Wilson was named Harriet E. Wilson, born September 3, 1833 in New Albany, Indiana; died October 22, 1876. Harriet married John Thomas. Another daughter named Sarah married Henry Rieff, who was a colonel in the Southern army. He built and lived in a red brick house which is still standing and being used as Moore's Funeral Home.

John Thomas was born in Kentucky in 1825. His father died when he was only 3 years old. His mother moved the family to Marion County, Missouri, then later to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where she bought a farm. The house stood where the railroad depot now stands on Dickson Street. He attended college at Canehill and served in the Mexican War. March 5, 1849, John Thomas married Harriet E. Wilson. When John Thomas' older sister, Milissa Pulliam, died she was buried in the family plot on the farm. This was the beginning of Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville. He later sold his farm in Fayetteville and moved to the country. John Thomas worked very hard to improve his farm and gave a portion of land for a school building in 1870. He, no doubt, with the help of neighbors, built the school building which was known for years as the Thomas School House. John Thomas served on the school board for several years.

Among the children born to John Thomas and Harriet E. Wilson Thomas was Harry Taft Thomas. On August 27, 1865, Harriet E. Wilson Thomas went to the home of her sister, Sarah Wilson Rieff, wife of Col. Henry Rieff, for the birth of her son, Harry Taft Thomas. This home is on West Center Street in Fayetteville and now houses Moore's Funeral Home. This home was used as a commissary during the Civil War. Harriet E. Thomas passed away October 22, 1876. At that time, Harry, 11, had three younger siblings at home. Their father took them to the Elm Springs community to live with another family. March 7, 1877, John Thomas married a Miss Caroline Mitchell and later moved to Texas.

During his manhood, Harry T. Thomas worked on cattle drives in Texas. He later came back to Arkansas and married Margaret Anne Cassat on December 27, 1889. Their first baby died in infancy in Sherman, Texas. Their other six children were born and grew to adulthood in Washington County, north of Fayetteville. Margaret Anne Cassat Thomas died March 4, 1910 and is buried in Mt. Comfort Cemetery, as are 5 of her children and her husband. Harry Thomas died April 27, 1912. This death left the six children without parents. Minnie had married a few months after her mother's death; Johnnie and Ollie grew from teenagers to adults quickly. These older children assumed much responsibility for the younger children. Their Uncle Charlie Cassat was their guardian.

The oldest child, Minnie born September 8, 1892; died

December 17, 1962; married Sterling D. Holland of Farmington, Arkansas and moved to Sherman, Texas in a covered wagon around 1912. Later, they moved to Greeley, Colorado. Their three children were Floyd, Lewis and Ima Rae. Ima Rae died when she was about 18. Floyd died in 1984 in Cheyenne, Wyoming. He had been mayor of that city. Lewis is still living in Cheyenne.

The only son of Harry and Margaret Anne Cassat Thomas, Johnnie Nelson Thomas was born November 23, 1893; died January 31, 1980. He married Elva Hulse December 12, 1915. Their children are Lucille McDonald and Zara Lee Thomas, living in Fayetteville; Lois Satterfield, Russellville; Lillis McCurdy, Houston, Texas; and Wilson and Margaret Ann, deceased.

The second daughter of Harry Thomas was Ollie Thomas, born December 1, 1896; died June 15, 1950. She was married to Clyde Pearson. There were no children.

The next daughter was Pearl Thomas, born February 12, 1901; died November 12, 1966. She married Ely Murphy, then Emmett Blackman, then Clyde Pearson. Her children are Marian Murphy Downum of Palisades, Colorado; Betty Jo Murphy Hughey of Elm Springs; Vaudine Murphy; James Murphy of Fayetteville; and Robert Blackman. The next daughter was Velma Thomas, born March 22, 1903; died June 23, 1987. She married Garland Lierly on October 25, 1919. Their children are Carmen Lierly of Fayetteville; Vernon Lierly of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Thomas Lierly of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Maxine Osborn of Little Rock; and Bobby, deceased after serving in the Korean War.

The last child born to Harry and Margaret Anne Cassat Thomas was Agnes Thomas, born March 13, 1908; died November 16, 1985. She lost her mother at age 2 and her father at age 4. Her brother and older sisters assumed the responsibility of raising her. She began her teaching career at age 19 at the White Rock School west of Fayetteville. She taught in several of the one room schools in Washington County during the 1920s and 30s. She taught at Farmington School several years before her retirement in 1970. March 18, 1931, Agnes Thomas married Floyd Lee Blew of the White Rock community. Their children are Betty Ruth Tollett of Springdale, Maribelle Williams of Farmington and Ronnie Lee Blew, deceased at three weeks of age.

Betty Ruth Blew married Leland Tollett of Nashville, Arkansas June 2, 1961 and resides in Springdale. Their children are Terri Lynn Tollett and Gary Dwayne Tollett, both living in Springdale. Maribelle Blew married Donald Williams of Farmington, Arkansas on August 25, 1957 and resides near Farmington. Their children are Douglas Williams, Newport, Arkansas; Wade Williams, Fayetteville; Paul Williams and Dwight Williams, both of Farmington. Douglas Williams married Candace Rhea Carder of Pine Bluff, Arkansas on August 10, 1985.

The above material was gathered mostly by Agnes Thomas Blew, Marian Murphy Downun, and Harrell Mason, Jr.

By: Maribelle Blew Williams

Floyd Lee Blew

Floyd Lee Blew was born in the White Rock Community west of Fayetteville on January 5, 1907. The parents are Charles Gurdner Blew and Vinnie Lee Earp Blew. Parents of Charles G. Blew were Charles William Blew and Mary Ann Bement.

Charles William Blew was born at Trenton, Missouri on December 29, 1843, and died September 18, 1892 near Wheeler, Arkansas. He is buried in Mount Comfort Cemetery. On November 6, 1872, he married Mary Ann Bement, born near Louisville, Kentucky, March 8, 1853. She died near Wheeler on April 25, 1935 and is buried in Mount Comfort Cemetery. Her parents were Reuben S. Bement, born in Massachusetts in 1824; and Mary Ann Perkins, born in Kentucky in 1836. Reuben S. Bement died in 1904; Mary Ann Perkins Bement died in 1890. They came to Arkansas in 1882 with Charles W. Blew family. Charles W. Blew fought in the Civil War on the northern side. The Charles W. Blew family settled on Clear Creek in the Wheeler Community in 1882. The log home had been called the Old Pollack House and had been built before the Civil War. During the war, the Southern Army left supplies in a hollow east of the Blew house, between the Blew home and the Arthur Cassat place. They burned these supplies to escape from the Northern Army.

Children of Charles William and Mary Ann Bement Blew were: William T. Blew, born November 6, 1873, died September 13, 1875; Claude D. Blew, born March 11, 1876, died 1963, married Ida Rheuhoma Winters; Charles Gurdner Blew, born December 8, 1877, died September 30, 1953, married Vinnie Lee Earp; Colonel S. Blew, born June 11, 1881, married Izora Wilson; Mary C. Blew, born April 7, 1886, married George Barnett; Effie May Blew, born May 13, 1889, died October 22, 1906.

In October, 1904, Charles Gurdner Blew married Vinnie Lee Earp. They were married in the minister's home, which was located in what is now the bottom of Lake Wedington. Vinnie Earp had been born in Butler, Choctaw County, Alabama, January 14, 1886. She died at Fayetteville City Hospital, December 5, 1969. He died at his home west of Fayetteville on September 30, 1953. Both are buried in Mount Comfort Cemetery. Vinnie's parents were Mack Duffy Earp, born May 15, 1856, at Butler, Choctaw County, Alabama; and Martha Alice Wright, born March 2, 1861 near Butler, Alabama. He died at Bixby, Oklahoma on July 25, 1926; she died at Savoy, Arkansas on April 27, 1904. She is buried in White Oak Cemetery. They were married November 20, 1877 at Butler, Alabama. Children of Mac Duffy and Martha Alice Wright Earp were: John Wesley Earp, born December 15, 1879 near Butler, Alabama; married Allie Wright; Silas Anders Earp, born August 11, 1883 near Butler, Alabama; Vinnie Lee Earp, born January 14, 1886 near Butler, Alabama, died December 5, 1969, married Charles G. Blew; Margaret Ethel Earp, born May 5, 1888 near Butler, Alabama married Rube Rollins; George Hiram Earp, born October 29, 1890 in Tulsa, Indian Territory; Anne Holice Earp, born April 14, 1893, died May 14, 1969; Ada May Earp, born June 24, 1899 at Savoy, Arkansas, died September 26, 1953, married Charles Shellenbarger; Emma Earp, died February 12, 1956, married Joe Graham.

Mack Duffy Earp's father was Charles Wesley Earp, born March 4, 1828, died July 6, 1856; his mother was Martha Amison Johnson, born March 4, 1839 married April 29, 1855. Mack D. and Martha A. Wright Earl left Alabama in the late 1880s and traveled to Colorado to work in mining operations. They remained there only a short time and moved to Arkansas on Clear Creek. After about five years, they moved to Bixby, Oklahoma and remained about five years before moving back to Arkansas.

Children of Charles Gurdner Blew and Vinnie Earp Blew were: Ila Mae Blew, born October 12, 1905, died March 26, 1985, married Winfield Holland on September 27, 1925; Floyd Lee Blew, born January 5, 1907, married Agnes Thomas on March 28, 1931; Russell Blew, born March 11, 1908, died April 18, 1909; Ada Marie Blew, born December 7, 1909, died 1966; Paul Richard Blew, born February 6, 1921, died October 21, 1951, married Mildred Shreve. Paul died in Korea, serving as a Captain in the Arkansas National Guard. Captain Blew and his orderly were captured by the North Koreans. He was shot and died instantly, according to his orderly. The orderly was imprisoned in a cave, beaten severely, and given no medical attention. The young man later was released in a prisoner exchange, but lived only a few years. Captain Blew had also served in World War II. His body was not returned to the United States.

Floyd Blew recalls traveling as a young lad with his family to Bixby, Oklahoma to visit relatives, the Earps. The trip was made in a covered wagon. The men of the family were outside town watching for their wagon to appear. The trip took about five days. In the mid 1920s, Floyd worked on a highway project on the west side of Fayettevillee. He recalls working on Highway 16, cutting the road around the north side of the mountain, that is now Wedington Drive between the 71 Bypass and Garland Street. He remembers helping put in the culverts at what is now Wedington and Porter Road. After this project, Floyd went to Oklahoma and worked picking cotton. In 1929, Floyd made a

trip to California with Ray Davis, where they leased a service station in Los Angeles. He only stayed in California about six months.

In 1926, Floyd Blew was residing in the White Rock community, west of Fayetteville. A young lady named Agnes Thomas had come to teach in the White Rock School. Floyd's younger brother, Paul, was in the first grade at White Rock. Floyd began to frequent the school to, so he said, check on the progress of brother. Five years later, he married that young teacher. She continued to teach in schools in Washington County, while he worked at building up a farm.

Floyd owned a farm on Owl Creek, west of Fayetteville. There were years of growing tomatoes and strawberries. Floyd also had some milk cows and hay to harvest. There were a couple of years in the late 1930s that he raised turkeys, but decided that was not for him. One year, he got the baby turkeys from Gold Medal, the others he got from Charlie Dodd. Floyd was among the first men in northwest Arkansas to raise broilers on a volume basis. Approximately fifty years ago, he began with one house which held about 250 chickens. Shortly, he added another house and doubled his capacity. Baby chickens were purchased from Brown's Hatchery on West Center Street in Fayetteville.

On the day after Christmas in 1934, an unusual event took place. Agnes was at school, teaching at Salem. Floyd was on his way to the wooded hills he owned. Both heard loud, rumbling sounds, but saw nothing. Two men who had been chopping wood investigated further and discovered a meterorite had fallen on Floyd's farm. They found a hole that was smouldering and began digging. The five pound meteorite was found about twenty inches deep. It was donated to the University of Arkansas Museum, and is possibly still on display there.

Floyd's two daughters, Betty Ruth (Mrs. Leland Tollett) and Maribelle (Mrs. Donald Williams) were born in 1938 and 1939. A son, Ronnie Lee, was born in 1940, but lived only three weeks. The babies were delivered in the home by Doctor P. L. Hathcock.

The farm on Owl Creek was sold to Linus Burton in 1946 and is now owned by his widow, Doctor Mary Burton. The Blew's moved to another farm on Highway 62, west of Farmington. Floyd and his brother-in-law, Garland Lierly, had built a new house and barn there. Farming enterprises included milking cows for a few more years, then mostly raising broilers and beef cattle. Retirement years approached and Floyd tore down the chicken houses in the 1960s. By the early 1980s, he was no longer raising beef cattle. He now leases his farm to a neighbor, Mr. Lloyd Box, and a grandson, Dwight Williams. Floyd lives alone (Agnes died in 1985) on the farm in a brick home he had built in the late 1960s. (For more information, see family history of Agnes Thomas Blew in this book.)

By: Maribelle Blew Williams

Eli Bloyed

Eli Bloyed was one of the first settlers along the west fork of the White River in what is now Washington County, Arkansas. He was born April 25, 1786, the son of William and Keziah Barsheba Lord Bloyed, both of whom were born in Scotland. They first settled in Maryland where their children were born. On records, it appeared they landed in Virginia as there were early Bloids living there as the name was spelled at that time by census takers. William and Keziah came to Green County, Kentucky in 1805 with the following children: Stephen, Eli, Martha, Jacob, Purnett, Barsheba, Tobias, William and Hester. These children are all mentioned in the will of William Bloyed and also on the early marriage records of Green County, Kentucky and census records, so it has been proved.

Eli was married to Mary "Polly" Graham in Green County, Kentucky on April 27, 1806. The following children were born to Eli and Mary, all in Kentucky except Pernetty, the youngest who was born in Izard County, Arkansas. 1. Matilda Bloyed was born July 27, 1807 and married Nathan Caughman who came to Washington County, Arkansas with the family. They had Alfred W. who married Rachel Anderson, Elizabeth who married William Anderson, Mary who married Zadok Winn, William, who married Lear Mannon, Seaborn who married Pauline Dill, Nelson B. who was killed in Civil War, Taylor Isaac who was also killed in Civil War, Nancy Ann who married Thomas J. Davis. 2. Peter Bloyed was born March 8, 1809 and married Sarah Tennison and they had the following children: William who married Delilah Lofton, Eli who married Sarah Jane Gilbreath, Margaret who married Giles Lofton, Elizabeth born October 15, 1845 died unmarried, Mary born 1847 also did not marry, Lucinda married W. E. Shanks, second: J. C. Oldham, Henry married Antonia Gilbreath, John married Lydia McDonald. 3. William Bloyed was born October 7, 1811 and married Cynthia Wolf. They had the following children: Finis born 1832, James born July 22, 1836 married Sarah Jane Gilbreath after his cousin, Eli died, Nancy Ann married John P. Reed, Lucinda married William Karnes, Martha married Lafayette Bird, Elizabeth married Thomas McKnight. 4. Kizie Bloyed was born December 25, 1813 and married Conrad Yoes. Their children were: Mary Ann married Wilson Tegard, Rosana married McTroy House, Margaretta Jane married Alexander Anderson, Jacob married Mary Ann Reed, James Russell married first: Mary Elizabeth Short, second: Martha Gilstrap, Cynthia married Jefferson Quinton. 6. Pernetty Bloyed was born June 29, 1825 after they had gotten to Izard County, Arkansas. She married Joel A. Combs and they had the following children: Twins, Caledonia and Saphronia on May 11, 1854. Caledonia married Calvin Rutherford and Saphronia married Joel Fallin, Mary Matilda married John Winn, Milas married Susan Reed, Frances Elizabeth married Henry Martin. 5. Fifth child was actually Nancy Bloyed born May 10, 1816 in Green County, Kentucky and she married James Minor Winn, V on March 17, 1833. Their children are the following: Rachel born December 1843 married John Karnes, Eli married Matilda McKnight, Zadok married Mary Caughman, Matilda married William Graham, Marinda married Clayton Winn, Mary married Sam Hale, Cynthia born 1852 died unmarried, Edmond married Magdaline Martin, Joel married Howey Dearing, Margaret married James Reed, John married Mary Matilda Combs.

The Bloyed family came to Arkansas before it became a state and the family has increased and married into so many long-time Washington County families that Eli has more descendants than we even know about. There is a street named for Eli in West Fork, Arkansas, the hometown of many of the Bloyed families. Along with Mary, wife of Eli, came her parent Peter Graham and Nancy and many of her brothers and sisters. They also settled in the West Fork and Springdale areas of Arkansas and were from Kentucky before they came to Arkansas in the early days, but the original immigrants were from Ireland.

Eli Bloyed lived to the ripe age of 91 years, 11 months and died April 22, 1878 and is buried at West Fork, Washington County, Arkansas. Mary was born December 5, 1788 in South Carolina and died October 16, 1861 and is also buried at West Fork, Arkansas. Polly seemed to be the popular nickname for Mary and that was the way she was known.

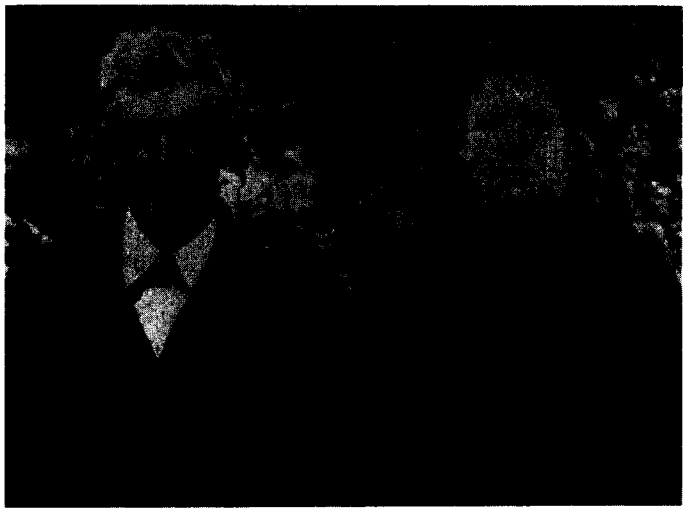
There are letters to Eli from his brothers and sisters in the Museum in Kentucky. His own brothers and sisters did not come to Washington County with him, but kept in touch through letters which he and Mary faithfully kept. He had to be a hardy pioneer to have survived with his family off the land and building their first log cabins and the nearest settlement at that time was at Natural Dam, Arkansas. Evidently, he got along well with the Indians who at that time lived in Washington County as he is mentioned in the books about the Cherokees by James Manford Carselowey with respect.

By: Dorothy (Byrum) Keck

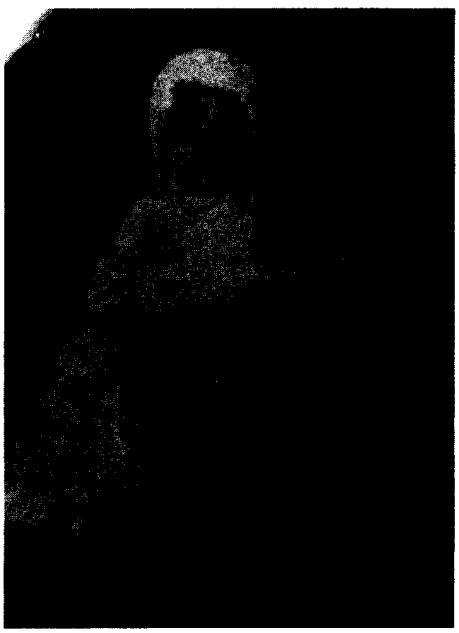
Loyd W. Bohannan

Loyd was born June 26, 1906 in Madison County, Hartwell, Arkansas. My pa was John "Bunt" Bohannan, born January 8, 1863, died April 4, 1941. His pa was Lige Bohannan, born 1843. He served in the Civil War and then married Mary Ann Smith who was born in 1844.

My ma was Lissie Dyer Bohannan, born July 14, 1870, died



Viola and Bill Dyer



Loyd Bohannan, 1906 Baby Picture

December 20, 1948. Her pa was William Dyer, born in 1848 and also served in the Civil War, then married Viola Phillips Dyer born in 1853.

My great grandpa was George "Bucket" Phillips and great grandma was Ann Margaret Long Phillips.

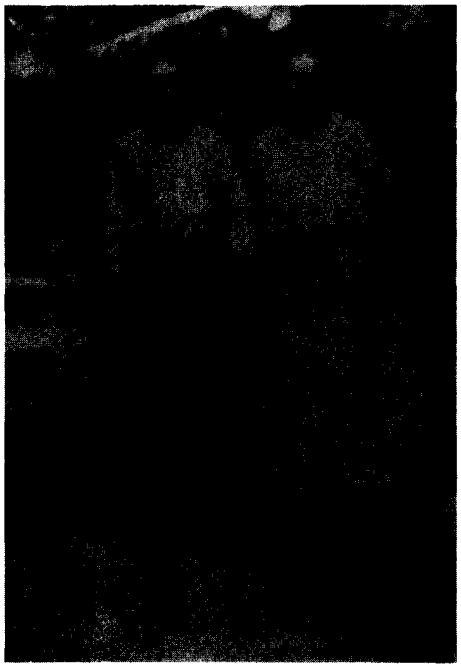
My great, great grandpa and grandma were James Phillips and Patsy "Martha" Sanders.

Pa had seven brothers and sisters, Joe 1865, Elizabeth 1869, Sam 1870, Lilly 1873, David 1875, Marion 1877 and Ben 1879.

I had three sisters, Bertha, Eva, and Vigelee and two brothers, Clyde and Sam. I am the only survivor.

As a boy I attended school in Madison County at Peaceful Valley through the third grade then continued at Pleasant Home (Popcorn) school. It became known as Popcorn because one year we had no Christmas decorations, so we strung popcorn for all the trimming, thus it became known as Popcorn School. We walked over three miles each way to school.

My parents, grandparents and great grandparents were all farmers, we had many chores to do at home, Ma and I milked the cows and we carried all our water up a very steep hill from the spring.



John "Bunt" and Lissie Bohannan

I can only remember one toy that Pa bought for my brother and me for Christmas, it was a little red wagon. We were so proud of it. I played baseball on the school team as a pitcher.

As a very young man, my friend, Elbert Butler and I rode our horses from Madison County to Frisco Springs to attend church which is where I met Pearl Sutton in 1923. I would ride my horse and lead another one from Madison County to Springdale while I courted Pearl so she would have one to ride. Pearl and I got married November 29,1924 at Rogers, Arkansas. We have seven children, Gearldene married Verlin Sutherlan, Willa (Dorothy) to Charles Silmon, Oma Lee to Kenneth Bates, Betty Lou to Beryl Wheeler, Eulamay to Albert James, Zeldene to Ray Harbour and Floyd to Betty Wade. We have seventeen grandchildren, twenty-seven great grandchildren and two great, great grandchildren.

While raising our family, Pearl and I had our share of hard times especially during the depression but we also had good times. I walked to work which was approximately eight miles one way and it was so cold I would wrap my feet with towsacks trying to keep them warm, when I got home at night the kids would pull icicles from my ears.

On Saturday nights, many of the neighbors would gather at our house and listen to the Grand Ole Opry. Then on Sunday after church we would gather and play baseball or other games. I remember one time especially, we were playing blackman and as I jumped from the porch to keep from being tagged I broke my big toe. We also camped some on the big bluffs overlooking White River fishing and swimming.

We moved to Washington County in 1936. I farmed for several years, worked on the WPA, Steele Canning Company, Campbell Soup, Hiland Dairy, owned a grocery store, a service station and am now retired.

My favorite hobbies are bowling, fishing, baseball and gardening.

Floyd, my only son retired in 1980 as the assistant Fire Chief of Springdale, he was very instrumental in getting the very fine paramedic program started and holds the Arkansas Emergency Medical Technician number 0007.

He worked with Columbia Pictures on "The Blue and Grey" and is still on the Northwest Arkansas Film Commission.

He was on Governor Frank White's transition team. He is the Executive Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of Siloam Springs.

By: Loyd Wilburn Bohannan

Pearl Sutton Bohannan

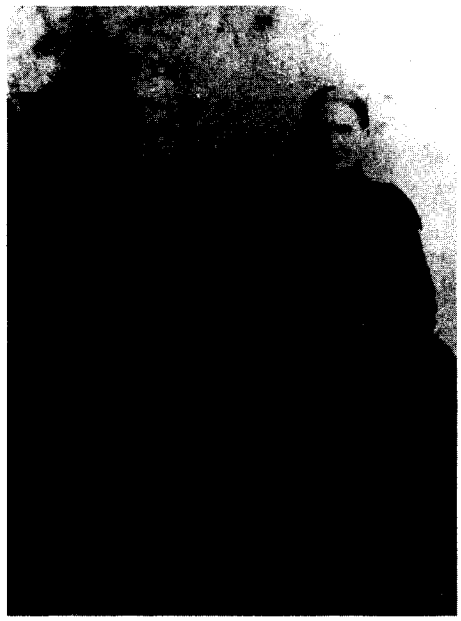
I was born on a farm in Alpena Pass, Carroll County, Arkansas on October 15, 1906. My mother, Hattie Bailey Sutton was born December 25, 1880 in Kansas and her mother was Louise McGehee Bailey born December 20, 1860. My father was Richard Harvey Sutton born November 27, 1873 in Clay County, Kansas. His parents were Jane South Sutton and Richard Sutton. My mama and dad had nine children, Nora, Louella, Becky, Jake, Freddie, Pearl, Bud, Carrie and Calvin. Calvin and I are the only two survivors and we both still live in Springdale.

Hattie and Richard Sutton and their children.

Front row: Eulamay, Zeldene, Oma Lee and Betty Lou Bohannan. Back row: Pearl, Floyd, Loyd, Willa, Geraldene.

I went to school at Fry until it closed then to Big Spring which is west of Alpena. We only got one pair of shoes each year so many times we would walk to school barefooted and my feet would get so cold I would set down and wrap my feet in my dress to warm them. We only had school three months each year.

We went to church at Dogbranch. Dad Sutton read the Bible through twenty times. I spent many evenings sitting around the fireplace singing hymns with the family. Mama had a spinning wheel and a card to card wool on. I would card her some wool and get the mats and knots out and spin it into thread then mama would make many things for us. We had two big fireplaces and did much of our cooking on them. Dad raised his own tobacco and we would sit around the fire stemming it for him, he also made his molasses, had bee hives for our honey, took our



Mitchel & Sue McGeehee, Grandma Bailey's Mother & Dad, Pearl Bohannan's great grandparents, our great great grandparents

corn to the mill and had it ground into meal. Mama and I would hunt for ginseng, yellow root or golden seal. We made our own lye soap in the ash hopper. Dad also helped build many of the old stone buildings which are still standing in Alpena Pass and Berryville. We did not have it easy as a child because dad always had things for us to do like helping saw wood, clear rocks from the fields, milk the cows.

In 1919 dad and mama decided to move to Ridgefield, Washington so we sold our things except what we would take in two covered wagons (which mama and dad drove) and headed west. When we got to Springdale, they had an extra good apple crop so they had what was called a wagon yard which had buildings with bunks for us and a place for the horses. We spent one night and dad wanted to work some in the apples for Elbert Graham. We liked Springdale so much that dad finally bought a farm from Mr. Graham which was located northeast of Springdale.

Later in 1923 I met Loyd W. Bohannan who was raised in Huntsville, Arkansas.

Loyd's father was John B. Bohannan, born January 8, 1865 and his mother Lizzie Dyer Bohannan, born July 14, 1876. They were farmers in the Huntsville area.

Loyd and I got married November 24, 1924 in Rogers, Arkansas. We had seven children, Gearldene, Willa, Oma Lee, Betty, Eulamay, Zeldene and Floyd. We lived in the Hindsville area until 1930 then moved out by Frisco Springs moving into Springdale in 1936. My children are all married and live in Springdale except Zeldene who lives in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. I have been blessed with seventeen grandchildren, twenty seven great grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren.

As a child I had no dolls except what we made but I was always very fond of them. When I retired from public work in 1968 I began making china and porcelain dolls which I have sold in almost every state. I made them by myself for about twelve years and it grew so big that I now have two of my daughters working with me. I have had many hobbies such as tatting, crocheting, knitting, china painting, punch needle, making rugs and things on a big loom, making plastic and chenille flowers and more.

I have been blessed with a very good and healthy life. I thank the Lord each day for my children being close to me as I see them almost daily. My church is the most important thing in my life right now.

By: Pearl Bohannan

W. E. Bond

Among the earliest settlers of Washington County were Hugh and Jane Morrow Simpson, settling near the headwaters of the Illinois River around 1830. Hugh was born in York District, South Carolina, December 18, 1787. He was the son of Hugh Simpson, a Scottish immigrant who came to America in the early 1700s, traveling in a home-made sailboat with his brother, John.

Jane was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, April 23, 1795, daughter of John and Mary Calhoun Morrow. Hugh and Jane were married in Bowling Green, Kentucky, January 1, 1818.

In 1826, there were six families who decided to migrate further west from Kentucky: two Simpson brothers, two McGarrah brothers, one Shannon and the Alexander family. These families, with their personal belongings and whatever equipment they had, were loaded on a flat boat and were sent down the Tennessee River, into the Ohio and then into the Mississippi. They had their raft towed up the Arkansas River to Phillips Landing (now Van Buren, Arkansas). They decided to stop in western Arkansas where land could be theirs by fencing it.

Hugh and Jane had seven children: John Morrow, Elijah, Mary Ann, George, Margaret Catherine, Elizabeth Jane and Hugh. Hugh died January 2, 1852; Jane died May 7, 1881. They are buried in Brewster Cemetery, south of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

Their son, George, was born February 27, 1827 in the Sugar Loaf Valley, Sebastian County, Arkansas on September 9, 1850, he married Mary Ann Edmiston, daughter of David Crawford and Rebecca Thornton Edmiston.

The Edmistons were another of Washington County's early families, moving here in 1835 from Clark County, Arkansas. David was born July 21, 1805 in Tennessee, died September 17, 1887. Rebecca was born November 22, 1807 in Illinois and died August 3, 1881, being the second person buried in Edmiston Cemetery, Morrow, Arkansas.

George and Mary Ann had thirteen children: Rebecca Jane, John, William Henry, Hugh White, James L., Thomas Jefferson, Mary T., Sarah D., Fannie Bell, Martha Irene, George David, Elizabeth Annie and Hattie Mae. They settled their family in the Cincinnati, Arkansas area around 1880, moving there from the Prairie Grove region.

During the War between the States, George served as a member of the Confederate Army, and saw action in the Battle of Prairie Grove. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and was very successful in his life work. He died October 16, 1908 of Bright's Disease; Mary Ann died June 17, 1895. Both are buried in Edmiston Cemetery.

Their daughter, Martha Irene or "Rena" was married July 9, 1886 to William Elijah Bond, son of William Thomas and Salina Walker Bond, who came to Washington County with his parents sometime in the late 1870s from Beersheba Springs, Tennessee.

The elder Bonds first settled near Rhea's Mill. After Salina's death February 1, 1882, W. T. moved his family to Cincinnati. They lived in a cabin that was built before the Civil War. It was built of "blackjack" and native pine. W. T. Bond was born August 28, 1828 in Tennessee, died July 17, 1901, and is buried beside his second wife, Nancy Smith, in Harrell Cemetery at Cincinnati.

W. E. and Rena Bond had two children: Lillie Kate, born May 16, 1887 and George William, born April 6, 1891. In 1900, W. E. and his brother, John, built a fine two-story house on 247 acres of land. The family farmed this land for over 70 years. Just south of the house was a spring branch, and around the road was a vacant space where wagon trains once camped. These people frequently bought chickens, milk, butter and feed for their stock from the Bond farm.

In 1923, George Bond married a beautiful, young lady named Mary Bost, daughter of John Simeon Able and Callie Watson Bost of western Washington County, and a distant cousin of his. He had a successful career in the education field, starting out teaching in schools at Cincinnati, Springdale and Cane Hill in Washington County. He moved on to eventually become President of Louisiana Tech University and Southeastern Louisiana College. Mary has said that educators today don't know what hard times are. George became president of the Louisiana Tech during the depression and the college had no credit. Those were hard times. After retirement in Louisiana, he taught several years at Harding College at Searcy, where he established the advanced degree program in education. George and Mary retired in Fayetteville. In 1973, they celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. George died in 1974 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery. Mary, also a retired teacher, is very active in First Baptist Church and many civic organizations.

Lillie Kate Bond married, September 22, 1907, William Homer Dodson. They lived on the Bond farm most of their married life. They had one son, John William (see Dodson family).

Cattle, hogs, horses, mules and a few chickens were raised on this farm. Meat was smoked using various kinds of wood, but the things that made the unique flavor were corn cobs, hickory chips and sassafras branches. Nothing tasted better than a piece of this thinly sliced smoked ham in the middle of a big biscuit. A few fruit trees (apple, plum, pear and cherry) grew on the farm and made excellent preserves and dried fruits. Beautiful quilts made by Lillie and Rena were backed with material dyed yellow with walnut hulls. Their door was always open to friends. They never knew how many people would show up for dinner, as W. E. was always inviting people to eat with them.

The depression years were not as hard for them as for some. They were out of debt, but lost all savings in bank failures. The farm was fairly self-sufficient, except for a few items like salt, baking powder, etc. Lillie gathered eggs and sold them or traded them for these few staples. Her egg basket (with the Dodson name penciled on the handle) is among the family heirlooms.

The Bonds and Dodsons were very active in their community, being leaders in the Presbyterian Church, Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star and Extension Homemakers Organizations. W. E. Bond was a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association (also known as Knights of the Horse).

By: John W. Dodson

John Solomon Bookout

John Solomon Bookout was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, 5 June 1841. His father was William E. Bookout born in North Carolina about 1810. His mother, Nancy Rollins, was born in South Carolina 16 August 1815. His parents married about 1834 in Cherokee County, Georgia, where they farmed for over 20 years. About 1859, the Bookouts moved near Hillsboro, Texas. William apparently died during the Civil War.

John Bookout served in Confederate Company "K", 8th Texas Infantry. While a soldier, he learned the trade of a blacksmith and traveled in northwest Arkansas. After the war, John married Ada J. Bridenthal, the daughter of David and Lucella Ashford Bridenthal.

About 1869, the Bridenthals, the Achilles Fosters and all the Bookouts (except a brother, Jesse) moved to northwest Arkansas. Achilles Foster was married to John's oldest sister, Martha. The Bookouts and Fosters settled in Benton County near Maysville. Nancy Rollins Bookout died 5 April 1897 at Maysville. Census records indicate she and William had 8 children: Martha, Jesse, John, James, Lewis, Charles, Narcissa, Elizabeth, and Elijah.

The Bridenthals settled in Washington County, Arkansas, near Johnson and established Clear Creek Academy. David Bridenthal was a well known early day educator.

Ada Bookout was never a strong woman, so John bought a farm adjoining David Bridenthal's property so his wife could have help with the children. He built a large house and blacksmith shop near the excellent spring which fed Clear Creek. (Most of this property is now under Lake Fayetteville.) He hired Amanda Francisco to care for Ada and their children (Amanda, married at age 14 to James V. Gear, had been deserted by her husband). John, a good farmer and blacksmith, stayed too busy to finish ceiling their home. This had annoyed Ada for a long time. She suspected that John was attracted to Amanda. Jealousy prompted Ada to extract a promise of John that he would never

Home located near N. W. Arkansas Mall on Clear Creek land, now under Lake Fayetteville. Left to right: Sophia Bookout, Carl Bookout, John Solomon Bookout, Rose Harvey Bookout, Amanda Francisco Bookout, John T. Bookout, Lola Bookout, Mabel Bookout, Naurma Bookout Drain, William Andrew Drain. About 1911.

finish the house. Shortly afterwards, Ada died in 1881. John and Amanda married 22 August 1882, which displeased his children; so they stayed mostly with the Bridenthals. In later years, two sets of grandchildren hardly knew each other. (Amanda was born 4 October 1860 near Springdale, the daughter of James and MaryAnne Gibson Woolsey Francisco.) John visited in Texas years later and the children seized the opportunity to finish the house for their mother. John had always been "moody" and high tempered. Daughter Lola told of the cabin on the hillside where he stayed alone when his wife or children displeased him. John's homecoming was not a joyous occasion, as his children's handiwork resulted in an extra-long seige of "pouting". Dissatisfied with the house, he sold the farm and had a new home built at 606 Virginia Street in Springdale. His health began to fail and kindhearted townspeople often brought the disoriented, white bearded old gentleman home in the evenings or searched for him when Amanda couldn't locate him.

John suffered a stroke and died immediately 26 June 1921. His funeral was conducted in his home by E. F. Rice, a Baptist minister. Amanda died 20 March 1948.

John and Ada's children: 1. Edward F. (married 1. a Bradley. 2. Helen Eason; children of first wife: Edgar, Olen, Buell, Burl, Lela; children of second wife: Millard); 2. Fred Ashford (wed Ella Peerson; children: Lemuel, Leroy, Pauline, Irene, Fred Williford, Betty, Frank, John Henry); 3. Effie Dean (married John A. Creager; children: Adlai, Harry, Herbert, Jewel, Floyd R., Carrie Lee, Manuel W., Hollis A., Alyne C., L. Avonne; 4. Hoeval Carrie (wed Vaughn Williford; one daughter, Buford Williford Burgess). John and Amanda's children: 1. Naurma (married William Andrew Drain; children: Jewell Oval, Cloe Eugene); 2. John T. (wed Nettie King; children: Herman, Raymond, Florence); 3. Sophia (married Lester Harvey; children: Dorothy, Margie, Elbert, Duane, Clarence); 4. Carl (wed Rose Harvey; children: Arvella, Willard, Robert; 5. Polk (married Clara Ivey; no children); 6. Mabel (wed Clyde Cardwell; children: Helen, Virginia, Barbara; 7. Lola (married 1. Frank Graham; daughter, Elsie. 2. Kelcie Cooper; children: Marjorie, Mary Virginia, Charles, Richard, Patricia; 8. Beatrice (wed Horace John "Gabe" Julian; children: John Carl, Mary Anne, James Horace).

By: Frances Lee Drain Dockery

Benjamin Ewing Boone

Benjamin Ewing Boone was born on the family farm at Boone's Grove near Elkins on 7 March 1876. The Boone family headed west in a covered wagon in 1879, out to west Texas, where a man could homestead a ranch and hope for a better life than in the poverty-stricken and ravaged southern states. D. T. Boone was 26, Ellen Benbrook Boone was 27, Norah was six and little Ben was three. They lived in San Angelo, Plano, and Hillsboro, where D. T. had a butcher shop and a cattle ranch. Ben had little formal schooling. . .he told us that he got through the "Fourth Reader". Boys had to stay home and work when they were needed; school was secondary. His favorite subjects were always mathematics and geography, subjects which certainly influenced his later life. In 1890, when he was fourteen years old, he took a year's trip by horse with his.22 rifle, his dog and his six-shooter. As he traveled, he tried to find a corn patch by dark so that he could feed his horse. He lived mostly on rabbits and slept out all year, getting odd jobs anywhere he could. He had wanted to see the ocean, but saw the Gulf at Corpus Christi instead. He learned a great deal about the cowboy life which stood him in good stead in later years of independent and solitary living in the Alaskan wilderness.

After his return to Hillsboro, the family moved north into what is now Glacier National Park, where they ran cattle on a homestead. Ben heard about the gold diggings in Cripple Creek, Colorado, got a job on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad as a "news butch", selling papers and candy to travelers. In Cripple Creek he worked in a saloon and heard a lot about gold and where to find it and the methods used in mining. The excitement of this famous camp whetted his imagination for further adventures. The family moved on to Helena, Montana, where Mr. Boone had a butcher shop. Ben learned the trade there. Meanwhile, the gold fever was raging in the Klondike and Yukon Territory. The family wanted to go, but could afford only to send Ben on ahead. In Seattle, he contacted a leading meat packer and persuaded him to let him take a shipload of cattle to Nome, Alaska. Thus Ben got his grubstake and headed north on the cattle boat. People in Nome and on the trail were eager for fresh beef, so the venture was a big success.

Ben traveled all over Alaska by dogsled in winter and by horse during the short summer months, prospecting for gold from the Arctic Circle, along the Yukon River and its tributaries to Dawson City in the Yukon Territory of Canada. His big strike was at Clary, 27 miles north of Fairbanks. The family joined him at the mine site. I have pictures of log cabins with sod roofs, of the barren country-side, denuded of trees, as they had been cut down for firewood to keep the earth in the mines from freezing while the miners worked out the ore; of Ben and his father standing beside piles of gold dust and nuggets and stacks of gold bricks - all hard won.

Ben knew many of the colorful characters called "sour doughs" during those exciting times. The famous author, Jack London, lived with him one summer. Later, in Seattle, London presented Ben with a leather-bound copy of his book, ***Burning Daylight***, with a page written in appreciation of their friendship. It was not London's most successful novel, but there is no doubt as to the identity of the main character, as many tales of Ben's life in Alaska are portrayed.

He returned to Seattle in 1910, after his family had gone back to Arkansas. He realized that he needed more education in order to compete in business, so traveled to New York City where he enrolled in a "bankers college". This training and application of knowledge led him to financial success in various business enterprises, including real estate, automobiles and trucks, finance and lumber operations.

He had always wanted his own cattle ranch and found an ideal place northeast of Seattle where he recreated a bit of the "old West". When he was 43, Ben and his pretty twenty-one year old secretary, Lila Rogers, were married. She was a Canadian girl, raised in Seattle and San Francisco, not a country lass. But she soon adapted to Ben's lifestyle; they hunted, fished, rode horses, camped in the wilderness and enjoyed life to the fullest. I was

born in 1919, Bonnie May in 1921 and Barbara in 1922. Our parents moved permanently to the ranch from a city apartment. My father added to an already existing hunting lodge, creating a large white frame home, reminiscent of his father's home near Elkins, atop a hill overlooking a lovely valley with two streams and tall forests of fir, cedar and hemlock near the home. He brought in white-face herefords from Texas and Montana, the first in the damp Northwestern Pacific area. His herds survived and multiplied and his registered strain is known all over Washington state.

By: Lila Boone Michael

Benjamin Franklin Boone

Benjamin Franklin Boone, born in 1828 in Tennessee, second son of pioneer Doctor James Boone, attended Mount Comfort Academy, was a graduate of the University of Louisville Law School, passed his bar exams in 1851 in New York City at the age of twenty-three. A diary written when he was 25 years old tells of a long and arduous trip by horseback, on foot, by coach and by train and on various steamboats up and down the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, the Tennessee and the Potomac up to Washington, D. C., down the Ohio from Pittsburgh and the Mississippi River back south to Memphis. This was the tale of a young lawyer "riding circuit" while he worked for Judge Jonas Tebbetts; later, he joined the firm as a partner, and was considered one of the leading attorneys in Arkansas. He also represented Washington County in the State Legislature for three sessions. In 1852, he married Sarah (Susan) Ann Roberson, daughter of John and Priscilla Howry Roberson. Their children were: my grandfather, DeWitt Turenne, Leroy Bernoulli, Mary Inez and Edwin Greenwood.

Ben was tall, with very dark hair and deep blue eyes. He was a leading member of the I. O. O. F., a staunch Democrat and a Baptist. His farm near Elkins, a general merchandise store and Post Office on the property, known as Boone's Grove, plus his legal practice, kept him and the family busy. He joined the Yell Rangers under General Ben McCulloch before the war. . .they engaged in spying for the Confederate Cause. He enlisted in Colonel Brook's 20th Regiment of Arkansas Militia; rose to First Lieutenant, then Captain, before being appointed as its Judge Advocate. His oath as Judge Advocate related that he had not fought any duels in Arkansas within the past two years of that bygone era.

In the fierce conflict of the Battle of Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862, he was hit in the thigh by a cannonball which shattered the bone. He lived for three months, suffering excruciating pain. His Regimental Chaplain wrote in his obituary: "The Master is come and calleth for thee", but he bore it with manly fortitude and Christian resignation. . .. sleep on brave man - his spirit has winged its way to God." His younger brother, Lafayette, also a lawyer, fought in this battle and was seriously wounded, being a cripple until his death in 1900. Ben died on March 1, 1863, less than fifty miles from his home and family. A man of such great promise and talent, dead at thirty-five, leaving a young widow and four children.

Susan became Postmistress at Boone's Grove, raised her children to adulthood and died in 1906. The whole family is buried in the small cemetery on the farm property near Elkins.

Sarah (Susan) Ann Roberson, my great-grandmother, was born in 1833 in Hawkins County, Tennessee on the Virginia border. Her father, John Roberson, was born in North Carolina and came to Washington County before 1840, with seven children and wife, Priscilla Howry. Seven more children were born in Arkansas on the farm on the west side of Highway 74 near Carter's store. Priscilla was born in Botetourt County, Virginia in 1808. Both of Susan's parents are buried in the Howry-Roberson Cemetery.

My great-grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Boone, and Susan were married in 1852 by the famous Presbyterian preacher, Reverend Luther M. Bell, who became a relative through marriage later on.

Their children were all born on the family farm near Elkins. (1) DeWitt Turenne, born 1853, married Harriett Ellen Benbrook, daughter of county pioneers, Ewing and Mahalia Fincher Benbrook. (2) Leroy Bernoulli, born 1855, died at age 20. (3) Mary Inez, born 1857, married Richard Dee Robbins in 1881. Their children were: Lenore Ellen, born 1881, married Charles Stockburger; Ruth Nancy married Clinton Harrington of Plano, Texas. Their son, John and wife, Janice live in Frisco, Texas. Bernoulli, Beulah Susan, Richard D., Agnes M., Laura L., Boone and Mary Inez. The fourth child of B. F. and Susan Boone was Edwin Greenwood, born 1859, who married Sarah Ann Harris. Their children were: Hugh, born 1893, married Ollie Carrigan. He was the last of the Boones to farm the old properties. Olive, born 1900, married Mac Jones of Baldwin, and Nora Alice, born 1902, married T. Arthur Moore.

Susan was only 29 when her husband was killed in the war. She raised her four children under great hardships and deprivation. She was Postmistress of the little community of Boone's Grove. . .one of the early women to have such a position. She died November 7, 1908 at the age of 75 in Elkins, where she had lived with her daughter, Mrs. Nora Alice Boone Moore.

By: Lila Boone Michael

DeWitt Turenne Boone

DeWitt Turenne Boone was the eldest son of Benjamin Franklin Boone, born in 1853 on the family farm at Boone's Grove, 1-1/2 miles south of present-day Elkins. He helped his widowed mother with the farm and with his younger brothers and sisters, attended school, and weathered the terrible times and devastation after the War. In 1872 he and Harriett Ellen Benbrook, daughter of Ewing and Mahalia Fincher Benbrook, were married. They were neighbors in the community. A close cousin wrote, "When it came to beauty of face and form, Ellen was considered the most attractive of the four Benbrook sisters. . . She was devoted to her family, was somewhat reserved by nature. . ." Their daughter Norah, was born in 1873, son Benjamin Ewing, in 1876 and baby Ula Loys in 1878, who died nine months later. In 1879 "Tu", as he was known by family members, decided to move westward. The family left the lush White River Valley in the Ozark foothills for the great windswept plains of Oklahoma and Texas, traveling in a covered wagon. Gentle Ellen rode with a shotgun across her lap as they crossed Indian country. The pioneering spirit of the Boones was once again in action.

They ranched near San Angelo, then moved to Plano. "Tu" ran a meat market for awhile, then bought a ranch near Hillsboro. About 1890 the family moved north to what is now Glacier National Park in Montana to homestead a cattle ranch; then on to the city of Helena, where "Tu" bought and ran a meat business in 1900.

Meanwhile, great gold deposits were found in the Klondike River Valley of the Yukon Territory in 1896. The family helped stake Ben for the trip north. The Boones returned to Arkansas to prepare for the long trip to Seattle on the west coast by train and on to Alaska by ship when Ben was settled in one place. They joined him in 1902 in the small boom town of Clarey, 27 miles north of Fairbanks. Mr. Boone and Ben and several young men of the Benbrook family who had joined them worked the mine, brought out gold and formed it into gold bricks for transportation to Seattle. The family usually went "out" during the bitter winters, back to Arkansas or to Seattle, where they owned a hotel. They left Alaska for good in 1908 and returned to the old farm at Boone's Grove. Mr. Boone built a fine large white frame home with many pillars and porches on his property across the road from the family cemetery where his parents, brother, sister and baby daughter are buried.

During World War I, he raised beef cattle for the Army. He had four large barns, each painted and with a large number on the roof a landmark in the White River Valley. Ellen's hearing failed and despite numerous trips to noted specialists on the east coast, nothing could be done to help her.

D. T. Boone was a tall man, in later years, rather corpulent, with fastidious clothing, a tall-crowned hat, gold spectacles, who

rode about the countryside in his buggy with a spirited horse pulling it. As all the Boones, he had fair skin, blue eyes and dark hair. He died of a heart attack in 1924 after returning from a visit to son Ben and family near Seattle. Ellen and daughter Norah lived together until her death from cancer in 1931. The family certainly lived in many exciting places and participated in much history of the west and Alaska. The Boones and daughter Norah Carlisle, and her daughter, Inez, one of the first white children born in Alaska, are all buried in Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville.

By: Lila Boone Michael

Dr. James Monroe Boone

Shortly after the national census of 1830, Dr. James Boone came over the mountains from Tennessee with his young family: Sophronia Smith, from Murfreesboro and two small sons, Daniel Thales Beya and Benjamin Franklin. This family, my great-great-grandparents and sons, settled near present-day Elkins on the west side of the White River.

Dr. James Boone, Washington County, Arkansas Pioneer

James had been born in Rowan County, North Carolina in 1788 to Benjamin and Mary Wilson Boone. A good part of Rowan County on the Yadkin River had been settled by the Boone family, who had been given large land grants by King George, II of England and the State of North Carolina in the 1750s. Dr. Boone's grandfather John, and Daniel Boone were first cousins and pioneer settlers in North Carolina. James' father was an itinerant Baptist preacher and farmer, as well as a Revolutionary soldier, who moved from one church to another, raising his family in both North Carolina and Tennessee.

James and his younger brother, William, joined the Army in 1812 and fought the British under General Andrew Jackson. After the war, James studied medicine and became a physician in Tennessee. Dr. "Jimmie" Boone was one of the first physicians in Washington County, where his skill and knowledge were needed and appreciated. He owned the entire west side of the rich river valley which he farmed with the help of his slaves. The family increased by two more sons and a daughter, Cornelia Venturia. He built a fine two-story brick home where the family lived comfortably. Great personal tragedy struck in 1835. His beloved Sophia died at age 27 and 3-year-old Cornelia succumbed to the dread scarlet fever later that summer.

The ability and force of character of Dr. Boone had long been recognized by the people of the county. He was called to take part in public affairs incident to the formation of the government of the new country, was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1836, which framed the first Constitution of Arkansas. He was also a Representative in the first Legislature of the State which sat at Little Rock on September 12, 1836, where many important laws, still in force, were passed. After that, he declined further public office and turned his attention to his motherless children, his medical practice and his farm or plantation. He was remarkably successful in his endeavors and accumulated a large estate. In 1854, he freed all his slaves and paid them to work and furnished houses for their families. He sold some of his land and was moderately self-sufficient with the help of his former slaves.

On an evening in late May 1856, he was at home alone except for his negro housekeeper, "Aunt Thursey" and her husband, "Uncle Edmund". He heard a commotion at the west door and went to investigate. He was surprised to see two of his former slaves, Anthony and Aaron, with Randall, who belonged to his neighbor and brother-in-law, David Wilson Williams. The men told him they had come for his money, and he refused them. They beat him to the porch floor with wooden clubs and left him for dead. He was able to tell his housekeeper and her husband the names of his assailants before he died on June 11.

The negroes confessed, were brought to trial in July, and Randall was hanged after being found guilty of first-degree murder. Anthony and Aaron were accomplices and could not be convicted on testimony of another accomplice, so they were discharged. Dr. Boone's sons, Ben and Lafayette, hanged the two killers on a tree between the Boone farm and Fayetteville. Fear of rioting and unsettled conditions prevailing before the War was sufficient reason to hush up the whole tragic chain of events. Therefore, a much-loved and respected doctor to humanity lost his valuable life to men of insatiable greed.

By: Lila Boone Michael

Harriett Benbrook Boone

Ellen Benbrook was the fourth of eleven children of Ewing Benbrook and Mahalia Fincher, who were pioneers in the White River Valley. Ewing was a native of Simpson County, Kentucky and Mahalia, of Tennessee. They were brought to Arkansas as children, wed there and raised their family near what became Elkins. Their children were: Hosea Maguire Benbrook, born 1846, married Catherine Irving; Nancy Jane, born 1848, married Henry M. Wood; Jarrett T. Benbrook, M. D., married Anna Lee Vernon; Harriett Ellen wed D. T. Boone; Charles Lowman, born 1854; John Henry born 1856; Lavada Catherine, born 1858, married John Williams; Clementine, born 1861, married Hosea G. Rutherford; Smith L., born 1864; Robert Ewing, born 1866, married Anne Crawley; and Pike, 1869, who drowned in the Yukon River in the spring of 1902. He had joined the Boones in their gold mining venture in Alaska, as had his brother, Smith.

Ellen lived in west Texas, Montana, Seattle, Wisconsin, early settlements at Clarey Creek and Fairbanks in the Territory of Alaska, before returning to her birthplace in Arkansas. She was a strong family woman, much loved and respected by all her relatives and descendants. Her daughter, Norah, born in 1873 in Elkins, was married to J. T. Carlisle. They had a daughter, Inez who grew up in Alaska and Fayetteville, married Jake Taylor. Ellen's son, Benjamin Ewing, my beloved Father, taught his four girls much which he had learned from his fine parents. Ben married Lila Rogers, a lovely young Canadian girl, in Seattle in 1919. Their fortunate daughters were: Lila Ellen, born 1919, married ensign Willard Michael in Seattle in 1940. Our daughter, Bonnie, born 1941 in the U. S. Canal Zone, married R. Matsumura in Hawaii - they have four children: Michael, Christy, Shane Boone and Dawn; our son, Roger Boone, married Sandra Aucott of Seattle in 1967 - they have two daughters: Wendy Ellen and Kristin Noreen. Bonnie May Boone, born

1921, married Stanley Huey from Belfast, Ireland. Their children are: Michael Boone Huey of El Paso, Texas married Judith Murray and have three sons; Sherry Huey married Stephen Koon of Seattle and are parents of Kelly and Kimberly Koon. Nicholas Alexander Huey also lives in Seattle. Barbara Boone died in 1963 leaving no children. Beverly Ann, born 1927 married Richard Truly, Jr. in 1953. They had three sons: Ty Truly, single; Jeff married Carol Mensick; they live on the old Boone Ranch and have three children: Sarah, Stephanie and Benjamin; youngest son Brad, is single. Ellen Benbrook Boone's youngest granddaughter, Beverly, died in 1986 of the rare disease, Lupus.

By: Lila Boone Michael

Hugh Boone

The name "Boone" can be traced back to England and the time it was taken into the country by the Normans during and following the Conquest of 1066, however, it did not become prominent in America until the 18th century. George Boone III and his family emigrated to America, settling in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 1717. As his children matured they migrated south and west, settling mostly in North Carolina and Tennessee. From Tennessee they made their way to Arkansas. In general they appear to have been a sturdy, foresighted and adventurous race, of simple tastes and independent actions. They were looking for a special place to put down their roots, and they found it in northwest Arkansas.

James Monroe Boone, was born in North Carolina, December 12, 1788, married Sophronia Smith in Tennessee on September 1, 1825. In the spring of 1830 after the birth of two of their children, they packed up their meager belongings and started on the long trip toward the west. They located around what is now known as Cane Hill. Dr. Boone became a prominent leader. He was very active in politics, and served one term in the House of Representatives, where he assisted in establishing the guidelines for the young state of Arkansas. He was chosen and served as a delegate from Washington County in the Territorial Convention that framed the first constitution of the state of Arkansas. In 1856 Dr. James Boone was brutally murdered by three slaves, two of whom belonged to him, and one the property of a neighbor. The negroes conspired to kill him, and going to his house at night they created a disturbance to bring him to the door, where they felled him with a blow from a bludgeon, and continued beating him until he died. When accused they confessed to the crime, and a band of men, led by the sons of Dr. Boone, took the two negroes belonging to him from jail and hung them. The third was tried at the next term of the circuit court, and was also hung.

Benjamin F. Boone, second son of James, was born in Tennessee, December 29, 1828, and was only two years of age when his father brought him to Arkansas. He grew to maturity in Washington County, where he studied law and practiced his profession a few years. Later he owned a general store, and served as postmaster at what was known as " Boone Grove". It was located approximately two miles from where the town of Elkins is now located. He married Sarah Ann Robertson in 1852, and they became the parents of four children: Dewit, Leroy, Mary Inez and Edwin. Benjamin Boone was a Lieutenant in Brook's Confederate Regiment. Those of you who know the history of the battle of Prairie Grove will recall what a bloody battle raged on December 7, 1862. Benjamin Boone was among the casualties, he received a gunshot wound from which he died March 1, 1863.

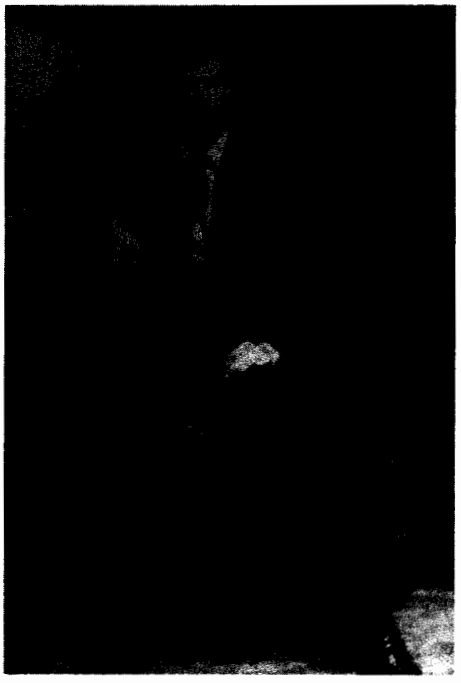
Edwin Boone, the youngest son of Benjamin F. was born on December 16, 1859. He was only four years of age when his father was killed. Benjamin's widow and his four children remained on the farm where Edwin grew to maturity, and married Sarah Ann Harris on March 5, 1893. They became the parents of five children: Hugh, Everett, Susan Euna, Olive and Nora Alice. Edwin died of natural causes at a young age, leaving his widow and young son Hugh to carry on the farming responsibilities. Everett and Euna died in their young years. Olive and Nora taught school in a number of Washington County schools. Olive, after a long teaching career, now resides in Fayetteville at Apple Tree Inn content to let the rest of world handle the problems of the younger generation. Nora married Arthur Moore and they became the parents of two children: Ruth and Mary Alice. Nora and Arthur were proprietors of a general store at Baldwin, Arkansas for many years. Arthur passed away, but Nora remains active in her arts, garden and clubs. Her old-fashion dolls have become quite famous, and are cherished by all lucky enough to own one.

Hugh married Olive (Ollie) Carrigan, December 25, 1917, and they were the parents of five children: Ruby, Edna, Hubert, Clifford and Clinton. Hugh was a farmer and a fisherman. He knew all the fishing holes in White River, as well as all the surrounding streams, and could tell you where to catch the fish and when they'd bite. He remained on the Boone farm as long as he was able to take care of it. He passed away August 12, 1986, at the age of 92, after several months of slowly fading health. The younger generation moves on to conquer new frontiers but here our roots remain.

By: Ruby Boone Trent

James Arthur Boone

My Boone grandparents died before my parents were married. My father, Arthur Boone, never knew his own grandparents, but I remember him telling family history stories he remembered from his father. During the depression, those stories seemed humorous or fantastic and entertaining. Dad had a "knack" for story telling. We vacationed in the Smoky Mountains in 1964 and made a side trip to Athens, Tennessee, to check out Dad's stories.



Granddad Boone - James Arthur Boone early 1900s.

My husband, William H. Duncan, our children, Georgena and Allen, my parents, Arthur and Elsie Boone, and I packed into the car for adventure. We felt elated in Athens when we visited Mamie Boone Copeland, an unknown first cousin. Dad, then 80, remembered the same early stories that Mamie remembered. She took us to the old homestead where their grandfather, Allen Boone, had been prosperous raising mules. The setting matched the stories down to the prickly pears in the yard. The Allen Boone family had 14 children. December 1, 1986 William H. Duncan died and is buried at Fairview

Memorial Gardens. We visited the old cemeteries to view graves and learn relations. We obtained records of the long missing line of Boones not included in Spraker's book, *The Boone Family*. This line is now a large bound 1969 volume, *The Descendants of Israel Boone*, by Alice H. Boone.

We are descended from Israel Boone, the older brother of the famous Daniel Boone. They were the sons of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan. Squire Boone was the son of George Boone, III, and Mary Maugridge. They came from England, settled in Pennsylvania in 1720, and united with the Quakers. Squire and Sarah had 11 children. When Sarah, the oldest, married out of the church, Squire was reprimanded. Five years later, Israel, his oldest son, married out of the church. This brought about the move to North Carolina.

Israel and his wife had four children, Jesse Boone, b. 1748, Jonathan Boone, b. 21 November 1750, Elizabeth Boone, b. 28 November 1752-53, Sarah (Sallie) Boone b. 1754. Their parents died before age 30, leaving the children with relatives.

Jesse, the older boy, raised by his Uncle Daniel, had a son named Israel, who was the father of Allen Boone, in McMinn County, Tennessee. John Winslow Boone, my grandfather, was a son of Allen Boone and Ann Hardy. John Winslow Boone married Mary Margaret Tennessee Fry at Athens, Tennessee. They had one son, Baxter Lee, when they moved west with the Fry family. My father was born 16 January, 1884, in Ava, Missouri, where the family settled.

The Missouri land was rockly and fragile. John and Tennie traveled by wagon to northern Arkansas, finally settling in Harrison. Around 1901 they moved to Springdale. They had nine children. All moved away except Lee and Arthur. Their parents are buried at Friendship Cemetery in Springdale.

Dad is the only one that spent his life in Springdale. Lee moved to California in 1954. As a child, Dad had red sore eyes and measles simultaneously. This left him with severe eye problems. As a young man he had an operation to shorten his eyelids. There was no anesthetic so the pain was great. He could at last be fitted with glasses. Dad's education was limited but he was quick and had a fabulous memory. He was especially good in mental arithmetic. He loved maps and geography, and enjoyed traveling. He also had a gift for music, and could play any string instrument by ear.

Dad bought land in 1908 from Dr. Martin on what is now Highway 68 East, Springdale (Boyer Sign place now). At the time he was working on the railroad and buying mining material for G. W. Thompson. Later he built a house on the land and planted a fruit farm.

In 1920, my father married Elsie Neeley at Mansfield, Arkansas, and brought her to this home. They had three children, Juanita Demarious, James Vannes, and Rosellen Arletha. The three of us grew up in Springdale, graduating from Springdale High School.

I was married to William Houston Duncan at the First Baptist Church in Springdale in 1942. Our children, Georgena and Allan, were born in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Vannes married Mary Virginia Bell at the Gaston Avenue Church in Dallas, Texas, in 1943. Their son, James Vannes Boone, Jr., was born at Dallas.

Arletha married Frank Gilbert Honeycutt, Jr., at the First Baptist Church, Springdale, Arkansas, in 1947. They have three sons, Frank III, John Boone, and James Boone, all born in Dallas.

Georgena actually spent more time with her grandparents than did the grandsons. She and her Granddad Boone were "big story buddies". Her repeated requests were always met sitting in his lap in his rocking chair. My parents' lives are filled with stories of hard times, depression years, war times, good and bad crops, hard work and little money. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1970. It was a proud day.

After the war, they owned a cafe and later a small motel. Those years were rewarding but lots of work.

Dad died in 1972 and is buried at Friendship Cemetery in Springdale. Mother died July 13, 1987 and is buried alongside Dad at Friendship Cemetery.

There are two great-grandsons to enjoy, Van Boone, III, and Thomas Houston Duncan.

By: Juanita Boone Duncan

Sophronia Smith Boone

Sophronia (Sophia), wife of Dr. James M. Boone, was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee in September 1808. Her father, Thomas Smith and her mother, Rebecca Wilson were pioneers to Washington County from Tennessee and Rowan County, North Carolina.

Sophia's elder sister, Sarah Jane, married David W. Williams. They owned the farm or plantation adjoining that of Dr. Boone. Her brother was Wilson R. Smith, who married Temperance Smith; sister Rebecca married Richard Bean; Evaline married James Tuttle; Nancy Ann wed Aaron Parks; Mary N. married Leroy Cunningham and Andrew Jackson Smith married Mary Jane Trammell . . . all the families well-known in the area.

Dr. Boone met young Sophia while practicing medicine in Murfreesboro. A well-known Washington, D. C. genealogist, Dr. James B. Childs, wrote to me: "In some notes I have from Tennessee, made about 1860, it is noted that Sophia Smith was an educated woman, very uncommon in the 1820s." They married in 1825 when she was only 17 and he was 37 years old. The unusual names of some of their children were taken from Swiss scientists and mathematician and physicians whose works Dr. Boone had studied.

The couple had five children. Daniel Thales Beya Boone was born in Tennessee in 1826, married Ann Eliza Hayden Trammell in 1848. They moved to Texas before the war, where they raised their family: James Monroe born 1849, married Ella Bray; Rhoda Emma, born 1854, married Wesley Gladish; Sanford Lafayette, born 1856, married Mildred Josephine Barber. (Their grandson, Joe Sanford Boone, lives in Springdale); Minerva Ann Loise, born 1859, married R. L. Graham; Madison Rudolphus, born 1862, married Theodosia Ballard; Senora Maybelle, born 1866, married Reuben Talley; Ann Eliza Hayden born 1869, married William Ford and Daniel Thales Athol, born 1873, married Ida Belle Lewis. This Daniel Boone family lived in New Mexico and raised Daniel, Edna Hester, Lewis Athol, Raymond, Jeff, Howard Taft and William.

Daniel T. B. Boone died in Austin at the Texas Confederate Home for Men in 1910. Mother Ann Eliza H. Trammell, who was 1/2 Cherokee, died in 1880 in Seymour, Texas.

Third son of Dr. Boone and Sophia was Eular Bernoulli, born in 1831 in Washington County; married a Miss Jones of Missouri, moved there and died in 1860. Fourth son was Lafayette, born 1834, who became a well-known and respected lawyer after graduating from the University of Louisville Law School, married Nancy Skelton in 1864. She died in childbirth, leaving no issue. "Lafe", as he was known, was badly crippled in the War. He died in 1900 and is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Within five years of the Boone family's arrival in Washington County in 1830, they were torn by the untimely death of the young mother, in May of 1835, followed three months later by the death of three year old Cornelia Venturia from the dread scarlet fever. Dr. Boone, Sophia and small Cornelia are buried in the Boone Pioneer Cemetery near Greenland.

By: Lila Boone Michael

Geneva Haney Boswell

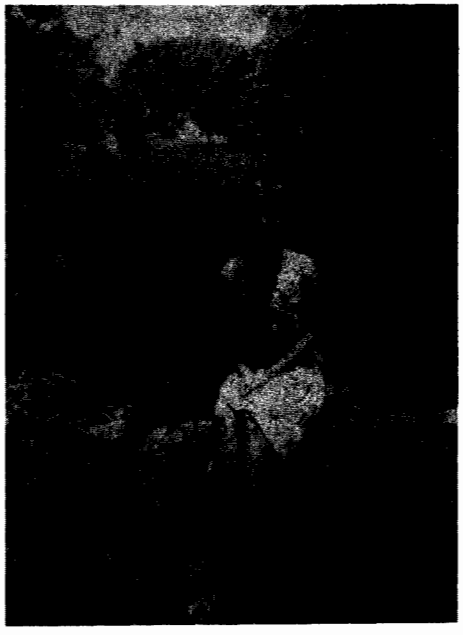
I was born in Mingus, Palo Pinto County, Texas March 7 1906. My twin sister, Jeanetta, died just before our second birthday.

My mother, Minnie Lee Goff Haney was born December 27, 1876 near El Dorado, Kansas. In 1878, her family and my grandmother Mary Binder, moved to Texas in two covered wagons and homesteaded some free land in Eastland County, Texas.

My father, Frank Leslie Haney was born October 18, 1878 in Montgomery County, Mississippi near Duck Hill. His family

James Richard Boswell - Old stripped down Ford used for traveling between Hot Springs and the University of Arkansas. 1928.

Minnie Lee and Frank Leslie Haney and granddaughter Martha Boswell taken in 1941 at 14 N. Duncan St., Fayetteville.



Geneva Haney Boswell - In wedding dress. Taken in 1929 at 14 N. Duncan St., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

moved to a farm in Eastland County, Texas near the Goff family about 1894.

We moved to Fayetteville in 1923 when I was in high school as my father had bought a 35 acre farm north of town at the end of Old Missouri Road. We loaded up a small Ford truck and an old Hupmobile with what belongings we could carry and the nine of us, my three brothers, Norris, John, and Maurice and three sisters, Corinne and the twins Phyllis and Glenda, my mother, father and myself started off for Arkansas. My eldest sister, Mildred, stayed in Texas and went to school there. The trip took twelve days to go about 450 miles as the car and truck kept breaking down. Our meals consisted mostly of crackers and sardines. When we arrived at the farm, we were unable to take possession for a few days, so we camped on Clear Creek close to where Old Missouri Road and Zion Road meet.

I attended high school for one year, went back to Texas for my senior year then returned to Fayetteville.

That summer my mother, sister Corinne, and I walked across Clear Creek to Johnson, Arkansas to work at the canning factory peeling tomatoes. My sister and I used the money we made to buy some old used furniture and rented a room on Dickson Street and she started High School and I enrolled at the University.

In the spring of 1928, I met my future husband, James Richard Boswell from Hot Springs, an electrical engineering student. To earn money he worked part time for Mr. Stephens, the campus electrician. Ironically, when Jim retired from the Air Force, we returned to Fayetteville and eventually bought a house on the street named for Mr. Stephens.

Professor Loy E. Barton, Jim's instructor and mentor, was doing radio research and Jim helped him to install the first loud speakers in the Palace Theater that was located on the east side of the square and thus introduced the first talking picture show in town.

My husband and I met when the old KUOA radio station was installed in the south tower of Old Main and he became the operator, broadcasting football and basketball games as well as other programs. At the same time, I was a PBX operator in an office in the basement of Old Main.

I majored in Botany and in my senior year, I became the student assistant in the Botany Laboratory.

On July 20, 1929, Jim and I were married in Stilwell, Oklahoma. In 1930, he received his EE degree and was commissioned as 2nd Lt. in the Army Reserves as a result of 4 years of ROTC. He was hired by RCA Radio Company as an electrical engineer and in the summer of 1930, he went to Camden, New Jersey, where the company was located. As I had 3 more credits to take to receive my BSE, I stayed an extra semester and went to New Jersey in February of 1931. We rented an apartment in Collingswood, a suburb of Camden. Later, Professor Barton and two of Jim's classmates came to work for RCA and we all lived near each other and formed a long standing friendship.

We had our first daughter, Martha Lou, who was born March 1, 1934, and on January 18, 1938, we had our second daughter, Margaret Jean.

In the spring of 1941, Jim resigned from RCA and accepted a job with the Communications Department in Washington, D. C. to supervise installation of transformers for the Government. As a result of this job, we left New Jersey and spent the spring and summer in Fort Wayne, Indiana and Redding, Baxter and El Cajon in California where Jim was installing these transformers.

On the way back to Washington, D. C. we stopped in Fayetteville to visit my parents who now lived in a two story white house at 14 North Duncan. They had made a couple of apartments in the house and rented these and rooms to University students. My father rented some land at what was then the end of California Drive, now it is the location of the University Married Student Apartments. He grew vegetables and had a cow so we had a daily supply of milk. My mother skimmed off the heavy cream to make butter but most of it she collected and took to the creamery on Center street to earn a little extra money.

We lived in Fayetteville twice during WWII as Jim was in the Army and was required to travel overseas and within the U. S. and Canada. In between, we lived in Arlington, Virginia where our third daughter Elizabeth Ann was born on April 29, 1943 in Washington, D. C.

Jim had a very interesting and varied career in the military which required living in many places including Los Alamos, New Mexico where he was one of a team that went to the island of Enwetok in the South Pacific for the first atom bomb test, he was in charge of the communication systems. We also spent 3 years living in Japan. Before moving to Japan, our daughter had attended the University of Arkansas and after living in Japan for one year she returned to continue her studies in the fall of 1954.

Jim's last duty station was at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico and he retired from there in 1965 and we returned to Fayetteville as this was always home to us. Jim died in January 1982 and is buried in the National Cemetery in Fayetteville. In 1984, I sold my house and moved to Tampa, Florida to be near my daughter Martha Avery. She has a son James and one daughter Sheri. My daughter Margaret Helfinstine is married, has one son Randy, and resides in Dayton, Ohio. My daughter Elizabeth Baudisch is married and lives in Jackson, Wyoming.

By: Geneva Haney Boswell

John Boswell

John Boswell was born 22 December 1833 in Newton County, Indiana. He was the son of Edward Boswell (1796-1866) who was born in Albemarle County, Virginia and Mary Polly Gibson (?) who was born in Stokes County, North Carolina. John moved with his parents to Clay County, Illinois. There he met and married Lodemae Adaline Colclasure the 29 November 1855. Lodemae was the daughter of Abraham Colclasure (ca. 1799-1849) who was born in Indiana and Margaret (Gordonier?) (ca. 1800-1877), birthplace not known.

After John and Lodemae were married they decided to move to Washington County, Arkansas. John like his father before him was a farmer and heard of good land in Arkansas. They brought to Arkansas Lodemae's mother Margaret Colclasure and Margaret's children which were still living at home: Jacob, Susan, and Abigail Colclasure. John and family group settled in the Richland township near Elkins.

John Boswell served in Company B, 1st Arkansas Cavalry as a private from 31 August 1863 till 23 August 1865. John and Lodemae had several children: Edward, Mary, Pearlina, Dona, Garrett, Susan, and Effie. After the Civil War ended John and Lodemae and children moved to near Springfield, Greene County, Missouri and then to rural Barry County, Missouri where John became a successful farmer. John died 24 of October 1912. Lodemae died 29 January 1923. Both are buried in the Osa Cemetery, Barry County, Missouri.

Margaret Colclasure lived the rest of her life in Washington County, Arkansas. She died 6 July 1877 and is buried in the Strain Cemetery near Elkins.

Susan Colclasure married James Fincher 12 January 1865. James was the son of Hiram W. Fincher and Harriet _____?. James Fincher served in Company D, 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Susan died 23 June 1914. Both she and James are buried in the Strain Cemetery.

Jacob Colclasure was united in marriage 18 September 1858 to Lucinda Williams in Washington County. Lucinda was the daughter of John Williams of Tennessee. Jacob served in Company D, 1st Arkansas Cavalry during the war. Jacob and Lucinda had several children: Hannah, Margaret, Wealthy, John, Abraham, Becky, Makala, Sarah, William, Moses, and Elsie. I do not claim this as a complete accurate list. It was taken from various census records. Jacob Colclasure died in 1913 and Lucinda died in 1917. Both are buried in the Salem Cemetery. It is my belief that perhaps grandchildren or great grandchildren of this family still live in Washington County.

I haven't as yet researched Abilgail Colclasure to find out what happened to her, whether she remained in Washington County, or moved away.

The name Colclasure dates back to 1729 and Johann Heinrich Kalkglosser, his wife Anna Maratetha, his children and possibly two brothers who came to America on "Mach's Refugee Ship" from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. The name is spelled many ways. I have used only one of the spellings in this article.

By: Shirley Baldwin

Joe Bowling

Joe and Betty Bowling came to Washington County in 1980. They lived in Little Rock prior to moving to Springdale. Even though their time in northwest Arkansas is relatively short, their roots lie deep in Arkansas history.

Joe grew up in Van Buren County near Clinton where his family had migrated from Tennessee during Reconstruction. His grandfather, William Thomas Bowling, had been a Confederate soldier, serving under General Nathan Bedford Forrest. He married Lula Josephine Durham, a daughter of Thomas J. Durham, who had also been a Civil War soldier, but in the Union Army.

Joe attended Arkansas State Teachers College at Conway after graduating from high school. His education was interrupted by the Korean War. While he was in the U. S. Navy, he made two trips to the Far East. One trip involved a cruise aboard the aircraft carrier, Oriskany, while it operated in Korean waters. He returned to Japan a year later with Patrol Squadron 50 stationed at Ewa Kuni.

After being discharged from the Navy, Joe settled in Little Rock and attended Little Rock University (now UALR) where he received a degree in accounting. He became a revenue agent with the Internal Revenue Service in 1961. He was transferred to El Dorado in 1968 where he met Betty. She was the daughter of William F. and Annie M. Via of Union County, in a company run sawmill town named Huttig, situated in the southern part of the county near the Louisiana line. Betty's family came to Union County as the timber industry was migrating into the rich Arkansas virgin pine forests. Her great-great-grandfather was a Confederate soldier, who died in the Battle of Atlanta.

Joe and Betty have two children, Lori (Lori Lane) and Freddy (Joel Frederick). They were both born in El Dorado. Freddy was in the 4th grade and Lori was in the 6th grade when they enrolled in the Springdale School System. They attended Elmdale, Central and Springdale High School. Lori is now a student at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, where she is a member of Tri-Delta Sorority and is a majorette with the Arkansas Razorback Band. Freddy is a senior at Springdale High school, where he was a member of the Bulldog football team. He plans to attend the University of Arkansas this fall.

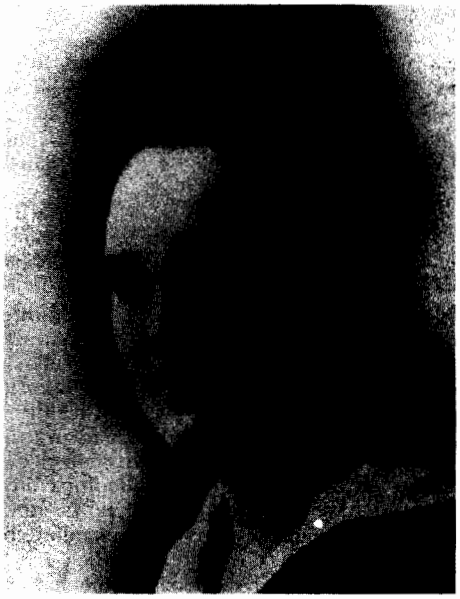
Betty is secretary for the Shiloh Museum where she has worked since 1981. Joe is group manager in charge of the Fayetteville Internal Revenue Service office.

By: Joe Bowling

Artie Boyd

The Boyd story continues with the fourth child of Benjamin Edward Boyd and Easter Florence Graham (Artie Boyd) who was born 12 December 1895. The home was located on a farm in the Goshen Community (Washington County, Arkansas). She attended a one-room country school, Pleasant View School, and probably didn't get beyond the sixth grade. Like her brothers and

sisters, she helped on the farm wherever needed. There were always things to do like cooking, washing dishes, making rugs on hand loom, washing, ironing, feeding chickens, canning, milking, quilting, sewing and embroidering. When she was a little older, she picked strawberries for her uncles (Ras, Ira, and Jasper Graham) who lived in the vicinity of Springdale, Arkansas. Also during this time she worked for various families in Fayetteville doing housework.



Mrs. Artie (Boyd) Sicard

Her brother, Jesse, brought a handsome young man home for Sunday dinner. Jesse and Frank R. Sicard worked together on building a bridge across White River on Highway 45 not very far from their home. Artie and Frank fell in love. Upon completion of the bridge, Frank went to work in Oklahoma. Artie joined him there and were married in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on 21 April 1919.

They established a home in Richardville, McIntosh County, Oklahoma. Their first child, Eugenia Mae, was born there on 10 January 1920. Shortly thereafter they moved to Hitchita, which was only a few miles away. The family next moved to Bristow, Oklahoma, during the opening of the first oil field there. In 1925 they moved to an oil lease outside of Beggs, Oklahoma. Another child was born, Lonina Louise, on 6 April 1925. For her confinement, Artie went to her parent's home in the vicinity of Goshen, Arkansas, so Lonina was born there. She was the third generation to be born on the Boyd farm. (There have been eight generations who lived on or visited this Boyd homestead.) Frank was transferred to an oil field close to Shidler, Oklahoma, in 1927. Then he was transferred by the Sinclair Oil Company to the Wewoka/Seminole area (Oklahoma) and the family joined him there in 1929, and they remained there until 1936. They then moved to an oil lease near Stonewall, Oklahoma. They moved to Gainesville, Texas, in 1939, where he still worked for Sinclair.

During this period of time Artie remained at home as a homemaker. She took care of the cooking, cleaning, washing, ironing, sewing, marketing, nursing, and whatever else might have been necessary. She was always there and devoted herself completely to her family.

Frank died on 3 April 1942. Shortly afterwards Artie and daughter, Lonina, moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, since Eugenia and her husband, Reinhart Olsen, (m. 11 December 1941) were living there. Lonina married Rollin Delbert Moore on 12 March 1944, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Artie was now alone, and she found it necessary to work outside the home for the first time. After much searching and heartache she found employment doing alterations on military uniforms and military supplies. Somehow she forced herself to continue working after she developed a heart condition as she didn't want to be a "burden" on anyone. Her health deteriorated and she was forced to retire in 1959. Her enlarged heart finally gave out on her on 22 July 1961. Artie Boyd Sicard was laid to rest on 25 July 1961 in Memorial Park Cemetery, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

After the death of their father, Benjamin Edward Boyd, on 5 July 1945, her unmarried sister, Lou Boyd came to live with her. Artie supported her a great deal of the time. Loy and Artie continued to live together for the remainder of Artie's lifetime.

Artie had the following descendants: Charles Eugene Olsen, born 26 May 1951, and Linda Karen Olsen, born 16 September 1963; and a great granddaughter, Jennifer Nichole Olsen (father-Charles Eugene), born 10 August 1983. Also, an adopted daughter of Lonina and Rollin Moore, Denise Louise Moore, born 17 January 1956.

This couple (Artie and Frank) had simple tastes, thinking mainly of their family, neighbors, church, and country, but what is so wrong with that. They strived to rear their two daughters in the best way they knew. They were honest and hard working people. They made whatever sacrifice necessary in order to supply the needs and wants of others. We are eternally grateful for such wonderful parents.

By: Eugenia M. Olsen

Ben Boyd

Scotland, 950 AD, and Ewarin, Count of Dol, seem so far away from Washington County and 1987. However, the first recorded ancestors were from Scotland. It was not until the 1200s that Sir Robert Took the surname "Boyt" or Boyd, and a coat of arms was granted to him in 1206.

Benjamin and Florence Graham Boyd, photo taken about 1932.

We can follow the ancient Boyds to our immigrants: William, Willis and Ezekiel. These brothers sailed for America in the 1700s. William's son (also named William) was born August 11,

1760, in Southampton County, Virginia. He enlisted in April 1777 as a Revolutionary soldier, while a resident of Rowan County, North Carolina. After the war he lived in Montgomery County, North Carolina; Warren County, Tennessee; Lauder County, Alabama; and McNairy County, Tennessee.

William arrived in Washington County the latter part of 1829 or early 1830. He was not on the "Sheriff's Census of 1829" but was in the 1830 Census. He was listed with one female between age 15-20 and two females under 5. His sons: Mack, William Daniel, and Willis appear in the 1840 Washington County Census (Prairie Township).

Willis and wife (Lucy Surratt) are in the 1840 Census with these children: male: two under age 5 (Ezekiel and unknown); one between 5-10 years (William); and one between 10-15 years (Jacob); and a female between 10-15 years (Margare). About 1843 Willis married Lucinda Waldrip (wife of Willis' brother, Ezekial, deceased). They had the following children born in Washington County: Amanda, John Thompson, "Bud", Darcadia, James, and Martha.

William, and his son Willis (plus other Boyds) received land grants and purchased several tracts of land which would be between present day Goshen and Springdale. This would indicate they were basically farmers. Tradition has it Willis was also a veterinarian.

William (Wid) was born in Washington County on July 1, 1833. He married Mary Jane Mitchell (daughter of Richard Mitchell and Cynthia H. Owenby - see Mitchell story) on November 8, 1855. They were married by Rev. Moses Dutton. They had the following children, all being born in Washington County: James C., Margaret L., Cynthia Katherin, Benjamin Edward (born October 25, 1863), William Ann, and Thomas Wright. Wid was deceased by January 1888, and his widow later moved to Westville, Oklahoma, where she died on April 1, 1917.

Upon his father's death Benjamin Edward (Ben) had to assume the responsibility of farming and supporting his mother, brothers, and sisters. Ben married Easter Florence Graham (daughter of Peter Graham and Temperance Wilson) (see Graham and Wilson histories) on December 14, 1888. Rev J. Thomp Boyd (Ben's uncle) performed the ceremony. To this union were born the following: Winnie Ethel, Loy, Jesse, Artie (born December 12, 1895), Elwin Seward, and Charlie Hill. Ben was a hard-working farmer and all the children did their part by working on the farm and for local farmers. Winnie and Loy who never married continued to live with their father until his death on July 5, 1947. Florence predeceased Ben, having died on May 6, 1934. Both are buried along side their son, Elwin, in the Goshen Cemetery. Jesse, Charlie, and Artie (m. Frank R. Sicard) married and moved to Oklahoma in the early 1920s, where they lived until their death.

A few reflections on Ben and Florence: Buggy rides, carrying water from spring, his homegrown tobacco, weaving rugs on loom, sorghum-making time, delicious home-cured ham and bacon, beautiful flower garden, making apple cider and lye soap, sassafras tea, "washing feet" and "dinner on the ground" at Buckner Primitive Baptist Church, and so much more. Their grandchildren spent many wonderful summers with these very special people.

The Boyd family had possession of the land for about 90 years with four generations of Boyds being born there. The Boyd name not only disappeared from land records but also this old northwest Arkansas family disappeared too. There was no male progeny from Ben's children to continue the name.

By: Eugenia M. Olsen

William David Boyd

William David Boyd, the second son of William Boyd and Martha MacGregor was born in North Carolina on April 22, 1806, and the following year moved with his family to McMinnville, Tennessee. On January 18, 1827, he married a fifteen year old, half-breed Cherokee, named Elizabeth Oxford. Sometime after their first child was born in McMinnville, they made the trip to northwest Arkansas by flat boat. The boat trip was quite an experience. The boat, 12' x 25' had crude living quarters at each end. William Boyd had sold everything he had and carried only a couple of trunks and a leather bag of gold. To the pioneer families, floating westward through the wilderness, particularly along the Ohio, presented a constant threat. Indians, eager for a scalping party lurked in the canebranches, and the forested banks of the river were alive with river pirates. Once the flatboats shoved off downstream, they landed no more than necessary. Farmers turned riverboat captains learned quickly how to keep away from shore as they drifted through the darkness of night. An old navigation trick was to whack the side of the boat with the flat side of an ax, and listen for the echo. The time it took for the banks to bounce the warning back to the boat, told him which way to steer to keep to midstream. This method of dodging the danger is typical of the special skills the pioneer had to learn to keep his family safe. The family floated down the Tennessee River to the Ohio, thence down the Ohio to the Mississippi, thence down to the mouth of the Arkansas, where William Boyd hired a tugboat to pull him up to the site of present day Van Buren, Arkansas. There he sold the scow, bought horses and wagon and made the trip over the Boston Mountains to what was then Washington Court House (Fayetteville). They arrived in early February 1830 when his wife was heavy with their second child. There was not much of a town, but there was a wagon yard where they camped. During the day William Boyd scouted the area for a desirable place and finally settled on White River about five miles east of town, later to be known as Oxford Bend, named in honor of Elizabeth's brother. The second baby was born in a wagon on February 23, 1830, no doubt among the crudest of surroundings and little if any care, but this seems by no means to have been a detriment to the baby's good health, for she, Mary Ann Boyd Barr, lived to the ripe old age of 93.

Elizabeth Oxford Boyd and William David Boyd (date unknown).

The Boyd's sent word back to Tennessee that there was plenty of free land for all and later that summer a large number of family and friends arrived from McMinnville, Tennessee.

William Boyd built a large two story log house for his family which stood for over on hundred years. His grandson, the late Drury Boyd, told of seeing the house in 1936 and heard later that in 1942, government men were out scouring the country looking for walnut logs to be made into gun stocks for the army. They heard about the Boyd log cabin and virtually forced the owner to sell it. The logs were in perfect condition. The logs were cut into six foot lengths and shipped back east to the gun factories. Drury Boyd often wondered if any of the logs, as M1 stocks had reached Omaha Beach at Normandy or perhaps gone ashore at Iwo Jima in the Pacific.

The ten children of William and Elizabeth Boyd were: Nancy,

b. 1828 in Tennessee; Mary Ann, born 1830; Malinda, b. 1833; Ben Franklin, b. 1835; Lavina, b. 1838; Francis Marion, b. 1840; Rebecca Margaret, b. 1843; Albert Washington, b. 1845; William A., b. 1850; and Clementine, b. 1852. The many descendants of the Boyds include families named, Henson, Stone, Johnson, Walker, Reynolds, Barr, Davis, Woolsey, Flood, Bagby, Reed, Livingston, and of course more Boyds.

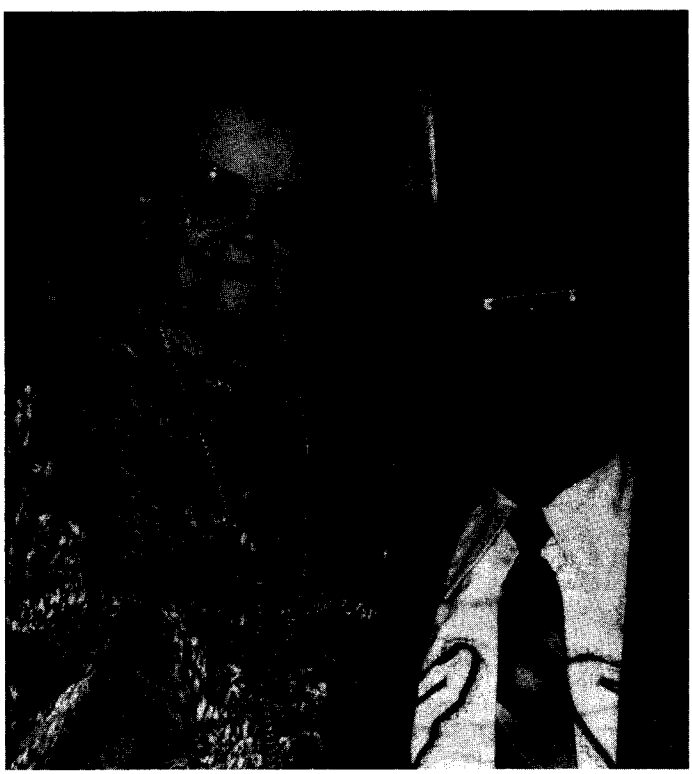
Mary Ann, the first born descendant in Washington County, married John Franklin Barr, on July 2, 1850, and to them were born nine children. Two sons died young and are buried in Oxford Bend Cemetery. Those that married and raised families of their own were Nancy, twins Melle and Belle, James Humphrey, Dora, Ida, and Oscar Franklin. Frank, well known in the Fayetteville area in the filed of music, formed childrens bands throughout the county and taught at the University. James Humphrey married Willie Arnold in 1893 and for several years taught Indian children on reservations in Indian Territory (Oklahoma), Oregon and Colorado before returning to Lowell to raise their family. Their son Harry was killed in a train accident, while working as a fireman in Idaho. Hazel married Aubrey Pinkston and had no children. Olivia married Roger Reed and they raised a family of five boys, Bruce, Louis, Richard, Vernon, and Harry. Mildred married Glen Livingston and they raised two boys, Jack and Marvin.

Elizabeth Oxford Boyd died in 1877 at the home of son-in-law and daughter John and Mary Ann Barr. About 1880 William Boyd married a widow, Jane Moody, who preceded him in death. He died Christmas Day 1891. He and Elizabeth are buried in Oxford Bend Cemetery.

By: Richard C. Reed

Algie Braly

Leonard Adam Mischler is the name on Algie's baptismal certificate listing his parents as Adam and Olga Mischler. Sponsors, Leonard Mandry and Miss Lizzie Heuly are on the certificate also. Leonard Adam was born September 1, 1905; baptized (looks like) nineteenth of November, 1905, at the Church of the Holy Comforter in New York.



Shirley and Algie Braly - 1989.

Algie Braly, Johnny Brant and Madeline (last name unknown).

December 28, 1909, Leonard Adam, his brother John (b. October 2, 1906) and sisters, Madeline (b. July 4, 1899), Elizabeth (b. June 7, 1900), Barbara (b. May 20, 1901), were placed in the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children at 217 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York.

The children remained here until May 18, 1912, when the Children's Aid Society took over their care. A letter from the CAS dated December 5, 1988, stated the parents, for various reasons could not care for the children.

The letter gave further information about their mother being from Sweden and her full name as being Alger Essex Mischler.

In 1913 the children were brought to northwest Arkansas with a group of homeless children and placed in several different homes until each was grown. This unique program of removing children from eastern institutions to new homes in rural America became known as the Orphan Trains after a book and movie by the same name was written and produced in 1979. Not all children were true "orphans", some were abandoned, some lost and others homeless for various reasons. The Mischler children were placed in an orphanage due to family circumstances.

In 1986, after learning about the Orphan Trains, I interviewed Algie Braly and from this interview and subsequent visits, I have written his story for this *Washington County History Book*

using my notes and a wonderful writing of Algie's life by his wife, Shirley Braly.

Algie remembers his grandfather as being a German Merchant Marine Captain visiting with the family every time his ship came to the New York Port. Madeline would pull a red wagon with Algie in it to the dock to meet him.

Another younger brother was not taken to the orphanage but Algie later got information on Fred's whereabouts and what happened to him.

Many brothers and sister taken on the Orphan Trains were separated never to find each other again. The Mischler children were among the lucky ones to know about each other, eventually.

In 1988, a television program "Unsolved Mysteries" filmed a short piece with Algie and Johnny telling about finding each other. It was aired nationwide on NBC. Johnny flew from South Carolina to Arkansas for the production.

Leonard Adam Mischler was eventually adopted by Frank Braly living in the community of Clyde near Cane Hill.

The "western" agent for the CAS handling the Mischler children's placements was P. C. Morgan. Algie described Morgan's horse and buggy as having fringe around the black top of the two-seat buggy. Morgan's job was to check on the children from time to time and to remove them if conditions were not satisfactory. To secure Leonard Adam's position in the Braly household, he was adopted and his name changed to Algie Braly.

Algie's first wife was Violet Walker, a widow with three children. Algie and Violet's children are Gay Patterson married to Howard Patterson and they have one son, Reggie Patterson; and Ray Braly is married to Marsha Curtis. Violet died in 1973.

Ray's children are Paul and Glen Ray.

Ray bought the old historic Vinzeller Farm where he now raises horses.

Algie and Shirley Hanon Tucker were married. Shirley Hanon (b. 2/24/1914 in Vernon County, Missouri) married Earl Wesley Tucker and their children were/are Dallas, Betty, Rosanne, Sherrie Sue, Steven and Bonnie. Earl passed away at the age of 36 with Malta Fever. Sherrie Sue lived only until 3 years and 8 months old and died from rheumatic fever.

Rosanne is Rose Wallace and is in business with her husband, Herschel Wallace, Wallace's TV Repair Service in Fayetteville.

Shirley and Algie live in Prairie Grove where Algie still works part-time for Jones' Lumber Yard. It is within walking distance of their home.

Algie is a great animal lover and can visit for hours relating stories of his pets over the years and some of his experiences.

Algie once walked from Fayetteville to Cane Hill carrying a pressure cooker for Violet. For years after the depression he worked for Tune Construction.

In October 1988, Algie and Johnny were photographed for the front page of the *Northwest Arkansas Times* during the first annual Reunion of the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America, Inc., (OTHSA).

Algie has graciously allowed his personal family story to be preserved as historical data with OTHSA's open research files. In 1989, Shirley and Algie worked together getting all of his remembrances on paper in order to preserve it. A book may be written as a result of this work. Disney Studios in Hollywood, California, considered it for a segment on the Wonderful World of Disney but at this writing this has not been confirmed.

The 'kith and kin' of Algie, Johnny, Madeline, Elizabeth, and Barbara can be very proud of the five brave little children brought to Arkansas on an Orphan Train in 1913.

By: Mary Ellen Johnson

Elizabeth Brantley

Elizabeth Brantley was born about 1806 in Maury/Williamson County, Tennessee to John Brantley and Rebecca Hill. Elizabeth's brothers and sisters: Blake married Margaret Dotson; Phillip married Jemina Box (Cox); Harriet married 1/h David Anderson and 2/h George W. Strumbler; Nancy married Moses Bumpass; Frances H. married Perry G. Nabors/Neighbors; Joseph married Susannah Clayton; William J. married Nancy A. Glass; Martha married John Vickers; and Mary Casee.

Elizabeth married 20 May 1826 in Hardeman County, Tennessee, to John M. Graham/Grayham. (Refer to Graham/Grayham). As a young bride, she moved to Washington County, Arkansas about 1827 where three of her children were born. Margaret Rebecca Graham was born about 1829, Jesse Hill Graham was born 27 May 1833 at Nob Hill in Washington County, Arkansas, and John Graham, Jr. born about 1837. During this period, Elizabeth was caring for her children alone as her husband was serving in the Texas Cavalry during the Texas War for Independence. He was discharged 30 September 1836.

John moved the family to Washington County, Texas about 1838 and Elizabeth gave birth to her daughters, Jane Elizabeth and Mary Ann.

Elizabeth's death occurred prior to 1850 as stated in Mary Ann Graham's guardianship paper filed in Burnet County, Texas. It is believed that Elizabeth died in Washington County, Texas. Elizabeth's children settled in Texas and her sons helped settle the new state of California and the Oregon and Washington Territories.

Margaret Rebecca Graham - (Refer to John M. Graham or Grayham).

Jesse Hill Graham died 5 May 1816 at Wahkiakum County, Washington. He married Juldah M. Hathaway about 1864 in Oregon Territory. Children: Nellie Ellen Burton; Orpha E. Foster; Jessie Maude Jones; Edward R.; Phebe E. married 1/h a McCracken and 2/h a Alverson; and Martha "Toots" Smith.

John Graham, Jr. was listed on the 1860 U. S. Census in San Joaquin County, California with his son, John age 5, his father, John M., and his brother, Napoleon D. Graham.

Jane Elizabeth Graham born about 1839 in Washington County, Texas and died 27 February 1924 in Texas. She married 16 November 1855 in Burnet County, Texas to Louis Harlow. Children: Samuel A.; William R.; Elizabeth; Josephine; Jesse; and Nancy Jane. All these children were born in Texas.

Mary Ann Graham born 14 October 1841 in Washington County, Texas and died 31 January 1935 in Fresno County, California. She married 1 January 1860 in Burnet County, Texas to N. John Smith Akers. Children: John Harvey; Margaret Jane married 1/h Edward A. Dooley and 2/h George Whitlock; Mary D.; Albustus; Albie Ann married John Michiel Garton; Nancy Frances; and Rosylee married William Wayne Wimmer.

By: Virginia Beach Jimenez

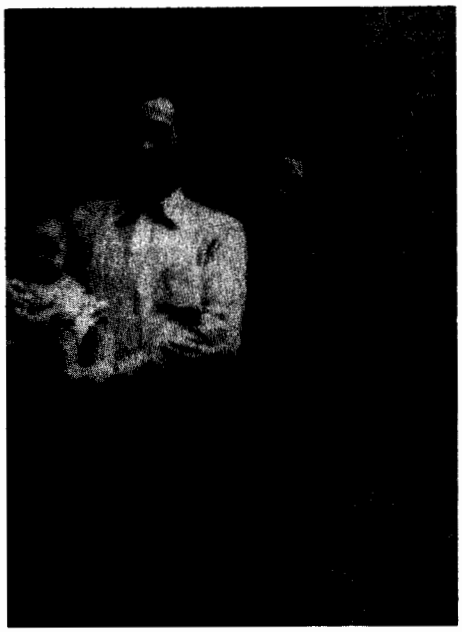
David Bridenthal

The earliest Bridenthal to come to Washington County was "Hon". David Bridenthal who was born on July 7, 1823 in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, the son of John Anthony Bridenthal and Elizabeth Hoevel. John Anthony Bridenthal was from Darmstadt, Germany and was a weaver by trade. His son, David, married Catherine Lucella Ashford of Oakland Plantation, Courtland, Alabama on August 3, 1849, after he met her while teaching at Union University in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In 1850, David Bridenthal established the Mountain Home Female Academy in northern Alabama, living there for several years. He then moved to Texas, was admitted to the bar and then enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862 and served for two years. David Bridenthal then came to Washington County and accumulated 700 acres of land. (This land is where the Northwest Arkansas Mall is located today—between Fayetteville and Springdale.)

"Hon" Bridenthal established the Clear Creek Academy and operated it until the 1870s. He was a Baptist and served as a deacon in the Shady Grove Baptist Church. He was a Democrat and represented Washington County in the State Legislature in the 1873-74 session. He was a great orator and spoke at many school graduation ceremonies around the county as well as the 4th of July celebrations.

David Bridenthal and Catherine Ashford had five children. They are as follows: Ada J. (1850-1881) married John S. Bookout; Thomas John (1851-1927) who married Laura T. Rader; Elizabeth Hevel (1854-1897) who married Thomas Wil-

August 6, 1961 - Back row: Marion Clark; Jodie Crumpler; Dr. Louis Sanders; Mac Farquhar; Doyle Edwin Morrison, Jr.; David Connell; Sam Cupps. Middle row: Reverend Dan R. Robinson; Robbie Juniel; Mary Bridenthal Clark; Sara Bridenthal Sanders; Jack Sanders; Robbie Bridenthal Braunfisch; Sue Quinn Wilson; Jerry Speers. Front row: Martha Anne Morrison.



1943 - Robbie, Carl Lee, Hazel Hildred Sweetser Bridenthal. Front, Sara Lee, Mary Emily Bridenthal.

liam White (they built one of the finest Queen Anne homes in the Washington-Willow Historic District in Fayetteville in 1889 at 503 North Willow); David Augustus (1855-1893) who married Artelia M. Couch and Maud Elgin (1860-1930) who married Alexander Bird Henson. David and Catherine Lucella are both buried at Gehring Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

David Augustus, son of David and Catherine L., died very suddenly and unexpectedly at the age of 33 on September 27, 1893. He left his wife Artelia "Artie" and five small children, the youngest being an infant. These children were David Ernest (1885-1922) who married Grace Brogdon; Homer "Gus" Augustus (1887-1950) who married Julia Morton; Ewell Alfred (1888-1966) who married Caroline Courtney; Virgil (1890-1902) and Harry Lee (1894-1964) who married (1) Sarah Lillie Carl and (2) Lucille Comer. David Augustus Bridenthal was also buried at Gehring Cemetery as was his son Virgil, who died at the age of 12. David Ernest is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville and the other sons, Homer Augustus, Ewell Alfred and Harry Lee are all buried at Fairview Cemetery along with their mother Artelia.

Descendants of Harry Lee Bridenthal and Sarah Lillie Carl are one son, Carl Lee Bridenthal (1915-) who married Hazel Sweetser and their three daughters. These are Mary Emily (1937-) who married Marion L. Clark; Sara Lee (1939-) who married Jack Sanders and Robbie Jean (1943-) who married Peter Braunfisch. Carl and Hazel Bridenthal have nine children.

Harry Lee Bridenthal and his second wife, Lucille Comer, had one daughter, Beverly (1933-) who married Louis J. Kocotas.

By: Mary B. Clark

Rev. Thomas Brinson

From 1839 until 1987 - a period of 148 years - Washington County, Arkansas, has been the home to six generations of Brinsons, all in direct line of descent.

First of the family in Arkansas was the Reverend Thomas Moss Brinson, an ordained Baptist minister, and a native of Wilson County, Tennessee. After a year's sojourn in Illinois in 1838, Thomas, his wife, Polly, and their two young children, traveled to Washington County to rejoin Polly's relatives and to live near old friends again.

Thomas had been born in 1813 near Lebanon, Tennessee, to Jesse C. Brinson and his wife, Susanna. The young couple had married in 1812, and Jesse kept busy, endeavoring to be a farmer, businessman, and assistant to his father, Reverend James Brinson, Jr., who was active in two churches. Jesse's career was cut short in 1817, perhaps by the deadly "cold plague" which decimated families in northern Tennessee counties that year.

At seven, young Thomas was being brought up under the guardianship of his maternal grandfather, Dr. William Moss, who lived in or near Lebanon. His mother had wed again to one Joshua Bradbury. His Brinson grandfather, with all his kith and kin from North Carolina, had departed for northwestern Louisiana where, after 1820, he became the first and foremost pioneer minister and a founder of churches. Perhaps he had told his little grandson, before leaving Tennessee, that he was on a pilgrimage west to spread the Gospel. Perhaps he explained that he had financed his expedition with the sale of five hundred fertile acres in Pamlico County, North Carolina, his heritage from his father, James Brinson, Sr. (1730-1790), also an ordained Baptist minister who was acclaimed up and down the Neuse River for his good works. Perhaps he mentioned that the boy's great-grandfather had been Cason Brinson, Sr., a devout man and legendary planter of the New Bern area in Craven County, North Carolina.

To return to "Polly" Brinson, she was born Mary Rieff, August, 1814, in Wilson County, Tennessee. Her parents, John and Hannah Ross Rieff, accompanied by at least five other children, one of John Rieff's brothers, a nephew and various related wives and children arrived in Washington County in 1838. They were accompanied by wagons of household belongings and farming equipment under the supervision of several slaves. The Rieff men set about buying land, and among other tracts, John acquired Keasler Mountain. His home was erected at Cato Springs.

Here Polly could bring her children to visit their grandparents. Thomas Brinson settled southeast of Fayetteville, presumably on land he acquired with government patents. He was accepted to serve with the Middle Fork Baptist Church of which he was to become an Elder. Through the years, he officiated at many marriages of young people of the community and beyond.

In those days, Baptist preachers knew little of financial success. His family probably lived in a log house very similar to those of their neighbors. For Thomas, farming was necessary to support his ever increasing family. It was a life of challenge but not of ease.

On November 11, 1853, Polly Brinson died leaving motherless six or seven children, the eldest of whom was John Martin, 18. Polly was buried at Rieff's Chapel Cemetery on the hillside of Keasler's Mountain, being placed beside her mother and in a similar sandstone vault. Hannah had preceded her in death by only five months.

Her sandstone marker bears this inscription: "Here lies Hannah, the wife of my youth, the mother of my children Born December 12, 1781. Died April 17, 1853. John Rieff."

In 1854, John Martin Brinson set up a household of his own, probably not far from his father's domicile. His bride was Cyrene Kincade Wood, daughter of Sarah and John Wood, Jr. of the Middle Fork of the White River. The Woods were on the first census of Arkansas in 1829. The first names of Sarah's parents are not known, but she was born in Arkansas to an early Crawford family.

John and Cyrene were to become the parents of eight children, three of whom died young. They lived all of their long lives in Washington County with the exception of a few years spent on a farm in Benton County. Cyrene liked the new homestead with rock free, level acres. John missed the hill country, and to their old abode they returned, or to that of his father.

Managing to preach and counsel through the trying days of the Civil War, Reverend Thomas died in 1865. He asked to be buried beside Polly, and so he was. At the head of his grave was erected a marble pedestal showing his name and an open Bible.

In the years between their father's death and the year 1880, with the exception of John, all of the children of Thomas and Polly Brinson, left Washington County. The West was opportunity land, and most of these young Brinsons, male and female were claimed by Commanche County in midwest Texas. James, a younger son, became a preacher. And in due time, following their uncles and aunts, the elder sons of John and Cyrene established themselves in Commanche County. One of their descendants became superintendent of the school district and another, mayor of DeLeon.

Thomas Andrew, or "Tom," the third son of Cyrene and John, lived on his father's farm until the age of 21 when he married Amanda Gollahar, 20, on August 19, 1886. Amanda was the daughter of Eliza Jane Gollahar, second wife of the late Henry Gollahar (1814-1878). The Gollahars had moved into Washington County from Illinois County 1830-1835 and settled on a farm near West Fork.

Oklahoma and Arkansas alternately served as a place of residence for Tom and Amanda. They were living in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, when (Thomas) Everett, their fifth and last child was born on November 29, 1893. Soon after this, the parents returned to Fayetteville where Tom found work with Bates Brothers Grocers. As a teen-ager, Everett remembered going out to the old Brinson farm and hunting the various game birds that could still be found there.

On March 21, 1910, Cyrene died and was buried at Rieff's Chapel Cemetery. John was not to join her for another nine years, living until August 16, 1919. He was 83 years old. Dr. Harvey Doak Wood, Cyrene's cousin, wrote as to the cause of his demise: "Arteriosclerosis - old age and hard work."

In the meantime, after spending a year or so visiting relatives and working as far west as California and Oregon, young Everett Brinson had returned to Fayetteville on November 24, 1917. He married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Jeff and Molly Davis. The Davis family had moved to Fayetteville in 1896 from northern Mississippi. Jeff Davis was an ardent Mason and later became Grand High Priest of the Royal Order of Masons for Arkansas. Among other things, he was a realtor and farmer. His son-in-law worked with him in these vocations and later, himself, owned the Waffle House Cafe, a popular restaurant on the Fayetteville Square.

Everett Brinson died October 17, 1939. Elizabeth, his widow, lived until 1962, proud to see their three children graduate from the University of Arkansas; Marian in 1939, and the boys, Pat and Paul after World War II. when both returned to Fayetteville after their years of military service.

Marian married Bill Lisman, who graduated with a geology major from the University of Arkansas in 1940. For the past 30 years they have lived in Shreveport, Louisiana. where Bill has pursued his career as independent geologist and oil producer. They have a daughter, Diane Lisman Camp, of Dallas, who also graduated from the University of Arkansas.

Paul Brinson is retired in Gainesville, Georgia, after serving years as District Sales Manager for Saulsbury Poultry Products. He is married to Margaret (Mickie) Walther of Fayetteville, and they have four children, Phillip, George, David, and Carol Brinson Cox, all of whom are graduates of the University of Georgia, and all of whom live and work in Georgia. Paul and Mickie, in addition, have seven grandchildren.

Pat received a BS degree from the University of Arksansas. As an Honor Graduate he accepted a regular commission from the AFROTC in the Air Force. His military career has spanned World Was II through the Vietnam Conflict. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant - Colonel and returned to Fayetteville. He is married to Freda Greathouse of Fayetteville and they have two children who both reside in Fayetteville: Jan Carol Brinson, wife of Martin Russell, will receive her Masters Degree in education from the University of Arkansas this year; and Gary Brinson, who attended the University, and now works in health care at the Veteran's Hospital in Fayetteville. He is a Registered Nurse in ICU. Gary is the sixth generation Washington County Brinson.

Pat and Freddie have recently built a new home on South Mountain, in Fayetteville. Theirs is a house of windows that almost any day offers a grand view of Kessler Mountain and almost any night of the sparkling lights of Fayetteville.

By: Marian Brinson Lisman

Sidney Moore Britton, Sr.

Sidney Moore Britton, Sr. born: North Carolina, May 1920. Katherine Kostangelopes Britton born: New Jersey, January 1926. Children: Sidney M. Britton, Jr. born: New Jersey, October 1946. James Richard Britton born: North Carolina, May 1950. Mary Elizabeth Britton born: North Carolina, November 1955.

Sidney and I, along with our daughter Mary Elizabeth, first came to Lincoln in June 1972. We visited with Clyde and Peggy Wood, and their family. We fell in love with the sunsets, the quietness, most of all, the people. We returned twice a year until we purchased the old James place five miles northwest of Lincoln in August 1978. Our children, Sid Jr., Rick and Mary Elizabeth, were grown, out of school, all living in Florida. Sidney and I felt as though we were coming home. But before we were to move in 1980, the house was burned. That didn't deter us; we pulled in a mobile home, re-added the previously built room and hauled our belongings nearly 1400 miles from Glen Burnie, Maryland. Our petite sized daughter-in-law, Anita, Sid Jr.'s wife, did most of the driving. She shifted gears like a pro. This was November, and of course it snowed.

"Sidney had been a printer, working on Apollo and Gemini projects, I was a circulation supervisor with the Anne Arundel Library system. That explains our interest in books.

Clyde Wood, George Sievers, Henry Jordan, Art Capeheart, along with others, helped Sidney get our place habitable. First, the clean-up after the fire, then the new pump, mobile home, new room, new wood heater. After we made it in, Henry and Sidney began cutting wood. We had to hurry and build a sturdy hog pen. Peggy had raised two hogs for us from the pigs we had purchased from Ed Graves. Got them bred and we felt we were on our way. How little we knew.

We purchased two Holstein calves from Brian and Charlene Weaver that were to be bottle fed. Our first sight of the size of the bottle shocked us. Ossie Sievers came to the rescue. She showed us the way to mix milk replacer and how to put the nipple on without the bottle slipping and pouring milk everywhere. She never did tell us how to keep the calf from butting.

Well, we learned a lot. These two senior citizens have had a lifetime of hard work, fun and much love, all shared with our neighbors. We've learned about working in chicken houses;

learned to milk (very short period); learned about calves becoming steers. Also, we learned about dumb turkeys. We've had beautiful vegetable gardens - Sidney's pet projects. We have canned hundreds of jars of fruits and vegetables.

I went to work for EOA Housing in Fayetteville. My traveling all over Washington County made me realize even more how much I love this place called northwest Arkansas. One of our favorite people has been Cora Barnett Trustle. She's a long-time resident. We have enjoyed her excellent memory in relating events in Gem Community since they made the trip by wagon from Texas.

Now, in 1987, we're in the process of renovating our barn. We had the roof torn down by Ken Jordan, Henry and Irene's son. The posts and center of the barn are still intact. It has been standing for close to sixty years. Heaviest oak boards ever made. We have become proficient in dragging posts and boards; picking up nails; and fetching ice water.

Soon will be time for Henry and Irene, Sidney and me to cut our winter wood. I love these times, but I realize very quickly that though the "spirit is anxious, the body has slowed somewhat."

Our efforts have produced seven cows who yearly give us a calf apiece, thanks to cooperation from Shorty, Irene Jordan's beautiful bull. We have our food for the coming year; our hay for our cows' winter feed.

Our only regret is that our grandchildren have not yet been able to be with us. Sidney and I wouldn't enjoy living anywhere else. Big cities, noise, dirt, impersonal people are left behind. We're living and loving our home, our neighbors, our church. As my brother-in-law, John, said on his visit here, "This is how God meant people to live; loving and caring for each other."

By: Katherine K. Britton

Wilburn H. Brock

Wilburn Hamilton "Major" Brock was born 1827 in North Carolina of German descent. His wife, Sarah Emmeline Siniard, was born 1825 in North Carolina, to James and Abigail (Jourdan) Siniard, of French-Indian descent. Major and Emmeline married 1850 in DeKalb County, Alabama. Their children were Amanda married Howard Redman; Hoyt married Mary Calvert; Kittie married John Brown and Brinkley Lassiter; Martha married John Redman and Add Dobbins; Mollie married Joseph McCutcheon.

When Mollie was about one, the mother died, about 1866. In 1868, Major brought his family to Washington County, Arkansas and in December married Ann (McClendon) Gilstrap. They lived near Lee's Creek and on Caudle's Bluff near Hoyt. Major ran a mercantile store in the 1880s. He is one of several men listed in the *Goodspeed's History of Washington County, 1889*, to have brought the old watermill plant from the head of the creek to West Fork in 1875, and built a steam mill there.

Major and Ann had children, Wade, married Flora Smith and Seraptha Kennedy; Charles married Edna Hale; Della, married Mr. Jacob or Jobe, and Caviness; Ella married Gordy Dakin; Eva, died at age eighteen of typhoid fever; and Omar, married Altha Winn.

Major was a sad man, having a hard time getting along with his wife and children as he grew older. He spent much time in Scott County, Arkansas, where his older children were, as well as old friends from Alabama. He passed away in 1912 and is buried near Eva in Blackburn Cemetery, near Winslow.

William Hoyt Brock, born 1852 Alabama, married 1874 Mary Elizabeth Calvert. She was born 1851 in Arkansas to Milford and Permilia (Skelton) Stelle Calvert. Hoyt was stocky-built, fair skin, blue eyes, and wore his black hair in long braids. Mary was a very dark-skinned woman with black, curly hair. He was a farmer. She was a midwife, herb lady, and fine seamstress. Their children were William Franklin "Will", married Cassie Tanner, moved to Fairland, Oklahoma about 1907; Charles Rivers "Buddy", married Mary Florence Tanner, lived in West Fork; George Austin, married Theora Cate; Lennard Lee, died age sixteen; Minnie Ellen, married Lou Tanner, lived Fayetteville; John Thomas "Keely" married Ida Lona Chastain, moved to Fairland, Oklahoma, also; Etta Luvinia, married Edward Smallen, lived in Stilwell, Oklahoma; Alfred, died at age two in Canon City, Colorado; Lillie Ann, married Frank Loftin, lived in Fayetteville.

George Austin Brock, born September 23, 1877, Van Buren, Arkansas, married in 1898 to Theora Docia Cate. She was born August 17, 1879, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, to James and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Cate. They moved to Stilwell, Oklahoma after 1911. They also lived at Fort Smith, Sapulpa and Pawhuska, Oklahoma before moving back to West Fork in 1932. Their children were Pansy Manila, married Lloyd Hightower; Marvie Ellen, married Lee Ketcher, lived in Stilwell; Millie May, married John Catcher, lived in Stilwell; James Carthel "Banjo", married Clara Whistler and Beulah (McHaffie) Gamble; Loyd Austin and George Loy, twins, (last to be born in West Fork), married-Loyd to Ethel Pittman and Loy to May Goodson, both in Wynona; Gladys Lucretia, married Leo Stanton, lives in Wynona; Walter, born and died in 1919, Stilwell. Austin and Theora died while living in Stilwell, Oklahoma. Austin's sister, Minnie, requested to be buried by him and so she is. They are in Charlie Reese Cemetery near Peavine, Oklahoma.

Pansy Manila Brock, born May 24, 1899, West Fork, married in 1917 to Lloyd Eratus Hightower, both of Barron Fork, Oklahoma. He was born September 2, 1894 in Lanagan, Missouri to George and Mary (Slankard) Hightower. They lived at Barron Fork, Stilwell, Wynona, Pensacola and Kenwood, Oklahoma before settling in Vinita, Oklahoma in 1932. He was a construction worker, and was the foreman of the cleaning crew on the Pensacola Dam project. She was an ordained minister of the Full-Gospel organization. They were well-known for their singing ability. Lloyd passed away in Vinita July 19, 1963. Pansy remarried in 1978 to Alfred VanGundy. She passed away January 6, 1985 in Vinita. They are buried in the Spavinaw, Oklahoma Cemetery. Their children were Roscoe Edward, Lloyd Denzil and Lloyd Melvin. Denzil and Melvin both died as infants.

Roscoe Edward Hightower was born September 23, 1919, Stilwell, Oklahoma. He married in 1943 to Eunice Sarah Swift, daughter of Ela and Gertie (Taylor) Swift. He was in both the World War II and Korean Conflict. He operated a garage in Vinita afterwards. He worked for both the MK&T Railroad and Rock Island Railroad, while Eunice maintained their home in Vinita. All of their children graduated from Vinita. Eunice spent 23 years as a school cook and nurses' aide and cook at nursing homes in Vinita before her retirement in 1982. Roscoe retired in 1982, also. They spend their extra time fishing near Bernice, Oklahoma.

Their children are Eunice Eddene married Newt Thompson, lives Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. She was founder and first president of the Broken Arrow Genealogical Society. They have four children, John, David, Janet and Debra, and four grandchildren; Lavon Aliene, married first Robert Coleman, had one son, Robert Jason, married second, Michael Lewis, have one daughter, Sarah Michelle. She has been working for Bell Phone Company for over fourteen years, lived in Vinita, Oklahoma; Frances Manila, married Johnnie Johnson, has four sons, John, Jerry, Joe, and Josh, is retired now from computer operations, lives in Vinita; Ross Edward, married Donna Gleason, has one daughter, Shana Lynn and one son, Brett Edward. Ross is assistant manager of Safeway Store and lives in Vinita.

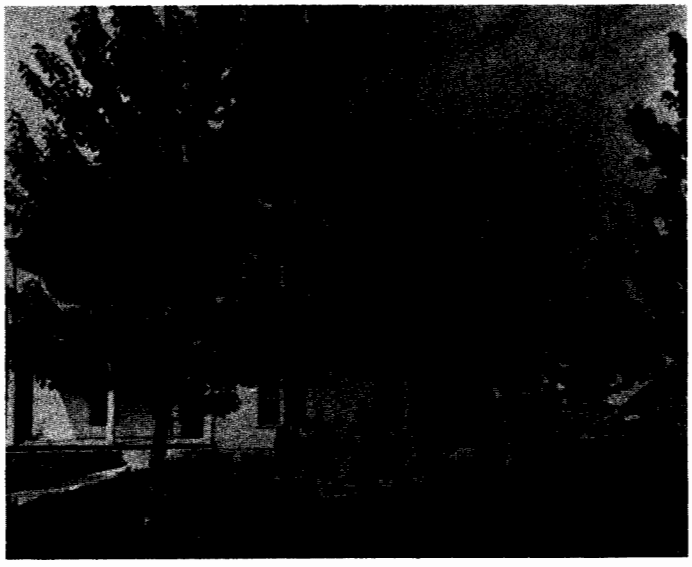
A few pages written in a history book cannot possibly portray a story of a family spread out over one hundred fifty years. Generations come and pass on by, just as genealogies in the Holy Bible. A few of them stand out a little brighter than others perhaps, but all are just a link in a chain going back in time to our Blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, of whom most all of these people partook and claimed to be part of. Their lives stood for something, to be remembered, to be loved, to be followed if possible, as we walk forward in time to a new reunion day for all of us.

By: Eddene Thompson

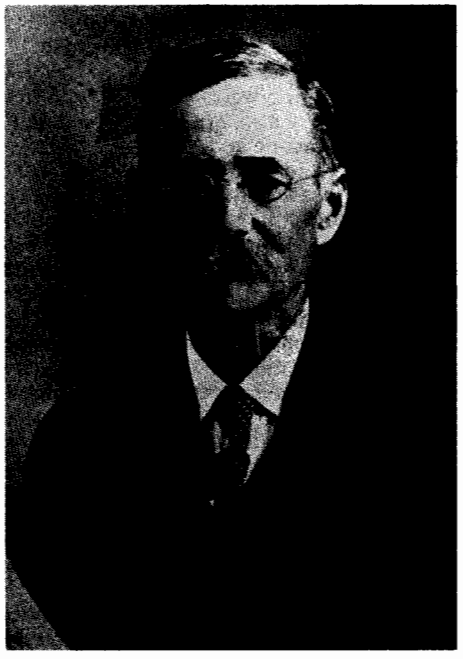
Dee Brogdon

How W. B. Brogdon met Dee Jackson, none of us ever knew. We knew she was raised in an orphanage. When they were married, I'm sure that helped her to be a very happy mother, and she welcomed each new baby. They were married in Corsicana, Texas, February 8, 1880. A letter was found by someone in Springdale who gave it to one Brogdon, in which W. B. had written to Dee, asking her permission to take her to church. It was a beautifully written letter and one we all loved to read. W. B. and Dee had seventeen children, with two dying in infancy. Eleven were born in Springdale. (1) Will, Jr., married Alice Jones. They had three children: Clifford, Lolita and Grace. (2) Cordelia Ann died in infancy; (3) Byron married Kate White. They had two children, Dean and Kathryn. (4) Eva married J. H. Bateman and had one child, Betty Lou. (5) Dee died in infancy. (6) Harry married Letha Epperson. They had six children: Hulen, James, Max, Mary Louise, Molly Jean and Carl. (7) Mary (Bess) Elizabeth married Will Ingrum. They had six children: Jack, Dan, Richard, Virginia, Mary Bess and Bob. (8) Charlie married Willie Caldwell and they had one son, Bennett. (9) Otto never married and died at age 23. (10) Grace married Ernest Bridenthal and they had no children. (11) Naomi married J. H. Williams, and they had one daughter, Sara Sue. (12) Bernice married Claude Charlesworth, and they had one son, Bill. (13) Paul married Lela Gilliam, and had two children, Preston and Gilliam. (14) Lofton married Gladys Yeargin, and had four children: Lazelle, Marjorie Dee, Madelyn and Joe. (15) Midge married Howard Rounds and had no children. (16) Frances married Levis McDowell and they had no children. (17) Hal married Edna Myers and they had one daughter, Nena Jean.

Dee Jackson Brogdon (A descendant of President Andrew Jackson)



Brogdon Home (NE of Springdale), Brogdon family.



William Bennett Brogdon

It was one lovable, lively family life we all had. It was a very religious home. I'm sure Father Brogdon would have loved to have one of his boys called to be a Baptist preacher. The nearest was Lofton, who was elected a deacon in his early years and was active at his death. We all had wonderful times. Of course, all the children were not at home at one time. Lofton had a nephew his own age.

Two Brogdon boys, Paul and Lofton, their wives Lela and Gladys, lived in separate homes on the large apple orchard northeast of Springdale. All of us would go down to the family home several evenings a week - just to visit. Father Brogdon always went to bed early. We always had a time for prayer before he retired. Mother Brogdon stayed up - talking, laughing, and enjoying all of us. If anything made her any happier, it was knowing one of us was going to have another baby. How she loved them all - and had no favorites The Brogdon family had two homes later - one on the farm and one in town - very same house plan: five bedrooms upstairs, two downstairs, a large living room, a big dining room, large kitchen with pantry, and two big screened-in porches, one on the west and one on the north. I can still see Mother Brogdon sitting on the porch, cutting up potatoes to be planted - and saying, "Papa, it's in the light of the moon. Have one of the hired men plant these tomorrow". He would say, "Now, mama, these potatoes are going in the ground, not the moon". But she always had them planted when due time. Later in life, Father and Mother Brogdon bought a lovely new home and moved in town to live. Lofton and I, with

two children, moved in the big farm home. Madelyn and Joe Henry were born there. Mother Brogdon died in 1927, only 65 years old. Father Brogdon died in 1929, leaving a sad, broken family of many adults and many grandchildren.

By: Gladys (Brogdon) McFee

Lofton Brogdon

Lofton Brogdon married Gladys Yeargin. I moved to Springdale in 1918. As a high school junior, a bunch of girls always ate sack lunches at noon, then walked down main street one time and back to school. I saw Lofton drinking a coke at the drug store counter. I looked at him - so good looking - and said to my friend, "Who is he"? They told me, and I replied, "I'm going to marry him". I knew his niece in high school and I told her to tell him I would love to have a date with him. Within two weeks we went to the picture show. I dated him off and on until 1920, then we dated steady. After graduation from high school, I went two summer semesters at the University of Arkansas, getting a first grade teacher certificate, which at that time was what Springdale teachers had. We married and I taught school at Cross Roads School, 1/4 mile west of the Yeargin home. We lived at my home. Lofton drove back and forth to work on the farm, until it got too rainy and cold. So I resigned my school; we moved in a 3-room house on the Brogdon farm. We thought we were something - (nice furniture). Two of our children, Lazelle and Marjorie Dee, were born there. Later we moved to the 7-bedroom Brogdon home. Lofton's parents moved to Springdale. We had wonderful times while living on the farm. We were always having co-operative dinners, eating on tables in the north yard. Paul and Lela, their two children, Lofton and I, our four children, had lovely times. The children were like brothers and sisters. Always some Brogdons were home on vacation, and we had our share of company - also my sister Grace, her husband Reed, and their two girls Ravone and Vivian.

We had lots of joy and sadness. I lost a brother-in-law, mother, father, brother, sister and niece while living there. One time Lofton was out north of the house, trying out a gun. It backfired and the shot went in his eyes. He thought he had gone blind and much crying took place. He was rushed to the doctor and Fayetteville Hospital where he spent a couple of days and nights. His eyes were alright in time. Another time he went to town on business, came home on crutches. I was frightened to death. Just a muscle spasm and he was on crutches for several weeks. The few accidents we had were frightening. One time Paul ran over Madelyn with his car. She wasn't hurt bad. One time Marjorie Dee fell off a wagon tongue and broke a collar bone. Madelyn was sitting in an up-stairs window. I was always careful to keep all screens locked, but there's always a first time. The screen was unlocked, and Madelyn fell from a second story window. I ran downstairs screaming for help. She fell between a radio rod and a big rock. She was unconscious, but no broken bones. From then on, the screens were firmly fixed.

When Joe was 4 years old, we moved to town. Lofton bought an Esso station with a large garage. We lived across the street from the high school for seven years, then moved on South Thompson and lived there seven years. Lofton bought the big beautiful Brogdon home on Maple Avenue. There were four bedrooms and three other large rooms. Only Joe was at home. At times, different girls and their babies were with us. Dee Ann Bullock was born when we lived on Thompson Street. Her daddy was in service, and Marjorie Dee, her mother, worked at Welch's as a chemist. Lofton and I raised Dee Ann, and she still seems like one of my children. When the girls' husbands came home from the service, we had converted a large red brick building behind us into a duplex, and two girls lived in it. Joe left for Kemper Military Academy, and we were alone. Many things happened, sadness, and lots of joy. How we did enjoy our three grand-children: Lazelle and Ram Page's two boys, Gail and Dana, and Marjorie Dee's Dee Ann. Lofton and I saved enough money to buy a 40-acre grape vineyard north of town; then later the 200-acre Welch farm. We had such lovely time there. Lazelle and family lived in Oklahoma City, but came home often. Later Lofton asked Ram if he would like to help on the farm. They were elated - especially the boys. But before this Joe and Alice moved to a small house on the farm. She worked and Joe attended the University, got his B. S. and Masters degrees, then moved to Florida to get his PhD in Psychology. The Pages moved and lived where Joe and Alice had lived.

Lofton was elected Vice-president of Welch's Co-op, of Westfield, New York, and spent many weeks there at meetings. I stayed home to keep the hours and pay our hired help.

Lofton Brogdon Family - Madelyn, Marjorie Dee, Lazelle, Gladys, Lofton and Joe.

We were active in First Baptist Church. Lofton had always been there - converted, joined and was a deacon for many years. I joined in 1921, and our four children were converted and joined the Baptist Church. But sadness came. Lazelle and Ram had eaten lunch with us. Ram and Lofton went out the back door to start spraying, when Lofton had his one and only heart attack. He was rushed to the hospital, but didn't respond to anything. Just the day before, on Mother's Day, we had all eaten dinner at Marjorie Dee's, and the next day Lofton was gone. We harvested that big grape crop, and I knew I couldn't handle that big farm. So I sold to Charlie George, and soon he had all the grape vineyard pulled out, sowed grass and put cattle on the 200 acres. One could imagine the tears I shed as I watched that happen. I moved in with Marjorie Dee, Buster and Dee Ann while I built a two-bedroom home west of the big Brogdon home, which I had torn down; also built a two-bedroom duplex. I was as happy as one could be after losing the one man I truly loved, living with him 38 years. But time has to pass and we have to adjust and accept. So ended my wonderful Brogdon life in 1958.

Our children are (10) Lazelle - married Gordon (Ram) Page and they had two boys, Gail and Dana. (2) Marjorie Dee married E. E. (Buster) Bullock, and they had one daughter, Dee Ann. (3) Madelyn - married Roylee Curry and they had one daughter, Lea. (4) Joe Henry - married Alice Godbold, and they had two boys, Kelly and Matt. There are three original Brogdon daughters-in-law living at this time (1986) - Lela, Paul's wife; Gladys, Lofton's wife; and Edna, Hal's wife.

By: Gladys (Brogdon) McFee

Paul Preston Brogdon

Paul Preston Brogdon Sr. and Lela Florence Gilliam were married in Fayetteville, Arkansas, on June 14, 1921.

After a short visit to her parent's Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Gilliam of Spiro, Oklahoma, they returned to Springdale, Arkansas, to live on the Brogdon family farm, 2-1/2 miles northeast of Springdale.

While the three-room house they were to live in was being painted and papered, they went to Fayetteville and bought their furniture. The total cost was $525.00.

On March 29, 1921, the temperature dropped way below freezing. The apple trees were in full bloom. All apples, peaches and cherries were killed. A few strawberries and grapes were left. Their share of the farm profit that year was $125.00.

Their first son, Paul Preston Brogdon, Jr., was born in their home in 1922. Their second son, Byron Gilliam Brogdon, was born in St. John's Hospital in Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1929.

The summer of 1929, Paul Sr.'s health broke. They continued to live on the farm until 1941, when they moved into Springdale. They built a home on Allen Street in 1942.

Paul devoted all his time to the warehouse business, buying and selling car and truck loads of vegetables and fruit and packages.

The next nine years were very busy ones. Paul Preston Jr. graduated from Arkansas School of Medicine and did an internship at Baptist Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas. He spent two years in military service in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and San Antonio, Texas. After completing a residency in surgery at Ohio State School of Medicine, he set up his practice in Springdale in 1949. He moved to Mitchell, South Dakota in 1953, joining the Drs. Gillis. Fifteen years later he moved to Oklahoma City to set up a Family Medicine Specialty Clinic at the Oklahoma School of Medicine. In 1970, he moved to Decatur, Alabama.

Preston had two daughters and two sons. Lyndall Jane was born in San Antonio in 1946. Lecia Gay was born in 1950 in Fayetteville General Hospital, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Twins sons Paul Gilliam and Preston Sullivan were born in Methodist Hospital in Mitchell, South Dakota, in 1954.

Lyndall graduated from Kansas State University. Lecia graduated from Vanderbilt and received her Masters from University of Alabama. Paul and Preston graduated from Vanderbilt.

Byron Gilliam Brogdon graduated from Arkansas School of Medicine in 1951 and completed a residency in Radiology at Bowman-Grey in Winston Salem, North Carolina. He completed four years of military service in Livermore, California, and San Antonio, Texas. Since then, he has moved to Baltimore, Maryland to join the Radiology Department at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, to Albuquerque, New Mexico, to set up the Radiology Department at the New Mexico School of Medicine. In 1977, he moved to Mobile, Alabama and is head of Radiology at the South Alabama School of Medicine, where he now resides.

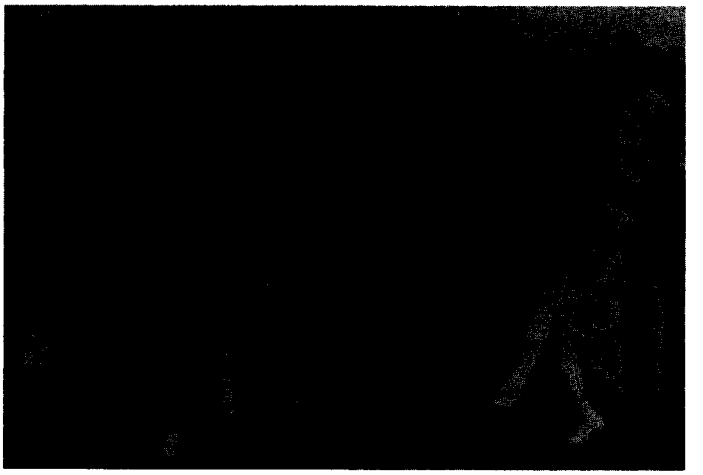
Gilliam has one son, David, who was born in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

Paul Preston Brogdon Sr., died in Sparks Hospital in Fort Smith, Arkansas on July 11, 1951. He is buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale, Arkansas.

His widow, Lela Brogdon, lives in Decatur, Alabama.

By: Lela Brogdon

Brogdon Family - 1951 - Front row: Nena Jean, Janie, Libby, Debbie, Dee Ann, Sandra. Second row: Max, Lela & granddaughter, Lisa, Midge, Naomi, Letha, Grace, Bess, Eva, Frances, Mollie Jean, Barbara, Madelyn, Mary Louise, Gene. Back row: Gil, Hal, Bennett, Richard, Martha Belle, Edna, Preston, Kate, Jane, Byron, Lofton, Gladys, Jim, Mae, Bob, Dean and Ann.



Brogdon Children: Back row - Frances, Hal, Eva, Lofton, Naomi, Harry. Front row - Charlie, Bess, Byron, Bernice, Paul, Midge and Grace

William Bennett Brogdon

William Bennett was born in "West Tennessee", near Milan, March 7, 1854. While a child, his father died. During the Civil War, armies of the Blue and Grey fought back and forth over western Tennessee soil. Food at the Brogdon home was scarce. Throughout his life, W. B. wasn't physically strong. He told his family, "I firmly believe lack of robustness is due to lack of food when a child. I haven't been able to get over malnutrition I suffered then".

In his late teens, Brogdon took a wagon team, went to Texas, where he hauled freight over plains, through the chaparral and mesquite of that southwestern land.

W. B. established a general merchandise store in Cleburne, located on a cattle drovers' trail: said to be the famous Chisholm trail, from south Texas to Kansas railheads. One day he bought apples off a wagonload from Cane Hill, Arkansas. Before selling those apples, he looked at them many times. They were big, red and beautiful, and made him think. Thoughts which had flitted through his mind several times previously came back with greater vividness. He was not satisfied at Cleburne. The store was too confining, and his health wasn't as good as it should be. Perhaps a move to the Ozarks would help him. He made up his mind to move. He and his family came to the health resort of Eureka Springs in 1888. They resided above the big spring at Basin Park. In August, the Brogdon family moved to Springdale. After looking about, W. B. purchased a farm south of town, where Highways 71 and 68 West now meet. This 40-acre farm was one of the oldest settled places thereabouts, having been cleared before the Civil War. It had a small apple orchard, but its soil was worn out. Arkansas made fun of this Texan buying the old place and planting more apple trees. But this Texan had ideas in the head which rested on his not too sturdy shoulders.

In Springdale were several livery stables. One, standing at the corner of present Holcomb and Meadow Streets, had had before it a pile of manure as large as a small house. Other stables had their piles too, and all of them were glad to get these piles hauled away. W. B. had several hauled to the orchard land.

While waiting for his apple trees to bear, Brogdon had to provide for a large family. He was one of the pioneer strawberry

growers of northwest Arkansas. He also grew raspberries, blackberries and beans. As there was no local market, he shipped vegetables and small fruits by express. Other farmers, following his example, grew the same produce, and Brogdon bought much of it to ship away. In this way was originated what became an extensive produce business of Springdale.

In time, the Brogdon homestead was shifted from the southwest corner of Springdale to the northeast of town. W. B. made considerable plantings of apples, peaches and cherries. Apples and peaches went out by carloads, cherries by express only. For years there was a long list of cherry customers to whom W. B. would ship standing orders of crates each year. He was always trying out a new apple and peach varieties by experimentally planting any which came to his attention which he considered might prove commercially feasible. Anything and almost everything pertaining to northwest Arkansas horticulture, he did.

He didn't neglect his family or his duties as a citizen because of his engrossment with horticulture. He was president of Washington County School Board and a chairman of the Springdale school board. He served as a Washington County Road Commissioner. For more than 40 years he was deacon in the Baptist Church, being chairman of the board of deacons, First Church, when he passed away. He helped organize the Sunday school of Springdale Baptist Church (later First Baptist) in 1890, and was superintendent during the first 25 years of its existence. He was a member of Board of Trustees, Mountain Home Baptist College, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

Dee died January 11, 1927 and William Bennett missed the companion of many years and ventures. He survived until June 10, 1929. Both are buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale. All of their seventeen children are deceased.

By: Gladys (Brogdon) McFee

Thomas Brooks

This is a picture of the old school that Mr. Brooks built. Mr. Brooks and his youngest daughter Effie are identified while Susie, Margaret and Nora are not.

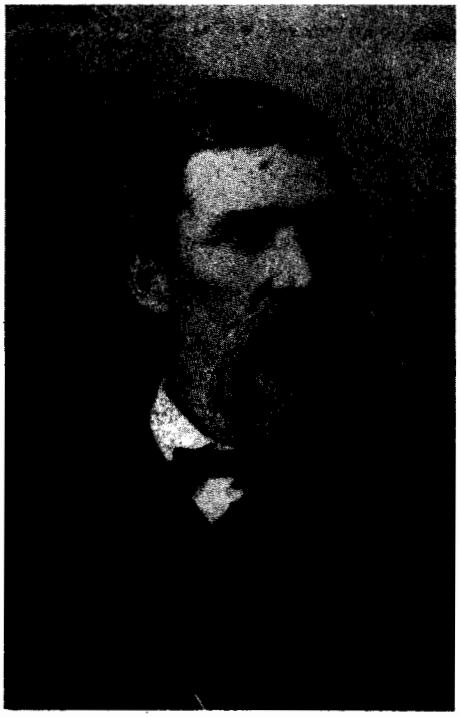
Thomas Brooks, my grandfather, was one of the most prominent farmers and business men in the early history of Washington County. He was the grandson of Thomas Brooks (same name), who was one of the two first settlers of Hawkins County, Tennessee. William D. and Susan Price Brooks were his parents. They were both born in Hawkins County and lived there until their deaths having lived long beyond the given three score years. They reared seven sons and seven daughters to adulthood. The Brooks family were farmers by profession and of English descent. Their son, Thomas, was born April 6, 1832.

On April 6, 1854, at the age of 22 years, my grandfather married Lucinda Maddox, also of Hawkins County, and moved to Newton County, Missouri, where his father, William D. owned some land. It is not known just why he had property there but three years later, his brothers, John and Lafayette came to Missouri and the land was sold. John left, returning the money to his father shortly before his father's death. Their mother was deceased about the time Thomas and Lucinda departed to Missouri. There seems to be no record as to what happened to John after he returned to Tennessee in about 1857.

From Missouri, Thomas Brooks and wife moved to Washington County and settled where Brentwood now is and was living there when the Civil War broke out. He went to Springfield, Missouri and enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Calvary United States Volunteers. During his tenure he was promoted the last being the First Lieutenant. He was a brave and gallant officer and served his country well.

Families of Union and Confederate soldiers had a hard time surviving during the war days. At least part of the conflict it was said that wives of both Union and Confederate officers were housed in the Old Stone House that is now called the Colonial Apartments just west of the square. This served as a measure of safety.

After the battle of Prairie Grove, my grandmother Lucinda was told her husband had been killed, so she mounted her half starved mare and, with her little daughter, Mary and an infant rode to Prairie Grove in search of his body, but to no avail. On returning to Fayetteville she found him there.



This photograph of Thomas Brooks was taken probably very near 1900.

At the close of the war, Thomas Brooks was given a grant of land around 400 acres and was to erect on it beside his home a church and a school. The lumber was cut, the bricks were made, and even the plaster was all derived from the land. This was what is now Combs Chapel, but then was known as Lick Skillet. My grandfather purchased another 140 acres in 1866 and records show that he paid $520.00 for it. It is where the Country Club is now.

He was a master Mason, and was Commander of Travis Post No. 19. He was a firm Republican, having been a Whig before the Republican Party existed. He was a Republican when it tried mens' souls.

For several years, he edited a couple of Washington County

newspapers. He and Damon Clark were owners and editors of the *Fayetteville Republican* and were very successful in their efforts. The paper was enlarged and had 1,500 subscribers. Other Republican news sheets were started, all of which were short lived. Two were the *Radical* and the *Mt. Echo*. In 1892, Thomas Brooks established the *Washington County Review* on the east side of the square. After my grandfather started a career in the newspaper business, he moved his family into Fayetteville. The children who were still at home attended North School (now Washington), the only city school according to the records. Later, they attended the Arkansas Industrial University (now the University of Arkansas). The three youngest daughters assisted their father in the office of the *Washington County Review*, until around his retirement in 1905.

There is an issue of the paper still in the family dated Thursday, November 19, 1896, and is very fragile and yellow with age. The cost of a subscription was $1.25 yearly cash in advance. Royal Baking Powders and Raymonts Liver Pills are advertised for sale along with an announcement that Dr. H. D. Wood had located over Dale's Drug Store for business.

When Mr. Brooks retired, he built a lovely home in what was then called Oxford Bend about six or seven miles east of Fayetteville on Highway 45, where he owned a large acreage and farmed until his death, May 15, 1910.

Thomas and Lucinda Brooks were the parents of eleven children, eight living to adulthood. They were as follows: Mary, married Willis Ryder, their children were Lucy, Laura, George, Charles, Walter, Ethel, Margaret. Francis, married to Georganna Rutherford, children; Gertrude, Albert, Tom, Leslie.

James S., married Ollie Jones, children; Claud, Odus and Fred.

M. D. Lafayette, married Etta Jones, married Lola, Alpha, Carl, Frank, Ruth and Wilma.

Susan never married.

Margaret, married Ed Johnson, children; Grace, Mildred, Howell, (two died prematurely).

Nora, married Frank Elliott, children; Frank, Jr., Mae, Herbert, Howard.

Effie, married James H. Cate, children; Evelyn, Madeleine, Lela, Brooksie.

All the children of Thomas Brooks are deceased. At this date, 1987, only ten grandchildren survive. Those still living in Washington County are Ruth Brooks Platt, Wilma Brooks Gray, Grace Johnson Polk, Mildred Johnson, Howell Johnson and Madeleine Cate Thomas. Evelyn Cate Ward lives in Little Rock, Arkansas, Lela Cate Wiseman lives in DeMoines, Iowa, and Brooksie Cate Lawson lives in West Point, California.

By: Ruth Brooks Platt

H. E. Brown

To begin my family's history I should begin with my parents and how they met. My father Harlan Eston (H. E.) Brown was born in Earl Prairie Community (Sebastian County) in 1915. My mother Hilda (Moore) Brown was born at Barber, Arkansas. They met at church and were married at the Booneville Arkansas cemetery on April 18, 1936. They spent their first night of married life with my great uncle and aunt, Byrd and Mary Bates. Byrd was the sheriff and they lived below the Booneville Jail. My parents later lived at Ione, Arkansas where my father drove a school bus and later they worked for Mr. Michael's Traveling Picture Show. They traveled all over Arkansas with Mr. Michael's. My father helped set up the tent for the show and sold tickets etc. He made 50 cents a day and lived in the back of a truck made into living quarters, (sort of an early Winnebago). In 1937 they moved to Ft. Smith, Arkansas and my father worked in the furniture factory, and my mother worked at the canning factory for 10 cents an hour and later worked at Bowmans's Egg Breaking Plant for 15 cents an hour. In September 1940, my brother, Harlan Wayne Brown, was born. In December 1940 they bought a little trailer house and moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma where they both worked at Douglas Aircraft during the war years. In 1946, everyone seemed to think California was the place to be, so they sold out and went to California; stayed nine days and came back to Arkansas. They came to Springdale and bought 5 acres at the junction of Highway 68 East and Highway 71 (now 71B). They came here because of relatives who had property near there. More about them later. They built a grocery store with living quarters in the back of it. They had a brush arbor on the side of the building where they had a watermelon stand. You could go there and buy a slice of ice cold watermelon for 20 cents and sit at a table and eat it, or you could bring the whole family and pick out a whole watermelon and buy it by the pound and have it cut and eat it there and take what might be left home with you. Either way it was a real treat-take it from someone who ate their share of watermelon. The tables they had at the watermelon stand were bought at an old army camp in southern Missouri that was closed down after the war and the tables were out of the mess hall. My father hauled chat from southern Missouri back to here and he would bring a couple of the tables on top of the load of chat each trip until they had as many tables as they needed. The grocery store, even though it was a long way from downtown, did very well and back then they sold beer in the store and the beer sales grew into a new business next door called Brownie's Tavern, (later Mike's Bar & Grill) with the best hamburgers and sandwiches in town. This is along about the time I came along - March 1949. I was born Doris Jeanette Brown (now Durham) and I have been called Susie most of my life. After a while they leased these businesses out to other people and in 1952 they bought Brock's Motel located just north of the corner of then Highway 71 and 68 west and lived there about 2 years and the Brocks moved back and bought it back. My family moved back to their original place here and remodeled the store building and in 1954 Brownie's Sporting Goods came about. 1957 saw the beginning of a motel and a new house for us, and one the first mobile home parks in Springdale and the store building turned sporting goods store then housed various businesses including Bob's Take-Out Fried Chicken and Photography studio and it was a laundromat for several years. In the 1960s my parents bought 200 acres of farmland at Tontitown where they lived in the early 70s for a few years and raised cattle. Through all these businesses my father had dump trucks, tractors, bulldozers, etc and the gravel and construction business was a big part of our lives. He hauled gravel to build many of the streets in Springdale. The lumber for the house and motel came from Mr. West at the Van Winkle Hollow lumber mill. In 1976 George's Inc. bought the property for future expansion. My brothers' family, my mother and my family all live within a mile of the homeplace. I am married to Tom Durham and have 2 children (Amy-17 and Zachary-8). Harlan is married to the former Evelyn Harp and now has the sand, dirt and gravel business (Harlan Brown Trucking).

One of the most memorable activities I remember as a child was rodeo time. In the late 40s and early 50s each year people would decorate their cars and travel by caravan to neighboring towns and sing and play music to promote the rodeo. There was a Whiskers Club and the men who didn't grow a beard for the occasion had to buy a shaving permit. Downtown there was a jail and dunking tank for those caught not wearing western dress during that time. Rodeo time has always been and still is a special time for Springdale.

The first members of my family to live in Washington County were a great uncle and aunt (Steve and Neal Phillips), who moved here and bought a farm where George's Inc. Feed mill now stands. Their farm in Sebastian County along with those of Jim Roberts and Arthur Glass families were among those taken in by the building of Fort Chaffee Army Base. The 3 families moved here and bought adjoining farms. Steve and Neal raised strawberries, grapes and cucumbers for a living. Improvement of Highway 68 East cut a small section of their property off and they donated that land for a church to be built on. Phillips Chapel was named after them for their donation.

By: Doris Jeanette Durham

Jefferson Lafayette Brown

Jefferson Lafayette Brown was one of ten children of Abner and Lucinda Swayne Brown. The parents and all children were born in McNary County, Tennessee. They moved to Randolph County, Arkansas in 1858, using oxen and five wagons. Abner had been State Representative in Tennessee, and his brother Billy ran a store in Randolph County, Arkansas.

The three daughters of Jefferson Lafayette Brown of Harmon, Arkansas; Lucy, Fanny (sitting) and LaDona, the youngest.

Jeff and his wife Ellen Hale, moved with his father and sister Belle, to Washington County in 1876. His father, Abner, died in 1883.

Jeff and Ellen had one son, Rolandus. After her death, he married Talitha Ann Lewis Moore July 1874. She was the daughter of William Lewis of Randolph County, Arkansas. Seven children were born to them: Lucy Ellen, Sarah Fanny, Charles A., LaDona Belle, Frank Washington, Willie and Ephriam. They settled in the Harmon Community.

Jeff was only 13 at the start of the Civil War, and was saved from the Union soldiers, looking for eligible boys, at church. The women with their large hoop skirts surrounded him, singing all the time, and the soldiers never found him.

LaDona (Dona) remembered at age five how wild and beautiful the country was. She saw wild turkeys, hogs, deer, mink, and beaver. She was afraid of the hogs, and was told to stand very still if she saw one so it wouldn't attack. Her most "fun" was climbing with her brother Charlie, up tall saplings and riding them to the ground.

Rolandus married Ida Haddock. They had seven children and moved to California. Lucy married John Mayes from Kentucky. Their children: Maggie, Arch and Sam. The two sons were farmers, and Arch later became a successful realtor in Springdale.

Fanny married Sam Marrs. They moved to Oklahoma and had eight children. Charlie married Pearl Ritter. They had one daughter, Nona, and moved to Benton County, Arkansas.

Frank married Ruth Stanley. Their children: Earl, John, Lester, Anna and Herbert. Willie married Alice Fitzgerald. They had one child, Nina, and moved to Oregon.

Ephiram married Nettie Fox. Their children: Rosa and Kenneth. Rosa still lives in Springdale. Earl, Frank's oldest son, and family lived in the Harmon Community. He was a successful farmer having orchards and grapes. The rest of his family left the state.

Dona married David Arthur Steele December 1908. (His history is found under Marion D. Steele's history in this book). Six children were born to them: Herbert Brown, Cooper Arthur, Elmer Eugene, Hattie Belle, Charles Dale, and Dorothy Maurine, the youngest, who is submitting this history.

Talitha Brown died in 1928, and Jeff in 1938, age 90. Dona and David's children were all born in Elm Springs, in the old Steele homestead, built in 1851. All were taught how to work and do their share. With the depression, it was hard, but altogether, they made it. Dona even mended their shoes. David never was on WPA, but with renting extra land and everyone helping, they were never hungry.

Herbert married Daisy Mae Larsen April 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Their children:: Shirley, Patricia and Richard were all born there.

Hattie and John Beal, married May 1935 and moved to California. Their children: Brian, Gerald, and Ronald, also live there.

Cooper and Katherine Davis were married March 1939 in East Liverpool, Ohio. Their children: David and Michael. They live in Oklahoma, and the sons live in Florida and Alaska.

Elmer died November 1941. He was never married. Dorothy and William Delford Fine were married September 1, 1945. He is a World War II veteran. One child: Philip Alan. They live in Fayetteville.

Dale and Enia Winn were married July 1950 and moved to California. Their children: Dale, Dorothy and Johnny.

Dorothy and Delford's son Philip, started taking piano lessons at age 4 1/2, becoming really good and winning first place in Key Board Solo Teen Talent of Arkansas at age 19. On January 30, 1971 he was killed in an accident in Tulsa, Oklahoma, enroute back to Oral Roberts University, where he was a student. He had just taped a medley of music for a church service.

Cooper (Dona and David's second son) tore down the old family home in 1946 to build a new house for his parents. David died before it was finished. . .age 66. Dona continued to live in the new home until one year before her death. She was 96 years old.

The only Brown descendents now living in Washington County are: Rosa Sims, Sam Mayes, Leetha Lee, and Dorothy Fine, Philip and James Mayes, Linda Hamilton, Sharon, Kennard, and Larry Sims.

By: Mrs. Dorothy M. Fine

Vance Montgomery Brown

Vance M. Brown, better known as "Gum", was born near Sparta, Tennessee, White County, in 1830. His parents and family were unknown by descendants, since Vance M. was killed by bushwhackers during the Civil War, and the three sons remembered little about their parents. The one thing the eldest son did remember was that his parents came from White County, Tennessee and his mother was Hannah Dearing. The marriage record in Sparta, Tennessee reveals that Vance M. Brown and Hannah Dearing were married on January 18, 1850.

They came to Washington County in 1850, and settled in West Fork Township, exact area unknown, but the 1860 census record reveals the fact that they were still there. Three sons were born: William Crockett, 1850; Waymon, 1855; and Samuel Vance, 1858. Hannah died that same year, and was buried somewhere in this area.

After 1860, they moved to Illinois Township, two miles north of the present site of Lincoln. Vance M. was a bootmaker by trade. It was here he was killed about 1862 and was buried in the Beaty Cemetery. There is no date on his stone which is inscribed "Gum Brown".

Aunt Polly Weaver who was related and had lived with them for a number of years, reared the three sons.

Aunt Polly was the wife of Benjamin Weaver, and they came to the area very early. Benjamin was a soldier in the War of 1812, and an Indian agent in the Gong Snake district until his death.

William Crockett Brown married Mary (Sallie) Holt on January 21, 1870. They bought a farm near Aunt Polly's where they made their home, and where their children were born. Alice, born in 1870, married William Jobe. Benjamin, born 1872 married Katherine Rhea. Rhaze L., born in 1878 married Nettie Green. Catherine, born 1881, married Samuel Starr. Ambrose Edward, born 1882, married Edna C. Beaty. William Frank, born 1890, married Anna Moore. Dona, born 1893, married Kelly Armstrong.

William Crockett and family moved to the new town of Lincoln in about 1895, and started a general merchandise store—Brown's Cheap Store. In 1902, the town of Lincoln, composed of a few stores, moved about three blocks southeast and began to build the present town of Lincoln. Here, Crockett Brown purchased one of the first two-story stone buildings and moved his general merchandise store, operating it until his death in 1921.

His son, Rhaze L. Brown, had been in business, operating the first boarding house and restaurant. In the front room of the restaurant was the first beautiful marble soda fountain, very decorative.

Rhaze L. took over his father's store for several years after selling his own business.

Ambrose Edward, known as Edd, was a carpenter and stone mason, but he bought the farm his father and grandfather had owned.

Cathrine Brown married Samuel Starr. He, too, was a carpenter and many houses and churches in Lincoln were a part of his labors. Frank and his wife Anna were in business in Tulsa all their life. Alice and family had also spent most of their life in Tulsa. Dona and Kelly Armstrong were in business in Pea Ridge, Arkansas all of their lives. Waymon Brown, the second son of Vance M. and Hannah Dearing Brown, married Rebecca Holt on January 5, 1873. They purchased the farm from Aunt Polly Weaver, and lived there some time. All of their children were born there. They moved to Oklahoma for a short time, then to Fayetteville, where he spent the rest of his life.

During the early days in Fayetteville, he owned a livery stable and kept only the finest of horses and carriages, for he admired beautiful horses. He was also one of the first to purchase an automobile. His was one of the first to venture to Lincoln, and was the first one we ever saw. Waymon lived in a large, two-story house on College Avenue for many years. After his death, his lovely house was one of the first to be torn down to make a place for a gasoline station. His and Rebecca's children were: Mary, who married a Pyeatte; Emma, who married Fred Pyeatte; Elizabeth, married O. P. Stern; Earl; John; Roscoe; Ethel; Mac J.; and Robert L. (Bob), married Nellie George. They owned a business on Lafayette Street for many years, and lived nearby. For several years, he was County Revenue Collector. Except for Robert L., Waymon's children all lived in Oklahoma and Texas.

Samuel V. Brown died in 1875.

By: Burline Brown Hilton

William Joshua Brown

William Joshua Brown and his wife, Melissa Jane Adock, left Tennessee soon after the birth of their first child William Riley, born March 10, 1873. They formed a wagon train of most of his brothers, sisters and their families and headed for Arkansas.

After the birth of their second child, Sarah Jane, born May 16, 1874 in Washington County, Arkansas, the family took to the road again and moved to Hill County, Texas. There, George Henry was born October 27, 1876, Margaret Lovina, born July 11, 1879 and Dora Lee, born June 3, 1881 were born.

Then, the family went back to Washington County where Cora Elizabeth (some say Lizbeth) was born on April 6, 1883 and Aaron Newton, was born May 22, 1885 before the family moved to Indian Territory.

Fannie Josephine, July 10, 1888, Grace Ann December 23, 1891 and twins, Martha Isora and Mary Elzina December 4, 1893 were born in what is now Garvin County, Oklahoma before the family settled near Allen, Oklahoma.

It is believed that William Joshua's father Reubin Brown and his second wife, Mary Jane Cathy came from Tennessee with him. Reubin's first wife, Mary Jane's sister, Marguarite, mother of William Joshua, died in 1855.

Before coming to Arkansas, three generations of Browns lived near each other in Tennessee. Although John Brown, Sr. and wife Martha Gilbert died at Burns Station in 1849-50, his son John Brown, Jr. and his second wife Margaret Luther (first wife Margaret Laws died in 1845, Reubin and William Joshua—along with all the Brown uncles, cousins and brother—made a large community in Dickson, Hickman and Williamson Counties.

On May 5, 1901, Cora Brown married David Columbus Risley Blackhawk. He was born January 6, 1883. His parents were Edgar Charles Risley of Washington County and Matilda Thornsberry who was born in Madison County about 1859 of parents recently from Virginia. David C. Risley was adopted by Matilda's third husband, Charles Blackhawk. David was a "hard-shelled" Baptist lay preacher and carpenter.

Cora and David lived in Allen where Josie May was born May 7, 1902. Twins Bertie Estella and Bertha Louella born October 26, 1905, Alfred Newton, May 18, 1912, Iva Lee, born December 6, 1916 and Rachel Magdalene, born November 14, 1914, were born in Sasakwa, Oklahoma.

When the children were small, Cora and David, "Lum", moved to Francis, Oklahoma where Bertie Estella met and married Kenion Vardiman Cooper who was born in Franklin County, Arkansas on September 15, 1887. They lived in Wetumka when sons James David, born November 6, 1924 and Arthur Dale, was born January 4, 1928. Bertie and Kenion moved to Ada, Oklahoma where Kenion worked building houses and furniture.

James David Cooper serviced as Navy Flight Instructor during World War 11, following which he attended Tulsa University. He graduated from the school of Petroleum Engineering in 1950. Jeanne graduated from East Central University with a degree in Education.

Jeanne Ellen Cooper was born to James and Jeanne July 7, 1947 in Ada and James David, Jr. was born in Tulsa January 11, 1949 while James was in college. James, Jr. is unmarried, and an actor residing in New York City.

Jeanne Ellen married Kimo V. White of Hawaii and to them was born Stancia Nicole, November 13, 1966 in Tulsa, Daymon Kimo, May 9, 1968, Tulsa and Alika Forrest August 13, 1969, Hawaii, none of whom are married.

James Cooper, Sr. and wife, Jeanne, adopted Kimo White while living in Midland, Texas in 1971 and changed his name to James Damon Cooper.

Alika will be a senior in High School in the fall of 1987 and Stancia and James Damon are still trying to decide what to become as they sample college. Jeanne Ellen gave up critical care nursing to return to college and seek another profession.

The large Brown family has shrunk tremendously but one hopes this warm, loving family of hard-working men and beautiful women does not fade completely away.

By: Jeanne Cooper

Arthur D. Browne

We are a "first generation in Arkansas" family, having moved here in 1971 when my husband was attracted by the offer of the position of Vice President for Academic Planning and Development at the University of Arkansas under President David W. Mullins. Arkansas—of all places, that was our reaction then.

We were not at all sure what we were doing in Arkansas, my husband being a native Californian, and I having been raised in Nova Scotia and having become a naturalized American in New York in 1952. It didn't take us long, however, to learn the merits of this lovely area. And now, sixteen years later, we feel very much at home here in the Ozarks.

When we moved here from Wisconsin (one of a half-dozen

states we've lived in) we found the southern heat and humidity quite taxing, but the mild and invigorating winters were a pleasant change from the interminable northern cold. We know why so many retired couples are moving this way. Another big plus has been the "small town" atmosphere—a good place to raise our children. When we came, the youngest of our seven was just beginning kindergarten. He went all the way through school in Fayetteville — Root, Woodland and Fayetteville High — and the fact that he earned a full-tuition scholarship to a major university speaks well for the quality of the education he received here.

Our children are Carolyn (Reed), Stephen, David, Victoria (Pearson), Dale, Laurel (Hasson), and Clifton, the youngest, known to all as Kip. Vickie and her husband, Chad Pearson, live in Springdale, but all the others live in distant states. Both Chad and Vickie have attended the University of Arkansas, and Chad has taught at Jefferson Elementary for the past six years. While my husband has been winding up his work at the University, I have been attending classes, and on May 9, 1987, he retired on the same day I graduated with a B. A. in English—I was possibly the oldest member of the class of '87. So this state has helped me achieve a life-long goal, as well as providing a good living for our family.

Since retiring, we have not noticed any reduction in our schedule of things to do. We do make time to visit our older children and to enjoy our twenty-one grandchildren, and to travel wherever we have a "hankerin" to go. This wanderlust necessitated selling "Blueberry Park", a hilltop farm in West Fork which we had purchased in 1975 as a "pick your own" blueberry business. We learned a great deal working the farm—mostly a real "sweat-and-blister" appreciation for those who labor on the land and gamble with nature's caprices. Our place was one of those struck by the 1985 tornado, and we lost many beautiful trees and a shed. Fortunately, nobody was on the property at the time, but it is a terrifying experience, nonetheless. We take our hats off to those who make it as farmers.

All in all, northwest Arkansas has been a fine place to live. We owe it much and trust we have paid our dues by being responsible citizens. My husband has served on committees and supported the Chamber of Commerce, and I have served as a Patroness of Sigma Alpha Iota, a national music fraternity with active chapters at the University of Arkansas. Both of us have given years of support to the children's schools, to the public library, and to our church. We'd recommend Arkansas to anyone looking for that certain "out-of-the-way but up-to-date" place, and have done so frequently. We haven't found a better place than this to call our "home".

By: Edna S. Browne

Madison J. Broyles

Madison J. Broyles arrived in Washington County in December 1880 together with his wife and the families of two of their sons. The Broyles family acquired land southwest of the city of Fayetteville. Today this property is within the corporate limits of that city.

For Madison, life began on March 12, 1823 in Middletown, Jefferson County, Kentucky, the son of William Broyles and Elizabeth Wilhoit who were both born in Virginia. Madison's ancestors on both sides came from Germany and arrived in America in 1717, settling in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. William, his father, died in 1826 leaving Elizabeth to care for their family.

Madison married Harriet Robinson on July 20, 1847 at Middletown, Kentucky. Harriet was the daughter of Gabriel Robinson, who fought in the War of 1812. Madison learned the blacksmith trade in order to provide for his family. To this union were born the following children: 1. John W. (b. 23 April 1848 d. 25 May 1926) married 10 November 1867 Dinah Caroline "Carrie" Cummings, daughter of Joseph and Malinda Faubion Cummings of Lawrence County, Indiana. 2. George Rice (b. 23 September 1850 d. 29 November 1932) married 11 April 1869 Nancy Caroline Whitted, daughter of John Whitted, Jr. and Rosannah Cummings of Lawrence County, Indiana. 3. Enfield E. (b. 8 May 1853 d. 9 March 1941) married ca. 1877 George Jerome Hinkle, son of Will and Susan Day Hinkle — This family is buried in Denison, Texas. 4. William Cravens (b. 9 June 1856 d. 11 July 1929) married (1) Nancy Caroline Cummings; (2) married 28 December 1887, Lillie M. Combs; (3) married Mary Dolphmire. 5. Madison J., Jr. (b. 4 April 1863 d. _____) married 1 January 1883 Annie Barnes in Grayson County, Texas. 6. Hattie (b. 29 May 1866 d. 13 October 1886) married ca. 1885 T. L. Barnes.

Madison and Harriet moved from Louisville, Kentucky around 1852 and settled in Flynn Township, Lawrence County, Indiana where he followed his trade and farmed. After 1876, Madison and his sons moved their families to Grayson County, Texas near the city of Denison. They continued farming and sold farm implements. The father and sons again moved their families in 1880 to Washington County, Arkansas. A daughter and son remained in Denison, Texas.

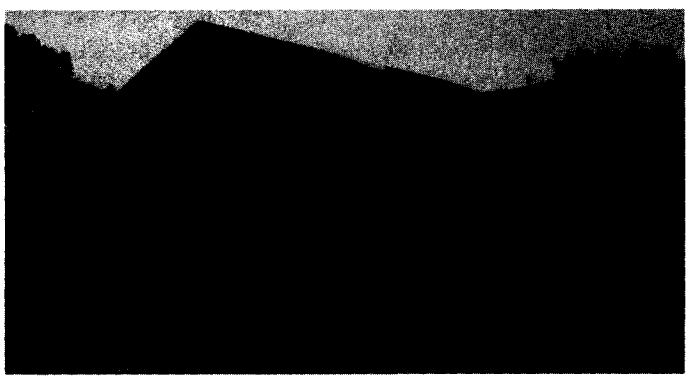
Madison followed an honored family tradition when he answered the call to colors in the Civil War. His two grandfathers and three of his great grandfathers served this country in the Revolutionary War. Madison served in Company A of the 31st Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was wounded in battle near Nashville, Tennessee.

Fayetteville became home to Madison and Harriet Broyles for it was here they settled down to farming. The families of their sons John W., George Rice, and William Cravens were close at hand and many pleasant hours of happiness filled their remaining years. The grave sites for all of these family members are located in the Combs Cemetery at Fayetteville.

By: Earl R. Little

William "Al" Bryant

William Alfred "Al" Bryant b. 6-1-1920, Cato, Arkansas, (son of William Henry and Ellie McPike Bryant) m. 7-31-1942 Addie Catherine Taylor (Kay) b. 7-6-1921, Jacinto, Arkansas, (daughter of John Hilmon and Blanche Ewing Taylor).



Bryant Park Building, 1007 West Sunset, Springdale, Arkansas.

Al grew up in North Little Rock and after 3 years in Air Force, he returned to his previous job with Big Rock Stone and Material. In 1948, he moved his family to Malvern where he owned B & T Mercantile. For the convenience of their children to attend the University, Al and Kay made the decision to relocate and in 1964 moved to 1503 South Morlan, Springdale. They were living there when the 16" snow came in March, 1968. Desiring to live in the country, 20 wooded acres were purchased just north of Highway 68 on Oak Grove Road-a building site cleared-but before the new home could be built, the 1970 Tornado roared through, uprooting 30 large trees, destroying the farmhouse and covering the acreage with much debris. After a year of clean-up, the new home was built, but just as completion came, it was learned the right-of-way line for the new 71 Highway ran through the entry way and kitchen of the Al Bryant Home. Bowing to progress, not wanting to leave the area, 503

South Oak Grove was remodeled to accommodate the new highway. Al and Kay are members of Faith Assembly of God and are active members of Springdale Camp and Auxiliary Gideons International. Al received the 1977 Sertoma Service to Mankind Award. They are the parents of three children listed below:

William Alfred, Jr. (Fred) b. 5-29-1944, Little Rock, graduated Malvern High School, received BSE University of Arkansas, 4 years United States Navy, teacher Prairie Grove School, has a Master in Administration University of Arkansas, Principal, McDonald County School, Southwest City, Missouri 8 years. Fred m. 9-7-1974 Jimmie Lou Dillard, graduated Springdale High School, BSE Southern Missouri State. They have 2 daughters - Tiffani and Christina.

Sharon Kaye b. 6-4-1946, Little Rock, graduated Malvern High School, BSE University of Arkansas, PE teacher, Lake Village. Sharon m. 8-15-1970 Jerry E. Mazzanti, former Razorback, BA and School of Law University of Arkansas, Chancery and Probate Judge, 10th Judicial District. Sharon and Jerry have 3 sons: Dean, Todd and Scott.

Douglas Robert b. 9-3-1955, Malvern, attended Lee and Southwest Jr. High, Springdale High School 1973 and 1979 graduated University of Arkansas School of Architecture; is Senior Architect for Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. Doug m. 8-10-1979 Stephanie Hanna (daughter of Fred and Anne Hanna, Fayetteville) graduated Fayetteville High School, BSE University of Arkansas, taught in Northwest Arkansas schools. Doug and Stephanie have 3 children: Ashley, Blake and Cole.

Al has been in construction and real estate, owning SAV-IT Paint and Supply, Al Bryant Company and Al-Kay Realty. In 1983, he built Bryant Park, a professional office building, pictured. In his retirement years, he is doing some traveling, gardening and managing rental property.

Family History: Al's great, great, great grandparents were Michael and Leah Graham Bryant, who lived in Moore County, North Carolina where their over 200 year old home has been restored by the Historical Association. Their son, Elisha b. 19 December 1781, Moore County, North Carolina, m. Sarah Autrey, June 1812 and were the parents of 10 sons—the youngest, Thomas J. b. 1837, was Al's great grandfather—he moved with his parents to Hardeman County, Tennessee c. 1849. He m. Mary Jane Walpole (daughter of Gilbert Harrison and Lourena C. Walpole—a descendant of the Walpole Family of England). Thomas J. was in the Company E, 22 BN Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and after the death of his parents in 1864, he moved to Arkansas. In 1880 he had a General Mercantile Store, Carriage and Wagon Yard, in Little Rock. Robert Walter, his oldest son (Al's grandfather) was associated with the Mercantile Store and in 1-2-1878 married Mattie E. Whitehurst. Al's father, Wm. Henry, was their youngest son. Henry Bryant was a farmer, trainer of horses, construction foreman and a fruit and vegetable wholesaler.

By: William Al Bryant

Ernest Buchanan

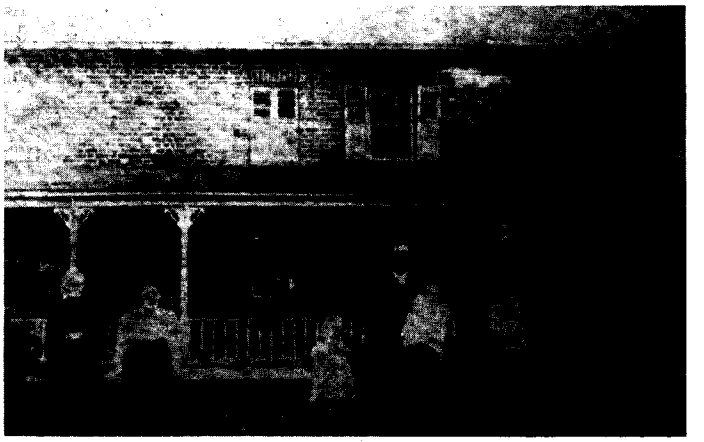
Samuel Buchanan came from Ireland in 1702 and settled in Pennsylvania in the early 1700s and moved on to Virginia. He died in Washington County, Virginia in 1774. He was the father of John Buchanan the great, great grandfather of Ernest Buchanan and the other children of Samuel Newton Buchanan and Rachel Ferguson Buchanan.

John Buchanan was married twice and had the following children: Thomas, Samuel, James, William Edmiston, Matthew, Robert, Andrew, Martha, Ann, Elizabeth, Alexander, and Nancy.

According to Washington County, Arkansas history, six brothers came to Washington County from Lincoln County, Tennessee and settled in the vicinity of Cane Hill. Their names were; James, John, Andrew, Alexander, Robert and Isaac.

Andrew and John were Ministers of the Presbyterian Church. These pioneers organized the first church and Sunday school in northwest Arkansas at Cane Hill, August 30, 1828.

Andrew Buchanan settled in Prairie Grove. Robert "Bob" Buchanan on Richland Creek near Wesley, Arkansas.



Buchanan home, a mile east of Tuttle, built from bricks made on farm by slave labor. L to R: Mrs. Augustus P. Buchanan, Mary Eva Buchanan, Irene (in chair), Samuel Buchanan holding Homer and Rachel Ferguson Buchanan.

Robert "Bob" Buchanan married Mary Stagner on September 14, 1819. One was from Kentucky, the other from across the line in Tennessee. Bob was 19 years old and Mary was 16. They came to Arkansas on horse back with the other Buchanan families in 1827. They had two sons, Newton Lafayette Buchanan and Augustus Pierson Buchanan. Their sons were born in Arkansas.

Robert "Bob" Buchanan was a government surveyer. The county lines of Washington and Madison Counties originally followed the White River and Richland Creek. Robert "Bob" Buchanan helped to establish them in their present location.

Augustus Pierson Buchanan, son of "Bob" Buchanan was a county surveyer. He helped to survey property lines.

Augustus Pierson Buchanan was wounded in the war of the states. He made his way back home and hid in a cave near by. The slaves carried food to him. When the war was over and the slaves were free, they did not want to leave. They were treated well and it was a sad parting. Some of them chose the Buchanan name.

The old brick house that Augustus Pierson Buchanan hired a mason to build, is still standing firm and proud. It was started before the war and finished after peace came. The bricks and the mortar which were used to bind the home together were made on the farm. It is located on Highway 74, between Tuttle and Wesley. The present owner is John Murphy.

The early settlers came looking for cheap land or land to homestead. They had to build their first homes of logs. Some had earthen floors and later some had split log floors called "puncheon floors".

The Buchanan family did not want low land near the creek or river where the flood waters could carry their rail fences away.

They had to depend on food they could raise and game they could hunt in the woods. The chores had to be done before dark. Fire light, betty lamps, and a few candles were their source of light after dark.

They saved all the scraps of fat to make soap. Lye was not available in stores, they had to make their own. The wood ashes were saved and put in an ash hopper. Water was poured on so the dripping would fall into a container. That was drip lye, this was mixed with the fat and cooked to make soap.

I remember, when I was a child, traveling all the way to Eureka Springs in a wagon with Mother and Dad and some of my brothers and my sister. I was fascinated by the rushing water in the springs. These springs are covered now. It was a long trip by wagon and the road was rough. I thought we would never get home.

A stranger who came along asking for a night's lodging was not turned away. My mother made pallets on the floor and made room for them. I remember my mother washing bed clothes for a week after some of these guests had departed. She was afraid they might have left some little unfriendly critters or the "itch".

Augustus Pierson Buchanan: born January 7, 1836 and died March 30, 1881.

Martha Emily Pierson: born January 20, 1838 and died December 1920.

Their children, Lavina Augusta, Robert Pierson, Fulton, Mary Eva, Isabella, Samuel Newton.

Samuel Newton Buchanan: born October 11, 1878 and died January 8, 1961.

Rachel Ferguson Buchanan: born July 30, 1882 and died March 6, 1936.

Their children, Irene, Homer, Ernest, Augustus, Lawton, Fulton, Clemma, and Marie.

By: Mrs. Clemma Buchanan Pitts

John Buchanan

There was this somewhat stocky young man walking along a dusty road, somewhat expectant and yet dejected. His clothing was that of a gray uniform, patched and ragged, having seen long and rugged service. He was limping on a bandaged leg having about recovered from a war wound. He passed lots of vacant houses (some had been burned), and overgrown fields - once plowed, but now with brush and weeds. Glad the war was over and to be back home, but only to find his father with the soles of his feet burned so that he could not walk. Bushwhackers had tied him to a rocking chair and pushed the chair over so that his feet touched hot plow shears trying to extract information on gold reported to be buried near, but had long since been removed by the owner.

The Buchanan clan was historically mentioned in Scotland as early as 1016, but apparently were not on good terms with the English King. In later years some moved to North Ireland and then to Pennsylvania. My ancestors went to Western Virginia, then into Tennessee and Kentucky; from there to Crystal Hill near Little Rock. At Crystal Hill the dreaded disease Malaria was severe and many died. They sent scouts to investigate stories of northwest Arkansas. They returned with glowing stories of the beautiful country. The area they selected was Canehill where there were abundant springs, excellent woods of walnut and oak trees and rich land reported as having river bottom cane growing on the hilltops. This prompted the move up the Arkansas River to Fort Smith, then north to Canehill along what is now State 59. My great-grandfather was in the group and the year was 1827, some nine years before Statehood.

John Buchanan (1806-1880) was a farmer and preacher. As a circuit riding preacher, he supported himself by selling Bibles for the American Bible Society in Arkansas. Their first years must have been difficult, building log cabins, clearing land and planting meager crops. Cornbread and wild game was no doubt the main fare. The most amazing part was how soon they built a church-meeting hall-school. Listed in the poll tax for the year 1836 was one John Buchanan who declared 2 horses, 4 meat cattle, 1 tanyard ($.50 poll tax); total tax $1.50. But the most valuable assets were slaves that appeared in a few declarations. It is also obvious that hogs were included in the migration as bacon slabs were a source of what little income they had.

James Albert Buchanan (1844-1904) received his education in Canehill College mentioned above, including English, History, Latin, Greek and Math. His basic mathematics was adequate to qualify him as a surveyor, and he served as Washington County Surveyor for a number of years.

The Bellview School and Church were located near Lincoln, Arkansas on County Road 33, the Lincoln to Wedington Road. However, it was better known as Bucksnort, and how it got its rich name is the story I will relate. It seems that there was a prayer meeting being held in the school one evening, and there were several young men gathered around the entrance as the meeting was in progress inside. The usual stories were being swapped, and one of the outside group was my Uncle Walter known as Buck. He was bragging about his horse Dick, who he claimed would do anything he asked him to do. This piece of bragging led to a dare which was to ride the horse Dick through the door into the meeting. The challenge was accepted and as Dick got his head into the meeting room he snorted. So the word spread that the new name of Bellview was "Bucksnort". Uncle Walter quietly took up residence in Oklahoma for a period of time.

The early settlers had their problems: three Buchanan brothers were ambushed and killed by the Pin Indians; the incident of the murder of the Wright family by a group of desperadoes; then somewhat later the bushwhackers robbed and burned homes during and after the Civil War. We can't leave this without a story about Mike Nail, the Will Rogers of his time (circa 1850). Mike was transporting a load of corn into town on a hot fall day when his team of ox sulled, just layed down in the road and would not respond to coax or the whip. When Doc Campbell appeared on one of his many house calls, Mike explained his problem and Doc replied that he could solve that. He fished down his black medicine case, took out a small bottle of liquid. He poured some of the solution along the back and rear end of the ox and stepped back. The old ox raised up its head, switched his tail a few times, jumped up, broke out of the traces and took out over the hill Mike stared at the sight of the disappearing ox, then turned to Doc Campbell. "Say Doc, how much did that bottle cost?" "Oh, about 10 cents." "Then, put about 25 cents on me because I have to catch that ox."

My father, Herbert Earle Buchanan (1881-1974) was born near Canehill, the last of five children. He had a very difficult time getting his education as his family had little money. He attended the University of Arkansas through odd jobs and teaching assignments. His Masters and PHD degrees were awarded from the University of Chicago (he was later awarded an honorary LLD degree from University of Arkansas). He taught Math at the University of Tennessee, then headed the Math Department at Tulane from 1920 to retirement in 1950. Retirement was to the county he loved in northwest Arkansas and to the Tilley homestead.

The writer, John Andrew Buchanan, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1912, the youngest of 4 children, we moved to New Orleans, Louisiana in 1920 and that was my home until retirement in 1969, which brought me to the Tilley home where we cared for my mother and father who were in their 80s.

In New Orleans, I attended Tulane in the College of Engineering, married a wonderful woman, Marjorie Hayward, a transplanted Mississippian. Service in the Navy 1940-46; retired from Navy Reserve 1967 as a Commander. Also was employed as the 8th Naval District Fire Protection Engineer for 1946 to 1969 when I was retired. In the tradition of the family on both sides, four of our five children are school teachers. The last child is an electronic technician.

I do not have much information on my mother's side of the family. Her grandfather John Tilley came to Arkansas in 1835 from Tennessee. He was married to Elizabeth Henderson who died in 1853, and then to Martha Crawford. The John Tilley antibellum mansion was built in 1853-1855 by slave labor, and is located five miles west of Prairie Grove on the old Stonewall Road. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

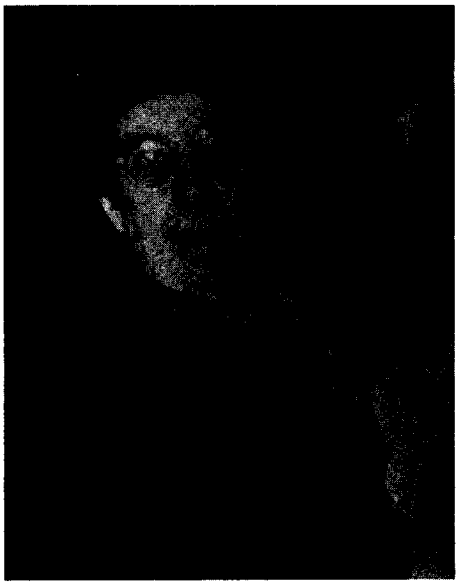
By: J. A. Buchanan

Anna Worthington Buford

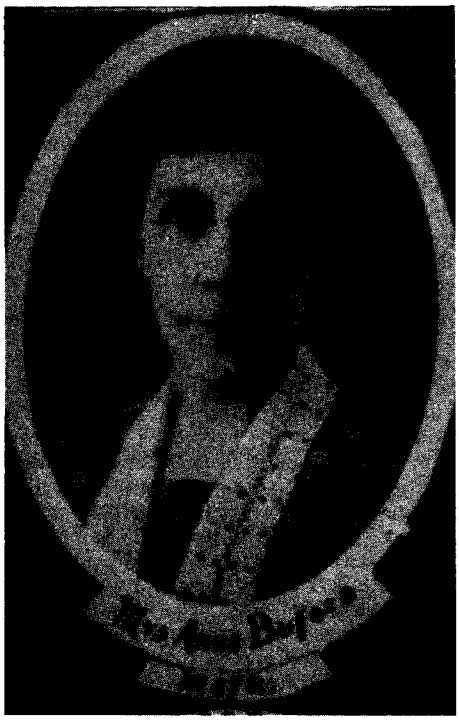
Anna James Worthington was born November 12, 1876, in Maysville, Kentucky. Her parents, John Gaither and Eva Withers Worthington, moved to Lexington, Missouri when she was an infant. She graduated from Lexington High School and received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Lexington Baptist College in 1898. She did graduate work in Central State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Missouri, University of Missouri at Columbia and the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. She taught two years in a private school in Galena, Kansas in 1898-1899 and five years in the Lexington High School before moving to Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1907.

Anna Worthington married Manville Twyman Buford June 7, 1905. They were the parents of Manville Twyman, Jr., Lynn Gordon (who was a casualty of WWII serving on the USS Helena which went down in the Pacific, July 5, 1943), Bonnie and James Allen.

This impromptu picture of Anna W. Buford was taken by Floy Scroggins at the Springdale Public Library for the Jaycee Pioneer Citizen Award in 1951 (age 75 years). A painting copied from the picture acquired by her children and grandchildren hangs in the Arkansas Room at the Library.



Anna Buford was a member of the Elmdale Baptist Church and had mentioned the need for a library there, shortly before her death. Many memorials were given for this purpose and the library was established in her memory naming it the Anna Buford Memorial Library in 1964. An enlargement of the enclosed photograph was presented to the Library by her children.



Mrs. Anna Buford, Math teacher, Springdale High School 1923-24. Photo from class picture.

The Bufords were attracted to Fayetteville, Arkansas in the fall of 1907 by the beautiful sugar maple trees and the impressive homes on College Avenue and the eastern part of Fayetteville. They settled on "East Mountain" (what is now known as Mt. Sequoyah) along with the Zolls, Curtises, Booziers, Dunns and Leightons. They moved to Springdale in 1921 where Mrs. Buford began a 27 year span teaching mathematics in the Springdale High School. All but one year was confined to straight algebra. When she finished college in the late 1890s, she wanted to become an engineer, but that was unheard of at that time — a woman engineer. She then decided to be a mathematics teacher.

J. O. Kelly wrote: "A Tribute to a Superior Teacher". "When I became Superintendent of the Springdale Public Schools, July, 1944, one of the first teachers I met was Mrs. M. T. Buford. She was a mathematics teacher from September, 1921 to June, 1947, having served 2 of those years as high school principal. Mrs. Buford was one of those rare teachers who had the qualities to give stern, but kindly instructions to her students with a personal interest in the success of each one. I was impressed as the boys who returned from Military Service in visiting their school, always wanted to be directed to Mrs. Buford's room. I remember Mrs. Buford as one of the most successful teachers I have known and worked with in the many years I have served as a superintendent of Arkansas schools. The Senior Class of 1947 dedicated their Yearbook in honor of her years of service to them and to the school. Mrs. Buford was also honored by the School Board naming the first cafeteria detached from other buildings on the high school campus as Buford Hall".

After Mr. Buford's death in 1949, and 35 years as a school teacher, Mrs. Buford became a librarian at the Springdale Public Library, at the age of 73 years. She served in this capacity until her sudden death in 1963 at 87 years of age. Most of the time she walked the 8 blocks from her home to the library and back. Her physical activity dates back to her youth — she won the State Championship in tennis at the University of Missouri back in the 1890s. Her cheery attitude and pleasant helpfulness made her a great favorite with the reading public, and she was considered practically indispensable by the other librarian. The Library Board received the following tribute from a co-worker: "I would like to present my book *How Fast Can It Go?* in memory of Anna Buford. I owe a great deal to this wonderful woman who did so much not only for me but for many, many others". (Derlyne Simpson Gibson). The family of Anna Buford presented the

Library with a portrait of her and received this response: "The Board and Staff of the Springdale Public Library and I am sure the citizens of our community, want to thank you for the lovely portrait of Anna Buford which we have placed in the Arkansas Room".

In 1951 the Springdale Junior Chamber of Commerce chose Mrs. Buford to receive the first "Pioneer Citizen Award". To receive this Award, the citizen must be 70 years of age or older and to have given at least 25 years of service to the community. The nominating committee said in their presentation, "We believe no other person has had more widespread influence on the community over the past 30 years.

From Chapter G, P. E. O. Sisterhood: "In loving memory of Anna Buford, we offer this tribute of love and praise: Mother Buford, as she was known to her Sisters, was a P. E. O. for 30 years. Her life exemplified the qualities of Faith, Love, Purity, Justice and Truth. She was a faithful Christian and active in the Baptist Church for 70 years. God was very real to her and a "very present help in trouble" as she experienced family sorrows throughout her lifetime. She seemed to always keep serene inside, possessing something in mind and spirit that strengthened in times of stress. She was a devoted wife, mother and grandmother. She knew the purpose of living and imparted this knowledge to the members of her family, always finding time to counsel with them as they had need. Mrs. Buford was an educator. Former students remember her as an inspiring teacher, always patient and understanding, stating "she taught much more than the text for her teaching was the opening of doors to a fuller, more satisfying life". Her memory lives on in the hearts of her grateful pupils. Her co-workers at the Library during her 14 years there, recall their busy hours together with happiness, as she gave to others the fullness of her resourceful life. She possessed the individualism and humanitarian characteristics of the pioneer type. Practicing the love of man in her public relations, brought Mrs. Buford the honor she so rightly deserved when she was named Springdale's Pioneer Citizen in 1951. The world is a better place to live for many because of her dedicated life of service to others. Those whose paths crossed hers, know well that in her life, Mother Buford achieved vast spiritual riches. Knowing her enriched their lives. She has left her footprints on the sands of time and her name will evoke memories of a lovely person who has been an inspiration and blessing to all who knew her. Revelations 14:13 - Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

In 1961 Mrs. Buford inspired the membership of Elmdale Baptist Church to benefit from a Church Library. She was asked to be Chairman of such a committee along with four other members of the congregation and they were making progress in the establishment of a library when Mrs. Buford passed away. The Committee carried on and established the library, having received many, many memorials for this purpose. The library is named the Anna Buford Memorial Library. Again, her children presented a portrait of her to be hung in that library.

Billie Jines, writer for the *Springdale News*, tells of her version in her column "The Way I Heard It". If you've ever read a particularly delightful book that you finished with a mixture of sadness and yet gladness for having read it, then you know how I felt when they told me that Mrs. Anna Buford had slipped quietly out of this life a few days ago. It's a satisfying experience to follow a story along to a beautiful conclusion, but there's a reluctance to turn the last page and know that you won't be hearing more from the characters of the book. Finally of course, you close the book and put it eventually out of sight and out of mind. But you don't actually put it out of your life. You can't. For, as Tennyson so aptly put it, "I am a part of all that I have met. Yet all experience is an arch where-through gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades forever and forever when I move". Years after you've read the book or known an outstanding person, you are sometimes unconsciously prompted by a bit of philosophy by that one.

A few months ago, I saw Mrs. Buford graciously serving cold drinks at a committee meeting in her home. She sat the tray down and without dimming the smile that was so much a part of her, she turned to her pastor and said, "Well, now you've been telling us about the wrath of God and about His unerring judgement. Now I want you to preach us a sermon on the wonderful love of God". Very soon afterward, she was to find herself drawing heavily upon that faith she so abundantly possessed. They told me later that word of the tragic death of the second son she had lost took its toll of her physical stamina. I wouldn't question that, but what I thought I saw when I went to offer sympathy was a maximum Christian accepting the will of God without a trace of doubt.

The last time I saw Mrs. Buford was on a Tuesday night. Having heard that she would be leaving the next morning to go to her daughter's I felt that I should see her before she left. She met me at the door and laughed at me for thinking that she would be going away for the winter. Oh no, she said, she would only stay a week. She couldn't be away from home so long. She hustled me in to sit by her fire and before I could inquire about her recent illness, she was asking, "how is everything at the Church? Is it going well? Are new people coming? Do you think our pastor is happy here with us?" It was a cozy December evening for a chat with a friend — a friend, who at 87 was almost exactly twice my age. Soon though, I thought best not to tire her with more conversation, so I arose to leave. She followed me to the door, and stood silhouetted against the light watching to see if I were all right as I got into the car on the dark street. As I drove away, she closed the door. I didn't see her again. Exactly a week later they buried her.

The more I've thought about it, the more that door I saw her close gets to looking like the back cover of a well-written book. You don't open the same book and start to read again. Instead, you search to see if the book has a sequel, where you can re-new your acquaintance with the folks of the story. Not all books do have sequels, but somehow, I feel that one day I may run across one on Mrs. Buford. It will be all bound in a brand-new cover, and the story it contains will go on and on forever.

By: Mrs. Alice West

Ronald E. Bumpass

Ronald E. Bumpass was born January 6, 1948 in Lubbock, Texas, has been a resident of Fayetteville from and since 1965, and serves currently as the Vice-Mayor for the City of Fayetteville.

He is married to Karen Lewis Bumpass, a Fayetteville native, and they have two-children, Bart born April 21, 1969 and Buckley born March 10, 1980.

Ron traveled to Fayetteville with his parents, Dr. Donald E. Bumpass, a Professor of Graduate Education at the University of Arkansas (1965 to date) and Edna Pricer Bumpass, employed at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Fayetteville from 1965 through 1986, who were both natives of Lubbock, Texas.

He met his wife, Karen, at Fayetteville High School and they married in July of 1968 while both attending the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Karen received her BS degree in Education and taught at the Fayetteville Public Schools for several years. Ron received his Bachelor of Public Administration in 1970 and Juris Doctrate in 1974 at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Ron was a member of the University Student Senate for several years and the Law School designate to the University Council his senior year. As a member of Alpha Kappa Lambda fraternity, the nickname "REB" stuck based upon his initials and outspoken representation.

Karen is the daughter of Herbert Anderson Lewis, Jr. and Bettye Carolyn Martin Lewis who currently resides at the Lewis home on Washington Avenue. Following his graduation in 1974 and an internship with the Putman, Davis and Bassett Law Firm of Fayetteville, he opened his office as a private practitioner located in the Cravens Building on "Smokey Row" - Center Street in Fayetteville. During his early career, he taught Judicial Process, Criminal Justice and American National Government to political science students at the University.

He became a member of the Washington County, Arkansas

and American Bar Associations. He was named an Outstanding Young Man of America by the Jaycees in 1977. He was named to Who's Who of American Law in 1980. His political career began in an unsuccessful race for Justice of the Peace for the constitutionally revised Quorum Court of Washington County in 1978.

In 1980, he was elected as an At Large member to the Fayetteville City Board of Directors (council) and served as chairman of the Police and Fire Commission, Police Pension Plan, the Street and Public Works Committee, the Fayetteville Advertising and Promotion Commission and the Washington County Jail Advisory Board. He was re-elected in November 1984 and elected Vice-Mayor in January of 1987.

He has served on the boards of Downtown Fayetteville Unlimited, Pride in Dickson Street and he and his wife are lifetime members of the Washington County Historical Society. Ron has lead the community in the renovation and restoration of buildings to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the Fayetteville Community. In association with his parents, and other, he was a prime developer of the Old Post Office Restaurant purchased from the Fayetteville Urban Renewal Authority in 1978. After a limited participation in the restaurant and the Old Post Office Gathering Place, he sold his interest to H. Keith Cearly, Jr. The Old Post Office building is still owned by Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Bumpass and is leased to a restaurant corporation.

In addition, Ron served on the Fayetteville City Council Committee for the renovation of the Fayetteville City Hall located on Mountain Street completed in 1984. In addition, he has represented the Lewis Brothers Land Company and Mr. John Lewis in their efforts to become listed on the National Register of Historic Places which will be leased to the newly formed Bank of Fayetteville, N. A. He has struggled to lead the renovation of Dickson Street and the location of the University of Arkansas/City of Fayetteville Civic Auditorium and Fine Arts Complex in the area. He has served as a consultant to the Dickson Street Central Business Improvement District during its formation in 1987.

A member of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce since 1974, he has attended the committee of 100 leadership conference for the past ten years. Introduced to St. Paul's Episcopal Church by his wife, he became confirmed in the Episcopalian/Anglican faith and participates in the spiritual community as well. Karen is a Sunday School teacher and a member of the Altarguild at the Church. His son, Bart served as alter boy for ten years. Ron was inducted into the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States of America in August of 1986 based upon the nomination of Woodson W. Bassett, Jr., a long-time friend and confidante.

As an active participant in Rotary, Ron has served as Sargeant at Arms and Director of Programs since his induction in 1980. January 1986 was a special month as Ron worked for well over a year and succeeded in hosting Governor Bill Clinton, United State Senator Dale Bumpers and United States Senator David Pryor, on three successive weeks in Fayetteville. Governor Clinton was a former professor of Ron's at the University of Law School and they continue to have a strong personal relationship which has grown over the past fourteen years. Senator Bumpers refers to Ron as his "cuzzin" and shares with everyone in their company the fact that his grandfather spelled his name the same as Ron.

In tracing the family history, Bumpass is now spelled some thirty-six different ways. The name was given by the French to English Goose Stepping soldiers who invaded the continent in the early 1600s - "Bumpass" (pronounced Boom-paz).

Governor and thence Senator David Pryor first met Ron in the company of his long-time friend Randal Tyson when fishing for blue marlin in the Bahamas in 1976.

Currently the law practice is expanding at a rapid rate and includes legal associates Laurie Hanson and Jeannie Johnson Hill. The office is managed by Vickie Presley Hassell, formerly of West Fork. Karen also works at the office on a regular basis and the practice is expanding rapidly and currently serves as general counsel to Rose Care Nursing Homes headquartered in the State of Arkansas, owned by J. T. Rose of Rogers, an individual who currently serves as the Democratic National Committeeman for the State of Arkansas.

Ron states, "I have been a student of government and law since the eighth grade and chose it as a career in order to have the flexibility to serve the community in a profession as well as becoming active in community interest projects. I can think of no other career which would have allowed this flexibility and am appreciative of my broadbased educational background. In its simplest terms, I want to be the best at whatever I do, provide the highest quality professional services to my clients, and to always keep in mind that everything I do must be done with a plan to maintain and improve the quality of life for all of Fayetteville, northwest Arkansas and the entire state. With the support of my immediate and extended family, I will strive to succeed in my goals".

By: Ronald Bumpass

John Burkett

The writer is indebted to Mr. Rodney Burkett Whitaker of Frederic, Maryland for most of the Burkett information.

Henry Earl Burkett and horse Lightfoot.

John Burkett (also Burket) was born July 10, 1813, place unknown (Germany is given by some, doubted by others) the son of George Burkett and Elizabeth Till Burkett. He married, probably in Mississippi, Mary Barnes, born 1817 - died 1862 on the way to Arkansas. John died June 4, 1904 and is buried at Old Union Cemetery in Cincinnati, Arkansas. He remained a widower following Mary's death. John and family arrived in Washington County, Arkansas after 1862 and first stopped south of Lincoln, Arkansas near Bethesda Cemetery, soon moving near the Harrell Cemetery north of Cincinnati, Arkansas and then to a house near the Quince Marquess place on Ballard Creek and then half a mile up the creek to a spot in S8T15NR33W, (per Valley Dalton Smith, great grandson), where he remained. John was an expert carpenter, cabinetmaker, blacksmith and pipe fitter. The writer has a "wardrobe" made by Mr. Burkett of Wild Cherry Lumber; it is pegged together, with some square nails being used. He also made looms, etc. and had a foot-powered "turning lathe" on which he made table legs, etc., a real all around craftsman.

His children were (1) John William, born 1836; (2) Lavina born 1837, remained in Mississippi married a Stamps of the Stamps-Baxter singers; (3) Andrew Jackson, born in 1839; (4) Sarah Ann, born 1842; (5) Nathan Lamiel, born 1844; (6) George Washington born June 1846, died May 12, 1938 buried Gibson-Parks Cemetery; (7) Elizabeth Till, born 1847-1940; (8) Martha Haseltine, born December 24, 1849, married on September 1875

to Travis L. Beaty, born 1842, died 1950 (?); (9) James Madison, born 1851; (10) Adelia Caroline, born August 1853, died January 1, 1931, buried Old Union, Cincinnati, married May 21, 1876 to Mead Smith, born October 18, 1852, died March 7, 1928, both buried Old Union Cemetery; (11) Mary Susannah, born 1857.

Since writing the above, I have found John Burkett's obit, which states he was born in South Carolina, was buried June 5, 1904, belonged to the Baptist Church and the Masonic Lodge. The funeral was conducted and the obit written by D. A. Squyres.

George Washington Burkett was born June 5, 1846 at Monticello, Lawrence County, Mississippi and died May 13, 1938 in Summers, Arkansas, married 13 (or 30) October, 1873, to Matilda Ann Gibson, born October 28, 1850, died January 13, 1889, daughter of John and Virginia Phoebe Carnahan Gibson. Both buried Gibson-Parks Cemetery. Children: (1) Mamie Burkett, born September 20, 1874, died August 10, 1915, never married; (2) Henry Earl, born 1877, died about 1957, buried Haskell, Oklahoma never married; (3) Ethul Dee, born October 19, 1876 - died 1956, buried in Haskell, Oklahoma. Children: (A) Rodney Burkett (Joe) born March 17, 1904 married on July 17, 1930, Ila Marie Parsons born March 17, 1909, Dothan, Alabama. One child, Hazel Ethelwyn, born November 12, 1940; (B) Harry LaVern (Pete) Captain USA, born July 22, 1907 died May 3, 1970, buried National Cemetery Ft. Gibson, married Eunice, one child Mary Kay who married a Booth; (4) George G., born and died September 7, 1881; (5) James Ralph Burkett born February 10, 1883, died June 22, 1916 (or 1918) buried Gibson-Parks Cemetery, married February 5, 1911 to Ethel M. Funkhouser, born 1884, died 1974, daughter of Henry and Mattie Maxwell Funkhouser. Buried. As Ethyl Brewster without Henry Brewster. No children; (6) Lizzie Kate, born June 7, 1885, died July 31, 1886; (7) Beulah Irene born June 8, 1887 - died September 26, 1888.

G. W. Burkett later married Ocie Bost, 1870-1950, daughter of a neighbor, John Bost, divorced. One son, J. Gulledge Burkett born 1900 - died 1965, married Zella Stevens Cann, born 1904. Gulledge buried Prairie Grove, Cemetery. It is believed that George married a third time, probably 1920 to a Texas woman, but this too ended in divorce.

By: James E. Gibson

Joseph Marion Burnett

Joseph Marion Burnett

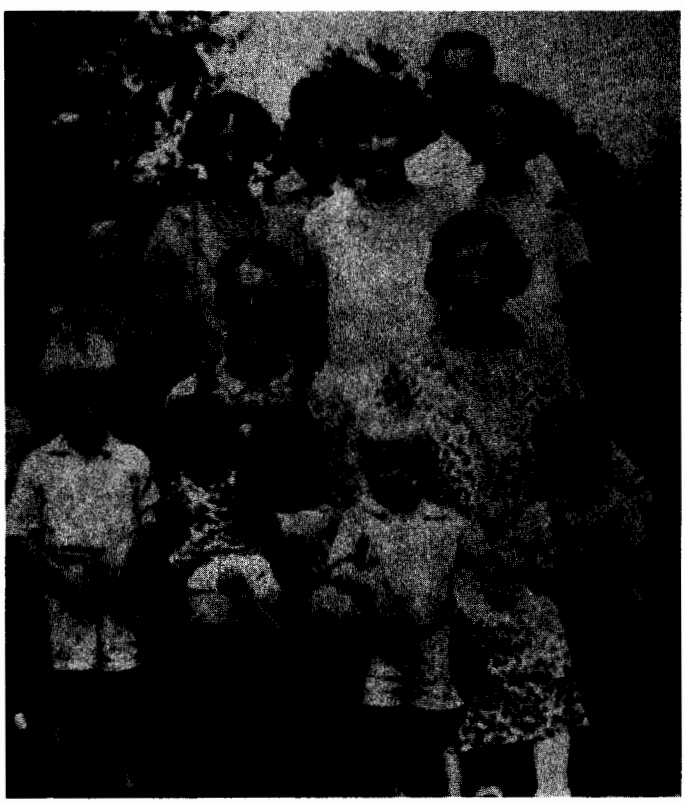
Joseph Marion Burnett, born approximately 1832, was the son of John and Sarah (Oliver) Burnett of Virginia. Joseph married Lula Jane Gault in 1856. They were the parents of nine children: Sara Ann (born 1856), married Francis Clawson; James Roland (born 1858), married Lucy?; William (born 1860); Mary E. (born 1866); Matson (born 1868); Joseph Meredith (born 1870), married Orah Alice Fitch; Nancy (born 1873) married? Widdows; Florance (born 1876); Charles Ephraim (born 1882), married Nora Bell Dawson.

Joseph was a sharecropper and followed work in Arkansas and Missouri. He eventually moved to Claremore, Oklahoma where he died in 1893. Lula Jane died in New Mexico in September 1913.

As a young man Charles Ephraim moved from Washington County, Arkansas to Indian Territory. On July 16, 1905 he married Nora Bell Dawson, daughter of George Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Blanton) Dawson. George Dawson was a Baptist preacher. He and his wife were born in Georgia. Nora Bell was born on a riverboat in Paducah, Kentucky.

C. E., as Charles was known, and Nora were the parents of ten children: Grace Marie (born 1906), married Willis Jamison; Thora Jane (born 1908), married Taylor White; Carl Ephraim (born 1910), married Hazel Hasselthel; Mary Eunice (born 1913), married William Chumley, James Roland (born 1916), married Ruth Bea Phillips; Jeremiah Maston (born 1919 - died 1920); Herbert Talmage (born 1921 - died 1921); Joseph Perry (born 1922), married Jaqualine Hix; Lonnie Lee (born 1925), married Wanda Pearson; Oliver Dawson (born 1928).

C. E. was a sharecropper like his father. He worked and moved his family in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Nora had bad



Front row: left to right, J. P., C. E. holding Emma Jean, Lonnie, Nora, Norwood. Back row: left to right, James, Grace, Willis, Thora, Carl and Eunice.

sinus problems and on advice of her doctor the family moved to Phoenix, Arizona for a few years. After her health improved they moved back to Oklahoma.

Nora and C. E. died in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. They are buried in Blue Springs Cemetery in Gideon, Cherokee County, Oklahoma.

Grace, oldest daughter of C. E. and Nora, married Willis Ezra Jamison on November 9, 1924 in Eldon, Oklahoma. Willis, born May 28, 1902, was the son of Garland Price and Mary Ellen (Smallwood) Jamison of Missouri. The children of this marriage were: Norwood (born 1925); Emma Jean (born 1927); Jessie Dewitt (born 1929); Ezra Eugene (born 1931); Perry Vernon (born 1933); Bethel Ludena (born 1935); James Harvey (born 1937); Nora Marie (born 1939); Willie Robert (born 1941); Jimmie Ray (born 1944); Edward Arnold (born 1945); Dessie Fay (born 1947); Donna Ellen (born 1948) and Dorene Patricia (born 1952).

Willis worked as a farmer, sharecropper and in the oil fields. Grace worked hard helping her husband and raising their fourteen children. Willis died on July 16, 1982, just one year after Grace on Juiy 28, 1981. They are buried in the Blue Springs Cemetery in Gideon, Oklahoma. A small white frame church stands on a hilltop beside the cemetery.

Emma Jean Jamison married Donald Eugene Rice on February 2, 1946 in Spring Hill, Texas. They are the parents of four children. (See Rice family).

By: Dorothy Rice Holloway

Reuben Beele Burrows

My family appears in *Goodspeed History of North Western Arkansas*, written 1889, page 1129. It lists Isaac Gilstrap and wife Locky (Davis) Gilstrap. They left Knox County, Tennessee between 1836-1838, going to Macon County, Missouri, to Washington County, Arkansas by 1850 census. They had nine children, and appear in 1850 census Cove Creek, Washington County, Arkansas. Isaac and family were farmers, but Gilstraps built and operated several lumber yards in Washington County. In 1855, their youngest daughter, Nancy M. Gilstrap married Reuben Beale (or Beele) Burrows, from Tennessee County unknown. They had three children, John Wesley, Mary Ann, and Locky Jane. Then came the Civil War and three sons of Isaac: Jesse, Benjamin and Thomas J., along with son-in-law, Reuben B. Burrows, all enlisted on Union side. As results of the war, Reuben B. Burrows killed April 18, 1863, Battle of Prairie Grove and buried on battlefield and later moved to National Cemetery, Fayetteville. Jesse, Benjamin and Thomas J. all died as results of Civil War and are buried Woolsey Cemetery, Highway 71, West Fork, Washington County, Arkansas. Isaac and Locky broke up over the Civil War and never lived together again. She died in 1873 and he in 1877 and are buried in Washington County, Arkansas. On January 24, 1870, the three children of Reuben were granted a pension from the government of $400.00. Since their mother died in 1867, these children were more or less on their own. My grandmother, Locky Jane, was passed from one family to another. Many times she had no shoes and had to squat so her long dress would cover her feet to warm them so she could walk a little more. She worked in the fields with the men, then came indoors and prepared meals, washed clothes and other chores before she could go to bed. The pension was a life saver for her. Now she was able to charge against her money for shoes, dress material and school books. I have vouchers showing where she purchased these things. John Wesley went out on his own at age 13, to work where ever he could. Mary Ann must have died young of tuberculosis, like her mother, as I have been unable to find anything about her. When I looked up their pension records, I found them in the oldest records at the Fayetteville, Arkansas Court House. Life was very hard in the years after the Civil War. Most families had very little.

Locky Jane married at age 17 and had ten children. Only three lived long enough to marry and have families. John Wesley became a Methodist Protestant Minister. He traveled and ministered to West Fork and Saint Paul churches. If he had a horse he took it, but, if not he walker over the hills, which was around fifteen miles to preach. John Wesley and wife Phemy York had eight children. Some of their grandchildren still live in and around Washington County, Arkansas.

Children of John Wesley, Sr. and Phema Ellen York; Mary Francis, Maude Ellen, Sanford Elasco, Effie, Rose Marie and

Back row, left to right: Sanford E. Burrows holding his daughter, Beatrice, Mary Burrows Harrison, John Wesley, Jr., Effie Burrows Wist, Esther Burrows Cowan holding her daughter Helen. Second row: Rufus Beale Burrows, Henry Harrison, son of Mary, John Wesley, Sr. with granddaughter, from his daughter Effie, boy standing to his left shoulder is Mary Harrison son, Mrs. Gilstrap, Phemy York, born Kentucky and is said to be cousin to Sargent York, another of Mary's sons. Picture taken 1907 as Beatrice was then 1-1/2 years of age and is still living near Sacramento, California.

Taken before 1914, June - Jasper Nathan Black, died June 7, 1914, John Henry Black died June 6, 1933, George Thomas Black, May 1960; their mother: Locky Jane Burrows Black, died April 21, 1933.

Esther. Children of William Wallace Black and Locky Jane Burrows; George Thomas, Mary Rosetta, Sarah Jane, John Henry, James Franklin, William Napoleon, Ruth Susan, Jasper Nathan. Children of Locky Jane's children; George Thomas and Myrtle Capehard, Sylvester, Lester and Ruby Black. John Henry Black and Bessie Lydia Welch; Thomas Boyd, Lillian and Dorothy Black. Ruth Susan Black and Charles Murphy; Edith, and Alice Murphy. Children of Edith Murphy, none. Alice Murphy and Vilas Compton; Margarie Dean and "Bucky". I have not been able to find parents or siblings of Reuben Burrows. The Gilstraps came to this country in the early 1700s from England. They were friends of the King of England and he granted them land grants when they arrived. My line came from Peter, one of three

Church John Wesley Burrows, Sr. serviced as minister West Fork, Arkansas as late as 1926.

brothers to arrive together. They fought against the King of England in Revolutionary War. Peter married a widow, Mary, and had nine children. Son, Benjamin, born 1766 North Carolina is my line. Benjamin married Winifred Mumford 1788. He died, a widower, 1805 Saint Louis, Missouri from a steamboat accident. His four children were then taken into brother Bright and Lelah (Mumford) Gilstrap household to raise. Benjamin's son, Isaac born 1799, North Carolina was my Nancy M. Gilstrap's father. Isaac Gilstrap and Locky Davis were married Knox County, Tennesse, March 22, 1822. Married same day, one of Locky's triplet sisters, Lacky Davis to Isreal Gilstrap. Witnessing these two marriages was third triplet, Larky. Isaac and Locky had nine children; Mary, Jesse, Malinda, Elizabeth, James, Benjamin, Thomas J., Nancy M. and Wesley H. Isaac Gilstrap was first cousin to Andrew Jackson Gilstrap, great grandfather to William W. Keeler, past Elected Chief of Cherokee Tribe, past President of Phillips Petroleum Company.

By: Lillian Black Moeller

George Washington Burson

George W. Burson was born July 27, 1833 in Alabama. The Burson family moved to Grapeland, Texas after slaves were freed. One slave by the name of Ann refused to leave them, and she came to Texas with them.

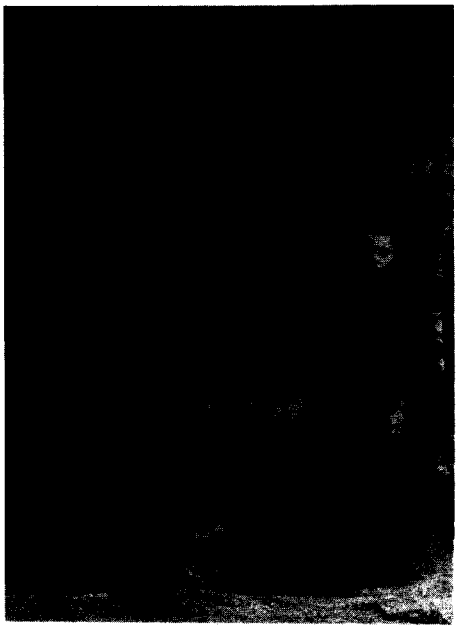
In 1869 George W. Burson came to Washington County, Arkansas. He purchased a tract of land containing 60 acres. The story is, he traded a team of mules for the land, George W. Burson married Naomi Benson August 25, 1870. She was the daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (McDonald) Benson. George & Naomi were the parents of five children of which two died when they were young. Their second born Robert Christopher (Bob) married Laura Alice Bennett August 30, 1893. Laura was the daughter of Allen H. and Miranda A. (Watson) Bennett. They were my grandparents.

Bob and Laura were the parents of eight children. Artie Mary Burson was their fourth child. Artie Mary Burson married James Earnest (Jim) Calico. He was the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Bailey) Calico. James E. and Artie M. were the parents of three children of which I am the youngest. Sharon K. Calico married Arvle Gene George May 30, 1959. We have two sons, Preston James and Ronnie Gene George. We have three grandchildren.

By: Sharon George

John R. Byas

This is the family history of John R. Byas, born 1861 and died 1931. He was the son of Armstrong Byas, born 1825 in Kentucky, and his wife Catherine Hawkins Byas was born in 1838 in Indiana and died in Arkansas in 1876.



The family of John Redding Byas

With the exception of John R. Byas, born 1861 in Waco, Texas, in the picture, all were born in Washington County, Arkansas. Left to right in the picture are: daughter of John R. Byas, born 1861, in Waco, Texas and wife Melissa Stone Byas, born 1861, in Arkansas, Hattie Marie, born 1886, daughter Estelle (Stella) Byas, born 1884 in Washington County, Arkansas, son Stoney Howell Byas, born 1891 was a World War I Marine veteran. The family of six all died in California. John R. Byas is buried in Pacific Grove, California (1931).

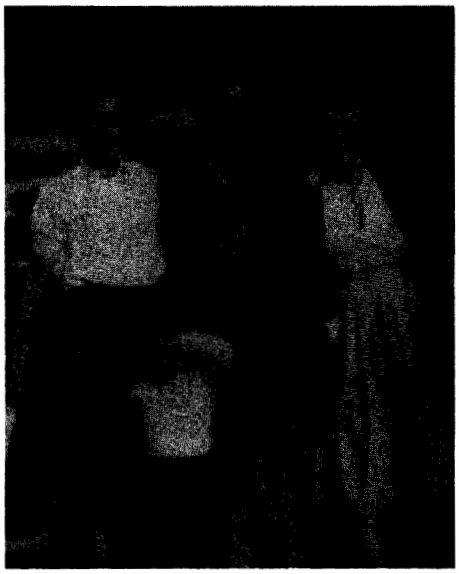
Melissa Stone Byas, born in Washington County, Arkansas in 1862, she was the daughter of Joseph Stone, a Confederate southern army soldier, born in 1824 in Missouri and Melissa Jane Hash Stone, born in Springfield, Illinois. Joseph Stone and Melissa Jane Hash were married in Washington County, Arkansas in 1848. They are both buried in Friendship Cemetery, Arkansas. They had six children: daughter, America Elizabeth, died in Missouri, son, Frances Lafayette, died in Arkansas, daughter, Nancy Ann, died in California, son, Henry Newton, died in Arkansas, daughter, Melinda Keziah, died in California (never married), and Melissa who married John R. Byas in Arkansas in 1882. Melissa and John R. Byas had three children: daughter, Estelle Byas, daughter, Hattie Marie Byas and son Stoney Howell Byas.

John R. Byas was a farmer and loved the earth and horses. He had a diplomatic personality and enjoyed many friends far and wide. His marriage to Melissa Stone was in 1882 in Washington County, Arkansas. He enjoyed his three children of which my mother, Estelle, was the oldest and wife of William Knight. They were married in 1904 in Stockton, California and had five children: daughter, Laura Melissa, son, William Howell, daughter Frances Marie, daughter, Nora Leola (a registered nurse), and son, Fisher Randall (master mechanic-journeyman).

Shortly after the John R. Byas family removed to California, from Arkansas, Melissa died in 1898. After many years he married again. There was no issue. He died in 1931 and is buried in Pacific Grove, California.

By: Nora L. Knight

Chuck Burt



L to R: Ruth Smith-Burt-Barnard, Charles Burt, Leo Burt and Mellie Moser-Burt-Newton. Photo taken at the Arkansas-Missouri state line May 1956.

By: Chuck Burt

Michael Wayne Byrd

Michael Wayne Byrd moved to Springdale, Arkansas with his father and mother, Homer and Pearl Byrd in the summer of 1956. Michael and his parents along with brother Dennis Allen and sisters, LaDonna Kay and Dianna Sue had been living first in Maderia, California, and then Tulsa, Oklahoma. Michael's father was a truck driver and moved to the Springdale area because of the trucking industry.

The Byrd children attended school in and around Springdale. Michael and his sister LaDonna went to school at Bethel. Bethel no longer exists due to consolidation of schools. The country schools have been eliminated. The Bethel school building was used for several years as a community building for the people of Bethel Heights. Bethel Heights is a small community on Highway 264 that goes to the Hickory Creek recreation area on Beaver Lake.

After Michael married Donna Jean Reed, they traveled to several states while Michael served his tour of duty in the Army. Donna had moved to Springdale from Lamar, Missouri. See the Thomas Boyd Reed family history for more information on the Reed family. After Michael's tour of duty in the army, they came back to Springdale. Michael and his family purchased their present home after their lake home was destroyed by fire in 1978. Their home is in the rural area known to some as Scott's Hollow. Scott's Hollow is just east and a little north of Springdale industrial park. One of the Byrd's neighbors, Gilbert Graham has told some of the things that have happened in Scott's Hollow and of the people that lived there. He remembers when the well was drilled on the property now belonging to Michael and his family. Mr. Graham says that oil ran out and down the hillside for about three days when the well was drilled. They had to wait for it to slow down so they could case past it. The water still has an oily film reminding the residents of the original drilling.

The same homesite has an old spring tank down by the creek. This tank at one time had supplied the area with good drinking water. Now due to area chicken houses the water is no longer good for drinking. Mr. and Mrs. Frankie Robbins, long-time residents of the area, can remember hauling water from the tank when their children were growing up. The Robbins have raised 20 to 21 children in the hollow. If you had been in Scott's Hollow previously to the present time, you might think things were quite different now. The road that runs thru the hollow has even been changed over the years. It used to run on the top of the hill and now runs down the middle of the hollow. We are glad that not everything has changed. Some of the original people are still living there such as the Grahams, Robbins, Arentz family, now the Douthits and others. When you visit the area, you still can enjoy a little peace and quiet that is so typical of the rural areas. This is true and yet you are just a few minutes from the downtown area and business area.

Michael's family is still living in Washington County. Although his father and mother have since retired, they stay busy within the county. His brother Dennis married a local girl, Frances I. Barens. They have one son, Christopher Allen. Michael's sister LaDonna married a young man from Little Rock, Lowell Douglas Clifton. They had two children, Holly Renae and Eric Douglas. LaDonna's husband was killed in a Naval air accident. She has since married John Moncees of New York. They are now living in San Diego, California. Michael's sister Dianna Sue married a boy from Van Buren, Rick Basham. Dianna and her husband have one daughter, Priscilla Leigh. They also are living in Springdale. There is one particular incident that Michael recalls in coming to Washington County. He can remember when bananas were only ten cents a pound. Michael was given ten cents a week allowance and was so astounded, as young children are at times, that he could buy a whole pound of bananas with his allowance. Prices, as Michael recalls, were so much higher in Tulsa.

By: Donna Jean Byrd

Henry Clay (Whig) Caldwell

A barrel of apples shipped from Springdale, Arkansas, to Colorado City, Texas and the harsh weather of West Texas seem to be the prime movers that caused Henry Clay (Whig) Caldwell to move his family to Springdale in 1907.

Whig Caldwell, born September 7, 1851 at Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri was the fifth among eight children of Jane A. Jackson and William Philpot Curran Caldwell. W. P. C. Caldwell, born July 25, 1810 in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky became a Baptist minister. He then migrated westward in 1845 and served as an evangelist throughout southwest Missouri. He died December 19, 1875 and is buried in Greer Cemetery at Leeton, Missouri. The parents of W. P. C. Caldwell were Ann Balch and Samuel Caldwell of North Carolina. Ann's father, Hezekiah James Balch, a Presbyterian minister, was one of the founders of the Orange Presbyterian in North Carolina and was one of the framers of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Whig Caldwell went from Missouri to Texas as a young man to live with his brother, Samuel (Cap) Caldwell. Whig met and married Henry Etta Johnson June 20, 1880; they were living in west Texas when their seven children were born. Henry Etta/Henrietta Johnson was born to Amanda Eliza Shumate and William Henry Harrison Johnson in Winn Parish, Louisiana September 5, 1862. Eliza, born September 22, 1845, was Dutch by her mother, Rebecca Seitz, born March 23, 1816 in Holland and Scotch-Irish by her father, Toliver Shumate, born April 18, 1807 in North Carolina. W. H. H. Johnson, born July 29, 1839 in Ohio or in Indiana, married Eliza on December 20, 1860. He enlisted in the Confederate Army at New Orleans March 16, 1862, about six months before Etta was born. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg; once was chained to a log to prevent his escape. He was exchanged to freedom at Shreveport April 4, 1864.

Etta's grandfather, George Washington Johnson, born December 29, 1817, was a medical doctor and a Methodist Protestant minister. Her great grandfather was Samuel Johnson, born September 15, 1772 who fought in the Revolutionary War. Documents in the Adjutant General's Office in Washingon, D. C. attest to the war records of Randolph and W. H. H. Johnson.

Whig Caldwell engaged in a variety of farm business en-

terprises. He homesteaded land near Colorado City, Texas; his last business there was a wagon yard, progenitor of modern motels. Bunk houses served as sleeping quarters and provisions were for sale to travelers.

After receiving a barrel of apples from a former business associate, J. H. Fletcher of Springdale, Whig decided to visit the fruitful Ozarks farmlands. During the visit, he decided to move his family and bought a home place in Springdale. He returned to Texas for his family; they moved by train in March 1907.

The children of Henry Clay and Henry Etta Caldwell were: Ruby, b. March 27, 1881 (d. 1972) married Andrew J. Culpepper September 3, 1906, married Albert W. Greiser June 24, 1933; Roy, b. November 22, 1883, died in infancy in Texas; Nina, born June 25, 1888 (d. August 6, 1963), married Lee Christian August 31, 1908; Willie, b. June 11, 1892 (d. April 11, 1969), married Charles Clifton Brogdon November 11, 1913; Lula, b. August 20, 1895 (d. November 8, 1972), married Fred Edwards Reed November 8, 1920; John Henry, b. July 18, 1898 (d. 1972), married Anna Horn December 25, 1920; Mary Elizabeth, b. July 25, 1903, married Evylyn Ebb Trissler March 6, 1920.

One day, less than a year after the family moved to Springdale, Whig had a bad cramping spell while milking the cow. He appeared healthy but had encountered occasional abdominal pains for quite some time. At this spell, all the doctors in Springdale were consulted. The diagnosis was appendicitis. Dr. Ellis of Fayetteville was called and he agreed to come on the 11:00 p. m. train and attempt an operation. The dining room table and kerosene lamps were the meager furnishings in the "operating room" near midnight. In spite of all efforts, death occurred before morning January 28, 1908.

Henry Etta returned to Texas following Whig's death; after a while, she returned again to Springdale. She supported herself and her young children as a seamtress. Etta died January 8, 1929 and is buried by her husband in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale. Three of their daughters, Ruby, Willie and Lula are also buried there.

By: James D. Reed

James Caldwell

In Goshen Cemetery there are many tombstones with the names Caldwell, Coldwell and Culwell. Despite the various spellings these are all descendants of James Caldwell, born 1-10-1803 in Tennessee. James came to Arkansas in 1834, from Alabama, with his wife Almedia Nixon, born 1-15-1809 in Alabama.

They brought with them six very small children and a niece, Rebecca Caldwell. (Rebecca married Jacob Oxford of Oxford Bend, near Goshen. She has many descendants still in the county.)

He settled on a farm about two miles south of Goshen on Richland Creek. James owned four slaves and was reputed to have kept his gold buried beneath a door step. His seventh child, Elizabeth, born 4-5-1835, could remember going with him to a slave sale at Hindsville, Arkansas. She could also remember hearing a negro woman crying at night, grieving for a child that she had been separated from.

The young mother, Almedia, gave birth to her 8th child Hezekiah, on 12-4-1836. She died two weeks later.

On May 25, 1837, James married Nancy Lamar, born 1-1-1812. They had either nine or eleven children. (Two listed in the family Bible may have been grandchildren)

Very little personal history is known of most of these nineteen children. The seventh child, Elizabeth, never married. She lived to be 99 years old and some of her stories are still remembered. At the beginning of the war James decided to remove his family from the dangers of the war and so packed up and went to Texas. Elizabeth went to Benton County to stay with her sister, Martha Ann who had married Edward Stringfield. Later she decided to join the family and she and two other women, Dorcas Boyd and Kit Williams started out on horseback. They had many frightening experiences but arrived safely in Fannin County, Texas. (See *Flashback*, January, 1958)

In 1865 the Caldwells came home. Allen Wood Caldwell, aged 17, was ill and died just as the wagon pulled into the yard.

Elizabeth, after her father's death, lived with various relatives. She spent two years in California and her last years with her niece and her husband, Ora and Lee Trammel. She is buried in Goshen Cemetery under a headstone with "Aunt Liz" engraved on it. Her death date is 6-27-1834.

Richard Jasper Newton Caldwell, the 13th child, had a granddaughter, Fern Culwell who also married. She was a teacher and taught in many country schools in Washington County.

The third child, William, born 12-27-1828 died 3-26-1876, is the only one whose descendants lived here until recently. He married three times. His third wife, Nancy Combs, was the mother of Hezekiah "Joe" Culwell and Thomas Nixon (Nick) Culwell.

Nick's son Lee, lived in the Goshen area until his death a few years ago.

The sixth Caldwell child, Martha Ann, b. 10-9-1833 married Edward Stringfield, b. 10-28-1835. Edward was in the Confederate Army for two years, was released to run the Sander's Mill on Richland Creek in Washington County.

Martha Ann's fourth child, Phydella Almedia, b. 10-20-1861 married Huston Scott, b. 1-25-1853 in Decatur County, Iowa.

They lived in Benton County for a few years, were in Madison County in 1883, then owned a store in Goshen, Arkansas, in 1885. Phydella had eight children, two dying in infancy. Huston died in 2-14-1891 of typhoid leaving Phydella with five children and another on the way. She raised them at Mayfield, Arkansas. Her humble home was a warm and loving place for all her grandchildren to visit.

Phydella's seventh child, Fannie Rachel b. 11-22-1889, married Benjamin H. Mayes, b. 9-3-1890. They lived their lives in the Mountain Home Community. (N. W. of Goshen) They raised two children, Kendal and Mayme. Kendal lived most of his life on the Mayes home place. Mayme married Joseph Clint Ferguson and they lived near Goshen. (1986)

By: Mayme Ferguson

Dennis Callaghan

In 1828, when Dennis Callaghan came to northwest Arkansas, it was inhabited by Indians. After crossing the Allegheny Mountains from Virginia in a covered wagon, he settled near Columbia, Missouri in 1820. He acquired about 400 acres of land there. A stream which flowed across the property is still known as Callaghan Creek. On June 3, 1824, he married Sarah E. Jewell, daughter of George and Mary Jewell and sister of Hannah and William Jewell.

Early in 1828, a treaty was made with the Cherokees giving the right of settlement to the whites. Before this treaty, settlers were considered trespassers and removed by the army. Settlement was rapid although people had to go to Missouri or Fayetteville to trade. Among those early settlers were Dennis and Sarah Callaghan and their two daughters, Cynthia and Mary Margaret.

On October 7, 1828, Washington County was organized to include all of what is now Benton, part of Madison, part of Carroll and all of what is Washington County today. Dennis bought land in the original townsite of Fayetteville directly back of the present courthouse. In 1840, he sold this land to John Keller for $1,000.00. *Goodspeed's 1889 History of Washington County* lists Dennis Callaghan as Coroner, 1836-38.

Arkansas was admitted as a state September 30, 1836. The same day an act of the General Assembly made Benton its 34th county. Not long after the sale of the Fayetteville property, the Callaghans moved to Benton County. They built a house on a hill above a big spring which has been known ever since as the Callaghan Spring. The house and spring are now in the city limits of Rogers. The house is located at 506 East Spruce Street. It is built of three layers of brick made at John Myler's brickyard. Using a ram pump, water from the spring was pumped to their home and to the stables.

Callaghan's was the first official stop in Arkansas for the Butterfield Overland Mail which made its first trip September 15, 1858. The stop was used until the line was discontinued at the

outbreak of the Civil War. Other stage lines also stopped at Callaghan's.

Dennis Callaghan's Bible lists five children. (The children dropped the "g" from their name and used Callahan.) Cynthia Jewell Callahan born April 16, 1825, married Lampkin, one daughter, lived in Joplin, has not been heard from since 1910.

Mary Margaret born November 12, 1826, died May 8, 1918 in Chandler, Oklahoma, married Frederick P. Simms, born March 18, 1818 in Ireland, died October 26, 1886. Their homestead was sold to Jim Grimes in the late 1880s. The house is still standing. It is on Old Highway 12 on the edge of Beaver Lake. Children: Hugh, William, Ed, Sarah Helen, Mary Biddy, and Rose.

George born May 7, 1828.

Elizabeth Ann born September 10, 1832, died 1900, married William Pier, went to Santa Barbara, California before the Civil War. Mr. Pier died there. Elizabeth died in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

William Jewell born January 25, 1835, homesteaded a large tract of land which became an addition to the city of Rogers. He went to California about the beginning of the Civil War and died there.

The children of Frederick P. and Mary Margaret Callahan Simms were: William, born November 21, 1852, died January 19, 1880. Hugh, born 1849, died in Texas. Ed went to Missouri and was never again heard from. Sarah Helen, born April 16, 1856, died June 18, 1929, married Alvis Sellars Puckett, born February 6, 1850 in Tennessee, died January 31, 1909. Their home was built on a hill overlooking the White River at Puckett's Ford.

Mary Biddy married William Francis. They homesteaded land in Beaver County, Oklahoma. Their children were Charles, Geneva, Bessie and Marie.

Rose married Chastain, and when he died she married Hutcheson. Her children were Will Chastain and Geneva Hutcheson. They lived in Vernon, Texas.

The children of Sarah Helen and Alvis Sellars Puckett were: Florence born 1884, died 1886. Alvis Smith born March 2, 1886, died July 8, 1969, married Eunice Wallace; children: Ralph Neal and Laurence. Roseanna married James Barnes; children: Ellen, Fred, Robert and Russell. John F. born February 23, 1889, died March 26, 1889. Alfred E. born July 12, 1891, died July 16, 1891. Margaret Lousina born March 1, 1895, died August 31, 1975, married Alfred Thomas Eaves; children: Martha Helen and Dorthy Fay. Mary born January 18, 1896, married Harry William Kelley; children: Alvis Jefferson, Ruth, Henry William Jr., Edith, Esther and Mary Ella. Coleman Sellars married Eva Haga, one son, George.

Children of Margaret Lousina and Alfred Thomas Eaves: Martha Helen Eaves born July 16, 1918, married Paul Edgar Hays, born June 21, 1917; children: Martha Pauline born January 26, 1945, married Robert J. Brainard; their children: Paul Douglas born May 31, 1963, Laura Evangeline born July 19, 1969, and Christa Louise born September 28, 1971. Steven Edgar Hays born May 6, 1952, and Lawrence James Hays born November 12, 1953.

Dorthy Fay Eaves born September 4, 1920, married Victor J. Veroda. Their children: Carol Faye born November 11, 1949, married Richard Hall; Linda Joy born June 26, 1952, married Allan Potter. The Potters have two children: Mason Blake born May 25, 1982, and Andrea Jae born October 16, 1983.

Dennis Callaghan born July 14, 1792 in Virginia, and died January 25, 1879, and Sarah Jewell Callaghan born February 1, 1799, died April 25, 1895, also lived at Cato Springs, Scotts Mills, and Gourd Springs but the dates are uncertain.

By: Helen E. Hays

James Callicott/Calico

James Calico was born ca. 1780-85 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, to Beverly and Priscilla Callicott. Sometime around 1803 James married Elizabeth Vaughan. Elizabeth was born ca. 1790 in Tennessee to William and Fereby (Benton) Vaughan.

James died sometime before 1820 in White County, Tennessee. Elizabeth moved to Madison County, Arkansas, sometime before 1830. James and Elizabeth were the parents of 4 children. Their youngest James C. Calico born 1816 in McMinville, Tennessee, Warren County, married Elizabeth Means ca. 1840. Elizabeth was born 1821 in Tennessee. Her parents were Josiah and Polly (McMurry) Means.

John C. and Elizabeth were my great grandparents. John was a treasurer of Madison County for several years. John and Elizabeth were the parents of 11 children. Their youngest George W. Calico born 1863 married Elizabeth Bailey born 1873. She was the daughter of William T. and Bathsheba (Counts) Bailey. George W. and Elizabeth were the parents of 5 children, of which 2 died young. My father, James Earnest Calico born 18 November 1897 was their second born.

James married Artie Mary (Burson) born 9 March 1904 she is the daughter of Robert C. and Laura Alice (Bennett) Burson. James and Artie were the parents of 3 children of which I am the youngest. Sharon K. Calico married Arvle G. George May 30, 1959. We have 2 sons, Preston James and Ronnie Gene and 3 grandchildren.

By: James Calico

William W. Camp

William Washington Camp was born November 5, 1875 in Granby, Newton County, Missouri, the son of Daniel Camp of Huntington, Pennsylvania and Anna Collins of Seneca, Newton County, Missouri. William had one brother, John Wesley born June 1, 1873 in Granby.

William's early childhood was spent around Seneca and Southwest City, Missouri and Pitcher, Oklahoma. He worked in the lead and zinc mines. William married Lelah Mae Williams May 24, 1902 in Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri. Lelah was the daughter of William Bowlin "Bill" Williams and Jerusha Angelina "Angie" Brazle of Wisconsin. The Williams and Brazles moved to Missouri, around Joplin.

William and Lelah Camp went to Kellog, Shoshone County, Idaho. Lelah ran a hotel and William worked in the lead and silver mines. In one mine he worked 2,300 feet underground. They returned to Joplin, Missouri and Pitcher, Oklahoma area and worked in the mine. Before 1911, they went to Marion County, Arkansas. William worked in the lead mine in the boom town of Silva. While there, a son, Ervin Philip Camp was born April 2, 1911. The town of Silva vanished after the mine played out. William took his family back to Missouri. While Ervin was little, they lived around Anderson, Southwest City and Seneca, Missouri and Pitcher, Oklahoma.

William, Lelah and Ervin moved again. This time to Washington County, Arkansas. They moved on Mill Creek, south of West Fork. Lelah Camp died December 13, 1929. She is buried in Carl Junction, Missouri, beside the two children she lost. William Washington Camp died June 23, 1930. He is buried in the Mineral Springs Cemetery.

Ervin Philip Camp moved to the Mineral Springs Community. He married Mildred Swonger, daughter of Paul Emerson Swonger and Lela Stevens of Trace Valley Community, January 1, 1934. They were married by Reverend Claude Davis. While at Mineral, William Paul "Bill" and Peggy Sue were born. In 1937, they went to Texas and New Mexico to find work. After different jobs of picking cotton and whatever they could find, they came back to Mineral Mountain. Ervin had a sawmill. He cut timber, made ties and lumber. They took care of a farm for Dr. Ray Lingelbaugh. They raised strawberries, raspberries, tomatoes, cattle, chickens and hogs.

In 1944, they moved between Greenland and West Fork on the Campbell Branch. The next year they bought a place in Mineral Springs Community, only this time it was under the hill. They lived there ten years. Linda Jane and Kathleen were born. Bill and Peggy attended and graduated from Greenland School.

In September 1954, the Camps moved to a farm on Arkansas-Oklahoma border, near Dutch Mills. They raised cattle and chickens.

William Paul "Bill" Camp born November 14, 1934, married Mary Elizabeth Farrar, they had one child, Richard Ervin "Ricky", born August 20, 1959, married Mindy. Mary was killed

in a car wreck November 2, 1959. Sheila Jane Cowan. They have three children; Paul Lawrence, born February 23, 1963, married Michelle Elms; Lisa Marie, born June 14, 1966, married Mitchell Dennis, they have Ashley Dawn; Shawn Patrick, born August 7, 1977. Bill is manager of Empire Gas of Lincoln.

Peggy Sue Camp, born July 24, 1936, married Robert Lowell Fields, July 23, 1955, children: Patricia Sue Fields, born May 24, 1956 in Fayetteville, and Donna Jean Fields, born January 12, 1958, Prairie Grove, married Herbert Lee "Buddy" Elmore. Their children; Tonya LeeAnn Elmore, born November 29, 1977 and Bradley Christopher Elmore, born December 2, 1979.

Linda Jane Camp, born January 23, 1949, married Samuel Leon Kisner August 2, 1968. They have one daughter, Julie Dianne Kisner, born August 9, 1973. Kathleen "Kathy" Camp, born April 29, 1951, married Kenneth Wayne Sherrin. Gary Herman Rankin. They have two children; Philip Henry, born August 14, 1977 and Randall Clay Rankin, born July 12, 1981.

All of Mildred and Ervin Camps children live in Washington County except Linda Jane, she lives in Adair County, Oklahoma.

By: Peggy Sue Fields

Albert S. Campbell

Albert S. Campbell and Psyche Morell Campbell moved their family from Denton County, Texas to Washington County, Arkansas in 1917. They had three small children age 3, 5, and 8 years. They came by train and stayed in the Lincoln Hotel until they moved to a farm in Bush Valley, near Lincoln. Their children were: Tina born 1909 in Texas, Theo born 1912 in Texas, and J. R. (Riley) born 1914 in Texas. After living on several farms in the area Albert and Psyche moved to a farm near Lincoln, on Sugar Hill Road, and lived there until their deaths. Albert S. Campbell died in 1955, and is buried in the Sugar Hill Cemetery. Psyche M. Campbell died in 1974, and is buried in the Sugar Hill Cemetery.

Tina Campbell married Adrain Risley in 1931. They had four children: Victor Risley born 1932, John J. Risley born 1935, Bonnie Risley born 1944 and Jacob Risley born 1949.

Victor Risley married Elaine Bullard. They have two children: Vickie Risley and Kevin Risley. Victor and Elaine Risley live in Springdale, Arkansas.

John J. Risley married Myrtle Jackson. They have three sons: Everett Risley, Jack Risley, and Marvin Risley. John J. and Myrtle Risley live on a farm, north of Lincoln, Arkansas.

Bonnie and Jacob both left Arkansas when they were children.

Tina now lives in Buhl, Idaho.

Theo Campbell married Floyd Griscom in 1934. They had one son, Donald M. Griscom. Don married Barbara Mileur. They have two children: Cara Lynn Griscom and Curtis Allen Griscom. Don and Barbara live on a farm, near Lincoln, on Sugar Hill Road.

Theo lives in Lincoln, Arkansas, on Sugar Hill Road.

J. R. (Riley) Campbell married Helen Tyler in 1936. They had two sons: Freddy Leon Campbell born in 1939, and Ronald Wayne Campbell born 1945.

Leon Campbell married Jaunita Shannon. They had two sons: Richard Campbell and Dennis Campbell. Leon Campbell died in 1960, as a result of an automobile accident. He is buried in the Sugar Hill Cemetery.

Ronnie Campbell married Patti Green. They had two children: Rhonda Campbell and Clark Campbell. Ronnie now lives in Missouri.

J. R. (Riley) and Helen Campbell live on a farm, near Lincoln, on Sugar Hill Road.

By: Barbara Griscom

John Campbell

In 1760, four Campbell brothers hired on as tenders with a cattle boat leaving Liverpool, England. They arrived in America, probably at New York, and each brother went his own way. One of them, John was the forebearer of several generations of John Campbells, each proud of his Highland Scot heritage. The John Campbell, born around 1835 was raised in eastern Arkansas. He married Miss Hubbard, and they had a son named John Randolph (1858) in Boone County. John left to fight with the South in the Civil War, and after the war, he was mustered out with a mule, bedroll and a little money. He rode home on the mule, and as he approached the old homestead, he saw his wife standing on the porch holding an infant, with their little boy John Randolph standing at her side. He asked whose kid it was, since he knew he'd been away too long for that, and she replied it was the child of "Wes" Wallace. John sat there on the mule for a bit, then nodded his head, spat over the mule's withers and then rode off toward Texas, never to be heard of again.

When John Randolph grew up, he married Sally Prince of Newport. They traveled a lot, since he was an itinerant preacher. He served as the chaplain for the State of Arkansas Legislature. They had five children, the oldest being John William (born 1877 Belfonte, died 1956 Los Angeles, California).

John William married Mary Jane Ellis, and in 1918, they moved to Fayetteville. He began a grocery at the corner of Mill and Huntsville Streets, and over the years acquired many other properties. Their children were: 1) Zacariah (Zack) born 1899, married Sylvia Davis; had Lindell (born 1916, married Helene Lucas), Jack (born 1918, married into lumber business), Mary Frances (born 1932, married Jerell Rice). 2) Zenola Gail (Nodi) born 1901, married Clyde Bryand; had Nova Lee (born 1926, married Jay Thomas). 3) Everett born 1903, died 1957 married Evalee McCurdy; had Jeannine (born 1929, married Atha Winfield McMurtrey, Jr. Their children were Atha Winfield McMurtrey, III born 1954, Ward Gerard, born 1955 and Mark Earl, born 1960. 4) John Carl - for his family see Jacob Rutherford History 5) Ruby born 1910, married Ray Williams; had Jerry. Remarried to J. R. Bennett and ran a store on Dickson Street (Fayetteville) selling groceries. 6) Dinky Ruth born 1912, married Dick Bennett; had Gary born 1932. 7) Cecil born 1914 died 1916. 8) Russell born 1922, married Wanda Blevins; had Mary Jane born 1942, Carolyn and "Rusty", Jr.

The Campbell Family lived in the Fayetteville area. The building located at 337 South School Street was Everett's business, Campbell's Supermarket (the first such fancy store in Fayetteville).

The lineage of this Campbell family continues in the section Rutherford - Campbell, where the marriage of John Carl and Opal Rutherford produced Steve Carl Campbell (the fifth child). The wife of Steve Campbell, G. Denele Campbell, is the author of these two Campbell histories.

By: Denele Campbell

William Hugh Campbell

William Hugh Campbell was born July 6, 1812. He left his parents home in Poplar Grove, Port Royal, Caroline County, Virginia in 1837 and came west. Described as a salesman, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, 5'8" tall. William served from 1837-1840 in the U. S. Army. He was stationed at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory with the rank of 1st Sergeant in the U. S. Dragoons Reg. Army in the quartermaster division. He was a wagon and forage master. During his time in the service William met a young man named Noel Rutherford. Noel hauled produce from Washington County, Arkansas to Fort Gibson for sale. William and Noel became friends and Noel invited William to visit his family at West Fork, Arkansas. Noel's parents were John and Winifred Grigsby Rutherford. They came to Washington County prior to 1830 settling in the vicinity of West Fork, near Hogeye, about 5 miles southeast of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Their children included: John, Winnie, Bayless, Harriet, Calvin, Julia, Elizabeth and Emiline. When William visited the Rutherford family he met Julia born January 19, 1823. Upon his discharge he settled in Washington County and he and Julia married March 21, 1843. William and Julia remained in Washington County where William farmed and at one time served as Justice of the Peace. The children of William Hugh and Julia Rutherford Campbell were:

A. John Elliot (January 5, 1844-December 14, 1887) married Mellisie Shannon. Eight children. B. James Bayless (April 18, 1845-December 5, 1940) married Ellen Ramsey. Five children. C. William Hugh (October 1, 1846-July 9, 1931) married Mary A. Hannah. Three children. D. Joseph Wilson (March 21, 1848-August 26, 1939) married Anne Macey White. Three children. E. Winnie Elizabeth (March 15, 1852-March 26, 1929) married Dr. George Washington Carter. Seven children. F. Julia (October 28, 1853-October 20, 1940) married Zachariah VanHoose. Five children. G. Thomas Harrison (February 23, 1855-?) married O'Brien. Four children. H. Mary Henderson (September 23, 1857-February 5, 1954) married Francis Ray. Three children. I. Noel Graves (August 23, 1859-April 29, 1909) married Mary Ann Ballard. Six children. J. Richard Dye (January 9, 1862-June 18, 1904) married Mary Elizabeth Ferry. Six children.

When the Civil War began, William enlisted under General McCulloch on the side of the Confederacy. Leaving November 18, 1861, William was to return home less than a month after his enlistment. While away William became ill. Knowning he was dying he wanted to return home. He died of mastoiditis on December 18, 1861. He left Julia with 9 young children and another to be born within a month. Many stories have been told of the terrible hardships which Julia and her ten children suffered during the remainder of the war. Julia and her children were invited to return to Virginia to live with the Campbell family but declined. By the end of the war Julia almost had nothing, all provisions were taken by the soldiers who came through. Julia used her provisions for the soldiers who were desperate for food. They were left with only one horse in order to take their grain to the mill where it was ground into flour. They were dependent on wild fowl for their food. She kept her family together and they got along and took advantage of opportunities and schooling of that era. They were fairly well educated and they grew up in a manner they could be proud of. Julia died July 30, 1885 in Washington County. She and William H. Campbell are buried at White House Cemetery. In 1885 their son Noel married Mary Ann Ballard. She was the daughter Andrew Jackson and Clarissa Shumate Ballard. Andrew and his parents George and Elizabeth Ballard came to Arkansas about 1844. The Shumates migrated from Harlon County, Kentucky and Hawkins County, Tennessee to Madison County, Arkansas where they settled in what was known as Richland Township. When Clarissa was two, her family moved to Washington County, where they lived near Elkins. They later lived on a farm of several hundred acres on the White River. It was at this time that Andrew Jackson Ballard and Clarissa Shumate were married on August 27, 1865. Their children were: A. Sarah Elizabeth (June 8, 1866-January 6, 1959) never married. B. Mary Ann (February 15, 1868-August 9, 1926) married Noel Graves Campbell. Six children. C. Jim never married; died November, 1950. D. John E. (died January, 1938) married Ida Johnson. One son. E. George married Mamie Deiser; he died August, 1908. One son. F. Jerod married Stella Patilla. He died in March, 1956. Three children. G. Ben Calvin married Elsie Johnson; he died in December, 1946. Two sons. H. Lydia married Jesse G. Wascom. Two children.

On the occasion of the marriage of Mary Ann Ballard and Noel Graves Campbell, four Washington County families came together. The Campbell, Rutherford, Ballard and Shumate families all having settled in the area between 1830-1845. Noel and Mary Ann lived on the White River near Durham. The children of Noel and Mary Ann Ballard Campbell included: A. William Hugh (June 8, 1886-April 23, 1918) married Tennie Rhea. B. Deverette Glen (August 30, 1887-September 19, 1964). C. Otta Dester (February 18, 1891-November 9, 1953) married Myrtie. Two children. D. Arlie Leah (August 11, 1893-July 26, 1916) unmarried. E. Clara Julia (August 30, 1896) married James William McKinney. Four children. F. Avery Ora (September 16, 1900-January, 1971) married William L. Auten. Three children.

Noel and Mary Ann lived in Washington County until the winter of 1900 when they traveled by covered wagon to Texas. Though this move first to Collin County and later to Coleman County, Texas commenced a new chapter in their lives, it did not diminish their feelings for their former home. They carried many memories and fond feelings for family and friends left behind in Washington County. Noel and Mary Ann settled in Coleman County and lived out the remainder of their lives there. Noel died April 29, 1909 and Mary Ann died August 9, 1929. They are both buried at Coleman, Texas. The lives of these people and the place that was home for our family for three generations still lives on today through the many memories of my grandmother Clara Julia Campbell McKinney. Today Julia McKinney makes her home at Granbury, Texas.

By: Julia A. Jones

William Roswell Cannon

William Roswell Cannon was born at Swan Lake, Arkansas, near Pine Bluff. His parents were Bird Joseph Cannon and Sevarine Gociotte. They had two other children that grew to adulthood, Mary, who married Dee Evans moved to Oklahoma, and Bird, who lived at Mt. Comfort. He married Ollie Rhodecker and they had eight children. He died in 1921 and his family moved to California.

William Roswell Cannon, b. July 5, 1860; d. 1930

William's grandfather with his two brothers came from Scotland. They were shipwrecked and he was rescued but he never saw his two brothers again. He came in to New Orleans and later to Pine Bluff where he owned a cotton plantation. He married Sevarine Gociotte, whose parents came from France about 1700.

William came to Cane Hill in 1887 to attend Cane Hill College. He visited friends at Mt. Comfort and met Fairie Maude Cunningham. (See Cunningham Line). They were married on January 1, 1889. They moved to Swan Lake where they operated the cotton plantation for three years. They sold the plantation and moved back to Fayetteville. They bought a farm at Mt. Comfort with a two-story brick house which was built by the Carnahans in 1845.

They operated the farm there and all of the children grew up there. William died in 1931. Most of the Cannon children married and moved to California, with the exception of Julia Sevarine Reed, who wrote the history of "Solomon Tuttle and Old Mount Comfort". Garland was in California for several years and retired in Springdale. Mildred Lavender lived in Arkansas almost all of her life.

Fairie Cunningham Cannon, b. April 4, 1871; d. 1941

1. Willie Bird Cannon b. October 20, 1889; m. (1) Lucy Hensley by whom he had two children: (a) Margaret Marie Cannon, b. August 2, 1914; m. Ralph Patterson. Their children: Marlyn Patterson, b. August 9, 1934; Ronald George Patterson, b. October 12, 1937, Roslyn, Cherrie Ann, Donald. (b) Doris Mae Cannon, b. March 10, 1920; m. Hal Arnold Chambers and had three children: Patricia, b. January 1941; d. March 8, 1949, Jerry Arnold Chambers, b. April 27, 1944, Jeffery Lynn Chambers, b. January 20, 1953. Willie Bird Cannon m. (2) Eva Vandakeer and m. (3) Ola Iahn.

2. Ralph Cunningham Cannon, b. March 26, 1891; m. Viola Hall, b. August 7, 1900, the daughter of Grant Hall and Sylvania Pennington Hall. One child: (a) Ralph Cannon, Jr., b. June 23, 1922, Mulberry, Arkansas; m. Dorth H. Nugent 1945 in Stockton, California. She was born January 11, 1925. Their children were: Leona Lynn Cannon, b. March 22, 1947, Stockton, California, James Russel Cannon, b. June 13, 1950, Stockton, California, John Garry Cannon, b. July 9, 1951, Stockton, California, Sharon Lea Cannon, b. September 9, 1956, Tulare, California, Sandra Marie Cannon, b. November 17, 1958, San Bernardino, California.

3. Anna Elizabeth Cannon, b. January 16, 1892; d. September 1893.

4. Julia Sevarine Cannon, b. June 20, 1894; m. Maxwell Garland Reed, b. August 30, 1891, son of John A. Reed and Telula Cato Reed. The wedding of Julia S. Cannon and M. G. Reed on April 2, 1921.

Julia passed away February 27, 1982. She spent many years compiling the Tuttle and Cunningham line. And the history of the Mt. Comfort area.

5. Maude Annette Cannon, b. March 19, 1896; m. Gregg Allen Ross; (their family listed under Gregg A. Ross history).

6. Bryan Jennings Cannon, b. July 5, 1899; m. (1) Grace Paschal; three children: (a) Clinton B. Cannon, (b) William Bryan Cannon, (c) Donnel Cannon. Bryan Jennings Cannon m. (2) Maude _____.

7. Berta Clair Cannon, b. 1903; m. Fred Clinton Rowe 1920. Their children: (a) Mary Elizabeth Rowe, b. April 25, 1921; m. Harley West on June 4, 1938. Their children: (1) Patricia Margaret West, b. April 27, 1939; m. Jas. L. McCoy; several children. (2) Jackie Elmon West, b. May 15, 1940, (3) George Harley West, d. in infancy. (4) James Clinton West, b. March 9, 1943. (5) Georgia Carol West, b. February 12, 1944. 2nd marriage to Alvin Burdick 1948. Their children: Linda Irene Burdick, b. February 6, 1952, Ronnie David Burdick, b. December 27, 1954. (b) Fairie Louise Rowe, b. February 2, 1923; m. (1) Jack Barnes on May 10, 1941. Their daughter, (1) Judith Barnes, b. July 17, 1942; m. Vicent Tomajac; one child. (2) Jimmy Barnes b. August 12, 1944. Fairie Louise Rowe m. (2) Wm. Cassidy, August 1955. (c) Kathryn Novelle Rowe, b. February 24, 1925; m. George Edwin Monson, July 29, 1944. Their children: (1) George Edwin Monson, b. December 3, 1946. (2) Gordon Monson, b. March 11, 1949. (d) Juanita June Rowe, b. June 26, 1927; m. Joseph Burkhardt March 3, 1957. (1) Karen Julia, November 13, 1956. (2) Kathie, December 18, 1957. (3) Kris, March 24, 1959. (4) Kelly, June 17, 1960.

8. Phillip Allison Cannon, b. August 12, 1906 in Arkansas, d. March 15, 1968, m. Viola Passarelli. Their children: (a) Batronne, m. Jack Condon; live in Los Angeles. Their Children: (1) Josette Condon; b. June 19, 1951. (2) James Patrick Condon, b. February 2, 1954. (3) Janice and Joyce (twins), b. April 8, 1955. (4) Judy, b. March 11, 1957. Phillip Allison Cannon m. (2) Euselvia _____, who was b. August 14, 1937, Courtney, Missouri. Their children: (1) Mona Lisa Cannon, b. September 24, 1956. (2) Pamela Linda Cannon, b. July 15, 1959. (3) Solomon, 1961. (4) Craig, 1963. (5) Debbie, 1964. (6) Susie, 1966.

9. Garland Roswell Cannon, b. March 12, 1909 in Arkansas; m. Frances Rankin, b. February 8, 1910. She was daughter of John Rankin b. April 20, 1874, buried in Springdale, Arkansas, and Narcissus Temple, b. March 10, 1887. (a) Dean Cannon b. June 20, 1941; see John Rankin history.

10. Mildred Louise Cannon, b. January 21, 1911; m. Tom Watson Lavender, b. August 21, 1905 m. April 12, 1930 at Prescott, Arkansas.

By: Mildred Lavender

Barton Arnold Carl

Barton Arnold Carl, son of Thomas Carl and Nancy M. Sheid, was born on September 12, 1832 in Coffee County, Tennessee. His father, Thomas Carl was from Dutchess County, New York having been born there on March 24, 1802. Thomas Carl married Nancy M. Sheid in about 1823 in Coffee County, Tennessee. Thomas Carl came to Mulberry, Arkansas in 1838, where Nancy died September 1, 1839. Besides Barton Arnold, Thomas and Nancy Carl had five other children— Elizabeth Ann (born July 12, 1824, married James Nathaniel Marrs on January 2, 1840 and who died February 20, 1895 at Corn Hill, Texas and is buried at Florence, Texas); James Harvey (born August 24, 1826, married Elrena on April 12, 1852, and who died August 15, 1911 and is buried at Siloam Springs, Arkansas); Manson Augustus (born August 7, 1830, married Mahala E. Buchanan on April 12, 1852, and who died December 27, 1912, buried at Siloam Springs); Thomas Robert, Sr. (born October 7, 1834, married #1 Mary H. King and #2 Kate McPhail and who died September 19, 1917 and is buried at Siloam Springs); and Jessie Jenkins (born April 17, 1837 and who died February 14, 1927 in Benton County, Arkansas). Thomas Carl will later marry Cynthia Maxwell and will have eight more children. Thomas Carl died January 14, 1891 near Gentry, Benton County, Arkansas, and is buried at the Word Cemetery there.

Probate Court Book A, 1837-1847 in Washington County, Arkansas, shows that on April 13, 1851, Barton A. Carl, aged eight years and Manson A. Carl, became bound as indentures to James M. Tuttle until they respectively arrive to the age of 21 years, as apprentices. On July 15, 1843, the court records show that Thomas Carl and James M. Tuttle Guardian of the minor heirs of said Carl and on their motion and by agreement of the parties, the indentures by which the said minors were indentured to the said Tuttle are hereby rescinded, annulled and held for naught. Evidently, Thomas Carl took Barton A. and Manson A. back to live with him when he married Nancy Gentry.

On January 20, 1857, Barton Arnold Carl was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Sophia Parks, daughter of John P. A. Parks and Mary A. Hollabaugh, both originally from Tennessee, but then living in Washington County, Arkansas. Barton Arnold Carl

and Sarah Sophia Parks had eight children. Eldridge Dudley (born November 29, 1857, married Martha A. Jones January 30, 1876 and who died October 18, 1918, buried at Prairie Grove); Atlanta Nevada (born May 21, 1859, married John H. Hannah on July 24, 1876 and who died July 12, 1879 and is buried at the old Parks Family Cemetery near Hogeye); John Thomas (born November 16, 1861, married Mary Adline Hannah on February 13, 1884 and who died April 20, 1946 at Prairie Grove and is buried there); Charles Blakely (born October 13, 1864, never married and who died September 28, 1884 and is also buried at the Old Parks Family Cemetery, Hogeye); Edward Clinton (born June 14, 1866, married Elizabeth "Lizzie" Rollans in 1888, and who died December 9, 1948 and is buried at Prairie Grove); Frank Houston (born March 22, 1868, married Gerturde "Gertie" Inman on September 26, 1894 and who died February 5, 1942 and is buried at Prairie Grove); Walter Wane (born August 19, 1870, married Mary Edna Tennant on December 29, 1915, and who died August 13, 1964 buried at Prairie Grove); and Van Willis (born February 10, 1876, married Lucile J. Powell on August 30, 1905 and who died on February 16, 1938 and is buried at Prairie Grove).

Barton A. Carl enlisted in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, serving as a member of Company K, 34th Arkansas Infantry. After the War, he returned to Prairie Grove and farmed until 1883, when he became engaged in the mercantile business in Prairie Grove. He retired from this business in 1901, and his sons Frank and Clinton took over running it.

Barton Arnold Carl was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Prairie Grove Camp of Confederate Veterans. He was a charter member of the canning association and one of the trustees of the Prairie Grove College.

On September 2, 1915, Barton A. Carl died at 11:30 in the morning. He died peacefully at his home in Prairie Grove. He had been very ill for about three weeks prior and confined to his bed. His wife, Sarah Sophia, outlived him 10 years, dying on April 10, 1925 at Prairie Grove.

John Thomas Carl, son of Barton Arnold Carl, and his wife Mary Adline Hannah, had 6 children. Hugh Clifford (born 8 February 1885, married Addie Shelby on December 2, 1918, and died February 10, 1937); Effie Jane (born September 17, 1887, married J. Oscar Bain on September 24, 1911 and died on December 3, 1965); Annie Gladys (born February 19, 1890, married Milton "Dan" Alexander Pyatt on March 8, 1922, and who died on November 10, 1928); Sarah Lillie (born November 22, 1895, married #1 Harry Lee Bridenthal, #2 Foy M. Robertson, #3 Charles Heiss, and who died February 7, 1985); Nora May (born September 8, 1901, married #1 Roy Brumfield, #2 Hugh Hurd and as of June 25, 1987 is still living in North Little Rock, Arkansas); and Robert Harold (born December 20, 1903, married Lula Ellen Brown and who died October 11, 1976). Effie Jane Carl and Oscar Bain had two sons, both of whom are still living—Dr. Calvin Bain and Tom Bain. Annie Gladys and Dan Pyatt had one daughter—Mary Anne. Sarah Lillie and Harvey Lee Bridenthal had one son —Carl Lee. Nora May and Roy Brumfield had two sons—Jack and Tom.

There are many Carls living today in and around Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and many descendants scattered throughout Washington County as well as across the United States.

By: Mary Bridenthal Clark

T. C. Carlson

T. C. Carlson was born January 17, 1893, St. Peter, Minnesota, son of Mary Mathilda Anderson and John Sven Carlson. One of three boys and three girls born to this marriage which had taken place June 10, 1890. John Sven made two trips back to Sweden to receive Advanced degrees. After serving with Gustavus Adolphus College, he was appointed head of the Scandinavian Language Department at the University of Minnesota.

Working his way through, T. C. graduated with distinction from the University of Minnesota in 1915 with one semester of his graduate work done. He had been Phi Beta Kappa, Scabbard & Blade, Alpha Sigma Phi and Grey Friars.

In August of 1915, in order to repay his debts and save some money, he came to the University of Arkansas as their first Registrar before going back to finish his education. To his mother, going to Fayetteville was the same as going to the end of the earth.

Six weeks into the second semester, T. C. met Rosemary Genevieve Crate. There were only 732 students then. Though they were not supposed to date, somehow T. C. dated Rosemary in 1916. In November of the year, T. C. suffered a serious case of typhoid fever, nearly dying. Drs. Ellis and Gregg operated removing all the perforated intestines. T. C. was hospitalized for two months in the four year old City Hospital.

As the highest graduating male senior, T. C. had three years to accept a permanent army commission. Having a low draft number for W. W. I, he wanted to accept this permanent commission and went back to Minneapolis to recover his health and accept the commission.

T. C. and Rosemary were married in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on July 2, 1917 as her family was then living at 317 West 8th Street. From early pictures, we think their first home was Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. He transferred to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. Rosemary came to 223 East Lafayette, Fayetteville, Arkansas. We know that Rosemary sent a telegram to T. C. at his camp telling him of the birth of his first born son in this house on July 27, 1918. The house is still occupied in 1987. T. C. sent a telegram saying that he had arrived safely overseas. Rosemary received it August 29, 1918.

Serving in France with the 7th Division, he spent 6 weeks on the front lines. When the war was over, he attended Queens College, Oxford University for a semester in 1919. We have his picture as a member of the Oxford Tennis Team. (The coat was so full of moth holes, I kept only the pocket).

Resigning his commission as a Captain in March 1920, T. C. worked with his father-in-law in his independent oil drilling business. The family lived at 1320 Jennings, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. Crate died unexpectedly at 51 years of age on August 3, 1920.

Their son, Eugene Cedric was born October 21, 1920 in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Later that year, T. C. went to work as an accountant for Barnsdale Oil Company. All packed to return to the University of Minnesota. In 1921, a telegram arrived from President John C. Futrall offering T. C. the position of Executive Secretary. In 1923 he assumed the duties of Business Manager, in 1925 Treasurer and in 1927 he became Secretary of the Board of Trustees, all at the same time.

Rosemary, Jr. was born March 5, 1924 and Joel Henry followed on June 3, 1925. These were the first two children born in a hospital. The very mortgaged home at 515 Forest Avenue grew "just like topsy" as it was remodeled many times.

In 1933, T. C. began taking law courses - never intending to complete a degree - he would take a course at 8:00 a. m. or 1:00 p. m. that would help with his work. By 1943, with three sons and a future son-in-law in the service, T. C. volunteered his service to the Army. With his knowledge of German, French, Norwegian and Swedish he felt he could be useful in military government. I remember how pleased he was the day he returned from Camp Chaffee having passed his physical at the age of 50. Rosemary met him in Greenville, Pennsylvania for basic training at Fort Custer and in New Haven, Connecticut for a refresher course in German at Yale University. Early in 1944, T. C. was again on his way to Europe. First to England then on to the mainland. T. C. had mentioned in a letter that when it was all over he was going to write a book entitled "From Yale To Jail In A Year". That Christmas holiday, Rosemary was worried sick during the Battle of the Bulge. When it was over, she admitted that she had seen in Time Magazine the only habitable building in Aachen, Germany was the jail and that is where they were billeted

Serving as the Chief Fiscal Officer of the Rhineland Provincial Office as a Major, T. C. returned to Fayetteville in November 1945 and was made Vice-president of Finance in May 1946.

Since 515 Forest had been sold during the war, Rosemary and Rosemary, Jr. had been living at the Campus View Apartments

while Rosemary, Jr. finished her final year at the University of Arkansas as her husband was in Europe and Japan. When T. C. came home, they moved to Col. and Mrs. Jimmy White's upstairs apartment at 3 Mt. Nord staying there until building their home at 546 Gray Avenue in 1948.

In 1958, T. C. retired to half time serving as Treasurer until 1961. At the Dad's Day football game in 1959, Carlson Terraces were dedicated in his honor. Students of today have not heard of him, but they know of Carlson Terraces.

In 1960, T. C. found he lacked only 20 hours for his law degree and again began on that. On January 26, 1963, just after his 70th birthday, T. C. received his Bachelor of Law. There were 775 students receiving degrees that day compared to all of the 732 students in 1915. It is against the rules for applause as each diploma is awarded, but the entire family stood and applauded as his name was called. Then on July 2, 1967, Rosemary and T. C. celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with their children, grandchildren and many friends.

Rosemary, Jr. and her husband, Rufus, had completed a home with an apartment for them and in March 1969, T. C. and Rosemary moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma. Their youngest son Joel and all his family also lived in Tulsa. Soon after their arrival, a notice came from the University of Arkansas saying T. C. was entitled to a Juris doctor. T. C. was not going to send for it but on Rosemary, Jr.'s insistence he did. When the "Sheepskin" arrived, Rosemary, Jr. went to their apartment all smiles calling him "Doctor" Carlson. I only remember two times that he spoke very firmly to me - that time I was told never to call him Doctor again (The other time, I was told he was my father and not my grandfather and not to call him Grampy).

Rosemary Crate Carlson died January 4, 1972 and T. C. soon followed on March 12, 1972. Years ago, I can remember going to the National Cemetery in Fayetteville and being told that was where he wanted to be buried someday. Their graves are up by the flag-pole looking toward their beloved University.

Of all the articles written about T. C. Carlson, I think the editorial of March 16, 1972 in the Northwest Arkansas Times was the very nicest.

By: Rosemary Carlson McNair

Frances Carmack

Grandma Horn at age 84.

Charles E. Carmack was a soldier stationed at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, when the Cubans came and left. He is retired now (1987). He is a Mason, Eastern Star. Charles Carmack is the husband of Frances Bearden Carmack.

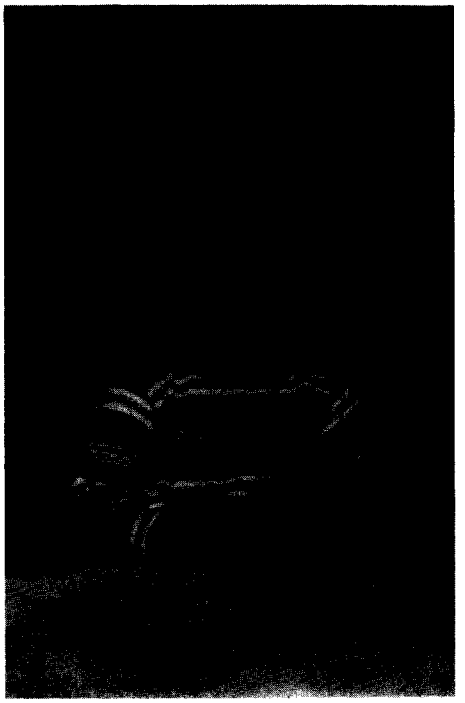
Vadia Teague and Jessie's mother.

Charles E. Carmack at age 35, now 56.

Frances is the daughter of Jessie Harris and her former husband, Lawrence Bearden.

Bobby Gene Robbin Ogathorp, attended for seven years the

The Carmacks



Brinson

University of Arkansas. Married, Bobby Gene is an attorney. He has two lovely daughters, two years old and five months old, in Oklahoma City.

Frances can recall outdoor toilets, horses and buggies, big tent revivals. She likes good music, plays and good books. One book in particular by Billy Graham's wife, Ruth.

Frances enjoys art, golf, tennis and dancing. Frances went with Arley and mother, grandmother Vadia to Oklahoma to pick cotton. Also to Knoxville, Tennessee, where Arley worked at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Frances took a beauty course and worked nights in a beauty shop in Oak Ridge then moved back to Arkansas, got her license in Arkansas (1943-1944).

Charles' military decorations include the Silver Star, Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

There are five generations in my family currently living; Jessie Harris, wife of the late Arley Harris, who died in August in 1986. Mr. Harris was 85 years old when he died. He was a wonderful person and a loving father. He was my stepfather since I was two.

Five generations

Jessie Harris and her former husband, Lawrence Bearden, had one daughter, Frances Carmack, myself. I am the wife of Charles Carmack who is retired from the army and was decorated from the Korean and Viet Nam wars.

R. A. Barton and Frances Barton had one daughter, Peggy Pryor, who is married to Bobby Pryor. Peggy is in real estate and Bobby owns his own business.

Bobby and Peggy Pryor had three children: Vicky Frances Marr, Sherry Arlene Pekearo and Bobby Gene Pryor. Bobby Gene Pryor is an attorney in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Vicky is a secretary employed by her father and Sherry is a housewife.

Vicky Frances has a ten year old son, Brinson Coffman. Sherry has a son, Anthony Pekearo. Bobby Gene has two daughters, Rachel and Amber.

I (Frances Carmack) was a Bearden, my grandmother Aslie Jane Romans and my grandfather was Mose Bearden. They had a large family; eleven boys and four girls. They were from Mulberry, Arkansas. My mother, Jessie Harris is now in New Haven nursing home in Van Buren, in a coma from a stroke. I have traveled in Europe, Holland, Garmish, Berlin, Germany and Switzerland. I lived in Germany for three years from 1976 to 1979. We are Lutheran religion. After all of our travels we have returned to Arkansas to be near our family.

By: Frances Carmack

Clyde A. Carnes

James S. W. Carnes, born November 17, 1833, and Caroline Barnes Carnes, born November 16, 1836, were married on August 18, 1853, at Maryville, Tennessee by the Reverend D. D. Anderson.

They were the parents of: William Henry Carnes - born August 11, 1854, Edward Avery Carnes - born June 30, 1861, Mary E. Carnes - born March 19, 1865, James M. Carnes - born November 6, 1870 and Walter J. Carnes - born July 2, 1873.

Edward A. "Ed" Carnes was born June 30, 1861 at Maryville, Tennessee. At the age of four, he moved to Texas with his parents, a brother and a sister. In 1866, soon after the close of the Civil War, the family moved to Neosho, Missouri, where James Carnes established a wagon factory. He was also a brick mason who built many of the oldest brick buildings in Neosho, including the old Newton County Court House in 1877. James Carnes died September 7, 1905 at the age of 72.

Ed Carnes grew up in Neosho and as a youngster helped his father and other members of the Carnes family in the family businesses. He later became a painter by trade.

When the old Newton County Court House at Neosho was torn down, James M. Carnes drove to Farmington, Arkansas for a visit with his brother Ed, taking him a brick from the old Court House to keep as a souvenir.

Charlotte Avice Meyers was the eldest daughter of John Meyers and Charlotte Hout Meyers. John Meyers was born near Rising Sun, Indiana on November 18, 1818. His early life was spent in his native state, where in 1841 he married Miss Mary Ward. They were the parents of eleven children. In 1852, John Meyers became one of the early pioneers of Iowa, settling near Washington, Iowa. Mary Ward Meyers died in 1866.

In December 1868, at Washington, Iowa, he married Charlotte Hout, who was born May 23, 1843 in Ohio. They were the parents of three daughters, all born at Washington, Iowa. Charlotte Avice Meyers - born April 28, 1870, Amrah Adelle Meyers - born November 22, 1871 and Mildred Eldora Meyers - born July 31, 1873.

When Charlotte Avice Meyers was nine years old, the family moved to Neosho, Missouri, where John Meyers bought a fine farm and also a town residence.

John Meyers died October 11, 1895 at Neosho, Missouri. Charlotte Hout Meyers died June 30, 1899 at Diamond, Missouri while visiting friends. They are both buried in the I. O. O. F. Cemetery at Neosho.

On September 22, 1886, at Seneca, Missouri, Edward A. "Ed" Carnes and Charlotte Avice Meyers were married by the Reverend Joseph King. They moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas. They were the parents of: Nora Ione "Teddie" Carnes - born July 5, 1887 at Fayetteville. She died at the age of 8 of typhoid fever at the home of her grandmother in Neosho. Claude Everett Carnes - born March 9, 1889 at Fayetteville. He died October 9, 1966 at Fayetteville. Clyde A. Carnes - born June 23, 1892 at Fayetteville. He died April 24, 1983 at Fayetteville. Rex LaRue Carnes - born September 19, 1894 at Fayetteville. He died March 3, 1953 at Wichita, Kansas. Adrian Meyers Carnes - born July 7, 1903 at Fayetteville. He died November 25, 1964 at Houston, Texas.

Edward A. "Ed" Carnes died April 15, 1951 and Charlotte Avice Meyers Carnes died September 29, 1952. They are buried at the Farmington Cemetery, Farmington, Arkansas.

Claude Everette Carnes was a painter by trade.

Rex Carnes was the father of a son, Rex Nolan Carnes.

Adrian Carnes was the father of a son, Jerry Lee Carnes.

On August 21, 1917, Clyde A. Carnes married Mamie Morton, daughter of Mack Morton and Kate Smith Morton of the Walnut Grove community in Washington County. Clyde Carnes was associated with Mack Morton in the canning business for a number of years. He and his wife, Mamie, then owned and operated Sunnyken Guernsey Farm at Farmington, where they owned a registered Guernsey cattle herd.

Clyde A. Carnes died April 24, 1983 and Mamie Morton Carnes died February 14, 1985. They are buried at Cemetery Hill, Walnut Grove community, Washington County, Arkansas.

They were the parents of two sons: Clyde Morton Carnes and Kenneth Russell Carnes. Clyde Morton Carnes married Genevieve Dean Stewart, daughter of Dr. William Luther Stewart and Mary Walker Stewart of Louisiana. Morton and Genevieve Carnes are the parents of two sons: Ronald Morton Carnes and David Walker Carnes.

Kenneth Russell Carnes married JoBelle Reed, daughter of Joe Reed and Winnie Delozier Reed of Fayetteville (Greathouse Springs). Kenneth and JoBelle Carnes are the parents of two daughters: Clydia Gayle and Lana Sue.

Clydia Gayle Carnes married Carl Eugene Combs and they are the parents of two sons: Justin Blake Combs and Lex Austin Combs.

Lana Sue Carnes married Allen Dale Turney and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: Matthew Allen Turney and Kenna Gayle Turney.

By: Mrs. Morton Carnes

James Henry Carrigan

Philemon M. and Elisabeth Carrigan came from Ireland. They settled in Blount County, Tennessee, where James C. was born, later came to Washington County, Arkansas. Philemon M. was killed by bushwhackers in April, 1863 and was buried at White House Cemetery. Elisabeth died March 22, 1873 and buried at Mount Salem Cemetery near Durham, Arkansas. The name spelling on Elisabeth's tombstone was "Carrigin". It is unknown to us when the spelling was changed as it is today.

Jim and Nora Carrigan, Seminole, Oklahoma, 1946.

James C. met Minerva Jane Hanna and they were married in Washington County on August 4, 1854. They had two sons, Samuel Philemon born in 1855, and my grandfather, John William "Bill" born September 16, 1864. When Bill was five months old, his father, James C., was killed by bushwhackers, and was buried beside his father, Philemon M., in White House Cemetery.

John William met Susan Serina Frost and when he turned 18 years of age, they were married and were to have ten children. The first child was Mary Adeline, Minnie Emeline, Johnny M., Nora Ellen, my father, fifth child, James Henry, William Carles, Minerva Evaline, Lillie Beatrice, Silas Andrew and Bessie Ann. All were born in Arkansas except Silas Andrew, who was born in McKinney, Texas and my father, James Henry was born in Indian Territory of Oklahoma in 1891. They did a lot of moving around, sometimes pitching their tent, other times living out of their covered wagons. Being migrant farm workers, they followed "berry picking for hire", peeling peaches and tomatoes by hand at canneries, share cropping or whatever, to provide for their ever growing family.

Their first four children were born in Arkansas between December, 1888 and April, 1891. They had ventured into Oklahoma and later returned to Arkansas and had three more children between January, 1893 and December, 1898. They made another venture, this time to Texas where their ninth child was born between December, 1898 and November, 1901. They returned once more to Arkansas for the birth of their tenth child. Before 1908, they returned to Oklahoma. In April, 1910, they settled to share crop in Econtuckha Township. Also living around the Riverside area, North and East of Seminole. James Henry "Jim", met Nora Alice Hanna Stailey at Riverside Church. Nora was a very bashful, timid girl. Daddy owned a new buggy

and a team of horses named "Hawk" and "Barney". He courted his little sweetheart in the buggy taking her to church. One night when he was taking her home from church, they passed a corn field and Daddy, trying to make conversation, said "that sure is a pretty corn patch", after riding another half-mile or so to her home, he helped her out of the buggy, walked her to the door, and as she stepped in the door, Mama said, "yes, sure is". Mama told me she wouldn't let Daddy kiss her until after they married. At the time they got married, Daddy was living with Uncle Jim and Aunt Em Estep, his sister. They married July 7, 1916. Daddy was 25 years old and Mama was 20. When they drove up to the Preacher's house, Mama wouldn't get out of the buggy, so Daddy brought the preacher out to the buggy for the ceremony. One of her sisters and her boyfriend were with them for their witnesses. After they married, he took her back to Aunt Em's, where they slept upstairs.

Grandpa and Grandma Stailey lived a mile east of Riverside School in a big house, the place also had a small house located close to the road. Grandpa referred to it as the "weaning house" as the children married and had no place of their own, he would let them live in the "weaning house" until they could do better. They lived there a short time till Daddy bought out a crop, one-half mile west of Riverside School. This was where their first child, Opal Irene was born April 21, 1917. They lived on various share cropping farms. Their second child, Odis Jean was born July 10, 1918. They were blessed with another son, James Carles, September 18, 1919, and then I, Susie Mable Marie came September 3, 1921. Next came Julie, stillborn, July 22, 1923, Dolly May, May 16, 1929, the last child was Ressie Mont born May 12, 1931. Their first-born died of Typhoid Fever September 30, 1929 at the age of 12 years. Daddy was a hard working, honest man and they lived all their married life in and around Seminole County.

Daddy passed from this life June 27, 1951 at 60 years of age, and Mama departed this life January 11, 1974 at age 79 years. Daddy only lived to see seven of his 22 grandchildren and since his parting, we have added 33 great-grandchildren and one great-great granddaughter, at the time of this writing.

Mama and Daddy, two of their children, three of their grandchildren, both sets of their parents, four of Daddy's sisters and one of his brothers, four of Mama's sisters and three of her brothers are all resting at Little Cemetery, located eight miles north of Seminole.

Their memories and love will always live on with us who knew them, and their teachings and traditions will be passed down to future generations.

By: Susie Carrigan Williams

Photo made in the fall of 1908. "Ritter/Carrigan" group. Made at home of Dan Ritter, about one and one half miles south of Durham. Back row - standing L to R: 1. Jim Carrigan, son of S. P. Carrigan, 2. Lewis Thompson, son-in-law of S. P. Carrigan, 3. Hobart Carrigan, youngest son of S. P. Carrigan, 4. Ezra Carrigan, son of S. P., 5. Ollie Carrigan, daughter of S. P., 6. Samuel Philemon Carrigan, 7. Archie Cobb, son-in-law of Dan Ritter, 8. Andrew Ritter, son of Dan Ritter. Middle row, sitting: 1. Mary Carrigan, wife of Jim Carrigan, 2. Ida Thompson, wife of Lewis Thompson, daughter of S. P., 3. Josephine, wife of S. P., 4. This is a sister to Minerva Hanna Carrigan Ritter, 5. Minerva Hanna Carrigan Ritter, wife of Dan Ritter, mother of S. P. Carrigan, 6. Dan Ritter, second husband of Minerva, stepfather of S. P., 7. Nora Ritter Cobb, daughter of Dan Ritter, 8. Eva Ritter, wife of Andrew Ritter, daughter of Dan Ritter. Front row: 1. Haggie Carrigan, daughter of Jim Carrigan, granddaughter of S. P., 2. Sadie Thompson, daughter of Lewis and Ida Thompson, granddaughter of S. P., 3. (standing) William Arlie Carrigan (identification positive), 4. Grace Carrigan, youngest daughter of S. P., 5. Sam Carrigan, son of Jim Carrigan, grandson of S. P., 6. Glenn Carrigan, son of Jim Carrigan, grandson of S. P., 7. Grace Cobb, daughter of Archie and Nora Cobb, granddaughter of Dan Ritter, 8. Arthur Ritter, son of Andrew and Eva Ritter, grandson of Dan Ritter, 9. Gladys Ritter, daughter of Andrew and Eva Ritter, granddaughter of Dan Ritter.

Philemon Carrigan

In 1845 and 1846 a blight struck the potato crop in Ireland and a famine spread across the country causing a large immigration of Irish people to America. One of these immigrants was a man named Philemon Carrigan with his wife Elizabeth and two sons James and John. Their ship docked at Boston and from there the family traveled to Tennessee and settled in Blount County. While in Tennessee, John married a daughter of a William Harris. The Carrigan family and Harris family, along with several others traveled through Missouri to Arkansas in 1853. Federal grants had just made land in Washington County very inexpensive. The Carrigan family settled on land which was located 1/2 mile east of Sulphur City, 1/2 mile south of Mount Salem, and 3-1/2 south of Elkins. The Harris family homesteaded at the eastern foot of Mount Salem.

On August 4, 1854, James Carrigan married a 17 year old girl of Scottish descent named Minerva Jane Hanna from the Noel, Missouri area. At the time of the wedding, Minerva placed a silver three-cent piece in her shoe. She presented it to James after the wedding with the request it be handed down to his sons. The next year a son was born, and they named him Samuel Philemon.

Another son was born to James and Minerva nine years later and the Civil War had reached into the isolated Ozark Mountains. As the Carrigan family was sitting at the supper table late in the evening in the year 1865, a group of horseback riders were heard coming down the road. Philemon Carrigan jumped up from the table without saying a word and ran out the back of the house toward a wooded area. Just as he was crossing the fence, a rifle shot was heard. The shot killed him.

A few months later on February 19, James Carrigan was plowing in the field. His son Samuel was with him. James was a member of the Union Army and supposed to be on duty a few miles away. A group of riders came down the road and stopped and talked to James. None of the conversation was overheard. One of the riders raised his rifle and shot James, dismounted and took his horse and gun, and they rode away. A few minutes later another group of riders led by a man named Ben Johnson rode up and questioned the boy Samuel. He told him to wait a few minutes and rode on following the first group. They returned within 30 minutes leading the horse belonging to James, the horse belonging to the man who shot James as well as his rifle. Ben Johnson gave these to Samuel and rode on his way. In 2 or 3 days, his men caught up with the bushwhackers about 2 miles south of Durham and killed them.

On November 3, 1867, Minerva married a man named Daniel Ritter who was a veteran of the Union Army. Dan built a sturdy house for his new family out of hand-hewn logs in a clearing near a small creek 1/2 mile from Durham. He adopted Samuel and John and had at least five more children during his marriage to Minerva. She died in 1913 and was buried in McCord Cemetery.

When Samuel Carrigan was a young man, he hired out to work on the Ambrose Clark farm and fell in love with his 15 year old daughter Josephene. One evening she went to bed fully clothed under her nightgown. After her sisters were asleep, she climbed out the window of their two-story log house, got on a

mule behind Samuel and rode to a justice of the peace where they were married. The next day they worked together hoeing corn no one suspected they were man and wife. At the time Samuel had 50 cents in his pocket and owned one mule.

Samuel and Josephene traveled around in Indian Territory for awhile living mostly out of a wagon. When Judge Isaac Parker needed a force of United States Marshals to help control crime in the Indian Territory, Samuel signed up. He and another deputy escorted the notorious outlaw Cole Younger from a prison in Oklahoma territory to one in Detroit. They stopped off in Chicago to attend the Chicago World's Fair. They paid one dollar to see an expedition boxing match at the Hay Market Theater on West State Street performed by the World Heavy Weight Champion Jim Corbet (Gentleman Jim). When the border of Oklahoma was opened for settlement in 1889, Samuel was on the line with his horse waiting for the shot to be fired. He was disappointed when he saw that the best land was already staked out when he got there. He decided to leave Oklahoma and come to Arkansas. Samuel bought the Clark Place and settled down in the log house where Josephene had lived as a child. There they raised eight children and sent them to a one-room school at Mount Salem which was established on January 4, 1885, on land that had been donated by the Harris family.

In 1905 Erza Carrigan, son of Samuel and Josephene married a teacher of the Mount Salem School. Her name was Julia Francis Harris. They first lived in a log cabin 1 mile south and 1 mile west of Durham. Julia Francis (Fannie) continued to teach in subscription schools even after the birth of their child, William Arlie in 1906. Ezra and Fannie moved often and finally settled in the town of Elkins. They had eight children William Arlie, Bert, James, Ida Irene, Millie, Rada Mae, Wilma Jean, and Nell. I married the son of Irene.

By: Carol Tillery

Dazzel Carter

Dazzel Carter, born 20 September 1821 in Greene County, Tennessee was the first of this line of Carters to move to Washington County, Arkansas.

Charlie & Cora E. (Bruner) Carter family ca 1922 Backrow: Nell, Charlie Fay, Ruetta & Geraldine front: Charlie, Ona Erma "Toots" & Cora Edna

His great grandfather, John Carter, Sr., born 1726, came from England with many other Carters to New Jersey, about the end of the Revolutionary War. His oldest son Daniel, born 1748, married a Pennsylvania Quaker girl named Ann Jones. They moved from Pennsylvania to Tennessee where he owned 400 acres. Their children were Elisha, Ellis, Polly Keller, Sophia Rogers and Jemima Williams. After Ann died, Daniel married Sarah Weems. He died 1832 in Greene County, Tennessee age 84.

Daniel Carter's son Ellis served in the War of 1812, and on 14 March 1814 married sixteen year old Susanna Anderson. He was one of the Trustees of the Carter Station Methodist Campground in Greene County, Tennessee. They had one girl and several boys, one named Dazzel. By 1850 only Dazzel and his widowed mother were left in the household. They moved, with other Carters, to Shoal Creek in Newton County, Missouri where Dazzel and his mother bought a farm. Many of Elisha's descendents still live in Neosho, Missouri.

Dazzel and his mother moved to Viney Grove, this county, where he had a general store. His mother Susan died 12 December 1869. At the age of fifty, Dazzell Carter married 15 February 1871 the much younger Sarah Ellen Burrows, born in Tennessee. Her parents were Soloman Burrows and Millie Cabe, a Cherokee Indian who was also born in Tennessee.

Dazzel and Ellen had two sons, Roney born 19 September 1871 and died 27 January 1878, and Charlie born 9 October 1879. Dazzel sold his store and bought an Illinois River Valley farm, between Howe, east of Lake Weddington in Washington County, and Robinson in Benton County. A rock bluff above the river nearby became known as Carter's Bluff (at the cement bridge now). Dazzel died 11 September 1890 and was buried at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. A wrought iron fence encloses the graves of Dazzel, his mother, his little son, and his wife Ellen.

Charlie was reared by his widowed mother, who hired people to work on the farm. He completed the eighth grade at Robinson, then finished his education at a military school. On 9 June 1899 he married Cora Edna Bruner of Robinson. She was born there 9 June 1880, daughter of Daniel Lanning and Penelope (Litteral) Bruner. Her father, a farmer and Civil War veteran, built the two story Methodist Church at Robinson, and died of pneumonia at the age of 52.

Charlie and Cora Carter's first child Nell was two years old when her grandmother Ellen died 1 July 1903, age 58. Ruetta was born the next year. When the girls reached school age, the family moved to Robinson, hiring men to run their farm. In their Robinson home, they kept "drummers" (now called salesman) in a spare bedroom, and kept their horses in the barn. Geraldine and Charlie Fay were born here. Later Charlie and Cora moved to Siloam Springs, where their last child was born. Charlie had a grocery store for many years and was also a Justice of the Peace. He was very active in the Democractic Party. Cora died 16 October 1954, and Charlie died 16 June 1970, at age 90. Both are buried at Oak Hill Cemetery at Siloam Springs. Arkansas.

Their children were: (1) Penelope "Nell" born 7 April 1901. She married Corley Thompson and had James Corley, Jr., and Coralee. They had the Thompson Funeral Home in Neosho, Missouri where Nell still lives. (2) Ruette born 30 September 1904 and married Leck Carman. They had a drug store in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. (3) Geraldine born 4 March 1907, married Caswell Wilson and they farmed near Prairie Grove, with three girls, Faye Jeanette, Coretta, and Linda Sue. (4) Charlie Fay born 1910 married Catherine Allen and had Reverend Lynn Carter Eagen and Mary Sue Thomas. Charlie Fay died 1944 and his widow married Van Eagen. (5) Ona Erma "Toots" born 21 December 1914 married first Noah Johnson, Jr. and had one daughter Carter Rebecca. After Noah died she married Ed Tinsley and had Kaki and Edward, and lives at Lamesa, Texas.

By: Nell Carter Thompson

Dr. George W. Carter

George Washington Carter was born on May 7, 1852, shortly after his family had arrived in Washington County from Tennessee. He was the only child of the second marriage of his father, Dr. George W. Carter (1800-1875), to Nancy Emmaline Arnold (1815-1894).

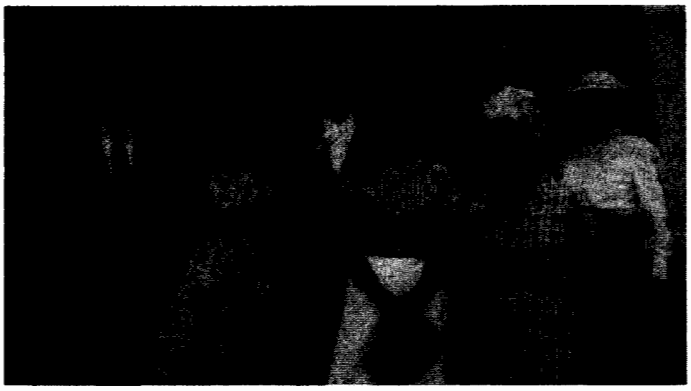
George and two older half-brothers all learned medicine as apprentice to their own father until they passed the test to be licensed to practice. George had an office in his home and a drug store in Durham. Many patients came to his house when they were able. He was called out to see patients in their homes in

On June 16, 1985, some Carter cousins attended church together. Shown on the steps of the First Christian Church, Fayetteville, Arkansas: Front row: Millie (Carter) Duggar, daughter of Witt Carter; Edith Carter, daughter of Von Carter; Jane (Perkins) Overshiner, wife of George; Marian (Carter) Ledgerwood, daughter of Von Carter; Billie (Mallard) Carter, wife of V. R. Carter. Back row; George Overshiner, son of Nama (Carter) Overshiner; Bill Ledgerwood, husband of Marian; A. D. Miller, husband of Mary; Dr. Mary (Overshiner) Miller, daughter of Nama (Carter) Overshiner; V. R. (Dick) Carter, son of Von Carter.

Sunday afternoon, June 17, 1984. At the old Dr. George W. Carter homeplace near McCord Cemetery, where the Carters settled in early 1850s. Those shown, left to right: Under the tree: William Warren, Tiffany Carter, Kelley Warren, Marian (Carter) Ledgerwood, Billie Carter, George Carter, Janis Farr, Edith Carter, Ruthe Warren, Barbara Carter, wife of George; Dick Carter, Glenn Carter, Rex B. Carter (face turned away), Lucy Carter, widow of Dr. Dilford; Jane Overshiner, Ray Carter, Brian Carter, George Overshiner.

Hazel Valley, Brentwood, or Arnett, as well as the area about Durham and Sulphur City. He was on call at all hours of the day or night, regardless of weather. He always kept several good horses and was careful to rotate their use, so that one horse was not worn out.

By his first wife, Louey Ann Young (1857-1879), George had a son, Joseph (1877-1916). Children by his second wife, Winnie



Some of the cousins attended services at First Christian Church in Fayetteville on Sunday morning, June 17, 1984. The picture is taken in front of the church. Pictured, left to right: Front row: Janis (Carter) Farr from Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; Millie (Carter) Duggar of Fayetteville. Middle row: George W. Carter from Wheaton, Illinois; Jane (Perkins) Overshiner, wife of George Overshiner, Fort Worth, Texas; Billie (Mallard) Carter, wife of V. R. Carter from Muskogee, Oklahoma; Edith Carter, daughter of Von Carter, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Lucy (Pennington) Carter, widow of Dr. Dilford Carter, Corpus Christi, Texas. Back row: Ruth (Ledgerwood) Warren, Hockley, Texas; Nan (Duggar) Falkner, Lenexa, Kansas; V. R. (Dick) Carter, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Marian (Carter) Ledgerwood, Houston, Texas.

Elizabeth Campbell (1852-1929) were: Laud Austin (1881-1977); Noah Dilford (1883-1952), a doctor; Nama (1885-1963); Witt (1887-1960); Von (1889-1982); Ral (1891-1975); Millie (1896-1979).

On June 16-17, 1984 several cousins who were grandchildren of Dr. George W. Carter, convened for a reunion in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Spouses, children and gradnchildren of the cousins also were invited. It was through the persistent efforts of Rex B. Carter, son of Joseph Carter, that the reunion was accomplished. Some of the cousins had not seen one another since childhood. Interesting tours to old family home places and cemeteries were a feature of the reunion entertainment.

A history of the Carter family was prepared and distributed by Marian Carter Ledgerwood. The line was traced from the earliest-known forefather, a Quaker named James Carter (c1670-1714), who was in Bucks County, Pennsylvania as early as 1704.

Two subsequent reunions were held in Fayetteville on June 15-16, 1985 and on June 14-15, 1986. Of those who attended one or more of the reunions, Lucy Carter from Corpus Christi, Texas, widow of Dr. Dilford Carter was the sole representative of the first generation.

Those grandchildren of Dr. George W. Carter who attended one or more of the reunions included: Rex B. Carter and wife, Jimmie from Wink, Texas (later from Mineola, Texas) son of Joseph Carter; George Overshiner and wife, Jane from Ft. Worth, Texas, son of Nama (Carter) Overshiner; Dr. Mary (Overshiner) Miller and husband, A. D. from Orange, California, daughter of Nama (Carter) Overshiner; Jerry Carter (died 1984) from Rogers, Arkansas, son of Witt Carter; Millie (Carter) Duggar of Fayetteville, daughter of Witt Carter; Edith Carter from Tulsa, Oklahoma, daughter of Von Carter; V. R. (Dick) Carter (died 1987) and wife, Billie from Muskogee, Oklahoma (later from Tulsa, Oklahoma), son of Von Carter; George W. Carter and wife, Barbara from Wheaton, Illinois (later Tulsa, Oklahoma) son of Von Carter; Marian (Carter) Ledgerwood and husband L. W., Jr. (Bill) from Houston, Texas (later Hot Springs Village, Arkansas), daughter of Von Carter.

Great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren of Dr. George W. Carter who attended one or more of the reunions included: Ray Carter and wife Myrna from Mexia, Texas with children Brian, Glenn and Rachel; Janis (Carter) Jesse and husband, Stewart from Garland, Texas; Nan Claire (Duggar) Falkner and husband, Michael from Lenexa, Kansas with sons Steven Eugene, Brian Evard, Christopher Scott and Keith Robert; Ann

(Carter) James and husband Alan from Mandeville, Louisiana with sons Zachary and Scott; Allen Carter Duggar and wife, Paula from Springdale, Arkansas with sons, William Allen and Paul Carter; Amy (Chapman) Hamby from Little Rock, Arkansas; Janis (Carter) Farr from Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; Ruth Ellen (Ledgerwood) Warren and husband, James from Hockley, Texas with children William and Kelley; Robert Lynn Carter and wife, Trish from Tulsa, Oklahoma with daughter, Tiffany Ann.

By: Marian Carter Ledgerwood

Elijah Carter

Elijah Carter lived in Arkansas for many years yet no record has been found after he sold land in Washington County in February and October of 1857 and after an 1857 Washington County Bounty Land Claim in which he stated he enlisted in War with Great Britain October 1813 as an Ensign in the 4th Regiment, Virginia Militia Infantry commanded by Col. Koontz. (Copy of Muster Roll shows he did serve one month. Dated September 16 to October 21, 1813, at Norfolk).

Elijah was born in Virginia circa 1779. On April 20, 1788, Indians came to the Rye Cove settlement at Carter's Ford and stole Elijah, his cousin, Morgan Carter, and a slave boy. They were later restored to their parents through the efforts of the Governor of South Carolina. They had been captives for several years. In a letter dated July 30, 1798, William Fatham wrote that one of the boys had been returned.

After his return, Elijah married Anne and settled down in Rye Cove. He had two children, Matilda, born November 22, 1801, and Allen, born circa 1809. In 1813 Elijah sold his land to his brother, evidently to go to war and go west.

Elijah was in Arkansas in 1820. Matilda married John Emberson (tradition is December 20, 1820 in Cincinnati, Arkansas - no record has been found). John was born May 22, 1798, son of Hezackier and Elizabeth (Webb).

John and Allen Carter had gone to Texas in 1818 to a place later called Emberson Prairie (now in Lamar County and still called Emberson). They returned to Arkansas where John and Matilda married.

In 1825 John "Emmerson", Allen and Elijah Carter signed a petition (along with about 300 others) in Miller County asking the Government to purchase their land from the Choctaw Indians so that they would not lose their farms and homes. John and Matilda Emberson later went to Texas and lived at Emberson. John died December 18, 1859. Matilda died August 5, 1840.

The 1840 Washington County Census lists Allen Carter with wife (he had married Louisa Neal - family records say she was born in Illinois but I believe through the years a mistake was made and she was really born in Illinois Township because that is where Elijah lived). Allen had two children: male age (0-5) who was Andrew Jackson Carter, who was born in 1836; and a female age (0-5) who was Mary Ann Carter (born April 3, 1839), my great grandmother. It also listed Elijah Carter age (60-70) with one female age (20-30). It is not known when his wife, Anne died but this appears to be a second wife because the 1850 Census of Washington County Illinois Township lists Elijah as 74, born in Virginia; Eliza Carter 33, born in Virginia; and Josiah 10, Columbus 6, and Mary 2, all born in Arkansas.

By this time, Allen and Louisa had moved to Texas to the same area as John and Matilda. Allen died June 13 or 15, 1882 in Lamar County, Texas, and Louisa died there March 11, 1901.

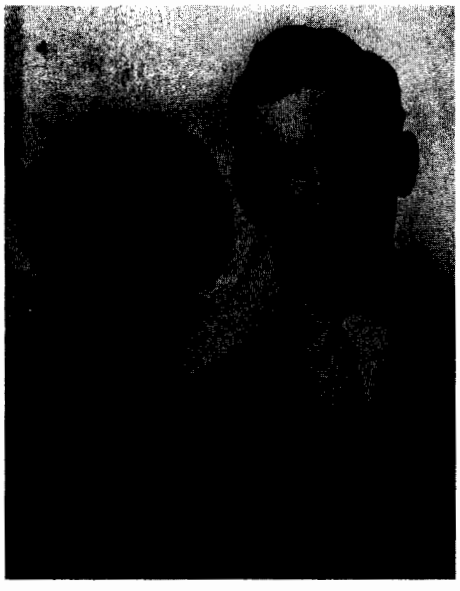
Does anyone know where/when Elijah Carter died, where is buried, and what happened to Eliza, Josiah, Columbus and Mary Carter who were on the 1850 Census with him? We have searched off and on for years but we cannot find Elijah. Tradition is he came to Texas alone, on a horse, when he was 83 to see his children. What a fantastic life he lived only to disappear from his descendants who want so much to find him. I know Elijah did not die in Lamar County, Texas or Earle Carter would have known. She was so thorough and professional in her research and always lived in Lamar County, Texas. If you have any information please write me. Mrs. J. B. Waggoner, 409 Frontier, Fort Worth, Texas 76114

By: Mrs. J. B. Waggoner

Von Carter

Von Carter, born September 2, 1889, Durham, Arkansas; died May 7, 1982, Muskogee, Oklahoma and Ella May Jones, born September 24, 1893, Durham, Arkansas; died April 8, 1982, Muskogee, Oklahoma) were married at Elkins, Arkansas on March 22, 1913, by Reverend David Hood. They moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where they resided the rest of their lives. All of their ancestral lines had settled in Washington County at early dates. Some of them are listed below.

Charles Matthew Jones, age 19, Civil War (Federal) note fancy scarf, 4 pistols. b. April 11, 1842.



Von Carter (1889-1982) and his bride, Ella Mae Jones (1893-1982), taken May 27, 1913. They were married at Elkins, Arkansas, March 22, 1913.

Dr. George Washington Carter (1852-1928) was the father of Von. He was born near McCord Cemetery, where he and his parents, a grandmother and other family members are buried. He practiced medicine at Durham; in his later years he moved to Sulphur City. He married (1) Louey Ann Young, daughter of John Wesley Young and Nancy Rutledge. She died in 1879, leaving a young son. In 1880, Dr. George married (2) Winnie Elizabeth Campbell (1852-1929). They had eight children, including Von. Winnie was born near West Fork, daughter of William Hugh and Julia (Rutherford) Campbell.

The father of Dr. George was also a country doctor. Dr. George W. Carter, Sr. (1800-1875) was born in Laurens County, South Carolina. He moved to Franklin County, Tennessee before 1821, when he married Nancy Hasty. They had 10 children before she died in 1850. Two sons of this marriage, Dr. John Carter and Dr. Jordan (Jerd) Carter, also practiced medicine in Washington County. George (Sr.) married (2) Nancy Emmaline Arnold in Wayne County, Tennessee on July 8, 1851. That fall the family (including many of his children by first marriage) moved to Washington County, Arkansas. Part of the trip was made by barge. Family tradition tells of the barge breaking as they crossed the Mississippi, and the family being separated.

George (Sr.) was carried downstream some distance. The family settled near McCord Cemetery, where George (Jr.) was born the following spring. He was the only child of the second marriage.

The father of George (Sr.) had died in South Carolina in 1805 and his widow, Zibiah (Isibiah) Carter (born 1772, in South Carolina), married (2) a Ramsey. Isibiah Ramsey died January 7, 1861 and is buried in McCord Cemetery.

Ella Mae Jones, wife of Von Carter, was the daughter of William Ambrose Jones (1869-1922) and Edith Jane Shumate (1872-1922). Will Jones was born at Harris, Washington County; he died at Fayetteville and is buried in McCord Cemetery. Edith Jane Shumate was born near Durham, daughter of Bayless Shumate and Elizabeth Cole. Edith died near Wagoner, Oklahoma; she is buried in the Shumate Cemetery near Durham.

The father of William A. Jones was Charles Matthew Jones (1842-1922). He was born in Jackson County, Alabama and came to Washington County as a child. Matt listed his post office as Cincinnati when he enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, a Private in Co. B, 1st Ark. Cavalry Volunteers. He married Esther Caroline Clark (1848-1922) in Washington County in 1865. They are buried in McCord Cemetery.

William Jones (1820-1886), father of Charles Matthew, married Grizzie Riddle (1826-1876). Both were born in Alabama. They came to Arkansas from Jackson County, Alabama about 1846 with her parents, Mathan (Matthew) Riddle (1798-1883) and Rhoda Cooper (1806-1874). William and Grizzie settled on south side of Sugar Hill near Dutch Mills, Arkansas, and are buried in White Rock Cemetery between Sugar Hill and Dutch Mills. The Riddles first settled near the state line dividing Arkansas and Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). They later moved into Crawford County, where they are buried.

By: Marian Carter Ledgerwood

John E. Casey

John Edmond Casey and his wife, Virginia Clyde Eagle Casey, moved to Fayetteville in 1924 from Little Rock, where he had been chief deputy to Jim G. Ferguson, Commissioner of Mines, Manufacturing, and Agriculture.

John E. Casey was born July 21, 1886 at Boxley, Arkansas (Newton County), next to the oldest of nine children of Alexander Franklin and Miranda Brooks Casey. He was born on the farm which was established in 1838 by his grandfather, Abner Ellsberry Casey, two years after Arkansas became a state. (Abner Ellsberry Casey was born in Roane County, Tennessee).

The A. F. Casey home stands today essentially as it was rebuilt following a burnout after the Civil War by the bushwhackers. It has been called a handsome example of its type of architecture, a two-story frame house with fireplace at both sides, and dog trot in the middle. The living room bears underneath its exterior some of the original log construction. The home has been considered for the National Historic Register. It remained in the direct A. F. Casey line well over 100 years. It now is referred to as the "Casey-Clark House" by the National Park Service. One of its chimneys can be seen from the Boxley Community building, Baptist Church, and Boxley Cemetery, places now familiar to many tourists who go to Newton County, perhaps primarily to hike through "Lost Valley".

The annual Boxley Reunion, held the third Sunday in October for the past thirty-four years, for those who have roots in the area, was filmed in 1985 by Ted Turner for his network's television series, "Portrait of America".

John E. Casey first came to Washington County as a student at the University of Arkansas. His mode of travel was partly by horseback, partly by mail hack and partly, in his words, "by jerkwater train". Some of his fraternity brothers were later to ask him how "in the h__ __ __" he'd ever heard of the University, coming from Boxley. Because he was a farm boy who had to work his way through school, it took him approximately ten years to get his bachelor's degree in agriculture. (Many years later, in 1935, he obtained a Master of Science Degree in Rural Economics from the University of Arkansas). As a university student, he was a member of the Men's Glee Club, President of the YMCA, and a three-term President of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. He was an Army veteran of World War 1.

He married Virginia Clyde Eagle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eagle, of Harrison, Arkansas on May 23, 1922 and they made their first home in Little Rock. Mrs. Casey, who had attended Ouachita Baptist College, Arkadelphia (now Ouachita Baptist University), was born in Bellefonte, Arkansas (Boone County) on September 15, 1889, where her father operated a flour mill, carding factory, and gin. (The Eagle family moved to nearby Harrison, Arkansas in 1913 where J. B. Eagle platted sixty-three acres of the town, an area known today as Eagle Heights).

When the Caseys moved to Fayetteville in 1924, he was named head of the State Seed Laboratory under the Arkansas State Plant Board. His office and laboratory were in the agri building at the University. where he was closely associated with the Agronomy Department. Mr. Casey held this position of State Seed Analyst until his death on February 9, 1951. Mrs. Casey died March 21, 1971. She and her husband had been long time members of First Baptist Church of Fayetteville. They were buried in Harrison.

The Caseys became parents late in life of a son and a daughter.

John Eagle Casey, the son, was born in Fayetteville on July 26, 1928. He holds B. S. and M. S. Degrees in geology from the University of Arkansas. As a young man growing up, he was known as Eagle Casey. Following service in the Army, however, he preferred to be called John after his father. He was married to Annette Inge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Inge of Fayetteville, North Carolina on September 8, 1954. They had met when he was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, prior to being sent overseas for six months' service in Korea. Annette Inge Casey was graduated with a degree in music from Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina. The John Eagle Caseys have lived all their married life in Midland, Texas where he was associated with Gulf Oil Corporation, seventeen years, then became district geologist approximately fifteen years for Jake L. Hamon, oil producer. He now maintains his own office as an independent geologist. The Caseys have two sons, Patrick Samuel Casey, of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina and John David Casey, who with his wife, the former Leah Owens of Midland, and their two sons, presently live at Holloman AFB, New Mexico (Alamogordo).

John David Casey was graduated with military distinction from the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado in 1981. His initials "J. D." reflect the name of a favorite uncle, the late J. D. Eagle of Fayetteville. John and Leah's two sons are Joshua and Jonathan.

Virginia Nell Casey, daughter of John and Clyde Eagle Casey, was born July 22, 1930. She graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1953, with a B. A. Degree and a major in English. She retired in 1985 after thirty-two years' service with Southwestern Electric Power Company, as secretary to the Division Engineer. She was married to Jack Tuck of Fayetteville on September 4, 1971. (He retired in 1985 from First Federal of Arkansas). She is a member of Chapter S of the PEO Sisterhood. The Tucks have no children. They live in Fayetteville where they are active members of First United Presbyterian Church.

By: Nell Casey Tuck

Margery Beasley Cate

Thomas W. Beasley and Margaret Jane Fitzgerald Beasley were the parents of eleven children. Jerome Jackson Beasley was one of these children.

Row 1: L - R standing: Alph, Cash and Kate. 2: Pete, Thomas White, Jr., Margaret Jane (Fitzgerald) Hugo Roscoe. 3: Earl O. 4: John C., Lottie, Ed, and Robert.

Jerome Jackson Beasley, born April 23, 1896, married Alma Sherman Beasley. He was employed by Welch Grape Juice Company in Springdale, Arkansas. Their children are Heneritta Jeanette Beasley Kendrick, born March 9, 1919, wife of Rolland E. Kendrick; and Margery Beasley Cate, born March 10, 1925, wife of Walter Edward Cate.

Margery and Walter have two children, Jimmie Edward Cate, born October 10, 1944, married to Sharon Sue Conway and Stephen Wayne Cate born April 16, 1953 married to Sally Ann Merck.

Further lineage can be found in the Cate section of this history book.

The Beasley family has resided in Washington County, Arkansas since early 1800s.

Walter Cate and Margery Beasley met before he entered service and were married when he returned from overseas. On November 16, 1943, at the Washington County Courthouse in Fayetteville, Arkansas. While in Fort Benning, Georgia, stationed with the demonstration troops for O. C. S. with the 4th Infantry. Jimmie Edward Cate was born October 10, 1944 at Fort Benning Regional Hospital. After being discharged from service returned to Springdale, Arkansas became an apprentice embalmer at Callison - Russell Funeral Home. Later, he attended Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science in Nashville, Tennessee and received his degree. He became a licensed mortician in the State of Arkansas in 1948. When he came to El Dorado, Arkansas, he worked at Barlow Funeral Home. Stephen Wayne Cate born April 16, 1953 at Warner Brown Hospital. Later moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas worked for Nelson Funeral Home and retired in 1982.

Margery Cate was born and grew up in Springdale, Arkansas went to Springdale Schools, was a housewife, mother and worked as a grocery checker, and employed at Harp's Food Stores for the last fifteen years.

They have been members of the First United Methodist Church for the last thirty years.

Jim E. Cate married Sharon Conway from Kansas. Their children are: Brian, Mart Allen, Kelly and Amy.

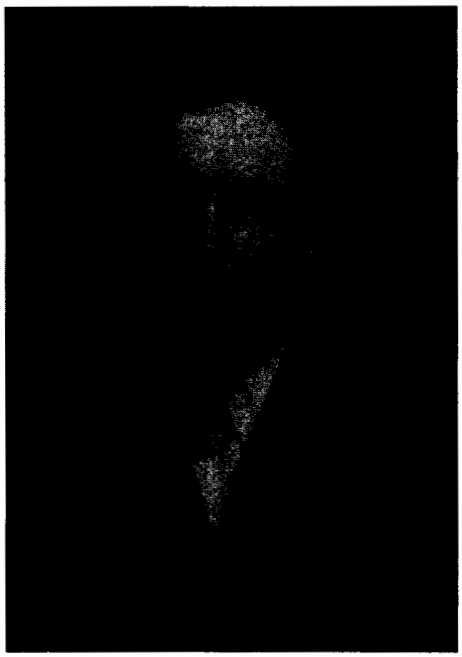
Stephen W. Cate is the father of Jason and Jenipher.

Alph and Cash fussed and fought and quarreled every day of their lives about anything, everything and nothing (mostly jealously). Frequent "not speaking or associating bouts" occurred. This situation existed all their days upon this earth with no one able to settle their disputes for long - except the Lord when he took them from this place.

By: Margery Beasley Cate

Newton Jasper Cate

Newton Jasper Cate arrived in Washington County in 1870. Coming from Meigs County, Eastern Tennessee, he found the terrain here much to his liking. With no skills, other than farming, he became a tenant on a farm bordered by Richland Creek, near Goshen. While remaining a tenant, he had no opportunity to buy the land where he resided; but he did buy other farm land. In addition, he became part-owner of the flouring mill at Goshen. This mill, a four story structure, was a vital part of the busy trading center of Goshen around the turn of the century.



Newton Jasper Cate

He was born in 1846, being the eleventh of twelve surviving children of Daniel and Ava Elder Cate. He was the great-grandson of John Cate, Sr., who, along with two brothers emigrated from Wales to the colonies in 1752. In 1875, he was married to Mary A. Davis of Madison County. One daughter and three sons were born to this union, with all the births being in the log house on the tenant farm. Newton Jasper died in 1907, and his body was buried in the Goshen Cemetery. The children grew up, married, reared families, died and were buried within the county.

The children in order of birth: Noah Benton 1876, Ora Elmetta 1878, James Harvey 1881 and Charles Bazzel 1884.

Marriages and births: Noah Benton to Luti Maud Kennan of Madison County - 1906. Wayne Alexander 1907, Mildred Alva 1910, Warren Eugene 1913, Newton Lee 1918 and Dorothy Ann 1923. Ora Elmetta to Joseph E. Meredith - 1902. James Adolphus 1903, Enid Mary 1905, Joseph Darrell 1913, Millie Ruth 1916, Ora Virginia 1920 and Ralph 1909-1920. James Harvey to Effie Brooks. Mary Evelyn 1909, Martha Madeline 1911, Lela Marie 1913, Brooksie 1920. Charles Bazzel to Ida Catherine Miller 1905. Alice Berneice 1906, Ina Catherine 1909, Madge Esther 1911, Julia Alaire 1917.

The majority of the grandchildren of Newton Jasper married and reared families within the county. Attesting to the fact that

the Cate Family stayed on the land is the fact that the four daughters of Charles Bazzel and Ida Catherine were born in the log house, on the tenant farm, where their father, their aunt, and two uncles had been born.

Family and contemporaries of the three Cate brothers, "Bent", "Harve" and "Charlie" attested to their superb sense of humor. There is one incident of mischief which this writer has enjoyed telling across the years. "Harve" and "Charlie" were driven from the field where they had been plowing, by a sudden rain shower. They took refuge, along with their teams, in the barn, which was close. Presently a mare, with her mule foal, came seeking shelter. Their stepmother's brother, Uncle Mont, had left a pair of jeans in the barn, following his assistance with the sheep shearing. The two young men looked at the mule, and the jeans hanging on a nail. They decided that the jeans would fit the mule. After much effort, the jeans were on the mule's hind legs and snugly buttoned around the flank. Let loose, the mule kicked and bucked until the jeans were in shreds. These shreds were hung back on the same nail. On the next visit, Uncle Mont thought to retrieve his jeans. Upon entering the barn, he uttered his only expressive by word: "By Shacks! What happened to my jeans?"

The three brothers and their sister remained close, sharing in family matters, and relished visiting in one another's home. Harve and Charlie each fathered four daughters, and they remarked, "We have to rely on Bent to carry on the family name". At the present time, there are two sons, two grandsons and six great-grandsons of Bent, bearing the Cate name and residing in the county. Wayne A. spent his entire life in the county, dying in 1983.

Bent, Harve and Charlie were responsible citizens of their respective communities Goshen, Baldwin and Round Mountain, taking part in the social, political and religious activities. Their descendants take pride in the legacy of honesty, integrity and piety bequeathed to them.

As the writer of this history and the only grandson to bear part of Newton Jasper's name, I take the privilege of telling a bit of my story. I lived away from the county for slightly more than twenty-four years, being in school at Hendrix College, Southern Methodist University and serving pastorates in other parts of the state. During my pastorate at Jacksonville, Arkansas, 1955-58, I had the privilege of being Chaplain of The House of Representatives during the Sixty-first General Assembly, State of Arkansas. In 1969, the opportunity came to return to the county, when I was elected by The Board of Trustees, and appointed by my bishop to be Administrator of Mt. Sequoyah Assembly, Fayetteville. This retreat center serves an eight state area of The United Methodist Church. I retired from this position January 31, 1985. On June 1, 1985, Hendrix College conferred the Doctor of Divinity Degree on me.

Life of service to God and humanity has been grand. It is great to be back home again.

By: N. Lee Cate

The Cate Family.

Back row, left to right: Harold, Carrol, Everett, Gordon and Charles. Front row, left to right: Walter, Rosa, Houston Harvey, Violet.

Walter Cate

Charles Cate moved to Washington County, Arkansas, from Jefferson County, Tennessee, in 1847. His parents, John and Elizabeth Cate were of English descent. The earliest recorded names and dates for the Cate family being in America is 1776.

Charles Cate, born September 9, 1805, married Rachel Thornburgh, born January 21, 1808, on September 7, 1826. (Charles is believed to have been a nephew of Isaac Cate who moved to Washington County from Alabama in 1830. Isaac and Susannah Maynard Cate were the parents of ten or twelve children).

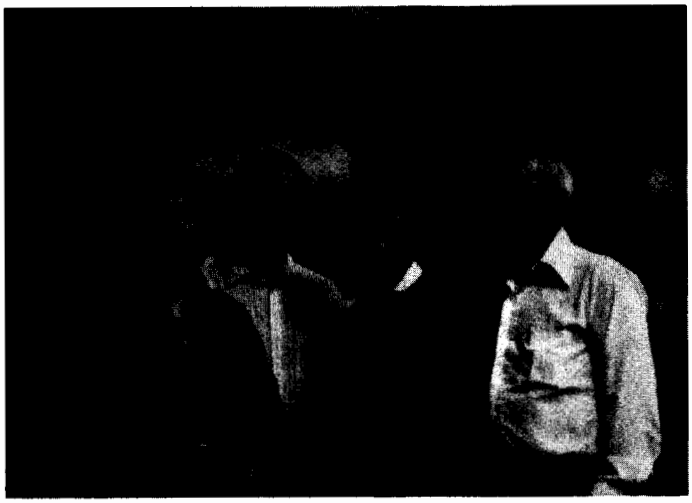
Charles and Rachel brought six children with them when they moved to Washington County in 1847. They bought 320 acres of land located five miles south of Fayetteville, Arkansas, from Sam Alexander for $1,600.00. In the 1900s, this land was known as Cook's Orchard. A portion of the original 320 acres remained in the family until around 1930 or 1932.

Charles and Rachel's son, John Houston Cate, born May 17, 1836, married Mary Belle Mankins, born October 27, 1844. Mary Belle was a daughter of Peter Mankins, Jr. and Narcissus (Mills) Mankins.

After Rachel's death, February 14, 1863, Charles married Martha Ann Harrison. After Charles' death in 1869, Martha married Wilson Risley.

In a document found by Walter Cate, the following information was "certified": Houston Harvey, born April 25, 1883 and Rosa Gertrude Nickell, born June 8, 1897, both of near Fayetteville, Arkansas, were united in Holy Matrimony, December 22, 1912, at the residence of John D. and Medora Ann Nickell, parents of the bride near Fayetteville, by the Rev. John H. Kelly. Witnesses John D. and Medora Ann Nickell.

Births from this marriage were twins: Harold John and Carroll Hugh, born November 30, 1913; Everett Paul, born June 10, 1915; Richard Leroy, born and died September 2, 1916; Violet Annabell, born February 6, 1918; Gordon Lee, born August 29, 1919; Walter Edward, born October 17, 1920; and Charles Otis, born April 29, 1923.



Steven, Jim, Marjorie and Walter Cate.

Marriages of these Cate children were, Everett Paul first married August 24, 1935, Thelma Simpson, second marriage was on June 12, 1947 to Louise Lenora Atkinson (died in 1949) and third marriage was November 22, 1951 to June Logue; Harold John married Lela Teague on April 17, 1937; Gordon Lee married Mary Louise Eden on January 8, 1942; Walter Edward married Marjorie Beasley on November 16, 1943; Carroll Hugh married first to Marine Jensen, February 4, 1946 and second to Erma Cleo Smith on May 5, 1951; Charles Otis married Pearl Irene Phillips on April 16, 1949; and Violet Annabell married Theodore R. Simmons on January 19, 1952.

Walter Edward and Marjorie Beasly Cate, born March 10, 1925, had two sons, Jim E. Cate, born October 10, 1944 and Stephen W. Cate, born April 16, 1953.

Jim E. Cate married Sharon Conway from Kansas. Their children are Brian, Mart Allen, Kelly and Amy.

Stephen W. Cate married Sally Merk in 1978 and is the father of Jason and Jenipher.

More history of Walter and Margery's family can be found in the Marjorie Beasley Cate story in this history book.

By: Walter Cate

Charles Eli Caudle

In 1869, my great-great grandmother Mary Caudle and her three sons, Samuel, Sion, and John Henderson settled in Washington County. After the death of her husband, Dr. John Caudle, Mary moved from Scotsville, Illinois, to open a sawmill and grocery store along Winn Creek. Her sons did the timberwork and homesteaded their own land in the Winslow area.

Sam Caudle married Mattie Stonesifer and they had three children: Lucy C. Harp, Annie C. Pitkin and Bill Caudle. Sam served as county sheriff in the early 1900s. After Mattie's death, he married Annie Bunyard and they had seven children. Henry, was a pharmacist; Jewell, a school teacher; Juanita, a school teacher and principal at Washington and Leverett Schools in Fayetteville; George, county assessor and judge for Washington County; Mildred, secretary to Congressman Fuller; John Tarlton Caudle and Berniece C. Puckett.

Sion Caudle married Amy and had one son, Minor. John Henderson Caudle married Sarah Winn and had three sons, Edgar, Albert, Eli, and one daughter Mary, who died in early childhood. After Sarah's death, John married Harriet Kittrell who had two daughters, Josephine and Minnie. John and Harriet had three children: Emma C. Stonesifer, Martha C. Doyle and Isaac Caudle.

My grandfather, Eli Caudle, married Dessie Southern in 1911 by D. C. McClain in Winslow. They raised 12 children on a farm in Oak Grove, Arkansas. In 1940, they moved to Winslow where

West Fork Church of Christ steps, August 1961, 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Eli owned and operated a service station. Dessie operated a restaurant in downtown Winslow, made baskets, quilts and needlework, all in addition to raising the children. After the children were grown, the Caudles moved to Greenland, Arkansas, in the early 1950s where Eli again owned and operated a service station until his death in 1964. Dessie operated a restaurant for a short time and continued her craft work until her death in 1972.

Dessie Caudle was preceeded in death by her 7th daughter, Imogene Parrish, in an automobile accident in 1969. Oldest sons, Sherman, Ralph and daughter Mildred Preston have since passed away. Daughters Gladys Davis, Edith Tomlinson, Thelma Smith and Ruby Center live in Greenland. Ed Caudle lives in Brentwood, Arkansas; Delford Caudle in Poller, Georgia; Lois Carson in Capitola, California; and Betty Carson in Watsonville, California.

At the time of Dessie's death in 1972, there were a total of 126 descendants. The Caudle legacy lives on as the descendants have increased to approximately 350, with more being added as time goes on. During a recent reunion of the Caudle family, more than 200 relatives, covering four generations gathered to renew acquaintances.

Ruby Caudle Center, my mom, married Lonnie Center in 1940 and they have lived in the Winslow/Greenland area all of their married lives.

They now live in Greenland, where they are both retired and spend much of their time organizing reunions of the Caudle and Center families. My husband Tom and four daughters have only recently returned to Fayetteville in order to raise our family among relatives and friends. You can take the person out of Razorback country, but you can never take the Razorback country out of the person. It's good to be home.

By: Cheryl L. Bramlett

James Cavin

Ananias Cavin and wife Polly (Jones) Cavin came to Arkansas, Washington County, early in the 1800s from Tennessee. They settled here and raised a large family. James L. Cavin, my grandfather, was one of their sons. He served in the Civil War A 9th Kansas Cavalry. Born April 1, 1839, died February 1, 1924. Ananias Cavin died in 1897; wife Polly Jones Cavin died in 1893. Another son, John Lewis Cavin, also served in the Civil War, Co. H 9th Cavalry. Born July 12, 1843, died December 10, 1918. All the Jones and Cavin generations are buried in Howell Cemetery at Hogeye, west of West Fork.

James Cavin and Matilda Owens Cavin

My grandfather, James Cavin, married Matilda Mallicoat Owens on January 15, 1860. (She was the widow of the late Abner Owens). To this union was born three sons and one daughter, Will Cavin, Nelse Cavin, Newt Cavin and Martha Cavin, my mother. She married my father Henry Clay McDonald on September 17, 1893. They had seven children, six girls and one boy. They were Maud, Mae, Minnie, Louella, Lillian, Ida and James (Jim). I, Lillian, married Earl Curtis in 1924. We had two girls, Wanda May and Hildra June. I have eight grandchildren (one deceased, Larry Arnold), four great-grandchildren. Also three great-great-grandchildren, my cousin Joy Fay Telford, and Lillian Curtis, are the only living grandchildren of our grandfather, James Cavin.

By: Lillian Curtis

Claude R. Center

The Center family name has been known throughout the hills of Winslow since the mid-1850s. Our ancestors served as soldiers in the Revolutionary War and moved westward from their home in Georgia. The Center name comes from Normandy, France and in 1160, our ancestors became English subjects during the invasion of England by William the Conqueror. Still using the European spelling 'Senter', the family moved to America in 1652 and settled first in Virginia and finally in Georgia. Guilford Center, my great-great-grandfather, homesteaded on Blackburn Creek in Winslow in 1856, thus planting the roots of the first Center generation in Washington County.

Guilford Center and his wife, Lyverna Pittman Freet, were farmers and had one son, John Henry, on July 9, 1858, before Guilford enlisted in the Union Army. Guilford had 14 children total with three wives before he died in March, 1895. He is buried in Collier Cemetery.

John Henry Center, my great-grandfather married Victoria Wilson (D. O. B. 4-13-1864) in 1881 and lived on a 160-acre homestead on Bunyard Road. John was a farmer, worked blacksmithy for the community, and raised fruit produce, in addition to helping Victoria raise their 13 children. He also helped dig the Winslow railroad tunnel.

John and Victoria's daughters were Dora Rush of Texas, Cordelia Rosencrans of California, and Mae Bunyard, Elsie Jones, Victoria Testerman, and Bertha Caudle of northwest Arkansas. Their sons were George of Texas, and Bill, Charles, Otto, and Claude of northwest Arkansas. Two children, James and Sara, died in childhood. John Henry passed away in 1942 and Victoria followed in death in 1961. Both are buried in Hart Cemetery.

Claude Center, John and Victoria's fifth child was born February 25, 1889. He married Ica Robinson (D. O. B. 4-12-1894) on April 24, 1917, and they made their home on a mountain ridge in Bunyard Community overlooking the Howard Creek Valley. Claude and Ica had eight children. Grandfather Claude worked most of his life, from age 17, for the Frisco Railroad in Arkansas. He and Ica spent lots of time working on their homesites, raising beautiful flowers, shrubs and gardens, which were enjoyed by the entire community of Winslow. In their retirement years, they relocated in south Fayetteville,

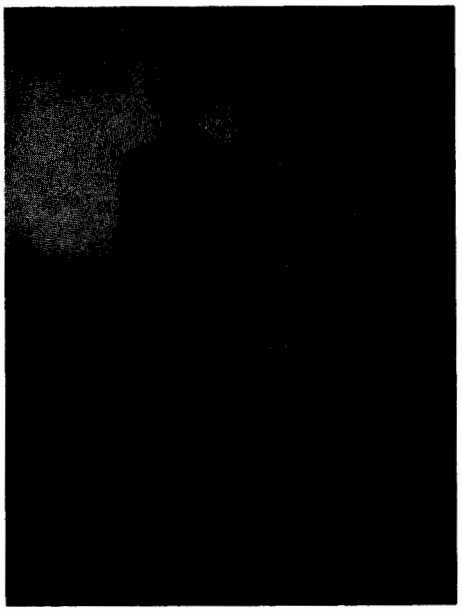
Claude R. Center and Ica Robinson Center

L to R: Steve Morton, Shane Morton, Lonnie Center, Reba Squirrel and Ica Center in bed.

where they remained until Claude's death in 1974. He is buried at Brentwood Cemetery. Ica Center resides at City Hospital Geriatric Center where she remains in stable health. At present, Ica shares five generations of Center family with Washington County including son Lonnie Center, granddaughter Reba Center Squirrel, great-grandson Steven Morton, and great-great-grandson Shane Morton.

Claude and Ica's two daughter, Mildred Shackelford and Berneice Talley live in Fayetteville. Their sons are Jim of Cedar Hills, Texas, and Bob, Jack, Ted and Lonnie of the Greenland/Fayetteville area. Valentine Boyd passed away in May 1973.

Lonnie Center, my dad, born December 23, 1920, married Ruby Caudle (DOB 9-30-21) in 1940. They lived most of their lives in the Winslow/Greenland area. Lonnie worked as a carpenter, both self-employed and for the University of Arkansas, until his retirement in 1979. He now spends his spare time farming his land around the old White Schoolhouse, raising cattle and gardening.



John Henry Center and Victoria Wilson

John Henry Center Family

Lonnie and Ruby Center have four children. Carl and his wife Shaaron Beard Center live in Greenland; Reba Center Squirrel and her husband Franklin reside in Fort Smith; Randy Center lives in Gravette, and I, Cheryl Center Bramlett and my husband Tom, live in Fayetteville. After living out of state for fourteen years, I am truly proud to be back in the land of my heritage and enjoy seeing and getting reacquainted with my family—The Center Family. Lonnie Center has copies of family genealogy.

By: Cheryl C. Bramlett

William Chandler

John Chandler, oldest child of William Chandler and Hetty Cassidy Chandler, was blind most of his life. His parents first went to Illinois where John was born. Then they moved to Washington County in 1833 when John was a small baby. Hetty was Cherokee Indian. As they traveled to Washington County, they would camp at night at Indian camps. At one camp, this Indian woman noticed John's eyes were red from the sun and she said she had something that would clear them up. Instead, whatever she put in his eyes blinded him for life.

William and Hetty Chandler

William Chandler born March 17, 1811 in Virginia, died April 27, 1895, married to Hetty Cassidy Chandler, born 1814, died March 1, 1885. Issue: John, born September 9, 1832, died 1904; Cyrene, born February 8, 1839, died March 14, 1923; Clarinda, born July 11, 1842, died October 21 1875; James M, born May 7, 1844, died December 5, 1844; Jeremiah, born May 29, 1847, died June 10, 1919; Elizabeth, born April 13, 1849 and Mary Jane, born June 25, 1853. William was a soldier in the Civil War.

John's children: Mary Elizabeth, born August 10, 1867, died June 3, 1936; Willie, died in infancy; Hilda Jean, born August 22, 1871, died January 29, 1953; Sarah M., born 1873; Thomas Jefferson, born June 2, 1875 died October 18, 1958; Jerry Alexander, born 1877, died January 10, 1951; Elmira Josephine, born 1879, died 1893; Cerena Lucresa, born November 26, 1881, died March 4, 1971; Albert Columbus, born 1885, died 1951.

Jeremiah's children: William Oliver, born September 10, 1871, died December 25, 1945; Elizabeth L., born February 10, 1873; Moses Wilbern, born March 16, 1875, died January 17, 1948; Susan E., born May 26, 1877, died December 24, 1964; George W., born October 27, 1879, died September 3, 1880; Rodey Columba, born July 11, 1881; James A. Garfield, born July 31, 1883, died December 27, 1952; Ephran, born November 7, 1885, died 1950; John Doss, born February 12, 1888, died April 9, 1972; Lillia A., born May 25, 1890, died July 21, 1949.

William Oliver's issue: Claud Clay, born March 10, 1895, died November 6, 1918; Dollie, born April 20, 1897, died 1933; Jim, born September 27, 1903, died September 13, 1966. Jim's children are Waymon, born 1924, Vernon, born March 10, 1929, died 1953, and Logan, born January 8, 1933; Dess, born October 12, 1900, died January 11, 1981. Dess' children are Oivet (Babe), born January 24, 1925 and Ruthie, born August 17, 1920, died August 25, 1920.

Moses Wilburn Chandler's issue: Orvil, born November 15, 1898, died January 19, 1943; Carl, born January 13, 1901; Homer, born 1902; Melvin, born November 20, 1904, died February 25, 1974. Melvin's children are Darrel, Anna, Jay, Donald, Gary, Billy, and Laverne; Ross, born 1910; Wiley, 1918-1974, who had a son named Sam; Thelma; Delia; and Lloyd, born 1920.

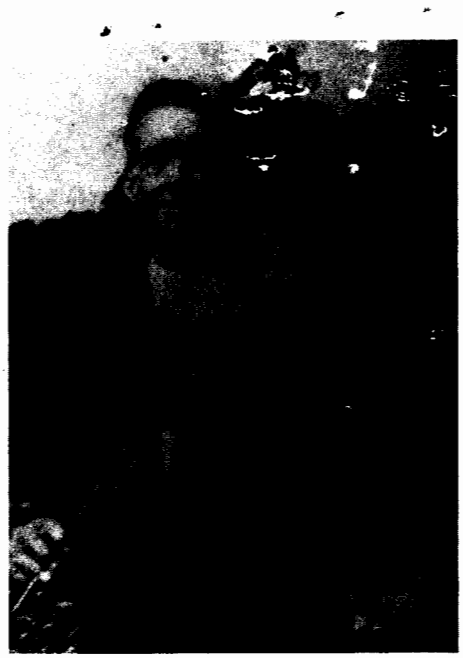
Donald Ray Chandler is the great-great grandson of William

and Hetty Cassidy Chandler. Donald was born in Washington County October 14, 1934 and married Aneata May Houghland Chandler who was born December 17, 1935. They have eight children, Jeanie, Lary Don, Steve, Sandi, Rhonda, Donna, Donald Ray, and April. Jeanie (Chandler) Crayton is the mother of Raife and Aaron. Donna (Chandler) Ufer is mother of Kayla Marie.

No author designated

William Oliver Chandler

My Grandfather, William Oliver Chandler, was a third generation native of Washington County, Arkansas. He was born September 10, 1871, and died on Christmas Day, 1945. The son of Jeremiah Chandler (5/21/1847-6/10/1919) and grandson of William Chandler (3/17/1811-5/27/1895) and Ester "Hetty" Chandler (about 1821-1886). Hetty was a Cherokee Indian girl. I have no other information about her ancestry. Their journey brought them to Washington County in 1850 and census records have them listed in Floyd County, Kentucky, prior to that date. They settled in a small community established about 1835 surrounding the Union Church House and a burying ground located on the upper middle fork of the White River in the foothills of the magnificent Ozark Mountains. Recorded in their family Bible were: John (September 9, 1832), Sereaney (February 8, 1838), Clerinda (July 11, 1842), James M. (May 7, 1844), Jeremiah (May 21, 1847), Elizabeth (April 13, 1849) and Mary Jane (June 25, 1853).



William Oliver Chandler. Early 1900s.

William Oliver was the oldest of nine children born to Jeremiah and Malissa. Recorded in their family Bible were: William Oliver (September 10, 1871 - December 25, 1945), Moses Wilbern (March 3, 1873 - January 17, 1948), Susan Ester (May 25, 1877 - December 24, 1964), George (1879 d. infant), Rodey Columbus (July 11, 1881), James A. Garfield (August 31, 1883 - December 26, 1952), Epherferam (November 7, 1885), John D. (February 12, 1888), Elizabeth "Lilla" (May 25, 1890 - July 21, 1949).

He married Lula Bernice Arnold on March 25, 1894. Born September 12, 1872 at Howard City, Kansas, the daughter of Lewis and Louise Henson Arnold. She died June 1, 1955, and was buried in the Whitehouse Cemetery next to Grandpa.

Grandpa Oliver and Grandma Lula had four children. Claud (March 10, 1895 - November 6, 1918) married Vicie Robertson and their children are Claude Jr. "Coonie" and Wanda Wiley Chandler. Daughter Dollie (1879-1933) married Lester Hutchens and they had four children: Ellis, Ira, Maxine and X. G. Their third child was my father Dessie McKinley (October 12, 1900 - January 11, 1980). He married Mary Bell Hutchens (April 5, 1896 - August 4, 1985) at Brentwood, Arkansas, on June 14, 1919. They had two children: Ruth Odesa (August 17, 1920 - August 25, 1930), and me, Oliver Hutchens (January 24, 1925). The youngest child (of Grandpa Oliver and Grandma Lula), James P. "Jim" (1903-1966) married Vernie Watkins (1906-1925) and had one child, Waymond. Jim later married Dorthy Axford (1908-1940) from Montana. They had two children, Vernon Claud and Kennith Logan.

The economy was good during the early years of their marriage. Grandpa found good markets for his timber products, furs, and produce in nearby Winslow and Brentwood. They would travel to Fayetteville, twenty-five miles away, twice yearly to stock up on major supplies. Grandpa spoke many times of the preparation and excitement of those trips. It meant staying over night in the wagon yard, and giving them another half day to shop before the long journey back home which at best would be sometime after dark.

They purchased eighty acres of land from John Paschal (part of a federal land grant) in Whitehouse community, built a house, farmed the land and raised their children. The house was built on the bank of Greasy Creek, near a spring of good water, where they lived the rest of their lives. Their children attended church and school at Whitehouse and some have carried on the family traditions, living their entire lifetime on or near the same land.

Grandpa was a tall, slender blue-eyed man with a kind, gentle, easy-going nature, always ready to help anyone who needed it. He loved his family and they all loved and respected him. He was active in community affairs and projects, and his home was base for relatives and friends far and near. The Chandler ancestry leads back to England. The Chandler shield has three gold lions on a black horizontal stripe across a background of red and silver squares. Grandpa was a member of the 1700 England founded "Independent Order of Odd Fellows."

Grandma was a pretty, small brown-eyed woman, and quite the opposite of Grandpa in nature. She had a fiery, quick temper and was known to raise her voice to an unusually high pitch when things didn't go to suit her. However, Grandpa seemed to have a way of handling these situations and keeping peace in the family. One well remembered expression he often used was, "Aw shaw, now Maw."

He will best be remembered for his music. A self-taught, and accomplished fiddle player, he traveled for miles around on horseback or buggy entertaining professionally, or entertaining family and friends. He played for several years at the Mountain Lodge located high on the mountain above Winslow where the rich people came to spend their summers. Family and community get-togethers were a common form of entertainment in those days with the men folk talking politics, planning projects, or just matching wits, while the women planned parties, exchanged household hints, prepared food, discussed the local news and enjoyed catching up on the latest gossip.

One such bit that made the rounds was the root cellar Grandma had insisted on getting started when Grandpa was really not in the mood to do at the time. Well, digging a hole in the bank big enough for the winter food storage can be a tiring, monotonous job. Grandpa began to think about that bottle of cure-all hidden out in the barn and pretty soon, when its medicinal power began to take over, another magic po'tion seemed to come out of that bottle—a strong urge to make music—and the fresh mound of dirt seemed like the perfect place to practice an Irish jig. That turned out to be the penchant for all evil as the music reaching Grandma's ears wasn't so sweet. It triggered her temper to a degree that got the best of them both. Not only did it put a stop to "such foolishness," she made him fill the hole back up. This delayed the root cellar for the time being, but not permanently, as the cellar near the old house site,

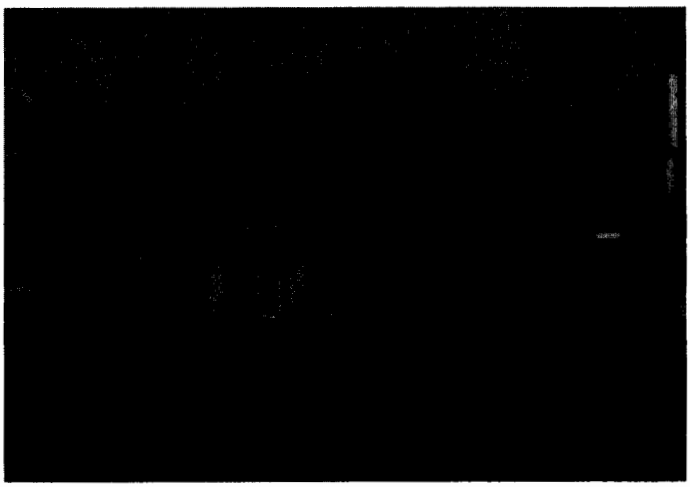
now remodeled, is still in use. Grandpa's old Stradvari lies silent today, but all who have heard him play can still hear his music and find it hard to keep the toe from tapping.

My wife was Joyce Gladys Jones (February 2, 1925). She is the daughter of the late Larkin Enoch Jones (1885-1973) and Lula Lee Castleman Jones (1899-1978). Her family moved to Washington County in 1939 from Palo Pinto, Texas, when she was fifteen years old. We met in school at Brentwood in 1942 and were married May 1, 1943. We had two children: Barbara Jean (1944 d. Infant) and Sandra Jo Chandler (April 4, 1946).

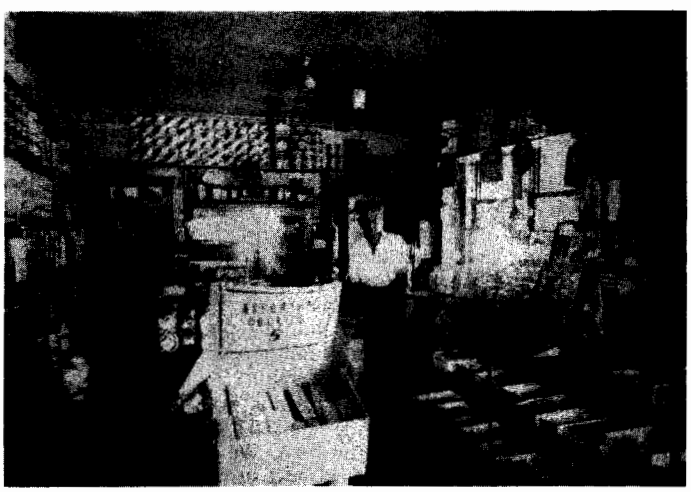
By: Oliver Hutchens Chandler

William Charlesworth

The name of Charlesworth can be traced back to the early Eighteenth Century when 2 Danish brothers moved to England and after arriving changed the spelling of their names and took on the Anglican spelling.



Was-Charlesworth Pontiac Company built 1949, 471 South. Block south of original filling station and grocery store. Now-Steve Smith Pontiac.



Jim Charlesworth grocery store, filling station with living quarters in back S. E. corner, Maple and 471. Approximately 1935.

In 1820, three brothers came to America, James, Moses and Russell. Moses settled at St. Charles, Missouri, Russell died at New Orleans while on his way back to England and James settled at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

It was from James that the Charlesworth name came to Washington County. His son, William Charlesworth was born in 1859 at Fortsmouth, Ohio. He left Ohio at the age of 21 and traveled to Abilne, Kansas. From there he traveled with a family in a covered wagon through Coffeyville, Kansas, Southwest City, Missouri and through Siloam Springs, Arkansas where they settled in a small box house near the Illinois River close to Fisher Ford. During that winter he worked at a saw mill owned by a man named Brown, a Grandfather of Mrs. William D. Brown of Siloam Springs. In April of 1881 he moved to Siloam Springs where he worked as a carpenter. The next fall he moved to Winslow, Arkansas where he was employed as a clerk in a general store. He worked there about 2 years and then left, going on the road for McDaniel Brothers, as inspector and shipping clerk in the tie and lumber business in Washington County. He was in the employ of the latter concern for 5 years and at the expiration of which he formed a partnership and engaged in the grocery, wholesale lumber and post business as a member of the firm of Charlesworth and Yount, with business located at St. Paul, Madison County, Arkansas. He subsequently engaged in general business at that place and when he had gathered together sufficient capital he came to Fayetteville in 1901 to engage in the hardwood lumber business establishing the firm known as the William Charlesworth Hardwood Lumber Company. During this time his business kept him near Pettigrew and St. Paul so he maintained his home at St. Paul. He felt his children had the need for a higher education so he moved his family to Fayetteville on March 6, 1902.

In 1884 he married Calona Yoes in Carthage, Missouri, and from this marriage were born nine children of which 4 died in infancy. The other five were Claude Chadwick, Darwin C., James R., Myrl Vesta and Yevonne.

In 1906 he constructed a hardwood handle factory with the capacity of one hundred dozen handles daily. He was a stockholder in the Dutton Mercantile Company at St. Paul, a Vice President of the bank at St. Paul and a stockholder in the Arkansas National Bank at Fayetteville.

During the next few years he owned various properties. He tried the new car business for a short time. At one time owned the building located on the north side of what was the Ozark Theatre. Houston Taylor Motors was located there originally. His son, James R. stated that he had learned to drive in the basement of this building now a private parking lot. William's dealership was located either on the north end of the block where now stands the McIlory Bank or very nearby.

In the early twenties, financial misfortunes befell him and in May of 1920 he and his wife moved to Siloam Springs where he built and operated a small grocery on South Mt. Olive Street until his death in 1941.

Claude married Bernice Brogdon of Springdale and later moved to California where he was employed in the fruit industry. They had two sons, Chadwick (Chad) and William (Bill). Chad died while a small child and son Bill now lived in Ojai, California. Darwin married Naomi (Pegs) Mills of Muskogee, Oklahoma, they established their home in Muskogee. There he was employed in the wholesale grocery business for a number of years. He later returned to Springdale for several years operating a small grocery. After that he worked for his brother, Jim, in the parts department at the dealership. They later moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma. They had one daughter, Mary Martha, who now lives in Rogers, Arkansas. Myrl remained unmarried and lived in Fayetteville all her life and worked many years as a secretary in an office of the College of Agriculture at the University. After retirement, she lived in Fayetteville until her death in August 1986. Yevonne also remained unmarried but taught school in Wynne, Arkansas for a while and later was employed as a dietician by American Airlines in both Denver, Colorado and Tulsa, Oklahoma until her retirement. She and Myrl then lived together on Lindell Street in Fayetteville where Yevonne currently lives.

James Russell, (Jim) the youngest son, ran off and joined the Navy when he was 17 years old, served in the First World War in Europe and afterwards was given an honorable discharge. He married Marguerite Carter of Springdale in 1924. They moved to Okmulgee, Oklahoma where he was employed by a lumber com-

pany. They later moved to Bristow, Oklahoma, where he was manager of a filling station. It was in Bristow where a son, James Russell, (Jr.) was born to them on August 3, 1928.

In 1929 they moved to Springdale where they purchased a small grocery and filling station located on the south east corner of Highway 471 (previously Highway 71) and Maple Avenue where the Rainbow Cleaners building now stands. In the back of the grocery were their living quarters. It was shortly after they moved to Springdale that they saw Highway 71 change from a gravel road to a 2 lane concrete road. In 1936 Jim Charlesworth was successful in acquiring the Pontiac franchise. For 2-3 years he had no shop building so in 1939 he had a frame, rock veenered building erected south of the filling station on the same block facing Highway 71. Along about the same time the family purchased a residence diagonally across from the station. At that time, Maple Street did not extend west of Highway 71. The grocery and station was closed and the building converted into an auto supply. In was in 1940 that the franchise for International Harvester trucks was acquired. It was with the allocation of a few trucks, repair parts and a few truck tires that Charlesworth Pontiac Company as a business, managed to survive throughout the Second World War without closing its doors. After the war he received few cars, being a small dealer. He purchased a tamden truck, hired a driver and the truck hauled coal, corn, watermelon or whatever. He bought a threshing machine and tractor, hired workers and did custom threshing of grain. Whatever he could find to earn dollars. In May 1944, he was offered the opportunity to purchase a 10 acre plot just to the south of his present dealership from a family named Young. The purchase price was $8,000. It was bounded on the north by what is now Searcy Street, only a dirt alley at that time and bounded on the south by Quandt Street. On this acreage was considered one of the best grape vineyards anywhere. It was 3 wires high and over six feet tall. Currently Steve Smith Pontiac Company is located on the 471 Highway side and the Springdale Memorial Hospital in on the east side. In 1949 the dealership facilities became much too small so larger facilities were constructed where it still stands. The original shop was used as a body shop until 1964 when it was demolished to make way for the widening of Highway 71. In the early fifties, having an interest in farming and farm machinery, he acquired the franchise of Minneapolis Moline farm machinery. It was later dropped in the sixties. International Harvester was pressing the dealership to start selling the West Coast type of trucks but he did not want to so this franchise was given up. In the late fifties, economy cars were selling good so the American Motor Rambler franchise was secured followed by Light Duty GMC trucks in 1964. Jim, or J. R. as many knew him, died on October 13, 1967.

Son, Russell, finished Springdale High School in 1946 and attended the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville until 1951. On March 16, 1951, he married Donna F. Vanzant of Springdale. Her father was L. O. Vanzant, the High School Principal for several years. Her mother is Glo Vanzant, an English teacher in High School. She still lives on Mill Street in Springdale. Graduation followed in May of the same year. In August Russell was inducted into the Army and spent one year at Camp Roberts, California and the next year in Fairbanks, Alaska. In August 1953 he was honorably discharged and returned to Springdale where he joined his father in the dealership. He continued to work with his father until his father's death in 1967. At this time Russell became the franchised dealer.

In 1974 it appeared that the Jeep franchise would be a good one to have along with the others. It was secured at that time and was an outstanding success then as it still is. The years passed with their ups and downs and on August 6, 1984, after the dealerships had remained in the Charlesworth family for 48 years, Russell sold to Steve Smith of McAllister, Oklahoma, who currently owns and operates it now.

From the marriage of Russell and Donna came 4 children. Glenn M. was born on December 19, 1951 while Russell was in the army. Glenn graduated from Springdale High and attended the University of Arkansas where he graduated with a degree in accounting. He married Vickie Clark of Little Rock where they now reside. Glenn is a full partner of a CPA firm in North Little Rock. They have 2 children, Adam and Olivia. Susan G. was born on October 9, 1955. Susan graduated from Springdale High and attended the College of the Ozarks in Clarksville. She obtained her degree in elementary education and now teaches a 4th grade class at Elmdale Elementary School in Springdale. While still in college she married Dan Dovell of Fayetteville. Susan and Dan have two children, Sarah and Caleb. Jeffery (Jeff) was born November 30, 1958. He finished Springdale High and attended Arkansas Tech in Russellville, Arkansas. While in the Springdale schools, he was starting center in basketball from the 8th grade through his senior year. He also still holds the Springdale high jump record of 6' 9". Jeff developed cancer while a Sophomore at Tech and passed away while a Junior at the age of 21. Nancy was born January 11, 1962. She also finished Springdale High and attended Arkansas Tech for a year and a half. She then transferred to College of the Ozarks in Clarksville. There she graduated with a degree in Marketing. She went to work for Wal-Mart as an assistant manager in Hot Springs. After a year working in the area of 60 hours a week, she decided there was a better way to make a living than having to work that many hours. She elected to return to the College of the Ozarks where she is now completing her degree in Secondary Education after which she hopes to teach math in Junior High.

Russell is now retired and after working 6 days a week for 31 years, he finds it difficult at times but still enjoys being able to do what he pleases when he pleases. Donna had worked at the dealership part time before it was sold and still works part time for Steve Smith in the office.

By: Russell Charlesworth

Thomas Jefferson Cheatham

My grandfather Thomas Jefferson Cheatham, who was born 20 June 1839 in what later became Winston County, Alabama, was a descendant of immigrants who came to Virginia in or before 1670 and whose progeny in subsequent generations moved to North Carolina and then to Alabama. He was the youngest son of Wyatt Duke Cheatham, Sr. and came to Washington County, from Winston County, Alabama after the death of his father in 1856. The three youngest sons—George Washington, Francis Marion and Thomas Jefferson and their young sister, Susan Elizabeth, arrived before the Civil War. Early land records state that Francis Marion bought forty acres of land in Cane Hill Township 7 May 1859. He married Martha Carlisle, a native of Tennessee, 26 September 1859 and was killed on his land by bushwhackers. Francis Marion was the first to be buried in the Cheatham Cemetery east of Lincoln. He was buried there on 2 December 1862.

Both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson fought for the Confederacy in Fagan's Brigade at the Battle of Prairie Grove. Thomas Jefferson was shot above the knee while driving an ammunition wagon. A black soldier named Fisher hid him until he could be safely removed from the battlefield.

Thomas Jefferson married Mary Elizabeth Hicks 24 February 1869. Mary Elizabeth was born in Hempstead County, Arkansas 4 August 1850, a daughter of Austin and Lavina Jane Nickols Hicks. Their children were: Mary Elizabeth Susan 5 December 1869-6 February 1870. James Henry 19 March 1871-4 January 1900. Rebecca Isabell 12 April 1873-9 February 1896. Lewis Austin 7 March 1875-30 August 1949. Joseph Marion 8 September 1877-25 December 1894. Mildred Melvina 25 March 1879-27 June 1910. Albert James 23 January 1881-11 February 1881. Annie Ruth 26 April 1883-27 October 1884. Wyatt Stephen 9 August 1885-2 June 1961. George Marcus 30 December 1887-18 January 1972. Dollie 20 June 1890-5 November 1915. All but three of these children died before their mother did.

Thomas Jefferson homesteaded 160 acres east of Lincoln in Cane Hill Township. This land adjoined that homesteaded by his brother George Washington and that bought by his brother Francis Marion. Grandsons of Thomas Jefferson, who are sons of Wyatt Stephen, still live on the property. Thomas Jefferson died 13 March 1893 of pneumonia. His wife, Mary Elizabeth,

Thomas Jefferson Cheatham (1839-1893) and Mary Elizabeth, the boy on his father's lap is George Marcus. Dollie, the youngest child, is on her mother's lap. Boy on right is Wyatt Stephen. Standing are: Mildred Melvina and Joseph Marion. The original is 8"x10", taken by an itinerant photographer(c.) 1892.

remained a widow until her death 18 November 1933. Both are buried in the Cheatham Cemetery as are many of their children.

These pioneers were most self-sufficient. They kept horses for transportation and for tilling the soil, cows for milk and beef, pigs for bacon and ham, chickens for eggs and meat and geese for plucking to make pillows and feather mattresses. They hunted such game as deer, squirrel and opossum for meat and hides. They made their own soap. Every home had a large vegetable garden, apple and peach orchards and a strawberry patch. They gathered wild berries and nuts. They made molasses from cane. It is said Thomas Jefferson Cheatham made most of the wooden sorghum mills used at Summers. Molasses was the main type of sweetener. Honey was relished when a hive of bees was found. These pioneers grew corn and wheat, some of which was used to feed the poultry and animals and some of which was taken to Moore's Mill for grinding into corn meal and flour for family use.

My father, George Marcus Cheatham, was the youngest son of Thomas Jefferson. He lived on the homestead with his mother and worked the property until October 1920, when he and wife and children moved to California. On 3 December 1914 he married Bessie Louise Sondgrass, who was born 10 July 1890 at Summers, Arkansas. Bessie was a daughter of Thomas Lafayette and John Dee Nunly Snodgrass. I, Hazel Cheatham Blankenburg, was born 13 October 1915 in a frame house a few yards from the log cabin my father was born in. My sister, Doris Dee Cheatham Banek, was born 5 May 1917 in the same house. Two other children, Thomas Elwyn Cheatham born 15 December 1921 and Olive Bernice Cheatham Adams born 9 September 1925, were born at Lodi, California. My mother died 28 June 1963 at Lodi. My father died there 18 January 1972. Both are buried in the Cherokee Cemetery south of Lodi.

After he moved to California, George Marcus bought a vineyard. He became very efficient at grafting vines, fruit trees and walnut trees. He was a good farmer and improved the soil rather than depleting it. He kept family and neighbors supplied with fruit and vegetables. He was a pioneer whose life covered the span from the horse to the airplane. He was respected and well liked by everyone. His word and a handshake were his bond.

By: Hazel Blankenburg

Dr. Dodson Christian

Dr. Dodson Christian lived and practiced medicine for most of his adult life in Springdale. Born in Warren County, Tennessee on April 5, 1851, he died at his home, 405 Holcomb Street, in Springdale from a heart attack after an illness of three days on January 12, 1918.

Dr. D. Christian, who practiced medicine in Springdale from 1884 until his death on January 12, 1918.

The Dr. D. Christian home at 405 Holcomb Street in Springdale. The first building on the site was a log cabin built by William Louis Stokes. It consisted of two rooms and an attic. Dr. Christian lived in the existing log cabin until he built the large three-story house and used the log cabin as the back rooms.

His full name was Sampson W. Dodson Christian, although he was always known as Dr. D. Christian. He was the son of William Thornton Christian and Lucy Dodson Christian. William, the son of Peyton and Sarah Neal Christian, died January 25, 1863 in the CSA and is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Little Rock, Arkansas. After his death, Lucy married John Archibald McLeod, son of Murdoch and Barbara Matthew McLeod. They moved from Warren County, Tennessee to Lawrence County, Arkansas when Dr. Christian was only six months old. From there, they moved to a farm, west of Lowell when Dr. Christian was 16 years old, and there he grew to manhood. A sister, Samantha Jane, was born March 9, 1856, married Mood Mayes and lived the rest of her life on a farm west of Lowell.

On June 21, 1862, Dr. Christian married Miss Emma Cowan, and from this union, three children were born. Walter and Eddie died in childhood. Dr. Otto Christian, the third child, was born in 1880. He graduated from St. Louis Medical School and practiced medicine in Springdale for a number of years before World War I. Dr. Otto entered the Army Medical Corp as a 1st Lieutenant, served in Europe with the 1st Division, and retired as a Major in San Antonio, Texas. He and his wife, Flossie Gregory Christian, lived there until their deaths, both in their 90s. Their only child, Lella, born in 1905, married W. E. Dunkelberg on February 7, 1927. W. E. is a retired Brig. Gen. of the U. S. Army, and they live in San Antonio, Texas. Their children are W. E. Dunkelberg, Jr., born March 30, 1928 and Judy Gray, born July 17, 1930.

Before taking up the practice of medicine, Dr. Christian spent four years teaching in the public schools of Benton County. During this period, he read medicine as was the custom of those who aspired to the medical profession. In 1876, he moved to Elm Springs where he practiced medicine and pursued his studies. He went from there to the St. Louis College of Medicine, graduating from that institution in 1880. He continued the practice of medicine at Elm Springs until 1882 when he moved back to the farm and took care of his farming interests in connection with his practice. After two years on the farm, he returned to Springdale and bought out the practice of Dr. W. H. Young who was the only physician in Springdale at that time. From that time, he constantly practiced in this area. He did, however, decide to continue his medical education further. He entered Bellview College in New York City for post graduate work and received his diploma from this institution in 1888.

Dr. Christian's wife, Emma, died in June, 1899. More than three years later, November 16, 1902, he married Miss Bessie McLeod of Smithville. She was born February 4, 1875, the daughter of Simon and Sally Judkins McLeod, both pioneer Lawrence County families.

Children of this marriage are Carroll Dodson, born December 15, 1904 and Marjorie, born August 21, 1907.

Carroll Dodson (C. D.) was married August 21, 1929 to Margaret L. Obermiller of Jackson, Missouri. Mr. Christian was a teacher and athletic coach at Springdale High School in 1925 - 27 and again from 1929 - 1936. He then entered the Agricultural Extension Service and worked in this Service until his retirement July 1, 1972 as County Agricultural Agent of White County. He and his wife, Margaret, live at 106 N. Hickory Street in Searcy.

They have two sons, James Carroll and Donald Edward, both born in the Washington County Hospital while the parents were living in Springdale. Jim attended Hendrix College two years and graduated from Harding College in Searcy. Jim married Jamie Neaville of Griffithville, and they have four daughters, Neaville Ann, Mary Margaret, and twins, Caroline and Catherine. Their home is in Griffithville. Don played quarterback on the University of Arkansas' football team, and graduated from that institution in 1958. He married Sheffield Lander of Little Rock; their three children are Donald Dodson, Andrew Lander and Amelia Sheffield Christian Duke, all living in Little Rock. Sheffield Duke is the mother of two children, Helen Sheffield and Rebecca Riley. Don is now married to Pam Daniels Anthony and they reside in Little Rock.

After attending the University of Arkansas, Marjorie Christian was employed by the University of Tulsa, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She was married April 26, 1931 to John Jacob Davis, who was born March 2, 1906, the son of James B. and Tura Hamill Davis. They owned and operated the Davis Mirror and Frame Gallery in Tulsa, but both are now retired. They reside at 2654 East 15th Place, Tulsa, their home for a great many years.

John J. and Marjorie have one son, John Jacob Davis, Jr. born March 25, 1934. John, Jr. was married on June 23, 1956 to Sandra Janice Locke, who was born on December 20, 1935, the daughter of James M. and Gayle Mohler Locke. John, Jr. received his degree in Business Administration and Marketing from the University of Tulsa in 1957. Since then, he has been employed by Sinclair Oil and Gas Company. John, Jr. and Sandra have a son, John Christian Davis, born April 13, 1960.

Dr. Christian was active in civic affairs; at the time of his death he was City Health Officer, a member of the Springdale School Board, Vice President of the First National Bank and a part owner of the Springdale Cash Dry Goods Company.

Religion was a big part of the life of both Dr. Christian and his wife, Bessie. Dr. Christian joined the Baptist Church on October 28, 1890 and was ordained a deacon June 28, 1892.

Bessie Christian was a devoted wife and mother. After Dr. Christian's death, she bore the responsibility of raising and educating her two children. Besides caring for house and family, much of her time was spent in working with the Women's Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church and in other activities of the church. Her death, also caused by a heart-attack, occurred March 5, 1941.

An extract from his obituary in the *Springdale News* of Friday, January 18, 1918 states that the schools were dismissed for the afternoon of his funeral and that the First National Bank and Springdale Cash Dry Goods were closed for the entire day.

And, "it is not a mere empty phrase to say that Dr. Christian will be missed in Springdale".

By: C. D. Christian

W. C. Clack

W. C. (Bill) Clack and his wife, Arlene, and five children moved to Springdale in 1937, after having lived in Erick, Oklahoma four years. They originally came from Selmer, Tennessee, near Memphis.

Clack Family - W. C. (Bill) Clack and Arlene Clack on front row, sister of Bill on left, aunt of Arlene on right. Back row-Virginia, Gerald, Marie, Robert, Martha and sister of Arlene. Picture made about 1940.

Rev. James Clack came to Virginia from England in 1679 with his uncle Nicholas Spencer. Spencer Clack, a great grandson, was born in Virginia in 1746 and died in Sevierville, Tennessee in 1832. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the committee that wrote the constitution of the State of Tennessee and was a state legislator.

Rawleigh Clack, son of Spencer, was married to Mary Randles in 1791. After her death, he married Martha Kerr in 1816. He had a total of sixteen children from the two marriages.

John Spencer Clack was a grandson of Rawleigh. He was in the Civil War, was wounded at Gettysburg and taken prisoner and later sent west to fight the Indians. The family had no word all that time and assumed he was dead. When he came home, his wife, Nancy Susan Boshart, was so shocked she fainted. His son, William Rick Clack, was born in 1854 and married Indiana McGee. He later died in Tennessee in 1932. Bill Clack was one of six children of William and Indiana.

Bill Clack's children are Martha, born 1919, Robert, born 1921, Marie, born 1922, Gerald, born 1924, and Virginia, born 1926. Martha married Fred Norton and has three children, Bill,

Clack Family (part of Clack family). Front row: Gerald, W. C. (Bill) Clack, Virginia Clack Tansey, Greg Clack, Betty Simons Clack, Bill Simons. Back row: Charles Tansey, Jim Rynearson, Karen Clack Rynearson, Marie Clack Hickman, Martha Clack Norton, Fred Norton, Robert (Bob) Clack. Picture made 1979.

Sarah, and Becky. She currently lives in Memphis. Robert, a dentist, lived in Fayetteville and has two sons, Allen and Lawrence. Marie went to Memphis to work, married Jake Hickman and has two sons, Ronald and Rex. Gerald married Betty Simons and lived in Pryor, Oklahoma. Their four children are Wm. Gerald, Steve, Karen and Greg. Virginia married Charles Tansey and lives in Denver, Colorado. They have two daughters, Tomye and Jimye.

Bill Clack moved back to Selmer, Tennessee in 1955. His wife, Arlene, died in 1957. He is currently living in Selmer at the age of 89.

By: Gerald Clack

Billie Clark

I was born on July 14, 1915 at the home of my parents, Durham, Arkansas (Washington County), the eldest son of and second child of Elbert Clark and Irma McKee Clark, I grew up on the farm where I was born, attended and graduated from the Durham School. We had a large farm on White River, and much of my younger years were spent helping my father and mother with farm chores. For the pastime, I loved to swim and fish in the White River. During the Depression years we hunted for wild game to help feed the family. A special friend, Bill Ratliff spent much time fishing, hunting and swimming with me. In my teen years I spent much time going to Hazel Valley to church and dating some of the pretty girls that lived up there. On my trip home, from a date there, I met up with a polecat. He became excited and sprayed my Sunday Go To Meeting Clothing. I did everything to rid the clothing of the odor, but nothing seemed to remove the stench, so I finally buried them in the vegetable garden. I remember when I had the measles and my five brothers and sisters had them at the same time.

After graduation from Durham High School, I moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma and worked there for awhile, then returned to Fayetteville and went to work for Campbells Grocery Store where I learned the meat cutter's trade.

About 1942 I attended aircraft school in Tulsa, Oklahoma. After that I returned to Fayetteville and married Dorothy Griffin in 1943. By that time I was drafted into the U. S. Army, received training at Camp Gruber near Muskogee, Oklahoma. After training, I was shipped to New York for embarkation to Europe to serve in combat duty. I served in Italy for about two years. After the war ended, I was sent home for discharge, attaining the rank of Sergeant in the Medical Corps. After discharge from the service, I returned to Fayetteville and attended Fayetteville Business College on Dickson Street and worked as a butcher for Gray's Grocery Store. In 1947 I moved to Stockton, California. Dorothy and I resided at 40 East Harper Street in Stockton for almost 40 years. I am now a retired meat cutter, I still like to visit and have visited my parents and relatives and friends in Arkansas many times. I still like to swim and fish on the farm where I grew up. All of my brothers and sisters are still living. My sister, Vera Kelber lives here in Stockton, California. My sister, Velma Williams lives near Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. My sister, Mary Todd lives in Fayetteville, Arkansas. My brother, Carl lives in Fayetteville, Arkansas. My brother, Rollin (Pete) Clark still resides on the family farm near Durham, Arkansas.

By: Mary Todd

Carl Gaston Clark

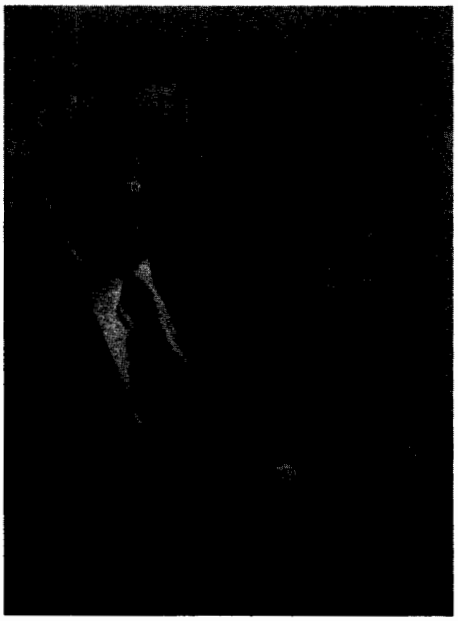
Carl Gaston Clark was born April 8, 1919 to Elbert and Irma McKee. He was born at Durham, Arkansas, outside of Elkins. He was one of six children. His brothers were Billie Clark (born July 14, 1915 - now of Stockton, California), and Rollen Clark (born October 14, 1926 - now of Elkins, Arkansas). His sisters were Vera Kelber of Stockton, California; Velma Williams (born December 30 - now of Rolla, Missouri) and Mary Todd (born January 14, 1924 - now of Fayetteville, Missouri). Carl attended school at Durham grades one through twelve. The school was a one room building that still stands. After he finished high school, Carl was drafted into the army and served 3-1/2 years. He was injured and came back to the states. Soon after he met my mother, Jo Dean Downum of Springdale. Mother was working at Levi Strauss with Mary, Carl's sister. Mary took Jo Dean to a pie supper and here she met my dad. They were married on November 23, 1946. She was about 18. Carl was around 28. Carl went to business school for awhile. He drove a cab for awhile also. On April 23, 1956 a son was born to Carl and Jo Dean. Sadly, the child did not live. He was named David and is buried at McCord Cemetery. On March 12, a daughter, Cheri Lynn was born. Carl also worked for Montgomery Ward's for awhile and a couple of other places. He retired from Jones Oldsmobile after being there 15 years. Cheri Lynn graduated from the Fayetteville Public Schools in 1977, the University of Arkansas in 1985 and is employed by Southwestern Telephone Company. She is married to David Allen Coley the son of Allen Coley (died in 1985) and Sherry Cheek Coley Rochester of Ozark. David was born August 25, 1957. David and Cheri were married on September 1, 1985. Carl stays busier now than when he was working. He drives a mail truck for Pat Salmon of Little Rock, Arkansas, and when they can catch him, he drives for Hertz Rent-a-car. He's a great gardener, a fisherman and a good Daddy.

By: Cheri Lynn Coley

Irma McKee Clark

She was born December 8, 1892 at Brannon Mountain Community. She was the oldest child of Samuel and Mary Brannon McKee. Samuel was born in Missouri on June 5, 1863. Mary was born October 30, 1869 at Health, Arkansas (now known as Brannon Mountain-near Elkins). She was one of fourteen children born to John S. and Elizabeth Carlisle. John established the first post office at Health. Irma had lots of brothers and sisters: Berneice Brown, Stockton, California, died 1985; Bertha Stewart, Elkins, Arkansas, born November 29, 1894; Paul McKee, Fayetteville, Arkansas, born February 17, 1897; Silva McKee, Modesto, California; Ruth Hammond, Fayetteville, Arkansas, born January 24, 1900; Eula Adams, San Andreas, California, born June 1, 1902; Teddy McKee, born January 1, 1904, died July 15, 1905 buried at Brannon Mountain.

Mary died in 1906 and is buried at Brannon Mountain Cemetery. Samuel remarried in 1913 to Ermal Akers. Two children resulted from this marriage: Bill Dave McKee, Downey, California and Naomi Fagundes, Hayward, California. Later Ermal left Samuel, remarried and died in California. Samuel died on September 28, 1948 at the Fayetteville City Hospital. He was 85 years old. He is buried at Brannon.



Irma McKee Clark and Elbert Clark about 1950.

The McKees went to church every chance they got - this is where Irma met my grandfather, Elbert Clark. Grandmother was dating a guy named Manford but Elbert wooed her away. They were married on June 8, 1912. She was 20, he was 30. Elbert was born February 12, 1882 at Durham, Arkansas, the son of William and Dollie A. White Clark. Dollie's parents were John and Mary Meloy, they were both born in Tennessee and were of the early settlers in the upper White River Valley. Elbert had one brother, Will A., deceased and two sisters; Nora Lewis Guntery, buried in Corning, California and Mary Selina Vance, born 1877, died January 6, 1932 and is buried at McCord Cemetery.

After Irma and Elbert's marriage, they moved into a house on Highway 16 east of Durham. Elbert's mother, Dollie lived with them. Elbert's father had died in 1906 of heart failure. The couple's first child was a girl, Vera Kelber of Stockton, California. Vera was soon followed by Billie (born July 14, 1915 - now of Stockton, California); Carl Gaston (born April 8, 1919 - now of Fayetteville, Arkansas); Velma Williams (born December 30, 1920 - now of Rolla, Missouri). At this point the family moved into a house about a hundred yards down the road, minus Dollie. Here Rollen (born October 14, 1926 - now of Durham, Arkansas and Mary Todd (born January 14, 1924 - now of Fayetteville, Arkansas) were born. Dollie died on January 14, 1933 of pneumonia. She is buried at McCord Cemetery.

The Clark children grew up and went their own ways. in 1955 on June 1, Elbert had stroke and passed away. Rollen was in the army in Japan at the time. He was brought home where he remained with Irma until her death on May 28, 1985 of a stroke. At the time of her death, all of her brothers and sisters were alive. She was also survived by her children and five grandchildren: Judy Peterson of Sebastopol, California; Ron Williams of Coco Beach, Florida; Cheri Coley of Fayetteville, Arkansas; Terry Todd of Springdale, Arkansas; Janice Galgiani of Stockton, California. She also had five great grandchildren and several nieces and nephews. She was laid to rest next to Elbert at McCord. She was 93 years old.

By: Cheri Lynn Coley

John Clark

The earliest recorded Clark was John b. 1800 in Tennessee. He married Martha Hunter and they moved to Greene County, Arkansas. Their son John "Jarvey" Clark Jr., b. 1834, married Mary Ann Smelser and their seventh child was Joseph Henry Clark b. 1867. Not much is really known about these people, except that they were God-fearin' simple folk, not taken to drinking or swearing.

Joseph Henry Clark grew up in the Greene County area of Arkansas. He met and married Zeulia Cordelia Hall, whose family history is written up in great detail in the "History of the Life of Armina Lavonia Eubanks Futrell Hall". This history includes the fact that Arkansas Governor Futrell was Zeulia Cordelia Hall's half-brother, and for this reason the University of Arkansas Special Collections Section of the Library holds a copy of that history. There is also a copy at the Fayetteville City Library.

Zeulia and Joseph Clark began their family in Greene County, then travelled to Texas, then to Mena, Arkansas, and then into Washington County in 1910 where their seventh child was born near the train station in Springdale. Joe soon gave up "trying to farm on rocks" and they moved on again.

Later, some of their children settled in Washington County. Their oldest child, Sylvia Exer b. 1896, married Thomas Elihu Morrow, and they were in and out of Washington County many times, raising the last few of their nine children here. Sylvia and Tom's children were: (1) Durward Clark b. 1916 m. Lavina Bookout of Johnson; had Katrina 1952 and Cynthia (by adoption) 1955. All stayed in Washington County. (2) Douglas Elton b. 1917 (3) Golvia Augusta Tomazine b. 1919 (4) Graydon Samuel b. 1921 (5) Carmyn Gem b. 1923 m. Floyd Pitts (see Pitts) had Gemma Denele 1948, m. Steve Campbell - (see Campbell and Rutherford-Campbell). Demara Lisa (1952, m. Marvin Banks, had Summer Sonnet 1983) now of Fayetteville. Thomas Winter (1956), Autumn Samuel (1958), and Peri Scarlett (1967). Carmyn and Floyd reside in Fayetteville. (6) Clowyn Joy b. 1925, (7) Una May b. 1928, (8) Sula Jo b. 1932 m. Max Leroy Traphagen of Fayetteville, had Joe Max (1951, m. Zoe Tisdale, had Max Lazer 1985), Garry Kip (1955) (resides in Fayetteville), Lindsay Ky (1956) and Tanya Malia (1957). Sula and Max reside in Fayetteville. (9) Thurston b. 1935 had Gregory Allen (1957) and Phillip Omar (1959) by Pat Tedford of Fayetteville. Then had Graydon Dion (1967), Darren Christopher (1969) and Tyler Matthew (1973) by Karen Witherspoon of Prairie Grove. Thurston and Karen reside near Prairie Grove.

Zeulia and Joseph Clark's next child Marvin Randolph stayed in Greene County. Their third child, Golvia Ursal, settled in Washington County with her husband Dotson Garton Lewis. Their children were: (1) Dotson G. Lewis Jr. b. 1928 (2) Tryon Clark b. 1939 m. Corinne Stevens of Fayetteville, had Rosanna Lynn (1955) and Tryon Clark II (1957), (3) Evelyn Grace b. 1934 m. Jim Bryant of Fayetteville, had Linda Beth (1962 m. Michael Masterson and had Heather 1982 and Courtney 1984), Laura Lee(1966) Eva Grace (1968) and James "Jimmy" Dotson (1969). (These families reside in Washington County.) and (4) Zahn Alfred b. 1936 m. Shirley Smith of Farmington, had Kevin Zahn (1957) and Joey Alfred (1959) (m. Laura Siegal, had Amanda Barby 1978 and Mary Jill 1980).

Zeulia and Joseph's next six children settled elsewhere, but their tenth child, Joseph Hall b. 1921, lives in Fayetteville. He and his wife Mary Ellen Murphy had Joe Murphy (1949, m. Laura Selph had Joey by birth and Tevian by marriage), John Marion (1952), Sarah Ellen (1954), Mark Allen (1956) and Benjamin Hall (1958).

By: Denele Campbell

John H. Clark

My mother, Martha Elizabeth Clark, was the daughter of John Holcomb and Julia Ann Smith Clark. She was born at Goshen, Arkansas April 22, 1880 and died March 23, 1968. She grew up at Goshen, the oldest daughter in a large family. Being the oldest daughter, she began to teach school when she was quite young. However, the schools were near to her parents' house, and she went back home each weekend to help with

housework always needed by a large family. Despite the lack of formal training, even through high school level, with study and perseverance, young people could, and did, become very good teachers in the days when my parents taught in small country schools.

Standing Back Row: L to R: Martha Elizabeth Clark, _____, _____, _____, Lake E. Clark. Sitting front row L to R: Carolyn Faye Clark, Lina Pearl, _____, _____, Richard Clark.

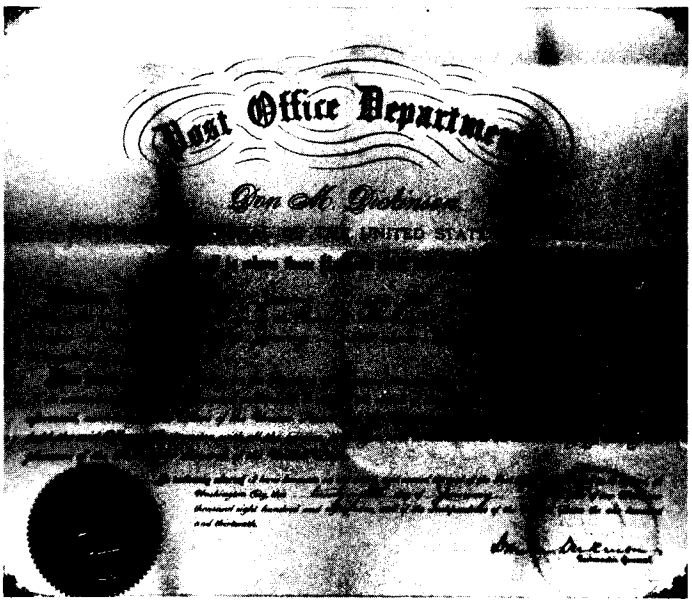
John Holcomb Clark/ Goshen P. O. and General Store about 1900.

Martha Elizabeth Clark's father, John H., was the son of B. F. Clark, a prominent citizen of Goshen Township in Washington County. He was born in Conway County, Arkansas April 1, 1834 and was the son of Norris and Lucinda Jones Clark. He was the first child of his parents and he lived at home until he was about 21 years old. Then he began to farm near Goshen, Arkansas close to his parents' house on his own 140 acre farm.

He married Miss Martha A. Counts on March 22, 1855. She was born October 13, 1838 in Madison County, Arkansas. They had twelve children. Two of their children died quite young: John H., George H., (who died in early manhood), William N., Benjamin F. Jr., Henry M., Ashley, Lawson, Eliza J., Mary and Sarah and the two babies who died unnamed.

B. F. Clark was always a firm believer in politics. He was in the Confederate service for four years. He was wounded in the right leg and carried the ball in his leg for six months. He received the wound at Fayetteville and was crippled for the rest of his life.

The father of B. F. (Benjamin Franklin) Clark was Norris Clark, who was born in Tennessee August 22, 1809. He grew to manhood within thirty miles of Nashville, Tennessee. Then he



Appointment to U. S. Post office as Postmaster Goshen, Arkansas - 1889.

came west to Conway County, Arkansas when he was a young man.

In Conway County, he met and married Lucinda Jones who was born in Kentucky in 1811. Norris Clark died on his old homestead near Goshen December 29, 1869. Lucinda died at the same homestead December 9, 1873.

The nine children of Norris and Lucinda Jones Clark were all born on the old homestead about one mile south of Goshen: Susan H., wife of Levi Phillips; Polly, Nimrod (both died young), John J., Elizabeth M., widow of Charles Phillips; Richard M., Norris (died young) and Ellery W.

My grandfather, John H. Clark, son of Benjamin Franklin, was a farmer but also had a general store for many years, and he was the Postmaster. He was appointed January 28, 1889 and continued to serve for more than thirty years with the post office in his store building.

Julia Ann Smith and John H. Clark were the parents of nine children. There were two who died in childhood. They were Homer M. who died in 1884 at the age of three years, and Etta Lavada who died in 1889 at the age of eleven years. The other sons and daughters were: Howard Andrew, who was born November 13, 1876 and died January 14, 1970; he married Eliza Sharp, born March 24, 1879 and died May 25, 1969; Martha Elizabeth, born April 22, 1880 and died March 23, 1968; she married George Winfield Hayes, born January 14, 1867 and died August 31, 1932; Elmer born August 22, 1884 and died January 25, 1966; he married Pearl Neill, born November 6, 1888 and died May 17, 1956; Richard A. born January 12, 1887 and died April 17, 1982 married Lena Roberts, born October 4, 1888 and died April 12, 1959; Lina Pearl, born December 6, 1889 and married Alva J. Rush, born November 25, 1889 and died December 25, 1981; Lake Erie, born June 25, 1894 and died February 1, 1932 and Carolyn Faye, born January 29, 1896. John H. Clark was born in 1860 and died September 23, 1930. Julia Ann Smith Clark died May 21, 1925. Both Julia Ann and John H. Clark are buried in the Smith Family Cemetery on Richland Creek near Goshen.

Many years ago on March 30, 1911, John H. and Julia Ann Clark gave one-half acre, more or less, for school or church purposes. Richland School was built on that land and their younger children attended that school for a few early years.

By: Mrs. Edmond Watson

Julia Ann Smith Clark

One of the leading citizens of Richland Township was Captain David Tucker Smith — known familiarly as Captain Tuck Smith.

Mrs. Julia Ann Smith Clark - about 1920

He was born in Henderson County, West Tennessee, November 7, 1824.

Captain Smith's parents, Merideth and Elizabeth Tucker Smith were both born in North Carolina. Their families moved to Tennessee when they were children. After living in Tennessee and growing up, they were married and lived in West Tennessee for a few years. Later, they moved to Bedford County, Tennessee, where they both died in 1853. He died at the age of 63, and there were only a few months difference in their ages.

Merideth Tucker was a blacksmith all of his life. He was a natural mechanic who could make almost anything from steel or iron. He made money rapidly but spent it freely. He was a soldier in The War of 1812.

Merideth and Elizabeth Tucker Smith were parents of eight children. David Tucker Smith was their youngest child. He lived at home and learned his father's trade until about 1850.

Then he moved to Arkansas and lived in Madison County near Huntsville for a few years.

Then he moved to Richland Township, Washington County, and worked at his blacksmith trade for several years and also farmed.

Early in 1861, he enlisted in Captain S. Inyard's Company, for two years as Home Guards. This company was later known as Captain Palmer's Company. They first went out as State Troops but were later Home Guards.

For the last two years of the Civil War, David Tucker Smith was Captain of a company which carried his name. It was in Colonel Brooks' Regiment.

Captain Smith was in many battles and numerous skirmishes. He was wounded twice by bursting shells: Once in the thigh and once below the knee. Two days later, he was back in service and in another battle.

Captain David Tucker Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Trollinger, a native of Bedford County, Tennessee on June 5, 1844. She was born October 5, 1824, the daughter of John Trollinger. Their large family of children were: twins: Joseph M. and Andrew J. born February 25, 1845; Rebecca Jane, born July 13, 1847, married Willoughby Duncan; George W. born July 15, 1849; Pleasant Franklin born July 18, 1853; Daniel F., born March 21, 1855; Julia Ann, born April 2, 1857 married John H. Clark (my grandmother and grandfather); Birdine Tennessee, born April 7, married Charles Gordon; Jefferson Davis, born April 18, 1863; Nancy J., born May 18, 1866 married Hugh Bishop; Susan E., born November 9, 1868. Two little girls died, one at age one and the other at nine years old.

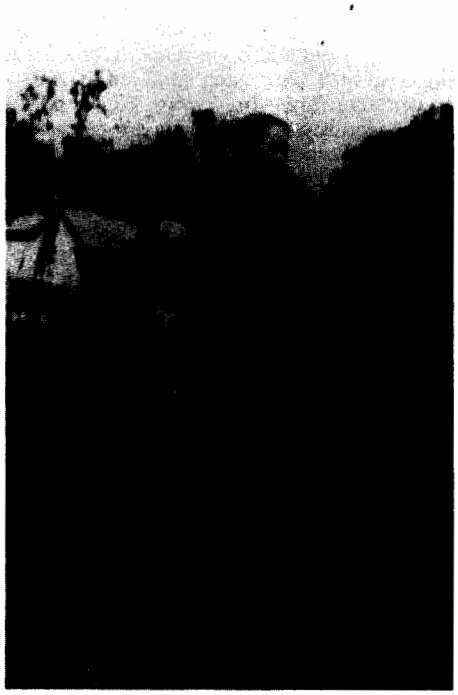
Families at that time seemed always to have had many children and frequently lost at least two babies in death. We are not always aware of the advantages of our increased medical knowledge.

My mother, Martha Elizabeth Clark Hayes, was the granddaughter of two dedicated early families who were strong Democrats and were totally interested in their new homes.

By: Mrs. Edmond Watson

Le Roy Clark

Le Roy, son of Mary Hash Clark and Cyrus Clark was born on April 21, 1848. He and Mary Jones, born June 30, 1857, were married about 1876. His sister, Viola and Clint Trammel were married about the same time. His brother, Alonzo, joined other family members in California to escape the Civil War. Because Le Roy was big for his age of thirteen, Mary hid him when the soldiers came through the valley.



Lee and Molly Jones Clark

The Clark farm was acquired by Mary Polly, who bought sections of land from the other heirs of Alvin Hash. He came to Arkansas about 1836, and settled in the Richland View Township. Mary told one of her great-granddaughters that she could not figure her interest with a pencil but said, pointing to her head, "I pretty well had it figured out up here".

When Le Roy and Viola were married, the farm was divided again as evenly as possible. Mary made her home with Viola and Clint. Le Roy and Mary built a T style house with a wide hall down the center and rooms on either side.

Le Roy, a robust heavy-set, stubborn man, was an excellent farmer. Mary was a quiet, kind, loving wife. It was said Mary knew how to handle Le Roy. Their three children were Betty, Silas and Eunice.

Betty married Ed Dutton. Margaret and Oren were their children. Oren went to El Segundo to live. Betty, Ed and Margaret are buried in the Goshen Cemetery.

Silas married Rachel Everett on November 1, 1903. Their five children were Ezra, Emele, Clifford, Alvin and Mary Frances. Eunice married Herbert McMinn, a short time before her mother's death.

Mary died on June 13, 1913. It was her wish that Silas get the home place. Le Roy made his home there with Silas' family. With Mary gone, this was an unhappy time for him. Later, when Eunice's husband left her and their two small boys, Arliss and Armen, her father went to live with her to help with the boys and farm work. Since Eunice's personality was similar to their mother's, Le Roy was happier there. He lived there until his death on January 13, 1929. Le Roy and Mary are buried in Tuttle Cemetery, about three miles south of the Clark farm.

Eunice and Armen went with Arliss' family to Norwalk, California.

World War I brought prosperity to the farmers. Silas was anxious to buy a car. Rachel insisted that there was no way they were walking out of an old house to get into a new car. Eric Bodine, a local carpenter who had immigrated from Sweden, was called in to talk about building the new house. After studying the floor plan, he informed them a roof could not be put on that house. The family moved into the new house on Thanksgiving Day in 1918. Rachel said she had a lot to be thankful for; Silas did also, for he went to Fayetteville to have Abshier-Bryan order a Ford touring car.

Mary Polly went to live with the seven grandchildren after Clint and Viola died. She was moved in a wagon with her backed rocking chair and humped back trunk from one to another, staying a month with each grandchild. She was easily pleased and never interfered in family life. On Sunday, she dressed in her grey woolsey dress, a white apron, a white cap and her best button shoes. That is the way she kept the Sabbath. She would ask someone to read letters written years before by her sister Carolyn. She kept these letters with her Bible and other possessions in the humped back trunk. She died on December 10, 1921, at the age of ninety-four.

After fifty years of marriage, Rachel and Silas Clark celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary, which was hosted by their children and families.

Family members continuing to live in Washington County from 1836 - 1987: Clifton Boyd Colwell, born January 2, 1984, son of Wade Clark Colwell born June 11, 1961, son of Philip Jerome Colwell born January 16, 1933, son of Emele (Colwell) Laner born November 9, 1906, daughter of Silas Clark born August 17, 1881, son of Le Roy Clark born April 21, 1848, son of Mary Polly Hash Clark born January 13, 1827, daughter of Alvin Hash born March 18, 1800.

The last of the land settled by Alvin Hash in 1836, the Silas Clark farm, was sold in 1971, because Ezra, the only farmer in the family, was terminally ill at that time.

Silas Clark died August 12, 1958. Rachel Clark died on January 26, 1970. Ezra Clark died on July 3, 1971. Their graves are in the Buckeye Cemetery, three miles east of Goshen, Arkansas, off Highway 45.

Please refer to Alvin Hash story and Mary Polly Hash Clark story.

By: Emele Laner

Rachel and Silas Clark Golden wedding anniversary from left to right: Mary Frances and Coy Farrar, Francis and Alvin Clark, Cleathel and Ezra Clark, Rachel and Silas Clark, Emele and Monroe Loner and Sylvia and Clifford Clark.

Silas Clark House in 1918. Three miles southeast of Goshen Richland View Valley.

Mary (Polly) Hash Clark

Mary (Polly) Hash Clark was born January 13, 1827 in Sangamon County, Illinois, the daughter of Alvin and Esther Drake Hash. (Esther was the daughter of Jacob Drake).

About 1836 Alvin and Esther Hash came to northwest Arkansas, Washington County, with their family—Salina, Livonia, Mary (Polly), Fielding, Phoebe, Martha, and the twins, Caroline and Emeline — five more children were born to them after they came to Arkansas, Susan, Alvin C., Viola, Benjamin F. and Esther E.

Viola was born in 1839 and died in 1844 the same night that Alvin Hash, died from typhoid fever.

When Alvin and Esther came to Arkansas they settled directly west of the Richland View School house. There was no school house there when they came. Many years later the first school was built one half mile west of the present site. Someone called the place "Frog Level", the name stuck. Many people recall the name though they remember the later building.

Silas and Rachel (Parents) Left - Ezra; Right - Emily

Mary "Polly" Hash Clark

About 1846 Mary (Polly) married Cyrus Clark, born September 7, 1823, Ross County, Ohio. The brother of Ambrose Clark, who married Salina Hash and Ezra Clark who married Livonia Hash, Polly's sisters.

Polly and Cyrus had five children, Alonzo, Le Roy, Alvin, Viola, Cecil and Ezra. Alvin and Ezra died as infants.

Polly and Cyrus took over the farm at Richland View. Esther and the younger children lived a short distance northwest, near a spring, on what became the Silas Clark Farm.

Cyrus Clark died December 11, 1859. Said to have died from cramp colic. His death was sudden and unexpected this left Polly alone during the Civil War. Like most of Alvin Hash's children she was opposed to slavery. Much of Washington County felt that way too, so the area was a prime target for, "Bushwhackers". Polly sent Alonzo to California to live with Emeline and Caroline. Le Roy was not old enough to be in the army. She kept him hid. She took Le Roy and Viola to Kansas for a time. She and some other families went from Arkansas, driving oxen, whipping with out mercy, trying to stay ahead of some freight wagons so no one would know how defenseless their group was.

Polly said, "during the war, it was so cold one winter, the ice on White River was thick enough for ten soldiers to cross with their heavy artillery wagons", she also said, "I washed my clothes and hung them across the beam of my loom. They froze there and did not thaw out for six weeks", Tucker Smith's men were camped near Sander's Mill. She said, "They would take the last mess of flour or any food I had, they would drive off my cattle". "I buried my salt".

One time, she, a sister and a neighbor woman drove oxen to Missouri to buy salt. They could buy only a peck each when they got there.

She spun wool and wove some blankets. She crawled under the bed, lifted up a loose board and pushed them under the floor. When the soldiers came, one of them found the loose board and the blankets. She had not washed them, and they smelled like a sheep, he just pushed them back under the floor.

After the peace came, things slowly returned to normal. About 1876 Viola married Clint Trammel and Le Roy married Mary Jones. Alonzo stayed in California. He married Hattie Peck, the farm was divided between Viola and Le Roy.

Polly made her home with Viola and Clint. There was an agreement between Le Roy, Clint and Polly. She was to have her own cow and each of them were to give her a load of corn at harvest.

Viola and Clint had five children. Elery born 1878, Cyrus born 1880, Oren died as a small child. Pearl born 1888, Hosea born 1891.

Polly was a spunky woman who at a rather advanced age went to California by train. She took her feather bed with her in a big wooden box. She visited her son Alonzo, her sisters Emeline and Caroline and her brother Alvin C. She stayed a year or so and came back to Arkansas bringing her feather bed in the same big box.

My mother, Pearl lived in the family with Polly from the time she was born until her marriage to Harve Lee Ferguson, January 23, 1910. The large part of this story is from her memories.

Clint Trammel died December 1915 and Viola died July 1916. Polly was left without a home at the age of 89. The solution was to have her live with her seven grandchildren one month each in turn.

She died at the age of 94 at Eunice McMinn's. I remember her coffin was made of walnut and cherry lumber by a local carpenter. It was lined with white cotton cloth by her request.

We made the journey, about ten miles, by wagon and team. Her body was carried in a wagon also. It was a cold cloudy December day with a few snow flakes falling. It was a fitting tribute to one who had lived so simply and so long. Her grave was the last one made in the old Hash Cemetery.

(Please see the Le Roy Clark story).

By: Nina Ferguson

Mary Hash Clark

Mary (Polly) Hash, daughter of Alvin and Esther Drake Hash, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, January 13, 1827. After coming with her family to Washington County, Arkansas, she married Cyrus Clark, born September 7, 1823, Ohio. The son of John and Nancy Humes Clark and believed to be a brother of Ambrose and Ezra Clark who married Salina and Livonia Hash, Mary's sisters.

Cyrus and Polly lived for a time near War Eagle Mills, then purchased the Alvin Hash Farm and lived there. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy. The living children are: Leroy, ca. 1848, married Molly (Mary) Jones. They lived in Washington County, Arkansas. Viola Cecil, born February 20, 1856, died July 1916, married Edward Clint Trammel. They lived in Washington County, Arkansas. Alonzo C., oldest child, married Mrs. Hattie Peck. They lived in California.

Cyrus died near Huntsville, Arkansas, December 11, 1859, said to have died from cramp colic (appendicitus) Polly had quite an experience during the Civil War; like most of Alvin Hash's children, she was opposed to slavery and was a supporter of the Union. Much of Washington County felt that way too, and so the area was a prime target for, "bushwhackers." For a time during the war, Polly took her children to Kansas for safety.

In her old age, Polly lived with her daughter Viola Trammel, and after Viola's death, she lived with her grandchildren. She was a spunky woman who, at a rather advanced age, went by train to California to visit her son, taking her feather bed along with her. She did not stay long and came back bringing her feather bed.

She died at age 94, December 10, 1921, and was the last person to be buried in the old Hash Cemetery.

Her great granddaughter, Nina Ferguson, a child at the time, remembers that her coffin was made of walnut lumber by a local carpenter. It was lined with white cottom cloth as she had requested. We made the journey by wagon and team, although we had automobiles at the time. It was a cold cloudy day with a few snow flakes falling. It was a fitting tribute to one who had lived so simply and so long.

By: Richard O. Johnson

Rollin (Pete) Clark

I was born at the home of my parents, Irma McKee Clark and Elbert Clark on October 14, 1926, the youngest of six children.

I grew up on my parents farm, near Durham, Arkansas in Washington County, attended school at Durham and graduated from the Elkins High School, was drafted into the U. S. Army and served combat duty in Korea. After discharge I came home to run my parents' farm. My mother and I ran the farm after my father died. I now reside at the family farm, as my mother died when she was 93 years of age. I have added some acreage to the family farm where my grandfather and my father raised their families.

By: Mary Clark Todd

John Sumner Clary

My 3rd great-grandfather was John Sumner Clary, who was born 23 October 1800 somewhere in Tennessee. We are not sure who his parents were, but Vera Abbie (Mitchell) Foster my cousin, received her information from J. Aaron Edens her cousin who was a great-grandson of John Sumner Clary, saying that his father was also named John, but there is no proof of this at this time. But there is a theory that John Sumner's father's name was William. Also from the same source, we are told by family tradition, that John Sumner's mother lived to be about 107 years old. Could she have been the same person, Clarrissa Clerry, found in the 1840 and 1850 census for Washington County, Arkansas. For I cannot find her after 1850.

A family legend says that three Clary brothers along with two of their wives, were all hung, probably during the Civil War, by what the family calls "bushwhackers". These could have been younger brothers of John Sumner Clary.

It appears that John Sumner, was the oldest child of his parents, for I know for sure that these were some of his younger brothers; William J. Ransom P. and Gillington Carrol, for these could have been other younger brothers and sisters; Elijah C., Mary (Clary) Womac, Julia Ann (Clary) Carter, and Blueford Lawrence Clary, for they were all born in Tennessee.

Both John Sumner and William J. Clary, were married on 4 July 1822, by the same minister at Lawrence County, Alabama. John Sumner's oldest child and son Ransom Hamilton, was also born in Alabama, but the next five children were born in Washington County, Arkansas.

Ransom Hamilton Clary's great-grandchildren, Mildred Lucille (Clary) Clark and Obediah Beene Jr., tell the story that their great-grandfather Ransom, was killed during the Civil War, over a new saddle by people who were pillaging the area, before the birth of Joseph Calvin Clary, the youngest child of Ransom Hamilton Clary. After the birth of Joseph Calvin, and as an adult, he went looking for his father's killer, whom he did find. At on time Joseph Calvin Clary, had been a deputy U. S. Marshall.

A family Bible of John Sumner Clary, was printed in 1825, and was bought in 1827 for one dollar. It was bought at Bolivia, (probably Bolivar, Tennessee), and is still in our family today. John Sumner, also wrote 28 songs, the last song he wrote for his own funeral. Also with this Bible, is a poem written on 2 January 1874, written by John Sumner's younger brother William J., to James Reed Clary and his wife Sophronia A. (West) Clary, James Reed being the second child and second son of John Sumner. This poem of William J. Clary, to his nephew and his wife, was signed "Uncle Billy". Washington County records also show that, John Sumner Clary, was a deacon in the Regular Baptist Church, called the "Bethlehem Church" in Washington County.

The Arkansas Tax List for 1830 to 1840, shows many of my Clary families in Washington County, but none of them are to be found before 1830. For the 7th child of the eleven children of John Sumner and Sarah (Reed) Clary, was their daughter Eliza Marelda (Clary) Cathey, who was born 15 June 1833 in Washington County, Arkansas. Child 7 through 11, were all born in Washington County. (See the Benton County history book, that is coming out soon, regarding my Cathey family.) For two Clary daughters of John Sumner and Sarah (Reed) Clary, married two Cathey brothers, sons of my 3rd great-grandfather George Wiley Cathey Sr. and his wife Jane, for they and their children had lived in both Benton and Washington Counties.

After John Sumner Clary and his family left Arkansas, they settled in what became Bell County, Texas, for many of my family lived in Bell County, as does some of the present generation today.

I have a picture of John Sumner's two youngest sons, Steven Stricklin and John Poston Clary, for they look to be young men in their 20s or 30s when the picture was taken, unless I am wrong. For both of these brothers were shown as Texas Rangers for the 1860 census for Bell County, Texas. In my family, my second cousin Dorothe (Edwards) Bailey, has a picture, which we believe to be of my 2nd great-grandmother Martha Malvina (Clary) Cathey, a younger sister of Steven S. and John P. Clary, but this picture is not in as good shape as her brother's picture.

My 2nd great-grandmother Martha Malvina (Clary) Cathey, died the 30th of October 1867, and is buried at Rhea's Mill, for this data comes from the family Bible of William Jackson Cathey, my 2nd great-grandfather, for maybe Martha, might have been buried in the same cemetery as was Fayetteville's first mayor P. V. Rhea. Martha, was the first of three wives of William Jackson Cathey, for his 2nd and 3rd wives were the Spears sisters; Anna and Nancy Caroline, whose family were living at Marrs Hill Township, Washington County, but not until 1870. For Marrs Hill Township, was the same location where both my Cathey and Clary families had lived at during the 1850s. For all three of these families had lived in Tennessee before coming to Arkansas.

By: John L. Ford, Sr.

William Price Clary

William Price Clary, son of John and Susannah Price Clary, was born about 1800 in Tennessee, one of seven children. The family moved to Bond County, Illinois in 1818 where William met and married Sarah Greene, the daughter of James and Sarah Hicks Greene, on January 27, 1819. William resided with his family in Clary's Grove, Illinois where he ran Clary's Grocery. He served in the Black Hawk War under the command of Captain Abraham Lincoln, a long-time family friend. In late 1832, William, Sarah and their six children left Illinois and traveled by covered wagon to Arkansas Territory. They lived in Benton County for awhile, but moved on to Washington County where their last five children were born. Their first child, Mary, was born in Illinois; in 1840 she married William McAdams in Washington County. Their second child, Falby, was born December 10, 1822 in Illinois; about 1841, she married John Daily. They had two children born in Missouri and two born in Arkansas where John died in 1848. Falby, then married Jacob Sinclair on November 17, 1850 in Washington County. Falby and Jacob came to Texas with William and family and had two children born there. Jacob was killed by a boar hog he owned and Falby then married Isaac Laymance in 1865. Their third child, John Armstrong Clary, was born November 1, 1825 in Clary's Grove and in 1845 he married Polly McAdams in Washington County. Child number four, Enoch, was born February 4, 1828 in Clary's Grove and was married in 1845 to Mrs. Mahala Weldon. They had eight children, all born in Texas. Fifth child of William and Sarah, Solomon Revis Clary, was born February 28, 1830 in Illinois; died May 5, 1913 Henderson County, Texas. In 1850, he was listed in the household of his parents with his bride, Deziah Williams. They had eight children: Dortha, Mary, William, Lucinda and Arminda (twins), Samuel, John and Lee Clary. Dortha was born in 1852 and married Willard Luther December 21, 1871 in Smith County, Texas, where the Clarys had settled. Dortha died December 7, 1906 in Smith County; Willard died in 1921. Both are buried in Pleasant Retreat Cemetery in Smith County. Their ten children: 1. Isaac Luther, born 1873, died 1935, married Isabella Wills in 1909. Two children: Ruth and William Luther. 2. Phalbia Luther, born 1874, died 1925 in Polk

County, Texas. She married Nathaniel Moore in 1894 and they had four children: Pete, Henry, John and Frances Moore. 3. Samuel Luther, born 1876, died 1934 Navarro County, Texas. In 1900, he married first Laura Cleveland and they had five children: Reuben, Robert, Samuel, Annie, Cleveland and a stillborn child. In 1913, Laura died and Samuel married a second time to Millie Cagle; they had four children: Ottie, James, Theo and David Luther. 4. Lanora Luther, born 1878, died 1897 married Marvin McCurley in 1896. 5. Abraham Luther, was born in 1880 and died 1900, buried in Pleasant Retreat Cemetery. 6. William Walter Luther, born August 25, 1882, died February 10, 1942. Married Ida Chapman, January 8, 1905. Ida was born in 1882 and died in 1985. Both are buried in Dean Cemetery, Smith County. They had eight children: A. Leo Luther, born June 3, 1906, married first Tom Gilstrap. They had two sons, Granville and Dolan. Tom and Leo were divorced in 1943 and she married Clarence English. B. Lottie Luther, born February 13, 1908 married Charlie Gilstrap in 1931 and they had four children: Charles, Jeanne, Neill and Donna Gilstrap. C. Marie Luther, was born October 27, 1910, married Jim Gilstrap in 1933, no children. D. Mildred Luther, born March 1, 1912, married Orval Thomas in 1933. They had two daughters, Delores and Mary Thomas. Orval died in 1957 and Mildred, married Jappie Holmes. He died in 1977 and in 1985, she married Sam Moncrief. E. Thomas Luther, born 1916 died in 1916. F. Lois Luther, born August 3, 1917, died August 17, 1966 married Arthur Garrison in 1940. They had one son, Arthur, Jr.. G. Hayes Luther, born March 8, 1919, married in 1943 to Evelyn Beckham Brown, they had one son, Connally Luther. Evelyn died in 1952, Hayes married Alta Capps; they had one son, Larry. H. George W. Luther, born May 28, 1921 in Smith County, married August 5, 1944 in Dallas County to Melba Stracener (born August 24, 1924). They have two daughters, Cheryl, born April 22, 1946, married September 24, 1966 in Brazoria County, Texas to Tommy Griswold. Two children: Shawn, born in 1979; Amy, born 1981. Gayle, born May 29, 1947, married July 27, 1968 Brazoria County to Joe Mekalip, Jr.. They had two sons: Jeff, born 1969; Greg, born 1970. Mary was born in 1854. William J. Clary was born in 1856 in Texas, died in 1917 in Coryell County, Texas; in 1879, he married Amanda Carmichael and they had seven children. Lucinda was born 1859 and died in 1953, married W. W. Horton in 1879; they had four children. Mr. Horton died and in 1893, she married Alford Stidham; they had three children. Arminda, born in 1859 died in 1895; married W. K. Carver in 1879. Mr. Carver died in 1881, she married Reuben Chandler. One stillborn child. Samuel, born 1869 died 1939, married first to Mary Sessions; they had one daughter. They were divorced and in 1904, Samuel married Mary Wheeler; no children. They are buried in Chandler Cemetery. John M. was born in 1871 died in 1914, buried in Chandler. Married Rebecca Sessions in 1898; they had six children. Lee was born in 1874; nothing else in known. William, sixth child of William and Sarah, born 1832 in Illinois, died 1889 in Texas. He married Elizabeth Angeley; they had nine children. George Washington Clary, born 1834 in Washington County, died in 1877 in Texas. Married Margery Hayes; they had nine children. Joseph, born in 1836 in Arkansas, died 1862 in Camp Nelson, Arkansas. Married Nancy Price; they had one daughter. Sarah Clary, born 1838 in Arkansas, married Cyrus Hayes in 1854; they had one daughter. Martin Clary, born in 1840, married 1865 to Sarah Reeves; three children. Jasper Clary, born 1843 in Arkansas, died in 1924 in Louisiana. Married first to Mary Holbrooks; two children. They were living in Brazos County, Texas and under rather mysterious circumstances, Jasper left Mary there and went back to Arkansas where he later married Mary Ford; they had one son, Charles. Jasper went on to Louisiana and there married Mary Smart; they had twelve children.

All of William and Sarah's sons served in the Civil War. Sarah died and in 1853, William married Amanda Sinclair. William farmed in Brazos County; he and Amanda raised a family and he died there in May 1870. William and Amanda's children: Martha born 1854; James born in 1858; Marion born about 1860; Arminda born about 1862 married 1885 to W. M. Toliver; Nancy, born about 1866, married 1884 to J. W. Hill in Falls County, Texas.

By: Melba Luther

Duke K. Clevenger

Duke K. Clevenger was born in 1823 at Georgia or Jefferson County, Tennessee. His wife, Nancy Jane Travis, was born in 1826, at Jefferson County, Tennessee. They were married September 6, 1844 in Jefferson County, Tennessee. Duke's parents were Isaac Clevenger, born 1780-90 in Virginia and Lavina, born in Missouri. Duke's occupation was a blacksmith and he and Nancy had eight children in Tennessee: Mary E., William N., Harriet, George, Debbie, Delia, James Andrew and Emmit. Nancy was buried in Bolivar, Missouri about 1870. Duke's daughter, Delia married William Taylor Howell in Huntsville, Arkansas March 17, 1878. Duke's son, George, married Sallie Foust in Farmington, Washington County, Arkansas March 9, 1883. Duke married his second wife, Mary Ann (Stone) Jackson, in Farmington August 20, 1883. James Andrew Clevenger, born December 30, 1866 married his step-mother's daughter, Sarah "Cora" Elizabeth Jackson, born December 27, 1873 about 1887. James and Cora lived near Farmington on a place called "The Company Farm". Their crops were apples, cane and molasses. James could not read or write, but Cora could so she taught him to read a little and to write his name. The family attended Bethel Grove Baptist Church and the children went to Bethel Grove School. James and Cora had eleven children in Farmington between 1888 and 1912: Sidney Frank died in Sand Springs, Oklahoma; Julie Mae died in California; Minnie Lee died in Miami, Oklahoma; Emma Mary died in Greenly, Colorado; Clifford William married Katie Thurman, had ten children and lives in Sun Rise Manor, Fayetteville; Della Loree lives in Oklahoma; James Steven lives in California; Paul Beaurett is dead and Lee Collin lives in California.

Ethel Bertha, born July 2, 1903 married James Baird Cook, October 30, 1920 at the Muskogee County, Oklahoma Courthouse. Ethel had gone to Oklahoma to visit her sister, Emma. Jim Cook followed her there in his pickup and proposed to her. She accepted and they lived in Oklahoma for awhile, then moved back to Farmington. Ethel and Jim had six children: Collin Leroy Cook, now living in Prairie Grove, married Frances Keeling. Jimmie Leon Cook, born January 27, 1945 married Shirley. They live in Lawrenceville, Georgia and have three daughters, Jacquee, Jamie and Jerrie. Collin Leroy then married Helen and had Carol, Chris, Ronnie and Sharlyn. Lester Claud Cook, born November 22, 1923 now lives in Joshua Tree, California. Maggie Elizabeth, born June 7, 1925 married Dail Napier and lives in Bell, California. They had one daughter, Louise, now deceased. Lucille Frances, born September 19, 1928 married Loyd Taylor Jordan and lives in Prairie Grove. Lucille owns an antique shop, "Antique Cupboard", in Prairie Grove and Loyd is retired from the postal service. They have five children: Linda Sue, born April 26, 1947 married John L. Kelley, Jr. They live in Prairie Grove and have Kendra Sue, born August 27, 1969 and Jason Scott, born December 31, 1972.

Karen Ann, born August 20, 1950 married Gerald Pershall. They live in Prairie Grove and have Stacy Resee', born May 10, 1971 and Cameron Jeryl born March 31, 1978.

Ronald Joe, born April 23, 1955 married Gail (Reaves) Shaver. They live in Springdale and have Corrina Shaver, born April 8, 1978 and Charles Taylor, born June 20, 1983.

Patricia Lynn, born March 21, 1958 married Darrell Prater. They live in Rhea's Mill Community and have Nathan Cole, born December 8, 1982 and Logan Kyle, born August 23, 1986.

Tessa Leigh, born March 1, 1963, married Blake Campbell. They live in Prairie Grove.

Earl Ray Cook, born August 15, 1935 died; July 2, 1968.

Martha Louise, born September 29, 1938 married John Max Thurman. They live in Tulsa, Oklahoma and have three children: Teresa married Charles Roberts and they have Brandon and Angela. Becky married Billy Porter and they have Jeremy and Brandice. Greg married Angie and they have one daughter, Amber.

James Andrew Clevenger died March 30, 1941, Siloam Springs, Arkansas and is buried in Farmington, Arkansas. Sarah Cora Jackson Clevenger died January 2, 1938, Siloam Springs, Arkansas and is buried beside her husband. Sarah Cora's mother, Mary Stone Jackson Clevenger, is also buried in Farmington, Arkansas.

By: Linda Jordan Kelley

George Cline

George Cline of Virginia (1786-1868) served as a Lieutenant of a Company of Infantry in the First Regiment, Virginia Militia, during the War of 1812. He was drafted 4 August 1814 at Stevensburg, Virginia, for six months but was honorably discharged 17 December 1814 after only four months.

After the war, George married Elizabeth Shackleford (1797-1878). She is believed to be the daughter of Benjamin Shackleford (circa 1767-1819) who moved to Jeffersonton, Culpeper County, Virginia. His parents were Colonel Lyne Shackleford and his first wife Elizabeth Taliaferro for whom Benjamin named a daughter. Colonel Shackleford was the Burgess from King and Queen and a member of the Virginia Board of War during the Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson terms as Governor.

The Clines migrated to White County, Tennessee, before 1826. The 1840 Census reveals they had one son under five years; three, between 10 and 15; two females under five; and two about 15. The 1850 Census, Prairie Township, Washington County, Arkansas, shows George Cline, a farmer with children Thomas, 22; Elizabeth and Margaret (twins), 18; Emily, 16; Martha, 14; and Amanda Wilson, 2. They attended the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This family resided on land later sold to their son-in-law Nathan Combs who built a two-story, red brick, Italianate-trimmed farm house southeast of Fayetteville on what is now Black Oak Road (Flashback, March 1971). This property continues to be owned by the Combs family although not descendants of the Cline family.

George Cline served three terms as Representative of Washington County in the State Legislature (4th, November 1842 - February 1843; 8th, November 1850 - January 1851; and the 9th, November 1852 - January 1853). The following is from the Arkansas State Gazette and Democrat (Little Rock) 3 January 1851: Mr. Clyne (sic), of Washington, is a good honest old man, and the people of his county need not have the slightest fear that the 'orders of the day' will be neglected, whilst he has the honor of a seat in the House.

George M. (1821-1876/78), a son, married Amanda. According to the 1850 Census, John R. Wilson was living in his household. It is believed John and Amanda (listed in Father Cline's home) were relatives of the Clines and that she is the Amanda who married Samuel Wilks, died 1 June 1907, and is buried near Thomas A. and the Combs family plot. The 1860 Census indicates George M.'s children were Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Virginia, and Margaret. George M. served as County Surveyor from 1868-1872 but was unsuccessful in two later attempts for election.

The 1860 Census lists Thomas' children as John, Martha, George, and Mary. Thomas was a farmer but in the 1880s taught in one of the two first-class private schools located in the old Seminary Building in Fayetteville. Although his grave marker indicates he died 23 February 1896, Thomas (born 13 January 1827) is listed in the 1900 Census as being 73 years of age. Also, listed were Margaret, 65, his wife of 49 years and mother of 12 children—all living; daughter Maggie, 32, son Garland, 22, and daughter Jennie, 20. Other Clines living in proximity were Isaac, 22, and Marshall, 29, who were probably sons of Thomas or his brother George M.

Elizabeth (1832-1900) married Nathan Combs on 7 June 1854. They had one son—Isaac G. (1855-1925) who married Martha Cowen (1860-1940), daughter of Anthony and Georgiana (Hurt) Cowen. They had no children. Isaac was engaged in teaching, farming, and other enterprises, and was Washington County Sheriff for two terms (1888-1892).

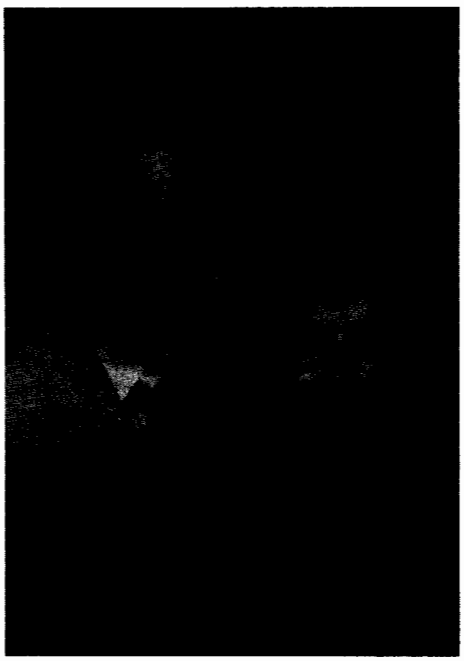
Margaret (1832-1891) married Thomas Eldridge Featherston of Bentonville, Arkansas, on 27 August 1856. He was the son of Jesse and Lavinia (Loftin) Featherston both of Colonial ancestry.

The author of Elizabeth Cline's obituary who had known the Clines since 1846 expressed his gratitude to their encouragement and assistance to him (a poor boy) who was trying to obtain an education and employment. He also mentioned that he had never heard anyone speak an unkind word of either of them, that they won hearts to them by their liberal hospitality and gentle words, that their chief delight was in doing good and making those about them happy, and that the needy poor never left their door empty handed. They are buried in the Nathan Combs family plot, Combs Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: Louise Swindell

Norman R. Clizer

Norman Ralph Clizer and Gayle Caldwell Clizer moved to Springdale in 1974. Their son, James Michael Clizer and wife, Janice May Clizer, also live in Springdale. A daughter, Cheryl Lynn Esarey, lives in Greenville, North Carolina with her husband, Michael Lewis Esarey and two sons, Daniel Ryan and Keith Alan. Norman and Gayle were both born and reared in north Missouri; Norman in Savannah and Gayle in Trenton.



Norman R. Clizer and Gayle Caldwell Clizer
July, 1988

After graduation from the University of Missouri, Norm served as County Extension Agent in Trenton, Missouri where he met his bride to be, Gayle Caldwell.

Norm served his country as a officer with the 776 Field Artillery Battalion during World War II. After the war, he was Extension Poultryman for the University of Missouri for two years. In 1948-50, he was engaged in the commercial feed business with Hales and Hunter Company working in northwest Arkansas with ten dealers in Springdale, Rogers, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Prairie Grove and Elm Springs. It was then the idea of retiring in northwest Arkansas first occurred to them.

In 1951, the family moved to the Chicago area where Norm continued his association with Hales and Hunter and later Allied Mills, and Anderson Box Company in Evansville, Indiana.

Gayle and Norm moved to Springdale in 1974 and spent the next ten years as Brokers with Homestead Realty Company. In Springdale, Gayle has been active in the P. E. O. Sisterhood and

an active volunteer with the Springdale Memorial Hospital Auxiliary. Norman has been active in Springdale Kiwanis, Shiloh Museum and the Arts Center of the Ozarks. Both are members of the First United Methodist Church in Springdale.

Gayle's parents, W. R. and Bernice Caldwell live in East Texas, at Mount Vernon and one sister, Billy Jean Oren, lives at Scroggins, Texas. Another sister, Mary Louise Lockee lives in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Norm's brother, Kenneth lives in Savannah, Missouri and his sister, Virginia lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

By: Norman R. Clizer

Calvin Green Cole

Calvin Green Cole, was born June 16, 1816, Sumner County, Tennessee, was the first child of his parents, John and Polly Cole. Soon after, five more children were born in either Sumner or Robertson County, Tennessee: Malinda, on February 22, 1818, Lucinda, on August 29, 1821, James Madison, on January 1, 1823, Eliza Jane, on May 11, 1825, and John Higgs, on January 24, 1827.

By 1829, the Cole family moved to Crawford County, Arkansas. They were the first white family to settle in the area now called Summers, Washington County, Arkansas. In this area, they built a one and one-half story log house. Five additional children were born to John and Polly Cole: William Alfred, July 14, 1829, Louisa Elender, March 8, 1832, George Washington, September 28, 1834, Martin Van Buren, January 2, 1837, and Joseph Larkin, March 2, 1842. Their second daughter, Lucinda, died November 15, 1830, before the family moved to Texas.

In Washington County, Arkansas, Calvin Green Cole married Elvira Ann in Illinois Township, May 19, 1836. Her parents were Noah Reeder, born 1795, died 1846 in Washington County, Arkansas and Dorcas Blair, born circa 1802, died 1887, in Bosque County, Texas.

Calvin G. Cole first owned land in 1838 in Washington County by original entry land grant. This was 33.36 acres in Section 1, Township 15N, Range 34W. This according to County tax records. By 1840, he had accumulated 232 additional acres, mostly in Section 31, T 16 R33. They moved to the Cedar Springs colony, Dallas County, Texas, prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 516 acres in Dallas County. The remaining portion of the certificate, 124 acres, was patented also in Dallas County.

Calvin and Elvira Cole's children were: 1. Green A. (born 1839, Arkansas). 2. John Calvin (born 1840, Arkansas, died June 13, 1929) married Eliza Ann Smith, June 3, 1869. 3. Tennessee C. (born 1842, Arkansas) married George H. Brandenburg, December 25, 1856. 4. Emily "Emma" (born 1844 Dallas County, died 1873 Dallas) married W. L. Wood. 5. Mary Ellen Cole (born December 5, 1845, Dallas, died July 4, 1928, buried at Western Heights Cemetery, Dallas) married William Thomas Tuggle. March 17, 1865. The Tuggles had ten children: Alice Medona, Minnie Lee, Annie Florence, Ada Elizabeth, D. Wilton, Maggie Laura, William Witcher, Cora Elnora, Ella Pearl and Albert Wayne. J. W. and Cora Brannon's son William Thomas Brannon, Sr., married Emma Vernon Veach. William Thomas and Emma Brannon's daughter Mildred married John Collins. 6. James Cole (born 1847, died single and in Mexico). 7. Albert Cole (born 1849, died 1934, buried at Laurel Land Memorial Park) married Rebecca Nance, November 15, 1871. 8. Sarah E. (born 1851) married H. C. Harrell, December 24, 1868. 9. William Preston Cole (born August 8, 1852, died November 29, 1912) married Vienna Smith and later married Mary Elizabeth Sager. One line of descendants from William and Vienna Cole was daughter, Eliza Elvira Cole (born February 4, 1877 in Texas, died March 17, 1927) married William W. Ainsworth, November 25, 1894. They had a daughter, Lillie Isabella (born February 18, 1897, Graham, Texas, died August 17, 1973, in Antlers, Oklahoma) married May 3, 1914, Colonel Elmer Guthrie; their daughter, Ruby Faye Guthrie married January 4, 1941, George Washington Freels, Jr. Their son, Colonel George Freels, who married Sandra C. Wise, is the father of Mike Freels, of Centerton, Arkansas. 10. Minerva Ann (born 1855), married John Preston, October 18, 1871. They had two children, Anna Pearl Cole (married Milton Harry Moore) and George Preston.

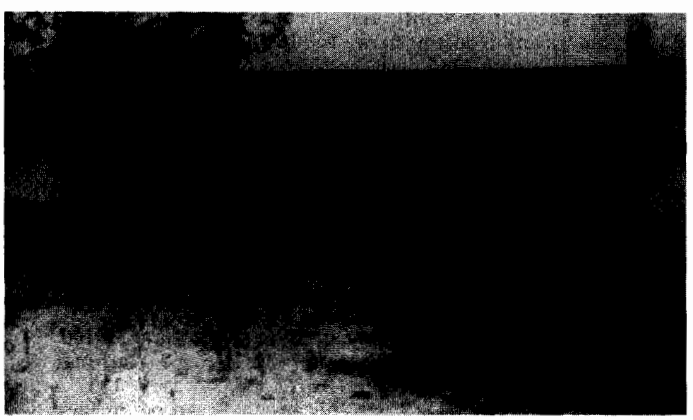
Cole Park and Cole Avenue of present day Dallas are named in honor of the family. When one walks along Cole Avenue today, it brings to mind distant reminders of a man and his family who settled there in the 1840s. Calvin G. Cole is this writer's great, great, great, great grandfather.

By: Mike Freels

John Cole

Dr. John Cole was born 15 June 1795 in Virginia and died 15 May 1850, Dallas County, Texas. According to family records he married in Virginia, 24 June 1815, to Mary (Polly) McDonald, b. 9 June 1794, Virginia, d. 27 November 1869, Dallas County, Texas. It is believed that Polly McDonald Cole was the daughter of John McDonald who served with General Greene during the Revolutionary War.

William Alfred Cole



John and Polly Cole's log house near Summers, Arkansas. Picture shows front of house which faced north. Later frame addition shown on the left. Picture taken a short time before 1935 when the house was demolished by then owner Henry Tennant.

Family tradition is that Dr. Cole's mother was a Higgs and that Cole had three brothers named Jim, Housand and Reuben

Cole. Housand's son, John Lipscomb Cole, married Cassandra White. Dr. Cole had a sister who married a Berry and lived in Franklin County, Tennessee.

Records at the Tennessee State Archives in Nashville, Tennessee show that Dr. Cole served in the War of 1812. He enlisted as a private, 9 January 1813 in Caption Drake's Riflery and served as a sergeant, 20 June 1814 in Captain Strother's company.

John and Polly Cole were in Tennessee by 1816 when their first child, Calvin Green Cole was born 16 June 1816. Six of their children were born in Sumner County or Robertson County, Tennessee. The 1820 census record shows the family to be in Sumner County. The other five children were: Malinda, b. 22 February 1818, Lucinda, b. 29 August 1821, James Madison, b. 11 January 1823, Eliza Jane, b. 11 May 1825 and John Higgs, b. 24 January 1827 in Robertson County. They moved to Arkansas between 1827 and 1829 and are found in the 1830 census of Crawford County, Arkansas, which borders Washington County.

John and Polly Cole are thought to be the first white settlers of the Sumners community in Washington County, Arkansas. John Cole was granted a patent of land in 1836-1838 of 160 acres by Certificate of Entry from the United States Government and bought 40 acres from James Cole, believed to be his son, who acquired the 40 acres in like manner. This land is now owned by James and Frances Gibson. John Cole's house was built in 1831 on the site of Mr. Gibson's present home. It was a log house 20 feet by 24 feet and was a story and a half. On the west side the house had a large room of frame construction. A stack chimney between the rooms provided a fireplace in each. Logs for the house were hauled by ox teams from a community about eight miles north of the house. The community was called the Colony and is not far from Cincinnati, Arkansas. The logs were hand hewn with broad axes to a uniform thickness of about eight inches. Some were two feet wide, Mr. Cole's construction was durable because the log portion of the house stood firm and strong for 102 years until it was torn down in 1935 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tennant who built a home on the site. John Cole's house could have stood another hundred years.

John Cole's house was unusual because the fireplace required logs four feet in length. The post office was established in 1838 and was called Sylva Post Office. The post office was built into the inside wall beside the front door of the house. It consisted of a four-shelved cupboard complete with door and wooden latch. Cole was the first postmaster and continued in that office as long as he remained in Summers. His successor was appointed, 29 November 1843.

The post office was preserved when the Tennant family tore down the Cole house. It can still be seen at the home of James E. Gibson. The office continued in operation until February 1857 under several postmasters. In 1857 the post office was moved to Cincinnati, Arkansas and later to Summers where it was renamed Summers Post Office for John F. Summers. (Zella Cann and James Eugene Gibson, a History of Summers Community).

John Cole also owned other tracts of land in the Summers community. In 1839, he was appointed administrator for the estate of Littleberry Cole which held 160 acres of land in Section 20 one mile south of Section 8, Township 15 North, Range 33 West in which John Cole's home was located. The record does not show the relationship, if any, between Littleberry and John nor does the record show the heirs of Littleberry Cole.

The Cole children born in Arkansas were: William Alfred, 14 July 1829; Louisa Elender, 8 March 1832; George Washington, 28 February 1834; Martin Van Buren, 2 January 1837 and Joseph Larkin, 2 March 1842 who became a Texan before he was two years old.

By 1843 the oldest son, Calvin, had married Elvira Reeder and started a family of his own and lived on a neighboring farm. The second oldest girl, Lucinda, had died 15 November 1830. John and Polly sold their land, 200 acres to Larkin Nall, and with the other nine children moved to Texas in December 1843. They settled in Nacogdoches County of the Republic of Texas on Cedar Springs Creek a mile or so from where the creek joined the Trinity River. Calvin Cole and his family left Arkansas and joined them the following year.

John Cole bought two lots in the little settlement that had started up along Cedar Springs Creek and organized a town that was also called Cedar Springs. He bought a nearby 160 acres of land from William Grigsby. The area was two or three miles north of John Bryan's trading post on the Trinity River.

Dr. Cole installed a store and pharmacy combination in a log structure in Cedar Springs and began to establish his practice of medicine. He also began farming and looking for more land. He applied for a certificate for 640 acres adjoining the 160 acres he had bought from Grigsby. He bought land from Henderson Couch who was his neighbor to the west. When Dallas County was established in 1846, after Texas had been annexed by the United States, the county included the part of Nacogdoches County that Cole, Bryan and others had chosen to settle on. When the Dallas County government was formed, John Cole, who had probably been the first doctor in the area, was chosen to be the judge of the first probate court.

John Cole died, 15 May 1850 and was probably buried in his family graveyard near his home. The present-day location of his graveyard would be on the west side of Preston Road at about Bordeaux. He was later moved to Greenwood Cemetery.

Polly Cole continued to live at the homestead with her younger sons after the death of her husband and until her death on 28 November 1869. She is buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas.

Acknowledgements: The Genealogy of the Lucas and Cole Families of Dallas County, Texas by Ruth Lucas Gilliland-1979. *Proud Heritage* Pioneer Families of Dallas County, Dallas County Pioneer Association founded 1875, published 1986. John Cole family submitted by Homer Warlick, Dallas. Refer to the foregoing publications for the Texas History of this family.

By: Clarence W. Hoffman

W. A. Cole

William Alfred Cole was the seventh child of John Cole (born 1795) and Polly McDonald Cole (born 1794). He was the first of their children to be born in Crawford County, Arkansas, July 14, 1829. Within a few years, the family moved to Washington County, Arkansas. They resided here on a 200-acre farm, north of Summers, until leaving for Texas, arriving there in December, 1843.

William received a 320 acre Peters Colony Certificate but transferred it unpatented June 15, 1853 to J. C. Hawpe. William lived at home with his mother and five brothers until early 1851. Between then and 1855, he went to Bexar County and settled near San Antonio. It is believed that William went to Bexar County with his brother, James and his brother's wife, Sarah Ann (Bennett) Cole and Mary Jane Bennett. James bought land in Bexar County in the summer of 1851, but returned to Dallas taking his family in 1866.

In San Antonio, on November 8, 1858, William of Medina County, married Mary Jane Bennett at the residence of Mr. James M. Cole on the Cibolo River. Mary Jane's father and mother were Hiram Bennett and Dosia Dobbs, the heads of a pioneer Dallas County family from Georgia. She was born in Arkansas December 23, 1842.

William Cole served in Co. D., Captain Charles de Montel's Frontier Regiment of Texas during the Civil War. Earlier, he was with the Texas Rangers during the Mexican War (1846-1848). The family moved from Bexar County to Medina County where the family is found in the 1870 and 1880 census.

A record naming their living children is recorded in U. S. District Court in San Antonio. The story was that William Alfred Cole had instituted claim through the U. S. District Court against the government of Mexico for cattle stolen by Mexican Nationals and driven across the border. Before the claim was settled, Mr. Cole died, and in order to continue to press the claim, the heirs had to do it, and had to prove their heirship, all of which went into the record. All the children are listed in the following: 1. Margaret C. "Maggie" Cole, born May 19, 1859,

died September 13, 1945 in La Habra, California. Married Thomas B. Meek and resided in Tularosa, New Mexico. They had two sons, three daughters. The first child, Alfred Clinton had a son, Stirman Meek who now lives in Roswell, New Mexico.

2. Sarah Malinda Cole, born January 7, 1861, died December 11, 1908, Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico. Married January 21, 1880, John Wesley Conn, born March 31, 1859, Coffee County, Tennessee, died February 6, 1928, Roswell, New Mexico. He was the son of Reverend W. W. Conn and Hannah Dougan. They had six children: William Frederick; Walter Coapland, died age 2 from snake bite, Lottie Lou; Ollie Otelia; Wesley Woodward and Ida Inez Conn. This family moved to Roswell, New Mexico, circa 1901, traveling first by wagon and second part by railroad boxcar. Sarah Malinda Cole married at her parents residence by Reverend J. C. Russell, Medina County, Texas.

William Fred, married Lucille Laws: children, Carlyn married James Simpson, live in Odessa, Texas, children two sons, and Thelma Inez, married Ed L. Safford, lives in Houston, Texas, two sons. Ollie O. married William August Hoffman: children, Wilba Malinda, married Robert Earl Groves, live in Midland, Texas, one son; Clarence Woodward Hoffman, married Mary Jane Murray, live in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, two sons; William A. Hoffman Jr., Chicago, Illinois and Dorothy Marie, married John W. Wright, live in Odessa, Texas, two sons and one daughter.

3. Ida W. Cole, born March 20, 1865, died Marathon, Texas, married Tom F. Rackley.

4. Arthur B. Cole, born March 1, 1867, died four, Devine, Texas.

5. Alfred C. Cole, born May 27, 1869, died age 2, Devine, Texas.

6. Mary Alice Cole, born May 27, 1869. George West, live Oak County, Texas married Lee W. Rackley.

7. Hiram Columbus Cole, born July 29, 1871, married Alice Halyard and lived in Coleman, Texas.

8. John William Cole, born February 4, 1874, died Carrizo Springs, Dimmit County, Texas. Married first, Fannie Holcomb, married 2nd time and lived in San Antonio, Texas.

9. Abbie Diana Cole, born February 16, 1875, married Benjamin Franklin Winters.

10. Archa Dobbs Cole, born February 12, 1877, died 1959, Houston, Harris County, Texas, married about age 40 and had no children.

11. Joseph Bennett Cole, born January 1, 1879, died Commerce, Oklahoma, married twice.

12. David Cole, born July 1, 1881, died Albuquerque, New Mexico, lived in Cimmaron, New Mexico.

13. Unnamed daughter who died at birth in 1883.

14. Lillian M. Cole, born February 6, 1885, died January 4, 1963, Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas. Married William Arthur Brooks. She lived in Taylor and Dallas, Texas. Two sons. This data from Lillian "Lillie" Cole Brooks and Census Records.

Mary Jane Cole died in San Antonio, December 18, 1895 and is buried in Devine, Medina County, Texas. William Alfred Cole died while living at the home of his daughter, Ida Rackley, in Marathon, Brewster County, Texas, on May 26, 1914 and is buried in Marathon.

Acknowledgements: The Genealogy of the Lucas and Cole Families of Dallas County, Texas, by Ruth Lucas Gilliland, 1979. Homer Warlick, Dallas, Texas. Dorothy M. (Hoffman) Wright, Odessa, Texas. Clarence W. Hoffman, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

By: Clarence W. Hoffman

William Preston Cole, Sr.

Our grandfather was born in Dallas, Texas August 8, 1852, the son of Calvin Green Cole and Elvira Ann Reeder. Calvin was born in Tennessee, June 16, 1816. Elvira Ann was born in Louisianna Territory in 1821. Calvin was the son of John Cole and Mary "Margaret" Polly McDonald. John Cole fought in the Revolutionary War of 1812, when the British burned the "then" White House. He moved his family to Summer, Arkansas in 1829. He left there in 1843 and went to Cedar Springs, Texas, later Dallas. In Dallas he became the first doctor, and the first probate judge. A Mr. Ellis, assitant to Probate Judge Bartlette, found a book of minutes of that court, first notation dated Monday, September, 1847-1851, signed by John Cole.

"Cole Family". Back row, left to right: Nina Pearl "Cole" Martin, Mary Anna "Cole" Mathis, standing on a stool, Luela Leona "Cole" Guthrie, Elizabeth Elvira "Cole" Aimsworth. Center row, left to right: Oro?, Great-great Grandmother "McAdams" Branson, Grandfather William Preston Cole, Sr., Grandmother Mary Elizabeth "Sager" Cole, Ethel Gussie. Front row, left to right: John Calvin Cole, Margaret, Baby Charles Clinton in grandmothers lap, William Preston Cole, Jr. Picture taken in 1894, Dallas, Texas, Dallas County.

Calvin left Arkansas in 1844, he bought land that connected with Dr. John's and Mary Polly's. He built a two story log cabin, Calvin died in 1854, Elvira and children stayed there for many years.

Grandpa married Vienna Smith in about 1873-1874. Their children were: Lucien, born 1875, he was a twin to Luela Leona. He died when he was five. Elizabeth Elvira, born February 14, 1877, died March 18, 1927, Nina Pearl, born October 7, 1881, died June 17, 1966. Vienna died when Aunt Pearl was born. They were born in Dallas. After Vienna died Grandpa married Mary Elizabeth Sager. Their children were: Ethel Gussie, born January 1884, William Preston, Jr., called Bud, was born December 1886, John Calvin, born December 1888, Margaret, born August 1890, Mary Anna, born April 1, 1892, Charles Clinton, born May 1894. Aunt Margaret died three days after her first child was born. All the children were born in Dallas, Texas. Grandpa and Vienna were in McLennon in 1900, but was not there very long. Grandpa moved his family to Jacksboro, Texas.

Information from Dallas Library, 1860 Dallas census, 1900 McLennon Co. census and 1900 Jacksboro, Texas census and Nina Pearl's Bible and from our mother Mary Ann "Cole" Mathis.

Mary "Cole" Mathis was our beautiful, wonderful mother. She was raised in Jacksboro, Texas, Jack County, as she put it. I had the best daddy in the world, and am proud of being a Cole. The years she was growing up were happy. Grandpa had a big farm and a few cattle. They went to a little red school, it had one room. She told of the trips to Dallas, and of all the pretty clothes she bought and had their pictures taken, and about visits to the family. They had big birthday parties, since she was born on April Fool's Day they always played jokes on her, the one she repeated every birthday was when they baked her a cotton cake and came in singing "Happy Birthday" then when she cut it, found out it was made of cotton, she cried, then they brought the real one. Grandpa hired a lot of men at certain times of the year, and the older girls had to help Grandma to cook for them, Aunt Pearl took care of her. They had a lot of music in their home. Her daddy played the violin and mom played the piano, they played for the town functions. Mom could play the French

harp, too. We used to marvel at her playing "Red Wing" on it. She told me about her very old grandmother, grandma "McBride" Branson, I think she was her great grandma, mom said she would sit in her rocker upstairs all day smoking on a corn cobb pipe, when company came from out of town to stay, she had to sleep with her and she would wrinkle her nose and say "my she smelled awful". The older girls married and moved to Oklahoma. Aunt Maggie died three days after her child was born. Grandma Mary Elizabeth, born January 3, 1854, died March 17, 1908. After grandma died, grandpa married Cora Singleton, Aunt Maggie's mother-in-law. Grandpa died November 29, 1912. The children buried him next to Grandma with a double headstone, with beautiful inscriptions of poems on each.

Aunt Pearl said "even though Grandma was their step mother, she was the best". Grandpa took a boy to raise by the name of Oro, no one knows who he was. But it shows what mom said, "William P. Cole, Sr. was a good man".

By: Geraldine I. Goodwin

Dorothea Meek Coleman

My first encounter with Washington County was 1942 from the back seat of a 1939 Oldsmobile sedan as we drove down the tree lined North College Avenue early one spring morning just as the sun broke the horizon. A most memorable experience

I was coming to Fayetteville to make my home for the next several years with Mrs. Laura Hastings on South School Street. My mother, Elnor Lea Cook Meek had passed away the fall of 1940, and my father, Ilo S. Meek had married Lillian Hastings, the youngest child of Mrs. Hastings. She was better known to the family as "Tommie" or "Boots". My father worked for AT&T and moved quite frequently making it impossible for me to keep up with school changes it necessitated.

I attended Jefferson School on South College, remembering well teachers, Miss Kara Jordan, Miss Nita Berry, Mrs. Kantz, and Mrs. Annabell Bates, before leaving the area to attend private schools in Abilene, Texas, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and St. Joseph, Missouri.

It is a delight to remember the days on South School. Granny Thorpe who lived to the south of Mrs. Hastings had the greatest "Big Little Book" and funny book library around and I borrowed from her constantly. Cambell's Grocery on the corner where Grandmother sent me with eggs to sell, and a list of groceries to buy. Joy Lichlyter who came to visit nearly every day. Dixie Lee Rogers who lived across the street and Lula Faye Hanshew who lived next door, the Laynes who lived on the corner to the north and the Hawkins who lived on the corner to the south. We used to play games in the summer counting all the semi-trailer trucks that came up School Street Hill, US Highway 71; that grinding and growling sound as they shifted down to make the hill in front of the City Hospital and try to get up enough speed to make the next grade and sharp right turn on to Mountain Street before they crossed the southside of the square and made the left turn on College Avenue in front of the old County Jail heading north in front of the Court House. I wish I knew how many didn't make it, that had to back down and try it again.

It was a pretty good hill to pull on foot every Saturday going to the movies at the old Royal or Palace theater, or the old Fayetteville City Library on the second floor of the City Administrations Building, with their many fascinating books to read of far away places.

I returned to Fayetteville in June 1951 when Mrs. Hastings fell and broke her hip. Dr. P. L. Hathcock admitted her to the City Hospital where James Hoover applied the traction and Dr. Coy Kaylor, new at that time, pinned her hip. I stayed to give Aunt Roxie Campbell a helping hand not realizing at the time the matchmaking Mrs. Hastings had in mind. A young man who had roomed with her while I was away at school had captured her fancy and she set about to introduce us. She sent word that she had fallen and wanted to see him. He returned her call with a visit. He asked me to a movie at the drive-in on North College and a malt at Jug Wheelers Drive-In on West Dickson Street (the in-thing to do) on the fifteenth of July. After the date I told Aunt Roxie that I was "setting my cap" for him. On the fifth of August I became Mrs. Nelson Edwin Coleman after the regular church services at the New First Baptist Church of Farmington where Nelson's brother, Rev. Jesse M. Coleman was pastor at the time, and performed the ceremony while his wife Kathleen Reed Coleman accompanied during the service on the piano.

We made our home in Washington County ten miles west of Fayetteville and ten miles north of Prairie Grove for twenty-five years before moving to Prairie Grove ten years ago. Our children were educated in the Farmington and/or Prairie Grove systems. Toni Lynn, our eldest, married Billy Lee Young, son of Chester and Wanda Young of Farmington. They lived west of Fayetteville with their two daughters, Sarah Elizabeth and Mallory Lynn. Our eldest son, Douglas Edwin is in the US Army. Our middle child, Neena Janell married Michael Anthony Madden, son of Richard Madden, Fayetteville and Lucille Miller, Springdale. They lived west of Fayetteville with their son, Michael Craig. Our youngest son, Jesse David married Cindy Roberts, daughter of Erma Lee Slaughter Roberts. They recently moved from Tuttle to Prairie Grove with her two daughters Erica Jarnagan and Brandy Tucker. Our youngest child, Tammy Renee married Steven Lee Beaver, son of Beal and Lynn Tyler Beaver of Alma, Arkansas. They have one son, Tyler Alan and have recently moved from Prairie Grove to Houston, Texas.

I have come to realize that I was afforded a great advantage as a child when I traveled from place to place by myself on bus or train, though at the time I did not see it that way. I feel that I am a better person because of the experience. I have worked with various church groups, school organizations, social organizations, as well as 4-H, home demonstration groups, Quilting Clubs, Eastern Star, Rainbow Girls, though I am not active with any of them at the present time. I have a full time job at the Fayetteville Diagnostic Clinic where I have been employed for the past eighteen years. I feel this job and what Nelson and I enjoy best, just being together, is sufficient.

By: Dorothea Meek Coleman

Jacob Coleman

An excellent example of the frontier people who settled Washington County was my father-in-law, Jacob Coleman. He was the youngest son of Jesse and Mary Catherine Sexton Coleman, better known as "Kate". He was born in Murray County, Georgia on June 22, 1867 where Jesse Coleman had moved the family at the height of fighting during the civil war from Duck Town, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. Finding conditions not conducive for farming following the war, hoping for better conditions he again moved the family (to Arkansas) in 1871. Jacob Coleman remembers his mother shaking the straw out of the bed-ticks on the shoulder of the creek where they left on a flat bottom boat with a side wheel. His last glimpse of Georgia was fondly recalled from his youth, of his dog left behind sitting in the mound of straw. Their first crops were put in at Marianna, Arkansas. The mosquitos were so bad they had to build bon-fires at night in a ring around the livestock so they could have rest, enabling them to be worked the next day. His brother John died October 27, 1871 at Cravens Hill of yellow fever. Fearing the loss of another family member, Jacob's father moved the family up the Arkansas River to Cardon Bottom, making the second crop in 1873. Not faring much better and hearing of good water and air up 'on the mountain' he hired John Watson who had a large wagon and team of oxen to move him to Van Buren County where he had obtained a land grant of 160 acres. Drought of 1880 prompted moving the family again, this time to Harrison (Boone County), Arkansas. They lived in the area of Mountain Home, Bellefonte, Money's Run (now known as St. Joe) and Valley Springs where Jacob graduated from the eighth grade obtaining high marks to qualify him for a teaching certificate. He also worked for a Col. Fulbright in that area. Jesse again moved the family to Going Snake, just west of Westville in Indian Territory; Jacob freighted from there into Fayetteville and back. His father, getting up in years and not wanting to endure hardship moved back to the Fayetteville Area

just west of town off Porter Road in what is now known as the Giles addition. He said the land to the south of Wedington Drive would be purchased for fifty-cents an acre at that time.

Fall brought a desire to return to the mountain and Jacob decided to prove up on the land grant of his father in Van Buren County, Arkansas. He purchased a pair of mules from Mr. Bell of the Bell Dry Goods on credit, promising to return the following year after making a crop to pay for them, which he did. He moved the family back, proved up on the land, built a Grist Mill and small store, married Myrtle Lee Watson and had three daughters. Myrtle Elizabeth "Lizzie", Nina Lee, and Emma Jewell. After his parents died and their first child died, he sold the farm, grist mill and store, moved to Alma, Crawford County, buying eighty acres of bottom land where their first son, Jesse Martin was born in May 1915.

Hearing from his sister Naomi and William Fortner that the Will Diven place was for sale about 5 miles west of Fayetteville in Washington County he rode horseback across the Boston Mountain to make the deal only to learn that Mr. Diven had backed out of selling it but that the Earl Swaggerty place was for sale. It was 75 acres that laid to the east of the Diven place on the banks of Owl Creek. He had to take possession before winter set in the year was 1919, so he brought the team and wagon with household and farming tools ahead across the Boston mountain, then no more than a pig trail, while he sent his wife and three children by train. The next few years was a constant struggle to make ends meet, especially hard during the depression and drought of 1936. He had a big crop of strawberries each year and migrant farm hands camped along the creek and he made contracts with the local grocery store to redeem the strawberry tickets he paid with which the pickers used to buy commodities they needed.

He was a hard working man, very well liked and everyone relied on his word. When a man moved into the area from Oklahoma by the name of Charles Tipton during the depression years, he took him to Farmington to Mr. McNeal at the Mercantile and stood good for the seed and credit till he could make and sell his crops. The First National Bank President, father to Herb Lewis Sr., said he didn't need his signature, his word was enough.

A county official investigating the loss of county timber that was missing, came to inquire about him and its whereabouts. He had been told that Mr. Coleman might know something about it and he could rest assured that he would tell it to him straight.

He was a conservationist long before it was popular, rotating his crops, letting land lay fallow, always planting trees as he cut down others for his use. He believed in the rights of all men, regardless of their color, religion or political views. He voted in nearly all elections. He felt it was his duty as a citizen to do so and he encouraged his children to do the same. He believed in a good days work for a good days pay. He was not one for idleness. Though he never joined any church he professed his faith in God, he never worked on Sunday and he never liked to hear an axe strike or shot ring out on the Sabbath. He never drank and he never used tobacco in any form. He died at the age of 100 years and 6 months, loved and respected by family and friend alike. He was known to all as Uncle Jake Coleman.

By: Dorothea Meek Coleman

Myrtle Lee Watson Coleman

Picture in your mind a beautiful blond haired, blue eyed girl who is petite and of good body form and you have Myrtle Lee Watson, who became Jacob Coleman's wife October 1, 1905, at Leslie, Arkansas. They have been known to family and friend alike as Uncle Jake and Aunt Myrt ever since. She was born the day after Christmas 1889 to Lucius McGuffy Watson and Eliza Jane "Lizzie" West on Bear Creek near Witt Springs, Searcy County, Arkansas. Their parents were from Georgia and North Carolina.

Jacob and Myrtle had five children. Myrtle Elizabeth "Lizzie" died nine days after birth in 1906. Nina Lee was born July 7, 1907 in the little community of Archie Valley where Mr. Coleman had proved up on his father's land grant. Mr. Coleman was freighting vegetables down the mountain with team and wagon to Russellville, a distance of fifty miles. Mrs. Coleman was attended at birth by a maiden aunt who did not have any experience in child delivery. Myrtle had the aunt place the baby next to her and to bring her some black silk thread, and she proceeded to take care of the matter herself, stating she did not intend to lose this baby. All the way back up the mountain the ladies would go to the road to tell Uncle Jake of his new daughter and to wish the family well.

Emma Jewell was born October 31, 1909 at the same place, just before they sold it and moved to Alma where Mr. Coleman bought a good bottom land farm. This was where Jesse Martin was born May 30, 1915. He was named after his grandfather Coleman and the doctor who delivered him and they always joked about it later, stating they waited nine days to name him and then did it wrong, saying they should have named him after Mr. Coleman' brother, Rev. Moore Coleman, a Baptist minister.

When we would travel by car across the Boston Mountains in the 1950s, Mr. Coleman would tell of the trip across them to buy the place west of Fayetteville, and the places where he stopped along the way with wagon and team and belongings in 1919. He sent Myrtle and the children by train from Van Buren to Fayetteville.

Myrtle Coleman was a dutiful wife, working as hard as any man or woman, caring for her family both inside and outside the house. She was a very meticulous person, a very clean person as was evident by the dresses the girls wore to school that were made by hand (sewn on her fingers) starched and ironed. She made sure they had new shoes for school and packed lunches to eat.

An example of her endeavoring spirit, an Alma banker who frequented their home told her that was the cleanest cabin he had ever been in, and he had been in many a fine house. She had a one room cabin that held two big beds and a lean-to with a slide window for a kitchen, very up-town she used to say. The floors were made of split logs and pegged so they would not roll or move, and she had bleached and sanded them with a home made broom and sand she had carried from the creek. When Jesse was a senior in high school at Farmington in 1933, he had only one change of clothes, so she would wash them each day by hand, mending, patching and ironing them with flat irons heated on the wood cook stove. They were always ready for him.

Nelson Edwin was born October 1, 1923 on the farm west of Fayetteville. He loved to read and would walk miles to borrow reading material. Mrs. Coleman sold an old hen to pay for a subscription to the Saturday Evening Post for him.

She would put the girls to bed, and after they were asleep and her other household duties finished for the day, she would sit by their bed and roll their hair for the next day. Years later she repeated the scene with a little variation with my children. When they went to sleep and she thought the pillow was not right or when they were lying in a crooked way, she would fix them, saying "they'll rest better that way."

She had so much love to give and she took this teenage girl from the city-who couldn't figure out where or why to put the water to bake a cake so it would not burn- and taught me how to cook on a old coal-oil stove. She introduced me to a way of life that is fast disappearing from these Ozark Mountains. Besides her home duties that included baking hot bread at every meal, cleaning, washing-which meant boiling water in a wash pot and pouring in a wringer outside, as late as 1954-milking the cows, canning, etc., she always found time for club meetings that included home demonstrations and quilting, where there was a mixture of good food and excellent companionship. She was always available to tend the sick, walking miles on foot. It pleased her to be of service to anyone.

A fitting tribute was paid to her by a nurse at the Sunrise Manor where she died April 18, 1974 who said "I never have to worry about the patients on that wing where Mrs. Coleman is. Every night she tucks the patients in, fixing their pillows, being sure they were covered up. You can hear her as she shuffles from room to room."

Many women in my life have taught me many things but Myrtle Coleman taught me how to care and to persevere.

By: Dorothea Meek Coleman

Nelson Edwin Coleman

Nelson Edwin Coleman was the fifth child of Jacob and Myrtle Lee Watson Coleman, born in Washington County about five miles west of Fayetteville in the White Rock Community October 1, 1923.

He attended Sunday School at Double Springs Methodist Church and preaching at the Old Providence Baptist Church just off 16 highway. The Methodist church was off the Willy Winters place at the foot of the hill just before you cross Owl Creek across from the Will Diven place. The Baptist church was about one-quarter mile south of 16 highway right in front of Willy Winters house.

He attended White Rock School under the guidance of Mrs. Lottie Couch who considered him one of her better students. He was deferred to work on the farm during the second World War, raising chickens on a government contract. At the close of the War and the death of his sister Emma Jewell, the family sold the farm and bought a place just out of Siloam Springs in Oklahoma. The family was unhappy with the move and soon returned to the area buying forty acres in the Highland Community where his brother, Rev. Jesse M. Coleman was then pastoring.

Nelson left the state briefly from time to time as a child and as an adult. He made several trips to California to visit his sister Nina and to New Mexico to visit his sister Jewel. He went to Detroit, Michigan, Greensburg, Kansas and Pomona, California to work, always returning to the way of life he loves best, farming in northwest Arkansas. As it became increasingly harder to make a living on the farm he turned to various jobs in Fayetteville to supplement the income. To name a few, Ferguson's Cafeteria, Baldwin Piano, Campbell Soup Experimental Farm, Bear Brand Hosiery and Deputy Assessor of the County Assessor until his retirement in 1984.

Nelson is a very family oriented man, putting his family before everything. He enjoys his grandchildren and loves being with them. Nelson might not have married had it not been for Mrs. Laura Hastings who set about finding a suitable husband for her step-granddaughter. Nelson married Dorothea Meek August 5, 1951 and to this union were born: Toni Lynn married Billy Lee Young and they have Sarah Elizabeth and Mallory Lynn. Bill is a veteran of Vietnam and works maintenance for Tree and Trench. Tony is an abstractor and is employed by Bronson's Abstract. They live west of Fayetteville. Douglas Edwin, the eldest son, graduated University of Arkansas with high marks, obtaining a BA and MA in history and is presently serving in the U. S. Army. Neena Janell married Michael "Mike" Anthony Maddan, they have a son, Michael Craig. Mike is in the Satellite business and Neena started in retailing at Lewis Brothers before joining First National Bank and is now in bookkeeping at Northwest National Bank. Jesse David, the youngest son, is married to Cindy Roberts who has two girls, Erica and Brandy. Jesse started with Love Box Company before going to Campbell Soup Company where he works maintenance. Tammy Renee, the youngest, married Steven Lee Beaver and they have one son, Tyler Alan. Tammy was employed with McIlroy Bank as a teller before moving to Houston, Texas where Steve is employed with Sonat.

All in all we are quite pleased with all our children, their spouses and children, as well as their endeavors. It just goes to prove that all the hard work, the teaching has not been in vain. We can trace the Coleman family from England to Virginia to Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, to Arkansas and finally to Washington County. You can find the same spirit, the same determination, be it the forging of a new frontier in Virginia or the new frontiers our children face today. We are proud of what we are and of what we may become tomorrow.

By: Dorothea Meek Coleman

Kirby Collett

Kirby Collett, was born on June 15, 1887 in Denver, Indiana, to Schyler Colfax and Effie Katherine Kirby Collett and moved by covered wagon in 1900, with his father, to Indian Territory. After growing up near Lawton and Oklahoma City, he worked as an engineer with the Oklahoma Bell Telephone Company.

He moved to the Robinson Community in 1914 (Washington County) and to the Steele Community in 1922.

Susan Elizabeth Sutton was born October 10, 1906 to William Laslie and Mattie Gentry Smith Sutton, formerly of near Shelbyville, Tennessee, at the Steele Community.

Kirby asked "Susie" for a date for the first time in 1930, a local dance, and she said "no, thanks." He asked her for a date the second time in late 1939. They were married on October 25, 1940. Their only child, Kay Gentry Collett was born on August 7, 1941 at Fayetteville City Hospital.

In the meantime, his parents had passed away and he bought their farm, where he and Susie lived out their lives until his death on September 5, 1972 and hers on October 15, 1972, what would have been their thirty-second wedding anniversary. Kirby was a garden and dairy farmer, who also kept several horses, mules, yard dogs, barn cats and laying hens. He served on the local school board, on the Agricultural Stabililzation and Conservation Committee, as an election official and as Sunday School Superintendent at Sycamore Missionary Baptist Church.

Kay graduated from Springdale High School in 1959, the University of Arkansas in 1963 with a bachelor's degree in political science and in 1966 with a master's degree in political science. She also completed all requirements for a Ph. D. in political science at West Virginia University in 1968-1969 and 1971. She has served on the faculty of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1966, and 1968-73; Westark Community College in Fort Smith in 1966-68; University of Arkansas at Little Rock as an adjunct professor off and on since 1968.

In late 1972, Kay moved to Washington, D. C. where she worked for then Congressman Ray Thornton and Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder. On April 25, 1975, she married Oscar E. "Gene" Goss, long-time Administrative Assistant to Chairman of the United States House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur D. Mills.

On August 9, 1976, their daughter, Susan Laura (named for Kay's mother Susan and Gene's mother Laura) was born. Her godparents are the Honorable and Mrs. Wilbur D. Mills of Washington, D. C. and Kensett, Arkansas.

After Mr. Mills' retirement from Congress, Kay and Gene returned to Arkansas, where Gene has worked as Director of Public Affairs for Worthen Bank, Executive Vice President of the Arkansas Oil Marketers Association and on the Management Team at the Arkansas Educational Television Network.

Kay has worked for state government, both the executive and legislative branches, a constitutional convention and for the Association of Arkansas Counties. For the last five years, since 1982, she has served as Special Assistant to Governor Bill Clinton for Intergovernmental Relations.

Susan's interests include dance (jazz, tap, ballet), flute, violin, piano, handbells, church choir, Girl Scouts.

Kay also has a step-daughter, Elaine Goss, who is married to James Calhoun, formerly of Little Rock and lives in Waynesboro, Virginia, where she serves as a Special Education Consultant for mainstreaming blind students. Elaine and Jim have a son, James Alexander Calhoun, who is one and one-half years old. Jim serves as a librarian at the Waynesboro City Library.

By: Kay Goss

Schyler Colfax Collett

Schyler Colfax Collett, named for the Indiana Congressman, Schyler Colfax, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives while Abraham Lincoln was President, and his wife, Effie Katherine Kirby Collett, moved to the Robinson Community in 1914 and to the Steele Community in 1925 from Oklahoma City. They had four children—Kirby Collett, born in 1887 in Denver, Indiana; Herschel Collett, Robert Collett, Mary Esther Collett, born in 1897.

The Colletts moved to Oklahoma in 1900, with S. C. and Kirby leading the way from Indiana to Indian Territory via covered wagon. They had owned a dairy in Indiana. In

Oklahoma, they farmed and Kirby worked for Bell Telephone Company.

Robert was handicapped and died in Arkansas at an early age.

Herschel married Charlotte Capper shortly after the family moved to Arkansas, moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, to work in the furniture industry. They had one child, Winifred Collett. Herschel died of a heart attack at age 40. Winifred Collett married Walker Hunter of Winston Salem, North Carolina, and moved to Rochester, New York in 1938. They had two sons, Walker F. Hunter, III, now an accountant and entrepenuer in Dallas and William Herschel Hunter, who is with Eastman Kodak in Rochester, as was his father.

Effie, who had been born on February 29, 1866, died of Bright's disease at age 64 in 1930 in Steel Community and was a Christian Scientist. She was the daughter of Benjamin Kirby of Ohio. Schyler died in 1933 of a heart attack. Kirby Collett, a farmer, married Susan Elizabeth Sutton of Steel Community on October 25, 1940. Kirby served each election as a judge or clerk, as a member of the local school board, Sunday School Superintendent at Sycamore Missionary Baptist Church, and on the Citizen's Committee of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Collett passed away in 1972. They had one child, Kay Gentry Collett, who lived in Washington County, graduated twice from and served on the University of Arkansas faculty until 1972, at which time she moved to Washington, D. C. to work for then Congressman Ray Thornton; married Oscar E. "Gene" Goss, who was then Administrative Assistant to the Chairman of the U. S. House of Representative Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur D. Mills; had a daughter, Susan Laura Goss, whose godparents are Mr. and Mrs. Mills. At the present time, Gene is now on the Management Team of the Arkansas Educational Television Network and Kay is Special Assistant for Intergovernmental Relations to Governor Bill Clinton.

Mary Esther Collett graduated from University High School in Fayetteville, where her math teacher was a future Congressman, James W. Trimble. She married Ben Porter of Fayetteville, who was a farmer and later head of the Street Department. They had two children: Mary Francis Porter, who graduated from the University of Arkansas and married Clyde Pinkerton, a pilot and a military professional. They had two children: James Maxell Pinkerton, a graduate of Auburn University Veterinary School, presently a Memphis Veterinarian, and Susan Pinkerton, who graduated from Enterprise State Junior College, attended Auburn University, lives in Birmingham, and is married to Ray (Worthington). James has two children: Jennifer and Jeffery. Susan has two children, Craig and Mary Beth.

Robert Porter was their son. A graduate of the University of Arkansas in electrical engineering, he was in charge of the electrical system of the Sealab project manned by aquanauts and sponsored by the U. S. Navy. He and his wife, Betty, reside in Panama City, Florida and have three sons—Robert Porter, Jr., a Jacksonville, Florida architect, and twins, Randy and Terry Porter, who are in retail sales.

By: Kay Collett Goss and Mary Francis Porter Pinkerton

Alfred Collins

Great-grandfather Alfred Collins (1823-1903), lived in Washington County, Arkansas, with his wife Amanda and their children, from 1870 until his death in 1903. He was born in North Carolina, son of William (1790-1860) and Mary Endsley Collins (1796-1881). The family moved to Rhea County, Tennessee around 1840.

Alfred first married Patsia Ann Snodgrass (1832-1855) on 22 August, 1849, Rhea County and two children were born to this union - Ira, known as Tobe, (1852-1956) married Elizabeth Ash (1855-1938) and Mary (1855-1956) married James A. Jones, grandson of my gr-gr-grandfather, Rev. Riley Jones of Washington County. Patsia died shortly after the birth of Mary.

Alfred's second marriage, 11 October 1855, was to Amanda Henry (1836-1899, daughter of Hyram, born 1804 and Delila Harwood Henry, born 1800). They lived on a farm next to his father and his brother, Pinkney, on the west side of the Tennessee River near Washington, Tennessee. It was on this farm that seven children were born to Alfred and Amanda, two died while very young. During this period of time Alfred served with the Confederate Cavalry, Carter's Tennessee Volunteers, later drawing a pension while living in Arkansas.

In 1869 the "fever" was raging along the Tennessee River and the family decided to move to Arkansas. Amanda had been ill, was so weak that she had to be carried aboard the boat on a stretcher for the start of their journey. They traveled up the river, then west and over the mountain, staying the first winter in Madison County, Arkansas. In the spring of 1870 the family moved on to Washington County, settling on Trace Branch in the Middle Fork Valley, with their children Ira, Mary, John (1859-1941 married Mollie Jones 1871-1946), Addison (1861-1935 married Nancy Cornelieus Gilliland 1870-1959), Martin (1865-1947 married Phoebe C. Maloy 1872-1939), Adelia (1866-1936 married Samuel Frazier 1852-1912) and Susan (1869-1940 married Charles Johnson 1870-1956).

Four children were born to Alfred and Amanda in Washington County. They were Ida (1872-1952 married John Green Boaz 1870-1938), Alfred (1874-1951 married Amy (last name unknown)), James (1877-? married Della Mason) and Antha (1879-died infant).

Some of the neighbors in Middle Fork Valley were John and Rachel Edwards, Bill and Louise Hanshaw, Paul and Lucinda Buxton, Mary Gilliland (widow), Noah and Mary Cambell, Emmer and Melissa Swonger, Samuel and Martha Watts, Henry Nelson, Zacharian Kinion, Peter Mankins, H. D. Fawbush, Dennis and Sarah Perry and Sam and Anise Harris.

All of Alfred and Amanda's children were married in Washington County. Around 1900 Ira, Mary and Adelia, with their families, moved to Checotah, Oklahoma, and Addison and family moved to Payne County, Oklahoma.

My grandfather was Addison Collins, who married Nancy C. Gilliland, daughter of Carol and Amanda (Mary) Gilliland, on 31 January, 1889 in Sulpher City. They were married by Nancy's grandfather, Rev. Riley Jones. Their children born in Washington County were Clarence (married Merle Stokes), Osa Maxine (1890-1975), Oma Delila (1892-1973 married Irl Vance), George Carol (1893-1971 married Beatrice Foster) and Mart Allen (1895-1963 married Ethel Grace Rich 1898-1973). Four children were born after their move to Oklahoma, Zelma Ruth, Zella (both died 1903), and Alonzo (Bill) (1906-1965 married Hazel Filmore) and Verna Marie (born 1908 married 1st Amos Sloan, 2nd Charles Johnston).

My father, Mart Allen (Pete) Collins and Ethel Grace Rich (daughter of Major Jacob M. and Sarah Jane Little Rich) were married 22 February, 1922, Yale, Payne County, Oklahoma. Their children were Marvin Allen (1923 - died infant), Richard Lee (1924 married Velma Franks), Wanda Zoe (1926 married Lance F. Richardson), Mary Lou (1928 married J. D. Lawrence), Jack Albert (1930 - killed USAF 1953) and Gerald Dallas (1935-36 polio).

Lance and I, Wanda Richardson, have one daughter, Deborah Nan (1947) and one granddaughter, Tina Grace Ballash (1973), all living in Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Nine of Alfred and Amanda Collins' grand-children are living (1987) - Marie Collins Johnston, Cushing, Oklahoma, Anga Boaz Harris, Corcoran, California, Margie Frazier Lucas, Checotah, Oklahoma, Louise Frazier Pierce, California, and those living in Washington County are Dowell Collins, Pearl Johnson Walker, Fred Boaz, Alta Boaz Gregg and Ernest Boaz.

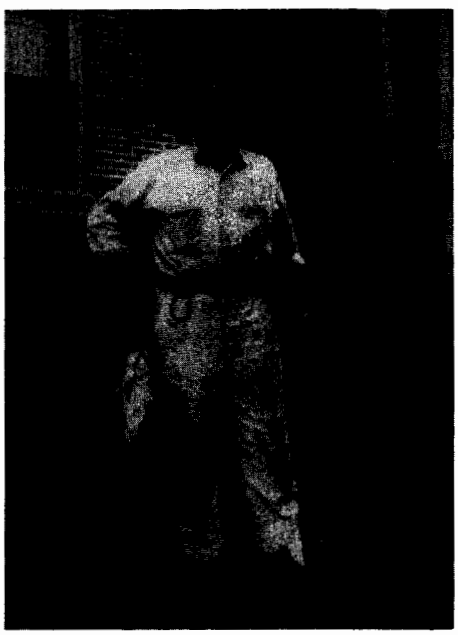
By: Wanda Collins Richardson

Nathan Combs

Nathan Combs was born in Breathitt County, Kentucky on September 10, 1830. He was the son of Matthew and Frances "Fannie" Brown Combs, and the youngest of their nine children. At the age of 23, Nathan decided to leave the confines of his "old Kentucky home" to seek his fortune. He arrived in Washington

County, Arkansas in 1853 with thirteen dollars and a change of clothing. Northwest Arkansas appealed to the young Kentuckian, and with his decision to settle in Fayetteville, Nathan Combs became the first member of our Combs family to settle in Washington County, Arkansas.

Elizabeth Dean Thompson Combs



Charles Cantrell Combs

Young and eager to work, Nathan found employment as a railsplitter for Captain George Cline, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of the county. Captain Cline was a veteran of the War of 1812, and a two-term member of the Arkansas Legislature. He had several daughters, all of whom were well educated and refined. The oldest daughter was Elizabeth, or "Miss Lizzie" as she was known. It may have come as a surprise to some when, after several months, it was discovered that a mutual affection had developed between young Nathan and Miss Lizzie. But it was no surprise that when Nathan approached Captain Cline to ask for his daughter's hand in marriage, there were some objections. Nathan was, after all, a hired hand, with no property, little money, and no home of his own. But Nathan had proven himself to be honest and hardworking, and the old Captain soon gave his blessings for the two to be married. On June 6, 1854, Elder Lively pronounced Nathan Combs and Elizabeth Cline man and wife.

Nathan and Lizzie had only one child, Isaac G. Combs, born on June 3, 1855. In 1861 this young family of three moved to a farm purchased by Nathan southeast of Fayetteville. The farm was 757 acres in size. He began cultivating the rich bottomland, and by 1889, the Combs farm was known as one of the finest in the county. There was a total of 450 acres in cultivation, and an orchard of 1500 fruit trees. The first house that Nathan built for his family was a simple log cabin. Soon after the Civil War, Nathan began construction on a fine two-story brick home. With 18-inch thick solid brick walls, a Georgian floor plan, Italianate outer trim, and walnut interior trim throughout, the house still stands today in 1987 as a reminder of the Combs family fortitiude.

When Nathan Combs died in April of 1899, he was one of the wealthiest and most respected farmers in Washington County. An excerpt from his obituary, written by J. H. Van Hoose, reads "... he has left for his widow and only son that which is of far greater value than bank stocks, bonds, brick blocks or broad fields of fertile soil, viz: an honored name, an untarnished reputation for truth, honesty and fair dealings among men, for which they may well feel proud."

Isaac grew to manhood on the family farm. Well schooled, he attended the Arkansas Industrial University in Fayetteville. Upon graduation, he became a schoolteacher, and continued in that profession for about four years. He married Martha Cowen on October 16, 1881. Martha did not care for rural life, so the couple soon moved into Fayetteville, purchasing a house on Mountain Street. Isaac was active in many civic and political affairs of the community. He held various positions in local government, ranging from a member of the Water and Sewer Commission, to sheriff of Washington County. At the time of Isaac's death in 1925, he was the president of the Washington County Bank. Isaac and Martha had no children, so by provisions set forth in Nathan's will, the Combs farm went to the surviving sons of Nathan's brothers.

In 1929, the great-nephew of Nathan Combs, Charles Cantrell Combs, and his wife, Elizabeth Dean Thompson Combs, moved from their home in Montgomery County, Kentucky, to the Combs farm in Fayetteville. Charles was the son of Aaron Thrasher and Pocahontas Duff Combs, and Elizabeth the daughter of William Hedges and Lucinda Thompson Thompson. With all their household goods transported from Kentucky to Arkansas by rail car, Charlie and Elizabeth loaded their three children, William Aaron, Frank Allen, and Ruth Jean, into their Dodge automobile and headed for Arkansas. Soon after the move to Fayetteville, the family was blessed with another child, Mary Lucille.

I asked my grandmother Elizabeth Combs if she was apprehensive at the thought of leaving her friends and family in Italy "Well, I guess I would have ridden through fire if Charlie had loaded up the car and said, "Let's go." This type of trust and devotion to her family is as much a characteristic of Elizabeth Combs as are her blue eyes, her sense of humor, her generosity, her trust in the Lord, and her firm belief that an honest day's work is its own reward.

Charlie Combs continued farming in the tradition of his great-uncle Nathan, and everyone in the family helped keep the farm going. Charles Cantrell Combs, my grandfather, died in 1959, and like the Combs men before him, he was known for his business sense and generosity toward his fellow man.

The four children of Charlie and Elizabeth Combs all grew to adulthood, married and settled in the Fayetteville area. William married Gladys Wilcox on October 19, 1935. They had two sons, William Phillip and Charles Thrasher. William and Gladys were the owners of Combs Grocery in Fayetteville. Frank married

Wanda Rose on October 18, 1946. They also are the parents of two sons, James Allen and Larry Gene. Frank Combs is the owner of Frank Combs Trucking, and also raises cattle on the Combs farm. Ruth married Bruce Young on February 28, 1946. They had three children, Lucinda Alice, Susan Charlene, and Roger Bruce. A hard worker all her life, Ruth found her greatest joy in the occupation of wife and mother. Lucille married Jack Hayes on June 16, 1948. They are the parents of three children, Pamela Sue, Jacki Elizabeth, and Michael Stephen. Today Lucille is employed by the firm of McClinton-Anchor.

Now, "back to the future". The Combs family continues to grow with this, the newest generation:

Allen and Linda Vandiver Combs have three children, Deborah, Bret, and Jason. Larry and Libby Combs have two children, Shannon and Mel. Charles Thrasher Combs has one son, Charles Britt. Pamela Hayes Howard has one son, Adam. Michael and Jacki Hayes Mohney have two daughters, Erin Elizabeth and Lauren. Michael and Marsha Osing Hayes have one daughter, Sarah Lucille.

As I write this, my grandmother, Elizabeth Dean Thompson Combs, is 91 years old. She is a kind and gentle soul, and there are no words to describe how proud I am that there is a little bit of Elizabeth Combs in me. It is with that thought that I lovingly dedicate this Combs family history to her.

By: Susan Young

Bill Cook

William Earl "Bill" and Dolores (Frances Hamilton) Cook moved from Dodge City, Kansas in March of 1967, being transferred to Fayetteville, Arkansas with Dillons Grocery firm of Hutchinson, Kansas. Bill was bakery manager and professional cake decorator for twenty-five years.

Bill was born in Wichita Falls, Texas to Robert Edward and Flora Smith Cook on July 29, 1927. His grandfather, William Doak Cook was a Methodist circuit preacher in Johnson County, Texas. Bill was in the Marines in World War II and wounded at Saipan on June 24, 1944. He was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart. After he was discharged from the Marines he went to Dodge City, Kansas where his father was employed at a bakery. He had been corresponding with Dolores for over a year through a pen pal project at the Methodist Church.

Dolores was born May 4, 1929 to Paul and Nellie Hamilton in Wichita, Kansas. Her grandfather, O. M. Hamilton was a doctor.

Bill and Dolores were married July 20, 1947 in Dodge City, Kansas. To them were born four sons, Bill Edward, Barry Ellis, Bruce Evan and Brian Everette. Bill Edward married Sharon Burke, Bruce married Georgia Mingtoy Clark and Brian married Lois Joan Davis.

Bill retired from Dillons and spends time fishing and as a bass guide at Lost Bridge on Beaver Lake. Dolores has done Welcome Wagon in Fayetteville for eighteen years. They enjoy their six grandchildren, four girls and two boys. Bill is a gourmet cook. Dolores does sewing, crafts, quilting and bridge.

By: Dolores Cook

Edmond Hunton Cook

Edmond Hunton Cook, his wife, Nancy Catherine (Jacobs) Cook and two children moved to Washington County, Arkansas in 1872, settling in the community of Highland near Farmington. Edmond was born on February 2, 1837 in Monroe County, Tennessee, the son of Jacob Cook and Jane (Sheets) Cook. Nancy Catherine Jacobs was born on April 9, 1850 in Jefferson County, Tennessee, the daughter of John Jacobs and Elizabeth (Kimbrough) Jacobs. They were married in Monroe County, Tennessee on October 10, 1867 and had two daughters in Tennessee, Martha Isabel born 1869 and Elizabeth Jane born 1870. Edmond was a farmer and they lived near Philadelphia, Tennessee, where he settled after serving in the Civil War on the Union side.

They came to Washington County in a wagon to join his brother James Henry Cook and his family. Edmond and Nancy homesteaded 160 acres, he built everything on the farm which included a two-story log house, smoke house, evaporator building and a log barn. Edmond was a farmer and supplemented his income by splitting rails that were used for fences. They raised several varieties of apples, peaches, plums and had cherry trees. The fruit was dried in the evaporator building and the vegetables were kept in a deep trench.

In Arkansas, their family continued to grow. They had Margaret Elvria in 1873, Albert Newton in 1875, Mary Emma in 1877, Anna Mae in 1880, James Baird in 1881, Martin Luther in 1885, Della Elzada in 1887 and Esta Robert in 1889. Of the ten children, the only one living is Esta Robert.

Nancy Catherine became ill with cancer and was an invalid before her death on November 28, 1896, but before she died her sister Martha (Jacobs) Vincent and her family came from Tennessee to see her. Nancy was bedfast, but asked to be carried out on the porch so she could see their covered wagon at the crossroads about half a mile away, as she had not seen any of her family since moving to Arkansas. Martha's family had a big tent that they put up in the yard, part of them slept there at night and the children played in it during the day.

After Nancy's death, Edmond enrolled Esta, Della and Martin in a subscription school, he had to pay for each of them for a three month term. They were taught by anyone with the equivalent of an eighth grade education, using slates and some tablets and pencils.

In 1901, Edmond remarried to Maggie Caldwell Wright; she was a good stepmother to his children. They sold their farm in Highland around 1901 and moved by wagon to Shawnee, Oklahoma with Edmond's daughter Martha and husband, John Burrow. It took them two weeks to get there, they camped out at night and traveled during the day. On the way there, Indian's came by and wanted to take Martha's mare, saying it was theirs, one Indian pulled a gun on them, but for some reason, they never took the mare.

After arriving in Oklahoma, Edmond became homesick for Arkansas, so they moved back and bought land in Turkey Pen Hollow near Highland. It was there in February, 1903, that Edmond's youngest son, Hugh Lawton, was born. On October 2, 1903, Edmond Cook died of Dropsy. He was buried in the Highland Cemetery next to Nancy Catherine.

Edmond's children went on to marry and have families of their own. Martha married John Burrow in 1888 and they had six children: Luther, James, Dazel, Gussie, Thelma and Charley. Elizabeth married Charles Montgomery in 1893 and had Alva, Edmond, Callie, Charlotte, Martha, John, Emma and Albert. Margaret married in 1894 Elonza Burrow and had Gladys and Opal. Albert never married, he was buried at Highland. Mary Emma married Newton Aldridge in 1909 and had Esta and Howard. Anna Mae never married. James Baird married Ethel Clevenger in 1920 and had seven children: Collin Leroy, Lester, Maggie, Lucille, Charles, Earl and Martha. Martin Luther married Mary Sullivan and had Bertha, Sussie, Chester, Josphan Hubert, Florence, Daisy Elzady, Willie, George and Frankie. Della married Joel Asher in 1909 and had Ethel, Elsie, Floyd, Buford, Ulys, Joel Thomas, Geneva and Hazel. They moved to Oregon. Esta Robert married Earnest William Broughton in 1912 and they had Edith, Paula, Earnest William, Jr., Arthur and Alberta Fern. Hugh married Hazel Pennington and had James, Jacqueline and Gerald. Many of these families are residents of Washington County.

By: Vicki Horton

James Baird Cook

James Baird Cook was the seventh child of Edmond Hunton Cook and Nancy Catherine (Jacobs) Cook. He was born August 20, 1882, Washington County, Arkansas. "Jim" was married in Muskogee County, Oklahoma on October 30, 1920 to Ethel Bertha Clevenger, born July 2, 1903 in Farmington, Arkansas. Ethel had gone to Oklahoma to visit her sister and Jim followed her there to ask her to marry him. They were married and lived

in Oklahoma a short time while Jim worked loading railroad ties. They returned to their relatives in Farmington and started their own family. Jim did farm work and at one time worked for the City of Fayetteville. Their house burned when they lived in Siloam Springs and they lost all their possessions. Ethel was hanging clothes outside and had left the baby asleep on the bed. By the time the older children got outside the house was engulfed in flames. For a few terrifying minutes, it was uncertain whether the baby was still in the house or not, but a neighbor who first noticed the flames had run in and rescued the baby.

Jim Cook liked to tease his grandchildren. He called my sister and me "Sis" or "Sister" and my brother "Toe Joe". When we spent the night, his favorite game was for me to wake up before my Mother did so he could offer me coffee "on the sly". When we heard my mother get up, he would tell me to hide under the table so she wouldn't know I was drinking coffee. Then she would enter the room and he would say, "Lucille, look who's hiding under the table ".

Jim also liked to come to our house after we got a television, about 1954 or 55, to watch "Amos and Andy" and "The Red Skelton Show". He really enjoyed watching the shows he had listened to on the radio.

Jim Cook died at the Elizabeth Hospital, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, April 27, 1956, with leukemia. He is buried in the Prairie Grove Cemetery. Ethel (Clevenger) Cook is still living in Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

James Baird Cook and Ethel (Clevenger) Cook had six children: Collin Leroy Cook, now living in Prairie Grove, married Frances Keeling. Jimmie Leon Cook, born January 27, 1945 married Shirley. They live in Lawrenceville, Georgia and have three daughters, Jacquee, Jamie and Jerrie. Collin Leroy then married Helen and had Carol, Chris, Ronnie and Sharlyn. Lester Claud Cook, born November 22, 1923, now lives in Joshua Tree, California. Maggie Elizabeth, born June 7, 1925, married Dail Napier and lives in Bell, California. They had one daughter, Louise, now deceased. Lucille Frances, born September 19, 1928 married Loyd Taylor Jordan and lives in Prairie Grove. Lucille owns an antique shop, "Antique Cupboard", in Prairie Grove and Loyd is retired from the postal service. They have five children: Linda Sue, born April 26, 1947 married John L. Kelley, Jr. They live in Prairie Grove and have Kendra Sue, born August 27, 1969 and Jason Scott, born December 31, 1972. Karen Ann, born August 20, 1950, married Gerald Pershall. They live in Prairie Grove and have Stacy Resee', born May 10, 1971 and Cameron Jeryl, born March 21, 1978. Ronald Joe, born April 23, 1955 married Gail (Reaves) Shaver. They live in Springdale and have Corrina Shaver, born April 8, 1978 and Charles Taylor, born June 20, 1983. Patricia Lynn, born March 21, 1958 married Darrell Prater. They live in Rhea's Mill Community and have Nathan Cole, born December 8, 1982 and Logan Kyle, born August 23, 1986. Tessa Leigh, born March 1, 1963 married Blake Campbell. They live in Prairie Grove. Earl Ray Cook, born August 15, 1935, died July 2, 1968. Martha Louise, born September 29, 1938, married John Max Thurman. They live in Tulsa, Oklahoma and have three children: Teresa married Charles Roberts and they have Brandon and Angela. Becky married Billy Porter and they have Jeremy and Brandice. Greg married Angie and they have a daughter, Amber.

By: Linda Jordan Kelley

Lon Aubrey Cook

Four generations of the Spyres - Cook family have roamed these Ozark Hills. Tall, gangly Phillips Spyres walked many a mile "preachin the work of the Lord", while his wife Rushie tilled the rich farm soil and took care of the youngins - Oscar, Doc, William, Monroe, Tillman, Sada and Oma.

While the Spyres family was farming, Garland Cook was tending to business at the War Eagle Mill Store. He had two sons, Jack and Lon. Naomi, their mother died at a very young age and left to raise two rowdy boys, Garland took another bride, Helen Sanders Putnam. Helen had a daughter Mary and into this ready made family another daughter Molly was born.

Now Oma, youngest of the Spyres clan attended the University and became a teacher. Her first job was in Blackburn, Arkansas, where she was credited with saving her school children when the school house caught fire. She began a teaching career in War Eagle, met this handsome Cook boy, Lon, and after courtin' a spell, they married. Two daughters, Jean Ann Cook Boyer and Linda Sue Cook McNatt were born to Lon and Oma.

Lon's career was a multifaceted one. He was a mechanic for Charlesworth Pontiac, a shoe salesman for Wilson Mercantile, but perhaps he is best remembered for his love of people and his civic responsibility, for he was Springdale's volunteer fire chief for many a year. The lower part of his lung had to be removed due to smoke damage incurred in one of Springdale's big fires. He was the instigator and originator of the "Springdale Fire Department Breakfast".

In 1962 he went to work as Maintenance Engineer for the Springdale Memorial Hospital and remained there until his death in 1970.

Lon and Oma have four lovely legacies, Aubrey Boyer McAlister, Kimberly Boyer Taldo, Jefferson Carr McNatt, Andrew Scott McNatt and two grand legacies, Nathan Scott McAlister and Erica Nichole Taldo.

Steeped in the Ozark Mountains, nestled among the grass roots are a multitude of memories and a harvest of bushels of love.

By: Jean Ann Boyer

Henry Bascomb Cooper

Henry Bascomb Cooper was born September 4, 1850 on a plantation owned by his father, Jonathan and his wife, Mary Ann Cooper near Memphis, Tennessee.

Left to right: Ralph Horace Cooper, Mullin Baby, Henry Bascomb Cooper, Edith Mullins, Evelyn Cooper, Gordon Cooper, Boy in front, Dale Cooper.

After the Civil War, Henry Bascomb's father, Jonathan, moved his family to Washington County, Arkansas. The family's only means of travel in those days were by covered wagon and horseback. Jonathan Cooper died a few years later after having lived a good long life. Mary Ann Cooper joined her husband shortly, in death. Close friends and family truly believe Mary Ann died of a broken heart, from the loss of her beloved Jonathan. The dates of their actual deaths are unknown at this time.

Henry Bascomb Cooper and Frances Graham were united in marriage on November 11, 1879. They reared a family of two sons and three daughters. Their names and birthdays are as follows: John William Cooper, October 13, 1880; Maggie May

Cooper, July 12, 1884; Lennie Mary Cooper, November 12, 1887; Auther Roy Cooper, October 4, 1889; and Sally Myrtle Cooper, November 20, 1892.

In the early part of 1880, Henry Bascomb operated a sawmill on Leathwood Creek near Eureka Springs, Arkansas in Carroll County. In 1886 he moved to a farm abut three miles south of Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas.

Henry Bascomb Cooper engaged in farming and fruit growing for a number of years. He also operated sawmills and at one time had his own grain threshing machine which he operated for a while. At this time he was regarded as a very skilled machinist in the art of steam engineering and to some extent gas engine and blacksmithing. It had been said he was one of the best sawmill operators in the business. Henry Bascomb also operated a small lime kiln at this time.

His wife, Frances, preceded him in death on August 20, 1910. She was laid to rest in Zion Cemetery, Washington County about six miles southeast of Springdale.

Sometime after the death of his wife Frances, he met and married a widow, Maggie Carter. They resided on her farm two miles north of the Zion Methodist Church, southeast of Springdale.

Henry Bascomb Cooper departed this life on September 19, 1919. He was laid to rest beside his first wife, Frances, in the Zion Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas.

I dedicate this story in loving memory of my grandfather, Ralph Horace Cooper, by his grandson, Tommy Ray Cooper.

By: Tommy R. Cooper

Susan H. (Karnes) Corley

Susan Howery Karnes was born November 26, 1816 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. She was named for a sister of her mother and one of the many families who came to Washington County, Arkansas with Susan's parents, George Karnes, Jr. and his wife Hannah (Wax) Karnes in 1831. Susan H. Karnes married August 17, 1834 to Daniel S. Corley, born June 8, 1813 in Wilson County, Tennessee, son of George and Willey Corley. Daniel died in 1894 and Susan died November 7, 1907 and both are buried at Cherokee (San Saba County), Texas. Daniel and Susan Corley had ten children all were born in Washington County, Arkansas. Their youngest son John P. H. died September 22, 1852 and is buried there. Children were: (1) George K., born March 26, 1836, died February 15, 1864, married March 27, 1859 to Mary Kuykendall. (2) Nathaniel, born August 18, 1837. (3) Henry, born February 27, 1839, married December 24, 1885 to Eva Mary Karnes. (4) Thomas Haynes, born August 20, 1840, married September 26, 1861 to Josephine Mercer.(5) James J., born August 29, 1842. (6) Almeda Muggins, born March 1844, married 1865 to Henry Haggerton. (7) Oliver B., born 1846, died January 14, 1874. (8) Celelezi Tabiatha, born January 10, 1848, married January 19, 1864 to William S. Ellis. (9) William Daniel, born October 19, 1849, died June 2, 1876. (10) John P. H., born January 6, 1852, died September 22, 1852. This family moved to Bell County, Texas about 1858 and Susan Howery (Karnes) Corley made a Deposition taken before R. H. Self, Notary Public, October 10, 1889. Susan and her sister Elizabeth were living at the time so their children were not listed on this Deposition which I am listing now as it has been a great help to researchers with their genealogy. Henry Wax Karnes, for whom Karnes County, Texas, was named, was Susan's brother and he also lived in Washington County, Arkansas from January 1831 to a few years later when he went to Texas to become a hero. The October 10, 1889 Deposition of Susan Howery (Karnes) Corley. Answers to INT: San Saba County, Texas, I am a former resident of Johnson County, Texas. Second: I knew Henry W. Karnes. He died August 26, 1840, in San Antonio, Texas. Third: He was a single man. Fourth: His parents were George and Hannah Karnes. Said, George Karnes, died August 26, 1835. Said, Hannah Karnes, died February 21, 1836. Fifth: Henry Wax Karnes had the following brothers and sisters, viz: 1-William K. Karnes, who died November 16, 1872. 2-Maria Karnes, who married Cornelius Carmack, and died May 6, 1844. 3-Nancy N. Karnes, single, who died November 1, 1869. 4-Martha B. Karnes, who married Thomas S. Haynes, died in 1848. Her husband died in 1859. 5-James L. E. Karnes, died in the year 1866. He was single at the time of his death. 6-Daniel H. Karnes, died January 31, 1858. (Bible says January 30, 1858). 7-Amanda Karnes, who married Joseph Horan, died in 1875. 8-Andrew J. Karnes, single, died June 11, 1839. 9-Elizabeth Karnes, who married Joseph Rice, lives in Johnson County, Nebraska, her husband has been dead for thirty-four years. 10-Susan H. Karnes, myself, married Daniel S. Corley, August 17, 1834, and reside in San Saba County, Texas, formerly, Johnson County, Texas. Sixth: William K. Karnes, has the following children, viz: Catherine Douglas Hale Karnes, who married James Sherrod, February 18, 1845, lives in Bell County, Texas. Her husband died, November 30, 1856. Penelope Arkansas Karnes, who married Arthur B. Denison, March 20, 1864, lives in McLennan County, Texas. Ellen Mary Karnes, who married Ramsey M. Cox, January 2, 1866, lives in Bell County, Texas. Narcissa Howery Karnes, who married Cornelius Allen, January 12, 1876, lives in Bell County, Texas. Annis Olivia Karnes, who married Reverend Willis J. King, February 14, 1865, resides in Williamson County, Texas. Her husband died May 4, 1888. Claudius George Karnes, born October 20, 1828; married Jane Thompson (Jane Massey, daughter of Matthew and Mary Ann (Mills) Massey, and a step-daughter of Joseph Thompson) 1847; died July 1, 1856. To this union, four children were born: A daughter, Alice Karnes, who married William Hannon, October 27, 1868, lives in Erath County, Texas. A daughter, Eva Karnes, married Henry K. Corley, December 24, 1885, lives in Parker County, Texas, formerly Johnson County. A son, William K. Karnes, who married Sarah Cadwell, lives in Erath County, Texas. A son, Henry Lewis Karnes, who married Martha Elizabeth Hendrickson, November 27, 1873, lives in Bell County, Texas. Seventh: Maria (Karnes) Carmack; mother to the following children: A son, William Carmack, died about the close of the Civil War; left one child, Eugenia Carmack, and lived in Arkansas at the time of death. A daughter, Mary Ann Carmack, left her home in Arkansas, and heard of last sixteen years ago. Eighth: Martha B. (Karnes) Haynes, mother to the following children: A son, William H. Haynes, lives in Conway County, Arkansas. A daughter, Sarah Haynes married Thomas Pankey, in 1851, died in 1876, leaving two children, viz: John T. Pankey, and Sarah E. Pankey both, unmarried, and living in Conway County, Arkansas. Ninth: Daniel H. Karnes had the following children: Theophilus Karnes, when last heard of, lived in Franklin County, Arkansas. A daughter, Priscilla Karnes, who married William Mason, March 19, 1872, lives in Franklin County, Arkansas. Daniel Howery Karnes Bible lists his birth 14th, parents' Bible October 24, 1814, married September 19, 1843 to Nancy Davis, born January 18, 1814, died March 21, 1900, children: Cordelia, born June 19, 1844, died August 3, 1845; Theodore, born May 8, 1845, died December 7, 1862 in Prairie Grove, Confederate Soldier Washington County, Arkansas; Francis Jane, born April 25, 1848, died June 24, 1848; Daniel, born April 1, 1849, died April 19, 1849; Mary Elizabeth, born May 19, 1850, died January 16, 1851; George Washington, born July 28, 1852, died August 15, 1852; Theophilus, born July 30, 1853, died December 10, 1911; and Priscilla, born March 6, 1855, died February 1910). Tenth: Susan H. (Karnes) Corley, myself, married Daniel S. Corley, August, 17, 1834, and reside in San Saba County, Texas. Eleventh: Amanda (Karnes) Horan had the following children: Sally J. Horan, married to Edward Rial, April 6, 1875, who died July 24, 1875, lives in St. Louis, Missouri. Ellen Horan, married to Clark Van Vlack, December 4, 1873, resides in Arkansas. Catherine Horan, married to T. J. Slade, April 29, 1872, died in Autumn of 1886, leaving four minor children viz: William W., Thomas E., and Monroe H. Slade, who reside in DeKalb County, Missouri.

By: Eletha G. Mauksch

Ora V. Couch

I am the second daughter of Miles C. and Martha E. Whitmire. I was borned in state of North Carolina and was moved from there to the state of Arkansas at the age of six months was moved on a farm my father homesteaded in Madison County, Arkansas. No emprovements there. They had to build, clear and fence and emprove it themselves. The farm was about five miles from Red Star and about one mile below the Rocky Grove Church where I went to church and Sunday school as I grew up and also lived about 1 mile from the school house on the Penctenture Mountain where I went to school until I was fourteen years of age.

The year that I was fifteen years old I went to school in the old Rocky Grove Church house as water was scarce on the mountain that year. We only got three months of school each year and school most usualy begain in the month of July each year and end in September or October sometime. One year we went to school late fall and early winter and being on a farm there was crops to take care of as we children became big enough to help with bean picking peas to pick potatoes to dig and pick up them we would have to stop out of school every year to help and we would pull the blade fodder for our father while him and mother cut the tops from the corn and as we would have to take out of school for all this work then we would loose around half of the school each year as there was only a three month school each year so we never got much education. But we enjoyed life on the farm and helping our parents make a living.

The fall I was fifteen years of age my father sold out and went back to North Carolina and spent the winter there in the following spring in the month of March he came back to Arkansas and bought a farm near Lollars Creek down on the creek below the Pinnacle school house where we later went to school and the Mt. Grove Church was up there too where we went to church. We were about five or six miles from Asher Post Office and about five more from Thompson, Arkansas the nearest railroad station at that time.

I was married to Bordie Couch on April the 9th, 1911. Well he told me that I couldn't work outside any after we were married he said I might work in the garden or drop corn if he needed me and that would be all. Well as time went by and our family grew larger he to soon seen that he needed help on the farm and the timber work so I decided to supply that extry help for him by helping him. I could plow around every time he plowed one. I could saw as much wood are timber as he could. I would load the hay on the wagon as he pitched it on, then we would ride the hay wagon together to the barn.

As he pitched the hay into the barn I would pull it back into the back of the barn as he pitched it in. I would take our children with us to work until the oldest girl was old enough to leave with the others after she was to where I could trust her. I raised a family of eight children four boys and four girls. Our oldest girl she passed away in the year of '36 and my husband passed away May the 29, 1950. All our children were married except one boy he wasn't quiet eighteen when my husband died.

Well I had to put a mortgage on everything we had for buriel expences and I had notes and doctor bills grocery bills and medicine bills until I didn't know which way to turn so I decided just to lock up my doors and get a job of work. So I sold my hogs, cow, chickens and went to work for labor. I worked at one place for two years and five weeks and since that time I have worked here and there for people. I kept children in two homes and I have taking care of elderly ladies and sick women. I moved from Madison County in May 1956 to Springdale, Arkansas. I moved from Springdale, Arkansas to Lincoln, Arkansas in March 1957.

Mabel, b. 1912, Ewell, b. September 1915, Reba, b. 1919, Lela, b. October 1920, Afton, b. May 1923, Miles, b. April 1925, Leah, b. 1930 and Noah, b. 1932 were our children.

I've took care of 51 children besides my 8 children and 25 old are sick people, lived in trailer at Lincoln until February of '74 and moved out to Farmington, Arkansas where I now live. Yes, after I counted up the old and sick people then I have taken care of a total of 33 old and sick people together and baby set with 59 counting my 8 I raised. Written by Ora V. Couch.

Note: The family of Ora V. Couch wishes to submit this family history as written by Mrs. Couch in her own words. Ora died March 14, 1981, and is buried in the Pinnacle Cemetery in Madison County, Arkansas. The following list is of her immediate descendants.

Mabel married Henry Todd and had two children, Hazel and Paul that Ora helped raise. Ewell married Onva Long and their children are Billy Joe, Josaphine, and Betty Marrow. Reba married Emery Brown and their children are Jane Brown, Aneita Eubanks. Lela married John Patrick and their children are Betty Ramerz, Shirley Wallas, and Pat Kelly.

Afton married Katy McChristian and their children are Gereldene Samuels, Yvonne Thomas, Margarette Samuels, Joyce Dunham.

Miles married Retha Hankins and their children are Verda Baker, Carolyn Jewel, Linda Whittaker, Roberta.

Leah married Bob Cunningham and their children are Darrell, Charles, Mark, and Ricky.

Noah married Barbara Ferreria and their children are Kenith, Ronald, Roxanne Brown, Venice Bryan, Shelly Harlin, and Allen Couch.

By: Ora V. Couch

James Coulter

James Coulter, Jr. was the son of James Coulter, Sr. who arrived in Washington County, Arkansas from east Tennessee in 1830. James, Jr. married Mary W. Moore, daughter of John D. Moore and Amy Patrick. They had two children: John A., born about 1833, and Elizabeth Ann, also called Amy, born September 6, 1834.

The Coulters were members of the Cane Hill congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Though James, Jr. had been cited by the church for drunkenness and confessed his "immoral conduct" to his father and brother-in-law James Bryant Russell, he was suspended from church privileges until he showed proper penitence.

James, Jr. had been involved in a dispute with William Butler over a horse Butler claimed as his own. On October 2, 1834, James and his brother Alexander were driving horses south when they came upon William Butler and his brothers Benjamin and Reese in Crawford County. William demanded the return of the horse in question. During the ensuing argument, Benjamin Butler, intending to shoot James, instead hit Alexander, who died several hours later. Also in the company of the Coulter brothers were Thomas H. Coulter, their cousin, and Benjamin Staunton. The Butlers were eventually tried and acquitted.

The following summer, James, Jr. was again driving horses south. While traveling on the steamboat Neosho down the Arkansas River in Pulaski County, he became ill and died. He was buried in Pulaski County. The date of his death, July 13, 1835, was recorded by the Cane Hill Church. His widow married John Tate Reagan on June 16, 1849 in Washington County, and they moved one and one-half miles east of Farmington. Mary died July 20 one year in the early 1870s and was buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery near her second husband.

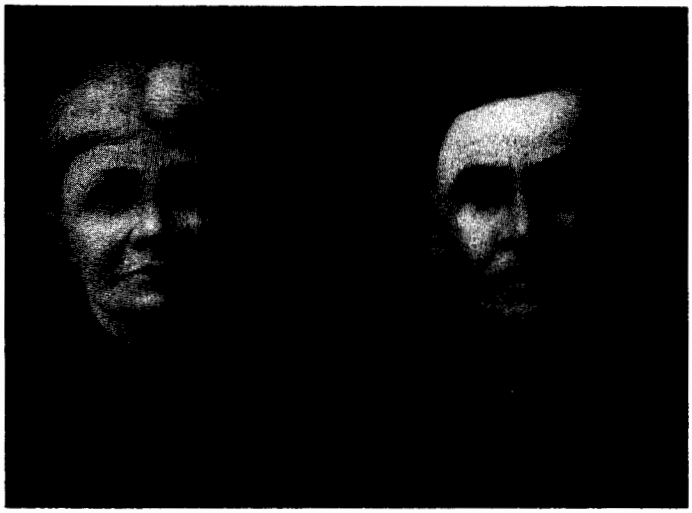
James and Mary's son John died at age 24 in Washington County and also buried in Cane Hill. Elizabeth married Robert Lafayette Cox in this county in 1858 and moved to Bell County, Texas.

By: Nancy Maxwell

Anthony Hogan Cowen

The first generation of Cowens in Washington County were Anthony Hogan Cowen (b 29 January 1826 d 25 July 1908) and Georgianna Hurtt Cowen (b 17 June 1837 d 5 December 1902) of Henry County, Tennessee. They were the parents of seven children: Peyton (b_____d_____), George W. (b 7 June 1859 d 11 September 1938), Martha Hurtt (b 15 August 1860 d 28 January 1940), Margaret (b 7 July 1864 d 5 June 1916), Ira (b 6

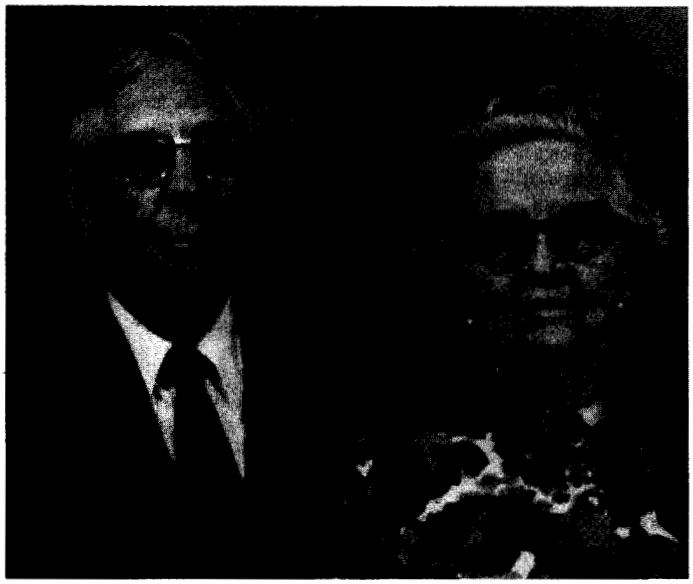
October 1871 d 19 February 1914), Andrew J. (b 29 January d 12 September 1951), and Laura (b 18 June 1878 d 18 September 1882).



Anthony Hogan Cowen and Georgianna Hurtt Cowen, parents of George W. Cowen. First generation of Cowens in Washington County.

David and Susan Willcox, parents of Laura Willcox Cowen. First generation in Washington County.

George W. and Laura Willcox Cowen. Second generation in Washington County.

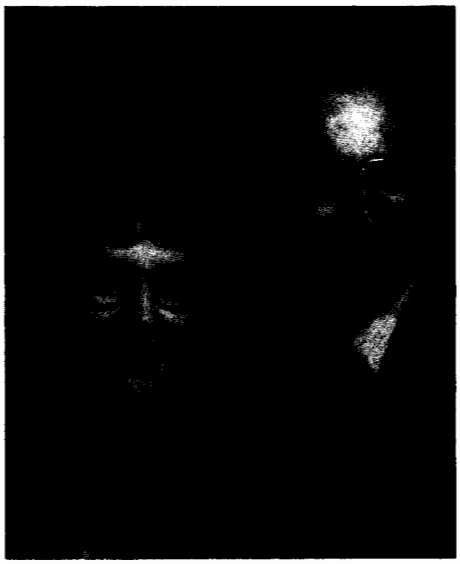


Ester Anthony and Mamie Tyson Cowan. Third generation of Cowan (spelling of name changed) family in Washington County.

Anthony H. Cowen served in the Fourth Tennessee Mounted Infantry during the entire Civil War. Afterwards the family moved from Tennessee to southern Missouri, then to Fulton County, Arkansas before settling in Washington County (west of Staunton later renamed Greenland) around 1878. They remained in the area permanently. His obituary stated he was, "one of Washington County's old settlers and highly respected citizens . . .known as "Uncle Tone" and admired by all who knew him, because of his splendid traits of character".

Flat Rock School #14 in the county was established in 1884 at the foot of White Oak Mountain, east of Greenland, where many of the Cowen children, grandchildren and great grandchildren received their first "schooling". Church services were held in the school house on Sundays when ministers, representing various denominations, came to preach. The school closed 44 years later, in 1928, with a cash balance of $31.04 going to the Greenland School District.

Peyton Cowen moved to Spokane, Washington and is buried there; however, additional data are unavailable. Martha Hurtt married Isaac G. (Ike) Combs (b 3 June 1856 d 27 March 1925), president of Arkansas National Bank of Fayetteville, and they lived at 313 Mountain Street. They had no children. Margaret married C. Ed Wilson (b 1861 d 26 October 1925), Greenland postmaster, and their children were: John, Rollo, Frank, Otto, Gertie, and Thelma. Margaret was killed when a cyclone leveled the two-story family home on White Oak Mountain. Ten Arkansas counties were struck by the storm, with 80 persons reported killed; however, Margaret was the only fatality in Washington County. Ira married 26 July 1897 Ella Mae Gollaher (b 25 September 1879 d 15 May 1966). They built a home on a 60 acre farm one mile east of Greenland that is still standing. Their family of four children were: Bessie Cowen Burnett (who, with her husband, continued to live on the farm until recent years when, after being widowed, she entered City Hospital Geriatrics Center in Fayetteville), Ruth, Lorena, and Troy. After retiring from a career in the army, Hubert Burnett (son of Bessie and grandson of Ira) and his wife Rilla Elliott Burnett are the third generation to live on the farm. Andrew J. married Nora Cate (b 1876 d 16 September 1949) and they made their home in



Hubert and Marguerite Cowan. Fourth generation of Cowan family in Washington County.

Fayetteville, where he owned and operated a grocery store on the square. There were no children. Laura died at the age of four and is buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery, as are her parents, Ira, Margaret, and George. Martha is buried in Combs Cemetery, by her husband, and Andrew J. and his wife are buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

George W. Cowen married 9 September 1890 Laura Willcox (b 13 April 1868 d 17 July 1931), daughter of David (b 1 June 1840 d 8 February 1909) and Susan Willcox (b 8 March 1848 d 6 September 1908). Laura came from Missouri to Washington County with her family. Both families lived on White Oak Mountain the remainder of their lives. George and Laura's five children were: Ester Anthony (b 12 October 1892), Luster David (b 19 January 1895 d 7 February 1979), Carrie (b 16 December 1896 d 27 November 1945), Essie (b 5 December 1900), and Oscar P. (b 5 October 1910 d 8 September 1912). George and Laura lived in a log cabin "down by the spring" while they built their home on top of the mountain. Here they reared their children and farmed the land. After their deaths, the house was dismantled and moved to Fayetteville and the farm was no more.

Ester Anthony Cowan (note change in spelling), son of George W., married 23 December 1914 Mamie Ross Tyson (b 19 December 1896) of Pilot Point, Texas. Her parents, Lemuel Cyles Tyson (b 23 February 1858 d 27 February 1915) and Elizabeth Sullivan Hammons (b 10 June 1855 d 24 September 1914), came to Washington County and lived on top of White Oak Mountain, above the George W. Cowens, for approximately three years. The Tysons were both descendants of the first settlers of Texas. The Tyson Cemetery, near Pilot Point, Texas, on May 29, 1977 was officially designated a historic landmark in Texas. Buried here are parents of the Hammons and Tysons, as well as many other family members. Ester and Mamie Cowan have resided in Fayetteville since their marriage and celebrated their 72nd anniversary 23 December 1986. Their children are: Leo Anthony (b 27 September 1915), Donald Erwin (b 27 February 1917), Hubert Randolph (b 9 December 1918), and Laurabelle (b 29 July 1921). Mr. Cowan was a banker for 44 years before retiring in 1960. He began his career at the Arkansas National Bank under the guidance of his uncle by marriage, president Isaac G. (Ike) Combs, and continued with the First National Bank when the two banks merged around 1926.

Luster David Cowan, son of George W., married 29 November 1922 Nina Lee Harris (b 12 September 1906 d 13 August 1975) and they resided on a farm east of Greenland, near the Ira Cowen farm. They were parents of: Lanita Mae (b 19 March 1924), Ermerlee (b 28 June 1926 d 28 June 1926), Lawrence R. (b 12 April 1930 d 3 April 1933), and Dorothy (b 13 May 1931).

Carrie Cowan, daughter of George W., married Ulyses Duree in September of 1917. Their chidlren were: Lonnie, Burnie, Eugene, and Beulah. Carrie and Ulyses left the Greenland area, settled in San Bernardino, California in the 1930s, and are buried there.

Essie Cowan, daughter of George W., married Price Putnam 1 January 1919. Their two daughters are: Atlas Putnam Bell (b 3 March 1920) and Jo Ann Putnam Wasserburger (b 30 August 1935). Essie and Price lived east of Greenland, at the bottom of the mountain near White River, until the 1930s when they moved to Hemet, California. Essie and daughter Atlas, both widows now, live in Weldon, California on Isabelle Lake high in the Sequoyah National Forest.

Leo Anthony Cowan, son of E. A., married 18 December 1945 Alice Mae Wadley (b 9 October 1920). They are the parents of three daughters: Mary Jo Savage (b 22 January 1947), Jennifer Ann Cernek (b 15 June 1953), and Joan Frances Thompson (4 October 1955). They reside in Sun City West, Arizona. Leo was an accountant with Standard Oil of New Jersey before retirement.

Col. Donald Erwin Cowan, a retired army colonel of Columbia, South Carolina, son of E. A., married 20 March 1943 Mary Muller (b January 1921) and their children are: Donald Erwin, Jr. (b 22 January 1944), Mary Marsha Schaffeld (29 July 1946), and Catherine Anne January (b 18 January 1948).

Hubert Randolph Cowan, son E. A., married 11 November 1945 Marguerite Morris Ross (b 30 December 1919) and they are residents of Fayetteville. Their children are: Sara Margaret Rodgers (b 11 January 1947) and Morris Randolph (9 June 1950). With her parents, P. A. Ross (b 12 June 1874 d 18 March 1948) and Sarah Hinnant Owen Ross (b 11 November 1880 d 19 October 1944), Marguerite came to Fayetteville in 1932. The Rosses were residents of Fayetteville for 13 years. Hubert was owner of Cowan's Shoe Store for 27 years and was with Arkansas Employment Security 10 years before retiring in 1986. Marguerite taught at Fayetteville High School 22 years, where she was head of the Business Education Department.

Laurabelle Cowan, daughter of E. A., married 25 March 1944 Alfred P. Fields (b 22 July 1915). They have a daughter, Cynthia Louise (b 8 June 1945) and a son, Richard Randolph (5 June 1948). Laurabelle was a Home Economics teacher and Al was employed by Bernhard Ulmann Company of New York City for 44 years. He was a sales represenative with the company and covered the northeast territory of northern New England and southeastern Canada. They now live in Inverness, Florida.

Dorothy Cowan, daughter of L. D., married 18 December 1949 John Purviance Robinson (b 24 May 1926), who is director of Residence Food Service at the University of Arkansas, and they continue to live on the family farm. Their children are: Dorothy Suzanne Shackelford (b 19 May 1951), Richard Lee (b 25 February 1953), Martha Jane Thompson (b 24 August 1954), Laura Lynn McDonald (18 September 1955), and Catherine Ann Houser (18 December 1959). Catherine Ann is a fifth generation descendant living in Fayetteville.

Catherine Anne Cowan January, daughter of D. E., is also a fifth generation descendant living in Fayetteville. She married 24 January 1970 Tom January (30 March 1947) co-owner of Ozark Floor Company. They are the parents of: Thomas Wade, Jr. (b 13 August 1970) and Christopher Blake (b 5 April 1973), making these two children the sixth generation of the family living in Washington County.

In the sixth generation there was a son born to Betty and Donald Erwin, Jr., Donald Scott Cowan (b 17 July 1973 d 14 May 1983). He succumbed to leukemia shortly before his 10th birthday. As of 1986, there are no Cowans in the sixth generation of the Anthony H./George W./Ester A. line of Cowens/Cowans. There are 20 descendants, but the Cowan name does not extend beyond the fifth generation at this time.

By: Marguerite (Mrs H. R.) Cowan

Burwell Cox

Burwell Cox, the brother of Coleman Cox, was born about 1795/96 in Warren County, Kentucky, the 10th child of John Cox, a Patriot of the Revolutionary War (b. 1/4/1758, Halifax County, Virginia, d. 6/17/1832, Warren County, Kentucky) and Sarah Nunnelly (b. ca. 1759, Virginia, d. 6/1846, Warren County, Kentucky). In his early days, John Cox knew a man named Burwell Jackson, who had acquired a lot of land in Kentucky and was a well-respected person. It was after this man that John Cox named his son, Burwell. Burwell Cox married Rebecca Mobley (b. 1802, d. 1876, buried in Boise, Idaho) on 3/4/1820 in Bowling Green, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Isiah Mobley, a Revolutionary War soldier, and his wife, Frances Coleman. The Burwell Cox family came with the Mobleys to Arkansas in February 1830. Rebecca's parents stopped on Lee's Creek, Crawford County, while Burwell went on to Cane Hill, where his brother, Coleman, lived. The Coxes were members of the Cane Hill congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and later the Salem congregation in Boonsboro, Arkansas, 1865-1905.

Burwell and Rebecca had the following children: Jane (b. 1821, Warren County, Kentucky); Sarah Frances Coleman (named in part after both of her grandmothers) (b. 1823, Warren County, Kentucky) married John Burt Cook 1842; Sarah N. (b. 5/15/1825, Warren County, Kentucky, d. 5/21/1894, Crawford County, Arkansas) married Samuel Swearingen 1842; Elvira (b. 1826, Warren County, Kentucky) never married; Robert Lafayette (b. 7/10/1828, Warren County, Kentucky, d. 2/23/1911, Bell County, Texas) married Elizabeth Coulter 1858; Hester Ann (b. 1830, Washington County, Arkansas) married Samuel A. Tarbet 1860 (she may have married 2nd a Phineas Hardy 1877); Elizabeth (b. 1832, Washington County, Arkansas, d. Franklin County, Arkansas); Alvia Nancy (b. 1837, Washington County, Arkansas, d. 1905, Franklin County, Arkansas) married Dr. John S. Burt 1865; Phillip (b. 1842, Washington County, Arkansas) married Elizabeth T. Brown 1871; Lenora (nicknamed "Dimpy") (b. 1849, d. 1890, Franklin County, Arkansas) married Pleasant Carter 1872; Louisa Mariah (nicknamed "Dumpy") (b. 4/2/1850, Washington County, Arkansas, d. 8/9/1899, Glenns Ferry, Idaho) married James Henry Morrow 1872.

Burwell Cox died in 1874 and is probably buried in Washington County. Rebecca Mobley Cox died in Boise, Idaho.

Burwell can be found in the 1820 Warren County, Kentucky Census, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870 Washington County Census Reports, Cane Hill Township. He is also found in numerous Warren County, Kentucky, records, including a deed from Burwell Cox to Jackson Cox (Jackson was his brother), Book 13, page 365; Burwell Cox to Isiah Mobley, Book 13, page 111 (Isiah being Burwell's father-in-law). In a deed dated October 11, 1820, Warren County, Kentucky, Bowling Green, Burwell and Rebecca Cox sold 230 acres of land for $300, which was part of a 1200 acre tract on the north side of Big Barren River.

By: Darlene Price

Coleman Cox

Coleman Cox, the brother of Burwell Cox, was born about 1779 in Virginia. He was the son of John Cox, a Revolutionary War Patriot (b. 1/4/1758, Halifax County, Virginia, d. 6/1832, Warren County, Kentucky) and Sarah Nunnelly (b. 1759, Virginia, d. 6/1846, Warren County, Kentucky). The first of 12 children, Coleman moved with his parents to Warren County, Kentucky, while young. They located to the Gasper River area in the early 1790s. In 1821, Coleman came from Warren County, Kentucky, and lived in Sebastian County, Arkansas, until 1828. He located on the head of Barren Fork, four miles south of Boonsboro, Arkansas.

Coleman was married May 10, 1808, in Logan County, Kentucky, to Martha Buchanan (b. 12/18/1793, d. 1824, Crawford County, Arkansas), the daughter of John Buchanan. Coleman married second to Mary Ellen Bird (or Youngbird or Youngblood), nicknamed "Polly". Coleman and Polly were listed as charter members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1828. It was recorded in family records that "Coleman always read the Bible and had prayer each day; he was a very devout Christian. Four of his sons were ministers". It is probable that Coleman converted during the great revival of 1800 which started at the old Gasper River Church in Logan County, Kentucky, in May 1797. Coleman married third to a Miss Coulter in 1835 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Cane Hill.

Coleman had the following children with Martha Buchanan: Edmiston (b. 5/3/1809, Warren County, Kentucky, d. 7/21/1861) married Dorcas Anderson Brown 7/21/1830; Lavinia (b. 12/15/1810, Warren County, Kentucky, d. 2/2/1859) married Peter Paulus Pyeatt 1/15/1827; Samuel (b. 3/28/1812, Warren County, Kentucky, d. 7/16/1899, Washington County, Arkansas) married 1st Mary Sexton 1834, 2nd Martha Crozier Carmack 1856, 3rd Martha Sims; Mariah (b. 8/15/1815, Warren County, Kentucky, d. 8/21/1900, Washington County, Arkansas) married 1st Dr. Condit 1831, 2nd John Morrow 1834; Burwell (b. 9/18/1819, Warren County, Kentucky, d. 4/9/1898, Fannin County, Texas) married 1st Elizabeth Lindsey 1844, 2nd Mrs. Sarah Hannah Buchanan Grey; Anderson (b. 10/24/1821, Crawford County, Arkansas, d. 6/4/1892) married Eliza Jane May 1847; John (b. 1/22/1824, Crawford County, Arkansas, d. 1893) married Margaret (or Martha) Jane Witherspoon 1848.

Children of Coleman and his second wife, Mary Ellen, were: Andrew Young (b. 1/13/1829, Cane Hill, d. 8/14/1905) married 1st Margaret Fanny Williamson 1853, 2nd Sarah J. Hughey 1866; Sarah Nunnelly (b. 11/19/1830, Cane Hill, d. 7/2/1857) married George Mitchell 1848.

Some of Coleman's children moved to Texas before the Civil War. Coleman died around 1852-54, Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas, and is buried in the Cox Cemetery.

Some interesting facts about Coleman Cox include; He was listed as a chain carrier in July 16, 1799, in "Survey Book A, page 192, Bowling Green, Kentucky", which was surveyed for John Cox. Coleman's brother, Jackson Cox, went to Arkansas to be with his brother for a while, but did not stay long and returned to Warren County, Kentucky, where family lines still run deep. The sale of Coleman's land in Warren County is recorded in Book I, page 248, dated February 1820, which consisted of 27 acres sold for $750 to William B. Adams. Coleman Cox and his brother, Jackson Cox, were witnesses to John Buchanan's will, this being the first will recorded in Pulaski County, Arkansas. (John Buchanan was Coleman's father-in-law.) Coleman is found in the 1810 Warren County, Kentucky Census, 1821 Crawford County, Arkansas Tax List, 1829 Washington County Sheriff's Census, 1830 and 1850 Washington County, Arkansas Census reports. The last entries for Coleman Cox were found in 1851-1852, which is in the Tax Assessment Books in the History Commission in Little Rock, Arkansas.

By: Darlene Price

Edward Harley Cox

On 21 September 1899, my grandparents, Edward Harley Cox and Minnie Epperly, were married at Farmington, Arkansas, by Rev. Y. A. Gilmore.

Grandpa Cox was born 1 April 1873, in Franklin County, Illinois, to Warren Kalvert and Pearcie Louisa Ann Osteen Cox, both of whom were born in Illinois. Their other children were: Mary, William, Leona, Frank, James, Fred, Myrtle, Ransom, Lawrence and Anna.

Grandma Cox, was 17 February 1876 at Kirksville, Missouri, was the third child of Joseph Nathan and Frances Louisa Epperly, first cousins, and natives of Randolph County, Missouri. Their other children included: Rhoda, Fannie, Maggie, William, Emmett, Lota and Johnny.

The exact time the Cox and Epperly families arrived in Washington County is not known. Grandpa and Grandma's marriage certificate (earliest official record so far located) states that both were residents of Rhea at the time of their marriage.

Another document dated 17 June 1900, certifies that Frank Cox, 21, (Grandpa's brother) and Miss Mary Price, 18, (both residents of Rhea) were married by Peace Justice Robert Diment.

On 11 July 1900, William Cox, 24 (another of Grandpa's brothers) was wed to Miss Addie Dees, 19, of the Weddington Community. Hiram T. Henderson performed the ceremony.

A record dated 8 August 1900, indicates that Warren and Louisa Cox purchased 60 acres from Mr. C. T. Clayton, in section 28, Township 16, Range 31, located just southwest of Farmington.

On 23 May 1901, Gabriel W. Cox, 81 (a widower and father of Warren Kalvert) and Mrs. Mary Jane Howell, 74, both of Farmington, were married by Rev. H. B. Borders.

Information gleaned from various census records indicates Gabriel W. Cox was born in Tennessee, ca 1821. His first wife (mother of Warren Kalvert) Mary Arnold was born ca 1822, in Illinois. Other known children of Gabriel and Mary Arnold Cox were: Lewis, Joseph, G. W., and James.

On 1 June 1901, Joseph and Frances Epperly purchased 1-1/2 acres from S. E. Dunnaway and R. E. Woodruff for $60.00. legal description of the property placed it in Section 5, Township 15, Range 32. An interesting note-boundaries of the land were marked by large sandstone. As nearly as can be determined, the property was across the road from the historic old Rhea mansion at Rhea (then known as Rhea's Mill).

Just short of three months later (on 31 August) Joseph and Frances Epperly sold the property to DeKalb Holt of Rhea, for the sum of $165.00. (It was of special interest to note that Frances, my great grandmother, could not write, for she made "her mark" on the document.)

At this period in time, the Epperly family moved to Oklahoma Territory, homesteading in southwest Canadian County.

On 12 October 1901, Gabriel and M. J. Cox paid E. W. and N. E. McKee $300.00 for 64 acres located in Section 32, Township 16, and Section 5, Township 15, Range 31, approximately 1-1/2 miles southwest of Farmington.

On 23 January 1901, Mary Cox, 25, Grandpa's sister, married Eli S. Clouse, 35, (a widower with 2 children, Nannie and Carl). Both were residents of Rhea. Rev. John T. Hinds officiated.

The following November 2, the Clouse's borrowed $300.00 (at 10% interest) from E. R. Barnes on a 40 acre tract of land located in Section 6, Township 15, Range 32, southwest of Rhea. The mortgage was paid in full on 21 October 1908.

On 17 November 1904, Warren and Louisa Cox mortgaged their property for $850.00, with Mr. Clarence Poulson holding the mortgage. The debt was satisfied on 28 May 1906, and it was sometime after this date that the Coxes also moved to Oklahoma Territory.

After Grandpa and Grandma Cox were married, they moved to Seneca, Missouri, where Grandpa worked for the Frisco Railroad. They bought a small house (which is still standing) where, on 6 June 1901, my mother, Gertrude Frances was born.

In December 1902, Grandpa and Grandma sold their place in Seneca, and with 18 month old Gertrude, made the trip by rail to Oklahoma Territory, where they joined her parents in southwest Canadian County.

Grandpa and Grandma Cox's five other children were born in Oklahoma are: Opal, Odell, Ivan, Harley and Harvey.

Ultimately all of Grandpa's and most of Grandma's brothers and sisters moved to Oklahoma.

By: Mrs. Margie Eimen Nuzum

Ira Walter Cox

On May 24, 1914 Ira Walter Cox and Nellie Lavanche Holland were united in marriage by Rev. Rolanderson Brown at Harmon. Witnesses of their wedding were Lou Etta (Nellie's young sister) and Adolph Foy.

The first time Walter went to see Nellie she thought he was there to see her father. Some of their friends while dating were Johnnie Thomas, Elva Hulsa, Victor Lynch and Bill Chapman.

After Walter and Nellie married they moved in with his parents. His mother was an invalid at this time. His parents lived on the Hamstring Road about 7-1/2 miles northwest of Fayetteville Square in the White Rock District. They lived here until the death of his parents in September 1915. After his parents death they bought a place 1/2 mile west, and here they lived the rest of their lives.

Walter was the son of Robert Stanley and Eady Janett Sellers. He was born February 17, 1883 in his parents 3-room house. He died Friday November 24, 1967 (the day after Thanksgiving) in his home just 1/2 mile from where he was born.

Nellie, the daughter of Luther Bascome and Mary Francis Norris Holland was born at Cardins Bottom near Dardanelle, Arkansas on March 11, 1893.

When Nellie was about a year old she and an older brother Hugh and their parents moved to Red Starr Bluff near Hoyt, Oklahoma Indian Territory. Several of the Holland and Norris families moved there at that time and were the first settlers. It was around the Enterprize area that the rest of Nellie's brothers and sister were born. It was here her baby brother died being a month old. Five months later, her mother died. Nellie was twelve and took on much of the responsibility of raising her brothers and sister, cooking and housework.

Most of the time when they went any place they walked. To keep their shoes looking nice they would walk barefoot until they almost got to where they were going and then put on their shoes.

Uncle Tommie said Mom (Nellie) wore several pairs of stockings to keep her legs from looking so skinny.

Around 1912 Nellie's father and brothers moved to Washington County Arkansas south of Wheeler. Nellie stayed at Enterprize with uncles and aunts. In 1913 Nellie came to Fayetteville, rode the mailhack out to Litteral (Wheeler now), walked across the hills to her fathers', stopping by J. P. Newport's to inquire the way.

Nellie died early Monday morning September 29, 1980 at the age of 87. Walter and Nellie are buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery by his parents and brother.

Walter and Nellie's children are Mary Eda born April 2, 1915; Walter March 8, 1917; Robert Alton November 14, 1921; Nellie Erma Lee October 27, 1924; and Bonnie Lorraine Elizabeth born August 19, 1928. Mary was born in the same house as her father. The nicknames Walter gave his children were Mary-Buck, Leroy-Bill, Robert-Jack, Erma Lee-Bumble Bee, Bonnie-Tom Thumb.

Walter was a farmer. He raised strawberries and tomatoes. He cleared land to put out strawberries. He cultivated his crops with horses. He milked cows and sold cream. Part of the time he had registered Jerseys. In the summer when the weather was too hot to keep the cream from getting sour, Nellie would hitch up Durvy to the buggy and take the cream to town. This was when Mary and Leroy were small. Sometimes Nellie would walk and take eggs to Wheeler and sell. Wheeler at that time was at White Oak. She said Robert didn't get as tired if he had a stick horse to ride. Mary learned to milk on Fancy. Later in the years, Pet Milk Company had a milk route by the place so Walter sold milk. At this time he didn't have registered cattle. He also raised a few beans to sell in the 1940s. He raised his hay and corn. The best corn was shelled and took to the mill to grind into meal. When the weather turned cold, it was time to butcher hogs for the winters meat. They would cure out the hams, shoulders and bacon in the smokehouse. Scrap lean pieces would be ground into sausage and canned in jars. The fat rendered into lard.

Mary married Vester Ledbetter October 28, 1933. Their children are Darrell, Richard, Jane Robert, Elaine, Judith, and Debra. They have sixteen grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Leroy married Van Barnwell December 2, 1936. They have two sons, David and Paul. They have four granchildren.

Robert married Zelma Beeks and she died. He then married Fay Ward and they have a son Ronald.

Erma Lee married Hubert, divorced, married Dot Tipton, divorced, married Orville Beeks. Her children are Eugene, Nancy, Jimmy, Frank, Nellie, Walter, and Connie. She has thirteen grandchildren.

Bonnie married Marvin Beeks August 26, 1946. Their children are Duane, Preston, Dorthy, and Emma. They have ten grandchildren.

By: Bonnie and Erma Beeks

Jacob Cox

My great grandfather, Jacob Cox, born October 10, 1793, came to Washington County in 1840 from Tennessee (Sullivan County). He settled two miles west of Greenland, Arkansas, and built his home from the timber on this land. His wife was Elizabeth Harr, and they reared ten children. One son Elbert Cox stayed in Tennessee (he was my grandfather) and later married Jane Webb. He and Jane came to Arkansas in 1859 when my father Jacob Nathaniel (Jake) was one year old. He had built a flat boat in Tennessee and floated down the Ohio river to the Mississippi and the mouth of the Arkansas river. He came up the Arkansas river to Van Buren, Arkansas, where he traded his boat for a yoke of oxen and came to Greenland.

Jake Cox also had two sons who fought at the Prairie Grove Civil War battle in 1862. One was on the Union side and the other was on the Confederate side. Jake Cox died February 14, 1870 and is buried at the Rieff's Chapel Cemetery. (Jane's burial place unknown.)

Jake's brother, Abraham Cox came to Washington County in 1831. He settled at Cato Springs, two miles north of where Jake had settled. He married Elizabeth Kelly in 1834. Elizabeth's father, J. J. Kelly organized a company of Washington County men to fight in the Civil War in 1861.

Elbert Cox (Square L) and Jane Webb reared three children besides my father, Jake. Their names were Ben, Alley and Louise. Times were tough during the Civil War. Elbert managed a grist mill to have meal for his children. He was also a carpenter and built several houses in the Greenland area. I have heard my father Jake tell about how he and his brother would catch snow birds to roast for food for the family.

Jake Cox (Elbert's son) was born in 1858, in Tennessee. He married Alice Smith in 1880 and they lived approximately two miles west of Greenland. They reared eight children - Lena, Elbert, Jess, Hugh, Joe, Robert, Floyd and Isa. All the children married except Elbert and Jess. They remained in their home until Jess's death and Elbert lived a short time in an apartment in the Mountain Inn Hotel in Fayetteville, until his death. Robert and Floyd both were rural school teachers. Their record of teaching is recorded in *The History of Education in Washington County (1830-1950)*. Floyd was a rural school teacher for 36 years. Robert taught prior and after his service in the first World War, 1917. Robert (known as "Bob") resigned his teaching position at the Prairie Grove School to accept his appointment as the Prairie Grove Postmaster, where he served from September 22, 1922 until July, 1935.

Jake and Alice Cox's children's marriages: Lena married Chester Millsap, Hugh married Bessie Hobbs, Joe married Alma Miller, Isa married Euell Sharp, Floyd married Eva Day and Robert married Myrtle Belle Van Winkle from Nebraska.

Isa and Euell Sharp had one child, Louise. They lived in Santa Ana, California. All are deceased.

Hugh Cox married and reared his family in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Chester and Lena Millsap reared eight children in Washington County - Lois, Clem, Harold, Daisy, Gene, Mildred, Wayne and Alice Jane.

Floyd and Eva Cox reared three children in Washington County - Floyd, Jr., J. C., and John.

Robert (Bob) Cox reared children in Washington County - George J. Cox, Rita Belle (Rita Brewer Glover), Van Robert (Jack) and Troy Wayne.

Floyd is the only one of the Jake Cox family still living (age 88).

Descendants now living in Washington County, Arkansas.

Children and grandchildren of Robert B. Cox: Eugene and Rita Cox Glover (daughter of Robert B. Cox) living in Fayetteville. Karen and Van Brewer (son of Rita Cox Glover) living in Prairie Grove and daughters: Vannessa Nelle and Valerie Belle.

Children and grandchildren of Floyd and Eva Cox: Floyd Junior and Joy Cox's son, Floyd Hobson III living in Fayetteville. John William and Gladys Cox's daughter, Trella Marie Cox living in Fayetteville. James Clifton Cox II and Patsy Cox living in Greenland, Arkansas, and sons: Terrance and Kenneth.

Children and grandchildren of Lena Cox Millsap and Chester A. Millsap: Daisy Skillern (Mrs. John A. Skillern) living in Fayetteville. Mildred Gayer (Mrs. Chester Gayer) living in Goshen, Arkansas. James Arthur Millsap (Harold's son) living in Fayetteville, and children: Bryan Millsap and Geisha Millsap. Susan Millsap (Wayne's daughter) living in Fayetteville. Beverly Smith (Wayne's daughter) living in Springdale, and children: Patrick Smith and Monet Smith.

By: Floyd Cox

John William Cox

In the cold early months of 1867 a group of covered wagons left Sedalia, Missouri. Sometime later that year they arrived in Washington County, Arkansas. In one of the wagons was John William Cox, his wife Nancy and two of his children Charles and Rhodia and possibly other children.

In the wagon train was an older son, Robert with his wife Eady and their baby, Nancy Matilda. On March 11th Matilda died, being exactly four months old. She is buried somewhere between Sedalia, Missouri and Fayetteville, Arkansas.

John Cox's daughter Catherine and her husband William Scott and five children were in the group. There were also other Scott families.

John William Cox was born in Kentucky in 1814. His parents were also born in Kentucky. His wife Nancy Jane Stanley was born in Tennessee, September 17, 1817. Her mother was born in Tennessee but her father was born in Virginia.

John had a farm at or near the Fayetteville Lake. In May 1882, sulphate of zinc ore was found on the place of Squire John Cox. John was a farmer, a justice of the peace, and a shoe cobbler. He tanned his own leather for shoes. My brothers, sisters, and I have heard Dr. E. F. Ellis tell us many times: "Your great-grandfather made me my first pair of boots."

In John's later years, he went to Texas to visit a son. While he was there he died and was buried.

Sometime prior to her death, Nancy lived with her son Robert. Nancy died November 22, 1886 near Fayetteville and was buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery by the side of a granddaughter Lourener Bell.

Delilah Catherine Cox was born November 19, 1838 in Illinois. Her husband William Pleasant Scott was born August 25, 1834 in Illinois. On July 12, 1855, in Jasper County, Missouri they were married. Their children are John P., born 1856 in Missouri; Isaac Newton born 1860 in Missouri; J. M. born 1862 in Missouri; W. S. born 1863 in Missouri; Rhodia F. born 1865 in Texas; Charles born 1868 in Arkansas; Nancy A. born 1871 in Arkansas; Margaret born 1873 in Arkansas; Suzan born 1875 in Arkansas; and Daniel L. born 1878 in Arkansas.

The last home place for William and Catherine Scott was about 7 miles west of Fayetteville in the White Rock School District. He was a farmer and was unable to read or write. William died May 8, 1914 and Catherine died August 3, 1926. They are buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery near the old front entrance. He has several family members buried nearby.

Robert Stanley Cox was born April 16, 1845 in Missouri. Eady Janett Sellers was born March 21, 1844 in Missouri. Robert and Eady were married December 21, 1865. Eady's parents were born in Tennessee.

Robert and Eady's children were: Nancy Matilda born November 11, 1866; Mary Docia born December 28, 1867; Lourener Bell born November 19, 1870; Harper Stanley born October 22, 1873; Edward Sentenial born December 25, 1876; Robert Martin born December 15, 1879; Ira Walter born February 17, 1883; and John William born June 2, 1886. Nancy Matilda was born in Sedalia, Missouri, and the other children were born near Fayetteville. The schools they attended were Mt. Comfort School and White Rock School.

Robert and Eady's last home was about 7-1/2 miles northwest of Fayetteville on Hamstring Road. Robert was a farmer, a mason, and he belonged to the Camelite Church. Roberts's sons

helped him get dressed to go to a Mason Convention with stiff collar and tie. While at the convention, he slept in it because he didn't know how to get it back on.

Mary Cox Ledbetter as a baby use to pull her grandfather's (Robert) chin whiskers.

Eady and daughter Docia were charter members of Providence Baptist Church. Later in Eady's life she fell and was unable to walk alone again. She was able to use crutches and had a chair with rollers on it. Later she was bedfast. In the summer, they put her on a bed on the front porch of their three room house, so it would be cooler for her.

Robert died September 1, 1916 and nine days later on September 10, so did Eady. Funeral services were held in their home for each before their burial at Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

Charles F. Cox born 1850 in Missouri and Z. P. Shannon born 1850 were married in Washington County, Arkansas July 25, 1874. They had a son Frank C. born 1876 in Arkansas.

Rhodia F. Cox born 1857 in Missouri and Martin A. McCurdy born 1856 were married November 1, 1877 in Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Bonnie and Erma Beeks

Lilbern Franklin Cox

Our lineage of Cox families migrated in the 1700s from Ireland and settled in Maryland. Jacob B. Cox was born October 10, 1793 in Sullivan County, Tennessee. Son of Edward Cox (1758-?) and Sallie Meredith (17?? -?) of Maryland and appears as family #321 in East Tennessee 1830 census.

Jacob married Elizabeth Webb in Tennessee. Their children were: Abraham, Harriett, Gale, Elbert, Louisa, George Buchanan, Mary Elizabeth, John W., Lilbern Franklin, Eldanan M., Edward T. and William E. The family came by steamboat to Washington County, Arkansas by the route of the Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas rivers in the 1840's. They homesteaded on a farm at Rieff's Chapel, five miles southwest of Fayetteville.

This brief genealogy will pursue the lineage of Lilbern Franklin Cox (9th child) of Jacob and Elizabeth Cox. Franklin Cox (1841-1922) served on the Union side during the Civil War. His military records are as follows: "Franklin Cox, age 21, 5' 7" tall, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, enlisted as a private in Battery 1, Arkansas Light Artillery, February 23, 1863 for a term of three years." He operated a cannon drawn by a team of horses in the Battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862 under Union General Herron.

After the war, he met Penelope Elizabeth Marrs (1853-1944), a 14-year-old orphan of Andrew Buchanan Marrs (1831-1865) and Winney Carter-Marrs (1827-1867) of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Elizabeth's parents died shortly after the Civil War and the seven children of Andrew and Winney were adopted and cared for by the maternal grandparents, Isaac Marrs)((1779-18?) and Catherine Marrs (1783-18?).

Elizabeth Marrs and Franklin Cox married on December 22, 1867 and lived with Franklin's parents on Old Wire Road, Route 2, Rieff's Chapel community where their nine children were born and reared. They are Thomas, Gillam, Charles Edward, Winnie Effie, Annie, George Buchanan, Fred, Frank, Malcolm and Alvis Earl.

Three generations of Cox's lived in the massive two-story, two-fireplace, log farmhouse. The house having stood for more than 120 years, was demolished in 1970.

Franklin was a member of the Masonic Lodge and a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church for forty years. He was a hardworking and honest gentleman.

After World War I, Franklin's children had married and left home except, Alvis Earl, the youngest. On March 14, 1917, Earl married Mary May Harvel of Fayetteville.

(The Harvel family history also appears in this book.)

In 1920, Franklin and Elizabeth decided to leave the homestead and moved to Gravette, Arkansas. Franklin deceased in September 1922 and Elizabeth, age 92, deceased in June 1944. They lie side-by-side beneath a tall, white-granite stone on which the inscription reads: "There are no Partings in Heaven". It is in the Gravette, Arkansas cemetery.

Also in 1920, Earl (1894-1956) and May Harvel Cox (1890-1953) moved to a farm near Tahlequah, Oklahoma where they lived the rest of their lives. They are buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.

Mamie Elizabeth Cox-Parker (March 1924), is the only surviving child of Earl and May Cox. Mamie was named for her grandmother, Mamie May Kane-Harvel and Elizabeth Marrs-Cox.

James Phillip Parker (1955), son of Mamie Cox-Parker, has two daughters, Megan Elise (July 25, 1983) and Kathleen Ann (January 16, 1986).

Great grandparents of Mamie Cox (1793-1870) are buried at Rieff's Chapel Cemetery. His wife, Elizabeth (Webb-Cox) is believed to be buried beside him.

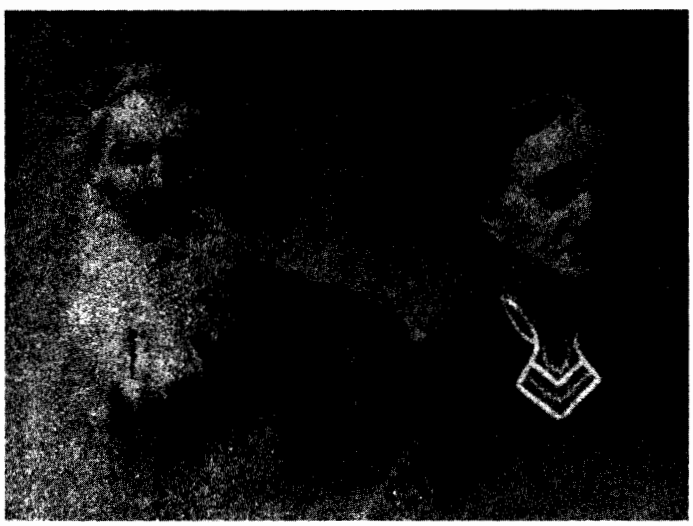
Great, great grandparents of Mamie are: Edward Cox (1758-?) and Sallie Meredith (17??-?). They probably never came to Arkansas and are buried in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

This brief history scans seven generations of Coxes who migrated west from Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Also, it scans seven generation of Marrs descendents from Virginia to Tennessee to Prairie Grove, Arkansas to Oklahoma.

By: Mamie Elizabeth Cox-Parker

Robert Lafayette Cox

Robert Lafayette Cox was born July 10, 1828 in Warren County, Kentucky, the son of Burwell Cox and Rebecca Mobley. About 1829, the family moved to Washington County, Arkansas and settled in Cane Hill. Robert became a member of the Cane Hill congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on December 22, 1839.



Robert Lafayette and Elizabeth Ann (Coulter) Cox

About 1857, Robert went to Bell County, Texas, where he built a house on Elm Creek, near Troy. He returned to Cane Hill and married Elizabeth Ann Coulter, daughter of James Coulter, Jr. and Mary W. Moore, on January 5, 1858. The newlyweds then moved to their new home on Elm Creek, where all of their ten children were born.

The Cox children were Sallie Belle, born April 5, 1859; Robert Victor, born October 4, 1860; Stonewall J., born September 20, 1862; John C., born February 21, 1865; Mary Thomas, born August 23, 1867; Alvia, born January 10, 1869; Nancy Jo, born November 23, 1871; Lenora Pauline, born October 24, 1872; Annie R., born March 21, 1874; and Eugene C., born December 20, 1876. Sallie married William Tabor and died in 1902. John married Rena Lewallen. Mary married William Andrew Crawford on February 18, 1885 and died June 27, 1938. Alvia married Charles Thompson. Nancy married John Jones.

Pauline married James Sharp and died in July 1950. Eugene died December 27, 1947.

During the Civil War, Robert Cox enlisted in Company I, 17th Regiment, Texas Infantry on April 11, 1862 at Belton, Bell County. After the war, he affiliated with Leon Masonic Lodge #193 on February 3, 1866 in Pendleton. He demitted in 1873 and affiliated with Oenaville Lodge #363, then with Troy Lodge #640. He was a member of Troy Lodge until his death on February 23, 1911, in Troy. He was given a Masonic funeral as well as a church funeral, and was buried in the Lewallen Cemetery four miles east of Troy. As a Masonic widow, Elizabeth was given a Widow's Certificate by Troy Lodge.

Elizabeth Ann Cox was buried next to her husband at her death in 1918. She was also called Amy, probably because her maternal grandmother was Amy Patrick. Elizabeth was ten months old when her father, James Coulter Jr. died. On July 14, 1842, Elizabeth's mother, Mary Moore Coulter petitioned the court in Washington County, Arkansas to appoint a guardian for Elizabeth and her brother John. The court announced that James Moore, Mary's brother, would assume guardianship of the two children. When she turned 16, Elizabeth went out on her own in Washington County until her marriage to Robert Cox in 1858.

By: Nancy Maxwell

Bertha Mae Cox-Green

John Cox, Sr. was born 1-14-1758 in Halifax County, Virginia. On 8-30-1777, he signed the oath of allegiance pledging loyalty to the United States of America. This makes all of his descendants eligible to become members of the Daughters of the Revolution-Dar-A Patriotic Organization. John married Sarah-Sally Nunnelley 12-26-1777 and they moved to Warren County, Kentucky. They had 12 children; Coleman, Sarah-Sally, Phineas, Nancy, Jane, Elizabeth, Winnifred, Jackson C., John, Burwell, Phillip, and Sinai. John, Sr. died 6-30-1832 and Sarah died in 1846. They were buried in Warren County, Kentucky.

Coleman, John's oldest son, was born in Virginia 1779. He married Martha (Patsy) Buchanan 5-10-1808 in Logan County, Kentucky. They moved to Crawford County, Arkansas in 1820. They had seven children; Edmiston, Lavina, Samuel, Mariah, Burrell, Anderson, and John. Martha died in 1824 in Crawford County. Coleman then married Mary Ellen (Bird) Youngbird in 1827 and moved to Washington County in 1828. They settled on Fly Creek, which is south of Cane Hill, where he owned most of the land from above the Fly Creek School to Clyde. He and Ellen had two children; Andrew Youngblood and Sarah. Coleman built a log cabin on the hill adjacent to the land that he donated for the Cox Cemetery. Ellen died in 1830. Coleman married —Coulter in 1836. No record of children has been located.

Samuel, third child of Coleman, was born 3-28-1812 near Bowling Green, Kentucky. His first wife, Mary Sexton, was born about 1812. They were married in 1834. Mary was the daughter of Jacob Sexton, a Methodist preacher. The Sextons were a prominent family in the Cane Hill area. Mary and Samuel had six children; Milton Henry, Martha Ann, Robert Jackson, Miriah Elizabeth, Eliza Jane, and Mary Frances. After Mary's death, Samuel married Martha Crozier Carmack (a widow with two sons) on 9-18-1856. They had two children; Samuel Anderson and Hester C. Cox (Aunt Hess). Prior to being ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1868, Samuel was a Methodist preacher for 24 years. After Martha's death, Samuel married Margaret Simms. Samuel died 7-16-1899 and was buried in the Cox Cemetery next to his first wife.

Milton Henry, first son of Samuel, was born 1-24-1836 on Fly Creek. He married Sara Joan Stout 1-19-1859. The marriage was performed by his grandfather, Rev. Jacob Sexton. Milton and Sara had seven children; Wm. Sam Bill, Robert Cole, George Henry, Alvin F., Charles A., John Burrell, and Tom. Milton was best known by his nickname, Paddy. He was a prosperous farmer and owned a lot of land in the Fly Creek area. He wrote the original deed for the land owned by A. E. and Bertha Mae Cox Green up until their deaths. Milton died in 1896 and Sara died 8-6-1902. Both are buried in the Cox Cemetery.

George Henry, third son of Milton, was born 12-11-1868 near Cane Hill. Frances Lucille Pennell, born 4-17-1870, married George Henry Cox 1-31-1892. They had four children; Bertha Mae, Raymond Henry, Nathan Anderson, and William Herman. Frances died 10-5-1904 and was buried in the Cox Cemetery. Her infant son, Willliam Herman, died 11-1904. Bertha Mae, the oldest child, helped her father raise her two younger brothers. George Henry had a peach orchard and an apple drier which supported his young children after their mother's death. George never remarried. He died 6-14-1948 and was buried next to his wife, Fannie. George and his father, Milton, built the original two rooms of the house where George's children were born and raised. The doors were hand hewn from logs cut from the farm. To this date, the inside doors and latches are part of the house that stands on the property sold by the A. E. Green family.

Bertha Mae was born 1-10-1894 on Fly Creek. She married Algie Elgin Green, from the Blackburn Community, 1-3-1920. The ceremony was performed by Wm. Erskin Cox. A. E. Green had one child, Zelma Lillian, by his first wife, Sally Jane Latta. Bertha and A. E. had six children; Cyrus Harding, Mary Frances (Brock), Willard Henry, Wilma Agnes (Myers), Myrtle Louise (Ray), and Zelta Mae (Harrison). A. E. and Bertha were farmers. As the children were growing up, they tell of one year that they had a bumper cotton crop and were able to buy a Model T and enjoyed the best Christmas ever. A. E. went to wheat harvest in Kansas every year to help support the family. In the fall, they peddled apples and vegetables. The commerce area at that time was Van Buren, which was two day's journey from Fly Creek.

As we grandchildren visited the farm, some of our favorite memories were searching for arrowheads on the hills. The Indians left behind many artifacts including stones for grinding their corn and carved steps winding up the hillsides. A. E. Green died 5-27-1981. Bertha died 9-27-1983 and was buried next to him in the Cox Cemetery.

Many descendants still reside in the Washington County area and a complete genealogy is available. This history was compiled by Sheron (Brock) Carter, a granddaughter of A. E. and Bertha Mae (Cox) Green, going back to the sixth grandparents. The above can not begin to summarize all of the told hardships and good times of the years past. The Cox-Green story is too lengthy to go into great detail, as there are too many Cox-Green relatives and too many stories.

I, Robert Leonard Ray, a son-in-law of A. E. and Bertha provided most of the information for preparation of the Cox-Green story. My grandmother, Sarah, (Sally) was the daughter of Andrew Youngblood Cox. She told many stories of the hardships of the Civil War. My grandmother was born 3-20-1858, near Evansville, The Lord's Vineyard. In 1875, she married Thomas J. Dunagan and they lived their entire lives on a farm adjacent to the A. Y. Cox original homestead located between Evansville and Cane Hill.

By: Robert L. Ray

Elza Monroe "Monty" Cralley

Monty Cralley was born in Carmi, Illinois on November 20, 1905 to John W. Cralley and Martha Jones Cralley. He grew up in Illinois and attended McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois where he met Cleda Ann (called Ann) Renner, only child of John J. and Bertha Elleen Kauffman Renner. Monty and Ann were married in Carlyle, Illinois on February 5, 1930.

After receiving his B. S. degree from McKendree College, Monty went on to the University of Wisconsin where he received his Ph. D. Monty also taught botany (as an assistant professor) before joining the faculty at the University of Arkansas.

Cralley's work in plant pathology at the University of Arkansas kept him busy in and out of the state and special assignments took him as far away as Cuba, Korea and even to India. His work continued with the University of Arkansas for forty years until he retired, professor emeritus, in 1973.

During those years that his career with the University of Arkansas took him from professor to agricultural administrator, Ann was busy completing her studies. She received both her

B. S. and her M. S. from the University of Arkansas. Employed by the state of Arkansas for 26 years, she was a caseworker and casework supervisor for the Arkansas State Department of Welfare.

Ann's interests were not limited to her job. Since she had taught art in the public schools of Illinois, she continued working at her art while visiting many galleries here and abroad. Her paintings have been exhibited in many local and regional shows. Her art talent is not limited to one media. She works in oils, pastels, acrylics and mixed media. Her portfolio contains collages, landscapes and old structures.

Two daughters were born to Monty and Ann. The first, Barbara Ann Cralley, was born January 31, 1934 in Fayetteville. The second, Patricia Sue Cralley, was born on September 2, 1940.

Barbara Ann married Roy Shaw on July 17, 1959. They are parents to one son and two daughters, Sandra Ann, John Cralley and Norma Jean.

Patricia Sue married Phillip E. Duncan, June 16, 1967. They have one son, Mark Middleton Duncan.

Monty and Ann are living contented lives filled with gardening, writing and painting. Upon retirement, Monty developed an interest in art and has joined Ann in many exhibits of their works.

His writing is now of an inspirational rather than a technical nature. He has time for poetry and philosophy, and he and Ann share many of their talents in a mutual effort as they did to create the book, *Distant Horizons*. Monty wrote it, Ann illustrated it.

Ann and Monty were featured in the book *A Fine Age—Creativity as a Key to Successful Aging*. The beautifully illustrated book, shows both Ann and Monty confirming the book's title.

By: E. M. Cralley

Anna Marie Rice Crate

Anna Marie Rice Crate was born 10 April 1865 in Buffalo, New York, daughter of John George Rice and Catherine Christine Schmidt, one of three girls and four boys born of this marriage. The family had moved during the years to Cranberry, Venango County, Pennsylvania.

Augustine Henry Crate, son of James Aaron Crate and Susan Weaver, was one of two boys and four girls born of that marriage. The Crate and Weaver family had been native to Clarion County for several generations. Clarion County was near Venago County, then the center of the oil business. "Gus" as he was called, was born 16 October 1868.

Through Schmidt relatives, Anna Rice met Gus Crate and they were married 10 October 1893 in Titusville, Pennsylvania. Their first daughter, Irene Marie was born 16 July 1894 in Titusville. Following the oil business, their second daughter, Rosemary Genevieve, was born 21 February 1896 outside of Muncie, Indiana. The family moved into Muncie where the girls attended St. Lawrence School. As a young girl, Rosemary probably had rheumatic fever. The doctor wisely advised bed rest for a long period and this put her behind in school.

In 1912, the family moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, living at 1402 South Denver. In the fall of 1913, Rosemary went back to Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Mary of the Woods. She was quite musical, and took voice and violin lessons. The remaining high school years were spent at old, old Tulsa Central High School with Rosemary graduating mid-year in 1916 and going to the University of Arkansas.

On 29 April 1913, Dr. T. M. Fletcher and his wife Helen G. borrowed from H. K. Wade, trustee for the McIlroy Bank, $1000 at 10% interest. On 27 August 1914, Anna N. Crate paid their note to McIlroy Bank, much to Jim McIlroy's displeasure, but Anna produced a letter from Gus saying the money was her share of her father's estate and she was free to spend it as she saw fit. She paid Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher a total of $1,500 for the 40 acres of land and house one mile west of Tontitown, Arkansas on Highway 68. Bishop Albert Lewis Fletcher of Arkansas grew up on this place. Most of the time Anna did not live on the property as the house and land were rented. Anna must have quit claim deeded it to her daughter, Irene, as Irene sold it to Rinaldo Morsani on 6 June 1950 and it had been known by his name since then.

T. C. Carlson came into Rosemary's life when she entered the University of Arkansas. They were married in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on 2 July 1917. We will take up this story under T. C. Carlson. Their first child and son was born at 223 East Lafayette, Fayetteville, Arkansas. This house is still occupied in 1987.

All this time Gus had been an independent drilling contractor. By 1920 Anna, Irene and Gus had bought a home at 1320 Jennings, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Gus was then drilling west of Bartlesville and in March 1920, T. C. joined his father-in-law in his drilling business. T. C. soon found out that he wasn't cut out to be an oil man. Gus died unexpectedly 3 August 1920 and having just drilled three "dry holes" we know that he didn't die rich.

Irene took a secretarial course in Bartlesville and went to work for Phillips Petroleum Company as one of their employees. She remained with them until her death 8 March 1952. Anna followed her 11 May 1952. The house had long before been turned into two apartments with a garage apartment. The property sold quickly and cheaply in 1952.

Augustine, Anna and Irene are all buried at White Rose Cemetery in Bartlesville, Washington County, Oklahoma. They are in block 6, lot 18, spaces 1, 2 & 3. I hope that someone will continue decorating their graves for Memorial Day as my mother expected of me.

By: Rosemary Carlson McNair

Andrew Alexander Crawford

Andrew Alexander Crawford was born November 11, 1812 in Lincoln County, Tennessee. He was the son of John Crawford and first wife, Margaret Buchanan. See descendants of Alexander and Mary McPheeters Crawford by Forbes and Sammis and Descendants of the Buchanan Families of Washington County, Arkansas by Allan S. Humphries. Both his grandfathers were Revolutionary patriots. His paternal grandfather, William Crawford served as Private and patriot manufacturing and supplying arms to the Continental Army, Augusta County, Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Buchanan, also from Augusta County, Virginia served in the Continental Army and attained the rank of Captain.

Andrew first married Minerva Buchanan. It's thought she was the daughter of Moses Buchanan. They had one child, Robert who later became a lawyer in Spearfish, South Dakota. Minerva was murdered by a negro slave named Caroline. Robert was just a small child. See an account of this murder and trial written by Mrs. Maurice Cruse in *Flashback*, Vol VII, # 4 July 1957. Andrew then married Rachel Tinnin, the daughter of Hugh and Betsy (Rutherford) Tinnin.

In April of 1849, Andrew, in the company of 85 men from Washington and surrounding counties left for the gold fields of California. Lewis Evans was captain of this group of "Forty-Niners". Andrew suffered from scurvy on the trip. Some men were never heard from, but Andrew made the trip home safely. He managed to bring each child a gold nugget. In the year of 1859, he was serving as Justice of the Peace in Washington County, performing marriages and etc. Then in the first part of the Civil War, he was serving as County Judge. He then enlisted in the Confederate Army and fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge and other western battles. He died at Rienzi, near Corinth, Mississippi from heat exposure during the Battle of Shiloh, May 23, 1862.

In the Memoirs of Col. J. P. Neal, who was married to Lucy Tinnin, Rachel's sister, Col. Neal mentions a house raising in the Prairie Grove Valley in 1839. The house was on the east side of Cane Hill and belonged to Andy Crawford. He also mentions that the morning after the battle of Prairie Grove he was climbing a hill and met 200 Federal prisoners under guard on Andy Crawford's farm. It was later the Mike Nail place.

We don't know how Rachel managed after the war, but she had lost her husband and oldest son, Hugh when it was over. She may have been homeless after its destruction. It was with the aid of the Catholic Sisters that she was given a milk cow to help provide for her children. Later in the 1870 Federal Census, she was living with her children in the home of William D. Crawford, Andrew's brother and his family.

John Smith told his children that the first time he ever saw Martha or Mattie, as he called her was when he went to the Widow Crawford's back door to inquire about sharecropping on her land. They fell in love but Mattie's family didn't approve of him. He had become an orphan during the War. His mother had died from measles and his father at the hands of bushwhackers. His brothers had taken the Northern cause during the war. He was poor, uneducated and unchurched, but young love had its way and they eloped, both at the age of 22.

The only child of Andrew and Minerva was Robert, born about 1838.

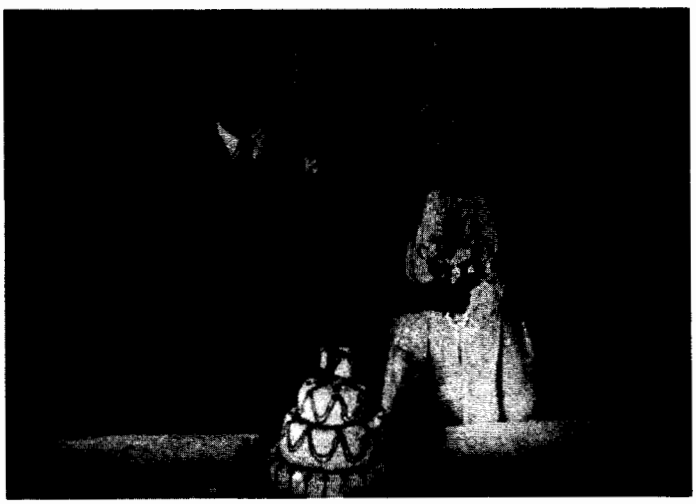
Rachel Tinnin was born in Mississippi January 15, 1826 and died 1903 or 1904 according to her widow's pension records.

The children of Andrew and Rachel were: Hugh, born about 1845 and died unmarried in the Civil War. Margaret, born about 1847 and married John "Lum" Henson. Susan "Sug" born about 1853 and married first: Isham House and second: H. Covey. Martha Halbert (Mattie) Crawford, born February 11, 1854 - died January 16, 1899 in Floyd County, Texas, married John Washington Smith November 11, 1877 in Washington County, Arkansas, (see J. W. Smith family). Andrew Neal Crawford, born March 13, 1856 - died in Florida, married Laura Baird, children: Mrs. C. M. Garrett, Mrs. P. W. Weybrecht, Mrs. S. K. Booth and Alvin A. Crawford from his obituary. Lucy Crawford, born August 30, 1856 - died December 10, 1938, married Alexander Cruse, January 13, 1878 see To Kimberly, with Love by Lillian Cruse Woods and Buell Beverly Woods. Emily (Emma) Crawford, married first: George McKinzie on September 9, 1880, second: Huff, this family moved to Belton, in Bell County, Texas. Alice Crawford married Frank Parkhurst on January 25, 1880, she died leaving at least one daughter.

By: Ruth Lee

Andrew B. Crawford

Andrew Buchanan Crawford, eldest child of James and LaVicy (Buchanan) Crawford, came to Washington County, Arkansas with his parents about 1827. He was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee on October 12, 1823. LaVicy Buchanan was born December 10, 1801 in Lincoln County, Tennessee, the daughter of Andrew and Jane Buchanan.



William Andrew and Mary Thomas (Cox) Crawford

In 1849, Andrew left Washington County with a contingent of fortune seekers for the newly-announced gold discoveries in California. During the trip westward, his horse was stolen, perhaps by Cherokee Indians, and an effort was made to retrieve it by asking Chief John Ross to locate her so Andrew's father could get her back. Much sickness prevailed on the journey to and from California; Andrew seemed to have caught several illnesses but recovered from all of them.

On May 15, 1851, Andrew married Martha Pyeatt, daughter of Peter Paulus and LaVina (Cox) Pyeatt, in Washington County. They had at least three children, all sons: James Thomas, born about 1857, John P., born about 1859, and William Andrew, born March 18, 1863.

At the outbreak of the civil War, the Confederate government wanted Andrew to keep his blacksmith shop open so he could fix wagons and similar war material. On October 10, 1864, he was killed in his shop by either Confederate or Union soldiers. The family's food supply ran very low. One day, soldiers came to the Crawford house looking for food. Martha had hidden some parched corn in her loft. One of the soldiers got up on a chair to check the loft, and she knocked the chair out from under him. Not finding anything, they wanted, the soldiers looked around her house and left the family alone.

On April 16, 1987, Martha Crawford married Philip Gregory, also of Washington County. She had two more children, Mary C. and Martha M., and moved to Bell County, Texas about 1876 with her second husband, their two daughters, and her three sons by Andrew.

By: Nancy Maxwell

James Crawford

James Crawford was born January 25, 1803 in Tennessee. He was the son of John Crawford and Margaret Buchanan who left Augusta County, Virginia in the 1790s for the Tennessee frontier. LaVicy Buchanan was the daughter of Andrew and Jane Buchanan of Lincoln County, Tennessee. She was born December 10, 1801 in Tennessee.

After their marriage, James and LaVicy moved to Washington County, Arkansas about 1830. They had been members of the Prairie congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but were received into the Cane Hill congregation on April 19, 1834. They had six children, all of whom were baptized in the Cane Hill Church. Andrew Buchanan Crawford was born October 12, 1823, married Martha Pyeatt on May 15, 1851, and died October 10, 1864 in Cane Hill. Finis Ewing Crawford was born August 6, 1828. He married Mary Ann Carnahan on September 21, 1853, said to have been the first white child born in Cane Hill. She was the daughter of Samuel Carnahan. Finis was an Elder in the Cane Hill church for 32 years until his death on March 9, 1883. Margaret Jane Crawford was born about 1831 and married James F. Bates on July 23, 1857. William Pierson Crawford was born October 25, 1832. He first married Martha Ann Mitchell on September 20, 1855, and second, Nancy Mitchell, on November 27, 1866.

William was a Ruling Elder in the Cane Hill congregation for 24 years at the time of his death on January 17, 1892. Pleasant M. Crawford was born in 1835. Isaac Newton Crawford was born in 1839.

James Crawford died on June 13, 1880, and LaVicy on March 11, 1877. They are buried in the Crawford Family Cemetery off the Greasy Valley Road in Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Nancy Maxwell

William Andrew Crawford

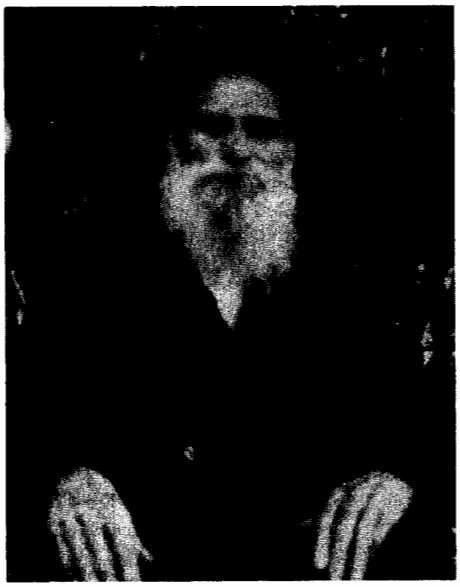
William Andrew Crawford was the son of Andrew Buchanan Crawford and Martha Pyeatt. He was born on March 18, 1863 at Cane Hill in Washington County, Arkansas. His father was killed when he was nineteen months old. His mother married again on April 16, 1867 to Philip Gregory, also of Washington County.

Ahout 1876, William Andrew, or "Andy", as he was called, and his family moved to Bell County, Texas. He spent his growing years working on his stepfather's farm.

On February 18, 1885, William Andrew was married to Mary Thomas Cox, daughter of Robert Lafayette Cox and Elizabeth Ann Coulter. William Andrew and Mary lived their entire married life in Troy, Bell County, Texas where they raised ten children. Myrtle Lee was born June 7, 1886, married Owen Curtis and died November 29, 1976. Bertha Belle was born December 1, 1887, married Alvin Maedgen and died September 5, 1977. Annie Ruth was born September 26, 1890 and also married a Maedgen. Pauline was born May 22, 1892, married a Wyatt and died November 26, 1972. Andrew Clarence was born August 9, 1894 and died April 10, 1971. Emmett Eugene was born October 29, 1897 and died February 8, 1979. William Clayton was born July 29, 1900 and died August 30, 1985. Robert Victor Averill (called Averill) was born July 27, 1902, married Iva Emma Spohn October 8, 1925, and died January 27, 1987. Mary Kate was born May 8, 1906 and married DeWitt Ray. Morris Burnett was born June 2, 1908 and died November 29, 1976.

William Andrew died on August 8, 1936 and Mary died on June 27, 1938 in Troy. They are buried in Roberts Cemetery, near Troy.

By: Nancy Maxwell



William Stephen Crawley, about 1920.

William Stephen Crawley

Standing: Washington Burgess and Charlooty Crawley. Seated, left to right: Joseph C., Alisebeth, Stephen, Martha Rebeka Crawley.

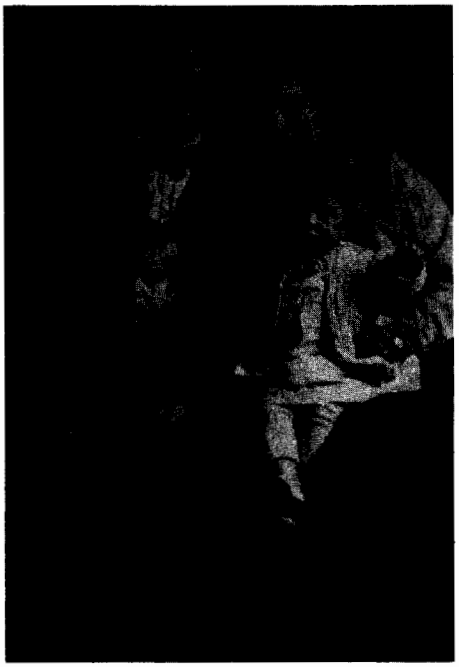
James Y. Crawley was born in 1798 in Maryland. Anania Crawley was born in 1801 in North Carolina, and to them was born William Stephen Crawley July 1, 1827 in Tennessee. He was married to Ibba Burgess b. September 21, 1825. To this union were born Stephen H., November 16, 1853, Martha Rebeka, born July 21, 1855. Joseph C., born July 8, 1857, Mary Alisabeth, born June 25, 1859, Charlooty Livina, born May 27, 1861, and Washington Burgess born April 12, 1863. Ibba died April 12, 1863. The Civil War was in progress at the time so William moved his family deep into the wooded area toward Cane Hill. They constructed a cabin, cleared land for a garden and to grow corn. Their mother had already died so the minor children were in the woods alone. They moved household furnishings, food, a team of oxen, and the other necessities to the cabin. He did this for the safety of his children. Martha told the incident when her father returned from the War and was ill, he told her he had been followed and if anyone came to the cabin she was to detain the person at the door of the cabin, which she did. This enabled William to climb out of a window, or opening, in the back of the cabin and go around the house and shoot the man who was being detained at the front door. They returned to their home after the War and found that it had been used as a hospital. Soldiers had been buried in the meadow in front of the house. They were later removed. The house was located on the Old Wire Road. William Stephen died in 1921. Martha Rebeka was married to Alfred Douglas Strickler July 18, 1880. To this union were born Sarah Navada, November 19, 1882 at Strickler, Arkansas, she died March 6, 1966 at Buffalo, Oklahoma. Mary Tilford was born July 11, 1887 at Strickler, Arkansas. She married Oscar Miles Sharp December 25, 1910 at Strickler, Arkansas. To this union were born Orval Douglas Sharp July 16, 1912. Orval married Jewel Reiff in 1935, and to this union Shirley Ann Sharp Lowry was born. Orval was married to his second wife, Marie, in 1947, and to this union Norman Sharp was born. Orval died September 30, 1982 in Liberal, Kansas, and was buried in the Sharp Cemetery near Prairie Grove. Hiram Wayne Sharp was born January 16, 1917. Wayne married Glendora Virginia Powell December 31, 1941 in Jefferson City, Missouri. To this union was born Betty Jo December 27, 1942. Betty Jo married James Arthur Ezell July 31, 1964 and to this union were born Elizabeth Rene' Ezell May 22, 1969, and Marianne Ezell born April 20, 1972. James Donald (Jim) Sharp was born January 26, 1945. James married Dolores Kaye Ostie June 21, 1969. To this union were born Serenity Kaye November 10, 1972, Kimberly Vale February 8, 1974, Summer Leigh July 12, 1978, and Stevenson James November 28, 1980. James Donald (Jim) Sharp is a medical doctor practicing in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Oscar Miles Sharp, Jr. was born May 14, 1919, married Jo Lee West October 10, 1946. To this union Jimmy Wayne Sharp was born December 26, 1948. Oscar (Ottie) married his second wife Marian Bell Bushong September 12, 1981. Marion James (Jay) Sharp born February 10, 1925 married Patricia Ann Trout in 1957 and to this union were born William Andrew January 14, 1958. Marion James (Jay) died in an automobile crash in Ft. Nelson, British Columbia January 30, 1970, and was buried in the Sharp Cemetery near Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

By: Hiram Wayne Sharp

Mary Elizabeth Crisp

The central persons of this sketch are Mansil Monroe Crisp and Mary Elizabeth Pursell. They were born and died in northwest Arkansas and had ancestors and descendants in Washington County as well as other counties in this area. They were ordinary people by economic, social, or political standards. But they lived their lives as they believed their religion taught them and were daily, living examples of God's love. They were

married over sixty-seven years, had four children, were in harmony with friends, family and nature, and possessed and gave more love than anyone, the author, a grandson, has ever known. Their legacy of love, combined with the love of many others, is the intangible that makes Washington County a great place to live.



Adult male seated, Mansil Monroe Crisp; adult female, Mary Elizabeth Pursell Crisp, children in laps, to the right a male child in a dress, Robert Monroe Crisp. To the left a male child in boys clothing, William Mansil Crisp. Circa 1917.

Mary Elizabeth Purcell was born in Lincoln, Washington County, Arkansas, December 5, 1895. She was the daughter of William M. "Billy" Pursell and Emma "Mama" Nickens Pursell. The Pursell roots can be traced to a Benjamin Pursell of Kentucky and born about 1750. Pursell is an English and Irish name, and literally means keeper of the pigs or "Pork Seller", a name with special significance in Razorback country.

Benjamin Pursell (ca. 1750, Virginia) was one of about three Benjamins who appeared in the same area at the same time. At this writing, he has not been sorted out from the others and his origin is not established. Benjamin had a son, Thomas Pursley (1776, Kentucky) (the most common spelling of the name is Purcell, but other variants include Pursley, Pursell, and Purselley) who was born in Kentucky in 1776.

Thomas Pursell (1776, Kentucky) married a Susannah Bennett (??) and they had a son William (1815, Kentucky) who married Ann Haynes (1812, Kentucky). William and Ann Purcell had four children, the last being William Pursell born 1848 in Kentucky. The infant William's father died the same year, 1848, he was born.

Ann Haynes Pursell married shortly afterwards to Doctor George Washington Boone (1806, Kentucky). There had been a family story about a Daniel Boone connection which was never very clear. Mrs. Thelma Jean Carroll Reynolds of Santa Ana, California, is a descendant of Doctor George Boone and wife Ann and provided the material on Boone and Haynes. Doctor George W. Boone was a descendant of the very large Boone family in the U. S. (which includes the famous Daniel Boone) going back through George Boone (1767, North Carolina), Edward Boone (1740, Pennsylvania), Squire Boone (1696, England), George Boone III.

Doctor George Boone and Ann Haynes Pursell Boone had two daughters: Persis and Mary Ann. Mrs. Reynolds descends from Mary Ann Boone. Persis Boone married 1) Mr. Johnson and 2) Solomon Wood and is buried in Fayetteville. Doctor Boone and wife, Ann, moved from Kentucky to Franklin County, Arkansas by 1854. Doctor Boone died in 1855, leaving his widow Ann with son William Pursell and daughters Persis and Mary Ann Boone. (An interesting and unusual item today is Persis Boone is named for Doctor Boone's first wife: Persis Karn, died 1849). In 1857, Ann Haynes Pursell Boone married John Bevins of Madison County, Arkansas and moved to the Saint Paul area.

Ann Haynes Pursell Boone Bevins (1812, Kentucky) was the daughter of William Haynes (1788, Virginia) and Jane McGuire (1794, Kentucky). William Haynes (1788, Virginia) was the son of Charles Ellis Haynes (1765, Virginia) and Nancy Goodridge (or Goodrich) (1766, Kentucky). Charles Ellis Haynes (1765, Virginia) was the son of William Haynes (1740, Virginia) and Hannah Ellis (1741, Virginia). William Haynes (1740, Virginia was the son of a William Haynes (??) and Elizabeth _____. Hannah Ellis (1741, Virginia) was the daughter of Charles Ellis and Susannah Harding. Susannah Harding was the daughter of Thomas Harding and Mary Giles.

William Pursell (1848, Kentucky) grew up in Madison County, Arkansas and is listed in the 1870 Madison County census records with his step-father John Bevins and mother Ann. About five houses away in the census is P. W. Nickens with wife Rebecca and family.

Emma "Mama" Nickens, mother of Mary Elizabeth Crisp, was born in 1875 to P. W. Nickens (ca 1843, Kentucky) and Rebecca Loveless (ca. 1844, Kentucky). The Loveless name is handed down in the family and is not documented by other sources. In the 1870 census they are shown with a son Thomas, age 1, born in Kentucky, and, apparently, had just moved to Arkansas. The 1880 census shows the Nickens family with son Thomas, age 11, son John, age 6, daughter, Emma age 5, son Gentry age 3, daughter Elizabeth age 2 and infant son Joseph. The ancestry of Nickens and Loveless has not been established.

William M. Pursell was first married to a Nancy _____, probably about 1872, and had six children by this first marriage: Laura, Anna, Mittie, Bonnie, Cass, and Bruce. The author has little information about this first marriage.

William M. "Billy" Pursell and Emma "Mama" Nickens, parents of Mary E. Pursell Crisp, were married about 1894, probably in Madison County. Ten children were born to this marriage: Mary Elizabeth (5 December 1895, Arkansas) married Mansil Monroe Crisp, John (3 August 1897, Arkansas) married Ferba Thomas, Oma (24 September 1899) married William Norvell, Essie (9 December 1901) married 1) Clem Townley and 2) Issac Weldon, Zora (9 April 1904) married Delmar Coffman, Charles (18 September 1906, Arkansas) married Tosie Lane, James (3 June 1909, Arkansas) married Mildred Coble, Bessie (1 July 1911, Arkansas) married Russell H. Cole, and twins Lorine (12 August 1914, Arkansas) married Haskell Smith and Florine (12 August 1914, Arkansas) married Henry (Ted) Armstrong.

Billy and Mama Pursell lived in various parts of northwest Arkansas as he worked as a Methodist Minister and she raised children. A July 6, 1930, Van Buren, Arkansas newspaper provides an interesting account of Reverend Pursell's career where he describes himself at the age of 82, father of sixteen children, and fifty-four years as a Minister as the "boy preacher who walks". The interview includes some information about his years as a circuit rider Minister in the Madison-Washington-Crawford Company areas and one wonders how much he exaggerated when he said he "once preached a sermon with the snow coming through the roof of the little church in such flurries he had to keep on his hat". Reverence William Pursell died about a year after the interview in 193?. His wife, Emma "Mama" Pursell continued in Crawford County, with her family and died in 1975, just short of her 100th birthday. The 100 year span includes depressions, wars, travel by foot or horse, airplanes, and men on the moon. Her dedication to family and fundamental principles are remembered well by the author, her great-grandson, and the many others she touched.

Our central figures, Mary E. Pursell and Mansil M. "Dugie" Crisp were married May 20, 1913, in Fort Smith. As the story goes, Mary had gone to Fort Smith to visit her sister and there met "Dugie" Crisp. Mansil Monroe Crisp (1893, Arkansas) had the lifetime nickname of Dugie and many people did not know his real name as he used initials M. M. on documents.

Dugie Crisp has roots going back to colonial North Carolina to a William Crisp (ca. 1710,?). He may have had the middle name Mansell as supported by some deeds. The name Mansel (with several variation of spelling) is handed down through many generations. William Crisp (ca. 1710,?) had eighteen children by two wives and many Crisp in the U. S. trace back to this ancestor. William Crisp (ca. 1710,?) simply appears in North Carolina and his roots have never been established. Some indications point to Massachusetts and a Benjamin and Deliverance Crisp, but Virginia and the West Indies, particulary Barbadoes, are possibilities. The name Crisp is English and derives from the word meaning curly-headed. William Crisp lived and died about 1783 in North Carolina and names his children and second wife Frances in his will. A son by the first wife was also named William Crisp (ca. 1740, North Carolina).

The second William (Mansell?) Crisp (ca. 1740, North Carolina) may have (but not established) married an Elizabeth Ramsey. They moved to the Laurens County area of South Carolina and had at least six children. One daughter, Penina (ca. 1764, South Carolina) married Joseph Cromwell Matthews and are ancestors of the Hale family in Lee and Phillip counties of Arkansas. Another son is Mansel Crisp (1764, South Carolina) and is the second great-grandfather of our central figure Dugie Crisp. Mansel Crisp (1764, South Carolina) married Margaret Rodgers of South Carolina.

Mansil and Margaret Crisp moved from South Carolina to Tennessee and had at least eight children. One child was a William Mansil Crisp (1788, South Carolina) married Hannah Wilson and migrated to Texas and finally to Oregon. Many Texas Crisp are descendants of William and Hannah. Mansil had a close association with and, according to one historical account, "partly reared" David Crockett. Other records indicate "David Crockett gave a power of attorney to Mansel Crisp" and the marriage of a daughter, Sallie Rodgers Crisp (1792, South Carolina), to Samuel Augustus Erwin (1785, Virginia) was "performed by Davy Crockett". Another son of Mansil, Tillman A. Crisp (ca. 1792, South Carolina), is the great-grandfather of Dugie Crisp.

Tillman A. Crisp (ca. 1792, South Carolina) had three wives and lived in the Hardeman County area of Tennessee. The second wife can only be identified by 1830 and 1840 census records indicating a female in right age category with Tillman and a Bible record of his son Mansil showing birth date as 1834. Several census records show Tillman A. Crisp with son Mansil M. Crisp (1834, Tennessee). This Mansil is Dugie Crisp's grandfather who he never knew.

Mansil M. Crisp, born 4 July 1834 and died 25 August 1882, lived in the Hardeman and McNairy County areas of Tennessee. He was married to a Mary _____, born 25 August 1842 and died 6 March 1900, born in Tennessee or Mississippi. This Mansil and Mary had children: James Henry Crisp (1867, Tennessee, Dugie's father), Emma L. (ca. 1869, Tennessee), Mary and Martha (twins, ca. 1871, Tennessee), Phillip Monroe (ca. 1873, Tennessee), Manda (ca 1876, Tennessee), and Elmira (ca. 1879, Tennessee). A cousin recalls that a son named Mansil M. was also born but died young.

Dugie's father, James Henry Crisp (1867, Tennessee) moved to the Mansfield area of Sebastian County in the 1880s where he taught public schools and was called Squire Crisp. James Henry met and married Rosa May Collier (1872, Arkansas).

Rosa Mae Collier (1872, Arkansas) was a daughter of Henry Clay Collier (1844, Arkansas) and Dorothula Hayes (1874, Arkansas) of Johnson County, Arkansas. Henry Clay Collier had at least sixteen children by four wives which he lists in a claim for a Civil War injury. In this claim, he says he was "ruptured in the right groin. . .at De valls Bluff, Arkansas. . .by my horse jumping a stream of water while charging the enemy". Henry Clay Collier (1844, Arkansas) was the son of William Collier (ca. 1809, North Carolina) and Celina E. _____ (ca. 1823, Tennessee).

James Henry Crisp (1867, Tennessee) and Rosa Mae Collier (1872, Arkansas) were married about 1888 and lived in Mansfield, Arkansas. They had children: Maud M. (1889, Arkansas), Mansel M. "Dugie" (1892, Arkansas), Amos Clay (1893, Arkansas), Otis L. (1895, Arkansas), Grace B. (1897, Arkansas), Raymond D., (1898, Arkansas), Claude (1900, Arkansas) and Horace (1902, Arkansas). James Henry and Rosa May are both buried in Sebastian County, Arkansas. Raymond died young and Amos Clay died in World War I.

Mansil M. "Dugie" Crisp and Mary Pursell were married on May 20, 1913. As the story goes, Mary had gone to Fort Smith to visit her half-sister Bonnie. While there, she met Dugie and it was "love at first sight". Dugie and Mary had four children: William Mansil Crisp (1914, Arkansas), Robert Monroe Crisp (1916, Arkansas), Emma Rosemary Crisp (1925, Arkansas) and Amos Clay Crisp (1931, Arkansas). Dugie worked for the railroad for many years and operated a neighborhood grocery store. They were married for sixty-seven years until Dugie's death in 1980. Mary died in 1985 and they are buried in Fort Smith.

Robert Monroe Crisp (1916, Arkansas) married Geraldine O. Lau (1920, Arkansas) and had two children: Robert Monroe Crisp, Jr. (1940, Arkansas) author of this section and Nancy Jean Crisp (1947, Arkansas). The senior Robert Monroe Crisp was a pilot in World War II where he served as a flight instructor and flew the "hump". After the war, he was manager of the Fort Smith Airport and Little Rock Adams Field.

Robert Monroe Crisp, Jr. (1940, Arkansas) has lived in Washington County since coming to the University in 1958 with the exception of one year with IBM and two years at the University of Texas. He married Mary Kathryn "Ginger" Rawlins Parker in 1983. They have five daughters by previous marriages: Catherine Lau Crisp (1965, Alabama), Kathryn Lynn Parker (1966, Virginia), Robyn Maria Crisp (1967, Arkansas) Ann Elizabeth Parker (1968, Virginia) and Rachel Monroe Crisp (1970, Arkansas). Both Ginger and Bob are employed by the University of Arkansas: Ginger as Associate General Counsel and Bob as Professor of Computer Science Engineering.

Records of Washington County show previous Crisp records dating to the 1820s. A first cousin, six generations removed, to the author, was Reden Greenville Crisp (ca. 1800, North Carolina) was recorded on the Sheriff Census 1829 and served jury duty. Reden G. Crisp is believed to be the son of John Crisp, a son of William Crisp (ca. 1710, North Carolina?). Reden was apparently a pioneer land speculator who came to Washington County from Missouri, stayed for a few years, and moved on to Texas. He has a John Crisp with him, probably a son.

A John Burch Crisp (ca 1814, North Carolina) settled in Washington County in the 1850s. He came, with wife Annie and children Sarah, Eli, Jack, Margaret, George and John, from Tennessee by way of Missouri and lived in the Prairie Grove area. Attempts to connect John and Annie to North Carolina have not been successful: there are at least five Crisp-Burch marriages. John and Annie disappear after the 1860 census and attempts to find Civil War records on John have not been successful to date. Some of his children appear in 1870 census and later.

Although born and raised in Fort Smith, the author, having lived in Fayetteville since 1958, is proud to call Washington County, Arkansas his home. Finding the background on my ancestors has been a work of love. The opportunity to recognize my grandparents, Mary and Dugie Crisp, for the caring and loving persons they were is deeply appreciated.

By: Robert Monroe Crisp, Jr.

Andrea Thompson Cromwell

Andrea Jean Thompson was born on November 13, 1946, the first child of Lyell and Marcella Thompson of Stillwater, Oklahoma. She was the first grandchild on both sides of the family. The paternal grandparents were Kenneth and Gladys Thompson; the maternal ones were Andrew and Amelia Horn. Both families farmed near Perry, Oklahoma.

Andrea's early life was full of nurturing by aunts, uncles and grandparents and learning to enjoy her new siblings. Andrew Mark was born February 9, 1948; Susan Amy was born April 19, 1950; Lyell Kent was born December 9, 1953 and Kevin Craig was born September 24, 1955. The family lived in Oklahoma and Ohio while Dad completed his university studies and began his professional career. Andrea's early childhood was spent playing in the woods and fields, making believe. She went to school at a consolidated country school in Dickson, Oklahoma and participated in 4-H activities, learning to raise pigs, sew aprons and make speeches. Once, the whole family rose at dawn to listen to her speech on Civil Defense on the radio.

In 1958, she came to Fayetteville. Suddenly the farm girl was in the city. The summer months were lonely but when she entered seventh grade at Hillcrest Jr. High she began making friends. She entered eighth grade at the new Woodland Jr. High School and learned she loved to sing after joining the Girls Ensemble. In high school, she continued to sing with the Choralettes and also entered contests as a solo performer. She won a vocal scholarship to the University of Arkansas in 1964.

Andrea married James David Rand of Rogers, Arkansas, in 1965 and their daughter, Susan Elisabeth Rand, was born on September 17, 1968. The family was separated when David fought in Vietnam and the marriage ended in divorce in 1971. Andrea returned to the University of Arkansas to prepare for a career in Social Work, completed her Bachelor's Degree in 1973 and her Master's Degree in Social Work in 1974. She had married Paul Dwain Cromwell from Fort Smith, Arkansas in 1972.

Her first professional job was as Director of Services to Military Families for the American Red Cross in Little Rock. In 1975, the family returned to Fayetteville when she was hired as Outpatient Therapist with Ozark Guidance Center in Springdale. Andrea worked as therapist for families, individuals and groups.

She and Dwain bought the " Old Canard House" at 417 E. Lafayette when they returned to Fayetteville and when they divorced in 1979 Andrea and daughter "Lissa" remained there. In that year Andrea took a position as Residential Social Worker with Youth Bridge, Inc. in Fayetteville where she supervised a group home program for troubled adolescent girls. In 1981 she was promoted to Program Director and began supervision and management of staff and programs for that agency. From 1981, she taught several classes in the Social Work program at the University of Arkansas while she continued her work at Youth Bridge.

Andrea's interests throughout these years were her daughter, her family, her work, and her friends. She volunteered for the Rape Crisis Center and served on the Boards of the Project for Victims of Domestic Violence and the American Red Cross. She helped establish a Professional Women's Group that met for years to provide emotional support and friendship to members. She sang with a community choir, taught professional workshops throughout the state, attended the Unitarian Fellowship and enjoyed the University's lectures and concerts. Her closest friends were Barbara Taylor, Catherine Totten, Cheri Carden, her parents, her daughter and especially, Kurt Bevernitz. As she grew older she looked forward to continuing her development of interest in social work research, gardening, singing, reading contemporary literature and, especially grandparenting.

By: Andrea Cromwell

Courtney Crouch

The Crouch family history in Washington County has to start with Courtney Chet Crouch. Courtney Chet Crouch was born in Collins, Missouri on June 23, 1912. He was the son of William Edward and Lura Virginia Heare Crouch. Actually, his first appellation was "Chet Courtney"; however, as he grew older he did not think that quite fit him, and he decided to change it around to Courtney Chet. The name Courtney has no particular family history of significance. As it turns out, it was the name of a beau of one of Courtney's aunts.

His early years were spent in the small southeastern Missouri town of Collins. He had a sister named Cora Helen Crouch, now Nanney. His father was primarily a banker, but he also had an interest in an abstract company and farming interests. He also must have dabbled in law, although it is doubtful that he had a license to practice law, if one was even needed in those days. At any rate, his interest in law had a profound influence on young Crouch as he virtually promised his father, before his father died that he would become a lawyer. His father died when he was nine years old and his mother had the task of raising him and his sister during a period of time when it was not too easy for a woman to raise two children by herself. Courtney used to say that his mother was convinced that they were going to starve to death. The frugal nature of this mother apparently manifested itself mostly in the way they ate, as when Crouch was an adult his most frequent complaint about his childhood was perhaps not so much his mother's cooking, but the food that she selected. Perhaps this influenced him later in life as well, as he fancied himself as an amateur gourmet cook. His mother moved the family to Springfield, Missouri where he and his sister attended grade school. She then moved the family to Arkansas where they lived for brief periods of time in Bentonville, Siloam Springs and Springdale. Crouch worked to support his mother and sister during that period of time with jobs such as a newspaper carrier and as a soda jerk in a drug store in Siloam Springs.

Crouch was true to the promise he made to this father as a child. He moved to Kansas City to attend what is now the University of Missouri at Kansas City. In those days you did not have to have a degree to go into law school. Thus, he attended only two years of undergraduate school and then attended two years of law school. He graduated with a law degree from the University of Missouri at Kansas City in 1933. He actually passed the Arkansas Bar examination before he had graduated. He then returned to Springdale to wait until he was 21 years old to begin the practice of law.

Either the law practice was not too good or it was so good that he wanted to move onto bigger and better things as at the ripe old age of 23 he ran for and was elected to the only political office he ever sought, that of mayor of Springdale, Arkansas. He served from 1936 to 1939. He certainly was one of the youngest mayors in the nation at that time and was the youngest that Springdale has ever had. A review of some of the City Ordinances during his term as Mayor indicate that while the laws do not seem terribly significant, they were at least interesting. Ordinance #213 dealt with the owning, operating and regulation of slot machines, gum and cigarette machines and assessed a privilege tax on such machines. Ordinance #217 made it unlawful to sell alcohol to any person convicted in mayor's court of the offense of drunkenness three times in one year. The maximum speed limit was set at 25 m. p. h. on December 1, 1936 by Ordinance #218. That ordinance also, among other things, established 45 degree angle parking on Emma Avenue with the front wheels to be not more than 6 inches from the curb and made it illegal to hitch rides on other vehicles while riding a bike or while roller skating. The City Attorney's compensation was set a whopping $8.00 per month by Ordinance #225 passed March 8, 1938.

Prior to becoming Mayor, Courtney had courted University of Arkansas student, Marie Loftis of Pocahontas, Arkansas. She was the daughter of John Riley Loftis and Sarah Louella Jones Loftis. Ms. Loftis was teaching school in Maynard, Arkansas, when Crouch asked for her hand in marriage. They were married in 1936. While he was practicing law and continuing as the Mayor of Springdale, she helped keep the books for the Springdale Water and Sewer Commission.

While Courtney's first love was the practice of law, he was generous in his time to many civic affairs. He served as the Chamber of Commerce secretary from 1934 to 1936.

By 1938 Courtney Crouch had found that the practice of law in the small town of Springdale was going to be difficult. He was offered a job with the management consultant firm of Braun and Company of Los Angeles, California. While working for this company he lived in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Boise, Idaho; Palo Alto, California and Kansas City, Missouri. During this time the United States became embroiled in World War II, and

Crouch tried to join the service several times; he was rejected for health reasons. He used to say that it was because he had flat feet. At any rate, he served his country in a civilian capacity while working for Braun and Company, which did consulting work for the United States during the war.

By 1947 the Crouches were tired of moving around and decided that it was time to try and return to Springdale, Arkansas. They returned in 1947 where Crouch set up a solo law practice. At the time of his death, he was a senior partner in the firm of Crouch, Blair, Cypert and Waters, which became one of the leading law firms in northwest Arkansas. Courtney Crouch also distinguished himself in service to his profession. He served as the Washington County Bar Association President, a member of the Executive Committee of the Arkansas Bar Association, President of the Arkansas Bar Association in 1965 - 1966, as Trustee of the Arkansas Law School Foundation, as a member of the Executive Committee and Trustee of the Southwestern Legal Foundation of Dallas. He was a fellow of the American Bar Foundation, and was elected as a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, a distinction held by only a handful of lawyers in Arkansas at the time. He was listed in Who's Who in Arkansas in 1968.

As a lawyer, he was well respected and liked by his peers in the legal profession. He had quite a sense of humor and was known to have quite a wit. There are numerous humorous incidents involving Courtney Crouch, both as a lawyer and otherwise. One such incident occurred while Crouch was defending a man accused of a crime, which was an unusual occurrance for Crouch as his practice was primarily limited to civil matters. On this particular occasion, though, he was trying this case against an aggressive and successful prosecutor named Ted Coxsey. In closing argument, apparently not having much else to defend his client on, Crouch castigated the prosecutor for having prosecuted this defendent, calling the prosecutor nothing but a political animal, and haranguing on and on about how Coxsey was only prosecuting this case to get re-elected. Upon rising to give his final closing argument, Coxsey addressed the jury by saying "Now, Courtney Crouch has gotten up here and told you all these bad things about me, but I know he does not believe them or he would not have taken me to lunch today."

As a citizen, Courtney Crouch served his community well. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Springdale Memorial Hospital, and served in many areas as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, as past President of the Springdale Rotary Club, as a Board Member and Trustee of the First Methodist Church, as a Board Member of the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport Committee, as Chairman of the Washington County Democratic Central Committee and as Director of the First National Bank. He was also instrumental in serving on committees which sought and accomplished the acquiring of a dam on the White River, now known as Beaver Dam.

About town, he was known for his starched white shirts with detachable cardboard collars, which were surely prevalent back in the '20s, but which were virtually unheard of in the '50s and '60s. Until the invention of the "clip on tie" he adorned his cardboard collars with bow ties. It was rare that a local event could change this manner of dress. It was customary back in the early days of the Rodeo of the Ozarks, as it is now, for the downtown businessmen to wear western wear to work during the time of the rodeo, but not so for Crouch. The penalty in those days for wearing "civilian clothes" was to be locked up in a chain link cage, the only way out of which was to swim through a tub of water. While Crouch tried to stay low during most days of this annual event, there was one such day and he was not so lucky and he was jailed in this manner. One of his friends went to his home to get his wife, Marie to "bail" him out. She was given a huge skeleton key to unlock the "jail". Much to her and his surprise, however, the key was about five times too large to unlock the small padlock on the cage. Not being one inclined to swim his way out, he finally paid his way out of "jail". This punishment apparently had no lasting rehabilitative effect. He was never known to have adorned a pair of cowboy boots and blue jeans to avoid being a "habitual offender".

Crouch had three sons, Courtney C. Crouch, Jr. born on August 24, 1941, Michael E. Crouch born April 11, 1946 and James E. Crouch born October 21, 1952. Courtney C. Crouch, Jr. married Brenda Heck of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and to that marriage was born a daughter, Danna Suzanne and a son, Courtney Chet Crouch III. Courtney C. Crouch, Jr. attended the University of Arkansas where he graduated in 1962 with a BA in business administration. Since that time he has been involved in the insurance business, and now serves as President of Selected Funeral and Life Insurance Company in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Michael E. Crouch attended Hendrix College in Conway and later the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock where he earned his degree as a medical doctor. He currently practices internal medicine and rheumatology in Salsbury, Maryland where he lives with his wife Mary Kay Waters Crouch, formerly of Little Rock, Arkansas. They have two children, a daughter Jennifer and a son Patrick. Courtney Crouch's youngest son, James E. Crouch married Catherine J. Monroe, who was raised in Whittier, California, and lived in Conway, Arkansas at the time of their marriage. To that marriage was born four children, Matthew J., Elizabeth C., John Courtney and Mary Catherine. James E. Crouch has carried on his father's profession, having attended Hendrix College and graduating with a BA in business and economics, and obtaining the degree Juris Doctor from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He now practices with his father's original firm which is now Cypert, Crouch, Clark & Harwell. Courtney C. Crouch, Sr. died May 7, 1975 and is fondly remembered by his friends as a true gentleman and citizen and by his colleagues in the legal professional as a "lawyer's lawyer".

By: James E. Crouch

Lottie Lee Moore Crouch

Lottie Lee (Moore) Crouch lives on the same farm, in the Meadow Valley Community, that has been in her family for 150 years. The Moore/Crouch land has lately been cut up by the new Highway 112/71 by-pass intersection. The first Moore to migrate to Washington County was Samuel Moore, born 5 July 1783 at Martinsburg, West Virginia. In March 1805 at Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, he married Elizabeth "Betsy" Pierce. They had one son, Joseph Pierce Moore, born 13 April 1806, and the young mother died 27 December 1807. On 27 December 1808 Samuel Moore second married Jane Dickson and they had eight children in Tennessee: Elizabeth, John Pavett, Nancy Isabella, Margaret Dickson, Martha Jane, Allen Mathis, Francis Marion and Mary Eliza. Samuel Moore was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and a warm personal friend of General Andrew Jackson. Around 1836 the Moores moved to Washington County, Arkansas, where Samuel farmed, although he had earned his living in Tennessee making spinning machines. By 1846 he moved to Rusk, Cherokee County, Texas, where he died 8 March 1872.

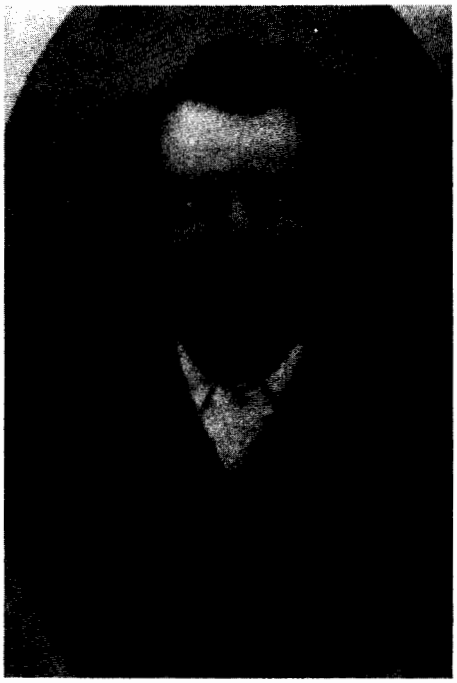
Samuel's oldest son Joseph P. Moore, on 18 October 1832, married Matilda Cummings Abbott at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where she was born 8 December 1813. In August 1837 they purchased the Moore/Crouch farm in Washington County, Arkansas. In the 1840s Joseph had a racehorse track, where the present highways intersect. Joseph and Matilda Moore had seven sons, who were raised on the homestead farm: Thomas Jefferson, Stephen, David, George Pierce, Joseph Pierce Jr. "Bud", Samuel and John. Their father died 27 November 1850 and was buried in a small family cemetery just north of the present barn, which contains eight family graves. David died in 1851, and in 1860 Steve, Sam, and Tom's young wife all died of typhoid and were buried there.

Tom, George and Bud served in the Civil War. Tom took a slave with him when he went to war. In 1861, Bud dreamed Tom had died. A few days later, the slave returned home with Tom's horse, from Dardanelle, Arkansas, where he had dled of typhold. Tom's widowed mother Matilda raised his one year old daughter, and endured the hardships of the war, on this family farm. Their meat had to be hidden in nearby woods, from raiding armies and bushwhackers. Tom's hidden violin was discovered and stolen. But part of the pioneer family survived the war.

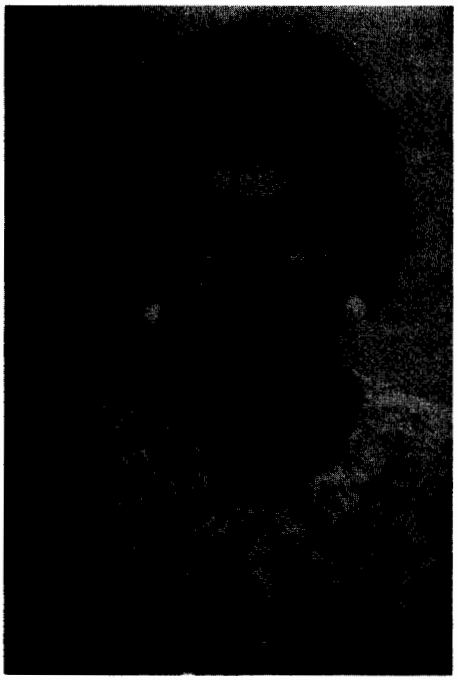
"About" 1932. Children of Lottie and Bennett Crouch, L to R: on pony "Paben" Patricia, Robert, Mary Carolyn, Joe and Mildred.

Robert Bennett Crouch

Home place built in 1910, built by Joseph Pierce "Bud" Moore (Lottie's father).

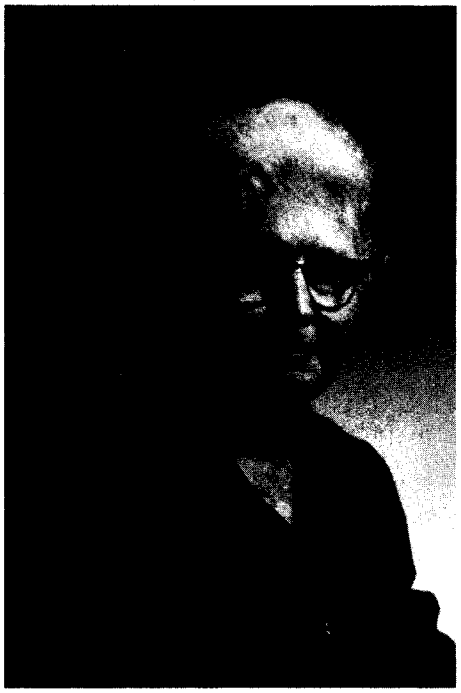


Joseph Pierce, Jr. "Bud" Moore, father of Lottie Moore Crouch.



Nan Moore (sister of Lottie Crouch).

Joseph Pierce "Bud" Moore was born 16 September 1845 near Paris, Arkansas, during a brief move south. After serving in the Civil War, he prospected for gold in Yellowstone, Wyoming, and Montana, between 1865-1870. Then in the 1870s he was one of the first traveling representatives for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He also farmed, and hauled White River rock from a quarry, to be used in the construction of Old Main, on the new University of Arkansas campus. At Mt. Comfort on 3 July 1892, Bud Moore married Nancy Ellen Lamons. She was born 12 May 1873 at Greenville, Tennessee, as were her parents, Isaac Newton and Clara Ellen (Wright) Lamons. (The parents moved to Arkansas in 1877, and both were buried at Westville, Oklahoma.) Bud and Nancy Ellen Moore had two girls, Lottie



Lottie Moore Crouch

Lee born 15 July 1893, and Nan born 3 August 1895, on the Moore family farm. Later that same year, the mother Nancy died. Once more, the pioneer grandmother Matilda took on the job of raising small girls, although she was 82 and nearly blind. The girls attended the Deane School and later the Meadow Valley School, which stood where the U. A. Agri Park is now. In 3 November 1906, Matilda went to a well deserved rest, and hers was the last burial in the small cemetery on the farm. Then 13 year old Lottie and 11 year old Nan took over the job of running the home for their father. Their log home burned in 1910, and was replaced by the two story frame home which now stands, surrounded by tall trees. Their father never remarried, and died 25 March 1919. Nan Moore began teaching in 1914, but earned her degree from the University of Arkansas in 1947. Nan was a school teacher for 46 years, including 34 years at Tuscon, Arizona. She retired in 1961 and lived on the home place with her sister until she died 24 January 1987.

Robert Bennett Crouch was born 3 December 1892 at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and died 15 April 1969. His father, Isaac Breckenridge Crouch, from Bourbon County, Kentucky, brought the first registered saddle horses to Oklahoma in 1896. In 1913, Bennett Crouch of Vinita, Oklahoma, moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, to train and show horses for Edward Orn (on the present Paul Martin farm). Bennett was a farmer and stockman, and one of the organizers of The Farm Bureau, where he was on the board of directors. He also served as a director of the Meadow Valley School. Obviously, the 8 December 1915 marriage of Bennett Crouch and Lottie Lee Moore was a good union, and their family helped them celebrate their Golden Anniversary in 1965. They spent all their married lives on the same farm, where their seven Crouch children were born: Mildred Lee born 28 July 1917 and died 26 February 1937; Joe Bennett born 30 May 1921, married Christine Allen and had Joe Bennett and Allen Oliver; Mary Carolyn born 12 November 1923, married Zara Lee Thomas and had Carolyn Lee, Michael, Joe, and Gerald Dale; Robert Henry born 31 December 1925, married Virginia Smith and had Robert W. and Marilyn Kay; Patricia Lucille born 29 May 1929, married H. Dean Browner and had Donna Jean, Nancy Ellen, and Janet Kay; Kathryn Nan born 12 August 1933 and died 30 October 1933; and Charlotte Sue born 20 March 1935 and died 28 October 1935. The three oldest surviving Crouch children still live here, their grandchildren comprising the seventh generation of the Moore family to live in Washington County.

By: Patricia (Crouch) Browner

James Crow

James Crow was born about 1750, probably before his father Walter Crow migrated to Virginia from Maryland by way of Delaware. We found James in Virginia records at the time he moved to Washington County, Virginia about 1778. He married Jane (maiden name not known) about 1776. They took up land in the area where Col. Wm. Campbell lived. It was Col. Campbell who recruited his regiment of Washington County, Virginia men to join forces in the Battle of King's Mountain, 1780 in the Revolutionary War. James was one of those men recruited to serve in Captain J. Dysart's company. James was interviewed regarding the Battle of King's Mountain by historian Lyman Draper in 1813. Reference is made of the interview in the book *King's Mountain and Its Heroes - History of the Battle of King's Mountain* by Draper, first published in 1881. James and Jane Crow had seven daughters and three sons. It appears that only one son was surviving at the time of Jane's death in 1826. She stated in her will that, "I leave all my land to my son Lewis". Children named in James' will recorded in 1819 in Washington County, Virginia were: (One son unnamed believed to have died before his father died). Margaret Dichardt; George -who is believed to have died before his father's death in 1819 - (grandson James was named in will); Rachel Williams; Ann McKinney; Lewis (my great-great-great grandfather); Elizabeth Kennedy; Pheoba White; Jane Long; and Hannah Galliher. No records of descendants, other than from Lewis, have ever been found. Great-great-great grandfather Lewis Crow married Elizabeth Scott in Washington County, Virginia in 1807. They lived in Washington County, Virginia until Lewis was discharged from service in the War of 1812. About 1815 the family moved to Washington County, Indiana where they remained until about 1845. By 1850 they were in Warren County, Illinois. Both Lewis and Elizabeth Crow died there in 1863. Most of the children had married before 1850 in Indiana.

Lewis' son John H. Crow (my great-great grandfather) married Cynthia Ellen Harbison 1838 in Indiana. Five children were born to this union. Emma married Owen Ambrose Hart; Louisa married John Hart; George married Nancy Howard; Levi died young and John Harvey (no record). Great-great grandmother Cynthia Ellen Crow died in Henderson County, Illinois in 1853. She is buried in the Kemp cemetery there beside her mother Ann (Glazebrook) Harbison. Cynthia's father was James Harbison who died in 1825 in Indiana.

John H. Crow came to Doniphan County, Kansas before 1865. He was enumerated in the Kansas State Census of 1865 with his children. By 1870 he had married Susan Elliott and was living in Madison County, Arkansas. John and Susan had several children. They made their home in Madison County until their deaths - John in 1908 and Susan in 1922. They are buried in the Old Campground cemetery.

Great grandparents George W. and Nancy (Howard) Crow, with their seven children, arrived in Washington County, Arkansas early in 1881 to make their home. George W. was a blacksmith and had worked in this trade in Kansas before coming to Washington County. Two years after arriving he developed pneumonia. His obituary in the Washington County Arkansas newspaper states that he died of typhoid fever July 1, 1883. Nancy was faced with the care and support of their children. With the older children to help she managed. By 1885 William, Abigail Ellen and Mary Elizabeth were married, all in Maguiretown not far from where they lived. John W. was the next one to marry in 1894. William W. married Sarah Bledsoe; Abigail Ellen m. William Magulre; Mary Elizabeth m. Albert Chidester (my grandparents); John W. married Mattie Bledsoe; George H. (no record); Charles Harvey married Della Sheppard; and David Andrew Francis married Esther Patterson. Abigail Ellen Maguire died in 1889 leaving a daughter.

Grandmother Nancy (Howard) Crow did not live to enjoy her many grandchildren. In 1902 she became ill while living near her Howard family in Enid, Oklahoma Territory, and on April 16, 1903 she passed away and is buried in Rogers County, Oklahoma. Her oldest living grandson, William Rolla Chidester will be 102 years old in October 1987. There are several grandchildren and many great grandchildren living in states from east to west throughout the United States. Much could be added to our Crow family history if all could be located and brought together for a reunion.

By: Mrs. Charles G. Bowen

William Thomas Cumbey

These are some things I can remember my father telling me about the family. I wish now, I had paid more attention and asked more questions.

Bill and Mary Henson Cumbey

His ancestors came from Ireland. My father, William Thomas Cumbey (Will) was born in Virginia, Chatham County, in May, 1875, the oldest of several children. His father, Thomas Edward, was a tobacco farmer. His mother was Frances Matilda Motley.

The family moved to Arkansas around 1885 to the Judsonia, Searcy and Bald Knob areas, then later moved to Missouri, near Bowling Green. My grandpa worked on a farm owned by relatives that came west earlier in the century. Times were rough so my dad and his brother left home and went to Minnesota to work in the log woods in order to send a little help back home. While they were away, my grandmother died and is buried in a little country churchyard cemetery called Indian Creek Baptist Church.

Around 1904, Grandpa and the rest of the family moved to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, to a community called Duck Creek, a few miles south of Tulsa. They found jobs working on farms. The oldest girl, Mattie, took care of the family. Then, around 1907, oil was struck at Keifer and Glenpool, which became boom towns overnight.

My dad came back to the oil fields, met my mother, Mary Jane Henson, and they were married at Mounds, Oklahoma. They lived in Keifer in a tent because there were no houses to be had. Keifer was known as Tent City. Mother said that Dad fixed up their tent real compfy with pine flooring, siding up about three foot high all around. In summer, they rolled up the tent flaps (screen all around), very pleasant in summer and snug in the winter.

I was born there and about a year later, Dad had a job on an oil lease, taking care of several wells and houses were furnished. He worked there for several years.

Later, he farmed for several years in Oklahoma but wanted to come back to Arkansas. He sold out and he and Chester, the oldest son, loaded up the old wagon with winter meat, canned goods and some furniture and headed for Arkansas. It took them two weeks to drive through. My mother, me and my brothers, Jim and Bill, came on later.

We lived on a farm that my grandfather had bought from Tom Smith. Dad later bought it from Grandpa. The place was known as the Old Brick House, west of Durham. I think Ben Johnson built it before the Civil War. Another child was born to our family, here in Arkansas. Arlene Myrl Cumbey is known as Peggy by most everyone. She is now married to Ottis Wallace and lives in Oklahoma.

I don't know how Grandpa became acquainted with Mr. Tom Smith, but later, he became my father-in-law and also my brother, Chester's. I married Floyd E. Smith and Chester married Mary Smith.

Mama was sorry that churches and schools were so far away but soon got to know the people and things got better. Young ones went to school at Durham. I am not sure if there was a Baptist church at Sulphur City or if it was organized later. I do know that church and Sunday school was held in the old school house and it was there that a minister from Oklahoma, Brother Waymyer, held a revival and many were led to the Lord through his service and baptized in Middle Fork in November. Church was held for a while in the old E. W. Price store building. Finally, a new Baptist church was built on a corner piece of land donated by a member, Dick Head. The people did the labor and the ladies helped by getting donations.

Mama was happy now, but along came the war and both my younger brothers had to go, Bill to Germany and Jim to Alaska. They returned safely, though, and Bill married Myrtle Hutton from the Sulphur City area and Jim married Marilla Waller from the Lincoln area and moved to Oklahoma.

Dad and Mama, getting old and in too bad health to take care of the farm, sold out and bought a home in Mounds, Oklahoma about three blocks from where they were married. Now, they are laid to rest about a mile from their last home.

They made many friends those years they lived in Arkansas (about twenty five years) and makes me feel good and proud when people that knew them tell me how much they thought of them. They were God-fearing poeple and tried to live right and bring up their family the same. I know we will see them again some day.

By: Zella G. Cumbey Smith

William Cummins

William Cummins was born December 9, 1814 in England, on the Isle of Wight. The date he arrived in this country and his port of entry has not been discovered. On June 24, 1855, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Sharp by James A. Slover in Washington County. They settled in the town of Morrow.

Elizabeth Pembrook Cummins was born September 9, 1817, the daughter of Lewis C. and Nancy (Kerby) Anthony of Boone County, Missouri. She was one of twelve children. She first married Abraham Smith of Boone County, Missouri, May 9, 1837; second, Francis Sharp of Cole County, Missouri, May 18, 1841.

On August 20, 1856, Elizabeth gave birth to a son, William Anthony Cummins. A short time later, she died of complications. When the boy was almost four years of age, his father remarried. Frances Langford became his wife on July 18, 1859. She was probably a widow, as she brought seven children into the household with her: Martha, John, Parlee, Frances, Matilda, James and Louisa. According to the 1860 census, William and his new family resided in the Vineyard township. He was a hor-

William Anthony Cummins with his son, David William, and daughters, (left to right) Mary Frances, Ruby Eva, Edna Ida, Emily Grace, Annie Pembrook.

William Anthony Cummins, age 23.

ticulturist by trade. His life came to a tragic end on October 24, 1864, when he was murdered by bushwhackers while defending his home. The young William remained with his stepmother until he was eleven years old. He was then taken to Versailles, Missouri to be reared by his uncle and aunt, Anderson W. and Susan (Robinson) Anthony. William left Missouri at the age of nineteen and returned to Arkansas for a brief time before moving to Muskogee, Indian Territory. The first fall and winter after his arrival, he worked for Major John A. Foreman, ginning and baling cotton. He helped bale the first cotton ginned in the Indian Territory after the Civil War. On March 1, 1880, he went to work for the MKT Railroad at Muskogee as a station baggageman under Foster White, an old schoolmate. He held this position until March 1, 1888.

On August 31, 1881, he married Ora Elizabeth McDaniel, born April 8, 1867, in Palo Pinto, Texas, daughter of David B. and Emma (McCall) McDaniel. Ora is a second cousin of Oklahoma's most famous son, Will Rogers; her paternal grandmother, Catherine (Rogers) McDaniel, being the sister of Will's paternal grandfather, Robert Rogers. In November of 1889, William moved from Muskogee to Catoosa, Indian Territory and improved a farm on which he lived for forty-five years. Besides raising crops, he was a beekeeper. William and Ora Elizabeth were blessed with seven children: (1) Annie Pembrook, b. September 12, 1882 - d. March 11, 1961, married Henry H. Malone, 1900. Children: Alva, Goldie Juanita, William Henry and Helen. (2) Emily Grace, b. November 7, 1884 - d. September 8, 1953, married Joseph E. Robbins, Jr., November 9, 1901. Children: Maggie Ora, Guss, Buena Grace, Marjorie, Neva, Myrtle and Myron. Grandchildren: Esther and June Robbins, Norma and Marjorie Housel, Virginia Grace Schmidt, Joseph Arthur Holland, David Lawrence Graham, Charles Barrett, William Joe and Carlotta Day, Shirley Guffy, Janice, Donna and Cathy Robbins. (3) David William, b. July 23, 1886 - d. June 9, 1970, married Frances G. Ishmael, May 18, 1906. Their only child was Eva Aslee. Grandchildren: Patsy and Charlotte Hardesty. Great-grandchildren: Angela Taylor, James and Sheryl Janzen. (4) Edna Ida, b. June 17, 1888 - d. June 1961, married William Arthur Brasher, December 20, 1906. Children: Harry, Mark, Faye, Jack, Lewis, Marvin and Pat. (5) Ruby Eva, b. March 14, 1890 - d. May 24, 1958, married Hugh Johnson, March 11, 1913. Children: Carl, David and Robert Anthony. Grandchildren: Ruby Elizabeth, Joyce Rae, Carla Lynn and Robert Carl Johnson; Linda Gail Johnson; Priscilla Johnson. (6) Mary Frances (Mae), b. April 11, 1892, d. January 18, 1961, married George Cochran, Jr. September 17, 1909. Children: Sue Nell, Thelma Blossom, Amos Starr, Stanley George, Frances Ruth, Harold Hugh, Jarold John, Bertha Lou and Bettye June. Grandchildren: Donald Keeter; Margaret Ann and John Martindale; Donna Sue and Rhonda Yvonne Cochran; Gwendolyn Carole, William Daniel, Marcia Cheryl and John Stanley Cochran; Thomas Hubert, Richard Joe, and David Lee Williams; Harold Hugh, Jr. and John Foster Cochran; Jarrie Ann Cochran. Great-grandchildren: Robert, Deborah, Adelia and Felicia Nichols; Mike, Mark and Elizabeth Martindale; Mark and Sue Ann Stunkard; William Starr Cochran; Michael Gene Nolte and Stephanie Michelle Browning; Alexandra Cochran; David, Jeffrey Boyd and Russell Paul Allison; Nicholette Cloud and Sarah Rose Cochran; Kelly Elaine and David Joe Williams; Stephen Lee and Vanessa Williams. (7) Dolly Leah, stillborn, October 13, 1893. Four days after giving birth to Dolly, Ora Elizabeth Cummins passed away.

William married Mrs. Jeanette Bales (nee Reynolds), a widow with two sons, August 2, 1896. To this union were born five children: (1) Susan, b. July 5, 1897 - d. July 6, 1897. (2) Anderson, (3) Ralph (4) Rosa Geneva and (5) Haskell.

William was one of Oklahoma's early Deputy Marshals, serving the court of Judge Isaac C. Parker at Ft. Smith, Arkansas. He knew the badmen of the frontier days and told many stories of his experiences with them.

William Anthony Cummins passed away December 9, 1937, in Tulsa, Oklahoma at the age of 81. A few months before his death, he wrote his own obituary and a letter to the undertaker, outlining plans for his burial. He requested that the minister place a bouquet of blood red roses on his breast at the funeral and that there be no committal services read. He included a list of hymns he wished to be sung at the services and ended with a request that there be no flowers. He is buried at Dick Duck Cemetery in Catoosa, Rogers County, Oklahoma.

By: Gwen Cochran Nolte

Conard Cunningham

My father, Conard Cunningham (born December 12, 1866 at Cairo, Illinois; died April 9, 1923 at Fayetteville) came to northwest Arkansas as a young man because, he said, it "had the best location in the U. S.—the climate was good and it was good farming land—besides being a safe distance from the ocean ". He worked for a good many years as a sawyer for Phipps Lumber Company, located on what is now Highway 62 West.

My mother, Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Burrows Cunningham was born in Sherman, Texas, November 21, 1876 and died August 8, 1964, at Fayetteville. She lived in Springdale, but moved to Fayetteville after she married. She and Conard raised five children, whose biographies follow:

1. Lee Edward Cunningham (born November 27, 1898; died March 21, 1971) worked as a young man at a local grocery and meat market called Winchester's located on Dickson Street at West. Later he became a roofer and worked a lot for the Polks, who had the furniture store on Dickson Street.

2. Gene Cunningham lived in Fayetteville and attended Fayetteville Business College (owned and operated by H. O. Davis). She was employed as "office girl" by Dr. E. F. Ellis for about ten years. Her hours were from 7:30 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Part of her job was to build a fire in the fireplace every morning and keep it going all day. Dr. Ellis was very kind to her and to all the family.

3. Harvey Cunningham (born November 3, 1908; now living in Midland, Texas) was named for "Coin Harvey" of Monte Ne fame. He worked as a very young boy for A. L. Trent (for whom Trenton Street was named). Mr. Trent and Harvey planted the beautiful maple trees on Park Street. Mr. Trent also owned and operated a swimming pool just a few yards north of the present swimming pool at Wilson Park. It was a round, natural, pool with a couple of bathhouses and a wooden sidewalk on the north side. There was a nice bandstand and occasionally music there. Harvey worked for many years for Shell Oil Company, and lived briefly in New York before settling in Midland.

4. Wood Cunningham (born February 5, 1911; died June 3, 1976) had a successful roofing business located on Frisco Street. Wood was named for a Dr. Wood who delivered him.

5. I was born September 21, 1913 and reside in Fayetteville. I was named for Joe Bell, one of the founders of Campbell-Bell Dry Goods Store. For the past thirty years, I have worked in the nursery at Central United Methodist Church.

I was married to Jack Scott Poynor (born September 30, 1905, in Marble, Arkansas; died December 28, 1975 at Fayetteville) on December 22, 1934 in Fayetteville, by the Rev. O. L. Lierly. Jack was employed as chief orderly at the Veteran's Hospital, which had just been built and opened for business. At the time, he was very lucky to have the job, as unemployment was high. Jack and I have four children:

The oldest, Mary Gene Poynor Hansell (born January 27, 1941) resides in Fayetteville and is presently an R. N. at Washington Regional Medical Center. She is the mother of two: Anna Rebecca Hansell and Lillian Madelon Hansell Crainshaw. Ruth Ann Poynor Payne was born September 8, 1942 at Fayetteville, and now resides in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she is a computer programmer. Her daughter, Lisa Renee Payne, attends the University of Arkansas.

Jack Scott Poynor, Jr. (born April 30, 1953) resides in Fayetteville. He is the owner of Industrial Roofing Company in Springdale, and his children are Karyn Elizabeth Poynor and Jack Scott Poynor, III. Sara Pauline Poynor Banks (born July 8, 1954) is also a resident of Fayetteville, and has three children: Lucas Scott Banks, Jessica Lee Banks, and Joseph Tyler Banks.

Things I remember about Fayetteville: I was born in 1913 at our home on Lafayette Street at the corner of West Street. What is now Magnolia Company Beauty Shop was my dad's garden. My mom always had a row of sweet peas on the front side facing Lafayette Street. The Marinoni family would sometimes stop by for a bouquet (Rosa Marinoni later gained fame as a poet). Our neighbor Mrs. I. H. Stinson was the town seamstress. She hemmed all my Birdseye diapers when I was born. She sewed for all the wealthy people in town and made all kinds of lovely clothes for me as I grew up and even after I was married.

Other neighbors were the Charles Teagues, the Seamsters (who had a bakery on Dickson Street), the Jim Ladds, the H. J. Deavers (who had a grocery store on Dickson Street), the Sandfords, and Hugh Wilson, who had a beautiful big house where the Pi Phi house now stands on Maple Street.

The Cunningham kids attended North School, which is now Washington Elementary. Tom Bates was principal. My first grade teacher was a Miss Anna King, and my fourth grade teacher was Miss Lulu Morrow sister of Dr. Fred Morrow of Fayetteville.

By: Jo Bell Cunningham Poynor

Dovie Ellen Cunningham

John Columbus Melton Jay Van Cunningham, b. May 23, 1877, d. April 10, 1959, was the husband of Mary Elvadia Rogers, b. April 14, 1884 in Madison County, Arkansas; d. April 1962.

Jay's parents were Calvin and Teresa Cunningham. However, he was orphaned early in life and grew up in the home of his brother, Ervin Cunningham, until he was old enough to fend for himself.

Vadia's parents were Commodore D. Rogers, b. March, 1852, and Sarah M. Dennis Rogers, b. December 13, 1857. Mary Elvadia "Vadia" was one of twelve children. (A book on this family, Rogers and Cunningham is being planned for publication in 1989 by the family.)

Jay and Vadia were the parents of Thersa Melvania, b. 8/23/1903, d. 9/14/04; Lemuel Price, b. 1/5/05, d. 1/14/06; Dovie Ellen, b. 12/28/06; Milton Commodore, b. 2/6/08; Cecil Jay Van, b. 6/27/10, d. 8/1/12; Ollie Edith, b. 4/22/17; Vera Emmaline, b. 7/3/19, Ella Lenora, b. 6/7/21; Lois Maud, b. 9/30/23; and Robert Cranston, b. 9/9/25.

Here in 1988, the surviving children of Jay and Vadia Cunningham are Edith Sullins wife of Paul Sullins; Vera McChristian wife of Calvin McChristian; Lenora Harriman wife of Wayne Harriman; and Lois Eubanks widow of Otis Eubanks.

Dovie, being the first child to survive to adulthood, took on a great deal of responsibility for her brothers and sisters.

During her early early years, Dovie was a sickly child suffering from terrible diseases that she was fortunate to survive.

Jay sought to feed his growing family by many different trades. Many times the family banded together, harvesting crops, farming for others or "sharecropping" and sewing handiwork to sell or trade. Jay would peddle items he could barter for. Dovie was always a part of the income producing family members as she was a hard worker and shared her earnings with the family.

When the last child of Jay and Vadia was born, Dovie was 19 years old and had been caring for sick folks, housekeeping and other menial tasks to help support the family.

As soon as she could find work in Fayetteville, Dovie went to "town" to work. She would take her earnings and buy remnants from the Campbell-Bell Dept. store's bargain basement and sew clothing for her brothers and sisters at home.

When the Ely and Walker Shirt Factory (later Oberman's and even later, Levi-Strauss) opened in Fayetteville, Dovie got a job as a seamstress. She spent 28 year of her life in the garment factory.

When Jay and Vadia needed to be cared for, they moved into Dovie's home and lived with her until they passed away. The family gave her emotional and physical support during this time enabling her to continue her work outside her home.

In 1969, Dovie suffered a heart attack and went to live with her sister, Lois Eubanks, whose son, Larry Dale had been sent to Viet Nam with the U. S. Army. Dovie sold her house and the two sisters, 18 years apart in age, lived together for the next 16 years in Lois' home.

Dovie's health gradually improved and when Lois suddenly lost her eyesight in late 1969, Dovie began assuming more and more of the household duties.

Dovie and Lois moved from South West Street, in Fayetteville to a modest brick home in Springdale when Lois took a job as a vending facility operator at the Northwest Vo-Tech School in Springdale. Here Dovie drove Lois to and from work every day, tended the clothing room at the Robinson Avenue Church of Christ, and continued to sew for friends and relatives.

Dovie Ellen never married, though she was wooed by various suitors. She chose to remain single and was like a second grandmother to all her nieces and nephews. She enjoyed the many great nieces and nephews and could call them all by name

giving birthdates to several. When the family wanted to know anything, they just asked "Aunt Dovie".

Dovie passed away December 23, 1985, and this story is a tribute to a wonderful, caring lady that knew little girls needed lace and ribbons to make them pretty. Dovie gave me my very first book, *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott and I will always be grateful to her for loving me.

Dovie could take a scrap and turn it into a garment so lovely and fit so good that the owner would wear it for many years with pride.

Dovie's cooking was enjoyed at pot-luck dinners and family affairs by everyone. Special recipes of hers are enjoyed by the family still.

A story she once told me, I will tell now in her own words. "One time I caught the mail car from Fayetteville to Combs. I was carrying a bag of material scraps to make some clothes for my sisters. I had to walk from Combs across the mountain to Ball Creek and it was nearly dark when we got to Combs. As I walked, a storm came up and it began to rain. The thunder was so loud and the lightning was striking so close by, I felt I would be killed any minute. The rain chilled me to the bone but I kept running and walking carrying my bundle of material. Finally I saw the coal oil lamps shining through the windows of Mom and Dad's. Home was just a short distance away. I cried as I ran up the hill and onto the porch. I was cold, soaking wet but safe and I had made it home."

How hard life was for Dovie. She could tell about her life without complaining. It was just the way it was. We often smiled at her keeping bags and simple things most folks throw away. More than once I heard her say, "If we'd had paper sacks when I was a child we could have written our lessons on them." Dovie used everything and invented new uses for containers. The years of "doing without" made her a thrifty lady.

This Cunningham family is a large family that rarely offers a negative opinion, pure Christian love. Get-togethers with this family are blessings and enjoyed by all.

Dovie's legacy of caring continues on through generations of descendants because she showed us the path to follow. I'm proud that Aunt Dovie was my aunt.

By: Mary Ellen Eubanks Johnson

James Ellis Curry

James Ellis Curry came to Washington County, Arkansas about 1870. He was discharged from the Civil War 28 June 1865 after serving three years. He was wounded in a battle at Perryville, Kentucky and received his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee. He went back home to Paradise, Coles County, Illinois to his wife, Sarah Pryor, who he had married on 16 February 1862 just six months before his enlistment into the 123rd Regiment, Company D, Illinois Infantry. Their first child, Martha Elizabeth was born while he was away to War and their 2nd child John Thomas was born 25 June 1866 about a year after his return home. In the next two years his wife and daughter died, leaving him an infant son. On 19 March 1869 he married Louisa Richardson. Together with her parents, William and Jane Massey Richardson, and her brothers and sisters, they started down to Arkansas in covered wagons with just the bare essentials. A lamp table brought on their wagons is still cherished by a great grandson. They settled along Wild Cat Creek about 2 miles west of the community of Harmon. Life was hard those first years. They cleared the land, built their homes, and worked the rocky soil to fulfill their dreams and make a living for their families. The women helped by knitting sox all year and saving their butter in the cold water of the spring house. These were hauled by wagon together with the crops to sell at Springfield, Missouri and buy supplies that would last until the next trip. Even though there was cold clear running water in Wild Cat Creek, the land was so rocky that they decided to move up to Wheeler where the soil was deep and fertile and there they lived out their years.

James Ellis's son by his first wife lived in Arkansas until he was grown and then returned to the land of his birth, Coles County, Illinois where he married, raised a family, and died at

The James E. Currys, L-R: Lawson, James E., Eddie, Louisa, Mary Jane, Johnny and Sammy.

the age of 77 years. James and Louisa had four children together, three sons and one daughter. Their names were Samuel Wesley (Sammy), Lawson Guthery, Mary Jane, and Edward Griggs (Eddie). All of them were born in Washington County and stayed, married, and raised their families here, while caring for their parents. They were kind gentle folks and even though James Ellis and Louisa spent their last years in wheel chairs, they remained gracious and loving to their children and grandchildren. Mary Jane had no husband, so she stayed at home to care for her parents. Their sons made sure their parents never lacked for anything even through James Ellis received a Civil War Pension for the injuries he suffered.

Their lives were built around the Baptist Church, their neighbors, and White Oak School. Wheeler at that time was located on County Road 845 close to what is now the University of Arkansas Experimental Beef Farm. The church and school were located on County Road 874 just north of the Beef Farm. The school is gone but the church and cemetery are still there at the corner of 875 and 874 County Roads. White Oak Cemetery is still the gathering place for descendants on Memorial Day with singing and dinner on the grounds.

When we the grandchildren met to try to remember things our parents and grandparents had told us about those early days, we were amazed at some of the actions and beliefs we had taken for granted as our own. Such as "always drop the bucket on the north side of the well because there you will find the coldest water" and many of the descendants twisted their hair with their left hand. Many remembered stories of the Sunday dinners at James Ellis and Louisa's home after church. Mary Jane would bake all day Saturday to get ready. They played croquet in the large front yard and had ice cream socials when it took all day to go into Fayetteville in the wagon to get ice. James' and Louisa's house and yard was the gathering place for the whole community with as many as one hundred coming at one time for a birthday party. They remembered hearing how scared they were of storms and how they would head for cellar at the first warning. Mary Jane could get them in on the ramp the boys built, but them Sammy who lived across the road would have to come pull them back.

James Ellis Curry died on Christmas Day 1924 where he gathered his children and grandchildren to his bedside to reassure them that his dying was alright and he was ready to meet his Savior in Heaven. We still have the Tribute to him written by one of his children and also one written for Lousia to comfort her in her grief and loneliness. She died 1 April 1930 six years later.

Several of their descendants still live in Washington County. They hosted their Curry Cousins from Missouri and Illinois as

they came to share their memories. What a wonderful time we had remembering as each one shared their information with each other. We found a beautiful heritage and we are so privileged to follow in their footsteps.

Those Curry Cousins who came or sent material from which this account was written are: of John Thomas Curry: Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Curry, 720 Kirk Drive, Mt. Zion, Illinois; Marsha Burgener, R. R., Box 18, Hammond, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. Loran (Loretta) Vaughan, 510 Cherry Street, Tuscola, Illinois.

Descendants of Lawson Curry: Mr. and Mrs. Charlie (Vandalia) Morlan, 713 Hinshaw, Springdale.

Descendants of Mary Jane Curry: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. (Gene) Russell, Rt. 4, Springdale.

Descendants of Edward Griggs Curry: Mrs. Robert (Barbara) Perkins, Zion Road, Springdale; Mr. and Mrs. Ronald W. Curry, 2442 Jimmy, Fayetteville; Mr. and Mrs. Arlen Von Curry, Wedington Woods, Fayetteville; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Abrimovitz, Neosho, Missouri.

By: Doris Russell

Sarah Ferguson Curry

The third child of Westwood and Sarah Ann Baker Ferguson was Sarah Elizabeth. She acquired the nickname of "Lady" somewhere along the way. She was born in Shelby County, Illinois, November 10, 1846, she died May 27, 1905. Buried in Hollis, Oklahoma. She had a son, Robert Francis, born June 11, 1862, Peoria, Illinois. She married February 6, 1868, probably in Illinois, John James Curry, born January 23, 1846; Shelby County, Illinois, died January 23, 1925. Buried in Hollis, Oklahoma. They moved to Washington County, Arkansas about 1869, then to Newton County, Missouri around 1876. They moved to Arkansas again about 1881. In the 1900 Census they were in Greer County, Oklahoma, Francis Township. They later moved to Hollis, Oklahoma, Harmon County where they lived at the time of Lady's death May 27, 1905. Children of John and Lady were: Joseph William b. November 25, 1868, Illinois. Married December 30, 1885, Arkansas to Arnetta Dee Bledsoe daughter of James Bledsoe and Sarah Elizabeth Mhoon Bledsoe, b. December 1, 1868. Their children are: Rena Mae b. 1888, married Van Horn. Marvin b. March 26, 1890, d. April 26, 1980. Charles b. 1890. Jewell, Ernest, Roy and Arvella. This family lived in Missouri Millie Mae b. November 19, 1870, Arkansas, d. August 8, 1951. Married January 6, 1887, Arkansas to Thomas Hugh Lawson Bledsoe, son of James and Sarah Elizabeth Mhoon Bledsoe, b. March 10, 1860, Arkansas, d. June 25, 1935. Both buried in Hollis, Oklahoma. Their children: Hosea Montgomery b. December 16, 1888, Arkansas, d. January 17, 1919, Oklahoma. Married August 4, 1908, to Annie Lee Seal. James Odis b. October 15, 1890, d. August 9, 1956, Texas. Married Molly Mae Adams. Nobie Gertie b. March, 1895. Married Bert Miller. Avery Harce b. July 9, 1897, Texas. Married December 24, 1917, to Vela Dee Nelson. They had five children and now live at Gentry, Arkansas. Burlin Author b. April 24, 1899, Texas, d. July 22, 1966, Texas. Married December 25, 1922, Jessie Emma Montaque. They had 3 children. Sarah Idella b. May 24, 1901. Married August 16, 1919 to James Earl Melvin Miller, b. January 31, 1898, Texas. Self employed mattress manufacturer. They had six children and live at Memphis, Texas. Opha Danella, married Verdie Wilson. Hugh Lawson, b. June 20, 1904, Texas, d. July 5, 1984, Texas. Married March 11, 1925, Jessie Pearl Wilson b. October 9, 1905. They had one son and made their home at Wellington, Texas. Eula Mae b. August 11, 1908, Oklahoma, married June 13, 1931, Charles Henry Miller b. December 5, 1902. they had one daughter. He is a retired cabinet maker. George Delbert b. November 18, 1872. Married Alice Reno, children: Clyde, Vearl and Paul. Del was a railroad engineer. They lived in Texas. Charles Henry b. January 9, 1875, Arkansas, d. 1961. Married Dora M. Holley their children: Grace, Viva Mae, Tressie and Lloyd. This family lived around Hollis, Oklahoma. Mary Emmaline b. March 2, 1877, Missouri, married Ben Waldrum, their children were: Odus, James Clifford, Dillie, Clara, Mildred, Lissie, Rachael and Bonnie. Berlin Oscar b. April 17, 1880, Missouri, d. 1917. Married Alice Moreland and they had one child, James (died young). Clara Eva b. October 17, 1882, d. 1909. Married Earl Brown. They had three children who died young. Silbert Edwin b. June 17, 1885, Arkansas, married Myrtle Moreland their children: Newell, Clyde, Paul, Edith, Lois, Earl, Eula, Vera and Eunice. James Clifford b. December 2, 1887, Arkansas, d. December 12, 1976, California. Married October 29, 1905, Texas to Ollie Irene Pendergraft b. January 21, 1888, Arkansas, d. February 11, 1972, California. Their children are: Glen Marion, Cecil Clifford and Pansy May.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Benjamin Browning Curtis

Benjamin Browning Curtis was born March 15, 1801. The 1850 Washington County Census, Mountain township indicates he was born in Georgia, but his daughter, Martha, said her mother told he was born in Alabama. They came to Washington County, Arkansas about 1832. He married Elizabeth Short, daughter of Joel F. and Nancy Short, in Jackson County, Tennessee January 14, 1829. He had a son, John by a former marriage who later went to Texas and California and sent back money to pay taxes on his father's home. He was reported to have children around Weatherford, Texas. One was named Carl and another was crippled by lightening.

After their marriage, they moved to Illinois where James Washington was born November 17, 1829. He married Martha Jane Moore March 4, 1852 in Washington County, Arkansas.

During the Civil War, there were some who chose not to join either Army, but chose to ride over the country in mobs, robbing, stealing and killing. Such a mob rode up to his gate the night of August 18, 1864 and called to him as he sat cleaning his gun inside, his home west of West Fork, on the Devil's Den Road. When he answered the door, he was greeted by gunshots and fell back as the horseman rode away. Mary Jane, in bed with an infant son, dragged his body into the room. She gathered her young children together and went to a neighbor for help.

William Jackson, the third child, was born October 20, 1831 in Illinois and died October 25, 1851. He never married. He and his girlfriend attended a party one night where a fight broke out. Willie threw a rock at a man who was coming at him with a knife. It had been rumored the man was out to "get" Willie. The rock bounded off his head. The man fell, then got up, and the party continued. He died later that night. The attending physician and others at the party testified before a Justice of the Peace, and Willie was not held for Grand Jury Action which was then required before a trial.

Franklin Farris, the fourth child, was born December 22, 1833 near West Fork, Arkansas and died February 5, 1905. He married Narcissa Jane Karnes in 1858, who was born April 11, 1834, and died January 8, 1916. Both were buried in Karnes Cemetery. Franklin was a farmer, school teacher, Justice of the Peace, and later became a preacher for The Church of Christ at West Fork in 1885. Children: (1) George Andrew born June 1, 1859, died January 25, 1936. Married March 18, 1894, Ada Alta Brown born July 29, 1875 - died January 16, 1966. Both buried West Fork. (2) Benjamin, born May 7, 1861, died March 4, 1885. Buried Karnes Cemetery. Unmarried. (3) Edmonia Elizabeth born February 9, 1863, died October 12, 1945. Married February 8, 1885. John Leander McConnell, born May 5, 1861, died November 21, 1944. Both buried Prairie Grove. (4) Mary Sidney, born March 12, 1867, died June 14, 1933. Married January 1881, Edward Elisha Stockburger, born January 10, 1869, died June 30, 1947. Both buried Baptist Ford Cemetery. (5) John Sherman born March 12, 1867, died 1923. Married October 3, 1901, Myrtle Wilkins. No Children. Sherman was deaf/mute. He went to school for the deaf in Little Rock and later taught there. (6) Robert Graham born October 26, 1869 died August 4, 1925. Buried Karnes Cemetery. Married November 11, 1892, Effie Stockburger, born 1874, died May 14, 1949. Buried Baptist Ford. (7) Florence Allie born 1870, died 1942. Married Samuel Campbell Rutherford M. D., born April 18, 1869, died November 14, 1959. Both buried Chouteau, Oklahoma. (8) Eliza Jane

born February 9, 1874, died 1951. Buried Vera, Illinois. Married April 8, 1917, John S. Pummill. Eliza did not marry until after the death of her mother. (9) Infant - died.

Mary Catherine, the first daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth, born December 20, 1835, died October 2, 1912. Married September 22, 1852, Baylees Earl Rutherford, son of John and Willie G. Rutherford, born November 2, 1815, died July 2, 1900. Both buried Bayless Rutherford Cemetery. Children: (1) Elizabeth Chelly, born January 27, 1854, died May 30, 1889. (2) William B. Roberson (3) Calvin Morgan, born 1856. (4) John Thomas, born 1858. Married Emma Cate. (5) James Benjamin (6) Martha Jane, married Charles Cate. (7) Noel Graves, born September 26, 1864, died January 19, 1940. (8) Bayless Curtis. (9) Robert Graham married Fannie Holcomb. (10) Samuel Campbell, a doctor moved to Chouteau, Oklahoma. All their family buried there. Married Florence Allie Curtis. (11) Mary Ellen. (12) Louisa Dye. (13) Dudley Graham. (14) Hattie White. (15) Monroe. This family lived along the upper Illinois River near Hogeye. The old home where the couple raised their large family still stands.

Joel White, the sixth child, was born March 15, 1838. He lived only about two years.

Elizabeth Jane, their second daughter, born August 10, 1840, died October 22, 1930. Married January 1864, Nelson Mallicoat, born November 28, 1844, died March 28, 1910. Both buried Prairie Grove. They had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born October 1864, died 1917. Buried Prairie Grove. Married August 5, 1883, William Hammon Tree. Nelson Mallicoat was a Civil War veteran who fought for the South. This couple moved to Prairie Grove where Nelson became the postmaster.

Benjamin Marion, the eighth child, born January 16, 1843, died February 20, 1911. He went over to Strickler community for his bride. Her family had settled early along the Old Wire Road east of Fayetteville. He married April 6, 1865, Mary Caroline Strickler, born October 31, 1841, died February 17, 1925. Both buried at Prairie Grove. Children: (1) James Washington, born April 20, 1866, died December 1, 1946. Married March 29, 1886, Ella Jane Holcomb. Both buried at Prairie Grove. (2) Adolphus Marion, born June 3, 1867. (3) Mary Prissila born October 19, 1868, died March 31, 1870. (4) William Henry, born July 28, 1870, died April 5, 1893. Never married. Willie, who was reported to have been drinking heavily, stepped off the train at the depot at Woolsey and challenged anyone present to fight. Finding no volunteers, he selected a person from the crowd that had gathered to watch the train go through. The fight began and his assailant used a Barlow Knife, inflicting wounds from which Willie died. An inquest was held immediately with several witnesses testifying. No order binding the assailant who used the knife was made, and he was not held for Grand Jury action. (This account was taken from the writings of Lloyd McConnell as is most of the records concerning the older Curtis generations.) (5) A son, born November 14, 1871, died November 24, 1871. (6) Jeanette Evelyn, born December 24, 1871, died April 29, 1946. Married Jessie Monre Bloyed. (7) Benjamin Franklin, born November 27, 1874, died May 5, 1956. Married Minnie Owens. (8) Nelson Jacob born October 10, 1876, died 1951. (9) Malinda Elizabeth, born April 27, 1878. (10) Robert Miles, born May 24, 1880, died November 22, 1964. Married June 28, 1908, Estella Irene Lewis, born October 12, 1890, died February 5, 1960. Both are buried at Prairie Grove. (11) Eliza Ester, born November 4, 1881. Married Mack Marrs. (12) John Elza, born December 23, 1883, died 1951. Married Annis Frederick. (13) Mattie Jeanne, born October 1, 1888, died December 5, 1980. Married February 20, 1911, Clyde R. Wilson, born 1878, died 1953. Both buried Prarie Grove.

Benjamin Marion studied his Bible and became a preacher. He was also an Elder at West Fork Church of Christ before moving to Prairie Grove where he was assistant-postmaster under his brother-in-law, Nelson Mallicoat. County records disclose a large number of marriages performed by him and his brother, Franklin Farris. After the death of their father, the old home place was sold under a mortgage and was purchased by Franklin F., who deeded it over to Benjamin M. to have a home for their mother who had become blind. Lloyd McConnell, grandson of Franklin F., reports they found the foundation of the Old Curtis home along the old road as it used to be before the black-top came. A few roses, some iris, and an old well mark the spot where the early family lived.

Martha Marzee, the ninth child, was born November 14, 1845, died January 23, 1939. Married January 1, 1871, John Wesley Holcomb, born March 24, 1844, died September 22, 1907. Both buried Holcomb Cemetery. Children: (1) Stonewall Jackson, 1871-72, died circa 1887-89. (2) Walter Monroe, born April 19, 1874, died April 18, 1961. (3) Serilda Snowbell, born October 8, 1877, died June 15, 1931. Married (1) George Dalson. (m2) William James Hillard. (4) Mary Elizabeth Holcomb. (5) William Benjamin, born 1883, died 1967. (6) Grover Cleveland, (7) Effie Mae. John's family owned considerable acreage of mountain land out on the Old Strickler Road, and made available a site for a school called Holcomb School. John Wesley was a minister and his daughter, Effie Mae Hasslerode, became a minister and married a minister. After her marriage, the couple moved to West Fork, and held services in the old sawmill when they could not get the local churches to let them use a room in one of their buildings.

Martin Lafayette, born January 23, 1849, died July 14, 1888 of Typhoid. Married Adeline Wilhite. They had a daughter named Ora. Madison Monroe, born October 20, 1851, died 1866 of Typhoid. Robert Graham, the twelfth child, was born February 2, 1854, died December 11, 1939. Married Martha Harrell. Children: Carl and Louella Nellie (Humphrey).

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Earl Browning Curtis

Generations dating from 1780 to 1987. Eight generations of the Curtis family.

Benjamin Curtis Born: 11/20/1780, died: Williamson County, Tennessee, 1828. In 1861 the new country of America had to take time out for a war. It was called the Civil War but there was nothing about it that was civil. A father rode north to join the Federal forces and his sons joined the Confederate Army. They hoped they would never meet in battle. Sometimes, as at Prairie Grove and Pea Rige, and at Fayetteville, the battle ground was on their own property. There were those who chose not to fight, but to rob and steal from the old folks at home, plundering their cattle, hogs, food and gardens, killing when challenged. They were known as night riders and renegades.

James Washington Curtis sat at home with his wife and four small children on an August night. A group of horsemen stopped at the front gate and hollered "Hallo" the usual greeting in the hill country of Arkansas. James stepped to the door to see what was wanted and a volley of shots ran out. His wife dragged him back into the house and gathered her brood together to go to a neighbors home for help. For her the War had come and gone.

Jewel Wynona Curtis and Roy Gollahar Born: 10/14/1899 Died: 3/9/1980 Married: 11/24/1921 Children: Clint Gollahar and Leota Gollahar Earl Curtis was a son of James W. (Jim) Curtis and Ella Jane Holcomb Curtis Earl Curtis, Lillian McDonald Born: 1903 Died: 2/14/1979 Buried: Prairie Grove Married: 3/21/1924 Children: June Curtis married Archie Phillips; Wanda Curtis married J. C. Arnold.

Benjamin Browning Curtis was born in Alabama, although the 1850 Census says Georgia. He was the son of another Benjamin Curtis who is reported to have sold or loaned ships to the government for use in the War of 1812, and that he was never paid for them.

James Washington Curtis was a son of Benjamin Browning and Elizabeth Short Curtis. He was a cabinet maker. During the Civil War a band horsemen called at his cabin one night and killed him when he opened the door. Mary Jane was later known as Aunt Becky.

George Andrew Curtis was a son of Franklin F. and Narcissa Jane Karnes Curtis. He was a banker in West Fork until the banks closed during the depression, then moved to Fort Smith where he was employed in factories. Killed in a car accident at a crossing, he threw his small grandson aside and saved his life.

Willie Jackson Curtis (son of Benjamin Browning and Elizabeth Short Curtis) born 10/20/1832 in Illinois, died 10/29/1851, stayed single all his life. He cared for his blind mother. One night at a school party, his life was threatened with a knife when a fight broke out. Willie threw a rock, striking his opponent on the head. Later that night, the injured man died. The local doctor and constable testified at the inquest and no charges were filed.

James Washington Curtis (son of Benjamin Browning and Elizabeth Short Curtis) was a cabinetmaker. On an August night as he sat with his wife and 4 small children, a group of horsemen rode to the front gate and shouted a greeting. As he opened the door, a volley of shots rang out killing him. His wife pulled his body back into the house and gathered her children, taking them to a neighbor for help. For this family of Curtis' CREDENTIALS OF F. F. CURTIS Church of Christ, assembled at West Fork, Washington County, Arkansas, on Friday, September 25, 1885: To All to Whom These Presents Come - Greeting: This is to certify that Brother F. F. Curtis, being duly ordained by laying on of hands, fasting and prayer, is set apart for the Ministry of the Gospel, being then duly authorized to perform all the functions of the Ministry. Done by order of the Church, by Elders Ben M. Curtis, M. W. West, teachers of the Gospel of Christ. Witnesses: Our hands this September 25, 1885. Elders M. N. West S. D. Gilbreath B. M. Curtis. Recorded marriage: Record F, Page 618.

Johnnie Lee Arnold: Their grandchildren are: Robyn Arnold; Shannon Arnold; Kristen Phillips; Tyler Phillips; Angela Coleman; Denise Meltzer. Archie and June's great grand children are: Nicole Elliott and Samantha Joann Meltzer. June Phillips and Wanda Arnold are the daughters of Earl Curtis and Lillian Curtis.

Wanda and J. C. Arnold's grandchildren are: Robyn Arnold and Shannon Arnold. Wanda and J. C.'s children are: Ronnie, Larry (now deceased), and Johnnie Lee.

Earl Browning Curtis, son of James Washington Curtis, was raised on a farm lived in Washington County all his life. He and his wife, Lillian, and two daughters moved to Fayetteville where he was employed with Hammond Produce. Lillian went to work at Swanson and Son (now Campbell Soup); worked there 11 years. She was later employed at Ideal Matress Company as a sales lady.

By: Lillian Curtis

Nelson David Curtis

The first child of Jack and Lydia Ferguson Johnson, was Thelma Jean born June 25, 1931 on a farm between Baldwin and Harris, Arkansas in Washington County. She was destined to be their only child for sixteen years. While living in Cincinnati, Arkansas, she married December 10, 1949 (at the Church of Christ in Siloam Springs, Arkansas, Benton County) to Nelson David Curtis born January 13, 1927 at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, son of Robert Miles and Estella Irene Lewis Curtis. They lived in Siloam Springs about three months, where Thelma worked at a garment factory and Dave at McNair Plumbing. They decided to move to Antioch, California where the wages were better. They bought their first home a few days after arriving in Antioch, before they even had a job and with no down payment. Jobs were plentiful at that time, so there was no worry about getting one. Dave went to work for U. S. Steel Corporation, where he soon became a crane operator. He remained on that job until he became a foreman after a few years.

Their first child, David Roger was born April 25, 1951 at Pittsburg, California. The following year, Roger had a little sister, Carla Gayle, born August 28, 1952 in Pittsburg, California.

Dave bought and sold houses which he built or remodeled in his spare time. In time, they acquired several houses and some apartments which they rented out.

Thelma and Dave were overjoyed at the birth of their third child. Kevin Neal was born November 23, 1960 in Pittsburg, California. All three children graduated from high school in Antioch.

L to R: Kevin Neal Curtis, Thelma Jean Johnson Curtis, Nelson David Curtis, Carla Gayle Curtis Warren and David Roger Curtis. Photo taken January 6, 1984.

Lydia, Thelma and Jack Johnson - 1944.

After Dave retired from U. S. Steel, they decided to move back to Arkansas. Therefore, they sold their rentals and home and bought a farm in the Robinson Community of Washington County. Thelma's parents decided to move back also, so they sold their home and bought one east of Fayetteville. Roger and Carla had both married, and sold their homes and moved here too, joining the parents on the farm. They first tried raising beef cattle, but could find no profit there, so built three poultry houses and a dairy barn and went into the poultry-dairy business.

Kevin finished his education at the U of A in Fayetteville, receiving his degree in Industrial Engineering in 1983. He married August 13, 1983 in Fayetteville, Jean Marie Harvey, daughter of James And Shirley Harvey. He had met Jean at the University. She also graduated in 1983, receiving her degree in Fashion Merchandising. Kevin decided to work on the farm for a while, but soon decided to make good use of his education. They moved to Arlington, Texas in May of 1984, where he is an engineer for General Dynamics. Jean is also employed in her chosen field of textiles.

Roger is presently divorced and living in California, but may return to Arkansas. He has two children: Nikki Rose born September 8, 1972 in Antioch, California and David Roger, Jr. born May 28, 1977 in Walnut Creek, California.

Carla and her husband, John Warren are now living in Fayetteville. He has gone back to school to get his Civil Engineering degree. They will probably move to Anchorage, Alaska, his home town, in a year or so. Carla has three children: Shannon Rochelle Reed born March 4, 1970 in Antioch, California, Allen Ray Reed, born April 26, 1977 in Antioch, California and John Curtis Warren, born December 23, 1984 in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

While Jack and Lydia were living on their farm in Cincinnati, Arkansas, the whole family was elated when they learned there was to be an addition to the family. Thelma finally got a sister, Sharon June born June 14, 1947 at Elizabeth Hospital in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. When it was time for Sharon June's birth, the whole family (aunts, uncles, grandpa and grandma, Thelma and her then boyfriend David Curtis) was so excited they all went to the hospital to await her arrival. The waiting room was full of relatives. It had been almost sixteen years since Jack and Lydia's first child, so it was a good reason for the excitement. Sharon became a beautician in Antioch, California before her marriage July 4, 1970 to David Lee Williams, II. Their son, David Lee Williams, III, was born September 5, 1971 in Redding, California. June Hanson and David divorced in 1976. She then married on December 17, 1977 Russ Hanson born March 7, 1950. They have a beautiful little girl, Lisa Michele born December 21, 1978 at Walnut Creek, California. June is a homemaker and Russ is employed at Dow Chemical Company. Lisa and David Lee, III are both in school. David is also in the Naval Sea Cadets, which he likes very much and thinks he might make the Navy his career. Their home is in Antioch, California (Contra Costa County).

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Robert Miles Curtis

The tenth child of Benjamin Marion and Mary Caroline Strickler Curtis was Robert Miles, born May 24, 1880, Arkansas, died November 22, 1964. Buried in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Bob was a small man in stature but a giant in energy and workmanship. He was a farmer most of his life and worked long hard hours to provide for his large family. He was stern but not mean in disciplining his children. They said if they got too rowdy while he was reading, he didn't have to get after them, he would just look up and they knew to quiet down.

As with most people, the years during the depression were especially lean with eleven children to provide for. Of course everyone had to pitch in and do their share. The girls helping the mother and the boys working in the fields and doing outside chores. Bob didn't believe in the girls working in the fields unless it was a "have to" case.

Robert and Estella were married in Washington County, Arkansas June 28, 1908. Stella was the tenth child of Nelson David and Frances Stella York Lewis. Stella was born October 12, 1890 in Washington, Kansas and died February 5, 1960. Buried in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Her family moved to Washington County, Arkansas from Washington, Kansas in the late 1890s. Nelson was a carpenter and a butcher. He had a butcher shop in Prairie Grove. He was born April 1, 1849 and died May 19, 1912. Married May 19, 1868 to Frances Stella York, born June 27, 1850 in North Carolina and died December 5, 1917. Both buried in Prairie Grove. Children: (1) Louretta, born May 5, 1870, Ohio. Married Burris A. Taylor. (2) Nannie Sarah, born December 23, 1871 in Urbana, Illinois. Married Irven S. Beggs. (3) James David, born January 13, 1874 in Urbana, Illinois. Married Mary Stolyer. (4) Annie Clementine, born October 23, 1875 in Terrel, Texas. Married William Diller. The rest of the children were born in Washington, Kansas. (5) Fredrick Nelson, born December 10, 1877. Married Florence Lollar. (6) Laura Olive, born May 29, 1881. Married (1) George Fetter, (2) Hugh West. (7) Eva Leota, born February 16, 1883. Married

Back row (L to R): 1. Benjamin Marion Curtis (b. 1 June 1911) 2. Robert Miles Curtis (b. 24 May 1880) 3. Robert Harry Curtis (b. 25 May 1909) 4. Estella Irene Lewis Curtis (b. 12 October 1890). Children in front (L to R): 5. Mary Phyllis Curtis (b. 21 September 1914) 6. Nina Louise Curtis (b. 8 February 1917) 7. Lewis Edward Curtis (b. 4 December 1912). Picture taken about 1918.

Robert Simpson. (8) Robert Ernest, born September 8, 1885. Married Belle Henson. (9) Ira Otis, born September 19, 1887. Married Clara Neese. (10) Estella Irene, (11) Blanche, born January 6, 1894. Married (1) Oscar Dean, (married 2) Herbert Twitchell, (married 3) David Allen.

Bob and Stella made their home close to Prairie Grove where all their children were born except the youngest. They moved to a farm near Cincinnati, Arkansas about 1930. After retiring they moved back to Prairie Grove. Children: I. Robert Harry, born May 25, 1909, died October 7, 1976. Married March 27, 1935, to Golda Maria Havens, born December 3, 1910 in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, died June 2, 1971. Both buried in Woodland, California. They had 3 children. (1) Robert Donald, born March 23, 1940, died March 27, 1940. Buried in Westville, Oklahoma. (2) Darryl Ray, born February 17, 1943 in Westwood, California. (3) Richard Miles, born March 21, 1945 in Martinez, California. Harry had a barber shop in Westville, Oklahoma before moving to Westwood, California. He was in the service during World War II and saw action in Germany and other European countries. After his discharge he was in Civil Service working as a mechanic at Camp Stoneman, Pittsburg, California, several years. He then owned a shoe repair shop. After selling the shop they moved to Woodland from Antioch, California. He was a man of many hobbies, each of which he went into wholeheartedly and did to perfection. These included building an airplane, woodwork, raising pigeons, raising and training parakeets, tropical fish, taking movies, raising and selling chinchillas, painting protraits from photos, skydiving and many others.

II. Benjamin Marion, born June 1, 1911. Married February 8, 1936, Alma Marie Bloyd, born November 21, 1916 in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Children: (1) Robert Miles, born January 19, 1937 in Dos Palos, California. (2) Clyde Benjamin, born May 14, 1938 in Dos Palos, California, died 1986 in California. Ben and Alma have lived in Los Angeles, California most of their married life. Ben worked for the city before his retirement.

III. Lewis Edward, born December 4, 1912. Married October 12, 1938 to Fannie Hill, daughter of Charlie and Elizabeth Pool Hill, born February 27, 1914. Children: (1) Elizabeth Jeanette, born August 28, 1939. (2) James Edward, born September 5, 1942. Lewis and Fannie were dairy farmers many years, later raising beef cattle.

IV. Mary Phyllis, born September 21, 1914. Married October 7, 1940 to George William Hill, son of Charlie and Elizabeth Pool Hill, born March 31, 1915, died May 15, 1975. Buried

Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Children: (1) Charles Robert, born June 30, 1941. (2) George Mitchell, born October 31, 1946. (3) Beverly Frances born February 4, 1951. (4) Steven Curtis, born June 21, 1952. George and Phyllis were farmers. After buying their own farm they raised broilers and beef cattle. Phyllis took care of chickens and George worked in Siloam Springs at an auto parts store. He died suddenly from a heart attack in his sleep. He was one of the kindest men anyone could hope to meet. A few years later Phyllis sold the farm and moved into Siloam Springs.

V. Nina Louise, born February 8, 1917. Married February 5, 1944, Kingham, Arizona, Joseph Kenneth LaBreck, born May 28, 1907 in Augusta, Maine, died July 4, 1963 in Dover, New Hampshire. Children: (1) John Kenneth, born December 10, 1944 in Arizona. (2) Judy Nell, born January 1, 1947 in Maine. (3) Karen Sue, born December 3, 1948 in Maine. (4) Carol Ann, born May 19, 1951 in Maine. (5) Nancy Lea, born Janaury 11, 1956 in Maine. (6) Jean Kay, born January 20, 1959 in Texas. Nina and Ken met while he was in service during World War II. When he returned from overseas, they lived in Maine a few years, then in Denton, Texas, where he was part owner of a shoe shop. After selling the shop they moved to Dover, New Hampshire where Nina still resides.

VI. Theda Mae, born June 4, 1919. Married December 10, 1940 to Louis Samuel Ellis, born September 4, 1917 in Meade, Kansas. Children: (1) David Lea, born February 24, 1942. (2) Paul Howard, born December, 1943. Louie was in the service during World War II. After his discharge he and Theda farmed and he also worked at Fayetteville Co-op for 19 years. After selling their farm they retired to Prairie Grove. Both are active in Veterans of the Foreign War.

VII. Warren Harding, born November 18, 1920. Married August 1, 1952 in Arkansas to Wrilma Lenoir Wright, daughter of Loy and Rowena Haddock Wright, born August 8, 1933. Children: (1) Robert Lewis, born November 18, 1953. (2) Rowena Lanoir, born October 12, 1954. (3) Samuel Warren, born August 28, 1961. Warren was a farmer until the late 1950s when they moved to Antioch, California, where he was employed at Dupont Chemical Co. until he suffered a severe stroke in the 1970s. Being a stubborn and determined Curtis, he became able to walk again without his leg brace. He tried very hard to regain the use of his arm but has been unable to do so. After his medical retirement, Wrilma took nurses-aid training and is still employed in the medical field.

VIII. Roberta Irene, born October 23, 1922. Married July 12, 1947 to George Clark, born December 2, 1920. Children: (1) George Donald, born August 19, 1948. (2) Carol Jean, born May 15, 1956. (3) James David, born April 6, 1958. George and Roberta were both in the service during World War II. After their discharge they both worked for the government in Washington, D. C., making their home in Rockwell, Maryland and Chicago, Illinois. They are now both retired and live in Austin, Texas.

IX. Willadeen, born August 18, 1924. Married January 15, 1953 to James Allen Walker, born November 4, 1913. Jimmy's first wife died from cancer leaving him with two children. (1) James Brett, born June 12, 1947. (2) Donna Marie, born January 18, 1951. Willadeen and Jimmy's other children are: (3) Laura Jo, born October 16, 1953. (4) Margaret Ann, born April 12, 1955. Before their marriage, Willedeen held an office job at J. C. Penney's in Fayetteville. After the birth of her daughters, she returned to work at Baldwin Piano Company as James was unable to hold a job. They still live in Fayetteville.

X. Nelson David, born January 13, 1927. Married December 10, 1949 to Thelma Jean Johnson, daughter of Solomon Jack and Lydia Evelyn Ferguson Johnson, born June 25, 1931 in Arkansas. Children: (1) David Roger, born April 25, 1951. (2) Carla Gayle, born August 28, 1952. (3) Kevin Neal, born November 23, 1960. David was in the service during World War II, serving in Japan. David and Thelma move to Antioch, California shortly after their marriage. David was employed at U. S. Steel Corporation until his retirement. They returned to northwest Arkansas in 1979 and now have a dairy/poultry ranch in Robinson Community.

XI. Martha Nell, born October 24, 1932. Married July 15, 1949 to Oliver Leon Gardisser, son of John Oliver and Opal Beryl Kiser Gardisser, born June 30, 1928, died January 2, 1982. Buried in Wedington Cemetery. Children: (1) Ronnie Leon, born December 16, 1950. (2) Dennis Raymond, born December 1951. (3) Robert Dale, born April 18, 1953. (4) Sandra Dean, born March 7, 1954. (5) Stella Berniece, born September 21, 1955. (6) Brenda Nell, born September 16, 1956. Martha and Leon were dairy farmers all their married life. Leon was killed instantly in a tragic accident, when a tractor he was loading on a trailer turned over on him. He was a very joyful, honest, and hardworking man with many friends. I never heard of anyone who didn't like him. Martha still lives on the farm. Their oldest son, who was in partnership with his parents, has taken over the operation of the farm.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Eda Franklin "Frank" Cuzick

Great-great-great Grandfather James Water Cuzick, born 1799 in Kentucky, a Campbellite Minister married Sarah (Tiffany), August 9, 1822 in Williamson County, Tennessee. He moved to Missouri and died in Missouri or Arkansas. They were the parents of great-great grandfather Thomas Clay Cuzick, a veteran of the Mexican War. He was born in Kentucky and came to Arkansas about 1873, from Missouri. He and his wife, Sarah "Sallie" (Dobbs) were married in Dade County, Missouri, October 18, 1849. They settled around the community known by all the old settlers as Odell. It is actually made up of an area extending from the old Dobbs Cemetery, on the north, to the Liberty Hill Cemetery on the south. Located in the remote hill country about 12 miles south of Morrow, Arkansas, and about 6-1/2 miles east of Evansville. Many of the old roads are still outlined by the rock fences built by pioneers who came into the area about 1866 or earlier. The main part of the little village of old Odell was almost on the Crawford-Washington County line.

Frank and Minnie Cuzick parents of Martha Loftin, last homesite on Odell Mt.

Thomas Clay Cuzick and his son Williams Rufus moved into the Odell area when it was called Stop in about the 1800s and purchased one of the general stores. They became postmasters for a number of years. Thomas Clay Cuzick and his son William Rufus were thought to have had the largest general store this side of Van Buren for many years. While William Rufus was postmaster at Stop, he did not like the name, so later when the Post Office was moved across the line into Washington County, it was named Odell.

William Rufus and his wife Emma Tyler (Self) were the parents of my grandfather Eda Franklin "Frank" Cuzick, who took over from his father, as store owner and Postmaster. Both father and son pulled teeth for those in need.

Frank was the oldest of seven children: Thomas Oscar, Rufus Walter, Martha Myrtle, Eugene Clay, Anna Maude and William E.

Frank Cuzick served as Justice of Peace for several years. He performed marriages from 1918 to 1924 in Crawford County Marriage Book "K". He was known as E. F. Cuzick, also.

He was president of the Liberty Hill School Board, School District No. 76 (I have copies of two teacher's contract for the years of 1934-1935, where he had signed them). He and his wife Minnie Elizabeth (Jones) roomed and boarded teachers in their home.

Minnie E. (Jones) was the daughter of Thomas and Miriam (Reed) Jones, who also, was another early store owner and carried the mail from Evansville to Stop, then on to Rosedale. During this time there were no mailboxes, but mail was carried in oilcloth pouches and hung on a gate post or a tree in a designated place near the home of each patron.

Frank and Minnie farmed a large farm near Odell. A few remains remind one of the last old homesite. The U. S. Government bought their farm and the other farmers as well in that area, to make it into a National Forest in the 1930s.

Frank and Minnie raised eight children out of eleven. My mother, Martha Maude (Cuzick) Loftin being one of them.

I can remember spending Christmas at my grandparents' home there on Odell Mountain as we called it. Also, the pie suppers at the little church and the family dances in my grandparents' home, where we children slept on pallets, while our parents danced.

Frank and Minnie moved to Stilwell, Oklahoma, from Odell in 1937. They lived there a while, then moved near Morrow, Arkansas. In January of 1939, they moved to Washington State, where they remained until their deaths. Five of their married children moved to Washington with them, two later on. My mother, Maude, lived her entire life in Washington County, Arkansas.

The eight children were: Emma (Cuzick) Davidson, Rosie (Cuzick) Tibbits, Bill, Maude (Cuzick) Loftin, Dan Rufus "Rube", Tom and Hazel (Cuzick) Young.

The sons all worked in the timber as loggers, also, the son-in-laws, after settling in Shelton, Washington. Three children are alive at this writing; Dan, Rube, and Hazel, and they live in and near Shelton, Washington.

By: Mrs. Icephine Loftin Sears

William Dame

The earliest record our family has of our Dame ancestors is George, b: 1752, d: 16 October 1805 in Virginia and his wife, Margaret Mary Green, also, born in Virginia.

Floyd, Mamie, Maud, Florence, Andrew J. and Charlotte (Arnold) Dame ca 1920's

Their son, William, b: 1793 in Virginia and married Mary Enyart, b: 1798. Mary died in Washington County, Arkansas September 1882.

The births of their children show the family traveled to Tennessee and Illinois to reach Washington County, Arkansas. George Daniel was born 25 December 1818 Tennessee. He married Laura Catherine Wadkins 6 January 1842. A daughter, Elizabeth was born 1819 in Tennessee. She married William Casner in 1851. John was, also, born in Tennessee. His wife was Clarinda Boyet.

Margaret b: 1821 in Illinois, as was Mary b: 1827 and Perfina was born 1832. She married James Mhoon 18 February 1851. Lurean (Lorana) was born 1833, William A. was born 1835. He married Mary E. Vaughen 24 May 1863 in Greenwood County, Kansas. Our records indicate that her first marriage was to a Mr. Casner.

Mahala married Alford Lewis 11 January 1846, Washington County, Arkansas.

My direct line is George Daniel and Laura Catherine Wadkins Dame. They were married 6 January 1842, Jefferson County, Illinois. George Daniel died 12 August 1903, Greenwood County, Kansas. Laura Catherine died 24 May 1872. Both are buried in Virgil, Greenwood County, Kansas Cemetery.

One of their sons, James Marion, was born 17 June 1844, Jefferson County, Illinois. Their other 9 children were: Andrew Jackson, who was my grandfather, William Patrick, John Umphrey, Mary Jane, Margaret Elizabeth, Margaret Ellen, Angelia, David and John Frank.

The earliest date that I have of the family in Arkansas shows Mary Jane born 2 August 1850 in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

It was told at the 1986 Dame reunion that the families left Arkansas with the sounds of the Civil War in the ears. The family probably left before 1864, as, William A. and Mary Vaughn Dame's son, John Franklin was born 8 May 1864, Greenwood County, Kansas.

Andrew Jackson Dame, my grandfather, was born 15 May 1860 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He married Elsie Charlotte Arnold of Coffey County, Kansas. Their children were - Mamie, Maud, Floyd and Florence, my mother. Andrew Jackson passed away 5 August 1925 with Elsie Charlotte passing away 20 years and 5 minutes after his death. Her death date is 5 August 1945.

Florence married William Ercle Dye and they had 2 children, Betty Jean and Raymond Ercle. Their later years were spent in Wichita, Sedgewick County, Kansas.

Over the years, as our families did less and less farming, we've all drifted apart. With our work in Genealogy Research and the family reunions we are able to renew our family ties.

By: Betty J. Wasmer

F. Wade Daniels

According to the Federal Census and Civil War records, this subject was born in Illinois in about 1838. It is thought that his father was Elijah Daniels or Isaac Daniels. His brother, James Anderson Daniels, lived in neighboring Benton County and was born in Tennessee in 1835.

Little is known of this family; Wade Daniels married, about 1860, Nancy Daniels, who was living in Washington County in the "Crawford area" with her children in 1880. She was listed as a widow, but it is known that Wade Daniels lived in Joplin many years later when his son Willie "pensioned" him. It would appear that he and his wife were separated.

Children of Wade and Nancy Daniels were: Johnathan Daniels, born about 1860, Illinois, Green Daniels, born about 1864, Illinois, William E. Daniels "Willie", born about 1865, Illinois, probably died in Kansas, Arletta E. Daniels, born about 1870, Illinois, Charley S. Daniels, born about 1872, Illinois, Bell M. J. Daniels, born about 1875, Arkansas, Thomas L. Daniels, born about 1877, Arkansas, died at Joplin, Missouri.

F. Wade Daniels enlisted in the Confederate forces at Scott County, Missouri. He served in Company H, Jeffers' Regiment, Missouri Calvary. His enlistment was dated November, 1862 and on July, 1863, he was listed as a deserter. He became a Union sympathizer and it is believed that he, as well as his brother, James Anderson, were alienated from the family because of their Union leanings. James was a Lieutenant, Company B, 50th Infantry, Union Army. It is believed that these men were related to the Jack Daniels' Distillery family of Tennessee, however, that

has not been proven. Willie, Charley and Thomas spent many of their teenage years in the home of their uncle and aunt, James A. and Ellen Elmore Daniels, in Sulphur Springs.

This writer is a great, great niece of Wade Daniels. It is unfortunate that no contact has been made with any member of this family for many years. We do not know where any of their descendants are at this time.

By: Joan Meeker Strasburg

Samuel Wilson Davies

My great-grandfather, Samuel Wilson Davies was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville from 1875 until his demise of January 4, 1916. His life's story is best told in these selections from his autobiography:

"I was born in Chester District, South Carolina on July 30, 1834. I come of Godly ancestors. My father was the Reverend John Leroy Davies, whose ministry of over 30 years was spent in South and North Carolina. My grandfather was Reverend John B. Davies, pastor of Fishing Creek Congregation for more than 40 years and was one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in upper South Carolina. My mother, Elizabeth, was the youngest daughter of Samuel B. Wilson D. D., the founder and pastor more than 30 years of the Presbyterian Church in Fredericksburg, Virginia. I was dedicated to God in baptism by my parents, and carefully trained in the knowledge and fear of the God of my fathers. My education was begun by my mother, continued in the schools kept up and supported by the congregation to which my father ministered. In the fall of 1850 when I was 16, I left my father's house which was then in Iredell County, North Carolina to enter Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward County, Virginia. The journey which was over 200 miles was taken in my father's private carriage and occupied nearly a week. I graduated in 1854. While I was in college my home was in the family of my grandfather, Dr. Wilson. Here I enjoyed the wholesome restraints and the holy influence of a cultured, refined and Godly home. I was led to a public profession of religion my senior year of college. In the fall of 1854 I began my seminary work at the Columbia Theological Seminary followed by two years in Danville, Kentucky. In the summer of 1857 I was examined and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bethel".

My great-grandfather was called to preach in Louisiana for two years. He then went to Cotton Plant, Arkansas to be with his mother and sisters and practiced there until 1875 when he was called to Fayetteville, Arkansas. His father died in 1860. On April 2, 1872 he married Sallie Green, the daughter of the Reverend Joshua Fry Green and Harriet Booker. Reverend Green was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Little Rock, Arkansas. Six children were born to this marriage: Harriet Booker "Hadgie" who married Louis R. Ash; Lila Chunn who married Claude Head; Lucille who died at 18 months; Edith who married James P. Brower; Mary Lou, unmarried; and Samuel Green who married Stella Ladd of Kansas City, Missouri.

By: Margaret Hawkins

Haywood Davis

Haywood Riley and Susan Carter Davis came to Arkansas from Texas. They had gone to Texas from Illinois in 1881 or 1882 and at this time were on their way back to Illinois. They were traveling in a covered wagon and had gotten as far as the Prairie View Community when they stopped along the Illinois River to rest a few days; let Susan do the laundry and Haywood work to help finances.

At night the team was "staked out" to graze without the possibility of their straying away. One night, somehow, one of the horses got wound up in the rope and broke its neck. Since there was no money to buy a replacement, the family moved into a house in the Viney Grove Community where Oliver Riley was added to Winfield Scott, born in Illinois and Sterling Price born in Texas.

Sometime before 1889 the family moved into the Highland Community and lived "up the hollow" from Elk Horn Springs

John Clinton Davis, Sterling Price Davis, Oliver Riley Davis, Winfield Scott Davis, Jennie Belle Davis Green, Stella Maye Davis Ezell. Taken in 1944 at Scott's home.

Front: Susan, Clint, Haywood. Back: Scott, Belle, Ollie, Mae, Price. 1902 - family group.

Road. Jennie Belle was born there in 1889. Before 1891 moved to White Rock Community and then to Bethel Grove. Between 1890 and 1894 Stella Maye and John Clinton were born.

In 1894 the family moved back to Highland where Haywood traded a colt to William Haddock for 80 acres of land where the family made a permanent home. Haywood and the older boys built a two room, with a "loft", log house. While the Davises lived there their houses burned twice; each time rebuilt on the original foundation.

Haywood farmed his land; also did farm work for others. Not much money was exchanged. People "traded" work. Susan and the girls canned and dried foods for winter needs.

Haywood died in 1921. Susan lived on the home place with Clint and Ollie. Susan died at Price's in 1930; both she and Haywood are buried in Highland Cemetery.

Price, a farm laborer, married Mrs. Ada Asher Lines, had one daughter, Irene, who still lives in Prairie Grove. Price and Ada lived all their married lives in Farmington and Prairie Grove. Ada died in 1960 and Price in 1972.

Oliver (Ollie) a musician and carpenter married Ethel Guisinger, had two children, Donald and Oma. Ethel died in 1917. Grandmother Susan and the aunts cared for Donald and Oma until Ollie married Bertha Shipley Marshall, who died. Married Mae Dudley Justus, who had two children, Hubert and Opal. Ollie taught singing school in many communities. Died in 1954 and Mae in 1967; both are in Durham Cemetery.

Donald served in the Navy during World War II. A musician, taught music and was church organist. Married Mildred Britton, had three children: Oliver works for telephone company in Texas - married Dianne Brisco, had two children, Susan and Craig.

Donald, Jr., a postal employee in Iowa, married Jackie Clagg, had two children, Michael and Jennifer.

Brenda, department store employee, married Joe Wasson; one son, Jerry. Lives in California.

Donald and Mildred live in Fort Worth, Texas. Oma married Dessie Dudley; one adopted daughter, Cindy who has a son, Shawn. All live in Phoenix, Arizona. Dessie died in 1978.

Belle married John Green and lived all of married life on Green homestead in Highland. John died in 1963; Belle in 1985. Both are interred in Highland Cemetery.

Maye married Jim Ezell of Tennessee and had two children, James Herman and Anna Maye. Lived most of their married life on Davis home place, later with Herman. Jim died in 1958 and Maye in 1977; both are at Mount Comfort.

Herman married Helen West and had four children; James, Keith, Cheryl and Phillip. Herman lives in Farmington and Helen in Fayetteville.

James Arthur married Betty Jo Sharp of Prairie Grove. He, assistant manager in business office at the University of Arkansas; she, a dietician. Have two girls and live in Mount Comfort community.

Keith, employed by Bell Telephone, married Linda James, a former Washington County Dairy Princess, now lives in Hot Springs. Has five children, Tracy and Mikala, college students: Kirsten, Melssia and Vickie.

Cheryl, kindergarten teacher, married Dr. Gareth Eck, associate of Miller, Murray and Wood. Has two children, Tara and Ryan.

Phillip, owner of Photographs Unlimited, married Kathy Wells, physical therapist, lives in Fayetteville and has two children.

Anna Maye married Sherman Treece, accountant for oil company, lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Has six children, Shirley, Pam, Terry and Susan, all teachers; Jim, who works for an oil company and, Roger.

Clint, a talented musician, married Olive Marshall of Savoy. Lived most of life in Highland Community. Ollie died in 1980; Clint in 1982. Both are at Highland.

By: Beulah F. Davis

John Davis

There are many Davis families in Washington County but not all of them are related. This one needs to be singled out so the ones who come down this line will recognize it as their line. They can pick out familiar names and know it is their history.

John Davis brought his family to Washington County, Arkansas in the 1840s. John was born March 19, 1790 in Virginia and moved to Kentucky while young. He enlisted in the War of 1812 at Crab Orchard, Kentucky and served in the Battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson. After the war was over, he went to Indiana and married Catherine Elkins on October 26, 1826 in Johnson County. Catherine was born May 1, 1801 in Kentucky. The records of their family come from the Bible records and War of 1812 pension records. John died March 22, 1860 and Catherine had the family to raise so she applied for a widow's pension.

1. Robert F. Davis was born August 28, 1828 in Indiana. He was a blacksmith in West Fork before the Civil War and was married to Marinda Jane Sharp. They had two children Mary and John. Robert F. died in the Civil War on August 10, 1863 in military service.

2. Elizabeth Ann Davis was born January 3, 1831 in Indiana. She married Christian Censibaugh February 20, 1862 and they raised a large family. Christian was also in the Civil War and has a marker in the Blackburn Cemetery. Their first son, Andrew David Censibaugh was married in Washington County November 7, 1886 to Rhoda E. Hawkins. Elizabeth died October 25, 1886 at Winslow.

3. Andrew Jackson Davis was born August 28, 1828 in Illinois and died September 12, 1864. He married Elizabeth Haverson March 20, 1859. They lived with Catherine and did the farming for her after his father's death.

4. Sarah J. Davis was born August 9, 1937 and died May 8, 1866, unmarried.

5. John M. V. Davis was born March 15, 1839 and died October 22, 1866 also in the Civil War. He was married to Elizabeth Arminda Winn and they lived in West Fork with son Samuel before the Civil War.

6. Martha E. Davis was born March 3, 1843 and was the first child of the family to be born in Washington County, Arkansas. She never married.

7. Thomas Jefferson Davis was born March 12, 1845 in Washington County, Arkansas and served in the Civil War. After the war, he married Nancy Ann Caughman on February 13, 1868 and they raised their large family in Washington County which I will list after finishing John Davis children.

8. Nathaniel E. Davis was born June 10, 1849. He married Alice C. Hardin on July 16, 1870 in Washington County and on 1880 census, his mother, Catherine and sister, Martha were living with them. He had a family but I do not know their names.

9. George Washington Davis was born November 25, 1851 and is youngest and last child of John and Catherine Davis. He first married Sarah Hutchinson on September 13, 1874 and they had at least three children by first marriage. On 1910 census, he was living in Blackburn area and was married to Lily Cora Potter.

The family of Thomas Jefferson Davis and Nancy Ann Caughman was raised in Blackburn in Lees Creek Township. They had sixteen children and raised thirteen to be grown. All were born in Washington County and their youngest daughter Lucy wrote a family history once that told all the pioneer ways they grew up in which is very interesting as the family was very self-sufficient.

A. Paulina Catherine was born November 8, 1868 and married Jesse Rickman. They raised a family in Blackburn area and are buried in Blackburn Cemetery.

B. John Nathan Davis was born April 26, 1870 and had the misfortune to lose an arm while a child in an accident. He became a court reporter for Judge Isaac Parker at Ft. Smith and was a school teacher at Fayetteville before he married Viola Southern on February 17, 1895. They settled on a farm in Blackburn community and had two daughters Sylvia May who married John Byrum and Beulah Pearl who married Clifton Mannon. Viola died January 29, 1930 and is buried at Oak Grove Cemetery next to her parents, brothers and sisters. John lived until July, 1954 and tried fruit farming at Neosho, Missouri before he retired and lived at Pawhuska, Oklahoma and is buried by his daughter, Pearl there. John and Viola had the following grandchildren: Edward, Dorothy and Charles Byrum by their daughter, Sylvia. Pearl had Mabel, Grace, Lucille, Clifton and Marion Mannon all who have grown up and had their own families.

C. Sarah La Docia was born March 24, 1872 and died November 16, 1949.

D. Rebecca was born May 3, 1873 and died October 5, 1874.

E. William Isaac Davis was born January 15, 1875 and died October 10, 1864. He was married, but I do not know his wife's name.

Seaborn Lilburn was born March 13, 1877 and died July 9, 1952. He was married to Molly Winn.

Benjamin Cornelius was born November 19, 1878 and died January 20, 1970. He married Esma and raised a family at North Platte, Nebraska.

H. James Harvey Davis was born November 6, 1880 and died

January 25, 1977. His wife's name was Emma and they had four children but all died young at various ages.

I. Mary Elizabeth Davis was born February 9, 1883 and died on May 7, 1959. She married James Parrish on January 6, 1904 and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary together and had eleven children which grew up in Washington County. Most still live here, but I hope they will be having a Parrish history.

J. George Nelson Davis was born January 19, 1887.

K. Edward N. Davis was born May 23, 1889.

L. Earnest Davis was born March 24, 1891 and died January 25, 1977. He married Mary Purser and they had seven children: Howard, Benjamin Leroy, James Leonard, Agnes Jewell, Earl Levy, Luella Nancy and Alvin Richard. They were married on September 14, 1909 by John Nathan Davis, JP, brother of Earnest Davis.

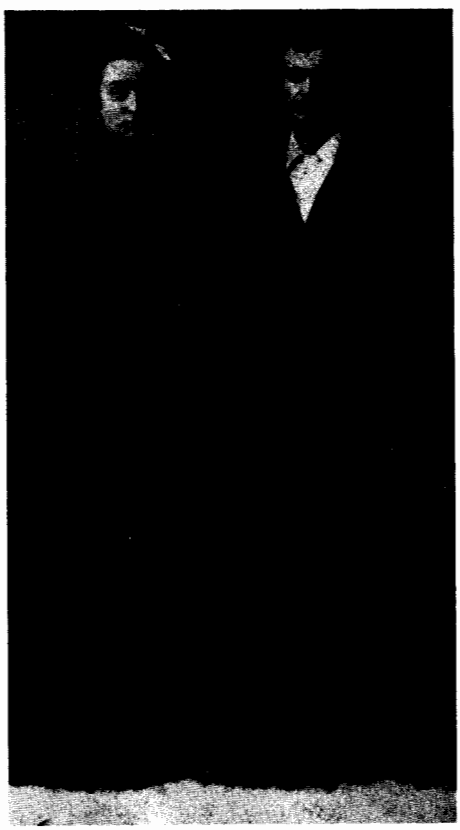
M. Lucy Davis was born February 24, 1893 and died September 29, 1973. Lucy married Millard Jones after the death of her mother in 1941 after caring for her mother in the late years of her life.

N. Walker Davis was born February 26, 1897 and died February 3, 1984. He was married twice, and by first wife, had Irene and Levena. Walker organized the Davis Reunions so now the Davis family can get together every June at Devil's Den and get acquainted.

By: Dorothy Byrum Keck

Winfield Scott Davis

Scott Davis was born in 1880 near Mattoon, Illinois; came to Arkansas with family in 1883 or 1884. Was a farmer and carpenter. Davises a musical family, at one time had a Highland Orchestra. Scott played no instrument but sang.



Emma Estelle White, Winfield Scott Davis; March, 1905. Wedding picture.

Beulah Faye Tucker Davis, Oliver Ray Davis, Emma Estelle White Davis, Winfield Scott Davis, Owanda Faye Davis and Boyce Ray Davis

In 1905 he married Estella White, whom he had "courted" for seven years. They drove to Johnson and were married sitting in the buggy, by Reverend James Ross. Moved to a house on Owl Creek near Farmington where Oliver Ray was born in 1906. The family lived in Highland Community while Scott worked at the lime kiln on Goose Creek. Family lived in several houses in White Rock Community where Ray went to school. In 1916 or 1917 moved on West 16 and bought 20 acres for $300.00.

Estella had many health problems, never well after 1940. Died at home in 1946. Scott lived alone until 1947 when he sold to a Mr. Brown from Texas and moved with Ray where he lived until his death in 1963. Scott and Estella are buried at Mt. Comfort.

Ray attended elementary school at White Rock. Started to high school at John Brown's in Siloam Springs. Unhappy and homesick, finished year at Farmington. As a young man did a lot of "running around".

In 1935 was married to Beulah Faye Tucker by Reverend George Pond in Pond home. Lived in Walter Pettigrew house and worked at the dairy. In 1936 moved to Jesse Guilliams' place in Highland; a cold two-room house. Farmed, worked for O. N. Tucker and R. E. A.; Boyce Ray and Owanda Faye were born during this time.

In 1940 moved to Bill Diven place in White Rock. Ray worked for Cohee Construction. In 1942 moved back to Highland to Hugh Shreve place. Worked for Fayetteville Sanitation Department, commuted. In 1943, not wanted by military because of age, went to Fountain, Colorado, worked on turkey farm; Beulah housekept for owner. Later went to Palisade where both worked in fruit. While there bought the Hugh Shreve farm. Came back to Arkansas in 1944 lived on farm; Ray worked for city again.

Boyce told his teacher, "We had to go to Colorado to get money to buy a home in Arkansas".

In 1945 Ray was employed by Fayetteville Fire Department and retired in 1966. Family lived in Fayetteville from 1945 until 1971 when they moved to Farmington. After retirement, Ray worked as custodian for Fayetteville, then Farmington High Schools. Complete retirement in 1972.

Boyce and Owanda attended school at Farmington and Fayetteville; graduating from the University of Arkansas. Both inherited musical talent.

Upon graduation, Owanda went to Roswell, New Mexico where she was in the school system twenty-two years. At present she is a partner in a grocery-market in Artesia where she lives.

Boyce, while finishing college, worked for *Northwest Arkansas Times*. After graduation purchased *Lincoln Leader* and moved to Lincoln where he and Joan published the paper. Later sold the paper and went to Law School, worked for prosecuting attorney until graduation. Established own law office in Lincoln. Very active in civic and state affairs.

Boyce married Joan Sharp Barnes of Guilderland Center, New York, they have four children, Jeff Barnes, Scott, Whitney and Berkley.

Jeff married Karen Pridemore, has two children, Jennifer and Adam; lives in Lincoln. Finished Vo-tech School in Springdale and works for a computer company.

Scott, graduate of Hendrix lives in Dallas; is a loan executive in a Grand Bank.

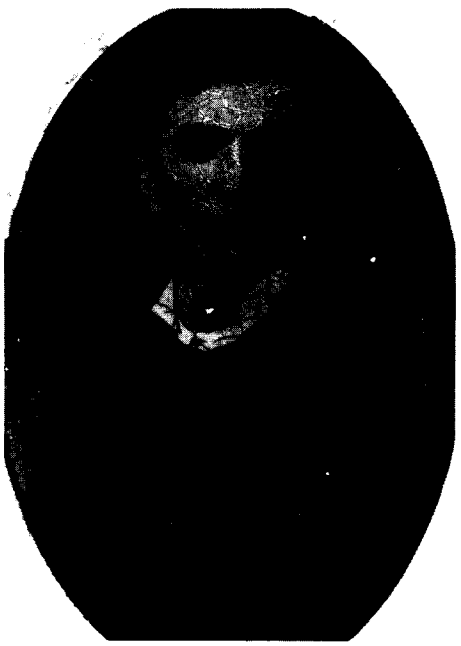
Whitney graduated from the University of Arkansas with Elementary Education degree. Married Derek Green; lives in Springdale.

Berkley, University of Arkansas student, is married to Dyanna Mitchell; has a daughter, Kassie. Lives in Lincoln.

By: Buelah F. Davis

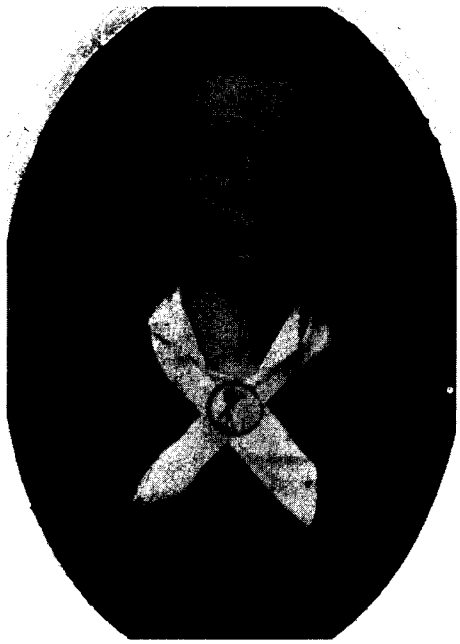
Benjamin Jackson Deaver

Two brothers, descendants of the earliest colonists, came from the vicinity of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, on the Potomac River to be two of the earliest settlers of the Elm Springs community. Both were millers by trade. The second son of Richard Deaver and Margaret Wilt Deaver, Benjamin Jackson Deaver, born February 23, 1815, was unmarried when he traveled via the Ohio, Mississippi, and Arkansas rivers to Fort Smith in 1840. He first took a "berth" for one year as a miller at Elk Mills, Missouri, near the present site of Neosho. A recommendation of his skills as a miller written by his employer States: "The soldiers on this frontier say they have never had better bread than that made from the flour ground by Ben Deaver."



Benjamin Johnson Deaver

About 1841, Benjamin Jackson Deaver became a partner with William Barrington in a mill at Elm Springs. At one time, he owned 800 acres of land and is believed to be the donor of the acreage for the Elm Springs Cemetery. The Deavers, Steeles, and Barrington are buried in this oldest part of that cemetery. A great granddaughter of this B. J. Deaver, JoAnne Rife, has a series of letters written between 1840 and 1849 from the first-born son,



Nancy Ellen Akin Deaver

William Shipley Deaver. He was back in Shepherdstown with his family and his mother, working as a miller and wanting to come "West." In 1849, with financial assistance from Ben, they did come, likely by stage through St. Louis, and brought Margaret with them. She is buried at Elm Springs, as are her two pioneering sons,

William Shipley was named for his grandmother, Rebecca Shipley, who married Misael Deaver in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 9, 1790. Misael was a Revolutionary War soldier, enlisting in January 1776, serving three years in the 1st Maryland line from Frederickstown, Maryland. He served three years, lost an eye in service, and was discharged at Annapolis. His group fought the rear guard action in General Washington's retreat from Long Island to Harlem in which they suffered 80% casualties. Misael Deaver was a blacksmith by trade. His son Richard was apprenticed to a relative, Abraham Griffith, to learn tanning and curing business.

These Deavers were descendants of Norman French DeVeres. Aubrey DeVere was Earl of Oxford and lived at Hedingham Castle in England. They were also descendants of John Chew who came to Jamestown in the ship "Charitie" in 1622, of Henry Pierpoint who came to southern Virginia in the ship "Plaine Joan" in 1635, and of Dr. Thomas Wynne, ship's surgeon to William Penn on the Good Ship "Welcome" to Pennsylvania in 1683. (See Hedman's The Pierpoint-Pierpont Family, Holcombe's Miseal Deaver and his Descendants, and many other sources in colonial history.)

The two brothers, Ben and William Shipley, dug during one winter the half-mile long mill race at Elm Springs. William Shipley was an early postmaster there.

Ben Deaver did not marry until 1859. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Johnson from Tennessee, gave birth to their only child, a son, less than two months after the death of her husband in December of the same year. Benjamin Johnson Deaver, the second B. J. Deaver, was often asked during his entire life to blow in the mouths of babies affected by the mouth disease, thrush or thrash, because anyone who had not seen their own father was believed to have curative powers. Because he was a very intelligent man, but tactful, he always rolled a pinch of powdered boric acid in a paper through which he blew.

This knowledge of the true nature of curing was probably due to the fact he was reared in the home of Dr. M. D. Steele. Dr. Steele, a widower with children, married the widow Deaver and

she was the mother of his second family of eight children. Grandma Steele and her daughters traveled each year to Texas by train to visit relatives. For the trip, they wore under their shirts long pantaloons made of heavy drill with buttoned cuffs at the ankles. This precaution was taken to protect their modesty in case of a train wreck.

At the age of seventeen, the Deaver half-brother eloped via stagecoach with Nancy Ellen Akin, age sixteen. They rode the stage to Houston's stage stand at Washburn, Missouri, got off, were married, got back on and returned to Elm Springs. Sadly, the son born to them the next January was stillborn. However, in the next twenty-five years, they became the parents of eight girls and three boys. All lived to be mature adults (producing nineteen grandchildren for Ben and Nancy) except the last child Ruth. She died of "membraneous croup", diptheria, at the age of two despite valiant efforts to save her.

The ten children who grew up on a farm just east of Elm where the spring rises (the house still stands in 1987) played along the creek during a happy childhood. Ben was described by an acquaintance as "one of the smartest men I ever knew." He was a Justice of the Peace; perhaps this is why he was called Squire Deaver. Nancy managed the farm and the children, raising several of the grandchildren, also. Ben died in 1927 at Fayetteville in the Piedmont Hotel across from the courthouse while he was auditing the county books. Nancy died in 1933 at Springdale.

The names of their ten children are (in order of birth): Minnie Deaver Webster, Maud Elizabeth Deaver Sherman Clough Murrray Barrack, Mamie E. (Mae) Deaver Young, Sally Frances Deaver Baker, Lillian Irene Deaver Sears, Hunter Deaver Frank Akin Deaver William Elmer Deaver, Golden Deaver Brown, Ethel Clotfelter Meyers, who is still alive and living in Visalia, California in 1987. She is 87 years old.

Other surnames associated with this family are: Butler, Evans, and Agnew in Georgia; Aaron, Berry, and Stout in Arkansas.

By: JoAnne Sears Rife

Greenberry Jefferson Denton

An early settler in the Vineyard community of Washington County, Arkansas was Greenberry Jefferson Denton, together with his family. They had come from Bradley County, Tennessee. Greenberry was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee on December 15, 1816, to Josiah and Catherine Seahorn Denton. He married Charlotte McCarty in Bradley County about 1837 where they farmed until the move was made to Arkansas in about 1856. Charlotte was born on October 7, 1821 to Benjamin Vanpelt and Sally George McCarty of Bradley County. In moving westward, they were accompanied by Charlotte's brother Timothy McCarty and his wife, Sarah Kimbrough McCarty, early settlers of Dutch Mills, Arkansas. It is told that upon first arriving in Washington County, they spent a short time at Old Salem visiting former Tennessee friends, namely the McClatcheys' families.

At a very young age, Greenberry took leave of his Jefferson County home and went to Morgan County, Alabama where soon he volunteered for the Creek Indian Florida War of 1836. Serving a very short time in this skirmish made him eligible for bounty land which he took in Bradley County. Records reveal that in 1872, he again filed for bounty land, alleging that he had only received 80 acres and was still due 80 more acres. Nothing further is known of this matter. It is probable that his land at Vineyard was purchased from John Latta or his heirs. It is said that Greenberry gave acreage for the Vineyard Cemetery and the Vineyard School.

There were nine children born to the union of G. J. and Charlotte Denton. The first six children were born in Tennessee. A younger child, Timothy, only lived to the age of eighteen months and was one of the first graves in the Vineyard Cemetery. Eight children who lived until adulthood, all having children of their own are listed; including who each married:

1. George Oliver Denton born November 17, 1838; died May 4, 1910. Married Medora Eliza Denton on March 5, 1863. She was the daughter of William Walker and Eliza Johnson Denton of Lawrence County, Alabama. Medora was born on June 30, 1844 and died on September 13, 1925. George O. served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

2. Mahala Elizabeth Denton born January 1, 1841 and died August 30, 1907. She married Thomas Brown Greer in 1859. He was born December 4, 1839, the son of James Wright and Michael Brown Greer. T. B. Greer passed away on May 23, 1909. The Greer family founded the town of Greersbourgh of which the post office was known as Tolu, Arkansas. T. B. served several years in the Arkansas State Legislature, was a merchant, a member of the Masonic Lodge, and a soldier in the Civil War (Confederate).

3. Benjamin F. Denton born April 27, 1843 and died on February 18, 1892. He married Matilda McKnight born October 10, 1841 in Missouri. She died on March 9, 1931. Both are buried in the Vineyard Cemetery.

4. Cynthia Denton born February 3, 1845 and died on November 16, 1887. Married April 3, 1867 to Thomas Shannon who was born in 1842 to Alexander and Pernarza Shannon, early settlers of the Vineyard community. Thomas Jefferson Shannon served in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier. He died on November 31, 1930.

5. Josiah M. Denton born November 11, 1849. He married Mary Belle Lewis on January 8, 1882. She was a daughter of Gatz Lewis of Evansville, Arkansas. She was born on December 5, 1857 and died June 17, 1937. Josiah died on November 27, 1917. The family lived near Cashion, Oklahoma.

6. Nancy Denton, born in 1853 married Richard J. Wilson of Charleston, Tennessee. He was born June 26, 1841 and died on March 16, 1924, she having died on April 22, 1900. The famiy lived near Charleston, Tennessee.

7. Martha Michael Denton born in 1859 in Washington County, Arkansas. She married James Finis Miller (1854-1934) who was the son of Alexander Sloan and Adeline Agnew Miller, early settlers of Washington County, Arkansas. Finis and Martha Miller moved to Pryor, Oklahoma where she died on February 23, 1899. (their daughter, Iva Miller married Jim Thorpe, All-American Athlete).

8. Sarah Olive Denton, the youngest child, was born on February 22, 1862 in the Vineyard community, married Richard Anderson McBrien on September 4, 1879 in Bradley County, Tennessee. Richard A. was born April 8, 1849, the son of John and Margaret Barnes McBrien of McMinn County, Tennessee. R. A. McBrien had married Rose Moore previously and she had passed away prior to his second marriage. R. A. passed away on July 15, 1933 and Sarah passed away on March 1, 1925. Both are buried in the Vineyard Cemetery.

While in Tennessee and after moving to Washington County, Arkansas, there was a young girl who lived in the home of G. B. and Charlotte Denton. Her name was Margart Eslinger born about 1834, and her relationship to this family is not known. Margaret married Martin Goddard on April 30, 1858.

Charlotte Denton died on March 12, 1872. Greenberry married a second time to Martha Bates on April 12, 1873 in Bradley County, Tennessee. No children were born of this union. Greenberry Denton died on November 9, 1890 and both he and Charlotte are buried in the Vineyard Cemetery.

Note: The above story was written by Denton M. Starr; and permission is granted for it to be published.

By: Denton M. Starr

Sims Gerald Dildy, Jr.

Born November 17, 1960 to Sims and Marnelle Dildy, Whiteman AFB, Missouri.

He came to the University of Arkansas about 1979. Although his grandfather, Fred Thomsen, had been sponsor of the SAE Fraternity there, he saw, on a Kappa Sigma wall, the name of his paternal granddad in a bronze list of donors: Sims Goodlett Dildy. So he pledged Kappa Sig. He studied engineering and played Varsity rugby.

He worked part time at Verna Lea Farms, owned by his paternal second cousin, Dewitt Clinton "Dash" Goff. In 1987

Sims moved to Denton, Texas to research a patent on a mobile home he invented.

By: Marnelle Thomsen

David Divelbiss

David Divelbiss, a prominent citizen of Washington County, Arkansas, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, on October 25, 1834. He was the son of Fredrick and Elizabeth (Henline) Divelbiss, whose ancestors were of Dutch German descent. They came from the Netherlands to the United States prior to the Revolutionary War. David was the third of nine children. When David was about 15 years old, the family settled near Markle, Indiana.

David and Mary Draper Divelbiss. Back row - Sol, Ella, Kate, Rachel. Front row - Sam, Mary (mother) Divelbiss and Sarah.

On the south side of the Wabash River, lived a man named Albert Draper. He was the first white settler in the area, having arrived in the early 1830s. He built and operated a mill for the United States' Government to grind grain for the Indians. Albert had several children, among them a daughter named Mary.

David Divelbiss and Mary Draper were married June 5, 1859. Their oldest daughter, Rachel, was born March 20, 1860. Rachel was a little over two years old and Mary was expecting their second child, when in October, 1862, David joined the Union Army and was off to take part in the Civil War. he and three brothers served in the same outfit, Company C, 34th Regiment, Indian Volunteers.

David's travels during the Civil War were to affect the lives of his family and of his descendants. As he was traveling through Washington County, Arkansas, he fell in love with the country. He returned to Indiana and remained there ten or twelve years more. Some of David's and Mary's grandchildren, who remembered their grandmother in her later years, say that Mary told them of having "Arkansas for breakfast, dinner and supper" during this time. After the birth of their oldest son, Fredrick William (February, 1876), Mary consented and they moved to Arkansas.

In the spring of 1876, David came to Washington County, Arkansas, and bought a farm of 320 acres. Later this farm was the home of the Roe Stokenbury family. He engaged in stock and dairy business. In 1887 he sold $700 worth of butter. His cattle were all full-blooded Jersey.

David was a staunch Republican and was a member of the G. A. R. and of I. O. O. F. He and Mary were worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church and were well known and respected in the community.

Their children were: Rachel Elizabeth (1860-1938) married Benjamin Franklin Johnson (1852-1932), they had six children; Nora Adelia (1863-1863); Mary Catherine (Kate) (1866-1921), married R. D. Stokenbury (1858-1920), they had three children; Frances Ella (1868-1925) married Albert W. Sinclair; Anna M. (1872-1874); Sarah L. (1874-1947) married Harry R. Bonnell, three children; Frederick William (1876-1892); Albert Draper (1878-1892); Soloman David (1881-1964) married Mary Delano (Della) Burchett (1882-1964), they had three children; Samuel Cornelious (1883-1957) married Hilah May Horner (1888-1973), they had three children.

Relatives say that sometime near the turn of the century, David was going to Fayetteville in a wagon. The team of horses bolted and he was thrown to the ground. He was badly injured and never completely recovered. He was in his seventieth year when he passed away March 31, 1904.

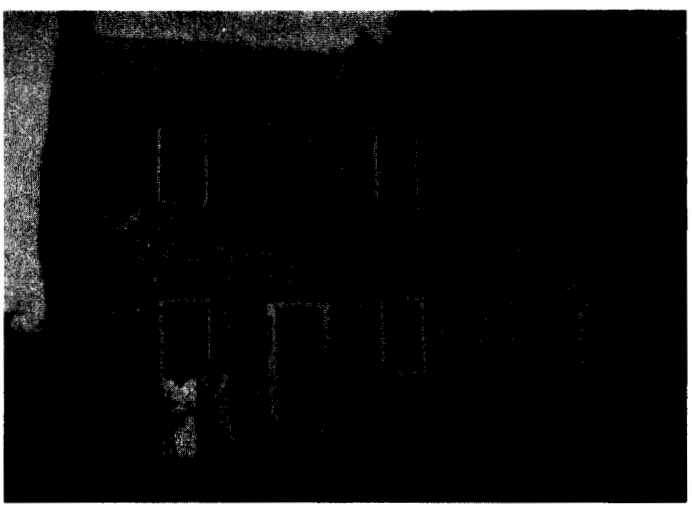
David and Mary are buried in the Stokenbury Cemetery, Elkins, Arkansas. Many of their descendants still live in the Elkins and Fayetteville area. Others with David's sense of adventure have sought their fortunes in many places, but all share his love of Arkansas.

Taken from a letter found in the possessions of Sara Ruth Conan, a descendant of David Divelbiss and from material complied by Del Divelbiss.

By: Maude M. Reel

Samuel Cornelius Divelbiss

Samuel Cornelius Divelbiss (1883-1957) and Hilah May Horner (1888-1973) were married October 27, 1907 at Elkins, Arkansas. They lived on adjoining farms with "the branch" forming the boundary line. To this union were born Lucille Era (1900-1960) who married George Calhoun (one son); Ernest Edward (1911-1985) who married Aloha Chasteen (four children) and Maude Moselle (1913) who married Blanchard Reel (two children).



Sam & Hilah Divelbiss in front of "The Old Brick House".

Sam and Hilah's first home was the "little house on the branch" which is still very livable. Later Sam helped build the "little brown house," which is the present site of Charles and Mary Stokenbury's home.

They left the farm to move to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, an oil boom town at the time (1920s). Sam first worked at the Southwestern Sheet Glass Co. It was one of the few, if not only, glass companies that incorporated wire mesh in the sheet glass, making it more durable and very much in demand. Later he worked for Phillip's Petroleum Refinery (Okmulgee, Oklahoma). Sam was a valued employee to both companies. He did well, whatever his job, but his heart was always in farming. They bought a farm in Checotah, Oklahoma, and Hilah and the children often lived there while Sam worked in Okmulgee for the needed cash.

In their retirement years, they lived in the "Old Brick House," Elkins, Arkansas, inherited from Hilah's father, Rodman E. Horner, whom they cared for in his last years.

Though never wealthy in worldly goods, they were rich in good standing with relatives and friends and were affectionately known as "Uncle Sam and Aunt Hilah." Sam was an excellent farmer, growing corn taller than he could reach. His rows were straight in every direction, including diagonally.

Hilah was a very outgoing person. She loved being with people and going to church. She taught the Young People's Sunday School Class at the Elkins Community Church for a number of years. They enjoyed the monthly dinners at the church where Hilah's chicken and homemade noodles were much in demand.

Sam and Hilah are buried at the Mt. Salem Cemetery, Sulfur City, Arkansas. Hilah's grandfather gave this land for the cemetery to the community many years ago. They rest with many loved ones.

By: Maude M. Reel

John Calvin Dobbs

John Calvin Dobbs b. 2 June 1851 at Nashville, Tennessee, m. 15 December 1874 at Fannin County, Texas to Nancy Ann Reeves b. 5 January 1855. Children born to this union were Albert LeRoy b. 13 December 1875 at Brown County, Texas, William Girtha b. 1 November 1877 at Boonesboro, Arkansas, Ollie b. 24 September 1884 at Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, Mary Viola b. 24 April 1887 at Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, Goldie b. 24 March 1890 at Pryor Creek, Indian Territory. John Calvin had occupations of a blacksmith, farmer-rancher and managing a boarding house during his lifetime. Nancy Ann died 5 April 1928 at Byars, Oklahoma. John Calvin died 2 March 1942 at Vinita, Oklahoma. They resided in Washington County ca 1877-1880.

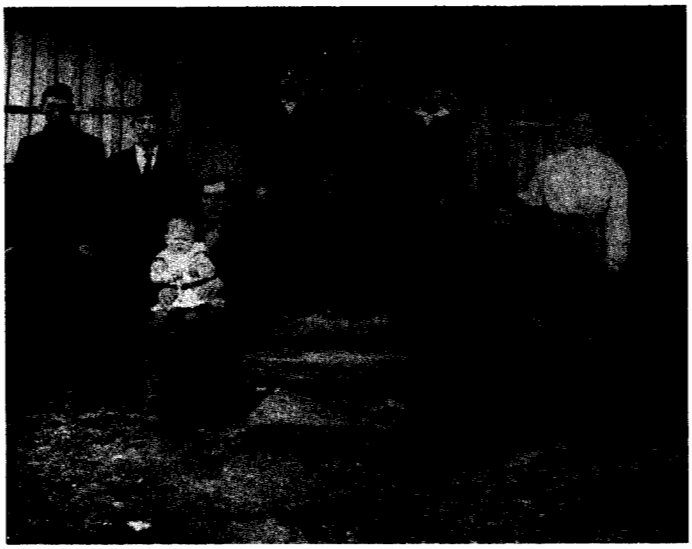
John Calvin Dobbs, Nancy Reeves Dobbs and children Ollie, Viola, and Goldie.

John Calvin's father was Rev. Jeremiah F. Dobbs b. 2 June 1821 in Georgia, m. Susan Ellen Wright b. 31 July 1827 in Alabama. He was ordained 12 February 1865 to the Baptist Ministry in Fannin County, Texas and later served in Washington County, Arkansas. They lay at rest at the Sugar Hill Cemetery, Lincoln, Arkansas. Their children were: William D. b. ca 1843, Jabez Newton b. 27 January 1846, Isham b. May 1848, John Calvin b. 2 June 1851, Jonas F. b. 1854, Mary Catherine b. 19 June 1857, Elizabeth J. b. 29 May 1860, Virginia b. ca 1868.

By: Virginia Hayes

James Jefferson Dockery

James Jefferson Dockery was born 4 March 1821, in Wilks County, North Carolina. His parents were Elijah and Susannah Dockery, both born about 1783, probably in Burke County, North Carolina.

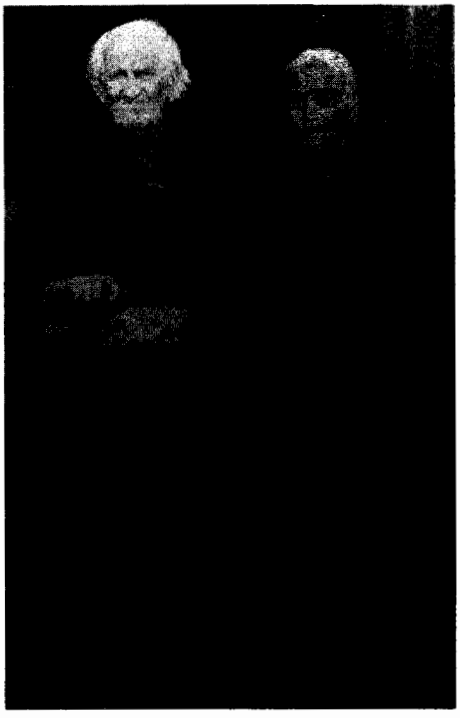


House Family (L to R, back) Ernest House, William House, on steps Thomas House, Harvey House, Leonard House, Millie Jane House Dockery, Sybol House. Front seated; Thomas Adam House, holding first grandson Raymond Theodore Dockery, Emma Frances Glore House about 1908 Hazel Valley, Arkansas.

L to R; Wedding of Janice Lee Dockery and Robert Steven Glover. David Eugene Dockery holding Angela Celeste Dockery, Nena Carver Dockery holding Michael David Dockery, Cloe Eugene Drain, Jewell Jordan Drain, Janice Dockery Glover, Robert Steven Glover, Roberta Berley Dockery, Robert Wayne Dockery, Frances Drain Dockery, John Robert Dockery and David Wayne Dockery standing in front of Janice and Steve Glover June 25, 1983, Church of Christ building, Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

In 1838, James and his brother, John Stafford Dockery,

Family of James Lawson Dockery: L to R back row; James Robert Dockery, Millie Jean House Dockery, John Elijah Dockery, William Henry Dockery, Easter Anthem Dockery, Mida Jane Dockery, Virgie Malinda Dockery, Cora Louise Dockery. Front row; Essie Myrtle Dockery, James Lawson Dockery, Mary Elizabeth Skelton Dockery holding their first grandson, Raymond Theodore Dockery about 1908 Sunset, Arkansas.



James Jefferson Dockery (1821-1909) and his wife Rebecca M. Hedgecock Dockery (1828-1912) about 1895 Black Oak near Sunset, Arkansas.

joined Colonel John Bryants' Volunteers to gather Cherokee Indians and move them to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Military documents described James as: "seventeen years of age, five feet nine inches in height, blue eyes, black hair, fair complexion". For three months service, James received $25.63.

James married Rebecca Hedgecock at Forsythe, North Carolina in 1844. Rebecca was born 14 January 1828, in Stokes County, North Carolina.

About 1849, James moved his family to Blairsville, Georgia, where he managed the slaves on a plantation for an annual salary of $300.00. In 1853, Rebecca became very ill and was unable to nurse her baby, Sarah. A slave woman saved Sarah's life by nursing Sarah, along with her own baby.

James came to abhor the system of slavery; so in 1855, he moved his family to Maries County, Missouri, and a few years later to West Plaines, where he farmed and taught singing in schools.

James was conscripted into the Confederate Army, 4th Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, but after 36 days, he deserted 1 March 1862. Late in 1863, he enrolled in the 63rd Missouri Militia as a Corporal, serving as a cook.

Rebecca's farm was constantly raided by Confederate and Union Forage-masters, and bushwhackers, who took food and farm supplies. In 1863, West Plains was deserted and burned. Rebecca was terrified and moved her 10 children northward, even though several had measles. Some men took her horses and wagon, forcing sick children to walk in cold, damp weather. Three children died. In those days, doctors believed water should be withheld from measles patients. Many years later when medical methods changed, Rebecca often cried, remembering how her children had begged for water. She wondered if they died needlessly.

In 1889, the Dockerys and Dozier Parker family moved to Washington County, Arkansas, settling in the Black Oak Community, eight miles east of Winslow. James farmed and taught singing in schools. He donated land for the Black Oak Cemetery, Black Oak School and Black Oak Church of Christ. He was a Deacon of the White House Church of Christ, and later an Elder of the Black Oak congregation. James died in 1909. Rebecca died in 1912.

Their children: George, Melinda, William, Elijah T., Sarah, Julia Ann, Mary Jane, James Lawson, Henry, Nancy, Rachel.

James Lawson Dockery was born in Howell County, Missouri, 1 March 1861, married Mary Elizabeth Skelton in 1881. Mary, born in 1862, was the daughter of James Robert and Julia Ann Winkle Skelton. James and Mary settled in the Sunset Community. They had a small country store on their farm, which housed the Sunset Post Office, of which James was Postmaster for many years. He was a farmer and an excellent blacksmith. After retirement, James loved to play croquet with his grandchildren and tell them family legends. James was an elder of the Black Oak Church of Christ. Mary Elizabeth died in 1933, and James died in 1947. At least 10 ministers and many public school teachers are descendants of this couple.

Their children: John Elijah, William Henry, Easter, Mida, Cora, James Robert, Virgie, and Essie.

John Elijah Dockery, born 27 May 1882, married Millie Jane House 24 February 1904. Millie, the daughter of Thomas and Emma Glore House, was born 16 May 1887. John farmed in the Sunset Community, worked in timber (often hewing 20 railroad ties per day). He was an elder of the Black Oak Church of Christ. Millie died in 1949. In 1951, John married Mrs. Chloe Galyean Eisenhower. Cloe died in 1975. John died in 1977.

John and Millie's children: Raymond, Opal, Loyd, Ralph, Ethel, Clarence Emma, and John R.

John Robert Dockery, born at Sunset, 13 November 1925, married Frances Lee Drain 20 November 1948. Frances, born 16 November 1929 is the daughter of Cloe and Jewell Jordan Drain. John served his country in World War II, 83rd Infantry Division. He was awarded the Combat Infantrymans Badge and Purple Heart for service in the "Battle of the Bulge." John is retired from the Veterans Administration Hospital (Engineering Division) as Maintenance Supervisor. John is also a minister, having served three Churches of Christ for a total of 21 years.

Children of John and Frances are: Robert Wayne, Janice Lee, David Eugene. Wayne is a Minister and married to Roberta Berkey. One child, David Wayne. Janice is a teacher and married to Steven Glover. David is an Electrical Engineer and married to Nena Carver. Two children, Angela Celeste, and Michael David.

By: John R. Dockery

John Dodson

The John and Selina Dodson family came to Arkansas from Viola, Tennessee, traveling overland in wagons pulled by oxen. They crossed the Mississippi River at Saint Louis, and arrived in Benton County, Arkansas October 9, 1869. They settled there for a short time before moving to Cincinnati in Washington County, around 1870. It is said that they were part of a migrating family that left Tennessee to get away from the carpetbaggers that inundated that area after the Civil War.

Selina's parents, J. B. and Nancy Stroud McAfee came to the Cincinnati area about the same time. Mr. McAfee was a wheelwright and a wagonmaker by trade. Tombstones in Cincinnati Union Cemetery read: J. B. McAfee, born April 1, 1815, died June 22, 1888; Nancy S. McAfee born February 13, 1824, died October 3, 1896.

John's parents, Nimrod Homer, Jr. and Martha Finger Dodson, remained in Benton County, along with his brothers and sisters. Nimrod and Martha are buried in unmarked graves in Webb Cemetery west of Pea Ridge. Nimrod's brother, Sampson, eventually settled in Springdale and is the progenitor of many of the Springdale Dodson's.

John and Selina settled on a small acreage across from Old Union Cemetery in Cincinnati. Dodson Spring is a historic landmark where they settled. The spring has never been known to go dry. It was at the crossroad of the north/south road from Fort Smith to Joplin, Missouri, and an east/west road from Tahlequah, Indian Territory, and Moores Mill on Cincinnati Creek and Rhea's Mill. Indians and many families of gypsies camped along the crossroads and got water from this spring.

According to the 1890 tax records, John and Selina owned five horses, four cows, six hogs, one wagon and 40 acres of land. They had eight children: James Alton, Nancy Cleo, Joseph Nimrod, Otis Lee, William Homer, Frank Dewitt, Mary Frances and Fred.

John was a farmer and part time carpenter. While helping to roof a house, he sustained an accident, cutting his knee with a hatchet. This resulted in gangrene and his death on January 22, 1892. This left Selina with responsibility of raising the children, four of which were under the age of fifteen.

Times were hard, but Selina managed to keep the family together with the help of the eldest children and her sister, Sallie McAfee. In 1894, her oldest daughter died. In 1899, her children divided an inheritance from their grandfather Dodson. . .all of $31.25. Selina was granted a Confederate widow's pension in 1918, which helped sustain her. (John served in the Confederate Army as a private in Company H, llth Tennessee Cavalry.) Selina died on October 17, 1938, and is buried beside her husband in Old Union Cemetery.

Mary Frances said, "We always had cows, hogs, and chickens, a garden and always plenty to eat, raised sugar cane to make molasses. We had no cellar to keep vegetables through the winter, so this is the way they were kept; a hole was dug in the garden putting straw in the bottom, putting planks all around, pyramid style, covered with dirt, leaving an opening on the south to go into."

The Dodson people were all mild mannered, soft spoken, with good will to all men. The poet, Homer, must have had people like them in mind when he wrote "He was a friend to man and lived in a house by the side of the road".

In the early 1900s, the Dodson Brothers Store on the main street of Cincinnati was owned and operated by James and Joe. Homer was a clerk in the store. They marketed dry goods, groceries, clothing, shoes, hardware and general merchandise. Many Indians came there to trade. Joe was a notary public and the postmaster for Cincinnati in 1905. He once brought the Indian outlaw Zeke Proctor home for lunch. Zeke showed great respect to the family and caused no trouble.

Otis went to California. He never married, and neither did his brother, Frank, who stayed in Cincinnati. Fred went to Oregon. He married twice, but never had children.

Mary Frances "Fannie" Dodson became a teacher after attending school at the College of the Ozarks. She taught at Cincinnati, Colony and New Home Schools. In 1935, she married Reverend H. K. Steward, a Methodist minister who served Lincoln, Rhea's Mill, Walnut Grove, Morrow, and Winslow. They had no children.

James married Sallie Barnes in 1897. Their children were Grace, Berline, Everett and Cleo.

Joe married Anna Lou Felton in 1896. They had two daughters, Clarice and Vernal.

Homer Dodson married Lillie Bond, daughter of W. E. and Rena Bond. (see Simpson/Bond family). They had one son, John William, born April 15, 1910. They lived in Cincinnati for several years, and then moved to Bowie, Texas around 1922, trying to find a more favorable climate for Lillie and William who had asthma. After three years, they returned to Cincinnati to live on the Bond farm.

Education was of great importance to the family. Lillie lived first in Lincoln, then in Siloam Springs during the school year so William could attend high school.

Homer was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He served many years as a lecturer for the Cincinnati Masonic Lodge where he held the office of Master Mason several times, and was, at one time, District Deputy Grand Master. He and Lillie were charter members of the Cincinnati Eastern Star.

After graduating with a degree in agriculture from the University of Arkansas in 1937, William chose the profession of Agricultural Extension Agent. He worked in the counties of Clark, Ouachita, Columbia, Johnson and Drew in Arkansas. In 1953, he was honored with the Distinguished Service Award for outstanding work in co-operative extension. Later, he was an Area Resource Development Agent for Southeast Arkansas. He is a 50 year plus member of the Cincinnati Masonic Lodge. He has served as a deacon and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. William is best described as a very honest, hard-working person with a strong belief in God, his fellow man and his family. His strongest quality being his determination to do good and to get along with everyone. He always looks for the good in people and always finds it.

December 12, 1939, William married Annie Ruth Askew, daughter of J. E. and Ruth Hendrix Askew of Waldo, Arkansas. He is called "Bill" by her family, "William" by his, and "John" professionally. They have one daughter, Ruth Ann, born November 3, 1942, who married Harry Keith Wilson (see Wilson family). The Dodsons are retired in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

By: Ruth Ann Wilson

Reverend Thomas Dodson

The Reverend Thomas Dodson was a Primitive Baptist Preacher ordained in the Center Primitive Baptist Church near Beaverdam in Hickman County, Tennessee in 1840. He was born November 10, 1805 in Tennessee and married Nancy Sharp August 30, 1826 in Maury County, Tennessee. She was born April 10, 1808 and died August 11, 1859 in Wesley, Arkansas. Her father was Nehemiah Sharp, born 1784 in Pennsylvania, and her mother was Millie Clayton, born 1787 in Virginia. Nehemiah's father was John Sharp who came to Tennessee from Pennsylvania and then from Kentucky. He settled in Big Swan in 1806-1810.

The parents of Reverend Thomas Dodson are not known. It is believed that his father was Willis Goodwin Dodson after who Reverend Thomas Dodson named his first son. The similiarity of the names he gave his children indicate that he was related to Charles Dodson 1650-1715 who lived in Rappahannock, Virginia.

According to one source, the Primitive Baptist Denomination originated in 1835, when the Chemung Association straddling the border of New York and Pennsylvania demanded a separation from all associations that participated in missionary activity. The concept of mission appeared to be contrary to the tenet of rigid Calvinism, namely that God elected his own people in Christ before the world was formed. Mission activity, then is useless at best and could be viewed as contrary to the will of God. Evangelistic preaching is supported as a means of edifying the elect.

Support for Bible societies, church schools, state convention, colleges and theological seminaries is totally withheld. Most of the clergy have little or no formal training, the call being all important. In the South, large numbers of Scotch-Irish immigrants who brought a Calvinistic theological inheritance with them became Primitive Baptists. The 1844 membership was 121,000 in 3,000 churches.

Thomas and Nancy Dodson moved to Arkansas in 1850. There he formed three churches: the Richland Church, the Drakes Creek Church in 1874 - 1875 and the Mt. Pleasant Church in 1878. He was a preacher in the area for 35-40 years.

Old deeds indicate that Nehemiah Sharp deeded Negro children to his children in 1856 as follows: To Nancy, a negro girl named Lucinda, age 5; to Mary (Vinson), a girl named Charlott, age 10; To Elizabeth (Vinson) a girl named Lurena, age 8; to John, a boy named Jerry, age 8; to Levi, a boy named Milton, age 11; to William, a boy named Joseph, age 12 and to James, a boy named Felix, age 10.

The children of Reverend Thomas and Nancy Sharp Dodson were: (1) Willis Goodwin Dodson, born December 19, 1827 in Tennessee - died February 25, 1857. Buried at Wesley Cemetery beside his parents. Tombstone is marked "Willis Dodson" married Martha Jane Sharp, August 27, 1846. She was the daughter of William and Elinor Mayfield Clark of Lewis County, Tennessee. When he died, she married Thomas Wagnon. They lived in Arkansas. (2) Nehemiah (Myer or Miah) Dodson, born circa 1830 in Tennessee. Died April 11, 1911 in Norman, Oklahoma. Married Mary Ann Elizabeth (Isabel) Sims in 1849 in Warren County, Tennessee. She was born May 1836 in Tennessee and died April 1896. They then moved to Arkansas and then to Texas in 1858 - 1859. He was in the Civil War. First settled in Leon, Texas then near Weatherford, Parker County, Texas then to Charlie, Clay County, Texas. Both are buried at Charlie. (3) Amos Caldwell Dodson, born January 1833, was a dwarf caused by being hit by a pair of scissors as a child. Did not marry. Lived with John Cooper and Nancy Garrett and went west with them in 1879 to California. In 1882, moved to Riley, Oregon. (4) William (Bill) Raelford Dodson, born 1834 - 1835 in Tennessee. Died November 29, 1909 at Selma, California. Married Emeline Hash January 14, 1855. She was born December 20, 1834 at Sagamon, Illinois. Died July 5, 1924 at Selma. Her parents were Alvin and Hester Drake Hash. Her grandparents were Drake and Esther Nolan on the maternal side and Alvin Hash and Dosha Sterges on the paternal side. (5) John Ledbetter Dodson, born circa 1837, married Susan Hash. (6) Tom Hightower Dodson, (Twin to Elisha) born 1839. Did not marry. (7) Elisha Greenham Dodson, (Twin) married (1) Druscilla Gipson/Gibson, name changed by members of the family. Married (2) Mary Paralee Davis (Mary Davis "Mollie" Williams). She had a son by her first marriage to Frederick Williams who was the Judge Robart Jackson Williams, the husband of Emma Etta Garrett, daughter of John Cooper and Nancy Garrett. (8) Nancy Elvira Dodson born November 28, 1841 in Tennessee. Died February 23, 1923 at Lyle, Washington. Married John Cooper Garrett August 1858. Both are buried at Chelan, Washington. His parents were James Bromfield Garrett and Charity "Polly" Kimmins. They went west by immigrant train in 1879 to Cedarville, California. Then to Lakeview, Oregon and in 1882 to Riley, Oregon. The final move was to Winthrop, Washington in 1900. (9) James Calvin Dodson born circa 1844. Died at Ft. Hudson during the Civil War. (10) Francis Marion Dodson, born circa 1846. Died young. (11) Mildred Jane (Millie) Dodson born circa 1848. Married Lt. Col. (CSA) Daniel Boone. Moved to Modesto, California.

After Nancy Dodson's death in 1859, Reverend Thomas Dodson married Mrs. Betty Shannon who was Adeline Garrett 's mother-in-law. Adeline Garrett was the daughter of James B. and Charity Kimmins Garrett.

Reverend Thomas Dodson, his first wife, Nancy and his second wife Betty are buried in the Wesley, Arkansas Cemetery.

By: John C. Garrett

Mark Warren Dorman

The family of Mark Warren Dorman were early settlers in Washington County, arriving here in 1867 or 1868. Mr. Dorman and his wife, Matilda Pogson Dorman, emigrated to the U. S. in 1867 from Manton, Rutlandshire, England, with their six sons, Fred A., Ernest Henry, Herbert Warren, Cuthbert E., Christopher and Ronald.

1 Mark Warren Dorman 2 Matilda Pogson Dorman 3 Fred A. Dorman 4 Ernest Henry Dorman 5 Herbert Warren Dorman 6 Cuthbert Dorman 7 Christopher Dorman about 1868.

They arrived in New York and then traveled by wagon train to Arkansas. It was a very hard trip, with food becoming scarce during the last days on the ship. Probably as a result of these hardships, Ronald, who was the baby, died on the trip to Arkansas and was buried in Rolla, Missouri.

After they arrived in Arkansas, the Dorman family located near White River, southeast of Fayetteville. For a short time they ran a bakery shop in Fayetteville. One Hundred Years of Fayetteville listed the Dorman bakery as one of the earliest in Fayetteville (p. 41).

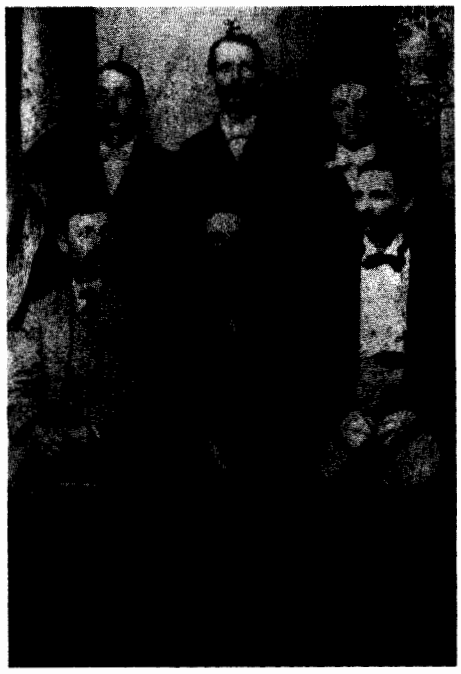
Later the family moved to a homestead on the Old Wire Road east of Prairie Grove and raised cattle. Three more children were born in Arkansas: John (1875), Amy Grace (1876), and Victoria Gertrude (1879). The two girls died within a few months of each other in 1880 and were buried on the homestead, which was customary for small children in those early days.

Matilda died in 1883 and Mark Warren then married Cynthia L. Babb (a widow) in 1888 but they had no more children. Mark Warren died in 1908.

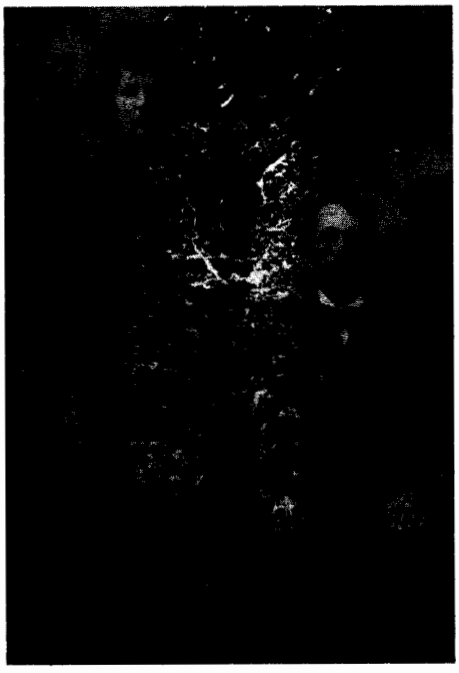
Of the remaining six sons, Cuthbert and John homesteaded in Kansas and Oklahoma, and Christopher died in early adulthood of tuberculosis.

However, the other three sons continued to live in or near Prairie Grove and contributed in the development of the community. Fred, the oldest son, was an engineer with a flour mill in Prairie Grove until his death in 1929.

Ernest owned and operated Dorman's Monument Works for 52 years, which was noted as the oldest business in Prairie Grove at the time of his death in 1938. Many of the tombstones in and around Prairie Grove are from his shop.



Left to Right, Back Row: Herbert Warren Dorman, Cuthbert Dorman, John Dorman
Front Row: Fred A. Dorman, Mark Warren Dorman, Ernest Henry Dorman about 1892.



Wedding picture of Ella A. Cohea and Herbert W. Dorman.

Herbert owned a farm near Farmington and had a large apple orchard for many years. For several years, he produced apple vinegar from his orchard for sale. He died in 1908 (of tuberculosis, also).

These three brothers, Fred, Ernest, and Herbert married three sisters, Sara Alice Cohea, Dora Antonio Cohea, and Ella Arkansas Cohea, and reared twelve children who were double cousins. These sisters were three of the sixteen children of Amos and Mary Wilson Cohea, who were also early pioneers in the area.

Wedding picture of Dora A. Cohea and Ernest H. Dorman 1884.

Wedding picture of S. Alice Cohea and Fred A. Dorman, 1880.

Fred and Alice were married in 1880 and reared four children (two others died in infancy). The four living children, Bert V., Claud H., Roxie and Vivian, all moved from the area, however, when they were grown and married.

Ernest and Dora were married in 1884 and reared five children: Maynard A. (1887-1974), Ruby V. (1890-1970), Mettie Jewel (1892-), Opal D. (1896-1968), and Beryl H. (1907-1977) (one other died in infancy, Mary Pearl). All of these descendants remained in the area except Beryl (known as George), who moved to Buffalo, New York, after graduating from U. of

A. College of Engineering (the first member of the family to obtain a college degree).

Maynard owned a farm in the Prairie Grove/Farmington area, but spent most of his career as Secretary/Manager of Washington County Farmers Mutual Fire and Northwest Arkansas Farmers Mutual Tornado Insurance Companies in Fayetteville. He married Rosalie Euge in 1910 and reared three daughters, all of whom live in Northwest Arkansas. Eugenia Davidson is living in Prairie Grove after the death of her husband, Dr. Emmett Davidson. Myrtilla (Mrs. Elbert Cunningham) has worked for Farmers and Merchants Bank in Rogers for 30 years and is now Administrative Consultant and Assistant Secretary. Joyce (Mrs. R. E. Cunningham) lives on the family farm and succeeded her father as Secretary/Manager of the insurance companies.

Ruby taught school for a while and then married Evans R. Hudson and lived in Fayetteville. She is remembered for her many years of devoted service to the Central Methodist Church in Fayetteville.

Mettie also taught school for a while and then married Ira Cook in 1918 and lived in Fayetteville. They reared two daughters: Bonnie Belle Grosscup who has returned to Fayetteville to live after the death of her husband, and Dr. Doris M. Cook, who has been a Professor of Accounting at the University of Arkansas for forty years. Mettie is still healthy at age 95, the last of the double cousins.

Opal married J. Bert Morton and lived on a farm at Hogeye, southeast of Prairie Grove, until they retired and returned to Prairie Grove. Opal was greatly loved in both Hogeye and Prairie Grove for her many community and church activities.

Herbert (the third son of the original family) and Ella were married in 1889 and reared three children: Herbert Eugene, Eunice, and Mattie. The two girls moved from Arkansas when they married, but the son, Gene (1890-1967) remained here and was a stockman and fruit grower in the Farmington area. Gene's first wife, Myrtle Broyles, died in 1932 and he then married Sarah Naomi Castile Smith in 1933.

This Dorman family reared three children, all of whom remained in Northwest Arkansas. (One other, David, died at age 2.) Darlene (Mrs. R. C. Buddy Elkins) lives in Farmington, and has worked as a Data Review Technician for the Social Security office in Fayetteville for twenty-two years. Herbert E. raised cattle and chickens near Farmington until his death in 1985. Martha (Mrs. Jim DeVault) graduated from the University and teaches third grade in Prairie Grove, but lives on the family farm near Farmington.

Thus four generations of Dormans have contributed to the development of Northwest Arkansas. There are also several children of the fifth generation living in the area to continue the traditions.

By: Doris M. Cook

Thomas Douthit

Thomas Douthit was born October 12, 1819 at Hope, North Carolina near Winston-Salem, where his father Abraham Douthit, Jr. was born on April 17, 1797. His mother, Valinda Jarvis was born in the year 1799.

After the birth of their eighth and last child, Zaddock who was born in November 1831, Abraham and Valinda moved to Indiana. It was during the years they were in Indiana that their oldest child, Nancy, met and married Henry Alburty in 1835. Abraham's second child Thomas and his third child Susan also married children of Frederick Alburty. Susan married John and Thomas married Sarah in 1842.

Valinda died in 1839 and was buried in Indiana. Abraham and children moved to Ritchey, Newton County, Missouri. Abraham died February 1863 and was buried in the Van Buren Cemetery near Ritchey.

Thomas and Sarah (Alburty), after marriage, settled on a homestead southeast of the spring, from which Salem Springs in Washington County, Arkansas derived its name. Salem Springs sits between two hills forming a small valley from which a grove of oak and elm grow. From the east hillside sprouts a clear spring. This spring has been believed to contain health restoring properties.

As a little girl, during the 1950s, the author fondly remembers the family gathering among the beautiful grove of trees beside the spring. Upon arrival the first thing everyone would do is head for the spring for a succulent drink of sparkling clear water. Not because of its reported beneficial minerals but because of its cool wonderful, clean freash taste.

Thomas owned the first store in the late 1840s. He and Sarah had all eight children in Salem Springs and raised them there. One of their sons, William became the second postmaster in 1889. William N. Goddard became the first postmaster in 1882.

Another son, George Nathanial, married Mary Elizabeth Fields in 1876. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Nancy. Benjamin owned the only hotel in Salem Springs. It was a large two story building built by Russell Bates in the late 1840s to accommodate those coming for health benefits provided by the nearby springs.

After marrying, George and Mary moved almost yearly, as their thirteen children were all born in a different place of the northwest Arkansas and northeast Oklahoma areas. In their later year they did return close to home as they are both buried at White Rock, Washington County, Arkansas.

Most of their children raised their families in the surrounding areas of northwest Arkansas, most of them moving to Siloam Springs.

George Oscar, the fifth of their thirteen children, married Otha Ruth Allen July 8, 1908 at Westville, Oklahoma. George followed in his father's footsteps and he too moved about a lot.

As were many of the Douthits, George was talented in many ways. He was a preacher, a singing teacher and a part time barber. Later he became a sign and house painter. Even in his late seventies, though, his hands were trembly, he could still paint a sign when the opportunity arose.

Throughout his moves, George would return to Salem Springs many times. His final move was made in 1929 to Gallihar Holler, seven miles east of Siloam Springs. He built his house among the ferns and wildflowers beside the clear spring fed creek that flowed through his ninety acres. George died in 1975.

As mentioned earlier, the Douthits were all talented. They had beautiful singing voices and could play many of the stringed instruments, such as the violin, the guitar and the dulcimer. Their family gatherings in Salem Springs always ended in a medley of sing alongs. A daughter of George and Ruth's, Irene Williams, can recall how "the music could set your toes to tapping or your eyes to crying, it was that beautiful."

One of George's younger sons, James Isom, also a house painter, after spending many years in Oklahoma and California moved back to Arkansas in 1964 with his wife, Helen and three daughters, Beverly, Diane, and Janette. They settled in Prairie Grove. Now married, with children of their own, the girls live in and around Prairie Grove.

By: Beverly Pense

William G. W. Downum

William George Washington Downum, born September 9, 1836 in Franklin County, Tennessee to John Rufus and Mary Downum. They had four boys, Aaron J., John F., Thomas J. and William Geo., and one daughter, Sarah J. Their mother, Mary, died May 21, 1845.

John Rufus married again December 8, 1846 to Mary Francis Parks. They had two boys and one girl. They lived in Franklin County and Moore County, Tennessee.

While John R. and Mary and the children were traveling to New Orleans on the Mississippi River by river boat in September 1853, John R. took sick and died. They pulled over to the bank and buried him, while they were doing this, someone broke into their trunk and stole all their money. The passengers made up enough money to send Mary and the children back home to Tennessee. Between 1850 and 1858, William George and his brother Thomas Jefferson came to Arkansas as they had grandparents

Family group of William George Washington Downum and Amanda Malvina (Norman) Downum made in 1897. Top row: Hamp White, wife Mary Francis (Downum) White, Nancy Downum, Robert Griggs, wife Cynthia (Downum) Griggs, Hettie Downum, Josie Downum, John Downum, Harlin Downum, William Thomas Downum, Charlie Downum. Middle row: Marion Downum, Roy White, Phoebie Griggs; Bottom row: Tolbert Griggs, Elmer Downum, Henry Downum, Claude White, W. G. W. Downum, Amanda Downum,??, Lida Downum, "Bettie" wife of John, and Clara D.

that lived in Benton County, James and Hannah Downum. William and Thomas walked all the way from Tennessee to Arkansas.

John Rufus Downum was the son of James Downum and Hannah Banker Downum, they were from North Carolina, Franklin County, Tennessee, then to Benton County, Arkansas. James died in Benton County, February 24, 1853.

James served in the War of 1812. He was drafted in Captain Asel Raines Co. at Winchester, Tennessee. He was discharged at Pensacola, Florida March, 1815. Hannah applied and received pension October 29, 1873, Benton County.

James and Hannah Downum had ten children, one son Richard Sidney married Julia Ann Baggett, came to Arkansas from Tennessee and settled around Benton and Washington County.

James was the son of Speakman Downum and Ester Stadley, married August 5, 1782, Wayne County, North Carolina. Speakman Downum was a Revolutionary war veteran. He served at Georgetown where he broke his thigh and was discharged after serving 36 months. He died September 18, 1800 in Meckleburg County, North Carolina.

William George's brother, Thomas Jefferson and his wife Mary Cora, lived in Washington County, Arkansas in the 1880 census. They had nine children.

William George Washington Downum married Amanda Malvina Norman October 14, 1858, Washington County, Arkansas. She was also born in Tennessee July 29, 1841. They lived around Oak Grove first. Their first son, John Reuben was born January 24, 1860.

W. G. W. Downum served in the Civil War from July 16, 1861 to May 1865. He was a Confederate soldier, belonging to Co. A Infantry, Brooks regiment. Enlisted at Fayetteville. During this time their daughter Nancy was born, October 19, 1862. Then in 1865, daughter Mary Francis, 1868 another daughter Amanda Josephine, 1871, William Thomas, 1874 Cynthia, 1880 Hettie Thalatha and 1882 Charlie Steele. Total of 8 children. All of whom lived and raised families in and around that area - all except Nancy and Amanda J. who never married. All are buried, except Hettie, in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Washington County.

On February 6, 1872, W. G. W. Downum purchased a half quarter section of land for $400.00, located east of Elm Springs. There he built his home and raised his family. He was a farmer and a carpenter. He did a lot of building around that area and as far as Springdale. Being quite a distance since he traveled by horseback or walked, which he did mostly.

His wife Amanda died in the summer of 1899, almost two years after daughter Nancy died. All the rest of the children were married except Amanda "Josie" and Charlie, who was almost 17 years old.

William George went back to Moore County, Tennessee and married Sally Cunningham December 27, 1900. They had four children, two daughters who died young, one daughter Margaret, and one son, Morgan, who lived on the home place until his death, May 1986. Margaret married Elmer Umholtz and had one daughter, Francis, and one son, Fred.

William George died January 11, 1923, his wife Sally died February 3, 1947. Buried at Elm Springs Cemetery.

Children of William George Washington Downum and Amanda Malvina (Norman) Downum were John Reuben, born 1860, died 1937, married Nancy "Bettie" Grammer, 1884, Washington County; Nancy B., born 1862, died 1897; Mary Francis B., born 1865, died 1904, married Hamp White, 1886, Washington County; Amanda "Josie", born 1868, died 1948; William Thomas B., born 1871, died 1957, married Martha Ellen Lovell, 1897, Benton County; Cynthia J. B., born 1874, died 1934, married Robert Griggs, 1891 Washington County; Hettie Thalatha, born 1880, died?, married Ed Lovell in 1897, who died in 1901, she later married George Williamson, 1904; Charlie Steele, born 1882, died 1972, married Bertha Whitezell, 1905 in Benton County.

By: Martha Leo (Philpott) Arnett

William Thomas Downum

William Thomas Downum, born June 22, 1871, Benton County, Arkansas. Son of William George Washington Downum and Amanda Malvina (Norman) Downum. William Thomas met and married Martha Ellen Lovell in Benton County, September 12, 1897.

William Thomas Downum, born June 22, 1871, died February 14, 1957. Martha Ellen (Lovell) Downum, born August 15, 1874, died January 4, 1953. Children from left to right: Tena Olive, born May 21, 1902, died April 7, 1932. Charles Nolan, born November 9, 1898, died November 24, 1964. George Olen, born March 22, 1904, died September 20, 1972. Floy Myrtle, born March 24, 1900. They have two more children not in picture: Mildra, born December 16, 1905 and Russell, born February 1, 1919.

Martha was the daughter of Dr. William Lovell and Olive Christina Parker Lovell. She was born August 15, 1874 in Harrison County, Missouri.

After her father's death circa 1888, Martha, her four brothers and mother came to Arkansas. Martha was working at the hotel in Springdale as a cook when she met and married William Thomas. She lived around Springdale. September 1891 she was received by experience and baptism into the Springcreek Missionary Baptist Church at Springcreek, Benton County.

After their marriage they farmed the Bradley place northeast of Elm Springs and had five children, Nolan, Floy, Tena, Olen, and Mildra. Around 1910 they bought a farm at Wager, Benton County, built their home there and had their youngest son, Russell. They lived there until the late 1940s, then they moved west of Elm Springs. Martha Ellen, died January 4, 1953. William Thomas died February 14, 1957.

Martha and William's oldest son, Nolan, born November 9, 1898, lived most of his life in California. He died there in 1964.

Floy Myrtle, born March 24, 1900 (married Chalmer Anglin January 12, 1919). Their children: Ina B. was born May 31, 1920 (married J. W. Stroud), Pauline, born September 28, 1922 (married Jack Bryson), Ilene, born September 28, 1922 (married George Roberts), Dorothy Mae, born April 19, 1924, died July 11, 1924. After Chalmer died (August 20, 1924), Floy married Roy Bible April 25, 1955. He died in 1961. Floy still resides in California.

Tena Olive, born May 21, 1902, married William Ray Philpott January 23, 1924. Ray was born August 26, 1902, Benton County. He was the son of William Alex and Anna Elizabeth (Mason) Philpott. They had one son, Dane, born September 4, 1924 (married Leona Girard May 25, 1962), and twins, Martha Leo, born March 17, 1927 (married Lenvil David Arnett December 25, 1944), Minnie Cleo, born March 17, 1927 (married Don Pense June 10, 1947). Ray died March 19, 1929. Tena died April 7, 1932. After their deaths, Martha and William raised Leo and Cleo. They went to school at Elm Springs and Cave Springs. Lenvil served three years in WW II. Leo and Lenvil had two children, Deborah and Luke. They made their home in Amarillo, Texas. Cleo and Don had three children, Tena Ray, Donnie Glenn (born and died January 1953), and Teresa Ann. He served in the Navy for three years in WW II. They made their home in California. Dane was raised by Alex and Minnie Philpott (other grandparents). He graduated from Springdale High School and served in the Navy in WW II. Their children are Robert Gregory, William Martin and Lynne Rochelle. They settled in California.

George Olen, born March 22, 1904 (married Allene Burnett September 16, 1928). Allene was the daughter of George and Minnie Belle (Walker) Burnett. Their children are Naomi Fern, born April 9, 1934, died July 11, 1937, Eugene, born October 13, 1937 (married Joanna Pearson), Gary Lee, born October 27, 1940 (married Linda McCormick), Teddy, born September 9, 1942 (married Linda Evans), Donald, born September 30, 1945 (married Sally Van Tersch). Olen was the barber at Elm Springs until his death September 20, 1972. His son Teddy is now the barber there. He lives west of Elm, as do Donald and their mother Allene.

Mildra, born December 16, 1905, married James A. Lott, June 15, 1926. James was the son of Henry Thomas and Molly Victoria (Ennis) Lott. Their children are: Ellen, born July 3, 1928 (married Lloyd Copeland), Lena, born April 12, 1931 (married Coy Beal), Wanita, born December 19, 1932 (married Ned Mitchell), T. J., born April 19, 1935 (married Donna Fincher), Loretta, born September 13, 1938, died April 2, 1939, Cozetta, born December 1, 1940 (married Fred Smith). Mildra still resides in Benton County.

William Russell, born February 1, 1919, while serving in the Army in WW II, met and married Elizabeth Grantham June 10, 1945. Elizabeth was born September 8, 1925, Irwin County, Georgia. Their children are: Michael, born December 2, 1947, (married Linda Payne), Lanny, born March 14, 1950 (married Laura Runyon, Beth, born October 20, 1956 (married John Holcomb), Dess, born October 20, 1956. Russell and Elizabeth still have their home west of Elm Springs as do their sons Michael and Lanny.

By: Deborah Lyn (Arnett) Reasoner

John Drain

John Drain was born about 1823, in Marion County, Tennessee, the son of James and Ruanna Sherrell Drain. Ruanna was born in North Carolina about 1781.

L to R: Susan L. Dodd Drain and William Bertis Drain, Susan L. Dodd Drain (1844-1932), William Bertis Drain (1843-1931) farm near Sulphur City, Arkansas about 1912

John married Susan B. Carr in Dekalb County, Alabama, in 1839. Susan was born 28 February 1818 in Tennessee.

About 1842, the Drains, including two brothers, Wesley Newton Drain and George Washington Drain, journeyed with Benjamin and Mary Drain Hood to Dade County, Missouri. All moved to Washington County, Arkansas, in 1844. The Hoods established the town of "Hood" (now Elkins). The Drains lived near the Madison County line, using Wesley, Arkansas, as their address. Wesley married Martha Dunnaway. Wesley died in 1856; the Dunnaways helped rear their four children. George married Elizabeth Robbins and had 12 children. Ruanna traveled to Arkansas, after she was 80 years old, and was living with George's family in 1880. Later George moved into Franklin County.

24 May 1847, John enlisted as a private in Wood's Company "C", 12th Infantry, under Colonel M. T. Bonham to fight in Mexico. Physical description was: black hair, grey eyes, red complexion, 5 feet 11 inches in height. John died 9 November 1847 at Mexico City.

George W. Drain was appointed guardian of John's four children (Benjamin Hood, Bondsman). In 1850, Susan was granted John's estate, consisting of one cow and a calf, $21.00 service pay, and land warrant valued at $100.00, and regained guardianship of her children. Many land transactions registered in Madison County indicate Susan was a successful businesswoman.

John and Susan's children were: Sarah Emmaline, James E., William Bertis, and John Wesley. Susan listed as her sons on census records, Thomas Woodrow Drain, born 1858, and George Drain, born 1861. Possibly they were sons of her daughter, Sarah.

Susan died 2 October 1915 at the home of Thomas Drain (postmaster at Huntsville). Newspaper obituary reported, "All Huntsville stores closed for "Aunt Susan's" funeral" and "no man could speak ill of her."

William Bertis Drain was born 12 May 1843, in Dade County, Missouri. "Bill" and his two brothers were accustomed to hard work, farming for their mother. "Bill" was a private in Company "C", Shaver's 27th Regiment, Confederate Arkansas Infantry (1862-1865). Grandchildren were often shown his bullet-riddled hat and a bad scar above one ear, mementos of war service. "Bill" was taken prisoner at New Orleans and paroled at Shreveport 18 June 1865. He walked to Arkansas. His childhood

sweetheart, Susan B. Dodd, and he married 13 May 1866. Susan, born near Athens, Tennessee, 22 October 1844, was the daughter of Asberry and Sarah Rutherford Dodd.

William, a farmer and "orchardist" also operated country stores at Cincinnati, Elm Springs and Maquiretown.

Susan died 17 March 1925. William married Mrs. Mary Young Samuels in October 1928. William died 6 March 1931.

William and Susan had nine children: George, age 9, died of rattlesnake bite; Mary Elizabeth died at age 12; John, aged 29, was killed by a train in 1908; Robert, married Minnie Rowe, Sarah Louise, wed Thomas Hudson; William Andrew, married Naurma Bookout; Emma, wed Lamuel Johnson; Laura, married Claud Wilson; and Roy, wed Grace Hembree.

William Andrew Drain, born 8 March 1875, near Combs, married Naurma Bookout 28 December 1901. Naurma, born 10 July 1883, was the daughter of John and Amanda Francisco Gear Bookout. "Will" was a "cooper," a farmer, and laborer at veneer mills in Fayetteville. Naurma, first a homemaker, later worked at the "garment factory." Her hobbies included embroidery, crochet, quilting and tatting. Naurma died 4 January 1930. "Will" died 26 August 1950. They reared one son, Cloe Eugene "Tobe" Drain.

Cloe Eugene Drain, born at Fayetteville, 17 December 1907, married Jewell Maybelle Jordan 14 July 1930. Jewell, born 7 January 1910, was the daughter of Jesse Taylor and Anna May Shearer Jordan.

"Tobe" was a carpenter for Frisco Railroad Bridge Maintenance. Now retired, he makes "wooden works" clocks from antique plans and collects and repairs antique clocks. Jewell was employed at Jerpes' Poultry Processing Plant and Vickers' Laundry. Now retired, she is a homemaker; her hobby in quiltmaking.

Cloe and Jewell's one daughter is Frances Lee Drain (Mrs. John R. Dockery).

By: Francis Lee Drain Dockery

Benjamin A. Drake

B. A. (Al) Drake brought his family from Madison County to Washington County about 1909. They rented a farm and moved into a pre-civil war log house in the Buckner Community, two miles east of Fayetteville. He was born December 22, 1871 at Drake's Creek in Madison County. His father was Wilson E. Drake, a Primitive Baptist Preacher. Al's grandfather, Jacob Drake, came from Warren County, Tennessee about 1830 and settled in Madison County. He bought land there and established the town of Drake's Creek. He gave land to the Baptist Church and the cemetery.

1940 B. A. (Al) Drake family reunion.

Al's wife was Margaret Francis (Counts) and his four sons were Dillard Wilson, Ballard Bethel, Otto Vernon, and Bryon(Bon). The youngest child was Ella. The children went to school at Buckner, a one-room school house where the school term was only five or six months a year.

The Drake family farmed the land with usual crops of corn and grain. They bred and raised mules which were much in demand locally and to ship to other states. Al and two older boys would "break" the mules for working, then they would take them to Fayetteville to sell. There was a sale barn one block east of the square where the Federal building now stands. The buyer shipped the largest mules to Kansas to be used to plow corn and wheat fields where the soil was deep. The smaller mules were sold to the southern part of Arkansas to plow the more shallow fields of cotton.

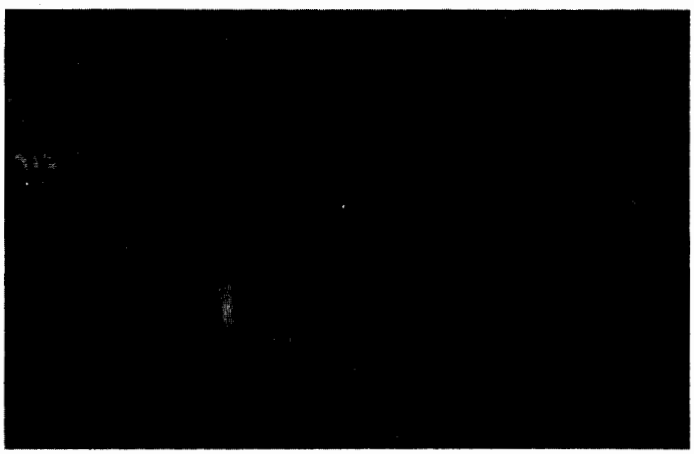
Mules are well known for being stubborn, so the men who train them have to be just as stubborn. Once when the oldest son, Dillard, was working with one of them, the mule kicked him in the side of the head and caved in his skull. Dillard was unconscious in the hospital for several days. Finally the doctor drilled a hole in his head to relieve the pressure, and he recovered. Dillard always said he got well to prove he could be as stubborn as that mule.

The Drake family prospered as a result of their hard work and determination and saved $1,000 to buy a farm of their own nearby. Soon the boys were grown and found brides and established homes of their own. Dillard married Ada Laura Davidson who had come to Arkansas with her family in a covered wagon from Indian Territory in Oklahoma. Ballard married his cousin Eva Counts. Otto took a school teacher, Flossie Walker, for his wife and Bon married Gladys Logue. Ella was the youngest and later married Kenneth Caudle. In the early 1920s some of the Drakes went west to "seek their fortune". The others soon followed, going by train. The bad droughts at that time forced many farmers to look for other sources for their livelihood. They did find work on orange ranches and fruit packing houses and in the oil fields. In a few years the hills of the Ozarks beckoned them to return. Each family had saved enough money to buy a new car and build a small home. They packed their clothes and few belongings and secured them on luggage carriers on the tops and running boards of their new cars and started the long trip home to Arkansas. Roads were narrow and steep, and they spent about three weeks on the journey, camping by the side of the road at night.

Al gave two acres of land to each of his children and they built modest, but comfortable homes. Al went back to farming and the sons found other jobs. Ella and the daughters-in-law worked in a garment factory in town. Otto owned a grocery store. He and Ballard operated a Huskster truck and delivered groceries and feed to families in the surrounding mountains. When the depression of the 30s hit, many people lost their homes and everything they owned, but the Drake families managed to hang on.

There was no church in the Buckner community so Al and his family helped establish the Primitive Baptist church there in the late 1920s. The Drakes were a musical family and had good singing voices. Mother Fannie and Ella played the pump organ and Dillard played the fiddle. Bon played the harmonica and jews harp. Ballard was the song leader in the church. They had many happy times together and loved to sing the old gospel songs. Al and Fannie celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with a party that included the whole community.

When Al died in 1943 he was buried at Drake's Creek. Soon his family decided the community needed a cemetery. They bought an acre of land near the home place and re-interred their father there. Ballard and Eva's second son, Carl, died when he was twenty-two and was buried in the Hester Cemetery in the Baldwin Community. His body was also moved to the new Buckner Cemetery. Al and Fannie had six grandchildren, including two who died as infants. Dillard's and Ada's children were Raymond and Kathleen. Raymond married Georgia Brown of Wynne, Arkansas. Their children are Raye Jean and Janet Leigh. Raye Jean married Thomas Sine and their children are Stacia



About 1910, Drake family. L to R back row: Ballard, Dillard and B. A. (Al). L to R front row: Otto, Ella, Francis (Fannie), Byron (Bon). Log cabin is pre-civil war.

and Nicholas. Janet married Ken Johnson and they have a girl, Randena. They all live in California. Kathleen married William A. Earls. Their children are Linda Ann and Kathy Marie. Linda Ann married J. William Lohmar of Moberly, Missouri. Their children are Hans and Eric. They live in Alexandria, Virginia Kathy married Lenwyn Edens. Their children are Brook and Andrea. They live in Fayetteville. William Earls died in 1961 and Kathleen later married Lee Roy Ballard. She has two step-sons John and Steve. Roy and Kathleen live in Fayetteville.

Forrest Drake, son of Ballard and Eva married Geneva Luther and they had a daughter, Beverly. His second wife was Delores and they had a daughter, Deborah. Forrest is married to Sharon and they live on Wyman Road near the home place. The great-grandchildren of Al Drake were all girls, thus this branch of the Drake family has ceased.

By: Kathleen Ballard

Jacob Drake

Benjamin Drake was born in the Jersey Islands. He emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled on the Juniata River. His sons were Rhe, Isaac, Elijah and Jacob.

Jacob married Mary Nolen. Their children were Esther Elizabeth Drake and Benjamin Drake. Alvin Hash married Esther Elizabeth and lived in Washington County. They were married in Warren County, Tennessee, circa 1821.

Jacob's first wife died, and he married his second wife who became the mother of his other nine children.

One account (*Goodspeed* p. 421, History of Madison County) Isaac and Jacob Drake arrived in 1830 from Tennessee; the former located at Sander's Mill (Washington County) the latter at the mouth of the Drake Creek that bears his name. The 1850 census give Jacob's birthplace as Pennsylvania. His nickname was "Juniata Jake".

The place where Alvin settled is not many miles from Sander's Mill and Drake's Creek, evidently he knew where he was going.

Can you imagine the wonder these early settlers felt at the things they found in virgin forests and streams of Arkansas? Sander's Mill is at the big spring that comes from a small cave with a force that makes the earth tremble. I don't know who built the first mill at this place, perhaps it was not Isaac Drake. I can remember the mill and the dam. The mill has since burned and there is no sign that it was once there.

By: Miss Nina Ferguson

Francis Dunn

Sometime in the 1780s Thomas Dunn, father of Francis Dunn, came through the Cumberland Gap from Virginia. This account of the movement of Thomas is according to the legend passed down over more than two hundred years in the Dunns who still live in the area of Tennessee where Thomas settled. We can't be sure of the exact location where he first settled, but know he was living with a family named Beeler. John Beeler, head of the household where Thomas was living, received a land grant from North Carolina in 1783. This land was located on Beaver Creek in what is now Union County, Tennessee. This area became the State of Franklin in 1784 until 1788, and had its governor John Sevier who was also the first governor of the State of Tennessee. There was confusion within this area as to legality of the deeds, which they received from North Carolina. The United States Government didn't recognize the State of Franklin, or the deeds which the people received as being legal. It was long, and very argumentative, fought battle between the people of this area and the general government, and wasn't settled until 1798 when the government held a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, who still held claim to this land, at the Tellico Blockhouse. All this took place two years after Tennessee had become a state.

It is only a guess, but all these political dealings may have sparked the deep interest in politics which Francis Dunn possessed. Francis was born somewhere in the Powell River Valley in 1795. One of six children known born to Thomas and Margaret (Beeler) Smith Dunn. The Thomas Dunn family moved to Claiborne County, Tennessee sometime between 1805-1812. They lived in the Speedwell, Tennessee area. Thomas bought 30 acres of land with his brother-in-law, Peter Beeler, February 13, 1812 from Abraham Hunter. Some of the Thomas Dunn descendants still own part of this land.

Francis Dunn fought in the War of 1812. Shortly after his return from the war, he married Polly Lynch. Their first child, Anna, was born December 1, 1816. We would assume Polly died sometime before 1822, and that shortly after her death, Francis Dunn married his second wife, Elizabeth Bolinger. The Bolingers were residents of the Speedwell area. They moved to Illinois around 1822, so we are only guessing that Francis married Elizabeth before the Bolinger family moved.

Just when Francis Dunn first arrived in northwest Arkansas is unknown. He moved his family to Washington County, Arkansas Territory in 1832. They located on War Eagle Creek about one and a half miles north of the present day Witter Post Office. Why did they locate in this area? It was very much like the Speedwell, Tennessee area in its geological make up. Many mountains and small valleys. Also there was a mass migration of people from Tennessee to this area. The legend passed down in the Francis Dunn family over the many years states that Francis was on a wagon train, and that his wagon was pulled by oxen. This is only speculation, but we think Francis might have come to this area of Arkansas before he moved his family to this still wild part of the wilderness. He could have staked his claim, then gone back to Tennessee and moved his family of eight children, and his wife Elizabeth, to their frontier home. The reason we think Francis may have been in Washington County before he moved his family, is because in the book, *Territorial Papers of the United States Volume XIX*, Francis Dunn was listed as a magistrate for Washington County, Arkansas Territory for the years 1832-33. It just doesn't seem logical he would have been elected the same year he arrived.

In the books, *Annals of Arkansas* and *Centennial History of Arkansas*, they show Francis Dunn as one of five members from Washington County to the House of Representatives in 1835. This was a one year term, because Arkansas became a state the following year. Francis served two more terms in the House of Representatives for Franklin County, Arkansas, 1846-48.

When Madison County was created in 1836, the area Francis was living in was annexed from Washington County to Madison County. So this meant Francis changed counties without moving. Approximately the west half of Madison County had been part of Washington County before it was annexed. Francis Dunn lived in Section 24, Township 15 North, Range 26 West at that time.

In 1844, the Francis Dunn Family, including all his married

children, moved to Franklin County, Arkansas. The M. P. Poole was living in Franklin County at that time, and one of Francis Dunn's daughter, Elizabeth, married Augustin Clayton Poole, son of M. P. and Lucinda (Gailey) Poole, in 1849. The Pooles, including Augustin and Elizabeth, moved to Washington County in the 1850s. To the marriage of Augustin and Elizabeth were born the following children. Issue: Mary, Lucinda, George Washington, Elizabeth and Jane. Augustin was in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was in Company I, 1st Regiment Arkansas Infantry. He enlisted February 25, 1863, and was on active duty until the end of the war. Elizabeth (Dunn) Poole died in 1865, we think before Augustin returned home. Augustin married two more times. Second wife; Elizabeth Lewis. Third wife; Clarissa Lyons. Augustin C. Poole died August 30, 1905, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

In 1851 Francis Dunn moved to Sebastian County, Arkansas where he lived out the rest of his life. He died in 1879 three miles east of Greenwood, Arkansas. Francis remained active in politics until he was over seventy years old.

By three marriages Francis Dunn had 14 children. Two more of these children returned to the mountains of northwest Arkansas. Anna Dunn, Francis' first born, married Francis, "Frank", Ogden, who was a Baptist Preacher, and sometime after the Civil War they moved to Carroll County, Arkansas. Margaret Dunn, Francis' sixth child, married S. Marshall, and they moved to Newton County, Arkansas. Where the Marshalls lived in Newton County, is now in National Forest. People living in that local say the Marshalls moved into Washington County when the National Forest took their land. A Mr. Martin stated he thought some of the Marshalls were now living near Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Leon Dunn

William Dyer

William Dyer was born 11 June 1768, probably Maryland or Virginia. He was in Pittsylvania County, Virginia before 1795. He married there 11 October 1796, Nancy Ward. About the year 1800 the young couple moved to Grainger County, Tennessee. Both lived and died there in old age. William in 1838 and Nancy in 1855.

Three of their children, my great grandfather Jackson and family, his sister Mahala (Mrs. Moses Brock) and family and their brother Callaway Dyer and family left Grainger County, Tennessee in 1850 and arrived in Pike County, Arkansas in December of that year. The Brocks remained in Pike County where they died in old age. Jackson and family came to Washington County, Arkansas in 1851. Both Jack and wife Agie were among the first members of Valley Grove Baptist Church in Washington County in 1855.

In 1861 when the need arose for young men to join the Confederacy, Jack's eldest son William (Van) Dyer was ready. He served in Company K Arkansas Cavalry in officer Brooks regiment. Before the Civil War was over an urgent call went out for men up to the age of 50 years. Jackson Dyer answered the call. He was nearly 50 years old at the time and not many that age were willing to serve. He was referred to as "Uncle Jackson" by the younger soldiers.

It is not known how the two Dyers, living on adjoining farms in the 1870 Washington County census, were related. It is said that Jackson and Joel Dyer were cousins but I lack proof for that. Living in Joel's household was his elderly father Elisha Dyer. Not much else is known about Jackson Dyer in Washington County. He died there April 3, 1875. Son William (Van) was the executor of his will. I have not found record of my great grandmother Agie Dyer's death date but I do know they are both buried in the Smith-Bishop Cemetery not far from the old home place on the beautiful mountain east of Fayetteville. The cemetery is still well cared for.

William (Van) Dyer married Amanda Jane Baird 25 January 1869. Amanda's maiden name appears as Bard and Baird in various records. I have tried to learn the correct spelling but the source has not been found. Her parents were James and Rachel (Bard?). James may have lost his life during the Civil War. Rachel with three children Margaret, Rebecca and George were in the 1870 census, Washington County. I have not found an earlier record. Amanda was born in Missouri so the family may have come to Washington County from there following the Civil War.

William (Van) and Amanda Dyer had four children. Will, married Mary Clark; Lizabeth, married Stephen A. (Doug) Sexson; James, married Mattie Blackburn; and Maggie, married George Ralston. Around 1900 William (Van) suffered great hardship that only the strongest Christian could endure and survive. He built a new home for his family and just before they moved in, the home was burned to the ground. William was a man of great determination and courage, so he rebuilt the home. Again just before moving in, the new home was burned to the ground. He was injured and came close to losing his life while trying to save some family possessions. Not a man for giving up, he built the house a third time after he had recovered from his burns. Apparently the arsonist decided that he couldn't win against this Christian man and did not attempt the destruction of the third structure. Good friends and neighbors believed they knew who had done the terrible act but all attempts to prove their beliefs failed. When one of the residents moved away quietly, all the neighbors felt a deep sense of relief. Grandfather Dyer's burns were believed to have been the cause, or at least a contributing cause, for his general poor health for the last few years of his life. On 30 January 1911 he died of kidney failure. Amanda died 16 February 1916 at the home east of Fayetteville. They are both buried in the Smith-Bishop Cemetery.

My mother, Lema Dyer, married Hosea Chidester 15 September 1923 in Fayetteville. I was born 16 July 1924 in the same house that grandfather Dyer had struggled so hard to complete. I enjoyed a happy childhood there. When the family decided to move to Pryor, Oklahoma in 1929, it was with the promise that we would make many trips back for visits. This wasn't always done during those first few years when our country was suffering a terrible depression in the economy but there have been some delightful trips back. My mother died February 25, 1987 and returning without her in the future will not be as rewarding. It was a special joy for her to return to the area where she had gone to school, even though it was often difficult to locate original sites where a school or other landmarks remembered once stood. The old building at Maguiretown, probably the trading post, is now reduced to a brick wall left standing after a storm destroyed most of it several years ago.

By: Mrs. Charles Bowen

Arthur Dyes

Arthur Dyes was born on 16 October 1869 in Pope County, Arkansas. His parents were Nathaniel Green Dyes, born 18 December 1813 in Norfolk County, Virginia, and Thursey Easterly, born 8 September 1826 in Marion County, Tennessee. At the time of their marriage in Pope County, 16 August 1868, Thursey was the widow of James Standifer Bennett, with three surviving male children living at home, and Nathaniel Green was a divorced Confederate soldier. Both parents are buried in Ellsworth Cemetery near Subiaco in Logan County: Nathaniel Green in 1873, and Thursey in 1900.

The DYES surname can be found in America as early as 1597; but the progenitor of Arthur's line, Peter Dyes (born circa 1722), came to Virginia in 1740. Peter Dyes settled on a 160 acre farm on the south fork of the Elizabeth River near Portsmouth in then Norfolk County, Virginia. At least four generations of Dyes were born on the property as it stayed in the family until the middle 1920s.

Nathaniel Green Dyes was an adventurer. He had ridden horseback to Illinois and back to Virginia by 1835. Then he enlisted in the Virginia Volunteers and fought in the Mexican War. Upon his return to Virginia, he married Miss Margaret B. Hubbard and after the birth of his daughter in 1853, he moved the family to Spring Hill, Livingston County, Missouri. When the Civil War began, he organized an Infantry Company and was

elected its captain. They joined General Sterling Price's Confederate Army and fought with him from Lexington, Missouri, to Van Buren, Arkansas. Captain Dyes spent the rest of the war fighting in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas.

Arthur Dyes was educated at the Ellsworth Academy and up through the 1930s he attended their annual reunions. His first job after graduation was teaching school in Jefferson County. After that he went to work for the Ike Pahotshe General Store in Paris, Arkansas. While he was working there, he met and married Miss Frances Mary Balkman. She had been born on 9 January 1871 on a wagon train somewhere in Mississippi when her parents were moving from Georgia to Arkansas.

In 1897, Arthur and his half brother, Dr. Burrell Bennett,, opened a combination drug store and doctor's office in Roseville in Logan County, Arkansas. Roseville at that time was a thriving town on the Arkansas River and had been in the running for State Capitol. Arthur had the distinction of living in two towns that can no longer be found on road maps and are difficult to locate on the ground.

The family moved to Springdale around 1904 when Arthur became a partner in the Bennett-Dyes Grocery Store. In 1909 Arthur Dyes was elected City Clerk for the first time and he served for four years. Then in 1928 he began twenty consecutive years as a City Clerk a record for holding an elected office in Springdale.

The grocery store was sold in 1911 and Arthur went to work for the First National Bank as an assistant cashier. At about the same time he moved the family to 803 West Emma Avenue, an address which he maintained until 1959. This property was the fourth house east of Highway 71 and at that time was large enough to support a milk cow, a flock of chickens and a large garden plot. This house was later torn down to be replaced by business buildings. Arthur left the bank around 1914 and began a series of jobs that included: owning and operating the Springdale Cash Dry Goods Company, owning the Fred Haxton Drug Store which later J. R. Joyce Drugs, three years with the Arkansas Internal Revenue Office, after which he purchased the Citizens News Stand in 1929. He operated the News Stand until the 1940s when he retired from work. Arthur died April 23, 1959 and Frances Mary died March 25, 1961. Both are buried in Bluff Cemetery. The Dyes had three children: Dola D. Dyes, who married Harold E. Smitherman: Bonnie D. Dyes, who married J. Floyd Woolverton; and Fay C. Dyes, who married Karolina Lidell, and they had two children: John C. and Lynn S. Dyes.

By: Bob Smitherman

J. D. Eagle

J. D. (John "Dock") Eagle came to Fayetteville from his home in Harrision, Arkansas, in 1926. He was born April 5, 1885, in Bellefonte, Arkansas (Boone County), had graduated from Bellefonte Academy (then said to be the #2 high school in the state), and attended the University of Arkansas. He came to Fayetteville primarily because his sister, Mrs. John E. Casey, had moved to Fayetteville in 1924. He was a Fayetteville realtor for many years, and was prominent in civic affairs. He was a long time member of the Fayetteville Rotary Club. He and Mrs. Eagle were members of First Baptist Church of Fayetteville.

At one time, he was named in the Fayetteville newspaper, along with Lonnie Hall and Roy Wood, as "one of the three best dressed men in Fayetteville."

He and his wife, the former Mildred Ruth Myers, of Merced, California, were parents of a son, John Phillip Eagle, who now lives with his family in Redondo Beach, California. Phil's wife is the former Alice Philpott of Fort Smith. Phil is associated with Howard Hughes Industries in California. Ruth Eagle was particularly active in musical circles. She was a pianist, and played both violin and viola in the University-Fayetteville Symphony Orchestra. She was a member of Sigma Alpha Iota, national musical fraternity.

J. D. Eagle's father, the late J. B. Eagle of Harrison (a native of Lonoke, Arkansas), was a first cousin to two governors of Arkansas—James P. Eagle, on his father's side—and Joe T. Robinson, on his mother's side. (Robinson served only a few weeks as governor, however. On the death of Arkansas's Senator Jeff Davis in January, 1913, Robinson was elected by the state legislature to succeed Davis in the United State Senate. In the Senate, he was elected senate majority leader, and became the spokesman for Franklin Roosevelt and his New Deal administration. Herbert Hoover won that election).

J. D. Eagle's mother, Mattie Walters Eagle, the daughter of J. H. and Martha Dodson Walters, was born in Coffeeville, Mississippi (Yalobusha County), and remembered the burning of Grenada, Mississippi, during the Civil War, having been born July 5, 1857. (J. B. Eagle was born August 25, 1853, in Lonoke, Arkansas, of a pioneer Arkansas family, next to the oldest of 12 children). Mattie Walters Eagle's father, J. H. Walters, was a major in the southern army during the Civil War. His wife died approximately 1873. The Walters family came to Arkansas from Mississippi in approximately 1869, and J. H. Walters and his older son, Alex, founded Walters Dry Goods Company with a $10,000 stock of goods, a department store which continues in operation today on the Harrison Square. The store was sold out of the Walters family, however, in 1913, to one of J. H. Walters' drummers, C. M. "Mortimer" Lawson, or "Mr. Charlie" Lawson. (The C. M. Lawson family is an old Washington County family who owned and operated Campbell & Bell department store in Fayetteville for many years. J. B. Eagle had at one time sold Charles Mortimer Lawson a fine sorrel saddle horse named Dillard). The late Hugh Lawson and the late Mrs. Roy Wood were the children of the C. M. Lawsons.

The J. B. "Bug" Eagle family moved from Bellefonte, Arkansas, to Harrison (four miles away) in 1913. In Harrison, J. B. Eagle bought a house on Chestnut Street, and platted 63 acres of the town which is known today as Eagle Heights. He gave lots for a church and school which bear his name. J. B. and Mattie Walters Eagle both died in 1932, and were buried in Harrison.

J. D. and Ruth Eagle died in July and August, 1975, respectively. They were buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Harrison, Arkansas.

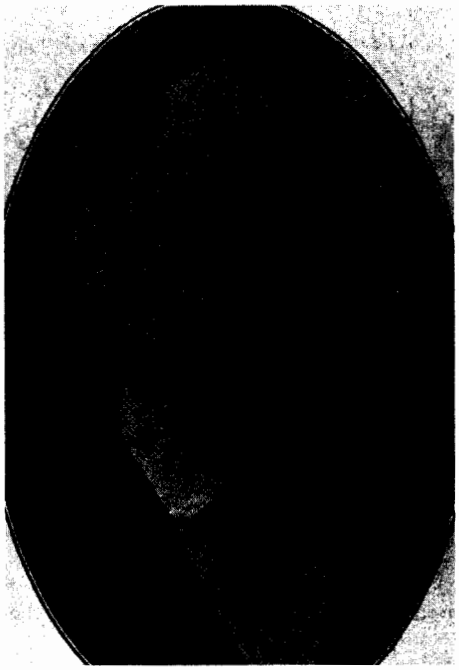
By: Nell Casey Tuck

John Thomas Eason

John Thomas Eason, born January 12, 1843 in Wall Hill, De Sota County, Mississippi, son of William Thomas and Lucy Ann Harris Eason, the third of four children. He grew to young manhood on his father's plantation, attended school in Florence, Alabama. His education was cut short by the Civil War. He served in the 17th Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers, Company "1", Barksdales Brigade from May 1861 to March 1865. Being a firm believer in state rights, he felt he owed his allegiance first to his native state of Mississippi and immediately upon her seccession from the Union he joined the Southern Confederacy. Entering as a private, promoted to sargeant in April 1862 and up the ranks to Captain, fought in many major battles to Appomatox. During his four years in Lee's Army, he often saw the great military genius and had great respect for the silvery haired, broad shouldered, handsome General. In the battles of Manasses and Gettysburg, he particularly distinguished himself for gallantry. At the close of the war, Captain Eason, a mere boy of 22 years of age, set about to restore the family fortune and reclaim the ruined home.

August 31, 1871 he married Elizabeth Bourdon Howze. They were the parents of eight children, Adrain Bourdon (Mrs. John F. Gilliland of Coldwater, Mississippi), William Thomas, who died in infancy, Lucy Evelyn (Mrs. U. L. Smelser of Fayetteville), Martha Elizabeth (Mrs. W. P. Veazey of Coldwater, Mississippi), Alcuin Pitt, John Thomas, Herman Edward and Arthur Atkins all of Fayetteville.

Captain Eason was a planter and merchant in Coldwater, Tate County, Mississippi. In 1888 he was elected to the Mississippi legislature. In 1894 he moved his family to Fayetteville, Arkansas



John Thomas Eason

for health reasons and to educate his children. In 1898 he opened an Insurance Agency and organized the Pat Cleburn Camp #216 and served as the first Commander. He never sought political favor but because of his great public interest and activity, he was elected Mayor of Fayetteville from 1901 to 1908.

Two sons, Tom and Herman joined U. L. Smelser in the feed milling business located in the old warehouse of the Byrnes Lumber Co., on the northwest corner of what is now Campbell-Bell parking lot. Near the Frisco spur tracks on West Street, they built a large warehouse to handle traincar lots of feed and flour. They operated a very successful business for many years.

Alcuin joined his father in the Insurance Agency and later Arthur joined the Agency. Grandson A. P. Eason, Jr., still owns the Agency. Arthur left the Insurance Agency and joined U. L. Smelser in operating a hardware store selling John Deere Farm Equipment, located on the northwest corner of the square in the building recently occupied by the First National Bank. On April 19, 1912, Arthur married Vida Edith Phipps. They had three children, Margaret Elizabeth, Arthur Atkins, Jr. and Jim Tom. Vida passed away January 3, 1920 and the children were reared by grandparents and Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Smelser. Arthur soon left the hardware business and moved to El Dorado, Arkansas to the booming oil fields. Several years later he returned to Fayetteville and married Enid Frost Clark. They opened an Insurance Agency in Springdale. Arthur passed away in 1966 and Enid passed away in 1976. Daughter Margaret married George H. Liles, who was employed with Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. from 1934 until his retirement in 1975 with 41 years service. They have two children, Vida Mae and Thomas Arthur (Tommy). Vida Mae married James C. Atherton, Jr. They have three sons, James C. (Chris), an oil field worker in Texas, George Robert (Bobby), an air conditioning firm employee in Corpus Christi, Texas and David Allan, an employee of a subsidiary of Sears in Hondo, Texas. They also have seven grandchildren. Vida Mae is employed with G. M. A. C. in Corpus Christi. Tommy has two children, George Lamar of Rogers, employed with Wal-Mart in Rogers and Mary Margaret of Harrison employed with Levi-Straus and attends college. Tommy is employed with Southwestern Electric Power Co. in Rogers. Tommy's wife Lalah had two sons Steven Dwayne O'Neal of Elm Springs employed with Tyson's and Gary Lee O'Neal of Fayetteville, a student at the University of Arkansas and a Commissioned Officer of the Arkansas National Guard. Lalah is employed with Master Supply, Inc. of Springdale.

Captain Eason, an unconstituted fire brand rebel, not long before his death met another veteran in the train station. Upon learning he fought for the north from Missouri (a traitor of the worst kind) preceded to whip the man on the spot.

The family home was a large frame house on South Gregg Street. At one time a tannery for tanning leather was located on the spring on the Eason property. Captain Eason passed away on May 20, 1918. His wife passed away August 4, 1927. Both are buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

By: Margaret Eason Liles

A. A. Eason, Jr.

The family of Arthur A. Eason, Jr. settled in this country in pre-Revolutionary times so when you try to include different branches of his family, the family tree becomes long and involved. For this reason, we declined to include a family tree, but instead will give a sketchy list. Isaac Eason was born in North Carolina in 1731. His son, Stephen, born 1758\9 married Rebecca Dupree. Rebecca's great-grandfather came to America in the late 1600s from France. The succeeding generations moved to Alabama and then later to Mississippi. Arthur's great-grandfather married Lucy Ann Harris. Her grandfather, Ensign Francis Epps Harris served in the Revolutionary War and, at one time, was Secretary to Thomas Jefferson. His maternal relatives, the Epps, trace their ancestors to Kent County, England in 1550. Arthur's grandfather, John Thomas Eason married Elizabeth Bourdon Howze. Her maternal grandfather, Doctor Micholas J. Bourdon was born in France in 1750. It is with John Thomas Eason and his wife, Elizabeth, that the ties with Washington County, Arkansas began. They moved to Fayetteville with their large family in 1894. Their youngest son, Arthur A. Easton, was the father of Arthur A. Eason, Jr. (The stories of John Thomas Eason and Arthur A. Eason are told elsewhere in this book.)

Arthur A. Eason was born in Fayetteville in 1917 and lived there until he was 23 years old. He has one sister, Margaret Liles and one brother, Jim Tom Eason. His mother, Vida Phipps Eason, died when he was two years old so his father's sister, Evelyn Eason Smelser and her husband, U. L. Smelser reared him. (Their story is also told in this book under their names.) No real parents could have supplied a more secure and caring home. Arthur very much enjoyed his childhood and has many fond memories of Fayetteville. He remembers all the hunting and fishing spots around Fayetteville. He remembers quite well the time he was walking to the "swimming hole" on White River and a bull chased him. He found it was quite easy to clear a fence in one jump. Now, he admits he was the one who put the big nails on the railroad tracks so he could have flat nails and could also hear the clackety-clack sound as the train went over them. He had a pet goat that he had trained to pull him all over town in his wagon. One day, his sister was bending over and he told the goat to butt her and it did, knocking her head over heels. It's a good bet she didn't think it was funny.

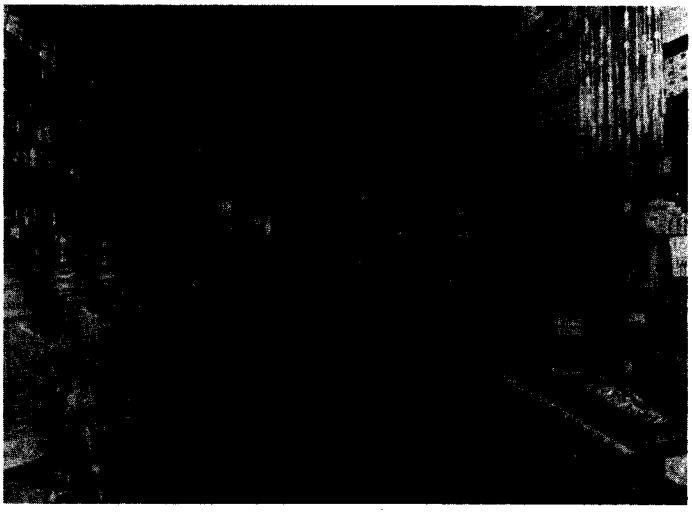
He was quite an enterprising young boy - he had a "pop" stand at his Uncle's Mill and he trapped minnows during the winter and sold them to fishermen during the summmer. His grandchildren still play with the wooden wagon he bought with the money. When he was a little older, he worked at the Smelser and Eason Mill, developing his muscles in the process. Many people will remember him as Junior, June or "Bugs". After graduating from Fayetteville High School, he took every course Fayetteville Business College had to offer and later graduated from LaSalle Extension University in Accounting. Soon after they both graduated from Business College, he married Virginia Rich who had spent part of her childhood in Cincinnati, Washington County, Arkansas. His first job after Business College was at Arkansas Ice and Storage Company. After Arthur and Virginia moved to Saint Louis in 1941, he worked for several years for Ernst and Ernst. Following that, he joined Lammert Furniture Company as Controller. At the time of his retirement in 1982, he was Vice President - Treasurer. They have three sons.

Scott is manager of construction Engineering at Anheuser Busch, Incorporated. He and his wife, Barbara, have two sons, Scott and Ryan and Barbara's sons Tom and Tim. Steve is manager of Product Engineering at Webber, Incorporated, Sanford, North Carolina. He and his wife, Janet have one son, Marc and two daughters, Stephanie and Jenna. Alan owns Atlas Waterproofing Company in Kansas City, Missouri. He and his wife, Joan are raising her daughter, Amy and son, Jared. Arthur's hobbies include traveling, photography, water sports and "grandkids".

By: A. A. Eason, Jr.

Arthur Atkins Eason, Sr.

Arthur Atkins Eason, Sr. born in Coldwater, Mississippi, April 19, 1892, son of John Thomas Eason and Elizabeth Bourdon Howze Eason. He was the youngest of eight children. His father was a Captain in Lee's army during the Civil War. After the war, Captain Eason returned to Coldwater to his plantation and his store. The family moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas by train in early 1894. Arthur was educated in Fayetteville Schools and attended the University of Arkansas.



This picture made in the Hardware Store operated by Arthur Eason (foreground) and U. L. Smelser (rear). The picture was made prior to 1920.

On April 19, 1912, he married Vida Edith Phipps. They had three children, Margaret Elizabeth, Arthur Atkins, Jr. and James Thomas. Arthur was associated with his father in the Insurance business and also with his brother-in-law, U. L. Smelser in the John Deere Hardware business. On January 3, 1920, Vida passed away after a long illness. Arthur soon sold his business interests and went to El Dorado, Arkansas during the oil boom. He spent several years in the oil fields in El Dorado and Smackover, Arkansas. Upon returning to Fayetteville, he operated a bakery for his brothers, Tom and Herman Eason.

In 1935 Arthur moved to Centralia, Illinois to again try his luck in the oil fields. In 1936 he married Enid Frost Clark and they lived in Illinois for awhile. Upon returning to Fayetteville, they bought a farm on Highway 94 just off Highway 16 east. Here he tried his luck raising chickens. In late 1948 they moved to Lindsay, California and opened a furniture store. Later returning to Fayetteville, they decided to make their home in Springdale, Arkansas. They opened Eason Insurance Agency. upon retiring they moved to a small farm in Elkins, Arkansas. Arthur was a member of the First Methodist Church, Washington Lodge # 1, and 32nd Degree Mason.

The history of Arthur's family appears elsewhere in this History Book.

By: Margaret Eason Liles

George Secretas Easterly

George S. Easterly, born April 26, 1853 in Salem, Cocke County, Tennessee. He married Martha Jane Spencer, born October 6, 1859 in Greenville, Tennessee. They moved to Springdale, Arkansas before 1877, coming to Alma by train and on to Springdale by Butterfield Stagecoach, the only means of transportation at that time. They settled on a farm owned by the Powell family until purchasing a farm of about eighty acres where a house and barn were built and a well dug. The location of the house is now the corner of Backus and Overo Circle Drives. Their nearest neighbor lived on what is now West End Street. All the surrounding land had to be cleared for farming. George was a successful farmer raising food, cattle and hogs to provide the family with food. He was a carpenter and worked for Van Winkle Saw Mill which furnished lumber for Old Main at the University of Arkansas. He also helped cut ties for the Frisco Railroad. He spoke fluent German and was able to help newcomers to communicate and transact business.

George and Martha were charter members of the Lutheran Church of Springdale. He helped to construct the original church building on Highway 71. They were the parents of eleven children, all born in Springdale except a daughter, Florence Bell, who passed away before they left Tennessee. Sarah Elizabeth married H. D. Brown. William married Dora Stith. Charles married Velma Rice. Lucy Neoma married Lee Graham. Emma married J. D. (Jack) Trimble. Walter died as an infant. Ola Mae married Thomas Macklin Liles. John married Eula Lee Jones. Another infant died at birth. Richard married Vena Bradley.

An interesting story is told about George. One year he had saved enough money for his taxes and round trip train fare to Fayetteville. When he arrived at the Washington County Courthouse, he found he was short two cents. The clerk told him to forget the two cents. Sometime later not having enough money for round trip train fare he walked to Fayetteville to pay the two cents. He was planning to walk back to Springdale, but met a friend who gave him a ride in his buggy. The only surviving member of the family is Ola Mae.

Thomas Macklin Liles and Ola Mae Easterly were married May 17, 1910. They have two children, George Henry and Martha Maxine. George married Margaret Elizabeth Eason. They have two children, Vida Mae and Thomas Arthur (Tommy). Vida Mae married James C. Atherton, Jr. They have three sons, James C. Atherton, III, an oilfield worker in Texas, George Robert (Bobby), an air conditioning firm employee in Corpus Christi and David Allen, an employee of a subsidiary of Sears in Hondo, Texas. Vida is employed with G. M. A. C. in Corpus Christi. Tommy has two children, George Lamar, of Rogers, an employee of Wal-Mart and Mary Margaret of Harrison, an employee of Levi-Strauss and attends college. Tommy is an employee of Southwestern Electric Power Company in Rogers. Tommy's wife, Lalah has two sons, Steven Dwayne O'Neal of Elm Springs, an employee of Tyson's and Gary Lee O'Neal of Fayetteville, a student at the University of Arkansas and a Commissioned Officer of the Arkansas National Guard. Lalah is employed with Master Supply, Incorporated of Springdale.

Maxine married James Herbert Hatfield. They have two children, Martha Sue and James Thomas (Jim). Sue married Tom Carter. They have two children, Matt and Terri, all of Dallas, Texas. Jim married Marty Smith. They have two children, Kelly and Sonja, all of Fayetteville. There are two other grandchildren, Helen Owens of Rogers, and Frances Storms of La Pine, Oregon. Helen has two sons, George Daugherty of Rogers, and Larry Owens of Oklahoma. There are several great-grandchildren, several great-great-grandchildren and several great-great-great-grandchildren.

Ola Mae, at age 94, is the only surviving member of the family. She is a resident of Fayetteville City Hospital Geriatric Center.

George L. Easterly passed away October 31, 1912. Martha Jane passed away April 7, 1948. Both are buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale, Arkansas.

By: George Henry Liles

Eugene Henry Eddy, Jr.

Eugene Eddy and Shirley Penn grew in Chicago, Illinois, graduating from high school. Eugene then attended the University of Nebraska and Shirley attended Wright Junior College and Moser Business College in Chicago. Eugene and Shirley were married during World War II in Houston, Texas. Their first daughter, Diana Lee was born in Enid, Oklahoma, 1945. Eugene was honorably discharged in April, 1946 - his rank being Captain in the U. S. Army Air Force. He piloted all twin engine planes for 5 years.

The family moved to west Chicago, Illinois near the Eddy, Sr. family. Eugene worked on elevator maintenance at Marshall Field Company in downtown Chicago. March 1947 their second daughter, Susan was born in Geneva, Illinois.

When the G. I. Bill was introduced and ex-servicemen could attend a farm school and be paid $90.00 for 4 years, Eugene decided to try his hand at farming. The family moved to Frederick, Oklahoma, January, 1950 to tenant farm for a year. In March, 1951, they moved to Springdale, Arkansas, population 5,000. They purchased a 160 acre farm southeast of town in the Zion community. Purchase price of this land was $5,000.00. Eight milk cows and a Sears pasturizer started their farming operation. Diana and Susan learned quickly to milk with their daddy. A truck came every morning to pick up the 10 gallon milk cans of fresh milk and took them to Bentonville, Arkansas to a Kraft Cheese Plant. On a very hot day in summer sometimes the milk would sour before reaching its destination. Then that can would be returned the next morning. This forced the family to buy a pig so it could drink the sour milk. The piglet was purchased in Elm Springs and carried home in the trunk of their car.

Next they tried their hand at vegetable farming - an acre of tomatoes, set out by hand, which resulted in soaking feet at night and a back massage. Green beans on two acres and potatoes in front yard on 1/2 acre. All was new work for these city folks. They picked the tomatoes and sold them to grocery stores and cafes, such as Layman's and Penrod's. The beans were picked by neighbors for 2 cents a pound and were sold by the truck load for 3 cents a pound. They decided there was no profit in that so turned the cows in the field. Their neighbor, Guy Terry, came over to help work the potatoes with his horse and plow.

By this time it appeared another way ought to be decided on to make a living in Arkansas. Eugene obtained a loan from First State Bank and built a chicken house using lumber off the farm, cutting trees and taking them to a saw mill. Eventually, another larger chicken house was built. After raising broilers for some years the houses were converted into hen houses. Collecting eggs became a way of life. Another project was taken on by Eugene. Hogs - 1000 of them, Jack Lloyd of Lloyd Chicken Processing Plant backed him. Together they would go over to Kingston to buy wild razor back hogs, fatten them and sell them at market for a profit. These were fed and cooked offal (chicken innards) from the chicken plant. A jeep and an iron closed trailer was used to haul the hot offal to the farm each morning. Cold water was added before it was dumped out on concrete slabs for the hogs.

Then it was time for Eugene and Shirley to find jobs away from the farm. Eugene worked maintenance at Campbell Soup Company in Fayetteville. He retired after 22 years, April 1981.

The girls were growing, attending school at Zion rural school, then when schools in Arkansas consolidated they attended Springdale schools and graduated.

Shirley worked for 20 years at various secretarial jobs, having hired a neighbor, Clarence Porter, to watch over chickens. He moved his small trailer home on the farm and was a faithful helper for years. Diana went to Airline School in Kansas City, Missouri, but after graduation returned to Springdale and married David A. Morse. Susan attended Ouachita Baptist College a year on a scholarship from Jones Truck Line. Then attended and graduated from LPN school in Fayetteville. She married Billy Lee Jones after his return from Vietnam. David Morse served his term in the U. S. Navy.

Diana worked at Bear Brand Hosiery for 17 years while Susan worked as pediatric nurse for 16 years. Both girls have homes on the original 160 acre farm.

The Eugene Eddy family have loved their farm and have only their Lord to thank for all His goodness to them. A farm house with no running water was quite a change for these city folks. Their Lord kept them healthy and happy and led them to the Bible missionary teachers, Miss Carol McCormick and Miss Jewel Horton, who in turn led them to Jesus. It has been wonderful being a Christian in Springdale. This may not have occurred in the worldly life they had in Chicago, Illinois. They now have a two-story brick home on the spot where the old farm house stood and a Lincoln Towncar in the driveway and registered black angus cattle in their pastures. But most importantly, 2 beautiful grandchildren born in Washington County who attended Lincoln Christian School, 1st Baptist Church, Springdale. Mitchell Wayne Jones, born December 5, 1972 and Misty Kaye Jones, born June 17, 1974.

By: Shirley Eddy

John Smith Edmiston

Moses James Edmiston was born in North Carolina in March, 1770, and moved to Washington County, Arkansas after living in Tennessee for a few years. It was in Washington County that he married Ann Thompson.

Mary Ann Thompson was listed in the 1850 census as being 81 years old. James Watson Edmiston, son of Ann Thompson, and Moses J. Edmiston bought land in Washington County. This became known as the Edmiston Farm, and was located near Rheas Mill. James Watson Edmiston was born in October of 1801 in Tennessee. He married Nancy Taylor in 1838 and died in Washington County in 1874. Their children were as follows: John Smith Edmiston, born March 3, 1841, Moses Ewen Edmiston, born 1843, Mary Jane Edmiston (called Mamie), born in 1839, George W. Edmiston, born in 1847, Rhoda Elizabeth Edmiston, born in 1850 and died in 1851, Nancy Ann Edmiston, born in 1852 and died in 1854.

John Smith Edmiston, my grandfather, was born March 3, 1841 in Washington County and died April of 1915. He is buried in the Prairie Grove Cemetery. He married Emily E. A. West in 1873, and she died in 1884. She is also buried in Prairie Grove. John Smith Edmiston later married Nina Davis Dunlap. She was born in 1860, died in 1950 and is buried in Prairie Grove.

The children of John Smith Edmiston and Emily E. A. West were James Thomas Edmiston, born March 22, 1875 and died February, 1932. He was married to Alice Gannaway in November of 1905. Two daughters were born to them: Mamie and Jewell. Mamie Edmiston was born September, 1906 at Rhea, Washington County. Jewell was born at Rhea, Washington County in March of 1909.

Mamie Edmiston married Delford Earnest Rieff, born October, 1909. They have one son, James Clinton Rieff born December 26, 1939. He married Susan Moore of Springdale, born December 7, 1941. They have two daughters, Leslie Lynn and Barbara Leigh.

Jewell Edmiston married Ralph Wilson in 1938. They live in Hulbert, Oklahoma. They have one daughter, Sue Ann Wilson, born March, 1939. She married Jim Brixey of Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and they have two sons, James Timothy and Thomas Ray. They also have one daughter, Vanessa.

There are many other Edmiston's in Washington County. All who spell their names Edmiston are related.

Another son of John Smith Edmiston was Samuel Rankin, who married Edna Mayfield and they have one son, S. R. Edmiston. He married Jimmie Nichols, and they have four children: Barbara, Sybil, Phillip and Sammie, Jr. They all live in Memphis, Tennessee.

John Smith Edmiston had two daughters by Emily E. A. West. They were Anne Lee, born in Washington County in 1879. She married Harry Williams and went to Virginia to live. They had one son, Ralph Williams, who married Mary. They have two children, George Williams and Mary Williams. Ralph Williams presently lives in New York.

Another daughter of John Smith Edmiston was La Una born in 1883. She married Frank Allen, and they had four children. They were Delmas Allen, deceased, Vera Allen, married to Jim Ford in 1934 with two daughters, Margaret and Mary, who are both married; Lucille Allen, married to William Cabaness, with no children; Geraldine Allen, married to Marion Hill, both deceased, with no children.

John Smith Edmiston married Nina Davis Dunlap after the death of his first wife. They had two sons, Watson Irvin who married Pearl Wilson. They had one daughter, Maureen, who married Lester Cline. They have two children, Leslie and Lance.

John Davis Edmiston, born in 1891 lived in Washington County and died in 1956. He married Elizabeth Patterson in 1915. They had two children. Mary Elizabeth, born in 1917 and married to Edward McIheren. They have one daughter, Melissa. John Davis, Jr. (called Jack) married Helen Tidwell. They have two children, John Davis and Joan Hadley. Joan Hadley married someone named Hess.

By: Mamie Edmiston Rieff

Thomas J. Edmondson

Our great grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Edmondson, was one of ten children born to Samuel and Elizabeth Johnson Edmondson, in the year 1805 in east Tennessee. He married Mary "Polly" Sams September 16, 1826, in Rhea County, Tennessee. Their "bondsman" was John Edmondson, probably his oldest brother.

Thomas and Mary had nine children: John, Benjamin, Elizabeth Jane, Braxton Clark, Newton, Martha, Rebecca and Albert Jackson.

Thomas and his family migrated to Arkansas from Tennessee with the Cherokee Indians to help them get settled in their new home. His first stop was in Johnson County on Mulberry Creek. They moved next to Washington County on a farm on the White River in a community called Oxford Bend, where Thomas and Mary spent most of their life.

Thomas was a minister of the gospel, school teacher, and bear hunter. (Legend has it that he was as much interested in bear hunting as he was in helping the Cherokees) He died about 1855-1860.

At his death, Thomas owned a section or two of land near Grandview, Arkansas, where he was buried in the community cemetery, on the land he owned.

Thomas' oldest son, John, was killed as a young man, after being mustered out of the U. S. Army after the Mexican War. He was participating in a filibustering expedition sent out from the United States by a mining company to take possesion of a mine in Baja, California which was being held by the Mexican Government (just why we don't know).

Benjamin, the next oldest boy, also went overland to California in the middle 1800s. He moved to southern Oregon and reared his family there.

Elizabeth Ann, the oldest girl, married James Warren and lived in the White Elm community near Grandview, Arkansas.

Jane was next. She married Riley Baker and they spent most of their lives in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).

Braxton Clark, our grandfather, was next in line. He was born August 10, 1840, and died October 8, 1924, and was buried in the Grandview, Arkansas, cemetery, near his father Thomas Jefferson. He spent most of his life in and around Grandview, except for one term as sheriff of Carroll County, when the family lived in Berryville, Arkansas. He and his family were members of the Grandview Baptist Church. During the Civil War, Braxton first served with the Army of General Sterling Price. He spent his 21st birthday on the battlefield at Wilson Creek, Missouri. During the latter part of the war, he served with General Joe Shelby in the area around Luka and Corinth, Mississippi, where he contracted a terrible case of malaria and spent his last few dollars buying a horse (or a mule, we aren't sure which) to ride home when the war ended.

Braxton married Susan Ferguson in 1859 and we can remember grandma telling us about hiding in an old Indian cave while grandpa was away at the war whenever the "bushwhackers" were about, which seems to have been much of the time.

Braxton and Susan were the parents of eleven children. Their oldest, a girl named Mary, died the year she was born.

Thomas' next child was Newton. He was barely old enough to get accepted by the Confederate Army and died in 1863. His bullet riddled body buried next to his father in the family cemetery.

Martha was the next of his girls, she married Alva Ferguson and they spent most of their lives in Oklahoma.

Rebecca was the youngest girl. She married Mal Denny.

The youngest of Thomas' and Mary's children was Albert Jackson. He married Jane Scroggins and they spent their entire married lives on a farm in Grandview, Arkansas. They reared a boy, Charley and a girl, Dora.

We have been able to trace Thomas Jefferson Edmondson's lineage back to John Edmondson, 1640-1699. John was a prosperous merchant in Talbot County, Maryland. He and his family were Quakers.

By: Ruth Hendrickson and William Braxton Edmondson

Sarah Jane Edwards

Henry Calvin and Mary Dyche Stanberry came from Rockcastle, Kentucky to Red Star, Madison County, Arkansas in 1881. He was a Baptist preacher and she was the daughter of a well educated, prosperous leader in Kentucky's fight for statehood and colleges. They had six children and four more would be born in Arkansas.

Sarah Jane, their oldest child, married William Edwards, a more recent arrival from Kentucky in 1885. He was eleven years older and a roamer at heart, which caused Sarah to accuse him of never having planted and harvested a crop in their entire marriage.

The four years following their marriage, they lived in various places in Texas and Oklahoma. Sarah became so homesick that instead of making the run for Oklahoma land, they ran for the Ozarks.

In Fayetteville William heard of a man named Holland about six miles east, who had found coal while digging a water well. Since William was an ex-Kentucky coal miner, he went to the mountain and made a deal with Mr. Holland. He tunnelled back into the mountain with six mines and at one time had six men working for him.

Two of his employees were his wife's brothers. They welcomed the idea of leaving their fundamentalist home. Soon after, William got "itchy" feet and sold the business to the two brothers, Jim and Bob Stanberry.

When he returned from Kentucky, he had great news. They could get rich right there on Bare Mountain with the ginseng seeds within four to six years, if they would follow his instructions. They had to build a shaded area producing 2/3 shade and 1/3 sun, and bring up top soil and rotten leaves to the garden. Although he did produce the first coal mines and ginseng patch, probably William's greatest success was his descendants:

Mary Belle Wages was a teacher and a son Ivan was a fireman at Fayetteville and left no descendants.

Sid, a life long farmer, near the mines, reared five children. Ethel was published as being the youngest to graduate from the University of Arkansas at 17, in 1933, but after putting herself through by working at Jerpe's picking chickens for 1 1/2 cents a chicken decided not to pick 100 more chickens to pay the graduation fee. She is a writer and has published several books.

Harold, is a retired teacher in California.

Bill, the most successful financially is a plumber contractor, and owner of the 40 acres on which the ginseng patch was planted.

Elizabeth, a telephone operator and the most successful domestic engineer of the family.

Louise Smith, a teacher/counselor and a 1987's Who's Who of American Women.

From Sid's five children he has 12 grandchildren which include doctors, nurses, engineers, teachers and preachers, but they lack the experiences of the Ozark mountain.

Cameron was a very successful heavy equipment salesman and president of the East Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. He had three girls. Colleen, a singer-performer and a lawyer's wife. Marilyn, a psychologist and a lawyer's wife. Ann, a psychologist with her doctorate and minister's wife.

Cam's family still own the forty acres under which the mines run.

Ed, the youngest, never married and spent his entire life on the mountain owning 120 acres, including the mines, at his death in 1957. He spent most of his time and money working to get a good road and mail route across the mountain joining the Black Oak Road to Highway 16 near Baldwin. This was no small job talking the land owners into donating the land for the road, but was accomplished around 1950, and rightfully named " Ed Edwards Road".

By: Louise E. Smith

David E. Eicher

David E. and Millie Haight Eicher came to Springdale from Iowa in the early 1900s and settled on a 100 acre farm southwest of town on what is now Peaceful Valley Road (South 40th Street). Their two children - Rachel Eicher Riggs and Herbert H. "Bill" Eicher were born there. They had apple and peach orchards.

Mr. Eicher was horticulture agent for the Frisco Railroad here and was instrumental in getting the Welch Grape Juice Company of Westfield, New York to locate their processing plant here.

His work required the family to move to Springfield, Missouri in 1919. In the fall of 1925, they returned to Springdale and purchased 20 acres - bordered on the south by Highway 68, on the west by what is now South Pleasant Street, on the north by Highland Avenue and on the east by Highway 471. They built a brick home on the southeast corner of the land (corner of 471 and 68) and developed a grape vineyard on the land.

Dave Eicher served in the State Legislature during the 1930s.

During the depression years, in order to help the family meet financial responsibilities, Millie Eicher opened the "Edgemere Tea Room" in her home and served dinners and banquets by reservation. The whole family pitched in to help serve these meals. Mrs. Eicher was a founding member of the Springdale Business and Professional Women's Club.

Mr. Eicher died in 1943, Mrs. Eicher in 1965.

Rachel Eicher married Glenn M. Riggs, a local funeral director, who worked for the Callison-Nix establishment. They had a paint and wallpaper business on Emma Avenue where Shiloh Square now stands, and conducted the funeral business upstairs in that building. About 1927, the business became Callison-Riggs. About 1935, the paint and wallpaper store was closed and the funeral home moved into the old Dr. Martin house on Emma Avenue. (where Anne-Lynne's dress shop is now). The family (Mr. and Mrs. Riggs and daughter Millie Lou) lived in an upstairs apartment there.

Glenn M. Riggs served as Washington County coroner from 1927 until his death in 1941 at age 36. He was the first chairman of the Northwest Arkansas Apple Blossom Pilgrimage. He was president of the Rotary Club 1931-32, and also served at one time as president of the Springdale Chamber of Commerce. In 1937, he was voted "Springdale's Leading Citizen" and presented a plaque by actor Bob Burns in connection with promotion on a motion picture called "Our Leading Citizen".

The family moved to Moore's Funeral Home in Fayetteville in 1940. Mr. Riggs died in 1941 and Mrs. Riggs and daughter returned to Springdale. Mrs. Riggs owned a cleaning shop for a time, then became payroll clerk for Welch's Grape Juice Company. She was active in Business and Professional Women's Club, and held local, district and state offices. She died in 1965.

Millie Lou Riggs married Marion E. Brown in 1949. They had three children - Michael, Glenn and Lorna. Marion worked for Camp's Clothing Store before going to Korea. After his return, he worked for Famous Hardware and then went to the U. S. Post Office. He was appointed postmaster 1971 and served until his retirement in 1982.

Millie Lou worked in the laboratory of Welch Grape Juice Company, then taught second grade at Jones Elementary School for twenty-one years before her retirement in 1987.

Marion E. Brown was the only member of his family who did not have the letter "e" added to his last name. When he was born (1924 in Nevada, Missouri), the doctor who made out the birth certificate omitted this letter from the name. This was not noticed until Marion enlisted in the Naval Air Force during World War II. Since the "e" was not on his birth certificate, authorities would not allow him to use it in his name.

Marion served with the Navy in World War II and with a field artillery battalion in Korea during that conflict.

E. Leslie Browne taught school in the Nevada, Missouri area before taking a position as city mail carrier in Nevada, Missouri. In 1926, he and his wife, Lena Street Browne, transferred with their four children - Clinton, Virginia, Marjorie, Marion E. - to Clayton, New Mexico, where Mr. Browne was a mail carrier until 1930, when the family relocated to Springdale, Arkansas. Mr. Browne was a rural mail carrier here until his retirement in 1940. Mr. Browne died in 1955, Mrs. Browne in 1984.

By: Millie Lou Brown

Alma Hope Elledge

My parents - Albert Hope of West Fork, and Ethel Babb of Prairie Grove - new Sulpher Community, did meet at the Old Soldiers reunion 1912. By the time they were married, August 29, 1913, Daddy was "the telephone man" at Prairie Grove. They lived in 2 rooms over the bank. One room was the telephone office and the other their living quarters. It was here in Prairie Grove that I was born May 29, 1914.

Before I was walking he transferred to Elkins. Again the telephone office was our front room. Since mother served as the operator, most of my time was spent in the "office". I often sat in mother's lap as she worked. This way I learned where she put the plug when people rang the switchboard. Often instead of giving a number they would say, "Ring me Grandma Reed" or "Aunt Sally" - so it was how I learned to operate the board by names rather than numbers. Of course one of my parents was always standing by to see that their call was completed correctly.

About a month before my fourth birthday (1918) Daddy left working for independent telephone companies and began his career with Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in Fayetteville.

One of the other men who worked for the telephone company was Mack Liles. He and his wife Mae and my parents became life long friends. Their work was not their only thing in common, but they were members of the First Baptist Church, Masonic and Eastern Star lodges. I well remember how often in the summertime on Friday afternoons both families packed their Model T's and off we went to one of the near by rivers for swimming and a picnic supper. Sometimes we would spend the night, Maxine and I would sleep in one car and her brother George in the other car. The adults would sleep on the ground.

I was fortunate to live near my grandparents and loved to visit them. When I went to Prairie Grove to visit Grandma Babb, there were 5 girl cousins about the same age. Especially during the old soldiers reunion we all wanted to sleep together on a pallet. There were so many of us that we had our meals in the yard. The "Reunion" was the time for family gatherings.

As for going to Grandma Hope's, I was the only grandchild for 7 years and enjoyed the spoiling that I received. I would sit and listen to my grandmother tell about how a great, great grandfather of hers came to where the city of Fayetteville now is. He cleared land where the square now is, built a house and later a store. She would show me and even let me touch, very gently, the key to this store. Also the bullet molds, candle molds, a rolling pin and a child's rocker that was brought by wagon when they came to this virgin land. When Grandmother (Mary Reed Hope) died in the spring of 1933, Grandpa (Hugh Robert Hope) took these articles and gave them to the University of Arkansas to be placed in their museum.

My great Grandmother Betty (Elizabeth) McGarrah grew up on "East Mountain" and attended the "Women's Female Col-

lege" which I have been told was Arkansas' first college. I have a water color called "Moss Rose" and signed by Betty McGarrah, which money could not buy.

By: Alma Elledge

Preston Ellington

The Ellingtons of Arkansas have had a significant influence upon the state's history, and a number of their direct descendants live in Washington County. Many of their family have attended the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Amos F. Adams, who at 94 years of age lives on Crossover Road in the city, is the grandson of Lewis Preston Ellington and the son of Amanda Sonora (Ellington) Adams. Although Logan County was where the family established the Ellington Cemeteries, and many of the offspring live in that area, this account is about how the Ellingtons relate to the Adamses of Washington County.

The Ellingtons in Arkansas have traced their ancestry from Whitehall or Whitehurst, a suburb of London, England, in the early 1600s and late 1500s. The first Ellingtons to migrate to America, it is reported, settled in the Dutch colony of New Netherlands, in what is now known as New York State, in 1626-28. New Amsterdam is the name of the city built by the Dutch on Manhattan Island which is now New York City. John Ellington of the New York area was married to Ann Allison. It is not established the link between the Ellingtons of New Netherlands (New York) and the Commonwealth of Virginia, but it was recorded in 1732 that David Ellington had migrated to Prince George County, Virginia, and then on to Amelia County, Virginia, where they gave birth to David Ellington, Jr., in 1741. David Ellington, Sr., later was a resident of Amelia County, Nattoway Parish, where his "will," dated 1773, is on record. David Ellington, Jr., born September 7, 1741, was married to Jerusha Fowlkes, and settled in Prince Edward County, Virginia, before the Revolutionary War.

David Ellington, Jr., spent an interesting life as a Baptist minister in the Royal Colony of Virginia, a supplier to the First Continental Army of the American Revolution, and as a successful planter. It was in 1778, that a David M. Ellington enlisted with the 4th Regiment under Captain Paine, marched to Pennsylvania, later marched back to South Carolina to the Cowpens, fought in a severe but victorious battle against the British, and then marched to Guilford Court House in North Carolina for another battle before their retreat to Richmond and Yorktown. He then joined the main Continental Army under General George Washington where he remained until discharged after the surrender of the British. It is believed that David M. Ellington, who fought in the Revolution, was a cousin to David Ellington, the plantation owner. After the war, David, the planter and Baptist pastor, continued his ministry in Amelia and Lunenburg Counties, Virginia, until 1794. From Virginia, David Ellington later migrated to Speedwell, Tennessee, where his death occurred in 1821.

The marriage of David and Jerusha Fowlkes Ellington produced nine children of which John B. Ellington was the firstborn (February 26, 1766). Like his father, John served in the Revolutionary War and fought in the Battle of King's Mountain on the North and South Carolina line (October 7, 1780). He was only 14 at the time. It was at the Battle of King's Mountain that the patriot riflemen killed or captured an entire force of 1100 New York and South Carolina Tories (British Loyalists) sent to battle by the British Commander, General Cornwallis. Marrying Martha Lamarr of North Carolina later in the 18th century, they settled in Virginia to raise their family. Later in life John B. Ellington migrated to Arkansas via Tennessee and Missouri, and passed away near Magazine in 1848. A veteran of the American Revolution, John B. Ellington was buried in the Ellington Cemetery in Arkansas.

By: Lauren Adams

Thomas Ellington

To John B. and Martha Ellington of Virginia was born Nathan Ellington in 1808. Nathan became the first Judge of Logan County, Arkansas. His descendants have written that he was an "extraordinary man and a pioneer." In 1827 he married Mary Moore, also of Virginia. Nathan and Mary migrated to Tennessee, and 7 of their 9 children were born there. Shortly after 1840 the family migrated to Missouri, and 1846 they settled near Magazine, Arkansas. Legend says that Ellingtons had chosen the region around Magazine because of the terrain's similarity to Virginia's where generations had lived for 100 years. Nathan become a prosperous farmer and was well respected in the region.

Lewis Ellington Family in 1899. L-R, back: Bill Mayfield, Nathan Ellington, Berthen (Ellington) Elkins, Maude (Ellington) Battenfield. Bottom: Amos Adams, Lewis Ellington, Myrtle Adams, Sidney Jane (Hooper) Ellington

When the Civil War broke out, the family became divided in loyalties to the Union and Confederacy. Two of Nathan's sons joined the Union; two joined the "Booneville Rifles," a local unit sympathetic to the Confederacy and later inducted into the C. S. A. Army. Judge Nathan Ellington chose to remain loyal to the Union, as did many of people in that region.

After the war, Nathan was selected as Scott County Judge, where he served from 1865 to 1871. In 1871 a new county, taken from Franklin, Scott, Johnson and Yell Counties, was formed called "Sarber County." Judge Ellington was appointed its first judge from 1871-1874. Sarber County's name was changed to Logan County in 1875. After his service as Judge, Nathan returned to his farm. He lived an interesting life, studied astronomy, and gave meticulous attention to every detail of his personal affairs as well as to the welfare of the community. He passed away in 1890, and was buried on his land he set aside as a family graveyard.

Of the 9 children born to Nathan and Mary, Lewis Preston was born in 1831 in Tennessee. After Lewis and his family were living in Missouri a number of years, he became a cattle drover, and in 1849 went on a cattle drive to California. In Utah they encountered some horse thieves, but managed to reclaim their animals in a blind canyon where a corral had been built by the rustlers. After selling their cattle in California, Lewis prospected during the Gold Rush. He reportedly made a strike and chartered passage on a ship from San Francisco to New Orleans via the tip of South America, Tierra del Fuego. From New Orleans he walked to Magazine carrying his pack. In 1858 Lewis married Sidney Hooper of Illinois and purchased 160 acres 4 miles east of Magazine. When the Civil War broke out, Lewis joined the Union forces and fought in 1863 under General Grant. The war brought many hardships upon the family, the homeplace was

raided by the Confederates periodically, and Sidney Ellington was under pressure to supply with food and other goods. Despite the danger of being caught, Lewis secretly infiltrated southern forces to visit his family in Magazine.

Amanda Sonora Ellington was the seventh child born to Lewis and Sidney (1871). From Lewis Ellington's fond memories of Sonora, California, he married "Sonora," who was later nicknamed "Nora." She married Jason A. Adams of Kentucky in 1888, and gave birth to Amos Adams in 1894, and to Myrtle (Adams) Hasty in 1896. After moving with her husband to the Indian Territory near McCurtain, Oklahoma, on the Brazil River, she contracted malaria and died in 1898. Her children chose to live with their grandparents in Arkansas, Lewis and Sidney Ellington; and so, Jason A. Adams, alone, returned to the Indian Territory.

More has been written about the Ellingtons for the Logan County Historical Society by Merle (Ellington) Jones of Magazine and Madelon Raymond of Pullman, Washington. Of notable mention relating to Washington County History is Thomas E. ("Elzie") Ellington who served on the University of Arkansas football team from 1907-1909. The 1909 team was undefeated, and later coached the first football team in Booneville. The Ellingtons are prominent in the life of Amos Adams of Fayetteville.

By: Loren Adams

William Nobel Elliott

William Nobel Elliott was born January 7, 1844 in Hodgensville, Kentucky. The son of George Elliott and Mary (Uptogrove). He married Ellen Elizabeth (Puyer) September 27, 1862. She was born May 29, 1838. They had six children. Deemas born August 19, 1880, married Althea (Cosby) August 11, 1901. Emma Bell, born November 20, 1866. Fannie Alice born February 2, 1869. Married James M. Mhoon. Rapier born July 12, 1877, married Pearl Elliott and had nine children in California. Grace born October 2, 1872 died September 14, 1884. Melissa born May 22, 1874 married Fayette Mhoon. William and Ellen lived on Round Mountain in the Wyman Community. They were members of the Baptist Church. William Noel was a soldier during the Civil War. He was wounded through the neck and had a handkerchief he kept that he used to stop the bleeding. He died August 14, 1932. Ellen died January 24, 1921 they are buried at the Round Mountain Cemetery.

Deemas Elliott and Althea May (Cosby) had seven children; Leslie Garnet born August 7, 1902 married Roberta C. (Wilson) born July 13, 1905. They had three children Loye Leon; Virginia Louise, and Carol Lajune.

Arthur Lee born February 7, 1904 died May 30, 1905 in a drowning accident. William R. (Dick) born March 22, 1906, died June 14, 1987, married Grace (Bell. Verda Louise born March 10, 1908 married Nathan Phillips. Leah Murel born January 3, 1913 married Rex Higgins. Charles Russell (Buster) born May 10, 1917. Wayne Nobel born November 26, 1925.

Deemas was a small thin man who lived in the Wyman community he loved to fish. He was a farmer by Occupation. Althea was a kind and gentle woman with a good sense of humor and an excellent cook. They're buried at the Farmington Cemetery. Their son Leslie Garnet was born at Wyman and married Roberta (Wilson) September 22, 1923. They lived at Baldwin for many years, they later moved to Fayetteville. Leslie called (POP) was a farmer raising chickens on Bear Mountain at Baldwin as a young man. Years later he was a shop foreman for his son-in-law William J. Fields a plumbing and heating contractor. He took a lot of pride in his work and his family. He enjoyed listening to his C. B. radio in later years after retiring. He read the Bible daily and listened to many religious programs. I can't remember him teaching a Sunday school class, but he could debate any Biblical subject. He knew the Bible and lived it well. He enjoyed fishing and went weekly with my dad William J. Fields (Bill). When he would come out to Oxford Bend where we live he would often talk about the old place on the mountain where we all lived. He talked about the home place at Wyman where he grew up, and his grandpa William Nobel who was in the war. We talked about a radio program we both enjoyed and discussed difficult Bible subjects and talked a lot about his wife (MOM) she was affectionately called by everyone who had been taken away several years ago with cancer. He lived his remaining years with his daughter Virginia and her husband Bill. He was happy and seemed to make the most of life's turmoil; he watched the news and read papers and magazines daily to keep up on the days events. He had a good sense of the world's affairs. He died May 19, 1984 and is buried next to his beloved wife Roberta of 51 years at Fairview Memorial Gardens in Fayetteville.

Loye Leon Elliott was born June 24, 1926 in Whitter, California. He married Lily (Fields) June 24, 1949 at Baldwin, they had three children: Deborah Ann, Monty Joe, Althea Jane. After Lily's death he married Betty (Hall) they had a daughter Becky (Elliott). Betty had four children Mike, Carol, Paul and Mary.

Virginia Louise (Elliott) Fields, married William J. Fields April 18, 1946. They had three daughters: Cheri Lynne born March 24, 1947 married George L. Dockery, Jr. March 24, 1967. Linda Jean (Fields) born May 25, 1952 married Keith Euel Oxford July 6, 1971. Brenda Louise born January 1, 1959 married Kevin C. Rains December 10, 1976. George and Cheri Dockery have three children Gregory, Dena, and Jason. They live in Pittsburg, Kansas. Linda and Keith Oxford had four children Sarah, Kraig, Laura and Kyle. They live in the Oxford Bend Valley at Goshen. Brenda and Kevin have two children Russell and Leslie Marie. They live in Russelville.

Carol Lajune (Elliott) born October 18, 1945 married Max Tate March 12, 1965. They have two children Jan and Max Allen. They live in the Elkins Community.

By: Linda Fields Oxford

Edward Silvanus Ellis

Edward Silvanus Ellis was born February 4, 1837 in Sumner County, Tennessee. As a lad, he went with his family to Bates, later Vernon County, Missouri. His mother, Margaret Hudson Ellis was the daughter of Chamberlain Hudson. As a young man, Edward S. Ellis moved to St. Clair County, Missouri purchasing land near that of Stinson Sewell Stearns, whose daughter, Martha Jane, he married February 16, 1863. Stinson Stearns, a New Englander, was a descendant of Isaac Stearns who married Mary Barker in Stoke-by-Nayland, in Suffolk, England in 1622 and who had come to Massachusetts with Governor Winthrop in 1630, becoming one of the founders of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Edward S. Ellis served under General Sterling Price and Marmaduke in the Civil War, and after the war he and his father-in-law brought their families to Washington County, Arkansas. Both bought farms near Fayetteville. In 1872, Edward Ellis bought a farm on White River. Here his wife died on February 15, 1877. They had five sons: Edward Forrest, Robert, who died when he was three; Will E.; a son who died in infancy; and Mark St. Clair Ellis. This last son graduated from the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and served many years in the Navy.

On September 14, 1881, Edward S. Ellis married Frances (Fanny) Mullins, and they had two children, Thomas C. and Jessie. Jessie died when three years of age. Edward S. Ellis died June 10, 1899. Tom Ellis married Ada Bell Collins and they had an adopted son, Kenneth Ellis. Tom Ellis died February 28, 1967.

Dr. Edward Forrest Ellis was born in St. Clair County, Missouri on August 19, 1863. In 1883, he graduated from Missouri Medical College, which later became Washington University Medical School, and began a distinguished career in the practice of medicine and surgery. He practiced a few years in Hindsville, Arkansas and then in Springdale. On February 14, 1888, he married Mabel Amanda Stafford. To them were born Johnny Forrest Ellis and Earl Ellis. Forrest Ellis married Guy Gardner of Russellville and they had two sons, Dr. Richard Ellis Gardner and Charles Earl Gardner. Earl Ellis married Florence Grabiel on January 24, 1917 and they had two daughters, Dr. Ruth Elizabeth Ellis and Mary Carolyn Ellis. Doctor Ellis' first wife

died on June 30, 1896, and on September 4, 1900, he married Cener Boone Holcomb(e). They had three daughters: Martha Belle, Elizabeth Dupree and Ruth.

Doctor Ellis performed the first major surgery in northwest Arkansas and remained a leader in the field. He took post-graduate courses in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, and through the years attended lecture courses and clinics in a number of centers, notably at the Mayo Brothers Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. He served at one time as President of the Arkansas Medical Society, and also served at one time as President of the Frisco Medical Association. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Twice, he was signally honored by the Arkansas Medical Society. In 1934, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Arkansas. Always keenly interested in community affairs, he was a founder of the First National Bank in Fayetteville in 1904. He was in active practice until the time of his death on August 8, 1957.

Martha Belle Ellis married Reuben B. Hays on December 28, 1926. They had adopted sons, Donald Edward and William Fleming Hays. Ruth Ellis graduated from what is now the Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia and did post-graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine and elsewhere. She was a Fellow in several professional organizations. On September 4, 1936 she married Dr. Vincent O. Lesh, of South Amboy, New Jersey, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and the two practiced medicine and surgery in Fayetteville for many years. The Leshes have two children, Vincent Edward Lesh, a retired Naval pilot, and Susan Elizabeth, Mrs. Earl Chadick, Jr., a Director of Social Work Services. Vincent Edward Lesh has a daughter, Nicole Dupree, and the Chadicks have a daughter, Elizabeth Holcombe (Holly), and a son, Vincent Orlando.

By: Miss Elizabeth Dupree Ellis

Old Engels Home - June 1858 Farmington, Arkansas - 1951

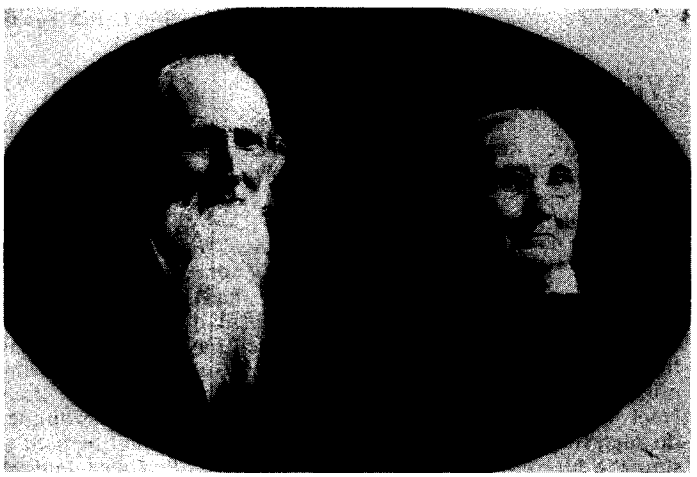
William H. Engels

The history of the Engels' family in Washington County begins in 1839 or 40 with the arrival, from Batesville, of the oldest child of Henry Auter Engels, William Henry, in the area of present-day Farmington. He and his brother, Abraham Allen and sister, Sarah Jane came, evidently at different times, to the home of their maternal uncles, William and Abraham Allen, in the Farmington Valley after living with their Allen grandparents following the death of their mother, Eliza (Allen) Engels, in 1835. William Henry, who was born on August 27, 1830 made the trip seated on the back of a horse with his uncle Abraham at the age of nine. The Allen brothers had been among the first settlers in the valley, arriving about 1828. William Henry later returned to Batesville to live with his father until the latter's death in 1843. Henry Auter, whose home, "Engelside", was one of the finest in Independence County, died without leaving a will and the children received almost nothing of their father's property.

While living with his uncles, William Henry attended the Ebenezer Methodist Church and school, which was founded in 1833 and was one of the first Methodist Episcopal churches in northwest Arkansas. The one-room log building was located about two miles northwest of the present site of Farmington on land homesteaded by William Woodruff. William Henry continued attending the church and school after it was moved to a similar building on land owned by James Kinibrugh in 1848 and became known as "Hawthorne".

In 1851, Sarah Jane married Wyatt F. Woodruff, who had been in the company of about ninety men traveling from Washington County to California in the '49 gold rush. Sometime after 1870, she and her husband and five children moved to Oregon and eventually settled in Spokane, Washington.

In 1852, William Henry went to Fort Smith, where he was employed by Sutton, Griffith and Company, wholesale merchants. Two years later, he took part in a seven-month, twenty-day cattle drive from Fort Smith to Stockton, California. His clothes and other personal belongings were packed in a 1' x 2' x



William H. Engels and Isabella Kinnibrugh

10" pine box with a decorative strip of buffalo hide on the face of the lid. During the drive, he kept a diary in a small, leather-bound notebook, recording the date and mileage covered in each entry with information on availability of wood, grass, and water, distinctive natural features along the route, and unusual occurrances. One of the most extraordinary events of the trip was the discovery of his brother's name, "A. Engels", carved on a tree at a camp in the Rocky Mountains. Abraham Allen had also left the Farmington Valley in 1852 and had traveled by oxen-drawn wagon to Oregon, where he settled in the Umpqua Valley.

William Henry returned to Fort Smith the following year and in 1856, came back to the valley to stay. In December of 1856, he married Isabella Clark Kinnibrugh, the daughter of James and Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh. The Kinnibrughs had come from Virginia by way of Alabama about 1830, purchased 600 acres in the valley, and built a two-story log house near a perennial spring. They were the chief landowners in the area when Mr. Kinnibrugh died in 1842. In 1857, William Henry began constructing a house on the hill on the opposite side of the spring. He went deep into the forests on the Kinnibrugh land and, with a broad axe, felled large oak trees, which he used to make braces and underpinnings. These were fastened with wooden pins, which he and his uncle Abraham made. The sawed lumber was brought in oxen-drawn wagons from the Van Winkle Mills at War Eagle. William Henry and the men assisting him had to take "grub boxes" and camping gear along in order to make the sixty-

mile journey over rugged trails. The house was a two-story, eight-room colonial-style structure with a brick chimney and two fireplaces at either end. The chimney bricks were handmade and baked in a nearby kiln. Interior paneling was put up with wooden pegs and the walls were covered with beige plaster made from lime, sand and horsehair.

William Henry and Isabella and their infant son, James Henry, moved into their new home on June 1, 1858. That same year, William Henry traveled 350 miles to St. Louis in a two-horse wagon for a reaper. The first reaper had been brought to Washington County only a year before. William Henry was progressive in the use of farming and other types of machinery. He was also the first in the community to have such "modern" devices as kerosene lamps, cookstoves and window screens in his home.

During the war, many people in the area went south before the advancing Federal Army. William Henry and Isabella started to leave once in a buggy with their two small children, but after camping one night, decided to return. William Henry operated the Allen Gristmills, which was owned by his Uncle Abraham and was located about one-half mile southwest of the present site of Farmington. As a miller, he was exempt from military service, and he ground grain for both Federal and Confederate troops. At this time, the community in the area was known as " Engels' Mill". The mill was normally powered by mules on a tread belt, but since these animals were difficult to keep during the war, William Henry used oxen.

Foraging bands of Federal troops stationed in Fayetteville pulled down William Henry's barn, graneries, and rail fences for barracks and firewood and took his horses and other livestock. Bushwhackers posed a constant threat to life and property. Food had to be cooked before daylight and hidden in the wooden platform beneath the stove. Family members took turns watching for bushwhackers while the others ate. Once, they entered the house while jars of milk were cooling in the breezeway, and after drinking their fill, poured the rest on the floor. They ripped up feather beds and quilts and drove off the livestock. They had killed several men in the area when they came to the house one night while the Engels were gathered in the family room and asked for William Henry. Isabella, on her way to the front door, knocked down some logs stacked by the fireplace as William Henry opened another door and escaped, going up the stairs and holding his boots by the straps with his teeth, scaling the wall into the attic, where he was not found.

After the war, William Henry moved the mill to the spring below his home and converted its power to steam. He also began operating a sawmill in the community. About 1868, he had the land on which the town of Farmington stands surveyed and divided into 50' by 150' lots by Henry Ross, an early surveyor of Washington County. His ambition was to establish a town and the individual lots were priced at twenty-five dollars. He named the town Farmington, since farming and rich farm land were characteristic of the area. The new town acquired a blacksmith shop, a wagon factory, a general and drug store, and a doctor. In June of 1868, William Henry established a post office, which was situated in the grist mill. In October, he became the second postmaster of Farmington at an annual salary of one dollar, and the office was moved to his home. The mail was brought to the house in saddlebags on horseback and messages were sent by word of mouth to those having mail. Patrons entered the breezeway and received their mail through an opening that had been made in one of the rooms. Stamps were canceled with an inked thumbprint.

William Henry served as postmaster for thirteen years, retiring in 1881. In 1876, he retired from milling, selling the Farmington Gristmills to his cousin Abe Allen. A short time later, Allen sold all or part of the mill to John Cato and a whiskey distillery was built next to it. William Henry, an arch enemy of strong drink, was up in arms. He began a campaign against the "demon rum" and it was eventually outlawed in the area. In addition to farming, he operated a steam thresher in the community for ten years after selling the mill.

For some time after the town had been established, he dreamed of building a new Methodist Church in Farmington. Finally, in 1891, after securing the necessary support for the project, William Henry and Isabella signed a deed donating town lots three and four for the site, and the Farmington United Methodist Church was built. Another major development was the arrival, in 1901, of Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad, which carried passengers and freight between Fayetteville and Muskogee. William Henry donated land for the Farmington station and the right-of-way through a forty acre field.

One of William Henry's chief interests in his later years was inventing. In 1889, while maintaining a farm of 140 acres, he received Patent No. 408, 225, from the U. S. Patent Office for a railroad handcar. Much of his spare time was spent collaborating with a Mr. Kinney, who supposedly invented the Yale lock, in an attempt to invent "perpetual motion".

He died at the age of eighty-six on March 20, 1917. Isabella died on February 25, 1925 at ninety.

William Henry and Isabella had seven children, one of whom died at birth. The two eldest, James Henry, born in 1857 and Jane Eliza, 1860 died ten days apart in May of 1880 of an undiagnosed ailment, probably appendicitis. William Henry was returning from a trip to St. Louis at the time of his son's death. While in camp at Shiloh (Springdale) he was met by a man who told him, "Your boy has died. Since he had two sons, he asked him which one he meant, but the man could tell him nothing more. William Henry immediately made preparations for departure, and then completed his homeward journey, wondering which son he had lost.

The third child, Mary Belle was born on June 19, 1862. In 1888, she married John Preston Smith, who lived about a mile south of Farmington and whose step-father was Abe Allen. His father, William Clairborne Smith, had also been a miller during the war and was murdered one evening while returning home from the mill. John Preston was a retail merchant, and at different times, owned the general store built by his older brother Elbert "Eb" in Farmington and a men's and women's clothing store, "The Leader" and "The New Model", on the town square in Fayetteville. The Smiths had six children, one of whom died in infancy. The eldest, Gladys married Peter Newport Bragg, who was a descendant of the Civil War, General Braxton Bragg and taught mathematics at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. The Braggs had three children, Peter Newport, Jr., who was killed in World War II, John Smith and Braxton Victor. The Smith's second and fourth children, Beulah Jane and Isabella Kinnibrugh, were unmarried and both resided in Ft. Smith. Catherine Mary and John Preston, Jr., the two youngest, made their homes in Conway, Arkansas and in New Jersey.

Following the death of their third child, Hester at birth in 1864, William Henry and Isabella had another daughter, Alice McClung, on August 28, 1866. She married James Franklin Broyles, a farmer whose family had come to the area from Tennessee by wagon train, in 1897. They had four children, Henry Engels, James Hunter, John Kinnibrugh and Russel Roger. Of these, James Hunter and Russel Roger made their permanent homes in Farmington. James Hunter married Bonnie Gore in 1926 and they had four children, Alice Murline, James Hunter, Jr., John Henry and Russel Kinnibrugh. Russel Roger married Clara Montgomery in 1933. He served as postmaster of Farmington from 1966 to 1971 and his wife Clara held the position for twenty-five years before him. He also owned a grocery store in Farmington for several years in the 1930s and 40s.

The son William Henry found still living when he reached home after receiving the stranger's tragic message in Shiloh was William Allen, then ten years old. William Allen was born on October 9, 1869. After his brother's death, he was befriended by a man named Isaac Cook, who lived with the Engels family for several years. In 1891, he married Ola Mullins, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Cox) Mullins, who lived in the Cato Springs community to the east. After living in the family home about a year and, then in a small wood-frame house on a corner of the front yard, William Allen and his wife moved to a sixty-acre farm about a mile southeast of town. Their house was a modest log and wood-frame structure. The house and farm were purchased

from Lem Allen, who was probably a descendant of William and Abraham Allen. The original 18' x 20' log building may have very well have been the home of the Allen brothers. In September of 1892, their first child, Garland Kinnibrugh, was born. A daughter, Irene was born in June of 1896. Soon, both children were attending the Cemetery Hill School in the neighborhood and assisting with the numerous chores on the farm. William Allen enjoyed farming and most of the crops known to the area were raised on his farm. Wheat was the cash crop. At harvest time, the wheat was cut and bound into sheaves with a binder drawn by horses. One man drove the horse, while two followed, setting up the bound sheaves to dry in shocks. Later, the dry sheaves were brought in from the fields by wagon to a steam-powered thresher, which had been rented from a neighbor and set up on the farm. Part of the grain was taken directly to the mill in Farmington and sold. The rest was stored in two granaries in the barn. Among other crops raised on the farm were corn, oats, barley, Irish and sweet potatoes, strawberries and apples. Hogs, chickens and a small quantity of beef and dairy products were raised for market and home use, and the farm maintained from two to four horses of good quality. William Allen's horses took several premiums in competition at the Washington County Fair over the years. During the summer, he operated a hay baler powered by horses on the farm. It is said he received $1.25 per ton for baling.

In August of 1905, another child, William Hugh was born. Shortly afterward, William Allen bought and took over the management of the Smith General Store, which was situated on the spring below the Engel's home in Farmington. For the next four years, William Allen managed the store while Garland maintained the family farm. At that time, the family lived in a large, yellow frame house on the main street in town. When William Allen sold the store in about 1910, he returned to his farm and built a two-story, seven-room frame house on the site of the original structure, hauling the construction lumber in horse-drawn wagons from Fayetteville.

In 1914, tragedy struck the household when typhoid fever, which had broken out in the area, was contacted by the family. At the same time, every member of the family except Garland was bedridden with the disease, and on December 1 of that year, William Allen died. He was forty-five.

The family's circumstances continued to change as Garland married soon afterward and moved to Texas, where he and his father-in-law, Nin White, leased a wheat farm of 160 acres. Irene married in 1917 and she and her husband, Arthur Stearns, lived on the farm until Ola remarried in 1921 and moved to Elm Springs. In the meantime, William Hugh graduated from the Farmington grade school and moved to Siloam Springs to attend high school at John Brown College. The house and farm were sold when Irene and her husband moved away permanently in 1927.

Garland returned from Texas after four years and started a dairy on sixty-seven acres purchased earlier by William Allen. He began by supplying the Fayetteville Ice Plant with the milk to make its ice cream. Later, the milk was delivered in bottles to homes and grocery stores throughout Fayetteville. The dairy had from forty to fifty cows and two silos for storing the silage made from chopped green corn plants. Garland operated "Engles' Dairy" for fourteen years.

Of the three children of William Allen and Ola, only Garland made his permanent home in Farmington. He and his wife, Artie Nell had one child, Irene Mildred.

Irene and Arthur Stearns had two children, William Arthur who was killed on a bomber mission in the Pacific in World War II, and Ola Adell. After living in Fayetteville for several years, the family settled in Oklahoma. Irene returned to Fayetteville when her husband died in 1950.

After graduating from John Brown College in 1923, William Hugh attended Hendrix College in Conway one or two terms, then transferred to the College of the Ozarks in Clarksville. There he met Robbie Bean, a native of Clarksville, whom he married in 1926. They made their home in Fayetteville for several years following the birth of their son, William Hugh, Jr., in 1929.

The youngest child of William Henry and Isabella was Bertha Kinnibrugh, who was born on October 4, 1872. She died on October 10, 1973 at the age of 101, and resided in her father's house throughout her life. She and her husband, William Albert Gaskill, a local carpenter, made their home there, remodeling the dining room and kitchen area, following their marriage in 1904. After the death of her husband in 1945, she lived alone in the house until her nieces, Beulah and Isabella Smith, came to live with her following their retirement in 1955. She remained mentally alert to the end of her life and would often share her recollections from childhood of the family home and neighborhood with her nieces and nephews.

Bertha Gaskill's long life and residence at the Engel's home probably account for the remarkable preservation of much of the 19th century decor of the house until the death of Beulah Smith - by then, its sole occupant - in 1984. Up to that time, the interior furnishings largely consisted of family treasures from the last century, such as the four-poster bed made by a cabinet-maker in Fayetteville as a wedding present from William Henry to Isabella, a table believed to have belonged to James and Jane Kinnibrugh before they left Virginia, a hand-woven basket given to the Kinnibrughs by a few late-comers on the Trail of Tears in return for food and shelter, an Eli Terry clock with wooden works - the only item of his father's property William Henry managed to bring back in his wagon on a return trip to Batesville forty years after coming to Washington County. The ancestral home itself, however, is still in the possession of the Engles family.

By: Bill Engels

John England

Joseph England was born June 15, 1791 in the state of Virginia to John England and Zipporah Choate. Joseph was mustered into service at Douglas Oliver's in Anderson County, Tennessee 1813 and was discharged there in 1814. March 1817, he married Malinda Lankford in Morgan County, Tennesse. They had ten children, Edward, born May 3, 1818; Rachel, born November 29, 1820; Ambers D., born June 28, 1821; Robert S., born June 23, 1823; Emley, born April 28, 1824, died September 1824; John William, born October 2, 1825; a son, born between 1825 and 1828, was not living in 1850; Sarah, born September 25, 1828; Horace H., born August 28, 1831; and Francis M., born June 13, 1835. 1830 found the family in Mercer County, Tennessee, and 1840 they had moved to McMinn County. In 1850 they were in Bradley County, where Joseph died in December 1858 or January 1859.

Edward, the eldest son, married a widow, Elizabeth Adeline Rutherford Owens on September 1, 1851. She was the daughter of John M. Rutherford and Elise Young, born March 26, 1814, in Tennessee. On June 15, 1852, Elizabeth gave birth to a daughter, Sarah Melvina and Matilda Mae was born November 8, 1856. Edward brought his wife and two small children to Arkansas and settled in northwest Arkansas near the Benton-Washington County line. On March 9, 1858, a son, Greenberry was born. When Greenberry was ten years old, his mother died and was buried at what is now called the Alton Cantrell Farm. Edward took another wife on February 9, 1873, Mary Randolph Benson, daughter of John Franklin and Pernetta Randolph, born 1844 in Tennessee. She brought with her a daughter, Mary Benson, by a previous marriage. They had three children, Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie", Millie and on May 17, 1879, William Edward was born. By this time Edward was 60 years old and he died in September 1891. He is buried in the Norwood Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas.

Sarah Melvina married James H. Wingfield on February 10, 1869. They moved to Arizona and several of their descendants now populate that state. Matilda Mae attended the University of Arkansas and taught school in Washington County. She married John Franklin Randolph, a brother to her step-mother. They provided this County with most of the Randolph line here today.

Greenberry married Allie Elliott, ran a country store and post office at Trident of which he was made postmaster in 1889.

Millie married Harvey Miller and Lizzie married Homer Beach, then a Mr. Teal. Bill married Mountez Holland, born November 15, 1881 in Grant County, Kansas, to Lemuel Moses Holland and Mary E. Crook. Tez was the granddaughter of C. B. Crook, a teacher and lawyer in the Bentonville area. Another grandfather was Jacob Blythe of South Arkansas, who had three wives and about two dozen children.

Times were hard, but Bill and Tez raised eight children. Fred Denton wed Ruth Pennell - children, *James Denton, *George Darrell, Mary Lou and Eddie Dean. Henry Jacob married Ethel Chapell - children, Carl and Wayne. Lemuel Greenberry married Leota Baer -children, Herman B., Jenna Lee, Joe Edward, *Donald Rex, and Jack. L. C. "John" married Ruby Baer -children, Patty Lou, *Wanda Jean, *Terry Michael. *Minnie Thelma married Vernon Gier - children, Thelma E. and Kenneth. Jewell married Charles Slaughter - children, *Thomas, Violet Ruth, and Charles. *Ruby married Charles Reed - children, *Clyde Edward, Margaret Ellen, Charles, Travis and Gary Don. *James Pittman, married Beulah Thompson - children, James, Clinton, *Charles, Carl, Jerry, *David, and *Roy Gene.

"*"These descendants live in Washington County. To date, of the eight children, four are still living, all in this county with 30 grandchildren, over 50 great grandchildren and about a dozen great-great grandchildren.

By: Wanda J. Thompson

Estep Family; left to right - back row: Mandy Lee; Minnie Emaline (Carrigan); James Henry (Jim); James Lewis Carlos Charlie (Ace); Joseph Richard Andrew (Coot); Goldie Irene. Front: Johnie William; Velma (Pug); Thelma (Sug); Buffalo Bill.

Minnie E. "Carrigan" Estep

Philemon M., "The Elder" Carrigan and his wife, Elizabeth came from Ireland. Finally located for a while in Blount County, Tennessee, where James C. was born, January 10, 1831. In the 1850s, they came to Washington County, Arkansas.

James Henry (Jim) Estep and Minnie Emaline (Carrigan) Estep

"The Elder", was shot and killed, April, 1863, and is buried at White House Cemetery. Elizabeth died March 22, 1873, and is resting at Mount Salem Cemetery, near Durham, Arkansas.

James C. met Minerva Jane Hanna, and they were married on August 4, 1854, in Washington County. They had two sons, Samuel Philemon, born in 1855, and John William "Bill", born September 16, 1864. When "Bill" was five months old, his father was killed by bushwhackers, on February 19, 1865, during the Civil War, and was buried beside his father at White House Cemetery.

Minerva Jane married Daniel Ritter, November 3, 1867 and had six children by him. She hired a beautiful young lady to help with the chores and children. Her name was Susan Serina Frost. John William fell in love with young Susan when he was 18 years old. They were married January 11, 1881, in Washington County.

In the next seventeen years they were to have ten children. Their first child was Mary Adeline, born March 29, 1884. The second child, my grandmother, Minnie Emeline, born October 3, 1885, near Sulphur City, Arkansas. Next came Johnny M., born April 7, 1887, and he lived a short fifteen months. Nora Ellen was their fourth, born on December 3, 1888. James Henry came in the fifth slot on April 23, 1891. William Carles was sixth on January 20, 1893. Followed by Minerva Evaline, February 14, 1895, Lillie Beatrice, January 29, 1893, Silas Andrew, December 11, 1898 and Bessie Ann, November 4, 1901. All were born in Arkansas, except James Henry and Silas Andrew.

Granny Em, Minnie Emeline, married James Henry "Jim" Estep, July 2, 1906, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Their first child, Johnie William, my father was born May 9, 1907. They came to the Little, Oklahoma area where their next child, James Lewis Carles Charlie, nicknamed "Ace", was born on April 21, 1909. Ace was named for four of his uncles, two of Em's brothers and both of Jim's. May 8, 1911, found them back in Arkansas, for their next child, Joseph Richard Andrew, nicknamed "Coot". They returned once more to Oklahoma, and had eight more children, while living on various share-cropping farms. Mandy Lee, May 6, 1913, Goldie Irene, September 27, 1915, Joel, born September 22, 1918. Buffalo Bill, September 14, 1920, Augusta, January 6, 1923, Ruby, February 22, 1925, Velma and Thelma, twins, July 4, 1928. Of the eleven children God gave them, they raised eight to be grown. They lost Joel at birth, Augusta lived forty-ones days and Ruby, with diptheria, at eight years of age. They are all buried at Little Cemetery, located 8 miles north of Seminole.

Jim and Em worked hard all their lives. Their love of our Lord, and faithful prayers helped them through many hardships and heartaches that came their way. They were good, honest, God fearing people, who raised one son, "Coot", to be a Penecostal Holiness Preacher, and "Ace" and Buffalo served in the Army during World War II.

Jim passed from this life, November 16, 1953, at Seminole, Oklahoma, at age 67 years. Em broke her hip, was in shock, not knowing anyone, which made it necessary for her to live in a nursing home in Seminole, where she passed away, March 22, 1975, at the age of 89 years.

Johnie Williams met Izetta Caldonia Butler, at a rodeo held at the farm of Thomas S. Lee, who was Izetta's grandfather.

They courted about six months, traveling by foot, on horseback and sometimes in Grandpa Jim's Model "A" Ford. They were married August 4, 1926, at the Wewoka County Court House, in Wewoka, Oklahoma. There were six children born of this union. Jimmie Elaine, born August 31, 1927, Betty Aliene, May 10, 1929, Leta June, December 29, 1934, Billy Rex, February 10, 1937, Lela Evelyn, November 20, 1938, and Janice Karen September 26, 1945.

Dad left this life, June 8, 1963, at the age 56 years and is at rest in Little Cemetery. He lived long enough to nickname seventeen, of his twenty-three grandchildren, and since his death, there has been twenty-eight great-grandchildren and one great-great-granddaughter added to the family, at the time of this writing.

Dad was a small man in body size but will always be a "giant" of a man to all of us left behind.

Dad, Grandpa and Granny will always live on in our hearts and in all the loving memories.

A "Carrigan" family history book is now being compiled, and we invite any family member interested in having one to get in touch with me.

By: Betty Aliene Estep

Carl Ezell

This is the Ezells' story as far as I know it.

Carl and Veneda Ezell about 1937.

My husband's grandparents came to Washington County from Franklin, Tennessee, in the late 1880s. There were six children in their family. They were farmers, as were most people living there. The grandmother's family came also when the Ezells did, traveling by covered wagon. Their name was Cowan-most are now deceased. At one time one of the Cowans had a grist mill on a river at a place called Savoy. There was also a water wheel there. Over the years contact has been lost with the younger generation since none live in this area.

My name is Veneda Ezell. My family moved from Nashville, Arkansas to Fayetteville in November of 1929, to be near my father's sister. The trip took three days traveling in a Model T Ford truck with my two brothers and four sisters. Highway 71 from Fort Smith to Fayetteville was unpaved. The only paved roads in the area were in Fayetteville itself.

We had no idea where we could find work. Gas was being installed for the first time in Fayetteville, and my father and one brother got jobs helping lay the gas lines. One sister and myself obtained jobs in Ely Walker's garment factory. The winter turned out to be the coldest one on record with daytime temperature only a few degrees above zero and the nights 10 to 15 degrees below zero. Coal was our only heat source. From December through February the ground was not free of snow. On one of the coldest nights the temperature dropped to 30 degrees below zero and my dad remarked that he believed we had moved to the north pole.

We lived in Fayetteville for two years, then moved about 20 miles west of town near Prairie Grove. We lived in that part of Washington County for four years until I married in 1934.

The family scattered-one sister in Los Angeles, California; one sister in Louisiana; one in Rogers, Arkansas; one sister and two brothers in Oklahoma (the brothers operated a dairy farm). Only three of us married. After I married, my husband and I, in partnership with his father, bought and operated a fruit farm north of Lincoln, Arkansas. Wood was the only fuel supply until 1938 when electricity came to our part of the county. We were one of the four families that would take the electricity as others thought it was too expensive, but it wasn't long until others followed.

My husband died in 1978. I still live on the same farm which is operated as a dairy farm by my son. I have a daughter living in Missouri.

By: Mrs. Veneda Ezell

Rayford Faires

The Faires family first moved to Washington County in December, 1971. Rayford P. Faires, a native Arkansan, had always told his family that when he retired from the United States Air Force they would settle in Fayetteville.

A 1969 Dodge van would carry him and his wife, Myrna Beth, and their six children: Timothy, Richard, Paula, Brenda, Douglas and Rebecca, from Rantoul, Illinois to live with Mrs. Odessa Faye Seals. Mrs. Seals was Beth's mother and had settled herself in the Ozarks just a few years previous, in a three bedroom bungalow on Kelly Street.

Shortly after moving they rented a house on California Blvd., directly across from the Fayetteville Youth Center. Ray enrolled in the University of Arkansas to major in education, and maintained his profession as a Church of Christ minister. Beth began building clientele to reward her talent as a seamstress and the children became involved in Bates Elementary School, Ramey Jr. High and Fayetteville High School activities. The roots began to sink when they purchased a home on Winwood Drive, which they still own.

Once the Faires family settled in, very few of them left the area. Ray teaches social studies at Elkins High School. Beth operates a day care center in home and is known to many children young and old as "Grandma Beth". Tim bravely fought cancer for six years before his death in 1973, Rick graduated from the University of Arkansas with a degree in Real Estate and married a local sweetheart, Jean Ann Killian. They moved north to Springdale, where he is a real estate appraiser, and settled on Peaceful Valley Street to raise their three sons, Timothy, Daniel and Benjamin. Paula married a local boy named Roger O'Mara.

They had one son, Christopher. She has since moved to Vermont. Brenda has a son named Derek and works for Tyson Foods. Doug graduated from the University of Arkansas with a degree in Agriculture and teaches VoAg in Decatur, Arkansas. Becky has two children, Candice and Ryan and is married to Don Glover. They lived on Mineral Springs Road out of West Fork. Becky also works for Tyson Foods.

In the Ozarks, you're still considered a foreigner until you've lived here at least 50 years, but this Faires Family definitely calls Washington County—HOME!!

By: Richard L. Faires

Joseph Holmes Fallin

Legend has it that the Fallins came from County Roscommon, Ireland in the mid 1600s to Virginia finally settling in what became Halifax County. Joseph Holmes Fallin (1790-1863) married Martha (Mills) Ham (1793-1863) in 1825 and their son Robert Redmond was born there. Other children were Emily, James, Joseph Holmes Jr., Thomas and Albert.

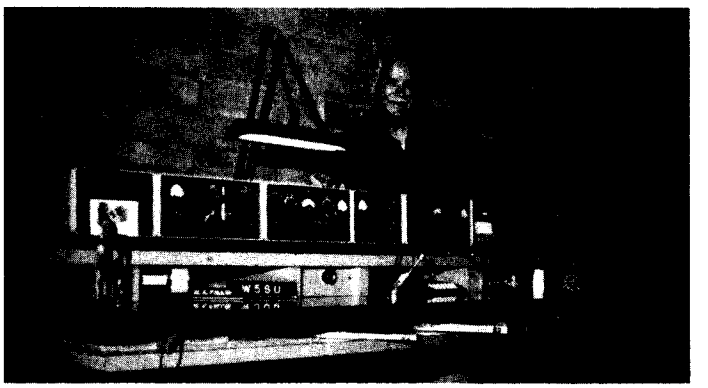
My dad: Robert E. Fallin, age 21 (1903).

In the mid 1830s the family moved west to Maury County, Tennessee (Natchez Trace country). It was here that Robert married Nancy Delitha Cole (1826-1906) in 1849. They came to Arkansas by boat going up the Arkansas River to Van Buren, walked across the mountains to Cane Hill in the beautiful Ozarks. Their first child Mary Emily (1850-1926) was born soon after. Five more children followed: Holmes Lafayette (1852-1928), Theodocia Virginia (1853-1941), Joseph Anthony (1855-1938) - my grandfather from whom I am named, Elizabeth).

Grandfather Joseph Anthony Fallin married Sephronia Combs (1854-1924) 11 November 1880 and they had six children my father being the oldest: Robert Eber Fallin (1882-1955), Wilburn Claude (1883-1954), Charles Albert (1886-1934), Emma Caldonia (1890-1911), Gertrude Audrey (1893-1974) and Joel Holmes (1896-1971). My very dear Aunt Gertrude was the last to pass on (Tulsa, Oklahoma).

Marriages: Robert married Alma Simpson (1885-1966) in 1906, Wilburn married Bethel Leona Phelan (1887-1963) in 1903, Charlie married Anettie Martin (1889-1931) in 1907, Gertrude married Stuart Monroe Cook (1886-1968) in 1915 (I remember it clearly), and Joel married Lola O. Phillips ( ) in 1922.

Joseph Anthony Fallin, II and wife, Jean (Netherlin) Fallin.



Joe A. Fallin and his amateur radio station, McAllen, Texas, 2 April 1970.

Grandfather Joseph Anthony Fallin and wife Sephronia (Combs) Fallin ("Fronie") 1900 Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Fallins, South School Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas, taken 30 June 1910 (my 3rd birthday). On porch: Great Grandmother Pernetty (Bloyed) Combs, Robert Eber Fallin (my dad), Alma (Simpson) Fallin (my mother), Gertrude (Audrey) Fallin later Mrs. S. M. Cook, Wilburn Claude Fallin, Leona Bethel (Phelan) Fallin. Seated on porch: Joel Holmes Fallin later the husband of Lola O. Phillips, Emma Caldonia (Fallin) Algire with daughter Mary Sephronia (later Mrs. Wm. L. Byram), Charles Albert Fallin, Annette (Martin) Fallin with daugahter Louise Sephronia (later Mrs. Louis de Michele). Ground level: Joseph Anthony Fallin II, Grandmother Sephronia (Combs) Fallin, Harold Albert Fallin, Grandfather Joseph Anthony Fallin and Raymond Harry Fallin. 10 December 1986. Two still living Louise Sephronia and Joseph Anothony Fallin, II.

Alma (Simpson) Fallin - Joseph Anthony Fallin II - Robert Eber Fallin. San Francisco, California about December 1907.

My mother and dad moved to San Francisco in 1907, a year after the BIG earthquake, and I was born there June 30th an only child of my parents. I was premature and all three of us had smallpox. I have been extremely fortunate - having spent no time in a hospital as a patient. I am very thankful, having reached the age of 39 for the 41st time (79).

We moved back to Fayetteville in 1910 - Halley's Comet was in the sky and Mark Twain passed away that year. Dad and Uncle Charlie owned the Cardinal Confectionery second store east of the Frisco station for a few years. Uncle Wilburn farmed. Grandad Joe was in real estate for many years and a short street, on Mt. Sequoia, is named for him. Close by was the Big Spring park where many family picnics were enjoyed. In 1910 Grandad bought the "big house" on east Mountain south across from the Confederate Cemetery. Mother, Dad and I moved there from another address on Rock Street near the Town Square and then on to Spring Street a few blocks west of the Big Spring. In 1913 Great Aunt Docia Blackmer enrolled my cousin Virginia Murtha and myself in Mrs. Anna (Putman) King's first grade class. I learned many years later that Mrs. King had been the first women to graduate from the University of Arkansas. Second grade was taught by Miss Jackson and third by Mrs. Morrow.

Spring of 1916 we sold our house, auctioned off our belongings at northwest corner of the square, sold old Jersey and caught a train for Petrolia, Texas where Dad had traded for two store buildings. He refurbished one of them installing a cafe and candy kitchen. Petrolia was the site for Texas' first gas well (1907). Pancho Villa was running rampant along the border at this time.

In 1917, as we were getting into World War 1, we moved to nearby Wichita Falls and the name Petrolia became prophetic for Dad and I would spend most of our working days in the "oil patch". He "witched" for oil and gas with an instrument of his own invention and I would work as a field hand, geologist and geophysicist (doodle-bugger).

We made trips back to Fayetteville at Christmastime and during summer vacations, always enjoyable.

Through the years I have made over 100 moves working in Texas, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico where I met my wife (1934) - we are now on our second fifty, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma and Kansas.

We have two married daughters with children and grandchildren and one son (a geologist) who is not married. Most of the past forty years have been spent in McAllen, Texas on the Mexican border - truly the Magic Valley.

On the last visit to Fayetteville (1974) I got in a very nice visit with my cousin Bernice Karnes, and with my cousin George Bond's widow Mary Bond. Bless their memories. I will always think of Washington County as a beautiful land with beautiful people. Most of my dear ones are buried there. My beloved mother and her twin, dear Aunt Amy Kelly are buried here.

Dad's racehorse coming in last at the fair, Dr. Ellis's daughters, Hadden Humphries, the Johnson sisters and the Harbinson twins living across the street from our house, Easter egg hunts at "Uncle Ben" Davidson's place, beautiful Irene Gollihar, being late for school with tears in my eyes and being consoled by dear Uncle Dick Blackmer, the Jarman family, Barr's open air theater, selling Curtis publications and hearing Captain Von Berg blow taps on his bugle each night at nine o'clock.

By: Joseph Anthony Fallin, II

James Edward Farish

James Edward Farish was born March 29, 1864 in Noxapater, Mississippi, to Robert Albert and Eliza Edwards Farish. When he was six years old, he and his family including brother, Eugene, William and Robert and sisters, Ida and Lela, left Mississippi. They crossed the Mississippi River at Fryer's Point and came overland by wagon and horses to Washington County where they first settled a few miles east of Fayetteville on Highway 16. In 1889, the family bought the Pearson farm in the Stony Point Community, southwest of Springdale.

On June 5, 1893 Ed married Emma Dean Mount, daughter of John Isham and Catherine Elizabeth Barnett Mount. They moved to a small house on the southwest part of the acreage near the big spring, from which Wildcat Creek heads. It was here that their five children, Ada, Carrie, Tom, Jewell and Hunter were born. By 1905, a new home up on top of the hill, overlooking the spring had been completed and the family moved to it, where they lived until 1926.

Ada, the oldest daughter, born October 24, 1893, was married to Roy H. Craig, November 1918 at Springdale. They had three children, Edward Lee, born July 13, 1919; Robert, born August 11, 1921 and Ida Lane, born November 30, 1927.

Carrie, who was born March 22, 1895, married Glenn M. Sutton November 22, 1919 at Springdale. They had four children: Glenadene, born February 19, 1923; Leland Leroy, born November 3, 1927; Wilma Sue, born January 21, 1933 and Carol Jewell, born Janaury 16, 1939.

Shown in this 1920 photograph, the last family group picture taken before Emma Dean became ill, James Edward Farish and Emma Dean Mount Farish are seated and standing, left to right, are Jewell Farish Diven, Carrie Farish Sutton, Tom Farish, Ada Farish Craig and Hunter Farish.

Thomas William, the oldest son, was born July 3, 1897. He was married to Elizabeth M. Hanks of Johnson, July 3, 1921 at Springdale. Their children included Maudine, born April 4, 1923 and Thomas Marion, born February 26, 1927.

Ida Jewell, who was born February 4, 1899, was married to Charles Lee Diven, December 24, 1919 at Springdale. They had three sons, Farish Lee, born October 11, 1920; Thomas Hill, born April 13, 1922 and Charles Hunter, born February 4, 1929.

Edward Hunter, the baby of the family, was born October 26, 1903. On December 11, 1926, he married Ila M. Sims. Their only child, Mary Lou was born September 18, 1927.

Emma Dean died in February 1924 and Ed and his brother, William, who had remained a bachelor and had lived with Ed and Emma, continued to engage in raising stock, including horses, donkeys and cattle until William's death in January 1934. After his family was gone from the home, he spent his last years, visiting his children in northwest Arkansas, and traveling with his friend, Louie Pierce, to California where he visited a daughter, Ada (Mrs. Roy) Craig and family in Ontario. He died November 8, 1949 in Ontario, where he had been for about a year.

By: Maudine Sanders

Elizabeth M. Farish

Maudine Farish

Thomas William Farish

Thomas William Farish, was born July 3, 1897 southwest of Springdale, the son of James Edward and Emma Dean Mount Farish. He attended Stony Point and Steele schools when he was a youngster and served in the U. S. Army during World War I, and farmed on his father's large farm during his young adult years.

On July 3, 1921, he married a young school teacher, Elizabeth M. Hanks, the daughter of Nathan Virgil and Maud Mason Hanks of Johnson. They were married by Reverend E. W. Faulkner in the parsonage of the First Methodist Church in Springdale.

They built a new home on a forty acre tract, south of his home place, on the road from Stony Point to Steele, and moved into it November 5, 1921. Here they had an apple orchard, concord grape vineyard, cherry orchard, strawberry patch and raised crops of vegetables, such as beans, corn and tomatoes.

Their children included a daughter, Maudine Elizabeth, born April 4, 1923 and a son, Thomas Marion, born February 26, 1927.

In 1930 Tom built a small canning factory and canned tomatoes for two years, after which, he and his lifelong friend, Joe M. Steele bought a small factory at Spring Creek, which he operated in 1933 and 1934. In 1935 they were able to buy the lot in Lowell where another factory had burned down two years before, and they built the Lowell Canning Factory. Due to the terribly cold winter in 1935, cement had to be torn out numbers of times and replaced, making construction very slow. However, in the fall of 1936 the first runs were made. In addition to this plant, they acquired and managed plants at Rogers, Stilwell, Oklahoma, and Rusk, Texas.

The family moved to Lowell in November 1935. In 1937 Tom was elected Mayor of Lowell, a title he held until his unexpected death from a heart attack, August 12, 1946.

Marion Farish

Thomas William Farish

Marion married Elaine Downum, a daughter of Ned and Rose Loyd Downum, June 5, 1948 at Lowell. They were the parents of three children: Tommy, born December 1948 and died January 8, 1951; Edward Lynn, born February 21, 1950 and Deborah Ann, born October 18, 1951. Marion was killed in a car wreck, February 13, 1963.

Maudine married T. C. Sanders, May 6, 1960 at Springdale.

By: Maudine Sanders

James M. Faust

The James M. Faust family of Miami (Dade), Florida arrived in Eureka Springs (Carroll), Arkansas on March 30, 1970. They resided in Eureka Springs through the summer helping Mrs. Faust's mother, owner of the Onyx Cave. In August, the family moved to Fayetteville with their three children: Susan Lane Faust (born January 10, 1962); Frederick Martin Faust (born September 15, 1964) and Franklin Michael Faust (born September 5, 1965). They purchased an old home (c. 1902-6) at 402 East Spring Street, also known as Trenton Heights, Fayetteville.

The children started their education at St. Joseph's School, then to Washington Elementary, Woodland Junior High School and Fayetteville High School. Their education continued at the University of Arkansas where Susan received her BA and masters degree in Communication (1985); Fred his BA in Criminal Justice (1987); and Frank his BS/BA in Finance - Banking (1987). Both sons are currently continuing their education at the University in Accounting and Law respectively. Susan was a teaching assistant at the University and currently resides in Austin, Texas.

As the children grew up, they took advantage of the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Basketball, Soccer, Little League/Babe Ruth/American Legion Baseball. Fred went on as a pitcher for the University of Arkansas Razorbacks (1983-85).

The Fausts moved to Arkansas to have a better place for their children to grow up. Mr. Faust had spent twenty-five years in Florida after leaving his native state of Ohio at the age of 6 years. Harriet and Jim attended the same high school in Coral Gables, Florida. They married May 29, 1960 at St. Peter's in Charlotte, North Carolina. Harriet's family is from Hayward (Sawyer) Wisconsin where her parents had the Schmidt's Sporting Goods Store. Jim's parents made South Miami (Dade), Florida their home and were founders of Faust Roofing Company in 1949. Jim continued his education at the Universities of Gainesville and Miami, Florida and the New York Institute of Finance. Harriet attended Katharine Gibbs in New York City and the University of Miami, Miami, Florida. Jim was formerly with Thompson-McKinnon and Goodbody and Company as a stockbroker and is currently with Campbell Soup Company in Fayetteville. Harriet has been employed by the University of Arkansas Comptroller's Office (1970-72); St. Joseph's School (1972-1979) (1979-1982 as principal); and is currently Juvenile Intake Officer with the Washington County Juvenile Court.

James (born October 1939 Columbus, Ohio) traces his genealogy into early Pennsylvania and Virginia (West) pre-Revolutionary War period with the Foust/Faust, Ellis, Fink, Yuncker and Riley families. Harriet Lane S. Faust (born October 4, 1940 Duluth, Minnesota) traces her family to early colonial times with Rundle, Andrews/Andrus, Pratt, Harris, Tyler, Schmidt, Whitten and Solberg. The family is involved with the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons in Fayetteville. Mr. Faust comes from a line of early Ohio and Indiana printers and is a member of the First Families of Ashland County, Ohio. Mrs. Faust has her mother, grandfather and brother living in Carroll County, Arkansas.

By: Harriet Faust

Harold H. Ferguson

Harold Harman Ferguson born January 6, 1926, in Benton County, Arkansas near Windsor, Missouri, is the son of the late Harman Ferguson, and Mildred Vestine Dundas Ferguson. He married Shirley Rae Schowe October 14, 1950, in Warren County, Warrenton, Missouri. She is the daughter of Florenz Henry Schowe and Charlotte Vogt Schowe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson's children are: Teresa Lynne (Mrs. Edward Morrison, Manchester, Missouri); Gail Denise (Mrs. Gary Luck, Mountain Home, Arkansas); Sheryl Ann (Mrs. John Doane, Liberty, Missouri); and Roberta Jean, a student at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Mr Ferguson taught in the Windsor, Warrenton, and Webster Grove public schools of Missouri (1949-1976), following gradua-

tion from Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1949.

In June of 1976, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri, and moved to Baxter County, Mountain Home, Arkansas, and engaged in business under the name of Dixie Tux Shop, and recently bought a bridal shop, Bride 'N Groom, in Springdale, Arkansas.

Mr. Ferguson is a veteran of World War II serving in the Pacific and also the Korean War serving in Kodiak, Alaska. He is in politics, a Democrat, a Protestant by persuasion of faith.

By: Harold H. Ferguson

Joseph Lawrence Ferguson

The second child of Robert Francis and Mary Frances Bledsoe Ferguson was Joseph Lawrence, born March 11, 1886 Washington County, Arkansas, died March 8, 1958 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Buried Round Mountain Cemetery about 8 miles east of Fayetteville. He left home at Round Mountain Community about 1906 to go to Chouteau, Oklahoma, which was not a state at that time. It was still called Indian Territory. He had some aunts and uncles that lived there, so went to work for them on their farms. He helped in the corn, and cut and baled hay, then hauled it in to shelter. He met Carrie Mae King while there. She was the daughter of Jesse and Jennie McDaniel King, born May 26, 1887 at Chouteau, Oklahoma, died February 17, 1961 at Fayetteville. Buried Round Mountain Cemetery. At first Jess King didn't think much of Lawrence, but soon came to like him. On one occasion when Lawrence went to see Carrie, a blizzard came up and Mr. King went out and turned Lawrence's horse loose. He had quite a time finding his horse and getting back home, but it didn't deter him from courting Carrie. They were eventually married October 13, 1908 at Claremore, Oklahoma with Jess King's blessings.

Lawrence and Carrie Ferguson. Taken February 7, 1958.

They had to live with relatives for awhile but had their own place close to Inola, Oklahoma by January 1, 1909. They farmed for awhile and had a cow for their milk and butter. They raised some hogs and told about cooking corn for them. They had twin daughters who were stillborn December 9, 1909, and Carrie almost died. They are buried at Chouteau, Oklahoma.

Later they moved back to Round Mountain where their next child, Lydia Evelyn, was born June 27, 1912. They were glad to be near Lawrence's mother, Molly, in case of complications again. Molly was a mid-wife and quite a good doctor. Their next daughter, Lavenia Lois, was born in Inola, Oklahoma, September 3, 1914.

Late in the year of 1915, his brother and wife, Cicero and Pearl, his uncle and aunt, Will and Emaline Howard, and Lawrence and Carrie decided to sell out and all go to Montana and homestead some land. They called Emaline "Aunt Sis". They had an auction sale January 4, 1916, and left shortly after that. They went by train to Glasgow, Montana, then by sled to their destination. They had an experienced driver but somehow turned over in a big snowbank. Lydia, who was only 4-1/2 years old, landed on the bottom of her father on top of her, and others on top of him. Somehow he held himself up so she didn't get smashed, but they were all about frozen. Uncle Will and Aunt Sis and some of their children, who were grown, did stay and homesteaded land, but the rest decided it was just too cold up there, so went back to Oklahoma. Lawrence and Cicero were both doing more carpenter work than farming by this time. While they were in Montana, Vinnie got Diptheria and they had to take her by sled to town to the doctor. Lawrence's cousin, George and Cora Williams, lost a child to Diptheria the same time, luckily Vinnie got over it. George was the son of Aunt Sis by her first marriage. He and Cora had already homesteaded land in Montana when the rest went up there.

Their next daughter, Linnie Jennie Frances, was born May 23, 1917. Linnie became ill and the doctor treated her for something other than measles, which is what she had. Her grandmother, Molly, advised them she had measles and the doctor's treatment went against the disease. She died June 18, 1918 and is buried at Inola, Oklahoma. When she died, the measles popped out and are evident in a picture taken of her. She was a blonde haired, blue eyed, and fair complexioned little girl, taking after her Grandpa King's side of the family. The rest of the children are brown eyed, dark haired, and with darker complexion, showing the Indian blood which is on both sides of Lawrence's parents and on Carrie's mother's side. Carrie's grandfather, James McDaniel, was a Captain in The Indian Brigade during the Civil War, and her grandmother, Abagail McDaniel, was full blood Cherokee.

In 1918, Lawrence's parents decided to build a new house so they moved back to Round Mountain as Lawrence had become an excellent carpenter and was to build the new home. Before the house was finished, the flu epidemic of 1918 broke out. All in the family were sick at the same time. No one was able to care for anyone else. Robert, Molly and Lydia had light cases, but the rest were pretty sick. Luckily, none of them died, as dozens in the area did.

They were back in Oilton, Oklahoma by the time the next daughter was born. Oleeta Lavere was born November 15, 1919. The family traveled around a lot, going where there was carpenter work to be done. They were back at Round Mountain before Wilma Alberta was born, May 17, 1922. With the older girls in school, they settled at Round Mountain, renting the old Toliver place. Lydia and Vinnie started school the same year. There were still work trips out of state, but most of the rest of their lives Lawrence and Carrie lived in the Fayetteville area. They finally got their son, Robert Jesse, born August 22, 1922. He was named after both grandfathers, and called R. J.

There are a lot of houses in and around Fayetteville built by Lawrence and Cicero and their sons. Cicero had five sons, and some of them are excellent carpenters. Two of them, Preston and Francis Paul, are still in the business. Also R. J. and one of his sons, Randy.

When World War II broke out, R. J. was drafted into the service and served in Italy and other places. Wilma was in Fullerton, California living with Lydia and Jack Johnson.

In 1942, Lawrence and Carrie's home at Round Mountain burned, devouring almost all their possessions. When the war broke out, Lydia and Jack went back to Arkansas and hadn't gotten a place yet, so all they owned was also in the house. After that, Lydia and Jack went back to California which is when Jack went to work for Douglas Aircraft. Wilma went out there a short time later and also went to work at Douglas Aircraft. So many were quitting their jobs and moving east, the government "froze" everyone to their jobs in defense work, making it unlawful to quit until after the war. Lawrence and Carrie also went to California when Wilma did, but didn't stay long. They went back to Round Mountain and bought a place. After the war, when R. J. came home, he and Lawrence built a new house. A few

years later they sold that place and bought another west of Fayetteville near Farmington. On February 12, 1958 that house burned. Lawrence was caught inside, but finally dived out a window, cutting himself severely. He died as a result of the terrible burns he received March 8, 1958, just three days before his 72nd birthday. They would have been married 50 years October 13, 1958. Children and families:

I. Lydia Evelyn married February 5, 1930 in Arkansas, Solomon Jack Johnson, son of Solomon Isaiah and Laura Elvessa Cunningham Johnson, born September 21, 1902 in Arkansas. Children: 1. Thelma Jean, born June 25, 1931, Arkansas. Married December 10, 1949 in Benton County, Arkansas, Nelson David Curtis, son of Robert Miles and Estella Irene Lewis Curtis, born January 13, 1927 in Arkansas. Children: (1) David Roger, born April 25, 1951 in California, married Sandra Elaine Mathers. Divorced. Children: Nikki Rose, born September 8, 1972 in California and David Roger, Jr., born May 28, 1977 in California. (2) Carla Gayle, born August 28, 1952 in California. (married 1st) Fred Anderson. Divorced. (married 2nd Allen Ray Reed. Divorced. (Married 3rd) John Warren. Children: Shannon Rochelle Reed, born March 4, 1970 in California, Allen Ray Reed, Jr., born April 26, 1977 in California, and John Curtis Warren, born December 23, 1984 in Oklahoma. (3) Kevin Neal, born November 23, 1960 in California, married August 13, 1983 in Arkansas, Jean Marie Harvey, daughter of James and Shirley Harvey, born August 10, 1962 in California. 2. Sharon June, born June 14, 1947 in Arkansas. (Married 1st) David Lee Williams, July 4, 1970 in California. Divorced. (Married 2nd) Russ Hanson, December 17, 1977 in California. Children: (1) David Lee Williams, II, born September 5, 1971 in California. (2) Lisa Michele Hanson, born December 21, 1978 in California.

II. Lavenia Lois (Vinnie), married April 30, 1934 in Arkansas, William McRoyal Johnson (Mack), son of Solomon Isaiah and Laura Cunningham Johnson, born February 26, 1899 in Arkansas. No children.

III. Oleeta Lavere married October 5, 1940 in Oklahoma, William Otis Durning, son of Elias and Lillie Durning, born July 18, 1918 in Arkansas. Children: 1. Wanda Kaye, born November 19, 1941 in Arkansas. Married April 29, 1960 in Arkansas, Larry Eugene Spencer, son of Hollis and Lirlie Spencer, born January 30, 1943. Children: (1) Tracy Eugene, born July 4, 1962 in Arkansas. (Married 1st) June 20, 1980 in Arkansas, Jeanne Lou Sizemore. (Married 2nd) Jamie. (2) Terri Leanna, born September 27, 1966 in Arkansas. Married August 26, 1983 in Arkansas, Floyd Scott Holloway. Children: Christopher Scott and Kasha. (3) Holly Elizabeth, born February 12, 1977 in Arkansas. (4) Sandra Kaye, born July 6, 1979. 2. Jerry Ray, born January 7, 1944 in Arkansas. Married August 15, 1969 in Arkansas, Shirley Marie Eans, born May 5, 1947 in Arkansas.

IV. Wilma Alberta, died December 2, 1971. Buried Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville. Married June 8, 1946 in Arkansas to Kenneth Curtis Keeney, son of Walter and Mae Keeney, born June 21, 1919 in Arkansas. Children: 1. Marilyn Joyce, born August 2, 1947 in Arkansas. Married January 15, 1966 to Thomas Grant Kilpatrick, son of Lee and Mamie Elizabeth Preston Kilpatrick, born March 1, 1944 in Arkansas. Children: (1) Kimberly Kaye, born May 7, 1967 in Arkansas. (2) Kenda Leigh, born January 26, 1970 in Arkansas. (3) Angele Annette, born April 25, 1975 in Arkansas. 2. Judith Gay, born May 17, 1950 in Arkansas. Married June 3, 1968 in Arkansas, Benjamin Lowe Kilpatrick, son of Lee and Mamie Elizabeth Preston Kilpatrick, born March 18, 1945 in Arkansas. Children: (1) Carey Jonathan born February 12, 1972 in Oklahoma. (2) Whitney Suzanne, born October 8, 1985 in Arkansas.

V. Robert Jesse married September 27, 1947 in Arkansas to Oleta Adilene Terry, daughter of Lee and Lola Terry, born March 26, 1926. Divorced. Children: 1. Terrel Lee, born June 16, 1948 in Arkansas. Married January 15, 1972 in Arkansas, Janice Louise Jacobs, born February 21, 1950 in Arkansas. Children: (1) Joseph Terrel, born March 27, 1977 in Arkansas. (2) Michael Clint, born February 21, 1979 in Arkansas. 2. Linda Karole, born November 13, 1949 in Arkansas. Married December 16, 1967 in Arkansas to Darrell Leon Parrish, born August 18, 1946 in Arkansas. Children: (1) Kristi Michelle, born August 1, 1971 in Arkansas. (2) Darren Lee, born August 24, 1973 in Arkansas. (3) Chad Allen, born October 20, 1975 in Arkansas. 3. Richard Allen, born March 7, 1951 in Arkansas. Married July 30, 1970 in Arkansas. Katherine Ammons, daughter of Leo Ammons, born September 8, 1952. Children: (1) Gola DeAnne, born June 20, 1971 in Arkansas. (2) Shane Allen, born December 16, 1977 in Arkansas. (3) Brandy, born October 7, 1979 in Arkansas. 4. Joseph Randall, born September 14, 1954 in Arkansas. Married April 23, 1976 in Arkansas to Kim Bernice Oliphant, daughter of Garland and Julia Cate Oliphant, born November 17, 1957 in Arkansas. Children: (1) Catherine Miranda, born December 7, 1982 in Arkansas. (2) Rachel Lauren, born August 24, 1985 in Oklahoma. 5. Brenda Cheryl, born June 2, 1959 in Arkansas. Married July 26, 1980 in Arkansas. Stephen Keith Phillips. Children: (1) Stephen Richard, born June 25, 1985. 6. Marsha Lynn, born February 8, 1963 in Arkansas. Married September 3, 1983 in Arkansas to Jeffery Dean Marley.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Joseph W. Ferguson

Born - Shelby County, Illinois. October 25, 1849, died Goshen, Arkansas, August 22, 1922. Dorcas Isabella Hammersly, born Shelby County, Illinois, December 9, 1846. Died Goshen, Arkansas, December 7, 1930.

The house that Joseph Ferguson built ca. 1903. From left to right: 1 - Harve Lee Ferguson; 2 - Rachel Jane Ferguson; 3 - Lucy Ferguson; 4 - Joseph (Jody) Ferguson; 5 - Isaac Lindsay, standing in front of Jody; 6 - Dorcas Isabella Hammersley Ferguson; 7 - Josephine Ferguson; 8 - David William Ferguson; 9 - Cora Lawson Ferguson, wife of John Walter Ferguson; 10 - John Walter Ferguson; 11 - Nola Ferguson, largest child on walk; 12 - Lucy Ferguson, child to the left of Nola; 13 - Mae Ferguson, child in front of Nola; 14 - James Ferguson, little boy on walk; 15 - Luther Ferguson, baby in mother's arms. I have no idea what the occasion was. Maybe they just got dressed up and invited the photographer. The photographer was Elmer Clark from Goshen, he was the person who inked the dog out.

Joseph (Jody) Ferguson came to Washington County Arkansas with Dorcas, his wife and their children, Westwood and James, in the spring of 1871. They traveled in a covered wagon in the company of Jody's father and mother, Westwood and Sarah Baker Ferguson and Jody's brothers and sisters. Also was Isaac Baker, Sarah Ann's brother and his family. They came looking for cheap land to improve and sell at a profit.

After a few years the Bakers and some of Westwood's children returned to Illinois. Others married in Arkansas and moved to Oklahoma and Texas. Westwood went to Missouri. Two of his children married and reared their families near Joplin, Missouri. Jody intended to return to Illinois but when the others

went he did not have enough money to make the trip. He worked as a hired hand and lived on rented farms. When Lilly was a walking baby they went south to pick cotton. In 1883 he bought the farm north of Sander's Mill in Richland Creek, from Uncle Billy Hughes for $1500, every cent on credit. He paid for it in five years.

They planted a big vegetable garden. The girls had a flower garden. Grandmother Dorcas was a flower lover who carefully tended her potted plants through the cold months. Jody planted apples and built an apple dryer. He sold fresh apples too, hauling them by wagon and team nearly twenty miles to Fayetteville. He had plenty of family help to do this.

In the fields they grew hay and grain for the live stock and sorghum cane for molasses. Their flour and meal was ground at Sander's Mill. Hogs were butchered and the meat cured. Eggs, butter and milk came from the barnyard animals. They spun wool and cotton for clothes. Geese were plucked for feather beds. The woods were full of squirrels and wild turkeys. They wasted nothing, even turkey wings made wonderful fans.

After the hard years of getting a start, they had enough and some to spare. Folks say Jody was generous to those in need. About 1903 they built a two story weather board house with upper and lower porches across the front. What a relief after living in a two room log cabin.

Jody and Dorcas became the parents of eleven children. Son James, 13 years, was the first to die from measles in 1883. Westwood, their first born, in 1885, died from an injury suffered while chasing hogs, at 17 years. They lost a three year old child, Joe, in 1893. Twenty five year old Lilly died from Typhoid in 1900. Lucy died from tuberculosis in 1917. Of the remaining children only four reared families, Josephine did not marry and Isaac had no children. "Talk about the good old days".

Walter married Cora Lawson. Their children Nola, Lucy, Mae, James, Luthur, Joe, Mary, Paul, Avis and Isaac.

Rachel married Samuel Buchanan. Their children are, Homer, Irene, Ernest, Augustus (Gus), Lawton, Fulton, Clemma and Marie.

David William married Isabella Buchanan. Their children Edna and Hazel.

Harve Lee married Lula Pearl Trammel, the daughter of Edward Clint and Viola Clark Trammel. She is descended from Alvin Hash, Garrard Trammel, and Solomon Tuttle, all settlers in Washington County before 1836. Their children, Nina, did not marry and Joseph Clint, born January 28, 1916.

Joseph Clint Ferguson married Mayme Mayes. Their children are Janis, who married Buddy Johnson and they one girl, Lorna May.

Lee Hulen married Anna Pray (adopted) had one boy, Daniel Jason Ferguson. Second marriage to Bonnie Carter. Adopted her son Glenn Upshaw.

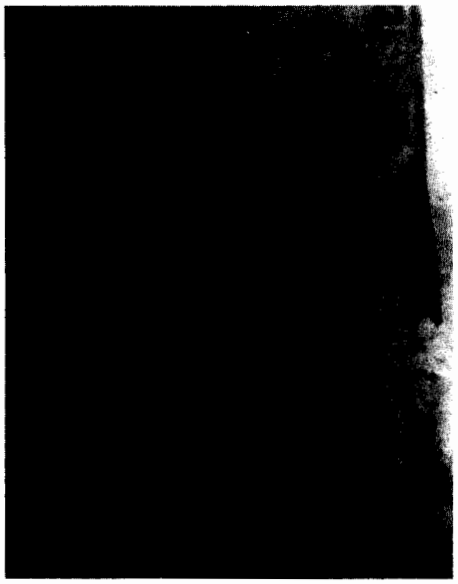
This family had fine singing voices. They had wonderful times on Sunday afternoons when the neighbors gathered with them around the old pump organ. My father was full of rhymes and parts of songs he remembered. He was also full of superstitions. They brought their superstitions with them from Illinois in 1871. My mother's family came to Arkansas much earlier, they had very few.

By: Miss Nina Ferguson

Robert Ferguson

Robert Francis Ferguson was born 11 June 1862 in Peoria, Illinois. His mother was Sarah Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of Westwood and Sarah Ann "Sally" Baker Ferguson.

The Ferguson family came to Washington County, Arkansas, in the spring of 1871 in covered wagons along with some of the Baker families. They stayed about six years, then most of the family went back to Illinois. Westwood's family went to Joplin, Missouri. They were living at Grangeville, Newton County, Missouri near Joplin, when Robert came back to Arkansas to marry Mary Frances "Molly" Bledsoe, daughter of James and Sarah Elizabeth Mhoon Bledsoe. It is not certain when they met. They were married 7 February 1884 in Washington County, Arkansas



Robert Francis Ferguson, June 11, 1862 - August 20, 1927. Mary Frances (Molly Bledsoe) Ferguson, January 3, 1864 - July 3, 1942.

by Marshal M. Ennis. Molly was born 3 January 1864, in Washington County, Arkansas. They moved in with Molly's mother after the drowning of her father, to help run the farm. The farm produced corn, oats, and wheat. They raised hogs for meat as well as to sell, ducks and geese, using the feathers for beds and pillows. There were cows for milk and butter, chickens for eggs and eating. They had various fruit trees, blackberries and dewberries.

Robert was a serious minded person with extremely high standards both morally and spiritually, being a devout Christian. They and the children attended church almost every Sunday at Baldwin Church of Christ, riding the four miles or so in a wagon. They lived on the farm till 1895, when they went to Texas near Sherman by wagon. The trip took about 2 weeks. Finding they couldn't make a better living in Texas, they returned to the farm at Round Mountain east of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the spring of 1899. Shortly afterward, they purchased the Round Mountain store with five acres. Needing more space they built a new store and living quarters. A post office, called Sydenhem, was established and kept by them in the store for a few years, then it moved. They purchased another store located at Meguire Town. Their son, Lawrence, and wife Carrie, operated this store but it soon proved unprofitable because of other stores nearby, so they closed it. They kept the other store until late 1914, when they sold it to daughter Mattie and husband Denver Hale. They had bought the Bledsoe farm about 1908, so moved back to it after they sold the store. They agreed to pay Mrs. Bledsoe a certain percent of all income from the farm as long as she lived, as part payment for the place.

Molly was a very industrious person with a lot of natural abilities. She could do about anything she set her mind to. She had decided to become a nurse by working with doctors. She became very good at it, and was soon being called on often to attend the sick or deliver a baby. She always went, day or night, often having to stay a couple of days. Of course her only mode of travel was horseback or buggy. A lot of babies were delivered by her.

Robert and Molly built a new house in 1918. Their oldest son, Lawrence, being a carpenter, brought his family from Inola, Oklahoma, and he built it.

Molly had lost one eye when she was 11 years old and eventually she got a cataract on her good eye. It was several years before it was ready for surgery. She was almost totally blind most of the time. When she finally had the surgery, it was a complete success. They were overjoyed.

Robert died 20 July 1927 from Bright's disease. Molly stayed on at the home place, often having a grandchild live with her and go to school. Molly died 7 July 1942 at the home of her son, Westwood.

Children of Robert and Molly are:

I. Lennie Evelyn b. 16 November 1864, d. 1 February 1865. Buried Round Mountain.

II. Joseph Lawrence b. 11 March 1886, d. 8 March 1958. Buried Round Mountain.

IV. Mattie Patience b. 15 December 1889, d. 13 November 1967. Married 24 September 1905 Arkansas, Denver Lee Hale b. 10 February 1880, d. 16 February 1955. Both buried Round Mountain. Mattie was named after her Aunt Patience Ferguson Enyert. They bought their farm on Round Mountain from Stephen Best and Patience Enyart. Children: (1) Thurman Dee b. 27 November 1907. Married 19 September 1931 Arkansas, Mildred Ava Cate. (2) Raymond Francis b. 14 September 1910, d. 18 November 1967 ca. Married 12 April 1943 Helen Merle Cook. (3) Ellis Denver b. 7 April 1914. Married 25 April 1943 California, Virginia Clarice Craven. (4) Linnie Mae Lee b. 20 June 1912. Married 31 August 1932 William Horace Langham. (5) Rena Marie b. 29 May 1920. Married (1) 10 September 1937 Rollin Roddy Johnston. (m2) 8 May 1940 Thomas Harold Gary. (6) Mary DeLeane b. 29 January 1927. Married 2 November 1943 John Roe Harmon. (7) Infant who died. After the death of Denver, Mattie married (2) Ben Anglin. Divorced. (m3) Marvin Bates.

V. Thomas Cicero b. 19 July 1892, d. 22 May 1984. Buried Round Mountain. Married 16 August 1914 Arkansas, Laura Pearl Tresner, daughter of Hiram Hamilton and Ida Mae Lierly Tresner, b. 9 July 1898. Children: (1) Lova Irene b. 5 May 1917 Nebraska, d. 28 October 1918. Buried Inola, Oklahoma. (2) Preston Cicero b. 24 May 1921 Arkansas. Married 21 December 1946 Eunice Faye Griffith. (3) Paul Francis b. 18 January 1925 Oklahoma. Married 12 October 1946 Leona Chloedell Cross. (4) Norman William b. 22 March 1928 California. Married 24 August 1946 Betty Ruth Beavers. (5) Melvin Ardine b. 22 November 1929 California. Married 17 September 1949 Arkansas, Nita Lucille Stockford. (6) George Allen b. 6 May 1933 Arkansas. Married 21 June 1954 Jo Ann Brunzo. Cicero was a carpenter.

VI. James Westwood b. 14 May 1898 Sherman, Texas. Married 15 January 1919 Ella Eileen Stone b. 11 June 1899 Arkansas, d. 10 February 1965. Buried Habberton, Arkansas. Children: (1) Vera Leota b. 24 January 1920 Arkansas. Married (1) 20 March 1938 Floyd Ray. Divorced. (m2) Ivan Ward. (2) Velma Eileen b. 15 August 1921 Arkansas. Married 7 May 1938 William Oscar Collins. (4) James Dale "J. D." b. 13 February 1926 California, d. 24 April 1974. Married 1 September 1949 Lucille Oliver. (5) Lyman Andrew b. 1 November 1928 Arkansas. Married (1) 21 September 1951 Martha Jean Fields. Divorced. (m2) 9 February 1973 California, Sharon Spence. Westwood is a farmer and still has his farm at Habberton. After the death of Ella he married Clara Dawson/Funderlurk.

VII. Flossie Delia b. 18 October 1900 Arkansas. Married 30 April 1918 James Harrison Enyart b. 17 November 1891 Oklahoma, son of John Morgan and Nancy Ann Howard/Crow Enyart, d/ 1 April 1962. Buried Chouteau, Oklahoma. Children: (1) Byron Eugene b. 12 December 1919 Kansas. Married 7 February 1945 Elsie Mae McAmis. (2) Juanita Virginia b. 29 April 1921 Kansas. Married 14 February 1942 Oklahoma, Charles Wilbur Ray. (3) Vernon Harrison b. 23 September 1924 Kansas. Married 3 July 1943 Oklahoma, Betty Vale Briggs. (4) Donald Theadore b. 26 October 1926, d. 18 June 1985. Buried Chouteau, Oklahoma. Married 11 September 1945 Millie Evelyn Ragsdale. Flossie and Jim lived in Kansas for awhile but finally made their home at Pryor, Oklahoma.

VIII. Floyd Fulton b. 14 February 1903 Arkansas. Married 23 February 1927 California, Ada Arlus Mathis b. 2 December 1909 Arkansas. Children: (1) Betty Anita b. 9 June 1928 California. Married 13 June 1947 California, James Winfield VanWinkle. Divorced. (m2) Robert James b. 17 May 1931 Arkansas. Married 17 March 1951 California, Irene Louise Olson. Floyd went to Fullerton, California in December 1926 with Ada and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mathis. They married two months later. They returned to Washington County, Arkansas, about 1930, but soon went back to Fullerton, California where they made their home. Floyd worked at Hunts Foods Inc., then at Glass Containers, where he was a supervisor. Ada is an excellent seamstress and specializes in custom-made clothes and wedding gowns. She and her sister have their own business.

IX. Sarah Naomi b. 22 October 1905 Arkansas, d. July 1932. Buried Round Mountain. Married 1925 Orlando Hudson Tresner "Orley" b. 15 November 1892 Arkansas, son of Hiram Hamilton and Ida Mae Lierley Tresner, d. 3 June 1980. Buried Round Mountain. Children: (1) Lova Loraine b. 26 March 1926 California. Married 13 April 1944 James John Hainbach. (2) Robert Hiram b. 13 August 1927 California. Married 5 November 1955 Betty Jean Stainbrook.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Westwood Ferguson

The name Ferguson, probably had its origin in England and was called Fergus. When the family moved to Scotland, the name was changed to O'Fergus. As they migrated to Ireland the name was changed to Fergusson or Ferguson, meaning the sons of Fergus. Ireland Census 1659, Selgoe County, Town of Cloughfin, John Ferguson, 8 in family.

From the Ohio records, History of the Blackburn family. Anthony Blackburn was born in Ireland, 1730 and died 1802. His wife's name was Deborah. Their children were: William, Eleanor, John, Joseph, Leonard and Margaret.

John Ferguson married Deborah Blackburn in 1788. He died in 1794. They had two children, John and Jehu. John married a half-cherokee woman, Elizabeth Dillon, Madison County, Kentucky, May 1811. To them were born Westwood, May 30, 1823. John Dodson (Dobson?) maybe others. They were living in North Carolina at this time. Westwood left home when he was twelve years old and never lived with his parents again. 1859 census, Shelby County, Illinois. Westwood Ferguson, age 26, born North Carolina. Sarah Ferguson, age 25, born in Illinois. The daughter of John Ashley Baker. Their children John age 7, William (probably David or Thomas with William as part of his name), Sarah 3, and Joseph age 1.

John Ferguson age 21, brother of Westwood, born, North Carolina. John Ashley Baker born January 19, 1803, died January 29, 1862, married? Dillon born 1802, died January 29, 1862. They were born in North Carolina and died in Shelby County, Illinois.

John Ashley Baker had two brothers, Jessie and Isaac. They were the sons of Joseph Baker born 1782 and died February 23, 1865. Joseph Baker, John Ashley and his wife are buried in the Coon Cemetery, Shelby County, Big Springs Township, Illinois.

Westwood owned land in Illinois but decided to sell it go west and buy more of the cheaper land, improve it, sell it and get rich. He came to Washington County, Arkansas later moved to near Joplin, Missouri. He failed to get rich either place.

Westwood and Sarah Ann undoubtly had all of their children before leaving Illinois. A nine year old son, John, died in Illinois. The children who came were Sarah (Lady), Joseph (Jody), Arminda, Lucinda, Patience, Thomas, David, Mary Jane, Albert. Joseph had married Dorcas Hammersley. They had two children when they came to Arkansas. Lady also had a child, Robert Ferguson.

It is uncertain how many years they lived in Arkansas at this time. Isaac Baker, Sarah Ann's brother and his family came with them. They and Lucinda, who married Robert Abercrombie and Mary Jane, who married Hi Storm stayed about five years and returned to Sullivan, Illinois where they reared their families. Descendants still live there.

Patience married Stephen Enyart and Sarah (Lady) married John Curry. They lived near Richland View, Arkansas, Washington County. Later they went to Oklahoma, the Curry's to Hollis and the Enyarts to Sayre. Thomas reared his family in Victoria, Texas and David went to west Texas. Jody and Dorcas

remained at Richland View, and died at Goshen a few miles away.

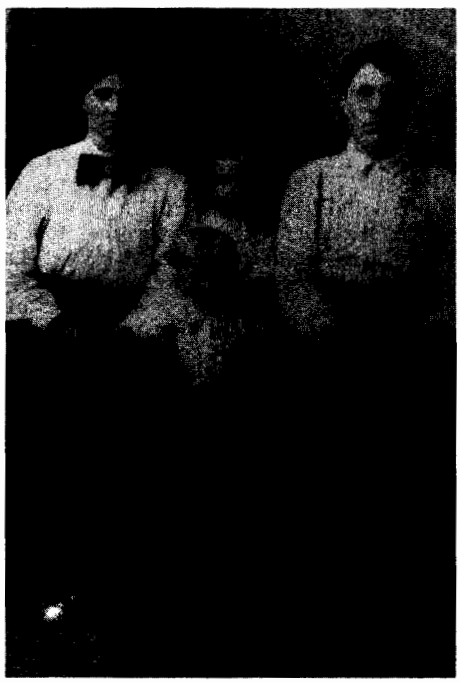
It is unknown when Westwood went to Joplin, Missouri. He lived in the vicinity a long time. His daughter Arminda married Robert Corby and lived near Neosho, Missouri. Albert also reared his family in Missouri. Sarah Ann died in Missouri ca. 1891. Westwood married again, a woman named Martha. After she died, when he was old, he came to live with his son Jody.

One of his great granddaughters, Lucy Ferguson tells about him talking incessantly about Martha. He said, "The doctor killed Martha, he gave her some little pink pills and they were strychnine." He died October 12, 1912 at 89 years of age.

By: Miss Nina Ferguson

Arthur Fields

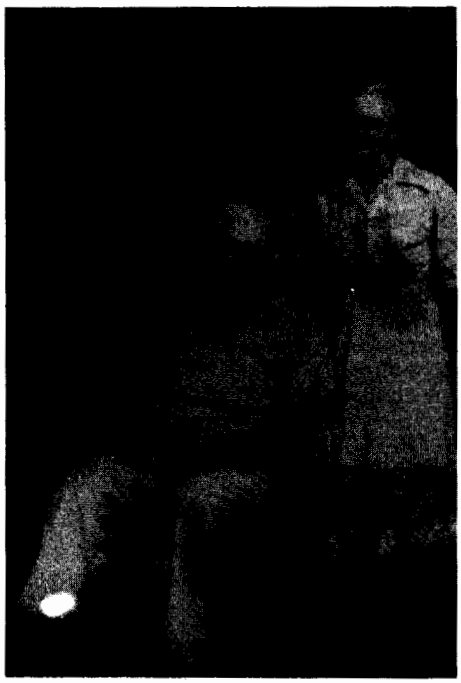
James Arthur Fields and Sarah Kathern Allred were married on March 7, 1909 at Leeann, Missouri. They had eight children. I was the second oldest.



L to R: Sarah Kathern, Irene and James A. Fields. Child in front: Willis Fields.

My dad was a part-time miner, a part-time preacher and a part-time farmer. The first few years of his adult life, he worked in the mines at Joplin, Missouri and Pitcher, Oklahoma. In November of 1918, he and Mom decided to move to Arkansas. We traveled in a covered wagon pulled by a team of mules. We were five days traveling the sixty five miles from McDowell, Missouri to Wheeler, Arkansas. We had a coop of chickens tied to the back of the wagon. My pet pig was in the coop with the chickens which drew a lot of laughs and comments in every town through which we passed. We stopped and spent some time at the Elkhorn Tavern which was quite a treat. As we passed a farm house, a lady ran out screaming. Dad thought something was wrong and stopped. She said the war was over and her husband was coming home.

We settled one and one half miles from Wheeler on forty acres of flint rocks which were covered with trees, hazelnut bushes and copperhead snakes. There were four children in the family when we left Missouri. Four more were born in Arkansas. The four older kids went to school at Sycamore School which was near Wheeler. My teachers were Abby Dalton, Noah Lowe, Lee Hughes, P. C. Morgan and Harvey Johnson.



Sarah and James Fields taken at 504 Mountain View in Springdale, Arkansas - 1958.

We always grew most of our food. There were lots of apples grown in the area. Mom canned our fruits and vegetables. Dad farmed in the summer and fired an apple dryer for Bill McCamey, at Harmon community, in the fall. Mom worked at the canning factory in Wheeler which was owned by B. A. Rudolph. They canned beans and tomatoes every year. We farmed the flint rocks for eight years then moved to Viney Grove which is three miles north of Prairie Grove.

We seemed to have the wanderlust because four years later, we moved to Greenland. We lived in that area until 1939 when Dad, Mom and the five kids which were yet at home moved to Springdale. Dad worked in orchards and vineyards until his retirement about 1950. When World War II came along, one son went into the Army and one went into the Navy. Dad tried to enlist, but he was too old. Dad continued preaching as long as he was active. When he could preach no longer, he stood at the door of his church each Sunday morning and greeted everyone as they arrived.

Dad and Mom continued to grow their garden and Mom continued to can her fruits and vegetables as long as she was active. In 1947, they built a little house at 504 Mountain View Street in Springdale. Mom spent her last years visiting her neighbors and rocking to and fro in her old rocking chair. Dad spent most of his last years downtown visiting with friends and entertaining the kids. He played Santa Claus several years. All the kids loved him. The last few years of their lives, Mom and Dad were known as Mom and Pop Fields. On October 14, 1960 Pop passed away. Mom continued living in the house on Mountain View until April 2, 1972. On a bright Easter morning, she rejoined Pop. They are buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale.

The children of Arthur and Katy Fields are: Irene Russell - Sumner, Washington - deceased, Willis Fields - 822 Garland Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, Sylvia Neu - Route 4, Box 225, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, Efton Fields - 303 South Western Avenue, Wenatchee, Washington 98801, Eugene Fields - 208 West Edson Avenue, Sunnyside, Washington 98944, Wayne Fields - 606 Velma Street, Grandview, Washington 98930, Dale Fields - Sand Point, Idaho - deceased and Lawanda Fulfer - Route 1, Box 111, Springdale, Arkansas 72764.

On August 27, 1933, Ira Willis Fields and Bernice Mae Woods were married at Fayetteville. At the time, I was working

at Cooks Apple Orchard at Cato Springs, which is five miles southwest of Fayetteville. I was working ten hours per day for seventy-five cents. I later worked for Dr. G. W. Wilson at Greenland for one dollar per day.

In April 1941, I went to work at the University of Arkansas. In September, 1942, we went to Tacoma, Washington and spent the war years working in the shipyards. In 1945, we came back to Fayetteville and I went back to my old job at the University of Arkansas. I worked there until my retirement, June 30, 1983. I worked as a carpenter and locksmith at the University of Arkansas.

Through the depression years of the thirties, we raised a garden every year and kept a milk cow. At times, our meager income wasn't enough to sustain us, but Bernice and I worked together and kept our faith in God.

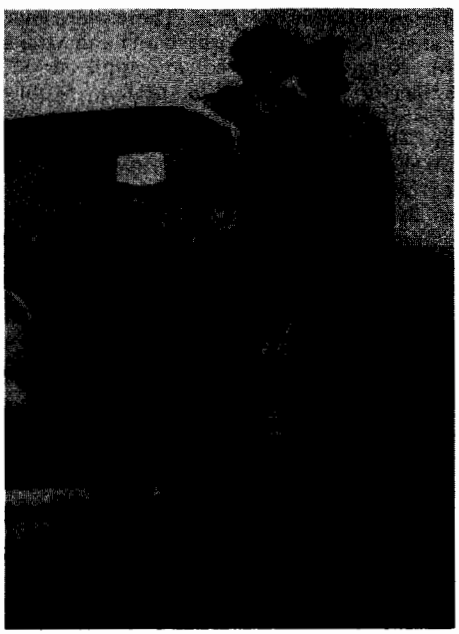
We gave our children what education we could. Lela Mae is a computer programmer, Learthur is an electrical contractor, and Mildred Elaine is a PBX operator.

Willis Fields died July 30, 1987 before publication of this book.

By: Willis Fields

William J. Fields

Virginia Louise Elliott born to Leslie Garnet Elliott and Roberta Cecily (Wilson) January 24, 1928 in Whittier, California. We moved back to Baldwin, Arkansas in the year 1930. We lived on Bear Mountain until I was married. Our family made a brief trip back to California to Long Beach in 1936 after six months we came back to Bear Mountain at Baldwin.



Virginia and Bill Fields, 1946

I went to Baldwin at the two room school for eight years. Walking to and from school each day. Then entered University High School at Fayetteville in 1943. We rode in a home made school bus we had to walk a mile and a half to catch our school bus ride.

In 1944 World War II was raging and we had army maneuvers driving through our part of the county often. All or most of the young men were already away in the service in our community. We had about eight to ten girls that were friends in our area.

My best friend Rosie (Rogers) Pascal lived on the main highway sixteen east where these army maneuvers were passing by. One Saturday evening Rosie and Aunt Ida Roberts were sitting on the front porch and here come a big line of Army trucks, Jeeps and so forth. These soldiers started yelling, "Hi Mom, Hi Sis," and began to throw out little pieces of paper to them. After the maneuvers moved on Aunt Ida and Rosie went out and picked up all the pieces of papers. The papers had names and addresses on them. Rosie took all these addresses and put them in her purse. Meanwhile, I was on my way to Rosie's to spend the night. I had seen these soldiers at the end of the road at the Baldwin Store. So I slowed down and waited until they moved on before going on down to Rosie's. I spent the night with Rosie and she never did say a word about the addresses to me on Saturday night. The next day at church across the street, all of the community girls gathered as usual. Rosie informed us she had something in her purse for each of us but we couldn't have it until after church. Since I was her best friend, I asked if I could have mine now? She said no, I was to wait just like all the rest. After church Rosie told us eight to ten girls to line up. I was first 'cause I was her best friend. I reached in the purse and got this slip of paper and it read Robert B. Findley. There was a slip of paper for each of the girls to write. This was in the middle of 1944. I waited a couple of weeks to write. I told Rosie this guy was probably married and had a family. I really didn't know what to write. She gave me a tablet and pen and said to write what she told me to. Then she would mail the letter. I wrote and told how old I was, in high school and other activities.

Two weeks later, here came the letter from William J. Fields. As I thought Robert Findley was married. Bill's Company had bet each other ten dollars to see who could get the most letters, when they arrived back at Camp Robinson, at Little Rock, Arkansas. When these soldiers arrived back at camp after maneuvers there were three mailbags of letters. The guy that handed out the mail said, "I will dump these bags and you all sort your own mail." At several places they stopped during maneuvers they had thrown out their addresses.

William J. (Bill) Findley was his army buddy and my letter was on the top of Findley's pile of letters and it came sliding over towards Bill's pile of letters, so he picked it up to hand it back to Findley and noticed the name Elliott. He asked Robert if he was planning to write any of these girls? Rob answered that no he was married with two children and he was just trying to win the ten dollar bet. Bill asked him if he could have the letter because his mailman in Waynesburg, Kentucky's name was Elliott. He wondered if somehow the Elliott families might be related.

August 7, 1944 I got my first letter he had volunteered for the Army six weeks earlier. When they got back to camp in Little Rock they were shipped out to Camp Pickett, Virginia. He got a delay in route to visit his parents in Kentucky. He thought he might get a furlough, some did but his was cancelled. So they were headed for overseas (Europe). If he had gotten leave his plans were to come to Arkansas. He was shipped to England and then was in the army until March 28, 1946. He was wounded severely at the Battle of the Bulge. He was in the hospital in Paris, France. I kept writing to him, but no letters came. A friend of mine that was also writing one Bill's friend letters, started coming back stamped deceased. At this point I didn't know what had happened to my letters. But they didn't come back so I waited for an answer. Finally a letter came from Bill's mother explaining that he had been hurt and to keep writing that he had the nurse write his folks, but didn't want her writing his love letters. Bill's mother informed me of his progress while in the hospital and I continued to write him.

The first of January he was told he was to be shipped home on high points. So he started writing then and telling me to listen for the John Erickson arriving at the Port in New York. Every evening I would hurry home from school to hear the news to see if his ship had landed. March 28, 1946 it arrived, he was discharged from the Army.

Bill, stopped by his folks in Kentucky as he walked into the yard a honey bee stung him between the eyes. Both eyes swelled shut so he couldn't see much less write. He asked his mom to write and tell me as soon as he could he would be on his way to Arkansas. After visiting three days with his folks he bought a bus

ticket for Arkansas. Bill's mom and dad took him to catch the bus at the corner. When Bill was on the bus his mom said to his dad, "He's going bring back a cook." His dad said, "Don't say that, he doesn't even know the girl."

Bill arrived in Arkansas, the bus broke down on Mt. Gayler and a man from Missouri stopped and asked Bill and another soldier from Combs, Arkansas if they needed a ride to Fayetteville? When they arrived at the bus station they waited for their luggage to arrive from the bus. Bill had a gift for me in his suitcase. Three of my friends were waiting to take the bus to Baldwin. Betty (Beavers), Marie (Fletcher), and Mary (Moore). Betty recognized Bill from a picture I had. She asked him if he was Bill Fields? He was and she said if his luggage came in time they could show him where I lived. But the bus to Baldwin left before the luggage got there. So he didn't take the bus with my friends to Baldwin. Meanwhile I took our old car down the mountain to my grandparents Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wilson's. We sat on the front porch to watch for the bus. When the bus came in view we noticed the closer to the Baldwin stop it got the faster it went. We realized he wasn't on the bus. Grandma Wilson (Janie) had a phone, so I thought Bill would call when he got to the bus station. He didn't call so I went back home. About thirty minutes passed and Grandpa Wilson came by and said that the boy had called and asked if we could come and pick him up. At that time my dad was raising thousands of chickens. He was in the process of hand watering and feeding them. I asked him if we could go to pick up Bill. Grandpa, my dad (Pop), and I all climbed into the old car and headed for town. We dropped off Grandpa on the way down the mountain at home. We promised that we would stop back by on the way back. Pop and I picked Bill up at the bus depot he shook hands with Pop and me too. We got back to Bear Mountain and stopped at Grandpa and Grandma Wilson's.

My mother and baby sister Carol were there to greet Bill. Grandma and Grandpa shook hands with Bill. My mother hugged his neck and kissed him. He was liked by all my folks. We went back home and I showed him his room and where to put things. He had a gift for me, a watch. We dated for eleven days finally Bill about ran out of money. We had been talking and writing for years. We talked about what we wanted to do and decided to get married. Pop and Bill went to Fayetteville to get the marriage license and Roy Scott the clerk asked how old Bill was. Twenty was the answer and he was eight months too young to get married in Arkansas, he had to have his parents permission. So we decided since I was eighteen we would go to Kentucky to get married. We left for Kentucky on the bus, passing many soldiers trying to get home. We would ride a bus awhile, run into a strike, and have to change over to the train. We continued like this for three days and two nights. We made the trip from Fayetteville, Arkansas to Waynesburg, Kentucky.

The first night on the trip we stayed in the bus depot at Memphis, Tennessee. Bill told me to sleep if I could; he would keep watch then he would sleep. While we were at the bus depot at Louisville, Kentucky, we ran into the last group of soldiers that Bill was stationed with in Germany in the Motor pool. They asked Bill if he was married. He told them yes (but we weren't married yet). He introduced me to several of the men then we had to catch a cab across town to another bus station. We arrived in Kentucky two thirty a. m. that April morning.

Bill walked over across the road to a neighbors and woke him up to drive us out to his folks home. It was a couple of miles out to their farm. When we arrived at the house Bill woke up his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Fields. Bill introduced me to his folks and they asked if I wanted to meet all the children. I said yes. They took me around to all the bedrooms and told me what the children's names were. Bill was the oldest male in a family of twelve. It seemed as if children were coming out of the woodwork. We were tired, so Mom Fields (Cisiah) told me I could sleep with Bill's sister Alice.

The next morning we started off to Lexington, Kentucky to get our blood test. We went to the hospital room and one of the interns started to take Bill's blood, the next thing I knew I was headed for the floor. I fainted dead away, one of the two interns got me up and took me out for some fresh air. Teasing me all the way for being an Arkansawyer. Finally I composed myself and got my blood test. Then we had to wait three days before we could get our marriage license. When the three days were up we went to Stanford, Kentucky for our test results everything was fine so we headed for the court house to get the license, Bill's folks went with us. The clerk started to fill out the form for us and had asked several questions. Finally he asked me how old I was. I told him eighteen. He said, "I'm sorry, but you're too young in Kentucky. We will need your parents consent. You need to be twenty-one years old in Kentucky". I later thought I had a letter in my purse from my mother asking if we had got married? I hadn't thought to show it to the clerk. We started back to the Field's home. On the way home, Bill's dad suggested that he could be a thousand dollar bond. We could write a letter and I could sign it. He would tell me what to write for my parents. Then I would put the letter in the envelope from my mom in Arkansas I had received earlier. It would then have taken a week and a half to hear from my folks back home. We went back to the county clerk with the completed letter. He asked if we wanted to get married there, we said no. We had a place in mind we wanted to be married. We took the license, started out the court house door down a long flight of steps. I turned to Mom Fields and said what if we get to the old preacher and something else has happened that he can't marry us? She said, "Don't say that", and we both laughed. It was about twenty five miles to Preacher Caudill's home, we got there about four p. m. and Dad Fields said "You all stay in the truck, I'll go see if Brother Caudill can marry you". Well, Mom Fields, Bill and I sat in the truck and kept watching the front door for Dad to come right back it was getting late. They had a herd of milk cows to be milked before dark. We sat there wondering what was happening. Thirty minutes passed and Dad Fields appeared in the front with sister Caudill. Dad came to the truck with a big grin on his face and got in. He laughed and said, "You won't believe this". I said, "Yes I would". "What is it"? Brother Caudill had been real sick and doesn't have a marriage bond since January. He couldn't marry anyone now even if he wanted to. We started toward Waynesburg, he asked me if I would be against a Justice of the Peace marrying us. He knew one at the grocery store there. I said I wouldn't care if he's a stump preacher, as long as we get our vows said. We went into this grocery store, Mr. Fields asked Mr. Horton if he could marry his son? Yes, however, the man got so nervous he started knocking down can food displays and shelves. He finally asked us if we would like to go next door to his living room or the small office there in the store. I said the office is fine. We had Bill's parents as our witnesses. He read some scripture and we repeated a few words and I do's and we were married

The shortest marriage I'd ever seen. We were the first couple Mr. Horton had married and he was so upset he had to get his business partner to fill out the license.

We were married April 18, 1946, seven minutes after five. We moved back to Washington County, back to Bear Mountain, four months later and have lived here most of the following years since. Bill went back to school and became a Plumbing Contractor, owning his own business.

We have three wonderful daughters Cheri Lynne Dockery, Linda Jean Oxford and Brenda Louise Rains.

We have eight grandchildren, Gregory, Dena and Jason Dockery. Sarah, Laura and Kyle Oxford. Russell and Leslie Marie Rains.

We have shared forty one happy years together to this date. Washington County, Arkansas has been good to us.

By: Virginia (Elliott) Fields

Hiram W. Fincher

Hiram W. Fincher, born March 17, 1800 in North Carolina. Later, he moved near Greenville, Tennessee. Harriet Haney, an orphan, was Hiram's first wife. Harriet was born 1798 in North Carolina.

Hiram built a flat boat and launched it on the Noli Chuckey

Effie Bell, Hosea and Pat Fincher

Hollis Fincher, left - Hosea Fincher, right.

River, taking on board all his children, his wife, his son-in-law, Luther M. Bell, a Presbyterian minister, who had married Elizabeth.

Starting from Greenville, Tennessee, on the Noli Chuckey River, the family traveled the French River to the Tennessee River until it emptied into the Mississippi River at Cairo. Coming down the Mississippi River, possibly stopping in Missouri, the family came on to the mouth of the Arkansas River, following it to Fort Smith, Arkansas. There, they sold the boat, bought teams and wagons to cross the Boston Mountains coming into Washington County.

Hiram settled in 1841 near where the town of Elkins, Arkansas is now. (Elkins was once called Hood.) Hiram was elected the eleventh Coroner of Washington County in 1846. He served fourteen years, twelve of them consecutively.

Harriet died in 1859 and Hiram married a widow, Sally Rowden. Sally and Hiram had one child, Charles born in 1862.

Hiram and Harriet's children are: Catherine, born 1822, Jane, born 1823, Mahala, born 1824, Miram, born 1826, Elizabeth, born 1830, John B., born 1837, William, born 1839, James Anderson, born 1841.

James Anderson Fincher married Susan Cocleasure, born 1843. They were married in 1865, and had seven children; William H., born 1866, Hiram White, born 1868, Maggie, born 1869, Mary S., born 1872, James Albert, born 1876, John Edgar, born 1879, and Hosea Patton, born 1884.

Hosea Patton married Effie B. Maguire, born August 19, 1884. They were married January 30, 1902 at Harris, Arkansas. Hosea was a blacksmith and a farmer at Black Oak. He also ran a gristmill, the only known one in that area, and he ran the Black Oak store many years as well as the blacksmith shop.

Children of Hosea and Effie are Hosea, born March 6, 1906 and James Hollis, born March 2, 1913. Hosea died October 1, 1987 from injuries received by being hit by an automobile while crossing College Avenue near the Fayetteville courthouse.

James Hollis married Muriel Snider, born July 24, 1914. They were married October 10, 1943 in Alma, Arkansas (Crawford County). Their children are: Wanda, born 1944, married Roy Walker on July 12, 1963. They have one son, Brett Rodney, born June 9, 1964, and his son is Brandon Keith Walker, born April 13, 1984. Wayne, born April 8, 1946 married Linda Lawhorn, born May 31, 1950. They were married April 22, 1966. Their children are: Connie, born February 28, 1967, Carol Ann, born September 30, 1972, Gary, born January 16, 1949 married Brenda Webb, born February 16, 1953. They were married April 11, 1970. Son is Mike, born July 11, 1970.

Hollis has been a mechanic, farmer and an inventor, living at Black Oak, Arkansas nearly all his life. The Fincher Cave located on the old Fincher farm was used during the Civil War to store documents out of the Washington County courthouse.

The family is buried in the Strain and King Cemeteries, as well as the Mineral Springs Cemetery.

Hollis attended Black Oak School.

Goodspeed's History of Washington County contains information about the Fincher family.

By: James Hollis Fincher

William Fine

Vinett Fine is our oldest known ancestor in the United States. Before the Revolutionary War, several Fine families were living in Shenandoah County, Virginia having moved there from Long Island, New York.

L to R - Lewis William Fine, William Thomas Fine, William Roy Fine, Verna Fine Starmer. Four generations of Fines made about 1922.

Four generations of Fines: William Thomas, Nealie, William Delford and Philip Alan from left to right. Taken about March 1953.

William Fine, (first to move to Washington County), the fifth child of Vinett, was born in Virginia in 1781. He married Catherine Sivley in 1807 in Jefferson County, Tennessee. They later moved to Huntsville, Alabama.

William B. Fine, sixth child of William and Catherine was born May 9, 1816 in Madison County, Alabama. He later moved with his parents, brothers Spencer and Jonathan and sister, Charlotte to Washington County, Arkansas, in 1828. They settled at Carter, Arkansas on the Middle Fork of White River. He had ten brothers and sisters. He married Millie Mankins, daughter of Peter and Rachel Mankins, Sr. He was a farmer all his life and he and Millie raised ten children to adulthood. Two baby sons are buried in a little plot on their old homeplace. About 1870, they sold that farm and moved to another farm near Brentwood.

Lewis William Fine, born October 28, 1849, the eighth child of this large family of William B., was born at Carter, Arkansas. He married Sarah Elizabeth Parker of Washington County, date unknown. They had four children: William Thomas, Mollie, Lucinda and Cornelius (Nealie). After the death of Sarah, he married Phoebe Hoyle. Their children were: Henry, Lewis, Sarah Mae, Alvin and Finis. Lewis William Fine was known as a man of many talents. He even made his own fiddle out of hard maple wood and he could play it quite well. I remember him playing a tune he called "The Eighth of January" when I was a child. He lived with us for a year or two and cleared a seventeen-acre field on our farm just to have something to do. Many of the trees were large, which he chopped down with a chopping axe when he was a little past 80-years-old. He was also good at budding and grafting fruit trees. He could find "bee" trees with lots of honey in them. One produced very close to 100 pounds of honey in the comb. He and his brother, Zack Fine, who was only two years older, would imitate the call of wild turkeys and owls and call them up to shoot them. They hunted lots of wild game, built log houses and barns, split rails for fences, made clap-board shingles, etc. His famous by-word was "I-Jiminy."

William Thomas Fine, born May 19, 1871, the first child of William Lewis and Sarah, grew up on a farm just about two miles northeast of Brentwood, Arkansas. He married Minnie Scudder on February 21, 1892 when she was at age sweet-sixteen and he was nearly 21. Their children were: William Roy, Albert Cornelius (Nealie), Charles Oliver, Earl Ernest, Mabel Edith, Ethel May and Ruby Ellen. All were born near Brentwood, Arkansas and all grew to adulthood there. William Thomas was known as "Billie" to all his friends and they were many. He and his second son, Nealie farmed 120 acres together for many years. They cut and hewed railroad ties in the winter months to supplement the family income. They butchered three to five hogs in November or December each year and cured the meat in a smokehouse. They grew all kinds of vegetables and fruits and canned wild blackberries and huckleberries and jelly, too. They grew sorghum cane and made molasses for themselves and several neighbors who hauled their cane to them. They milked several cows and sold the separated cream, shipping it by Frisco Railroad to Joplin and Carthage, Missouri. They never had to go on WPA during the depression.

William Thomas served on the school board at Fairview, District #89 several years. It was known as Low Gap School. Nealie Fine also served many years on the same board. Entertainment for our community was pie suppers, a literary society, Christmas tree and program, spelling bees, play parties (like square-dancing), singing schools and softball games.

The family traveled mainly by horse-drawn wagon or horseback until 1944, when we got our first car (a 1936 model). William Thomas (Billie) could play the harmonica and was a good story teller. He died at age 89, August 6, 1960. Grandma Minnie died February 1, 1958. Both are buried at Brentwood, Arkansas. Nealie married Hazel Talley November 30, 1919. Their children are: William Delford, Elizabeth Earlene and Regena. They lived in the Low Gap Community until late 1944. Delford enlisted in the Army air Corps in November 1942, served in the States and in the 14th Air Force in Kunming, China. The family home burned in 1944, and they moved to Greenland, Arkansas for a brief time then settled in West Fork, Arkansas. They were very active in the Baptist church there. Nealie and Hazel both worked in Fayetteville for many years. He at the University and the National Cemetery and she at the University of Arkansas Student Union and a cafe as a pastry cook. William Delford married Dorothy Steele on September 1, 1945. They still live in Fayetteville. They had a son, Philip Alan, who was killed in an accident in Tulsa while in his sophomore year at Oral Roberts University. This was on January 30, 1971. Delford retired February 1985, having worked 43-1/2 years for Southwestern Electric Power Company. Dorothy worked as a bookkeeper for several years. Her Steele family history is found in this book, also. Earlene married William E. Carter on December 17, 1948 and they have four children. They are: Steven, Carol, Don and Neal. All are married and have two children each.

Regena married Al Schnackenberg on August 16, 1958 and their children are: Linda and Diane. They are both married and Diane and husband have a son. Nealie passed away July 9, 1983. Hazel is 87-years-old and in good health.

It is interesting to note that the name William goes back six generations in the family to 1781.

By: William Delford Fine

William Fine

William Fine was born in 1781 in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, then moved with his family to Cocke County in eastern Tennessee. His father, Vinet Fine was killed by Indians when Vinet, his brothers and other neighbors went on a raid into North Carolina to recover horses the Indians had stolen from the settlers. William married Catherine Sively in Jefferson County, Tennessee on April 27, 1807.

With nine of their eleven children, the youngest two years old, they left Tennessee, October 14, 1828 for Arkansas. They traveled with a big four horse wagon (Prairie Schooner) and a smaller two horse wagon and with a large tent to sleep in. William was a powder maker (for guns) and brought some to sell along the way. They had to stop over during their journey because of a big snowstorm in January, finally reaching the West Fork of White River on March 2, 1829.

William and Catharine (called Katie) left their two oldest daughters behind in Tennessee. Sometime after settling in Arkansas, Katie became homesick to see her girls, so she packed her horse and made the long wilderness journey alone over rough and lonely trails to Tennessee and back. The two older daughters' names are not known. The other children are: Spencer, born 1810, married Jane Brandon, had twelve children; Charlotte born 1812, married Thomas Wilson, had ten children; Jonathan, born 1814, in Alabama, married Rachel Mankins, had thirteen children; William B., born 1816 in Alabama, married Millie Mankins (a sister to Rachel); Alfred, born 1817 in Tennessee, married Rachel Mankins, (a cousin of the sisters, Rachel and

Mille), they had nine children; Rebecca, born 1820, married James C. Gilliland, they had several children; Louallen, born 1823, married Sally A. Brown, had no children; Bluford T., born 1824 married Ruth A. Brown (a sister to Sally), had two children; and Lucinda, born 1826 married Thomas T. Brown (a brother to the sisters, Sally and Ruth), they had seven children.

William died September 1865 and Katie died May 1881. They are buried in Gilliland Cemetery, south of Greenland.

The third son of William and Katie, William B. Fine married Millie Mankins in 1836. Millie was the daughter of Peter Mankins, Sr. and Rachel Bracken/Lewis Mankins. William B. and Millie had twelve children, raised at Carter on the Middle Fork of White River; Spencer, born 1837; Henry, born 1839 married Cynthia Barclay, had nine children; Isaac, born 1841, died during Civil War, in the Confederate Army; two infant sons, born and died 1842 and 1844, buried on the farm at Carter; Sarah Ellen, born 1845, married John A. A. Nott when she was 15 years old, they had four children; Zacariah "Zach", born 1847, married Eliza Jane Hutchens, had nine children; Lewis William, born 1849, married (1) Sarah E. Parker, had four children, married (2) Phebe Hoyle, had five children; Bluford M., born 1852, drowned trying to cross the flooded Arkansas River; Samuel, born 1854, left to hunt gold in the Black Hills, was never heard from again; Mary Elizabeth, born 1856, married Steven Parker, had six children; and Malinda Adeline, born 1858, married Henry Matlock, had three children.

Soon after 1870, William sold the farm at Carter and moved "over the mountains" to a farm at Brentwood. William Fine died in 1800, Millie Mankins Fine died in 1894.

(See also Nott, Mankins and Remy.)

By: Betty J. Pulley

Andrew Jackson Fitzgerald

To "Uncle An" Fitzgerald of Springdale, this chapter is indebted for some of the following notes on early "Arkansaw" life, so variously pictured by our humorists, and none give them with greater gusto and humor than "Uncle An" himself. Bear, deer, elk, buffalo, wolf, panther and wildcat were their next door neighbors in those days, and in true cannibal fashion these neighbors mutually preyed on each other. Cornmeal hoe-cakes being so prominent a feature of their eatables, their ingenuity hit upon the following unique form of perpetual motion: choosing a spring with a high opening, a forked stick was fastened before it, and balanced in the fork a pole, on one end of which was placed an inclined water trough, which, when filled by the flowing spring, would drop, raising the heavy pestle hung to the other end of the pole; the water at once being spilled, the trough would resume its position, and down went the pestle into the wooden mortar below, pounding whatever the mortar contained into fine powder. A half bushel or more of corn placed in the mortar at night would be transformed into palatable meal by sunrise. Homemade clothes of cotton, flax, and wool were common; the husband and wife seeding enough cotton by the light of a pine knot or "tallow dip" to keep the busy wife with spinning material for the next day. Wild honey supplied the place of sugar, and when the first coffee appeared, "we tried to bite it like ye do beans, ye know," said "Uncle An". Letters were seldom received, but the advent of a missive was the signal for the neighborhood to gather round the 'Squire, whose learning enabled him to read to them news from the hieroglyphics; and when a like document was to be written, the 'Squire sharpened his goose-quill and, dipping it into the oak-ball ink, became amanuensis for the neighborhood. Card playing was an amusement, and the settlers knew where Troy Gordon's "still" was, but "Uncle An" and his gray-haired compeers affirm that none of the well-known evils of today were attached to them then. "Hoe-downs" and reels—"none o' yer huggin' dances"—were tripped lightly, and with jollity, to the tune of "Roarin' River" etc., which some deft musicians drew from the gourd banjo with its squirrel-skin head and horse-hairs. "We had debatin' sasieties too—bony-fide debatin'", said "Uncle An". "Pursuit and Possession", "Art and Nature", and "Which would a man go further fur—money 'er his best gurl?" were passed upon, and when it came time to walk home with some bright-eyed lass, "we walked a leetle ways off", said "Uncle An", "we didn't clevis arms uz they do now."

Another story about "Uncle An" that appears in the history books goes like this: A 'greenhorn dude' that had moved on property near Uncle An decided that he'd buy himself a calf or two to start himself a livestock herd and for milk. He had heard tales of ridgerunner cattle that had two legs shorter than the other two so that they could stand level on the edge of the ridges and not fall off, so he thought he was fully prepared to buy his cattle and not get slickered by an oldtimer. Having been told that Uncle An might have a calf to sell, he went up on Fitzgerald Mountain to see Uncle An. He asked Uncle An if he had a calf that he would sell him and Uncle An said "Well, I do have one calf I might sell, but it sucks one of Uncle An's cows". The dude, remembering the story about ridgerunner cattle, asked to see the cow saying he wanted to make sure its legs were all the same length. Uncle An obliged and the dude, thinking he had out smarted the old timer, paid Uncle An the lower than usual price required and took his new purchase home. A couple of days later, the dude came by Uncle An's place and remarked to Uncle An that he was unhappy with his cow because he could not get any milk from it since it sucked itself. He said "I thought you told me that the cow sucked one of your cows". Uncle An replied, "I did say it sucked one of Uncle An's cows, but it doesn't anymore. It sucks yours now."

Andrew Jackson Fitzgerald was born in 1822 in Alabama, and died 30 Janaury 1897. His first marriage was in 1844 to Catherine F. Sherrod, born in Tennessee in 1826, died in 1878. His second marriage was on 19 March 1878 to Mary Gamble, born in Tennessee in 1832. Children of Andrew and Catherine: Francis Marion "Bud", b. 1845 in Arkansas, married Mary A. Beasley in 1867. Susan "Sarah", b. 1846 in Arkansas, married a Mayfield. Jasper Newton, b. 1848 in Arkansas, married Mary E. Mayfield 12 February 1871. Gabriel Columbus, b. 28 April 1849 in Arkansas, married Martha Susan Beasley 28 April 1872. John A., b. 1851 in Arkansas, married Augusta K.. Nicholas C., b. 1853 in Arkansas, married Permelia Keele. Mary Angeline, b. 1854 in Arkansas, married John Jones. Martha C., b. 1856 in Arkansas, married Fred Bookout. Margaret Jane, b. 16 July 1857 in Arkansas, married Thomas White Beasley, Jr. 6 September 1876. James Henry, b. 11 October 1859 in Arkansas, married Julie Rebecca Rennels 20 December 1885. Andrew Jackson, Jr., b. 1862 in Arkansas, married Martha Mayfield 29 December 1880. Lucinda C., b. 1865 in Arkansas, married Bob Stewart.

Andy was found in Prairie Township, Washington County, Arkansas in the 1860 census. He was in Springdale in 1880. He went to Texas during the 70s for awhile and was in Wise County at that time. Andy was a farmer, a preacher, and a fiddler. He and both of his wives are buried in Forest Park Cemetery at Springdale. Andy owned property in Springdale that is known as Fitzgerald Mt. He was one of the debaters in the local chautauqua.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen

Essie Dorothula Fitzgerald

Essie Dorothula Fitzgerald's great-grandparents, John and Mary Fitzgerald, moved to Washington County, Arkansas from Alabama 1828-1833. Their sixth child, Andrew (An, Andy) Jackson Fitzgerald, married Catherine F. Sherrod in 1844 and were Essie's grandparents. Catherine's parents were Arthur Sherrod and Susan Ewin. Arthur was a methodist minister.

Andrew and Catherine Fitzgerald's fourth child, Gabriel (Gabe) Columbus Fitzgerald married Martha Susan Beasley on April 28, 1872. Martha Susan's parents were Thomas White Beasley and Lutitia Hester Stevens.

Gabriel and Martha Susan Fitzgerald's children and dates of birth were: George Lafayett, February 12, 1873; Liza Lutitia, June 14, 1874; Cordelia Catherine, November 17, 1877; Essie Dorothula, March 25, 1880; Eli Boss, March 17, 1882; Walter

Five Generations: right to left: Essie Dorothula (Fitzgerald) Mason, age 74; Uda Belle (Mason) Leak, age 58; Dorothy Violet (Leak) Vinyard, age 41; Billie Verline (Vinyard) Maynard (now Shore), age 22 and Dorothy Sue Maynard, (now Staton), age 3 months. Taken December 25, 1954, Westville, Oklahoma.

Christian, June 3, 1884; Ida Belle, June 27, 1886; and Cora Mae, September 27, 1888.

Gabriel had been blinded by a brush fire. Essie told how her father pulled weeds out of the cornfield by crawling along the rows on his hands and knees. Essie's future husband, Wilbert Harrison Mason, worked for Gabriel on his farm. Wilbert told how Gabriel would cut off a plug of chewing tobacco and lay it somewhere for Wilbert to find. Wilbert had the chewing tobacco habit but was too young to legally buy it.

Gabriel died December 14, 1891 and is buried in Forest Park Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas. When Gabriel died Essie was eleven, Eli nine, Walter seven, Ida Belle five and Cora Mae three. Liza and Cordelia were both married.

Essie always said she had a hard life growing up as the family was very poor. She worked so hard she had little chance for schooling but she learned to read and write. Essie worked for their neighbors near Springdale when she was very young. She said she had to wash sheep hides and it turned her against mutton. She said she dropped corn all day for ten cents a day and if they were paid a quarter they thought they were really doing well.

Martha Susan Fitzgerald married William Ford August 18, 1895. Four months later (December 18, 1895) Essie married Wilbert Mason. She was almost 16 and Wilbert was age 24. Martha Susan and William later moved to Sugar Creek, Missouri. They had several children but all died young except Lenna Anna Ford. Martha Susan died October 13, 1912 and her mother, Lutitia Hester Beasley, died January 29, 1912. Both are married at Sugar Creek, Missouri.

Essie and Wilbert moved to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) near the village of Checotah where their first child, Uda Belle (Belle) was born, November 13, 1896. While Belle was still a baby they joined a wagon train (five covered wagons) going to Oklahoma Territory. Essie's sister, Cordelia Covington, and her family were with the wagon train as was Wilbert's brother, Andrew Mason. Essie said she got so tired of hearing Andrew sing "Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain" on the trip. They were stopped many times by Indians wanting tobacco and whiskey. As soon as they gave it to them, the Indians would leave. She said Belle would sleep while the wagon was moving but wake up and cry when it stopped.

Wilbert and family homesteaded in Caddo County, Oklahoma and lived in a sod house. By 1900 they were living in Dewey County, Oklahoma and by 1903-1905 they were living in Benton County, Arkansas, mostly in the Wet Prairie Community near Maysville.

After Belle, their children and dates of birth were: William Harce, July 21, 1899; Nancy Anna, October 2, 1901; Leona, July 14, 1903; Bessie, July 6, 1905, Lester, September 26, 1908; Ida Mae January 26, 1911; and Doris December 14, 1921.

Wilbert, Essie, and Doris moved to Green, Oklahoma in the 1930s and then to Westville, Oklahoma where Wilbert died November 29, 1941. In her later years Essie made her home near oldest daughter, Belle, who married Theodore Leak and lived near Proctor, Oklahoma.

Essie pieced quilts and sold them. She was a hard worker, never idle, and was noted for her outstanding cooking. The author was Essie's first great-grandchild (the daughter of Dorothy Leak and Val Vinyar). Dorothy Leak was Essie's first grandchild and the first child of Belle Mason and Theodore Leak. The author's daughters, Dorothy Sue Maynard (now Staton) and Valerie Sue Wallace (now Warren) were Essie's first great great-grandchildren. Essie died February 11, 1965. She and Wilbert are buried in Proctor Cemetery, Proctor, Oklahoma.

By: Billie Vinyard Shore

Francis Marion "Bud" Fitzgerald

Bud is found in Colville Township Benton County 1880 census. Mary as a widow is found in Colville Township again in 1900 census. Her granddaughter Orpha Nail b. October 1896 Arkansas was with her at the time. Bud was baptised into Liberty Baptist Church August 1870. Bud served in the Civil War assigned to Co E, 46th Missouri Infantry as a volunteer, file # Min. C. 697092. He enrolled 19 September 1864 and mustered out 25 March 1865 as Pvt. From the pension records we find that Mary A. Beasley could not write. Bud's father Andy could not write either. However, Mary A.'s sister Martha Susan, her daughter Lou Anna, her son William Harvey, all could write. We also find that he enlisted and was mustered out both at Springfield, Missouri. He was 6' 0" tall, had light hair, dark eyes, and fair complexion. His occupation is listed as farmer. He died of lung and heart disease in Benton County, Arkansas. When the railroad was completed thru Springdale from Winslow on to Monett, "Bud" hopped a freight car and rode down to Fayetteville, got off, and walked the 10+ miles back home to the Lowell area just so he could say he had rode a train in his lifetime.

Francis Marion "Bud" Fitzgerald was b. 1845 Arkansas, d. 25 June 1894, m. 4 July 1867 Mary A. Beasley b. June 1849 in Tennessee, d. 1 November 1900.

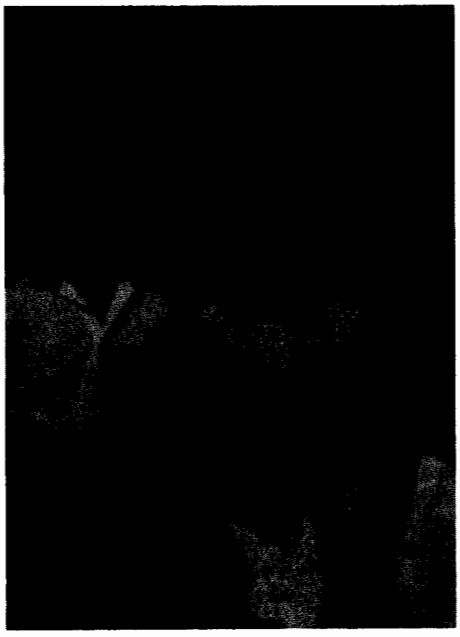
Their children were: Laura J. b. 1869 Arkansas, m. Willie Hopkins; William Harvey b. February 1873 Arkansas, m. wife's name unknown; Ida Florence b. March 1875 in Arkansas, m. Bob Nail; Alice B. b. November 1878 in Arkansas, m. William Brown; Martha Adeline b. 2 January 1885 in Arkansas, m. 1st, 3 January 1904 John M Evans, 2nd, Collins; Lester Ray b. 5 May 1882 in Arkansas, m. 1903 Barbara Daniel Elliot; Lou Anna b. 30 December 1886 in Arkansas, m. 6 September 1908 Henry Burnett.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen

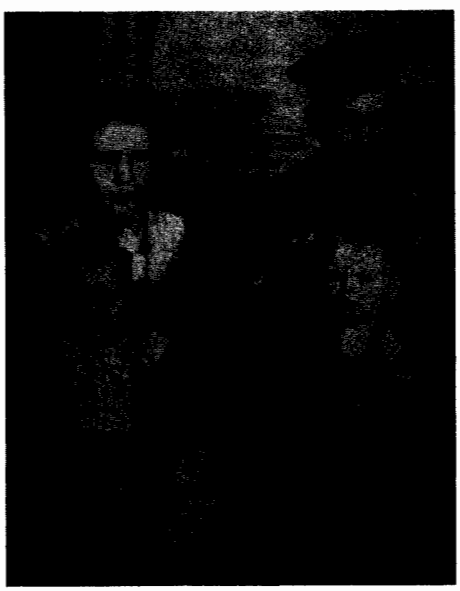
Ira Irvin Fitzgerald

Ira was born 7 June 1908 in Tomaha, Oklahoma, the son of Lester Ray Fitzgerald and Barbara Daniel Elliott. Lester Ray was a rural mail carrier in Tomaha at the time, however, Barbara did not like all the many tornados that seemed to forever find their way through that part of the world so they loaded up the Springston buckboard wagon with all their worldly goods and came back to Washington County, Arkansas, when Ira was still a toddler. Ira and his two sisters, Ruby and Allyne, attended Springdale Schools. Since Ira's father became disabled with crippling arthritis from mining, Ira had to quit school after the 6th grade and help Barbara provide for the family. He soon managed to come by enough funds to attend a barber college and obtain a barber license, beginning in his first shop in Johnson Switch at the age of 17. He is still barbering in Springdale today at the age of 80. He was also a taxi driver as a young man (for several years

before the war) in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma where he had gone to try and make more money. There he met and married Dorothy Marie Lyde, daughter of Walter Robert and Dora Royal Lyde, who was born at Hobart, Oklahoma on 14 February, 1918. Dorothy had attended college in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and was working for an insurance firm as a secretary when she met Ira. He received an award from the City of Oklahoma City for his excellent driving ability which was recommended to be given to him by the Oklahoma City Police Dept. They returned to Springdale, Arkansas in 1939 and have lived there ever since.



Standing center back: Michael Edward Henry, middle row: Richard Travis Henry and Kimberly Lynn (Harvey) Henry, front row: John Mark Henry, Kimberly Nichole Henry, Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen.



Dorothy with daughter, Dorothy Gayle, Ira with son Dale Fitzgerald.

Ira is a member of the First Baptist Church of Springdale, as

Left to right: Loretta, Dorothy, Irvin, Barbara and Ira Fitzgerald.

is most of the other members of his family, now and in previous generations. He worked for awhile in their mission church, Caudle Avenue Baptist, as Sunday School Superintendent serving under Rev. Roe Matthews. Roe used to call him his walking Sunday School encyclopedia. Ira and Sterling Summers took Roe on a float trip down the White River from Heads Ford to Ellis Ford one Saturday to acquaint Roe with what they thought was so marvelous a hobby and pastime. Roe was made to ride in the middle of the boat and while making a cast got his hook entangled in his coattail, nearly capsizing the boat. Needless to say, while everyone enjoyed the trip, Roe never went with them again.

Ira served in the U. S. Navy during World War II. He was injured while fighting a fire aboard ship when he fell thru the damaged deck. He was offered either a desk job or a disabled veteran discharge and chose to take the discharge and come home. He then went back to barbering and Dorothy went to farming. Ira raised cattle and hay, Dorothy raised chickens and a vegetable garden from which she canned most of their food needs. This they did until they retired from their farm and family raising in 1971 and moved to town. Dorothy then worked as a lunchroom cook in the Springdale schools until she again retired in 1981. They still garden in the back half of their back yard, mostly because farming gets in your blood and becomes a way of life that you don't know how to quit. After all, you've got to do something with your time besides sit and stare at the boob tube, now don't you? You do if you're of pioneer stock like they are.

The following are children born of Ira Irvin and Dorothy Marie Fitzgerald: Loretta Irene born 7 July 1932 in Oklahoma and married Carlton Wesley Wynns. C. W. was an aircraft mechanic at Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma more than 20 years following his tour of duty served in the U. S. Air Force where he acquired his occupation trade. Loretta worked in food service establishments during their early marriage years deferring to the occupation of housewife and mother until the girls were teenagers. She then went to beauty school becoming a beautician until C. W. was ready to retire. Their children are Linda Kaye who married Gary Hawkins and gave birth to a daughter named Marla on 13 January 1969, and Lea Ann who married Don Harlan. They also had a son, Carlton Wesley Jr., who was stillborn and is buried in Sunnylane

Cemetery in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. C. W.'s hobby is treasure hunting with his metal detector. Genealogy research is a new interest he has recently acquired.

Barbara Jean was born 5 March 1934 and married first William J. Caldwell. They had sons Warren Anthony, who married Rebecca Lynn Camp, and James Gregory. Barbara then married Victor Slavik giving birth to Melissa Jane who is the spitting image of her mother. Barbara has been a secretary and an airline reservationist while studying her way thru college. She studied French for 2 years in Paris, France. Barbara is now a teacher having taught at Baylor in Texas and presently at the University in Oklahoma City. Her hobby is bicycling for long tour distances as well as shorter "keeping in shape" stints.

Irvin Lee was born 14 April 1935 and married first Billie Faye Moore. They had Deborah Lynn born 2 December 1959 in North Carolina. He later married Suzanne Loubol February 19, 1965. Irvin spent 23 years years in the U. S. Marine Corps. His highest rank obtained was Warrant Officer, having served in Korea, Japan, Mediterranean Crisis, Cuban Crisis, and VietNam as well as his normal stateside tours of duty. He was a member of the EOD team and earned 2 bronze stars as well as his other service metals. He and Suzanne managed several convenience stores, after he first retired, prior to moving back home to Springdale, Arkansas. Suzanne went to beauty school becoming a beautician after moving from North and South Carolina to Arkansas. Debbie married Barry Perdue giving birth to a son and daughter of her own. Her family still resides in North Carolina.

Dorothy Gayle was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas on 20 August 1941. She has ash blond hair, blue eyes, stands 5' 6", and is of fair complexion. She is a member of the First Baptist Church, American Legion, Beta Sigma Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, N. W. Arkansas Genealogical Society, Washington County Historical Society, The Shiloh Museum Assn., Arkansas State Employees Assn., and the U. S. Army Reserve. She was elected Asst. Secretary-Treas. and Trustee Board member for the Forest Park Cemetery Assn. and is involved in plot research for the Fitzgerald Cemetery. She married Tony Travis Henry giving birth to Michael Edward and Richard Travis. She later remarried giving birth to John Mark. After 11 years of raising 3 sons alone, she then married Charles Devon Allen, a Fayetteville police officer, in November 1981. Ms. Allen is a veteran, having served in the U. S. Marine Corps 1959-61 as a Corporal in the Provost Marshall Office doing police related work. She presently is a SSgt. in the U. S. Army Reserve serving in military intelligence as an interrogator. She attended Springdale public schools and Fayetteville Business College where she studied business administration and accounting. She worked as a secretary-bookkeeper for 15 years and an office manager-accountant for 3 years. She presently works for the State of Arkansas as a job placement interviewer and also holds an Arkansas Real Estate sales license. She has 2 granddaughters: Mike's Patty Gayle and Ricky's Kimberly Nicole.

Ira Dale was born 24 October 1942 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He has ash brown hair, brown eyes, stands 6' 2", and is of fair complexion. He is a member of First Baptist Church and is a veteran having served in the U. S. Marine Corps 1959-63. Most of his military tour of duty was spent in California and Hawaii. He attended Springdale public schools and worked for a while in law enforcement, both in Springdale, Arkansas and Boise, Idaho. Most of his career has been spent in the transportation industry where he has been driver, partsman, service manager, dispatcher, broker, office manager, owner/operator and safety director. His hobbies are waterskiing and hunting for precious/semi-precious stones in Diamond Crater at Murfreesboro, Arkansas. His search has proven quite productive over the years. He married first Charlotte Griggs, having Susan Nalani and Tommy Lee. He married second Yvonne Kern, having Jimmy Ray. He has one grandchild thru Susan.

Walter Ray was stillborn 5 August, 1939. He is buried at Sunnylane Cemetery in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

By: Dorothy Allen

Isaac Shelby Fitzgerald

Isaac was shown on the Elm Springs Township Washington County, Arkansas, 1860 Census. James birthday is someplace between the 3rd and the 18th of June according to the 1880 Springdale and Brush Creek Township census. Isaac was found on the District 80, Johnson City, Texas 1880 census taken 23 June with wife and the following children: Margaret, Jane, James, and Annie. Isaac's occupation was a farmer. Isaac joined Liberty Church July 1870. He had already been saved and baptised previously. He was appointed delegate to represent the Sabbath Day School convention held at Shiloh on 25 December 1871.

Isaac Shelby Fitzgerald born 1820 Alabama, married Jane Wolf born 1819 Missouri. Their children: Amanda born 1840 Arkansas, married William A. Hunter 14 October 1857 Arkansas; William born 1842 Arkansas; Margaret E. born 1844 Arkansas, married 26 August 1877 Jack S. Craig, born May 1845 Ireland; John H. born 1847 Arkansas, married Lurinda C. Baker; Sarah Elizabeth born 17 June 1851 Sycamore, Arkansas, married William Ezra Banks 17 November 1870; Mary "Polly" born 1854 Arkansas, married 25 December 1876 to Isaac M. Brown born 1851; Jane born 1858 Arkansas; Annie born 1856 Arkansas, married Robert S. Carlile, born 1857 Arkansas; James born June 1859 Arkansas.

William A.'s occupation was a farmer. Nancy Jane was buried Bluff Cemetery after being moved from the Shiloh Cemetery. Amanda is shown on the 1870 Arkansas census in Clear Creek Township, Washington County. She was found on Justice Precinct #2 Johnson City, Texas 1880 census. Amanda joined the Primitive Baptist Church in 1868. She and William were granted letters of dismission as they were preparing to move off to another state. William was a charter member of Liberty Church and was the Clerk at that time. In August of 1870 he was appointed on the committee to take subscriptions for building a new Church House. He was appointed in July 1871 as a church trustee. Then in October 1871, he was ordained a Deacon. They withdrew from the church in March 1873 to move to Texas. W. L. was on the 1870 census but not on the 1880 census.

Amanda Fitzgerald born 1840 Arkansas, married 14 October 1847, to William A. Hunter born 1836 Illinois. Their children: W. L. (son) born 1859 Arkansas; Charley S. born 1867 Arkansas; Robert W. born 1868 Arkansas; Nancy Jane born 2 May 1870 Arkansas, died 14 October 1872; Emma I. born 1872 Arkansas; Shelby W. born 1876 Texas; Guy B. born May 1880 Texas.

The 1900 Madison County census shows them in California Township. The marriage records of Washington County say that Jack was 45 and M. E. was 42 on the license. Mary E. Craig is buried in the family cemetery called Forest Park Cemetery in Springdale, Arkansas, and her stone shows her birthdate as 7 January 1842. The stone also says Mother on it. However, we have no record of any other Craig's being buried in Forest Park, and her stone is not a double one.

Mary Margaret E. Fitzgerald born 7 January 1840 Arkansas, married 26 August 1887 to Jack S. Craig born May 1845 Ireland.

John H. was shown on the 1880 Texas census in Justice Precinct #2, Johnson City, Then on 1 June 1937 the interviews held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs found Cora living on Live Oak Street in Altus, Oklahoma, and shows her as a widow. The 17 September 1896 issue of the *Vinita Leader* page 2, column 2 states: "Mrs. John Fitzgerald of Yeldell, Greer County, who has been sick for some time slipped from her room a few nites ago, climbing out of the window and went to the orchard and hanged herself on a peachtree. She was dead when found but her body was still warm." (Greer County, Texas is now Jackson County, Oklahoma an area near Altus, Oklahoma. The area was awarded to Oklahoma in 1896.) Lurinda was dismissed from the Primitive Baptist Church in March 1873 to move to Texas along with the Hunters and her father-in-law and his family.

John H. Fitzgerald born 1847 Arkansas, married 1872 to Lurinda C. Baker, born 1855 Tennessee, died 17 September 1896 Oklahoma. Their children: Alva born 1873 Arkansas, married 1898 to Cora Higgins; Oscar born 1876 Texas; Maggie M. born 1878 Texas.

Elizabeth is found on the 1880 Johnson County, Texas census in Justice Precinct #2 along with the rest of her family. The 1890 census shows her in Oklahoma in T11R5W and again in 1900 in the same place.

Sarah Elizabeth Fitzgerald born 17 June 1851 Arkansas, married 17 November 1870 to William Banks born 19 July 1848 Arkansas, died 18 June 1915 Jackson, Oklahoma. Their children: Albert R. born 1872 Arkansas; Charley Frank born 1874 Arkansas; Olen W. born 1880 Texas; Chester C. born Texas; Homer S. S. born August 1880 Indian Territory.

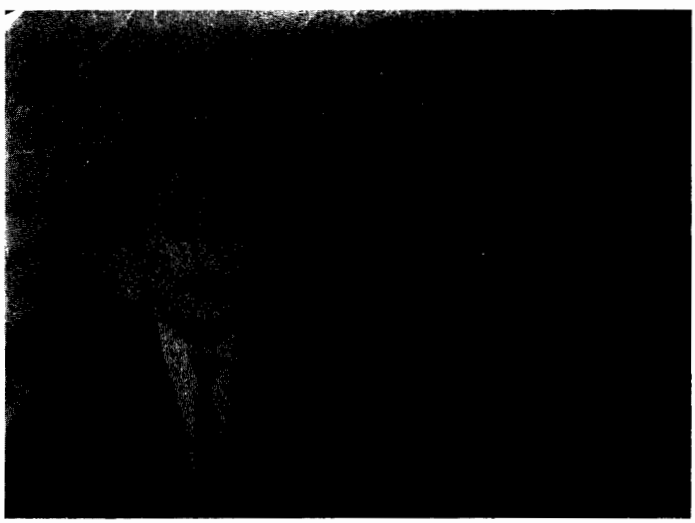
Anna was living with her father in District #80, Johnson County, Texas, at the 1880 census.

Anna Fitzgerald born 1856 Arkansas, married Robert S. Carlile born 1857 Arkansas. Their children: Dora I. born 1879 Texas.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald

James Henry Fitzgerald

Since the advice of Horace Greeley to go west and grow up with the country was readily accepted, the man with the plow has staged many heroic battles in the development of old Greer County, Oklahoma and has fought to the finish under conditions as adverse as Washington at Valley Forge. Yes, the man with the plow who came here 50 years ago is fast going the way of all the earth. However, it is a great pleasure to ramble around, meet and spend a half day with one of these old soldiers of the plow and we recently had this pleasure with Jim Henry Fitzgerald, who settled 1/2 mi. E. of Hess, 5 August 1890. It was 11 October 1859 near Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas, Jim Henry Fitzgerald, son of Isaac Shelby Fitzgerald, grandson of Andrew Jackson Fitzgerald, great-grandson of John Fitzgerald, was born and lived on the family farm there for roughly 15 of his years. While in his teens, the family moved to Johnson County, Texas and then in 1885, moved to Cottondale, Wise County, Texas.



Francis M. Fitzgerald (b. 1845 Arkansas - d. 21 June 1894 Benton County Arkansas) Son of Andrew J. Fitzgerald and Catherine F. Sherrod. Mary A. Beasley (b. June 1849 Tennessee - d. 1 November 1900 Benton County Arkansas) Daughter of Thomas White Beasley and Martha Ann Haynes. Francis and Mary are parents of Lester Ray Fitzgerald.

It was here Jim Henry grew to manhood, often roving over the farm which in recent years has become famous as the Shannon farm where Urschell, the Oklahoma oil man, was held captive by kidnappers for $200,000 ransom. It was in Wise County, Texas Jim Henry met and married the girl of his choice.

Soon he came to Greer County, building a half dugout for a home. Breaking sod and hauling wood and posts out of the Indian reservation kept him so busy he never thought of hard times. As to whether or not he stole the wood and posts he merely laughs and says he was never caught nor convicted in any court of such a crime, although many of his neighbors served terms behind the bars and paid fines for doing just what he did.

Times were hard in those days. Well, Jim Henry thinks they were in 1893. He hauled wheat to Vernon, Texas from his farm at Hess and 35 cents per bushel was the price paid. Oats sold for 15 cents per bushel, millet seed 16 cents per bushel, large size frying chickens sold for $1.50 per dozen. All these products must be hauled across the sands of Red River to Vernon 25 mi. away. Ox or horse teams were used, sometimes the river would rise from rains or head rises render the stream unfordable, and the pioneers must stay for days water bound, waiting for the river to go down so they could cross to come home. While everything the settlers had to sell was cheap, what they had to buy was cheap flour. The Lily of the Valley brand, well known to all old settlers, sold for $1.50 per hundred. Arbuckle coffee, with a stick of candy in each package, was 8 lbs. for $1.00.

The farmers having all gone broke trying to grow wheat, the merchants of Vernon shipped in cotton seed, giving 5 bushels free to the farmers who would agree to plant and cultivate same. Jim Henry gets his 5 bushels of seed and grows the first cotton ever grown in what is now Jackson County. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. It was of necessity that cotton was grown. So for a number of years the farmers bought and hauled seed wheat from Vernon and their crops were a total failure.

These were trying times. Drouths, failures and low prices were enough to discourage a wooden man. The spring of 1895 comes. Jim Henry has a large straw stack which had kept his stock from starving through the winter and was still furnishing feed when roaring across the prairie came the king of all sand storms. Steadily without ceasing, the wind for 3 days and nights blew a gale that swept many fields away to the depth that had been plowed. Watching from his dugout he could see his straw stack vanish little by little and when the wind ceased, not one straw was left to show where the straw stack stood. It was then that many of the settlers left the country. The roads were literally lined with ramshackled wagons, poorly clad men, women with children, as they hastened away, going anywhere with the hope of finding some place where they could find a few days work and get something to eat. The old saying that the darkest hour is just before dawn proved true. The gentle rains came and the crops grew, providing feed for man and beast.

Then in 1896 the land question was settled by an act of Congress. Old Greer County was declared to be public domain and subject to settlement under the homestead law. This gives renewed hopes. The ambition to own a home was now a reality. The weatherman was kind, the fields swept bare by the sand storms yielded abundant crops. Cotton had become the staple crop and in 1900 the entire Hess country produced from a bale to a bale and a half per acre.

The price of cotton which had ranged from 3 to 6 cents per lb. jumped to 10 cents per lb. New commodious farm homes sprang up everywhere. Jim Henry Fitzgerald's dugout gave way to a comfortable home. Then as the years go by and old age comes along, like a thief in the night, Jim Henry retired and in 1920 with his faithful companion moves to Altus to await the last roundup. Only 2 children were born to this couple. Ross Fitzgerald, the son, operates the old homestead. The daughter, Mrs. C. A. Fluty, who with her husband were teachers in the various schools of Jackson County for many years, are now living at Norman, where Mr. Fluty is connected with an oil company.

Jim Henry Fitzgerald is not afraid of work and now as he nears the four score mark prefers a cotton sack and a boll patch to a front seat on knowledge corner.

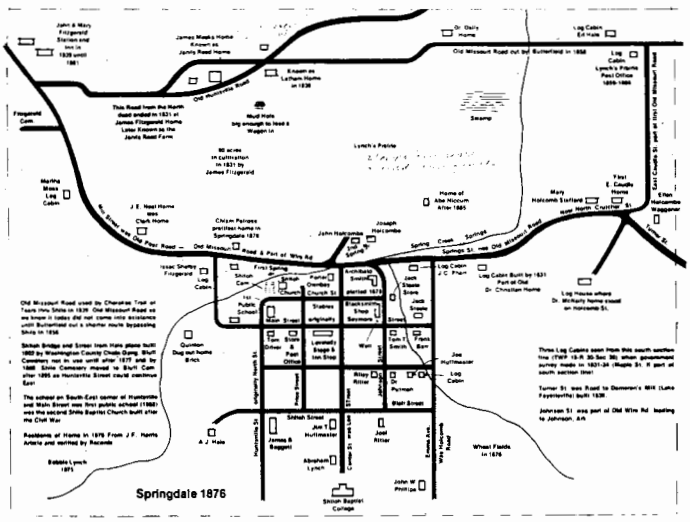
James Henry Fizgerald was b. 11 October 1859 in Arkansas, d. 1 August 1941 in Oklahoma. Married 20 December 1885 in Texas to Julia Rebecca Rennels, b. 17 June 1867 in Alabama, d. 10 August 1961 in Oklahoma. Their children were: Yada Pearl b. December 1886 in Texas, m. 20 December 1904 to Charles Allen Fluty, Hess, Oklahoma; William Ross b. 25 November 1889 in Texas, m. 5 January 1916 to Mary Frank Yeldell, in Altus, Oklahoma; Hercel, b. 23 December 1892 in Oklahoma, d. 1893 in Oklahoma.

Jim Henry and Julia are both buried in Hess Cemetery, Altus, Oklahoma. Hercel is also buried there. Pearl and Ross were both born in Cottondale, Wise County, Texas. On 1 June 1937 Jim Henry lived on Live Oak St. in Altus, Oklahoma, the same street as his first cousin Alvin's widow. Jim Henry can be found on the Wise County, Texas census and on the 1890 Greer County, Oklahoma census. Jim Henry walked from Arkansas to Texas. When he came to Oklahoma he drove a wagon with one mule and one horse pulling it. He had a horse called Mollie with a colt tied on behind. He carried a shotgun and had $40.00. He was a large man, about 6' 1" tall and weighed 250 lbs. He had dark brown hair, turned gray and brown eyes. He wore a mustache and was a rather handsome man. He played the violin and was one of the best old time fiddlers around. He could do the buck and wing and showed his granddaughter Helen how to do the Charleston. Helen now has Jims Henry's fiddle.

By: Drew B. Thomas

John Fitzgerald

My particular branch of the Fitzgeralds came from Ireland to Virginia and moved on from Virginia to Alabama and from Alabama to Arkansas to become one of the first settlers here in the Washington and Benton County area. Grandpa John's son, John, Jr. "Jack", ran the Butterfield Stagecoach station in Shiloh or Springdale as it's now known. His son Andy, who is also my Grandpa, was a fiddler, farmer, preacher, and a member of the early chautauqua. He was a very young boy when Grandpa John brought his family to Arkansas and rode all the way here on the back of a bull oxen calf.



Springdale 1876

He assisted *Goodspeed* in his gathering of information for his 1889 edition of the History of Northwest Arkansas. Andy owned all the property now known as Fitzgerald Mountain on the present Beaver Lake maps. Andy rode the railroad the day the track was completed between Springdale and Fayetteville all the way to Fayetteville and walked all the way back home just to see what it was like to ride a train and so he could say that he had done so before he died, which he did on 30 January 1895.

Grandpa John's son, James owned all the prairie that ran over much of what is now the Springdale business district. His daughter, Elizabeth, who married James Meek owned those lands adjoining the east side of James' property and his son Isaac Shelby owned that property adjoining on the west side of James. All three children's property lay to the south of Grandpa John's place.

Our family once owned the property that now has the Springdale Country Club and golf course upon its site.

Many, many of the first settlers in this area migrated from Alabama and Tennessee and were originally from Ireland and Scotland by way of Virginia and North Carolina. My father is Ira Irvin Fitzgerald who has been a barber in Springdale for 53 years, beginning at the age of seventeen. Our family were founding members of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church and later became founding members of the Liberty Baptist Church which is now known as the First Baptist Church. Liberty was a little village just 2 miles east of Shiloh which is now extinct. The maternal side of the family was often Methodist in faith through the families of Mayfield, Sherrod, and Banks in particular as well as others in later generations.

John Fitzgerald's will was made October, 1869 and was probated 11 August 1875. It was recorded in will book A & B page 112. It shows John was born in Alabama, living in Washington County, Arkansas, and says that he was a "Pvt. in the 7th Reg. US Inf."

John and Mary were very wealthy and owned slaves. Mary's father fought in the Rev. War and her mother was Dutch and couldn't speak English very well. Mary's mother died in Arkansas. Louisa Fitzgerald (ex-slave) was taking care of John along with his granddaughter Amanda Wolf at the 1870 census. Louisa was 45 at that time. John, Sr. could not write.

John Fitzgerald b. 1783 Virginia, d. 1875 Arkansas, m. 1808 to Mary Anne "Molly" Couch b. 1794 North Carolina, d. between May 1861 & 1870 Arkansas census.

Their children were James b. 1 July 1809 Alabama, m. 13 December 1832, Mahala White; Elizabeth b. 1810 Alabama, m. 1832 James Meek; Jane b. 1813 Alabama, m. 1836, John Reddick; Luvicy Ann b. 1814 Alabama, m. 1839, James A. Wolf; Isaac Shelby b. 1820 Alabama, m. 1838 Jane (Wolf); Andrew Jackson b. 1822 Alabama, m. 1st in 1844, Catherine F. Sherrod, 2nd. 1878, Mary Gambol; Gabriel F. b. 1825 Alabama, m. 1849 Lucinda Phillips; Eleanor "Nella" b. 1826 Alabama, m. 1843 William Henry Sherrod; Joshua L. Fitzgerald b. 1828 Alabama, m. 25 February 1847, Nancy A. Baker; John, Jr. b. 19 January 1833, Arkansas, m. 1867 Olive Melvina Baggett; Elmyra b. 1837 Arkansas, m. 1869 John Wesley Lynch son of William and Sarah Treece Lynch.

By: Dorothy Allen

John Louis Fitzgerald

Louis or J. L. as he was sometimes called, can be found living in the 1st few years of 1900 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He is in Winslow, Washington County Arkansas on the 1910 census. They moved to Kansas in 1914. Helen lived in Santa Maria, Colorado in 1926 and Eula lived in Kanorado, Kansas in 1926. Myrtle's father was J. B. Bagget. Her brother was J. A. Baggett and her sister was Mrs. "Mint" Lichlyter all of whom survived her at her death and were all living in Springdale, Arkansas at the time. Myrtle is buried in Manhattan, Kansas as is Charles Louis. I believe J. L. is buried there also. J. L. was a preacher. Myrtle's middle name was Elizabeth. She & J. L. were both born in Springdale. J. L. Fitzgerald and his sister Polly Fitzgerald were children of John Fitzgerald Jr., who operated the Fitzgerald Stagecoach Station and his wife Melvina "Viney" Baggett Fitzgerald. Both are buried in The Fitzgerald Cemetery.

According to the Washington County Historical Society, Co. A, 2nd Arkansas Infantry National Guard was organized in Springdale in 1913 as follows: CPT Ownbey, 1st Lt. Louis Fitzgerald, 2nd Lt. Charley Smyer, 1st Sgt. B. B. Brogdon.

In July 1916, Co. A was sent to the Mexican border. They stayed at Deming, New Mexico for 9 months. Brogdon took command in October 1916 as 1st Lt. (Louis must have gotten a discharge as well as Charley Smyer during the 1st 3 years sometime while in Arkansas). The mission was to run a truck train #49 from Columbus, New Mexico to Gen. Pershing's Hqtrs. in Old Mexico. The unit had 52 men and 32 Kelley-Springfield solid tired trucks. They hauled all kinds of supplies & horses to the American Expeditionary Forces.

In Feburary 1917, the unit was demobilized. At that time, the officers were: CPT Ownbey, 1st Lt. Brogdon, 2nd Lt. Harry Hough.

The following information was obtained from the Bible Record in possession of Bill Lichlyter (Bus's son) and from newspaper obituaries:

John Louis Blake Fitzgerald, b. 30 January 1868, Arkansas, d. 15 April 1926, m. 1900; Myrtle E. Baggett Fitzgerald, b. 26 November 1877, Arkansas, d. 24 February 1926.

Their children:

Helen Margarite Fitzgerald Clothier, b. 4 September 1904, Springdale, Arkansas, m. Charles Clothier; Eula May Fitzgerald Cramer b. 25 September, 1902, Springdale, Arkansas, m. Creston Cramer; Raymond Baggett, b. 17 July 1907, Winslow, Arkansas; "Ted" John Theodore Fitzgerald, b. 16 August 1913, Springdale, Arkansas; James Allen Fitzgerald, b. 15 October 1918, Manhattan, Kansas; Fitzgerald (baby girl, stillborn), b. September 1901, Springdale, Arkansas; Charles Louis Fitzgerald, b. 1 March 1911, Springdale, Arkansas, d. 25 September 1920.

By: Dorothy Allen

Lester Ray Fitzgerald

Lester Ray was a farmer, a miner and a mail carrier at various times in his life. He, true to the Indian blood in him, loved to horse trade and was always swappin' something—including the house right out from over Granny's head. This was the start of many a quarrel in their younger days. In Grandpa's later years he was severely crippled with arthritis and suffered from kidney disease, bunions, and glaucoma. Granny had a kidney torn loose which floated and which caused her frame to have a hump on her back. She suffered from emphysema, kidney disease, and had a heart attack, but died of malnutrition. Richard and Wayne died from complications from teething which was a normal occurrence in those days. Diarrhea would start and couldn't be controlled in time.

Granny belonged to the 2nd Baptist Church in Fayetteville for many years before her death. Grandpa wasn't converted until several months prior to his death. It was fantastic—for the first time in many years he could walk upright and without his cane. He spent most of his daylight hours in the porch swing, swingin' for as many years as I can remember knowing him. He always wore his brown felt hat to shade his eyes.

Granny was a good cook and all the family gathered at her house every Thanksgiving and Christmas until she was forced to give up housekeeping. During the depression years, she worked for ten cents a day in the school lunchroom as a cook and took in laundry in order to provide for the family. She was no stranger to hard work. Of course, 'Pa Ray wasn't either before he became disabled.

Allyne and Hubert were shipyard welders in Richmond, California during WW II. Later they moved back to Springdale and then on to Tulsa, Oklahoma where she and her children still reside. Ruby and Jim have lived and worked in Ft. Smith most of their years. Jim was an auto mechanic and Ruby a bookkeeper and a sales clerk over the years.

Lester Ray Fitzgerald born 5 May 1882 in Arkansas, died 15 March 1950 in Arkansas; married in 1903 to Barbara Daniel Elliott, born 23 September 1885 in Arkansas, died 14 August 1967 in Arkansas. Their children: Richard Lee born 4 July 1905, died 29 September 1906. Ira Irvin born 7 June 1908, married first Gladys Newman, married second Dorothy Marie Lyde. Harold Wayne born 13 June 1915, died 22 February 1916. Ruby Jo born 3 June 1911, married James A. Arthur. Mary Allyne born 9 February 1918, married Hubert Morgan Cragg.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen

Luvicy Ann Fitzgerald

Luvicy lived on Hickory Creek Road. It is said that the pioneer spirit of Luvicy helped her to live by her wits and that once when times were very hard, she skinned cats and took them to town and sold them to "those townfolks" for squirrels. The census records show Luvicy and her family in Washington County, Clear Creek Twp in 1850, Big Springs Twp, Benton County in 1860, White River Twp, Benton County in 1870, and Benton County in 1880 also. The 1870 census shows Emily was a domestic servant of Larkin Presley. Her obituary lists her as the daughter of Luvicy Fitzgerald Wolf, widow. Her husband was the son of Coleman Younger and Phoebe Ann Eden McGarrah. The 1870 census shows Amanda living with her grandfather John Fitzgerald. Susan Rebecca is buried in Wilson Cemetery. Margaret and Luvicy were listed as members #8 and #10 of the Shiloh Church in 1840. James joined in 1846. Mary Ann joined in 1856 and was excluded March 1871. Susan joined in 1869.

Mary was shown on the White River Twp, Benton County census in 1870 living with her mother. I do not know if her husband was killed, died, or was merely away for some reason. Since she was excluded from the church in 1870, it is felt that she may have moved out of the area to a place unknown to myself. Mary Ann joined the Primitive Baptist Church in 1856.

William is shown on the Pineville Twp, McDonald County, Missouri census in 1880. The 1900 census shows Rhoda in Hico Twp, Benton County, Arkansas. Her daughter, Mary J. was not shown with her on the 1900 census.

Luvicy Ann Fitzgerald was born 1814 in Alabama, and died after 1880. In 1839 she married James A. Wolf, born 1806 in Ohio, died before 1867 in Benton County, Arkansas. Their children: Mary, born 1842 in Arkansas, married a Sizemore in 1868. William, born 1843 in Arkansas, married Rhoda A., born February 1855 in Arkansas. Margaret, born 1844 in Arkansas. Nancy J., born 1846 in Arkansas, married Chester P. Gomley 14 September 1871 in Benton County, Arkansas. Susan Rebecca, born 21 August 1852 in Arkansas, died 17 April 1930, married 1 January 1880 William Wesley Wilson. Amanda Elmira, born 1854 in Arkansas, married a Smith. Louisa Emaline "Emily" born 25 December 1857 in Arkansas, died 11 August 1930, married Thomas McGarrah. Isaac Joshua, born 1858 in Arkansas, married Emma Buchannan 18 June 1882 in Benton County, Arkansas.

Children of Mary Wolf Sizemore: Luvicy, born 1869 in Arkansas. Children of William and Rhoda Wolf: Mary J., born 1875 in Arkansas (step-daughter); William Adison, born November 1879 in Arkansas; Rhoda A., born August 1883 in Arkansas; Orval, born June 1895 in Arkansas.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen

John "Jack" Fitzgerald, Jr.

Jack and Viney can be found on the 1870 Clear Creek Township Washington County, Arkansas, census and on the Springdale Township Washington County, Arkansas, 1880 census. Polly and Frank lived in Springdale Township on the 1900 Washington County, Arkansas census. Jack and Viney and Nettie are all three buried in Fitzgerald Cemetery in Springdale within a wrought iron fence enclosure. Frank hanged himself, and he and Polly are buried side by side in Bluff Cemetery Bayless is buried in Bluff Cemetery beside his 1st wife. John died in the Mental Hospital at Little Rock where Polly had him committed when she declared him insane in 1893 after which she sold his land. Jack had been the Overland Stagecoach Station Manager. The station was known as Fitzgerald Station and is located on Old Wire Road near the junction of Randall Road but just a little north of it. Polly died of a brain hemorrhage. She lived with the Stokes (her 2nd husband's 1st in-laws) the last 7 years of her life. They told the papers that she died without any living relatives (not so) and the state disposed of all her properties. Everywhere "Aunt Polly" went she drove around in a black horse drawn surrey with fringe on top and she always was dressed all in black so my older cousins who can remember say.

John "Jack" Fitzgerald, Jr. born 19 January 1833, Arkansas; died 7 July 1894, Arkansas; married 1867. Olive Melvina "Viney" Baggett born 25 September 1838, Illinois; died 10 August 1923, Arkansas. There children: Louis Blake born 30 January 1868, Arkansas; married Myrtle E. Baggett. Mary Elizabeth "Polly" born 6 June 1870; married 1st Frank

A. Taylor, 1908; 2nd Bayless Lucas. Nettie M. born 17 April 1880, Arkansas; died 6 August 1892, Arkansas.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald

Donald A. Fletcher

The first Fletcher in America I have record of is a John Fletcher who lived in Pennsylvania in 1717. He had three sons, Job, John and Robert. I mention these as the names have been carried down the line into Arkansas. John Fletcher moved to Virginia in 1749, or before, and apparently the boys, Jobe, John and Robert were all married in Virginia. Robert's son, Robert, Jr. was my gr-gr-grandfather, was born July 9, 1788 in Virginia and died in Arkansas January 6, 1856.

Dinner for Ma and J. Frank at the Holiday Inn for their 60th wedding anniversary - 1 February 1965. Clockwise from the left: J. Frank Fletcher, Martin Edward Fletcher, 1st, Margaret 'Markeet' Fletcher Skillern, her husband William Vernon 'Bill' Skillern and behind Bill is their son William Franklin 'Billy Frank' Skillern. Next is Michael Don Fletcher, Edith Ritter, mother of Willis Burgin, Adrienne Fletcher Burgin and daughter Sherri Burgin. Mary Fletcher, Jimmy Fletcher and Andy Fletcher, children of Jimmy and Billye Armstrong Fletcher, the next two. Then Ellis Burgin and daughter Betsy, Martin Edward Fletcher, 2nd. Donald A. Fletcher, Virginia Skillern Fletcher. Pauline, we all called her Peandie, Fletcher and Bertha Anna, 'Ma' Fletcher.

My great-great-grandfather, Robert, married Mary (Polly) Wilson in Kentucky June 27, 1811. Mary or Polly was born November 8, 1795; died in Arkansas November 28, 1875. They had eleven children and I will list them with date of birth and to whom each was married. However, I will list only the children of Job their third child as he is my great grandfather. Robert did serve in the War of 1812 and Polly had some trouble getting a pension after his death. Robert also served as an election judge in the first election in Arkansas in July 1829 as shown by Washington County records.

Their children are as follows: 1. John, b. December 14, 1811 in Kentucky; d. January 14, 1877; married Malinda Price. 2. Timothy, b. 1813 in Kentucky (I think his middle name was Henry). 3. Job or Jobe, my gr-grandfather, b. December 4, 1815 in Kentucky; d. October 11, 1875; married Sarah Ann Williford January 23, 1840. Sarah was born October 5, 1821. 4. Elisa, b. 1816 in Kentucky; married William Albion Throckmorton. 5. Elizabeth (Betty), b. 1820 in Kentucky; married Balis Marshall. 6. James Alexander, b. April 2, 1822 in Arkansas; married Elizabeth Marshall. 7. Andrew Jackson, b. April 25, 1824 in Arkansas; married Mahala Rogers in 1851. 8. Jesse L., b. 1829 in Arkansas; married Cinderella Woods October 8, 1857. 9. Mary Ann, b. 1832 in Arkansas; married her cousin John Fletcher of Illinois. 10. Robert, b. 1833 in Arkansas; married Margaret Mhoon November 20, 1853. 11. Nancy Jane, b. November 11, 1834 or 37; d. January 11, 1860; was married in 1856 to James Robert Hester.

Job's name is spelled both Job and Jobe in various records. I have the original of his oath of allegiance to the United States and a safe pass through the Union lines. Job was a wagon maker. He and Sarah had nine living children and twin girls that died as infants, named Margaret and Martha; b. September 1846, d. December 1846.

Their other children were as follows: 1. Mary Jane, b. November 29, 1840; married Lewis Roberts September 19, 1866. 2. James W., b. May 18, 1842; married Screne C. Lewis, November 13, 1867. 3. Lorna, b. 1845; married Milton Burton in 1869. 4. John Franklin, my grandfather, b. March 4, 1849, d. November 18, 1898; married Sarah Ellen Enyart October 8, 1879. Sarah Ellen Enyart was born March 17, 1858 and died February 27, 1942. 5. Sarah Elizabeth (Lizzie), b. January 13, 1852; married Elliott Sharpe September 10, 1876. 6. Robert Job (Jobe), b. January 25, 1854; married Mary Jane Enyart November 9, 1879, a sister of Sarah Ellen Enyart who married Job's brother John a month earlier. 7. Francis A. (Fannie), b. December 9, 1857; married T. S. Runion August 10, 1879. 8. Thomas, b. September 8, 1860; d. March 22, 1876. 9. Alice Magdalene (Maggie), b. March 10, 1865; married I. W. Williford September 29, 1881.

John Franklin, number four above, was known as John and his brother Robert, number six was known as Job (Jobe) their lifetime. Many times I heard my father, Martin 'Mart' Fletcher speak of his uncle Job. Job and Mary Jane adopted a boy, having no children of their own, and named him Frankie. I mention this so as not to confuse him with my uncle J. Frank Fletcher who married my mother's sister.

Sarah Ellen and Mary Jane Enyart sometimes went by the names of Ellen and Jane depending of which family was speaking of them. I never knew the reason for their having their weddings a month apart when they were marrying brothers. Whether Sarah Ellen or Mary Jane Enyart were daughters of or related to Captain Stephen B. Enyart, of the Arkansas Mounted Volunteers I can not say as I have no direct records though some of the Enyarts did settle out around Oxford Bend and the Richland area.

My grandfather, John Franklin and Sarah Ellen had seven children listed in order of their birth along with their marriages and children. 1. Leland A., b. September 15, 1880; d. July 10, 1910; married Maude Wilkerson April 9, 1904. One son Lance who was raised in California. 2. Bessie L. (Bess), b. March 14, 1883; d. January 12, 1907; married Henry (Buck) Tisdale July 7, 1901; one son, Carman. 3. James Franklin (J. Frank), b. December 28, 1884; d. November 25, 1969; married Bertha Ann Tinker, February 1, 1905. Four children: i. Harold Adrain married Marie White; one daughter Adrienne. Adrain is deceased. ii. Harry Edward married Francis Portis; both deceased. Two sons, Harry P. and Lynn. iii. Margaret Ellen (Markeet) married William Vernon (Bill) Skillern; one son William Franklin Skillern known as Billy Frank or 'Jigger'. iv. James Franklin (Jimmy) married Billye Armstrong Campbell; have five children; Joe Roy, Ann, Mary, Jimmy and Andy. 4. Charles Clifford, b. April 20, 1887, d. May 28, 1967; married Lue or Lou Eckret June 17, 1908. Two children: i. Howard married Audrey Phillips, two children; Audrey Marie and Jimmy Lee. ii. Thelma married Jack Masters, three children; Bobby, Billy and Linda. 5. Thomas C., b. August 20, 1889; d. September 5, 1889. 6. Martin Edward, b. February 9, 1892, d. April 4, 1973; married Mary Louisa Tinker, sister to Bertha Ann Tinker above, January 5, 1910. Two boys, Paul and Donald A. i. Paul Edward b. May 22, 1912 married 1st to Josephine _____ they had one daughter, Mary Beth who died at age 14. Paul now married to Wilberta _____. 7. Gertrude, b. June 26, 1894, d. June 27, 1894.

An entry in Leland's dairy states — "January 29th, 1905, Tinkers house burned down this morning and we all went up there. Mag and Bertha came home with us." The Tinker house was across the road and west about a quarter of a mile. My grandfather Elisha Tinker had an arm shot off in the battle of

Franklin, Tennessee. He was a Union soldier. Grandma Tinker was fitting a wedding gown for Bertha who was to be married to J. Frank when the house caught fire. In the excitement Grandpa Tinker attempted to save the piano he had bought Bertha for a wedding present and pushed it out the front door and off the high porch breaking it to pieces.

A second entry in Leland's diary, "February 1, 1905, I haven't done anything this morning. Frank and Bertha went to town and got married today."

Donald A. Fletcher and Virginia Skillern were married August 5, 1939. Donald the second son of Martin and Mary Fletcher was born December 14, 1913 in Stillwater, Oklahoma; Alice Virginia Skillern, daughter of John A. and Lena Hudelson Skillern, was born July 20, 1917. Don and Virginia have three children. i. Susan Elizabeth, born November 20, 1940 married David Chaney, September 1, 1961, now divorced, they have three children; Elizabeth Jane (Betsy) b. May 9, 1963. Michelle Ann, b. February 28, 1969; married Eldridge McCoy, Jr. and they have one son Christopher Riley McCoy, b. February 16, 1986. Robert David, b. November 1, 1973. ii. Martin Edward, 2nd, b. February 17, 1947; married Beverly Sigler November 30, 1974. Their children are: 1. Cindy Louisa Fletcher, born November 29, 1978. 2. Charles Franklin Fletcher, born January 16, 1981. iii. Michael Don Fletcher, born March 7, 1948, single at this time.

By: Donald A. Fletcher

James Vernon Fohrman

It was November of 1918 when James Vernon Fohrman and his second wife, Rosey Wells, arrived with their family and James' mother, Viola Fuller, by wagon in Washington County, Arkansas. News that the armistice had been signed ending World War I had been passed to them by other travelers and in the towns they passed through on their trip. It wasn't the best time of the year to move but the doctor in Tulsa County, Oklahoma had diagnosed Rosey as having "slow consumption" and advised a higher altitude. (It would be several years before an accurate diagnosis of emphysema would be made). James and his first wife, Florence Catherine Ridge, had five children, Paul Vernon, Zelda Viola, Ruth Emeline, Alma Eugene, and Alvin Fredric. Florence had died in 1911 and baby Alvin in 1913; James knew all too well the preciousness of life James and Rosey had married in Springfield, Missouri and continued to live there until after the birth of their first child, Florence C. Their second daughter, Laura, was born after they moved to Tulsa. On their rocky farm near Wheeler, their last three children were born, Margaret Lavern, James Alvin and Leo George. Here, the children attended White Oak School, a two-room, two teacher school. Their teachers included Mrs. Harper, still remembered for the Christmas gifts she gave her students, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Bollenbacher, Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Rhoda Vernon and Miss Thomas, who included basketball in the curriculum of her students. There was also a Community Church that the family attended.

There was plenty of hard work to keep everyone busy in the fields, garden, orchard, and 11 acre vineyard. In addition to the domestic maintenance of the family, i. e., cleaning, meal preparation, laundry, butchering, canning, etc. the family needed a larger house and some cash for necessities like kerosene. To earn some cash, James worked as a carpenter in the area often helping build barns on other farms. During his absences, the children were delegated additional responsibilities.

The children managed to find time to play "house" and "store". The girls cut paper dolls from the Montgomery Ward Catalogue and hunted for black walnuts and other nuts along the creek banks. In the Spring, Wildcat Creek had a "washout" that made a great swimming hole, but for fishing, it was necessary to go to the Illinois River where on at least one occasion, they enjoyed a rare delicacy, "Frog Legs".

The Fohrman family left Washington County about 1936 and moved to Benton County. Paul Vernon married Tenie Belle Harper from Fort Smith. Their only daughter, Joan F. and her husband, Norman Curtice Lamb, were killed in an airplane crash in 1972. Their sons are Norman Curtice and Stephen Paul Lamb.

Back row: Gene, James, Boysa, and Leo. Front row: Grandma, Laura, Mama and Florence.

Zelda Viola married Ardle Curry of Wheeler and their children were Donald and Ronald, Iris Iona, Nadine Marcella, Delmer R., Max R., and Winona J. The family has lived in Lincoln County, Oregon since about 1930. Ruth Emeline married Ellis Walter Curry of Wheeler. They moved to Benton County. Their children are Priscilla D., Freda Lawana, Lloyd Odell and Gloria B. Priscilla married Jesse McGarrah and their children are Phyllis Natalie and Larry Neale. Alma Eugene married Hazel Belle Phillips of Drumright, Oklahoma. Their son, Alvin Lee, was born in Wheeler and married Linda Jean Davis (Duncan?). Florence C. married Hugh Walter Pryor Conn in Claremore, Oklahoma. Their son, Terry, married Claudia Mellim and they had one son, Terry Joseph Conn. Following their divorce, Terry married Sue Ann Fankhouser and they live in Oklahoma City. Florence and Hugh's daughter, Mary Aleta, married Ryan Wetherell and their daughters are Wendy and Mary. Wendy is married to Scott Eckert of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Laura married Maurice Gibbs Blake in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Their son, Edward Everett Blake II, is married to Delora Ann Morgan. They have five children, Maurice Gibbs Blake II, Joe Bob, Pamela Dawn, Amanda Love and Edward Everett Blake III. Lavern Margaret married Ernest Everett Conn and their children, Donald Elson, Ronald Ernest and Carolyn Jean, grew up in Lincoln County, Oregon. Donald Elson married and has one son, Donald. Ronald Ernest is married to Donna Lee Baird and their children are Michael, Jason Edmond, Dean Edward and Justin Ethan. Carolyn Jean has two children, Ginger Marie Stockdale, and Howard Henry Hockett Jr. James Alvin married Anna Irmengard in 1949. Their children are Barbara Irene and Roy James. Barbara Irene married Hans Kurkowski and they have a son, James Hans. In 1965 James A. married Christine Ann Jensen. Their children are James Hans and Kathelen Kristine.

By: S. Fankhouser-Conn

Joan Doris Fort

Joan Doris Fort, was born in Davis County, Iowa, on August 28, 1933, I am the daughter of Carl Wilson and Gatha Gladys (Dively) Yates. (See related story Toney Wilson Yates, Sr.)

I grew up most of my younger life in Iowa on farms as my daddy worked as a farm hand for several years of my life.

He always raised a large garden which was a family affair. We all worked together in it. All summer and fall we canned all we could for the long winter months.

We also raised our own chickens and some pigs, so we had lots of fried chickens and plenty of eggs and fresh pork. We smoked the hams and bacon, we also had our little family herd of milk cows, which supplied all the milk, cheese and butter that we could use and then some.

Thanksgiving and other holidays, when we were younger we always gathered at Grandpa and Grandma (Toney and Allie Yates) house. We would kill a fat hen or rooster and make lots of noodles and dressing and we would have roast ham, turkey, mashed potatoes or potato salad, dumplings, pumpkin pie, macaroni and chesse, fruit salad, all kinds of cakes, "and best of all, was Grandma's chocolate pie" and mince meat pies. The mince meat she made and canned so she always had plenty. "And oh yes" those good iced cookies, and coconut bars. I always loved to go to Grandma's.

Our family was large, we didn't have many store bought toys, but we had a lot of fun and love for each other.

When I was 15, we moved to Missouri because of the love my Daddy had for hills, woods and streams. That is where I met my dear husband, to whom I've been married for 35 years.

Wendell Warren Fort, Sr. was born in Cisco, Illinois on July 19, 1933. He is the fourth son of Bernard James and Alma Frances (Sutton) Fort. We were married July 29, 1952 in Holiday, Kansas by the Reverend A. Peay.

From this union there were eight children, the first being, Doris Ann, born August 26, 1953 in Kansas City, Kansas. She married Frankie Dean Foster, on February 18, 1972. They have two children, Laura Ann, was born January 5, 1974 and Danny Dean was born August 7, 1975.

Gatha Frances was born July 22, 1955 in Lawrence, Kansas. She married James McIntyre on May 28, 1976. They have one son, Wylie Isaiah, born April 11, 1977.

Rebecca Joan, born June 1, 1957 in Lawrence, Kansas, and she married Larry Gene Cook, June 10, 1978. They have one child, a daughter, Melissa Joan, who was born on April 16, 1979.

Julia May, born March 28, 1959 in Pittsburg, Kansas, her marriage was to Dennis Joe Griggs on October 1, 1977. They have two children, Samuel Joe, born on August 27, 1979 and Angela Renee, born May 24, 1983.

Alma Jean, born April 6, 1962 in Olatha, Kansas and married Valentine Gutierriz, on September 10, 1979. They have two daughters, Cenorina Alma, born July 29, 1980 and Sandra Raquel, born February 11, 1987.

Carla Joy, was named for her Grandpa (Carl) and was born on January 26, 1964 in Kansas City, Missouri, and is married to Jeffrey Lynn Plumlee on September 26, 1981. They have two children Jeffrey Matthew, born May 26, 1983 and Lindsey Necole, born July 7, 1986.

After six girls we got a surprise, Wendell Warren, Jr., who was born April 13, 1969 in Huntsville, Arkansas.

Then the Lord sent us another daughter to round them all out just right with Leora Jane, born July 10, 1971 in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

We reside in Springdale, after much moving around. Most of our children live close, and come often to see us.

By: Joan Doris Fort

Margie Alberta Fort

I am the daughter of Boyd Rachel and Ina Beatrice (Benton) Harp of Springdale, Arkansas. I was born on January 29, 1953, in the Springdale Memorial Hospital in Springdale, Arkansas.

For the most part of my life, I grew up in Rogers, Arkansas, with the exception of a three month period form August to November 1958, when my family went to Beulah, Idaho for potato harvest. Beulah is near Twin Falls, Idaho. I started school in September of 1959 at Lowell Elementary in Lowell, Arkansas. From there, I attended Rogers Junior and Senior High School through my sophomore year. In August, 1969, we moved to a community called Nob Hill, Arkansas. I finished my last two years of school in Springdale, graduating in May, 1971.

After graduation, I kept house for my parents. Then on January 28, 1973, I met the man I was to marry at a prayer meeting at my cousin's house. Donald Glenn Fort, born on January 16, 1954, in Garnett, Kansas, is the son of Glenn Melvin Marvin and June Deloris (Yates) Fort (see related story of Toney Wilson Yates, Sr.). He is one of six children. We were married on April 27, 1973, at the Huntsville Assembly of God Church in Huntsville, Arkansas by my cousin, Reverend Willie Foster.

Back row Alberta (32), Glennita (9), Margie (11), front Teresa (5) Fort.

We were then blessed with our first daughter, Margie Dawnetta, born January 30, 1974, in the Huntsville Memorial Hospital. Her dad was away in USMC Boot Camp when she born. After two years in the USMC, we returned to Arkansas. A short time later, we were the proud parents of yet another daughter, Glennita Deloris, born on October 10, 1976, in the Huntsville Memorial Hospital. Her name was chosen by many members of the family.

Our third daughter, Marcella Lynn, born on March 3, 1978, in the Huntsville Memorial Hospital, was killed in a tragic automobile accident on May 30, 1978. Though she lived only three months, she brought many joys to our lives.

In answer to our emptiness, the Lord sent us another joyful daughter, Teresa Michelle, born on September 29, 1980, in Washington Regional Medical Center in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

When I was five months pregnant with our last daughter, many problems developed, resulting in our separation and then our divorce on January 28, 1981.

I knew immediately, that as a single-parent, the girls and I needed a new beginning. Though it took a while to get the money for a move, we finally moved to Iowa Park, Texas, in May of 1982, where I was able to pull myself together and get a new outlook on life as a single-parent. After two years of working at odd jobs, I knew I needed further education. By this time, I had collected myself and was handling things fairly well, so we moved back to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and I filed for grants to attend Northwest AR Vo-Technical School. I took classes in Calculus, Job Preparation, and majored in Architectural Drafting. I graduated in June, 1985. Due to some circumstances, I did not take a job right away, but did some drafting for individuals for the summer. Then in the fall of 1985, I took a job with Dr. John Darrell Ginger, a dermatologist, in Fayetteville, where I have been employed since.

After living in a small trailer for two years, I decided to apply for a loan to build a new home. Seeing as I had drawn house plans in school, I decided to draw my own house plans for the new home once the loan was approved. On May 22, 1987, we moved into our new home in Farmington, Arkansas. The girls and I really have been enjoying the house and we enjoy living in the Farmington area.

The girls are doing very well academically and socially in

their new school and neighborhood. Margie is very active in basketball and track. She has come a long way the past few years. Glennita made cheerleader for Farmington Middle School for her fifth grade year. Though small for her age, she is full of spunk. Teresa, even now, is full of laughter and joy. She brings joy to all she meets, which resulted in a host of friends from young to old. She is the socializer of the family.

Although life has had its ups and downs, we are a happy family. The girls and I are friends as well as family. I have worked hard for this to be a part of our relationship.

On occasion, the girls do get to see their dad. Their dad is remarried and has two other children. They are living in Guthrie, Oklahoma at the present time.

Though at the time, I didn't understand the why of everything, I can see now that I would not have ever become the friend with my daughters that I have if there had not have been a divorce, because I was too busy with my husband to ever be the real mother and friend to them that I should have been. There are reasons for every situation and we must be able to see them or we will never go anywhere or improve ourselves in this life.

By: Alberta Fort

Rose Anna Granado Fort

Rose Anna Granado Fort, born (twin B) May 27, 1958, in East Chicago, Indiana. I was the ninth child of eleven children. My mother, Anita Amador, born February 18, 1930, Victoria, Texas, the daughter of Lux Vilchs and Manuel Lee Amador. My dad, Arthur Hernandez Granado, born June 17, 1920 in McKalen, Texas son of Luz Hernandez and Joe Granado.

The first born, Jose Manuel, born September 9, 1948, Corpus Christi, Texas married Linda Engler March, 1977 at Kalamazoo, Michigan. They had two children, Luzy Ann, January 18, 1977, Sturgis, Michigan. Jose Manuel II, July 1, 1980. Also three stepchildren Michele Engler March 17, 1968, Dustin August 29, 1969 and Shannon December 2, 1971. Jose, Sr. was killed in a car accident November 16, 1979.

Maria Guadalupe, born December 12, 1949, Corpus Christi, Texas. She married Michael Frances Dennany III born July 13, 1953, on June 7, 1975, at Leonidas, Michigan. They have two children, Jennifer Marie, born May 9, 1980 at Sturgis, Michigan and Michelle Frances, born July 23, 1986 at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Arthur Hernandez, Jr. born February 5, 1953, Corpus Christi, Texas. He has one son, Tyler Devern, April 3, 1977, Sturgis, Michigan.

Mario Albert, born April 12, 1954, Corpus Christi, Texas. He married Ida Clydette Tilley, 1974, Leonidas, Michigan. One child, Angela Renea, October 15, 1975, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Reynado, born March 30, 1955, Corpus Christie, Texas. He married Bonnie Opt'Hoff on August 13, 1983, Kalamazoo, Michigan. They have two children, Jesse Rey, July 23, 1984 and Alicia Christine, born at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Robert, born May 15, 1956, East Chicago, Indiana. Married Diane Baggett, June 17,1978, Centreville, Michigan. One child, Robert Brad August 28, 1979, Clarksville, Tennessee.

Richard, born May 13, 1957 at East Chicago, Indiana, married Karen Wilson, September 24, 1979, Miami, Oklahoma. One child, Jenna Elisabeth, born December 31, 1985.

Rose Mary, born (twin A) May 27, 1958, at East Chicago, Indiana, she was married July 12, 1985 to Dan Paul Herder, born July 6, 1960. One child, Diane Kay, born January 1, 1986.

Terresa, born October 1959, East Chicago, Indiana married Barry Harris May 24, 1981, Clarksville, Tennessee. They have two children, Jessica Lane, June 6, 1982 and Barry Bryan, July 12, 1985, both at Clarksville, Tennessee.

Jesse Jeffery, born December 27, 1961 at Texas City, Texas married Julie Skinner, born December 2, 1962 in April, 1984. They have one child, Maria Amber, April 7, 1986, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

My parents married May 24, 1947 at Corpus Christi, Texas. My dad was in the Air Force at the time until 1951. Then he became a bus driver until 1955. Then moved to East Chicago, Indiana and worked at Ingland Steel Factory. Because of a strike in 1959, we moved to Sanbonito, Texas in search of a job. Then to Texas City, Texas and to Harilington, Texas. The summer of 1964, we moved to Scotts, Michigan and worked as pickers alongside migrant workers. In the fall, we moved to Fulton, Michigan. In 1965, Dad became a construction worker and in 1969, we moved to Leonidas, Michigan. I attended Colon, Jr. and Sr. High School and graduated 1976.

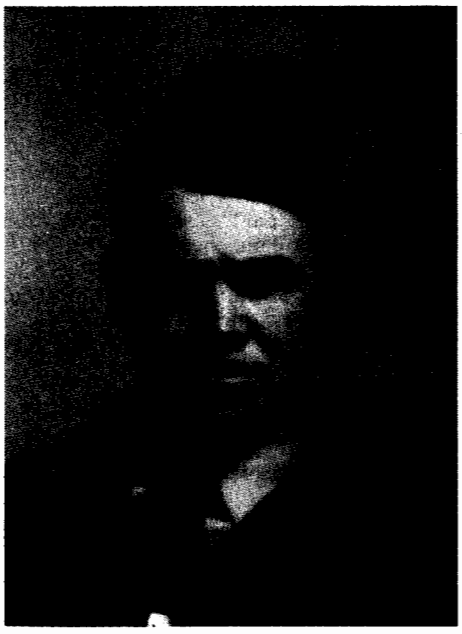
August of 1977, some friends were moving to Gateway, Arkansas and needed help. I moved with them and decided to stay. I started attending Gateway Chapel. On July 7, 1978 I started work at Daisy Manufacturing in Rogers. On March 13, 1980, I had my first child, Ricky Eugene (Gene) Robinson at Rogers, Arkansas from a former marriage. On April 30, 1980, my dad died of cancer he had for four months. It is nice to know my dad found the Lord before he died. In 1981, my son and I moved to Rogers and I divorced April, 1982.

The summer of 1982, I met Marvin James Fort, born June 22, 1960, Mattoon, Illinois. (See related story, Susan D. (Fort) Bandera. Marvin started attending the same church I did. I tried to get him aquainted with a friend of mine. He ended up calling me and asking me out. March 18, 1983, we eloped to Miami, Oklahoma and married. July 1, we were able to buy our house in Springale, Arkansas. On September 24, 1984 we were blessed with twin girls. Tiffany Rose (twin A) and Stephanie Marie (twin B). In 1987, I was able to quit my job at Daisy and stay at home with my children. Marvin is crew foreman and part-time truck driver for George's going on twelve years. The five of us still reside in Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Rose Anna Granado Fort

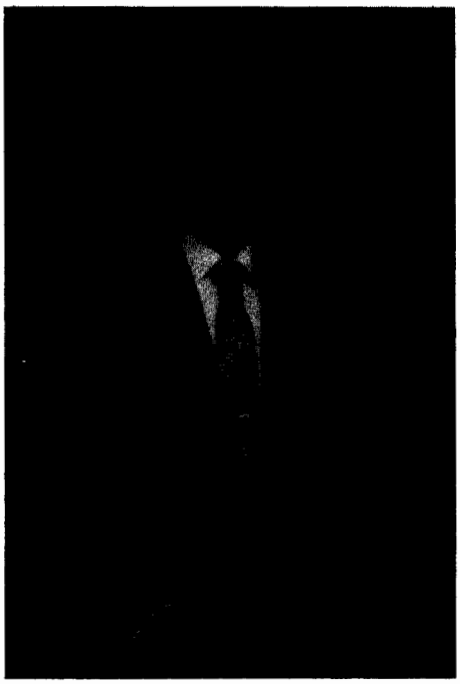
Lee Roy Foster

Lee Roy Foster was born on March 6, 1912, in Winslow, Arkansas. His parents were John D. Foster and Alice Adams Foster. Their ancestors had come here by covered wagon from Tennessee in the early 1800s. Out of fifteen births, eleven children survived. They were Pet (Pauline), Ethel, J. D., Lee Roy, Lorraine, Bessie, Nell, Dell, Charlie (deceased), Maizie, and Virginia.



Lee Roy Foster in 1941

Lee Roy (whom we all refer to as just "Roy") became a man at an early age and learned to harness a team of horses and work them to a plow when he was only seven years old.



Lee Roy Foster aged 75

Horses and mules played a big part in the lives of the Fosters. Roy can remember hearing his mother tell their old mule, "Tobe", when he would balk, "If I had a gun I'd shoot you." "Tobe" seemed to understand that she meant what she said and would start moving again.

The men of the family worked mostly in the timber, cutting railroad ties to get money to feed the large family. When the Mountain Lodge Resort Hotel started up in Winslow, practically the whole family went to work there. Mr. Foster butchered forty chickens every day so the diners could have fried chicken. Mrs. Foster did laundry for the "Summer People" and she was famous for her work. No one could beat her for whiteness of shirts and linens and the collars and cuffs that were starched just so, and ironed to perfection.

The family really prospered while the hotel was running but when automobiles came on the scene, people could travel to other far away places and the hotel was forced to close because of the lack of business.

When World War II broke out, Roy went to enlist in the Army. He was told he could be deferred, if he chose, because of a slight hearing impairment but he said "No", he wanted to go. After intensive training he was shipped overseas with the Third Armored Division. It was in Germany where he was wounded and subsequently captured. Evidently he was in one of the more humane prisoner of war camps because the Germans allowed a Polish Doctor, also a prisoner, to take care of him. This doctor was responsible for Roy's keeping the use of his right arm and hand.

Prison camp life was pretty terrible for the men, but this "Country Boy" took all the hardships in stride since he had never lived a soft life in the first place. His sense of humor helped to carry him through the rough time. Even today he dearly loves to make people smile at a funny saying or a joke.

After being liberated from the prison camp he returned home to Winslow, married Lorene Hampton and had two daughters, JoAnne and Lela. The family moved to Coquille, Oregon, where a third daughter was born named Michelle. Roy worked in the plywood lumber mill there for 23 years. When he reached the age of sixty-two he retired. He and his wife divorced, and he fulfilled his dream of going back to Arkansas.

In 1975 he married Eleanor Hatridge, (who had one son named Michael,) and moved to Greenland, Arkansas, where he now has a small flock of chickens, some dogs, horses and cats. He is very kind to his animals. He has been known to go outside in below-zero weather to put straw bedding in his dogs' houses to keep them warm.

He is a kind and loving man, hard-working to a fault, and it is men such as he that have made this country great. He had a good mother and father that never did anything outstanding or earth-shattering. They just brought children into the world to be honest, hard working, law abiding citizens. I am proud to be part of the Foster family.

By: Eleanor Foster

Charles Henry Fowler

Charles Henry Fowler was born March 30, 1925 in Maynard, Arkansas. He is the youngest of six children born to Demps and Myrtle Lee Cox Fowler. His paternal grandparents were William Henry and Mat Feezer Fowler. His maternal grandparents were Charlie L. and Martha Moss Cox. His parents moved to the Springdale, Arkansas area when he was about three. He attended Zion and Springdale schools and graduated with the class of 1943. After graduation he was drafted into the U. S. Army. He was with one of the first troops to occupy Japan after the atom bomb was dropped. He was on board a ship when they got the news. After his return from World War II, he worked as a mechanic for Late Chevrolet and several years working at White Trucking, Joe Robinson Trucking and retired from Jones Truck Lines in 1983. He's a long time member of First Baptist Church Springdale. He now works in his home shop and farms several acres.

September 30, 1966 he was married to Vera Lou Goree in the First Christian Church of Springdale, Arkansas by her uncle Reverend Clifton Bell. She is the daughter of Raymond Clifford and Helen Nail Goree. Her paternal grandparents were William Oscar and Effie Ora Webb Goree and great-grandparents were W. C. and Frances Gill Goree and Harvy and Louisa O'Neal Webb. Her maternal grandparents were Claude and Ida Bell Ingram Nail and great grandparents Andrew and Henrietta Whitehead Nail. She attended Lowell, Arkansas school and graduated in 1948 from Rogers, Arkansas High School. She attended University of Arkansas; then worked for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Rogers, Arkansas until her marriage. Later she did substitute teaching and now teaches the Beginner Class at First Christian Church, Springdale, Arkansas. Her hobbies are traveling and genealogy. She was chairperson for the Lowell Bicentennial Committee. They established a Historical Museum and obtained land for a City Park. She is now chairperson of the Lowell Sesquicentennial Committee. They have published the book, *Bits and Pieces, Bloomington - Lowell, 1847-1986*. The proceeds will be used for an historical marker on Old Wire Road. She is, also, president of Lowell Extension Homemakers Club.

The Fowlers live east of Lowell on Appleblossom Lane. The Fowlers have no children of their own, however, Michele Renee Graham has made her home with them, since she was small. Michele is the daughter of Larry Graham, a cousin of Vera Lou, and Daniela Barugola Graham Taylor. Michele was born April 8, 1966 in Springdale, Arkansas and attended Lowell Elementary School, Elmwood Junior High and graduated from Rogers High with the class of 1984. While at Elmwood, she was Captain of the Drill Team and was, also a member of the high school drill team. She is attending the University of Arkansas. She has a sister, Melinda Ann, born June 29, 1969 that lives with her mother. Larry and Daniela are divorced, and Daniela is married to Steve Taylor. Terra Rebekah was born August 4, 1983 to Larry and Barbara Thompson Graham in Phoenix, Arizona. Michele is very special. She and Vera Lou have traveled together to Hawaii, Europe, took a Carribean cruise and to other points of interest in the States. Vera Lou has, also, been to the Holy Land and Egypt, and the Orient including China.

By: Vera Lou Fowler

Demps Fowler

Demps Fowler was the son of William Henry and Mat Feezer (Redwine) Fowler. He was born September 28, 1888 in Supply, Arkansas.

William H. Fowler was a private in Co. E, 25th Regiment Indiana Infantry during the Civil War. He was born in Randolph County, Arkansas. He enlisted as a substitute for Adam Lowe to serve for one year on October 13, 1864. According to family tradition he had to sue to get his money. He used the money to buy a farm near Maynard, Arkansas where he raised a large family.

After Demps' parents died, he lived with relatives and attended school in Maynard, Arkanas. Later he delivered mail on horseback between Supply and Pittman, Arkansas. He met Myrtle Lee Cox, also an orphan that was working as a domestic for one of his relatives. They decided, since both were orphans, they would get married and start their own housekeeping. They were married March 18, 1909 by C. A. Fowler. Myrtle's parents were Charlie L. and Martha Moss Cox.

While living on a farm near Maynard the following children were born: (1) Mont, born December 11, 1909 and married Maxine Plumee. (2) Lytle D., born June 23, 1913 and died September 13, 1933. (3) Wilma Retha, born August 1, 1915 and married 1st Reverend Allen Brickey and 2nd Raymond Collins. In 1920, the family moved near Springdale, Arkansas. They came by train. While living in Springdale, Vernell Agnes was born May 15, 1921. She married Vernon Freeland. Later they moved back to Maynard and Helen Marie was born. She married John Blackshire. On March 30, 1925, Charles Henry was born. He married Vera Lou Goree.

About 1928 Demps moved his family back to Springdale. This time they came in a T Model car. They spent the night in Harrison, Arkansas in a hotel. Charles recalls that he cried for a piece of pie and got it. Lytle and Wilma rode with the Joe Redwine family in their car. The Fowlers lived northeast of Springdale until the winter of 1935 to 1936; then they moved to a new rock house on the Zion road.

Demps peddled apples with Alph Beasley. He also, worked for Springdale water and sewer department and helped lay the first water lines. He was a grocery clerk in several stores until he joined Reland Spaulding in establishing the S and F Grocery on the east of Springdale. He continued in business until his retirement.

Myrtle was a homemaker and worked at the Springdale Canning Company and the garment factory in Fayetteville, Arkansas. She was an active member of the Extension Homemakers Club. Both were active members of First Baptist Church where she taught Sunday School and he served as a Deacon and Trustee. Church and family were very special to them.

After Myrtle's death, January 15, 1975, he lived alone until his health began to fail and he lived with his daughter, Wilma, who lived near and he could go back and forth to his home each day. However, he spent his last few weeks at the home of his son, Charles, east of Lowell, Arkansas. He enjoyed telling his daughter-in-law about the early days and she enjoyed listening.

Plans had been made for Thanksgiving dinner when he developed pneumonia, and was taken to Springdale Memorial Hospital where he died November 27, 1981. His resting place is in the family plot in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas near his beloved wife and son.

By: Vera Lou Fowler

Clemens Bernhard Franke

Clemens Bernhard Franke born in Cullen, Alabama May 30, 1884, died December 3, 1971 in Springdale, Arkansas of parents who came from Eppendorp, Germany in or near 1882. In Germany, the name was Francke, but the (c) was changed in this country to Franke.

Clemens grew to manhood in Missouri and worked in his brother's store in Willow Springs. The Franke store had a competitor, Ferguson mercantile, where Maude Louise Lovan, a Ferguson in-law worked when she didn't teach school.

Love won out over store rivalry when she and Clemens married and opened a store of their own in Marshfield, Missouri. This is the store that they brought to Fayetteville in 1916 and operated until 1935, when it was the first store on N. Block to burn.

They moved to the south side of the square until they bought a rooming house directly behind Guisinger Music Store and built a store on the side.

They built a home on Mount Sequoyah, and in 1940, Clemens was asked to run the Arkansas Brokerage in Springdale while the owner was in the service. He also was instrumental in starting the Camps Store on Emma Street and worked at Sherry's Shoe Store.

Clemens was married two more times after Maude, who was the only twin to survive a premature birth. Her father had been wounded in the battle of Prairie Grove, and ill health remained with him the rest of his life when they moved to Willow Springs where she grew up.

Maude Franke attended college in Springfield, Missouri and taught school before she married Clemens and had two children: Walter Max, 12-17-12, Marshfield, Missouri, died 7-23-76, Fayetteville, and Frieda Cornlia, born 1-16-13, married a Fayetteville boy, Bertice Monroe Haskins in 1935. They had one child, Lawrence B. Haskins. Lawrence married Joan Harriet Driemier of Saint Louis, Missouri in 1965. They have two children: Kristine, 1973 and Rusty, 1976. Their family resides in Rhode Island.

Walter Max Franke, an electrician, married Cleffie F. Blanton in 1940 and they lived in his family home. Two children, Maude Louise Franke, 5-20-43 was named for her grandmother. She is married to Norman Powers and works at Fayetteville Airport. Norman works at SWEPCO.

Louise has two sons by a former marriage, Franklin Shane Thorpe, 1962, Fayetteville, who has a son, Michael Shane, 11-19-84, who lives with his mother in Fayetteville. Her other son, Jeffrey Paul Thorpe, 8-23-63, lives in Joplin, Missouri with his wife, Joanna Wise of Fayetteville.

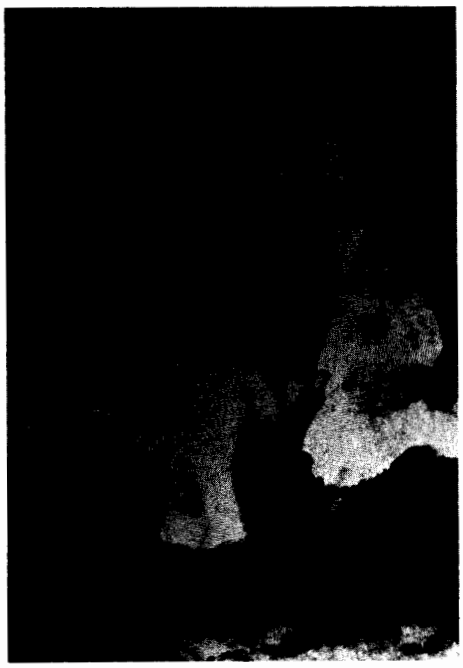
Walter M. and Cleffie Franke's other child is Walter Bates Franke (6-17-1947). His family lives in Fayetteville. He works in the University Book Store. His wife, Patricia Kay Bivens 1947, is in insurance. Their only child was born in the Netherlands while he served in U. N. Air Force there, Jennifer Susan Franke (1-4-1971) and is in Senior High School.

Another Franke family living in Springdale, Arkansas is John R. Franke (12-15-1940) Mammoth Springs, Arkansas. He is connected with Tysons and his wife, Catherine Nally Franke (7-23-1944), San Jose, California, were married in California in 1964, moved to Springdale soon to raise his children here. Catherine works in Springdale Hospital. Children: (1) Jeffery Allen Franke (12-14-1966 California) works at Tyson and (2) Deborah Lynn (1-24-1968 Las Gastos, California). Deborah is in her first year at the University. This family came to Springdale in 1978, and John R. Franke's father, also John and Walter M. Franke are first cousins.

By: Cleffie Franke

John Wesley Freeman

John Wesley Freeman, I, born April 14, 1836, and Docia Caroline Haney, born May 1, 1840, married and lived in Georgia. Docia was born in the Carolinas so it is uncertain where they met and married. They were living in the area of Woodstock, Georgia during the Civil War. During that time it was necessary to hide any food they might have so it wouldn't be taken by soldiers. One day some Union soldiers came by and found a keg of molasses under the back porch where it had been hidden. Since John wasn't home it was up to Docia to defend their property. Being a spunky lady she tried to get the keg back. In the struggle she was pushed and she fell getting her feet tangled in her sweet potato vines but not before she managed to pull the plug out of the keg spilling at least some of the precious molasses. As the soldiers ran off Docia was screaming after them, "You blue devils".



John and Lula Freeman, their children l to r: T. Haney, Junie, Anderson, B. Wesley, Tina and Mae.

Sometime after the war ended John brought his family to Arkansas. They first settled near the Fourche River in Yell County. Supplies were purchased at Dardanelle. The home didn't have screens on doors and windows and the mosquitoes were so bad that many people were infected with malaria. About 1881 John and Docia decided to look for another place to raise their family since they had lost one child, Luvinna, to the disease. Along with the other five children, Lorenzo born February 10, 1860, John Wesley II born February 14, 1862, Laura born 1864, Fred born September 15, 1869, and Minnie born October 19, 1876, they migrated to Washington County. They rented a small log cabin about two miles south of Clyde on what had been known for years as the Algie Green place.

John didn't enjoy his new home very long as he died on November 16, 1883. Docia, unlike most women of that time, chose not to remarry immediately. It wasn't until her youngest child was sixteen that she married Joe G. Reed on April 27, 1892. She lived until September 25, 1912. John I and Docia are buried in Edmiston Cemetery east of Morrow.

Lorenzo married Clara Simpson May 29, 1901. Children: Bertha, Garland, Docia, Zula, Zelda. John Wesley II married Lula Adams. (See Below) Laura married Jim Reed February 27, 1885. Children: Omar, Hoyt, Lizzie, Auda, Archie, Roy, Arley. Fred married Dee McCarty. Children: Rose, Tim, Sally, Bryan, Lucian, Elizabeth. Minnie married Alvin Cox December 16, 1894. Children: Fay, Laura, Wayne, John, Lacy.

John Wesley II was born at Woodstock, Georgia during the Civil War. He was married February 11, 1883 to Harriet Lula Adams, born in Mississippi December 9, 1865, the daughter of Henderson and Octava Hesentine Adams. To this union were born eight children.

1-John Anderson, born January 6, 1884, married March 25, 1906 to Icey Glidewell, born March 20, 1887. Children: Lacy, Burmah, Erin, Lucian. Burmah married James Rinehart. Children: Roy Gene, Irmalee. Erin married Fred Mershon. Children: Yvonne, Donna, Ronny. Lucian married Virginia Pierce. Children: Peggy, Jean, Linda, LouAnn, Bryan.

2-Junie Cora, born June 6, 1885 married November 5, 1901 to William Pennel, born 1879. They had no children but adopted a son L. D. (Wood). L. D. married Bessie Cuzick.

3-Thomas Haney, born October 1, 1887 married March 11, 1908 to Dexter Reece, born August 16, 1889. Children: Iris, Mary Lou, Winnie. Mary Lou married Code Wilkey. Children: Louetta, Carol Jean. Winnie married Homer White. Children: Cordell, Winnie Ruth, Robert, Arlene.

4-Docia Hesentine (Tina), born September 6, 1889, married March 31, 1909 to Walter Glidewell, born January 11, 1885. Children: Lena Jewel, Carrie Ivis, Audra Mae, Zelta Vernice, James Walter. Lena married Harley Rinehart. Children: Kenneth, Ronnie, Carolyn. Ivis married Carl Reed. Children: Loama, Karen. Audra Mae married Paul Norwood. Children: Loris Amilee, Gary, Kay. Vernice married Ralph Pennel. Children: Therrel, Howard, Arlis. James married Rosalie Wedel. Children: James Warren, Eva Kay, Terry Gene.

5-Lula Mae, born April 9, 1891, married December 12, 1909 to Elza Glidewell, born October 18, 1890. Children: Loyce, Ardith, Holly, Ray, Wilma, Ruby, Bill, James Elza, Un-named boy. Loyce married Naomi Burgess. Children: Nadine, Jeanine. Married Wilma Hunter, child Nathan. Married Thelma Briston, child Connie. Ardith married Orval Keck, child Alice Lee. Holly married Othel Howard. Children: Bob, Theda. Wilma married Elmer Lee. Bill married Ruby Prince. Children: Bobby, Janet Fay.

6-Henderson R. Wesley, born April 17, 1893, married January 1, 1914 to Pearl Latta, born March 27, 1895. Children: Beulah, Frank, Lula Belle, Floymae, Ruby, John Thomas, Louise. Beulah married Darrow Hull, child Ina Marie. Frank married Evelyn Carr. Children: Frank Albert, Jackie, Almer, Patsy, Sharolyn. Lula Belle married Devoe Whitely, child Ronnie. Floymae married Almer Parks. Children: Sheila, Linda. Ruby married Roy Baker. Children: Dana, Tommy, Carole. John T. married Ida Adams. Louise married Joseph Galey. Children: Allen, Robert Susan.

7-Lizzie Belle, born August 24, 1894, married March 8, 1914 to Frank Probasco. Children: Denzil, Douglas, Gene, Don. Denzil married Margaret Power. Children: Mike, Sally, Toby, Jeffery. Gene married Peggy Garrison. Children: Judy, Mitchell, Mark, Max, Jill. Don married Wanda Holcomb. Children: Maury, Matt.

8-Laura Jettie, born October 26, 1896, married November 29, 1914 to Olva Glidewell, born October 21, 1894. Children: Thelma, Jonnie Belle, Joy, James, Leland, June. Jonnie Belle married Forrest Rodgers. Children: Gayle, Pamela. Joy married Richard Butzback, child James. James married Dorothy Cate. Children: Judith, Jane, Lisa Gaye. Leland married Arlene Brittenhan. Children: Timothy, Michael. June married Jim Pederson, child Laura.

The family lived in the Clyde area then on Skylight Mountain. Lula died December 15, 1896 of appendicitis when their baby, Jettie, was seven weeks old. John desperately needed a mother for his children so he married young Vesta Eaton of Clyde six months later on June 9, 1897. Later they moved to Floydada, Texas where both are buried. John died November 20, 1917 and Vesta died October 6, 1954. Antioch, Bethesda, Cox, Edmiston and Lincoln Cemeteries in Washington County are the resting places for most of the deceased family members.

It was on Skylight that four out of eight children married a Glidewell. Three married local sweethearts and Lizzie chose a Texan to be her mate. All were farmers, some all their lives while others eventually moved into town and pursued other occupations.

John Wesley II and Lula had eight children, thirty-nine grandchildren, seventy-four great-grandchildren, scores of g-g-grandchildren and many g-g-g-grandchildren. Many of these descendants still live in Washington County while others are in surrounding states and some as far away as the east and west coasts.

By: Rosalie Glidewell

Henry Froshour

Henry Froshour was born September 9, 1789 in Pennsylvania. Family tradition says he was of Black Dutch background. Other researchers have indicated that he was probably a descendant of Hans Froschauer. In various records, the name has been spelled Frashour, Freshour, Froshour, Froushour. Most of the early records are Freshour, but in later years, he spelled his name Froshour.

In December, 1812 Henry Froshour enlisted as a private in Captain Samuel Bunch's Company of Mounted Militia, East Tennessee Volunteers. He was with them until March, 1813. In June, 1813 he served eight days as a private in Captain Elias Cost's Company, 71 Regiment (Swift's), New York Militia. He once again enlisted in October, 1814. This time as ensign with Captain John Trimble's Company of East Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Gunmen, Major William Russell's Battalion. He was with them for six months, leaving them in April, 1815. He received $8.00 per month for his miltary service. One item of particular interest is his allowance for his horse. He was given an allowance of 40 cents per day.

On May 10, 1821 Henry Froshour married Jane Finley in Shelby County, Alabama. Jane was born about 1797 in North Carolina. Henry and Jane's first four children— Dempsey, Ruth Ann, Dorcas Isabella and Mary J. were born in Georgia. Family tradition states that Dempsey had a twin sister who died in infancy, but no records have been found to prove this. Sometime between 1829 and 1831, the family moved to Tennessee where Nancy was born.

In 1832, the Froshours and some of the Finleys migrated to Arkansas, where their two youngest children, Martha H. and Barbara were born.

For the trip to Arkansas, they built flat-bottom boats. They left eastern Tennessee in the spring of the year to take advantage of the high water during that time of year. They started their journey March 25, 1832 in Calhoun, Tennessee on the Hiwassee River. The original diary of their journey is in the possession of Mrs. Lina Ruth Baker who resides near Van Buren, Arkansas. She is a great-granddaughter of Henry Froshour.

It took them two months to make the trip. They traveled down the Hiwassee until they reached the Tennessee River. During their time on the Tennessee, the journal records that they "ran wild" down the river for three days. This surely must have been a terrifying time for them. Upon reaching the junction of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, they traveled down the Ohio to the Mississippi, then down the Mississippi to the Arkansas. They traveled up the Arkansas River to where Fort Smith is now located, then traveled overland to the Vineyard Township area of Washington County.

One of the Finleys who made the trip with them was Jane's brother, Thomas Nesmith Finley. He settled near them in Arkansas.

Although they came to Arkansas in 1832, the first recorded land transactions aren't until 1839. Henry Froshour received land patents for eighty acres in Vineyard Township and for eighty acres just over the line in Oklahoma. This last seems to substantiate the story passed down through the family that Henry brought his horses to Arkansas, planning on racing them. But horse racing was not allowed in Arkansas. He obtained land in Oklahoma, built a racetrack, and raced his horses there. This location is just barely across the state line from Evansville and was known as Wild Horse Canyon.

Henry Froshour was a blacksmith. Family tradition says that he was the only grown man in Washington County during the war years who lived through the Civil War. The story says that neither side harmed him because of his ability to repair their guns. The huge walnut tree under which his blacksmith shop stood is still standing on the old homeplace. The muzzle-loading rifle which he gave to his son-in-law Moses Patrick Ray as a wedding present is still in the family's posession. It is now owned by Harlan Ray of Mulvane, Kansas, a great-great-grandson.

Five of the Froshour daughters were married in Washington County between 1841 and 1858. The oldest daughter, Ruth Ann, married Moses Patrick Ray September 19, 1841. They moved to Marion County, Arkansas settling on East Sugarloaf Creek near its confluence with the White River.

Dorcas married John M. Blevins January 19, 1848. They remained in Washington County, where Dorcas died in September, 1862 leaving her husband and three children: Henry, 13; James, 6 and Crissie, 3. A daughter, Martha, preceded her in death, dying in 1859. Dorcas and John are buried in Lewis Cemetery near Evansville.

Barbara, the youngest daughter, married Augustus N. Smith on January 24, 1856. They had at least two children that we know of: Thomas J. and M. S. They may possibly have had a son Stewart. A family letter refers to the death of a Stewart Smith on August 17, 1875. Barbara and Gus, as they were known, may have died before 1870 as their children were with Jane Froshour in the 1870 census.

In 1857, Martha H. Froshour married Wiley B. Bailey. They had a daughter Gertrude born November 22, 18457. Martha died when Gertie was about fifteen months old. In a letter to Ruth Ann Ray, Mary J. Huffman told about Martha's death. It seems that Martha was doing her washing. She hurt herself carrying a kettle of water from the stream to the house. "That night she was taken with very severe pains in her bowels so that she could not move herself in the least or any person move her without her screaming with pain." The next day they sent for the doctor, but he did not get there until the following day. "When he come he done all he could, but to no purpose. He stayed till nearly night, but could do no good, we think she broke some of her insides lifting the kettle." Martha died the next day, February 24, 1859.

The last of the girls to marry was Mary J. She married Henry F. Huffman September 9, 1858. They had two children: Harvey McDonald and Nancy Amy. Henry Huffman was killed during the Civil War period. Mary lived with her mother until her remarriage on February 23, 1873. She married William M. Finley, a relative on her mother's side of the family.

Little is known about the Froshour's son, Dempsey. Family tradition says that he was deaf and dumb. Census records do indicate that he lived with his parents all of his life. Nancy Froshour was still with the family in 1860, but does not appear with them in the 1870 census. The family says that she was killed when thrown from a horse.

Henry Froshour died of pneumonia August 22, 1869 and was buried in the Lewis Cemetery near his home. At one time, he owned the land on which the cemetery is located, later selling it to Lewis Evans.

At the time of his death, Henry Froshour owned 133 acres of land lying in Vineyard Township. There was a good spring on the land. Also on the land was a log dwelling, a frame kitchen, a meat house and good stables. The well and some of the foundation stones of the house are still visible. At his death, Henry also owned nine head of cattle, about forty-five head of hogs, one horse, one set of blacksmith tools, one plow, two sets of plow gear and three guns. Henry's will left all of his estate to his wife and his son Dempsey "during his life."

Jane Froshour died July 1, 1881, but the final settling of the estate was not made until 1884. This would seem to indicate that Dempsey's death probably occurred in 1883 or 1884. The court ordered that the land be sold at public auction. The sale took place February 23, 1884 on the courthouse steps. T. J. Smith (Barbara's son) bought the land for $441.25. At some time between February and July, 1884 he sold the land to Momes P. Ray.

According to the family, Jane and Dempsey Froshour are buried in the Lewis Cemetery where Henry was buried, but there are no tombstones indicating the location of the graves.

Two of Moses Patrick and Ruth Ann Ray's children later resided in Washington County. Their daughter, Martha Ann Mooneyham was living near Farmington in 1875. She is the one who wrote the letter telling of Stewart Smith's death. Moses P. Ray's son, Jefferson Davis Ray, also resided in Washington County in later years. Three descendants of "Uncle Jeffie" are presently residing in Washington County: his son, Robert Leonard Ray of Lincoln; his grandson, Jerry Ray of Farmington; and his great-grandson, Jerred Ray also of Farmington.

Descendants of Henry Froshour's oldest daughter, Ruth Ann, and her husband Moses Patrick Ray hold a family reunion in Washington County each fall. The third Saturday of October, family members from Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas gather at the Latta barn in Prairie Grove Battlefield Park for visiting and a carry-in dinner. The oldest living descendant of Henry Froshour was present at the 1986 reunion. She was ninety-five-year-old Lillie Whelchel of Lincoln, Arkansas. Lillie Huffman Whelchel died on her 96th birthday, June 30, 1987.

By: Connie Foster

Louisa Spalding Frost

In 1873, Louisa (Spalding) Frost, widow of James Frost along with her eight children, including Ben, George W., Jack, Charley, Nancy, Henry and Sarah, moved from Missouri to Washington County, Arkansas, settling about one mile south of Durham, Arkansas. James Frost had died in Missouri during a move of the family from Jefferson County, Kentucky to Kansas. All children born in Kentucky except Sarah, who was born in Missouri.

It is thought that Mary Elizabeth Frost, John Will Frost and Eliza Jane Frost did not travel with the family, but stayed in Kentucky.

James Frost was born February 15, 1824 in Kentucky, was married in the Methodist Episcopal South Church in Versailles, Kentucky August 16, 1846 to Louisa Spalding, daughter of George Spalding and Betsy Heathman.

George Spalding, born 1800, was son of Robinson Spalding and Fanny Jones and was married in Orange County, Virginia 1789. Betsy Heathman was daughter of George Heathman.

Louisa Spalding Frost died September 1896 and is buried in Shumate Cemetery just south of Durham, Arkansas beside her son, Henry J. Frost who died May 24, 1883.

On October 27, 1895 at Durham, Washington County, Arkansas, Charles Jordan Frost, son of James and Louisa Spalding Frost, married Martha Jeneta Malone.

Martha was daughter of George W. Malone and Margaret Elizabeth Clark, whose parents are unknown at this time.

Martha had three brothers, all younger than she, but her parents and the two youngest sons died of typhoid fever near Fort Smith, Arkansas about the year 1887. Her brother, Taylor Malone, also survived, moved back to Washington County, married Lillie Frost. The Charles Jordan Frost family and Taylor Malone family later moved to Seminole County, Oklahoma.

Census reports show G. W. Malone and wife Margaret as being born in Missouri.

By: Jim Frost

Arthur Fry

Arthur Fry was born near Dodson, Montana March 10, 1921 on the homestead of his parents, Sidney Wilbert and May Lenora (Brown) Fry. He graduated from high school there in 1939, obtained a B. S. degree in chemistry from Montana State University in 1943 and served in the U. S. Navy until 1946. After the war, he worked as a chemist in Oak Ridge, Tennessee for two years, and then obtained his Ph. D. degree in organic chemistry from the University of California at Berkeley in 1951.

Lois Marie (Gunning) Fry was born in Sterling, Kansas May 5, 1922 to Francis William and Emma Amelia (Willms) Gunning. She lived in Sterling and Hutchison, Kansas near Johnstown, Colorado and at Turner, Oregon where she graduated from high school in 1937. She obtained a B. A. degree in chemistry from Linfield College in McMinnville, Oregon in 1941 and worked as a chemist in Portland, Oregon until 1946. She later became a chemist at Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Tennessee where she met and married her husband in 1947. She obtained an M. S. degree in nuclear chemistry from the University of Arkansas in 1960, and worked there for some years as a teacher and in nuclear chemistry research.

The Frys moved from California to Arkansas in 1951 where Arthur joined the University of Arkansas chemistry faculty; they have lived in Fayetteville since that time. Arthur teaches organic chemistry and has been active in research on determining the mechanisms of organic reactions. His research proposals have been successful for all of his professional life in attracting substantial funding from the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation, to support students and to purchase equipment and research supplies. He served two terms as Chemistry Department Chairman and has been on the National Council and the Council Executive and Publications Committees of the American Chemical Society. He has served as President of the Arkansas Academy of Sciences, and as Chairman of the University of Arkansas Faculty Senate, and has been active in many other professional organizations and in evaluating chemistry programs at other colleges and universities. He was made a University Professor in 1984, an honor which he cherishes. He enjoys both teaching and research, and loves interacting with students at all levels. He has directed the research programs of many undergraduates, M. S., Ph. D. and postdoctoral students, several of whom are today science leaders in Arkansas.

Lois has been involved in many church and community projects; some of her most satisfying activities have been working to desegregate Fayetteville elementary schools in 1962-64, being on a church and then a city committee in 1970-75 to enable low-income people to repair their homes, being a volunteer reading tutor in the public schools, being an elder in First Presbyterian Church, and working on service projects with the League of Women Voters.

The Frys have traveled extensively and spent two years on sabbatical leaves in New Zealand and Australia. In Arkansas, they have enjoyed knowing many foreign students. Among Lois' hobbies are weaving, piano, genealogy and hiking. Art's hobbies include sports, flower gardening, hiking and genealogy.

Their children are two sons, Gene and Brian, and one daughter Marian, all born in Oakland, California; they graduated from Fayetteville High School and have earned advanced degrees in economics, marine biology and psychology.

By: Arthur Fry

William A. Fuller

William A. Fuller was born February 18, 1821 in Middle, Tennessee. He married Mary E. Morgan born in 1820 in Tennessee. Their parents were born in North Carolina. After October 1847, the family with 3 daughters born in Tennessee moved to Arkansas. They settled first in Franklin County, Arkansas, by the 1850 census. By 1860 they had moved to Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas. William was a tanner.

William bought land from the Rhea's Census Index, William is listed as having entered the Cherokee Nation on January 1, 1888. Nothing is known of when Mary died, she wasn't listed with William in 1890, but was on the 1880 census. On May 22, 1891, William married Miss Mary M. Beensweed at Rhea's Mill. William died August 1, 1896 at Tahlequah, I. T., buried in Tahlequah City Cemetery. The children of William and Mary were: 1. Roxanna, born circa 1844, Tennessee, probably died before 1860. 2. Ann, born circa 1845, Tennessee. Had probable daughter, Fanny, 9 years old in 1870 census. Married James Higgins of Texas. 3. Cornelia, born Tennessee, September 30, 1847, died August 18, 1929. Married John Gibbons Rhea, December 29, 1871, Cincinnati. He was born February 15, 1838, died November 5, 1916, both buried in Lincoln Cemetery. One known daughter, Dessie, married James Franklin Smith. 4. Lucinda, born Arkansas, January 1, 1849, died March 10, 1878. Buried in West Cemetery at Cincinnati. 5. Helen, born Arkansas, March 1850, died 1894. Wife of George Smith of Cincinnati. 6. Elizabeth, born Arkansas, circa 1852/53. Married H. C. Wallaston lived in Cherokee Nation 1890 IT census. Child, Lee, was 3 years old. 7. Robert Charles, born Arkansas, December 15, 1853, died March 5, 1915. Married in Tennessee to Mary Steele, September 18, 1880, daughter of William and Mary A. (Vann) Steele of the Cherokee Nation. She was born September 15, 1858, died

February 24, 1901. R. C. was a prominent businessman in Tahlequah, owning a saddlery, hotel known as "Fuller House", farms, grocery, stockholder in Tahlequah Mercantile Company. He was a mason. Buried in Tahlequah City Cemetery. Their children were: Mary, born after 1881, died 1884; 2. Joseph, born after 1881, died 1888; Robin Vann, born IT, December 20, 1881, died Vinita, Oklahoma June 20, 1933. Married Cornelia Ellen Holderman November 1, 1905 in Chetopa, Kansas, born IT, Janaury 27, 1879, died October 19, 1937, El Paso, Texas. Both are buried at Tahlequah City Cemetery. Their only child was Robert Marion (Senior), born IT, June 28, 1907, died October 25, 1983. He married Ellen Rita Guidry, August 24, 1941. She was born St. James Parrish, Louisiana, September 16, 1914, died April 28, 1983. Buried Metairie, Louisiana. They had 4 sons and 2 daughters; 4. Willard S., born 1894, IT, died after 1950, Los Angeles, California. 8. William, born circa 1857, Arkansas, probably died before 1870 census. 9. Rilley, born circa 1859, Arkansas, probably died before 1870 census. 10. Dr. James Samuel, born November 19, 1860. Van Buren, Arkansas, died September 14, 1914. Married Rosa L. Percival October 4, 1888, born December 1869, at Fort Gibson. Dr. Fuller of William and Amelia Percival, early merchant at Fort Gibson. Dr. Fuller was the first doctor at Fort Gibson, IT. Buried at Historical City Cemetery at Fort Gibson. Their 3 children: (All born Fort Gibson.) 1. Nellie R., born 1890; 2. James P., born 1893, 3. Robert W., born September 15, 1898. 11. J. D. "Jeff", born Arkansas, March 2, 1861, died September 14, 1888. Buried West Cemetery at Cincinnati.

By: Robert M. Fuller II

Dr. John Jacob Funkhouser

The Funkhouser family arrived in west Washington County about 1830, and located a few miles southwest of Lincoln, where they established a large farm on what came to be called Sugar Hill, from the many sugar maple trees that grew there. Sugar Hill became the name of a community, and the church building of that name is still in use. The Sugar Hill Cemetery was first established as the Funkhouser Cemetery; it is still sometimes so called.

Much of the following is abstracted, with permission of the author, from *Funkhouser*, A Swiss-American Genealogy by Frieda Funkhouser Wilson, Copyright 1978.

The place of origin of the family is Trub, in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland. Fankhaus is part of the township of Trub, situated in the Emmenthal, a farming area in the foothills of the Alps. Fankhaus is the name of a farm and a little valley (Fankhausgraben) which was settled about the 13th Century. In the language of that time and place "Fang" was a deep pit or hole, used as a trap to catch bears. "Haus" meant house. so the Fang-housers were those who lived in the house near the bear trap. The name later became Fankhouser, and in the U. S., Funkhouser. In 1978 one Hans Fankhouser, a retired station master for the Swiss Federal Railways was living in Langenthal, Switzerland, supplied most of the above information.

The earliest known reference to the family in Swiss records is April 23, 1364, when "Hans at Vanghus" had to make good on a note he had signed for neighbor Oelrich Koch. Henry Funkhouser, and wife Catherine Boyd, who settled on Sugar Hill, in Washington County were about the same age, born 1780 in Virginia. They were both 69 years old on the census of 1850, Washington County, Arkansas. There are conflicting dates for Henry's death, but Catherine died in 1874, age 94. Both are buried at Sugar Hill. Henry and Catherine may have married in Buncombe County, North Carolina; they lived some time in Tennessee (1830 census, McMinn County) before coming to Arkansas. They had 7 children; Dr. John Jacob Funkhouser, 1802-1874; three unidentified daughters. John Funkhouser, 1818-1852, Allen Funkhouser 1822-1881, unidentified son.

I heard that Henry had a brother Christopher, who left Tennessee with him, but who went north to Illinois. Afterward they never corresponded or visited. I do not think any of the later Funkhousers of Summers knew about the northern branch.

Dr. John Jacob Funkhouser, known as Jacob, first married Jane Tilley, believed to have been a daughter of John Tilley, who lived at the south end of Rhea Valley, west of Prairie Grove, or at least of that family. Dr. Funkhouser bought several hundred acres of land north of Summers, and moved a log house from his father's farm at Sugar Hill, to his land at Summers, using oxen. It stood on the east side of Arkansas Highway 59 some 1/2 mile north of Summers. Jane did not long survive, however; and as his second wife he took Eliza Jane Cole Tilley, widow of Jefferson Tilley of Arkansas and Texas, who had a son Steven Tilley who married (Ann or Anna) Gibson, daughter of Thomas Leroy Gibson, who lived on Ballard Creek, near the Oklahoma state line. Steve and Ann moved to California. Jefferson Tilley was a brother of Jane Tilley, Dr. Jacob's first wife.

Eliza Jane Cole Tilley was a daughter of Dr. John Cole, who owned the farm bordering Dr. Funkhouser's on the west, the farm where I now live.

Dr. Funkhouser had one daughter, Barsheba (b. 1845, d. 1884) by Jane Tilley. Barsheba never married.

The doctor's two other children were Henry, 1854-1925, and Mary Ellen, 1856-1883. Mary Ellen seems to have married a Miller or Mitchell, but divorced. No further information. Henry Funkhouser married Mattie Maxwell, daughter of John and Minerva (Barker) Maxwell, and had four children; Ethel Funkhouser, 1884-1975, married Henry V. (Moody) Brewster, of Cane Hill, no children. Audrey Funkhouser 1886-1971 married Walter D. Parks, no children. John Jacob Funkhouser (Jay) 1888-1955 never married. Virginia Elizabeth Funkhouser (Virgie), 1893-1980, married Charles H. Douglas, and lived in St. Louis, Missouri. One daughter, Audrey Jane, b. 1916 married Gordon Birk, of St. Louis. Four children: Douglas Gordon Birk, Roger Allen Birk, Rodney Birk (twin to Roger, died an infant), and Virginia Birk.

With the death of "Jay" Funkhouser in 1955 the surname disappeared from Washington County, except for a few black families (descendants of the black people owned by Dr. Jacob Funkhouser), who live in Fayetteville.

Allen Funkhouser 1822-1881 married (1) Mary Jane Kellam and Mary E. Fortner. Allen had 5 children: Tennessee B. (girl), John C., William Allen, Albert Henry and Anna Gibson Funkhouser.

By: James E. Gibson

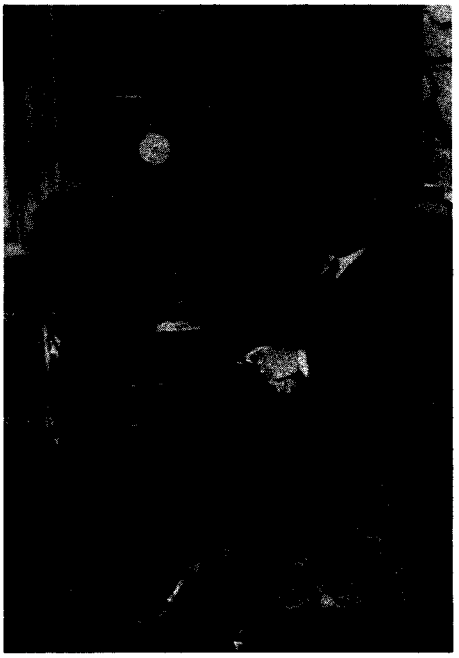
John Clinton Futrall

John Clinton Futrall, (1873-1939), was president of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville from 1913-1939. Futrall was born in Jackson, Tennnessee. His family later moved to Marianna, Arkansas, where Futrall attended grade school and high school. His father, Thomas Futrall, was a teacher and educational administrator in Marianna.

In 1871, with the passage of the Morrill Act, the Arkansas Industrial University was established. In 1899, the state legislature changed the name to the University of Arkansas. In 1888, at the age of 15, Futrall attended the Arkansas Industrial University for two years. He then attended the University of Virginia, graduating in 1894 with the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. He did graduate work at the University of Chicago, John Hopkins University and the University of Bonn and the University of Hale in Germany. In 1920, Futrall received an honorary doctorate's degree in law from Tulane University at New Orleans. Six years later, he received the same honor from the University of New Mexico.

In 1894, Futrall became a professor of Latin at the University of Arkansas, married Annie Gaines Duke in 1898 and they had three children, Clinton Duke, Helen, and Emily, all of whom are deceased. Emily had one daughter, Joan Lines, currently living in Fayetteville. Joan has three sons, John Futrall Lines, William Robert Lines, and Christopher Duke Lines who is presently attending the University of Arkansas. John Lines has two sons, Sam and Justin, and the family resides in Ponca City, Oklahoma. William Robert lives in El Dorado, Arkansas.

Conditions at the university were far from ideal when Futrall



John Clinton Futrall, President of U of A

became president, according to Robert A. Leflar in his book, The First 100 years, a centennial history of the University of Arkansas. Futrall employed the first registrar, the first business manager, the first superintendent of buildings and grounds, and the first dean of men that the university ever had. He organized the university into schools and colleges. He also formed the student senate. In essence, Futrall formed a modern university, one with a "broadening viewpoint", said Leflar.

For a time, Futrall was an unpaid coach of the Arkansas football team and served as chairman of the Athletic Committee. He also helped organize the Southwest Conference.

Improving the school's library was another high priority for Futrall. In 1914, he appointed a professional librarian and moved the library from the north side of Old Main to the south side of the building. Using his own money, he paid architects for part of the work done on the new library building, which is now known as Vol Walker Hall. The library increased its size from 15,000 books in 1913 to 200,000 in 1939. Philosophy and psychology departments were added in 1923. In 1926, the College of Business Administration was created.

In 1924, the university was accredited and gained membership in the prestigious North Central Association; in 1931, another goal of Futrall's was achieved when the undergraduate program was approved by the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

On September 12, 1939, John Clinton Futrall, 66 years old, was killed in a car accident. In his honor the Board of Trustees named the student union Futrall Memorial Hall, along with resolutions of respect from the state and various parts of the nation. President Futrall was a member of Who's Who in America from 1913 until his untimely death.

The wife of John Clinton Futrall, Annie Gaines Duke, was born in Fayetteville in 1872, the daughter of Helen Gaines and Julius Linn Duke, the owner of Duke's Jewelry Store in Fayetteville. Julius Linn Duke's father and mother, Courtney M. and Catherine Jackson Duke, migrated with their infant son to Fayetteville from Missouri in 1854. Julius Duke served in the Confederate army and returned to Fayetteville and the jewelry business. He was buried with the honors of the Odd Fellows Society.

Annie Gaines Duke Futrall served her entire life in Fayetteville, Arkansas, on committees and various organizations to help perpetuate the growth of the University of Arkansas. She died in 1964. Futrall Hall, a dormitory located on the grounds of the University of Arkansas, bears her name.

By: Joan F. Lines

Washington Gage

Washington Gage owned a tract of land equal to 19.0 acres, value of land, $57. It lay between Tuttle and Wesley on Highway 74, where Thorney Creek flowed into Richard Creek.

Joshua Gage was in the Oklahoma land run, April 5, 1892 in a covered wagon caravan from Drakes Creek, Arkansas. He filed on his claim 60 acres in low bottom land and 100 acres in higher ground of good pasture. A contester filed against Joshua and after two years he finally gave up and returned to Arkansas.

1870 Census: William Hankins was a private in the War of 1812. War was declared by the U. S. against Great Britain on June 18, 1812. He was drafted at Danridge, Tennessee, in 1813 and served under Captain Francis Berry in Company commanded by Colonel Samuel Bunch. He served 127 days and drew $8 pension per month. He was honorably discharged at Knoxville, Tennessee in 1814. He lived in Granger County, Tennessee until the fall of 1831. He then went to Vermillion County, Illinois and on to Arkansas in 1833.

By: Elizabeth Bell

Ronald "Pete" Gardner

Ronald "Pete" Gardner was born June 25, 1924, the son of Ronald Gardner, Senior and Ruth Young Gardner, in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

His great grandfather, William Henry Harrison Gardner, was born at Cane Hill, Arkansas in December of 1842. The present generation has no knowledge of why the family was there. The 1860 census of Fort Smith shows him residing there with his father, John Gardner, his mother, brothers and sisters.

William Henry Harrison Gardner married Virginia Carnall, a daughter of John Carnall who was one of the founding fathers of Fort Smith. It is understood, by the family, that Carnall Hall (a women's dormitory at the University of Arkansas) was named for another daughter, Emma Carnall.

Ronald "Pete" Gardner attended the University of Arkansas from 1941 until 1945.

Ronald "Pete" Gardner married Jean Richards, born August 4, 1924 in Dow, Oklahoma on July 15, 1944 at Berkeley, California.

In March of 1946, Jean and Pete moved to Springdale, Arkansas from Fort Smith. Their two oldest daughters, Wendy Jean and Sally Ann were born in Fort Smith because Springdale did not have a hospital at that time. The two younger daughters, Cindy Lee and Julie Lynn were born in Washington County.

Pete entered the insurance business in Springdale in 1946 and is continuing in that profession today, 1987. He is vice-president of Rebsamen Insurance, formerly Gardner Insurance Agency in Springdale, Arkansas.

Wendy Jean is married to Frank Grobmyer. She has two children: Ronald Gardner Green and Jessie Mallory Grobmyer, all living in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Sally Ann Gardner lives in Dallas, Texas where she works for American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T).

Cindy Lee married Herbert Anderson Lewis III "Andy", a descendant of a pioneering Washington County family. Their children are Herbert Anderson Lewis IV, Miles Martin Lewis and Catherine Lee Lewis, and they reside in Fayetteville.

Julie Lynn Gardner Rodgers has one son, John Stanley Rodgers, Junior and resides in Fayetteville.

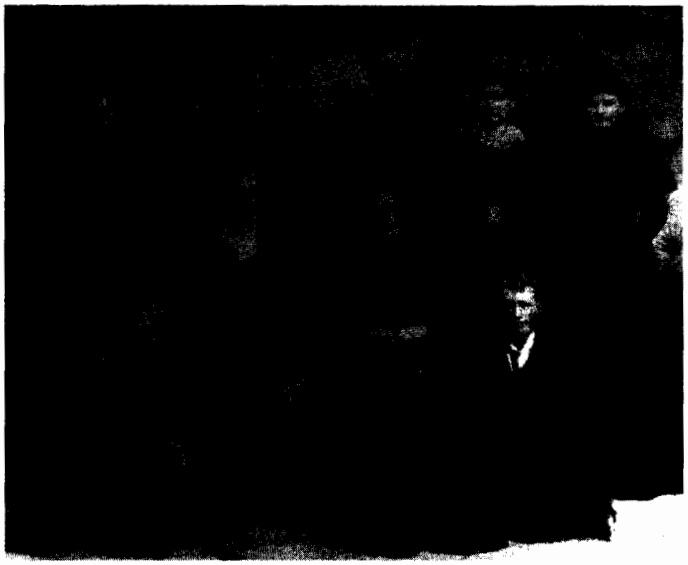
By: Ronald "Pete" Gardner

James Bromfield Garrett

James Bromfield Garrett and Charity Kimmins Garrett came to the Mayfield, Arkansas area in 1857/8 from Hickman County, Tennessee. Their farm was about one-half mile east of Mayfield

in Section 15. James Bromfield Garrett died November 25, 1887 and Charity Garrett died April 12, 1896. Both were buried in the family plot on their farm about one-eighth mile west of their farm home. In 1944, the cemetery was fenced but has since been plowed under by a previous owner of the farm.

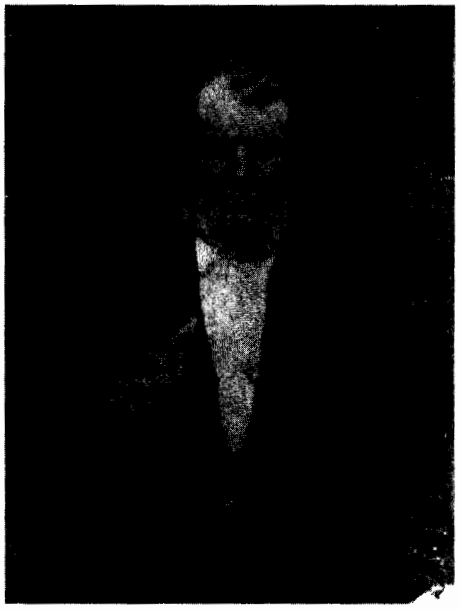
Charity Kimmins Garrett



The John Cooper Garrett family probably taken around 1900 in Oregon. Top Row: Lizzie Cheney, Emma Williams, Stella Miller, Ras Cooper Garrett, Edna Lewis and Julia Shields. Bottom Row: Arlu Vanderpool, John Cooper Garrett, Nancy Elvira Dodson Garrett and Joseph T Garrett.

James was born in a covered wagon October 11, 1816 on the road from North Carolina to Tennessee. His mother was named Ann and his father was Levi Garrett. In the history of Hickman County, Tennessee it states that "Brushy Fork in Upper Beaverdam was settled about 1820 by Levi Garrett, John Hinson and the Halbrooks, all from North Carolina." In historical sketches of Hickman County, it states that "Levi Garrett, Robert, Berry and William Hicks settled in Beaverdam Creek in 1815". Charity "Polly" Kimmins was the daughter of Joseph Kimmins, born August 8, 1763 in Ireland and Margaret "Peggy" Cooper born October 22, 1773 in Virginia.

The children of James and Charity Garrett were Joseph Garrett, John Cooper Garrett, Mary P. Garrett, Caroline Garrett,



James Bromfield Garrett

Adeline Garrett and Ann Garrett. Joseph Garrett was born 1837/8 in Hickman County, Tennessee. He married Millie Rice and in 1858 came to near Wesley, Arkansas where a son James W. Garrett was born January 20, 1859. In 1861, Joseph joined the Confederate Army with his brother John Cooper Garrett in Captain Browns Company, Arkansas Infantry. They were in the 16th Regiment Arkansas Infantry in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. It was reported that after the battle, the Army went east to Corinth, Mississippi. Here, John Garrett did not reenlist, but returned to Arkansas. Joseph died on the way home at Quitman Hospital, north of Little Rock, Arkansas on July 17, 1862. His wife, Millie returned to Tennessee with her infant son and married William G. Frazier. Her son finally settled in Lawrence County, Tennessee and was Mayor of Lawrenceville for many years. They had a daughter, Kizzie Frazier. Millie was born August 3, 1838 and died September 6, 1919.

John Cooper Garrett was born November 10, 1838 in Hickman County, Tennessee. He married Nancy Elvira Dodson born November 28, 1841 in Tennessee, the daughter of Reverend Thomas Dodson and Nancy Sharp Dodson. He was a Primitive Baptist Preacher and was ordained as a minister in 1840 in the Center Primitive Baptist Church near Beaverdam in Hickman County, Tennessee. In 1850, he and his wife applied for a letter and it is believed that is when they moved to Wesley, Arkansas. He was a preacher at the Richland Church near Wesley. The Drakes Creek Church was constituted in 1874/5 by Reverend Thomas Lodson and the Mt. Pleasant Church was constituted in 1878. He was a minister for 35-40 years in the area. He died December 20, 1884. When John C. Garrett first enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861, it was with Captain J. M. Nelson's Company of Volunteers. This Company was not mustered into service and he enlisted in Captain Brown's Company of three Arkansas Infantry. When the Company was mustered out of service, he was made First Lt. in the 16th Company of the Arkansas Regiment of Infantry. It was with this that he was in the Battle of Pea Ridge under General Ben McCullough. After the Battle, he crossed over the Mississippi under General Price. Here the Army was reorganized and Lt. Garrett declined reelection and came back to Arkansas and enlisted in J. P. Ruffs Company of Calvary. He was then transferred to Captain D. T. Smith's Company where he remained until the close of the war. He was in no other major battles after Pea Ridge. He was in the Army four years and five days.

The children of John and Nancy Garrett were: (1) Edna Denina Garrett who married Simon Lewis. She was born July 23,

1959 at Wesley. Died July 29, 1928 at Vancouver, Washington. (2) Julia Agnes Garrett who married Thomas Jefferson Shields. She was born October 11, 1961 at Wesley and died June 8, 1951 at Burns, Oregon. (3) Emma Etta Garrett who married Robert Jackson Williams. She was born March 9, 1864 at Wesley and died December 23, 1934 at Burns, Oregon. (4) Erastus (Ras) Cooper Garrett who married Lorena Rader. He was born December 1, 1866 at Wesley and died August 8, 1959 at Winthrop, Washington. (5) Elizabeth (Lizzie) Garrett who married Pleasant Cheney. (6) Estella (Stella) Adeline Garrett who married Richard Newton Miller. She was born June 22, 1873 at Whitener, Arkansas and died March 22, 1969 at Brewster, Washington. (7) Ella Arlu Garrett, who married Abraham Lincoln Vanderpool. She was born October 6, 1875 at Goshen, Arkansas and died October 23, 1943 at Milwaukee, Oregon. (8) Joseph T (No period) Garrett who married Dora Caldwell was born August 3, 1878 at Goshen, Arkansas and died December 1938 in California.

John Cooper Garrett was a farmer, cattleman and dairyman all his adult life. One account says that he was in the Mercantile Business. They had slaves. The 1860 census shows one female, age 22, one male, age 6, one female, age 3 and one male, age 2. Edna Denina Garrett Lewis later said that she could remember being raised by a Negro Mammy. During the Civil War, they raised sheep and Grandmother Garrett would take the wool, card it and weave it into uniforms for the Confederate Soldiers. Marie Shields said her mother would spin the wool late at night and early in the morning and her children thought that she never went to bed.

John Cooper Garrett and his family came west to California in 1879 by immigrant train to the home of Mrs. Garrett's brother, William Dodson at Cedarville, California at a place called Surprise Valley. In 1880, they moved to Lakeview, Oregon and in 1882, to Riley, Oregon about 30 miles west of Burns.

In 1900, John Garrett and Nancy Garrett, with Ras Joseph and Stella and her husband, Richard Miller, went to the Methow Valley at Winthrop, Washington. There, they purchased farms and were also in the cattle business. Joseph later returned to California.

The other children of James Bromfield and Charity Garrett were: (3) Mary P. Garrett who married Dave McWilliams. (4) Margaret (Peggy) Garrett who married Walter Cummings and later married George Cox. (5) Caroline "Callie" Garrett who married Peter C. Fritts. (6) Minerva Adeline Garrett who married Joseph Bryant Shannon. He was Sheriff in Fayetteville for many years. (7) Ann Garret who married Ellery Washington Clark. A more complete listing of the descendants of James and Charity Garrett is given in Hester Garrett's *Book of Garrett s-Supplement No. Two* published in 1981.

By: John C. Garrett

James William Garrett

James William Garrett was born August 31, 1831 in Tennessee. In 1850, he was living with his parents Elijah and Polly Garrett in Benton County, Arkansas. On the 1860 census of Benton County, we find him in his own household, along with his wife, Elizabeth (Nail) and four children: Aquilla, Sarah Catherine, Elijah and Mary E. Garrett. Aquilla married Ella May Latta, Sarah Catherine (1854-1942) married first Mark D. Shannon and second John H. Shannon, Mary E. (1858-1916) married Ira Allison McCalib. John and Mark Shannon were thought to be cousins but no proof has been found of this. Other children of James and Elizabeth born after 1860 were Susan P. (1863-1923) who married William Malachi Shannon and Martha J. (born 1865) who married Thomas J. Fletcher.

The 1830 and 1840 census records of Bedford County, Tennessee, show an Elijah Garrett who seems to be the same Elijah as that of Benton County in 1850. Elijah was born in South Carolina but it is not known where in that state.

In 1850 Elizabeth Nail was living with her parents Aquilla and Sarah (Lee) Nail. The Nails came from Tennessee. We do not know what happened to Elizabeth, but on February 1, 1867

James William Garrett and second wife, Malissa (Pamela) McDaniel Benett Garrett.

in Benton County, James W. married Pamela Malissa (McDaniel) Bennett (1830-1919). They had three children: Amanda 'Delia' (circa 1869-1936) who married Milt Cox; Dora (1872-1952) who married Joe Chandler; and James Uriah Garrett (1875-1954) who married Florence Louisa McDaniel on June 23, 1901 at Paint Rock, Concho County, Texas.

It is not known just when James W. moved to Washington County, but he and his second wife, Malissa took an active part in establishing the Christian Church at Vineyard where he preached. He died August 21, 1892 and is buried in the Vineyard Cemetery, as is Malissa who lived until February 12, 1919.

By: Tommie S. Taylor

William A. (Bill) Garriott

William Andrew (Bill) Garriott was born February 6, 1922, in Warsaw, Missouri. The son of William Forrest (born June 22, 1894, at Marshall, Missouri), and Elsie Viola Curtright Garriott, (born August 29, 1894 at Warsaw, Missouri). Bill had one brother, Leonard (Duke) Eugene, born March 30, 1920.

Lewis Leon and Ida Pearl Carrigan Thompson (Sadie's parents).

In 1924, when Bill was two years old, his parents moved to

Arkansas. With stories of plenty of jobs, and knowing Arkansas as "The Land of Opportunity", William and Elsie Garriott packed up and left Missouri driving a 1916, 490 Touring Car. Bill's Uncle George Brown and his family came with them. Their car broke down in Bentonville, so they rode a train on in to Healing Springs, Arkansas. The Garriott family rented the upstairs of a two-story building. Uncle George set up a blacksmith shop which he ran until the beginning of World War II. Bill's father worked on farms for a living, and at one time his mother and father worked in a canning factory located over a creek. Elsie took both boys to work with them everyday. The boys played outside around the creek while their parents worked. The Garriott family lived at Healing Springs for two years.

Then they moved to Fayetteville out near Highway 62 West. Bill's father started working at Phipps Hardwood Mill. He worked there until 1929.

Bill remembers his Uncle Jim Swannigan who ran a moonshine still in Missouri. He made and sold moonshine. He once held the Revenue men off with his shotgun. They never did shut his still down.

Bill started school at Mount Zion on 62 West. It had two rooms, with first through eighth grades. (The old Zion school house is still standing). Bill and Duke walked five miles to school along what is now known as the Old Farmington Road. They carried their lunch in a "paper poke". It was a real treat when mom put in a slice of her strawberry pie.

In 1929, the beginning of the Great Depression, the Garriotts moved in a two-story house on top of Hansard Mountain. They could see Old Main at the University of Arkansas from that mountain. Bill still attended school at Mount Zion, which he did so until he finished eighth grade. Bill's father had an apple orchard, and raised tomatoes he sold to a canning factory. Bill was expected to help out with chores. The whole family worked together. Money was scarce in those days, and every penny helped.

The Garriotts later moved to what is now called Finger Road just off Highway 62 West. Bill's father worked for Mr. Charles J. Finger, an English author. His daughter, Helen, is an artist.

In 1933, Bill's father was disabled with arthritis. He bought seven acres from Mr. Finger and had a house built. Bill began working for Mr. Finger before and after school. He did chores earning ten cents an hour. He also picked berries and cut grapes. This helped the family income. After completing the eighth grade, Bill got a job with Tom Eades - Roy Hughes Construction. Working ten hours a day, at twenty-five cents per hour, he recalls they had a construction job in Springdale. Bill walked from his home on Highway 62 West to Springdale twice a day.

Bill later worked for the N. Y. A., a program Franklin D. Roosevelt installed to help youths during the Depression Years. Bill earned $18.75 a month, building cabinets and furniture. He also drove a bus transporting workers from Ozark to Fayetteville. The route was along the Old Pig Trail, a rough and dangerous dirt road.

At the age of 21, Bill was drafted into the Army. First stop was Camp Robinson at Little Rock, then on to Biloxi, Mississippi for basic training. Then on to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri to take training for North African Campaign. Bill fell sick with a fever, and the Army transferred him from the infantry to the Air Force. He went on to Albany, Georgia for training.

Bill remembers receiving a letter from his mother telling him that his brother, Duke, was missing in action at the Battle of the Bulge in Germany. The Garriott family feared they would never see Duke again. The Army finally contacted them that Duke had been found and was okay. Duke had been missing for eighteen days. At that time, Bill was on a cargo plane for the ATC Command on C54 Cargo Shift. He was a crew chief. He remained at this status until he was discharged February 18, 1946.

Bill returned home and bought a 1937 Ford convertible. He paid $300.00 for it.

He got a job helping build the Younkin and Sons Auto Repair Shop on North 71 in Fayetteville. When the building was completed, Bill stayed on and worked as a mechanic for Younkin and Sons for thirty years.

In 1946, Bill married Betty Ann Bohannan. William Ray (Billy) was born June 19, 1947 at City Hospital in Fayetteville. Billy attended school at Bates Elementary and Fayetteville High School. In 1948, Bill and Betty were divorced. Bill became a single-parent. Bill's mother Elsie took care of Billy while Bill worked.

Six years later, Bill married Hazel Edwards Miller. She had two children, Mary Lucille and James E. They were married for ten years.

At one time, Bill decided to build a race car. His son, Billy, helped out as part of the pit crew. Bill raced for almost four years, mostly at Elmdale Track in Springdale.

July 3, 1969, Billy married Brenda Kay Cameron. Billy has three children, Wanda Kay, born July 2, 1970, Amy Lynn born May 2, 1972, and Susan Renae, born May 8, 1973.

In 1965, Bill started dating Jessie Belle Smith. She had three children, Doskie Lee Stacks, Barbara Fern Stacks, and Phyliss Ann Wynne. Bill and Jessie dated for ten years before they married on September 20, 1975.

In 1974, Bill started working for the Washington County Road Department as a gas mechanic. He worked there for ten years until retirement in 1984.

October 18, 1981, Bill and Jessie suffered a tragic loss. Their seventeen year old daughter, Phyliss Ann, was killed in an automobile accident. They will never fully get over the shock of her death.

Bill has one son, four step-children, and nine grandchildren. The grandchildren know Bill and Jessie as Nanny and Pa.

Bill now lives on Van Hoose Drive in Baldwin and is remodeling his parents old homeplace at 633 Government in Fayetteville.

Bill is always quick to lend a helping hand to others. He says he enjoys helping other people any way he can. I feel very lucky and am proud to have him for my father. Many people know and love Bill Garriott.

By: Barbara Stout

John George

John George was given a land grant in 1812 in Buncombe, North Carolina for the sum of $50.00. It was a tract of land containing some 250 acres where, it seems, he had been living for some time. John's son Ansel married Sarah Carter about 1832. In 1842 Sarah's father, James Carter, sold Ansel and Sarah some 50 acres of land located in Yancy County, North Carolina for the sum of $150.00. Ansel and Sarah lived on this land until 1855 or 1860. They had 13 children that I can find. They may have had more. They sold the farm in 1855 or 1860 and moved to Laurel County, Kentucky where they lived until their deaths.

Their third child, Samuel, was my great-grandfather, who married Amanda Bowling. She was the daughter of Russell and Julia Bowling. They were married on October 29, 1858 in Clay County, Kentucky. Samuel and Amanda moved from Kentucky to Best, Arkansas where they lived until his death, and she lived with their daughter Lousia Ellkins until her death. They are both buried in the Best Cemetery in Best, Arkansas. They were the parents of 10 children.

Their sixth child, Robert (Bob) George was my grandfather. He married Margaret Elizabeth (Lizzie) Lewis. She was the daughter of Daniel and Minerva Hicks. Bob and Lizzie had 12 children of which 2 died as infants. Bob and Lizzie settled in Alabam, Arkansas (date unknown) where he operated a sawmill.

They sold the mill and moved to Pilgrim's Rest where they lived until his death on October 3, 1954. Lizzie lived with her youngest son Damon until her death on March 22, 1969, where she left some 240 descendants.

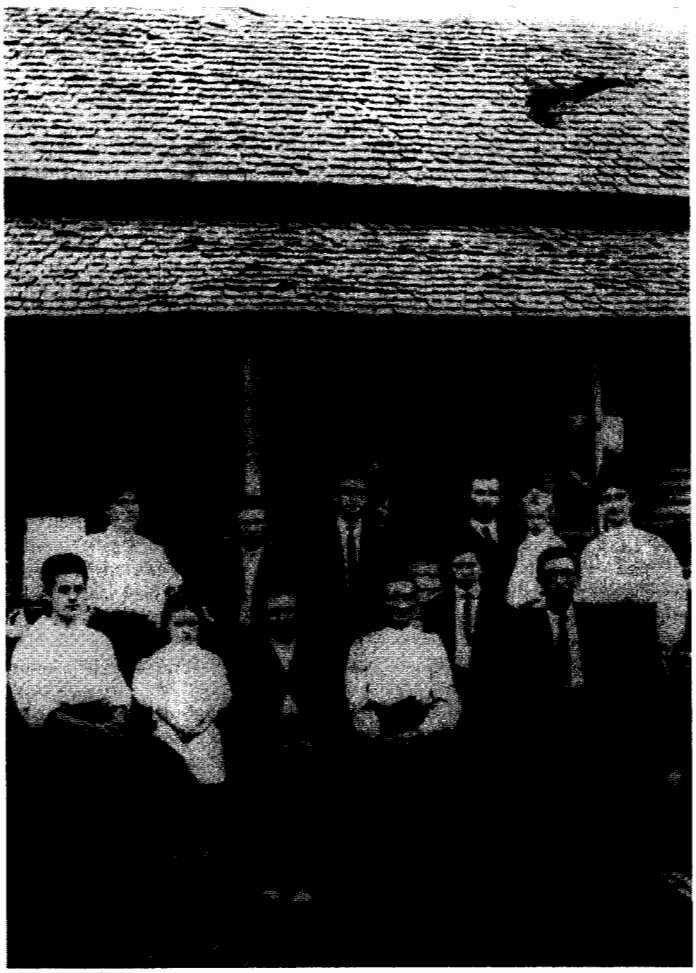
Their fourth son, Harvey Hays George was my father. Harvey was married to Effie Ann Wilson, the daughter of James Huey and Emily Alice (Locklin) Wilson. Harvey Hays and Effie Ann were married July 11, 1925 at Spring Valley, Arkansas. They were parents of 8 children, of which I am the youngest.

Arvle Gene George married Sharon Kay Calico May 30, 1959. We have two children and 3 grandchildren.

By: Arvle Gene George

William George

William Andrew and wife Sarah Jane (Sexton) George and family settled in northwest Arkansas in 1887. They originally lived in Indiana, traveled by covered wagon to Texas, and later moved to Arkansas. They were Baptists.



The William Andrew George Family. Front row - first lady and small girl (unknown), William Andrew George, Sarah Jane Sexton George, Henry Lewis George and Charles Lee George. Back row - first lady (unknown), Martin A. George, William E. George, Hal H. Huffmaster, Willie Huffmaster (lived in Carthage, Missouri in 1974) Retta (Rettie) George Huffmaster. Picture taken in front of George home located west of Elm Springs, Arkansas.

Grandpa George homesteaded a farm west of Elm Springs. He was a fruit farmer, planted his own apple orchards, and later built his own evaporator where apples were peeled, sliced, and dried with furnaces. The dried fruit was transported by wagon and team to Springdale and shipped by railroad from that area. The family also raised their own sorghum cane and operated their own sorghum mill each fall. Income from these sources provided livelihood for the family of four daughters and four sons.

My dad, Henry George, was the youngest son. One daughter died at the age of eleven. Another daughter, Jane married the late Jim Luper and died leaving three small daughters. Two of Jane's daughters, Bertha Neal and Anna Morris, lived in Springdale until their death.

Grandpa bought another home in Elm Springs in 1922 just north of the Brush Creek bridge and the house still stands today. Grandpa died in 1927 and our family moved in to take care of grandmother.

My grandparents weren't highly educated, but Grandma could spell any word we asked her to spell. She told us stories of their experiences with wild animals and Indians trying to steal their horses at night as they traveled by covered wagon. Grandma died in 1932. My dad, Henry George, died in 1939.

All of the George children are gone now, but their descendants are scattered all over the U. S. A. A large number are settled in northwest Arkansas, especially the Springdale area. Rettie Huffmaster (a daughter), Bill and Martin George lived and died in Springdale.

The oldest son, Charlie, was one of northwest Arkansas' pioneers in the poultry industry. He operated a produce at Brush Creek and opened an office on East Emma in Springdale in 1931. He was President of C. L. George and Sons poultry business. My dad and John Tyson hauled chickens for the business to live markets in Kansas City and St. Louis and fed them on the way. Charlie was a Baptist and also member of the Board of Directors of First State Bank. He died in 1968, at 80 years old.

Grandma George's father was a Baptist preacher in Indiana. She has two grandsons and two great grandsons who are Baptist preachers today. They are Jessie Huffmaster of Louisiana, Carl George of Texas, and Billy Huffmaster of Mississippi, and Sonny Harvison of Guy, Arkansas.

If Grandpa George were here today, he could receive all kinds of services from his grandchildren and could see the name "GEORGE" flashing at night high above the feed mill at George's, Incorporated. Gene George is Chairman of the Board of George's, Incorporated, and his son, Gary, is President. Frankie George and son Luke work at the George Hatchery. Gene and Gary are also on the Board of Directors of First National Bank where Johnny George is employed. Gene is on the Board of J. B. Hunt Transport, Incorporated.

The Gene George family donated the land for the northwest Arkansas Radiation Therapy Institute on 68 Highway, and Gary George was the first chairman of the Board of N. A. R. T. I. Gene's sister, Lillian, married Joe Redwine was, at one time, a Springdale High School teacher.

Other grandsons: Richard Allen and Richard's two sons work for Heekin Can Company; J. D. Neal runs Neal's Cafe; Jesse Morris was a pump man for years; and John Allen is a CPA on West Emma. A great-great granddaughter, Dianna Bashaw, is also a CPA. Dianna's husband, Danny works for Easco, Incorporated. Several of the great-grandchildren work for Levi-Strauss in Fayetteville.

Other granddaughters: Florene Easley is switchboard operator for Jones Truck Lines; Idena Clark works for a shoe store in Springdale; Lelia Byrd works in a clothing store in Fayetteville; and Helen Pinkley's husband operates a huge grapepicker.

The late Luther George was on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank and member of the Board of Trustees of the Springdale Memorial Hospital (Luther's brother Gene presently serves on this Board). One Huffmaster granddaughter is a nurse in the hospital.

One memory I have of this family is that they were taught to work and to attend church. A lot of the descendants are good singers. One of my granddaughters, Mandy Allen, is studying to be an opera singer at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia.

By: Euna Belle (George) Allen

Harvey Samuel Gibson

Harvey Samuel Gibson was born 21 September 1878 and died 15 May 1963. He was married 7 October 1914 to Anna Mabel (Annie) born 26 February 1890 and died 8 May 1974, the daughter of John (Bud) Gibson and Hettie Gertrude Alexander Gibson. They had one child James Eugene Gibson (the writer), born 2 February 1919 and married (first) 12 February 1942 to Frances Lucille Waite, born 30 November 1919 the daughter of Dr. Ralph B. and Florence Edgington Waite; and married (second) 14 August 1975 to Mary Ellen Willis the daughter of

Donald R. and Elna Catherine Fray Willis of Oak Park, Illinois. Children by his first wife: 1) James Patrick Gibson was born 29 October 1943 and was married 3 October 1964 to Elouise Cumbie, born 28 August 1943. They have one child Clendon Samuel Gibson, born 25 October 1972. 2) Margaret Ann Gibson was born 15 May 1945 and married 23 December 1968 to Michael Allen Beckman born 15 May 1945, the son of Bernard and Dorothy Beckman of Searcy, Arkansas; divorced in 1975. They have one child Julie Catherine Beckman born 12 July 1970. 3) Barbara Lea Gibson was born 11 August 1947 and married 26 August 1967 to George Otto Gierow born 6 February 1943 the son of Robert and Stella Gierow of Hot Springs, Arkansas. They have one child, Douglas Eugene Gierow born 14 September 1969. 4) Michael Kevin Gibson was born 5 October 1951 and was married 23 December 1971 to Connie Yvonne Whillock, born 14 June 1951 the daughter of Dean Whillock of Fayetteville, Arkansas. They have one child, Evan Benjamin Gibson born 24 November 1981.

Back Row, Left to Right: James Patrick Gibson, Elouise Cumbie Gibson, Maj. James E. Gibson, Michael K. Gibson, Margaret Ann Gibson, Barbara Lea Gibson. Front Row, Left to Right: Anna (Annie) Mabel Gibson Gibson, Florence Edgington Waite, Frances Lucille Waite Gibson.

Left to Right: Harvey Samuel Gibson, James Eugene Gibson, Anna (Annie) Mabel Gibson Gibson, c.1930.

My father was a "dyed-in-the-wool" farmer. He had little liking for any other occupation and any other place than this farm where I now live (1986). During his early years he and older brother John farmed their father's place and also rented land from Mr. Henry Funkhouser whose farm adjoined theirs on the east side. They produced corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hogs, clover and timothy hay, etc. Later, after his sister Ellen married, and she and Harvey divided their father's farm, he worked the 60 acres which fell to his share. Harvey built his house and barn in 1914-1915 in the extreme northwest corner of the place, where his father had deeded him 10 acres. This was a nice pin-oak grove, but when the bluegrass turf was gone (in rainy weather) it became a sea of the stickiest black mud in the whole world. Bermuda grass was planted in the yard which helped some. Harvey was a good farmer and read the farm magazines, *Progressive Farmer, Cappers Farmer*, etc., for the new ideas contained therein. He also worked with the "County Agent" to learn about improving his land and cattle. Some of the first terraces (erosion control dikes) were built in our fields under the direction of County Agent Heckman, whose widow yet lives (1986) at Fayetteville. Harvey also brought some of the first registered Shorthorn (Durham) cattle to this part of Washington County. He produced nearly all of our food on his own land. He butchered about six 300 lb. hogs every fall and salt-cured the meat. Only rarely was a beef butchered, though; they were to sell. Annie (my mother) had her hen house and turkey pens and we had all the chicken we could eat. There were peach, plum and cherry trees, providing fruit to can, as well as grape vines, black berries and raspberries. Later strawberries were grown as a commercial crop. We did not want for "poke" greens, and sassafras tea in the spring. When I can first remember, Harvey had a team of large sorrell horses names Sorrel and Selim. With these he plowed his fields and planted corn, wheat and oats. Also the vegetable garden which provided potatoes, onions, beans, lettuce and Annie's favorite flowers, zinnias. A "truck patch" produced watermelons, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, parsnips and blackeyed peas. No, we never wanted for food. My fathers neighbors were the Coffmans on the north, his Uncle George Burkett to the South, and sister Ellen to the east. To the west were John Maxwell and his wife Zettie, and a cousin, George M. Gibson and wife Myrtle Alberty Gibson. Harvey kept a good buggy and a horse that served as both saddle horse and buggy horse, Ol Possum. He always kept the top side curtains of the buggy in good repair, so rain didn't keep him at home.

Harvey's first automobile, a 1928 Model "A" Ford was bought in 1929 from Luther Jones of the West-Jones Ford Agency at Westville, Oklahoma. It cost, as well as I can recall $519. and he paid cash realized from the sale of a herd of hogs he had raised. The next week he sold his horse and buggy to Mr. Urich, the "Watkins man" and pumper at the water tank on the Frisco R. R. a half mile South of us.

About 1910 there was a "land boom" in New Mexico, and Harvey and a good many other young bachelors and married couples went there homesteading 160 and 640 acre claims around Montoya, not far from Tucumcari. They found it was far to dry to farm there and all soon sold out and came home. Harvey's claim was a few miles southeast of Montoya on Ogle Flat and in 1950 when I was there a huge irrigation canal ran along one side of Ogle Flat. He should have kept his claim a few years. My father belonged to the Methodist Church and the Odd Fellows Lodge as long as it was active at Summers. He may have belonged to the Anti-horsethief Association, too, as his father was active in that organization. In politics Harvey was a Democrat. He still associated Republicans with "reconstruction" but said little about it. He walked with a slight limp, a result of a broken ankle, but was a powerful man of 6 feet in height and weighed 260 lbs. in his prime. He raised some of the first "bunches" of broilers grown in our neighborhood, remodeling his hen house to accommodate 500 chicks. A thermostatically controlled wood burning brooder was purchased to keep them warm in cold weather. It took 15 weeks to grow them out.

Harvey farmed with horses until he was 70 years of age. The last 15 years or so he operated a small (15 cow) Grade "C" dairy herd, and bought a Surge "milking machine" to hurry the milking along. Joe Brown picked up his milk to haul to Siloam Springs. In 1951, I bought my father's farm and he moved to a

smaller place in Summers where he was living at the time of his death. My mother continued to live there for 9 or 10 more years.

Harvey was very much in favor of more and better public education, and was School Director for many years. He was much involved in having the two additions to the Summers School built as well as the "Gymnasium". I was never permitted to stay out of school because of bad weather. If it was too bad to walk, I was taken on horseback in the buggy or car. No farm work interfered either. School was important.

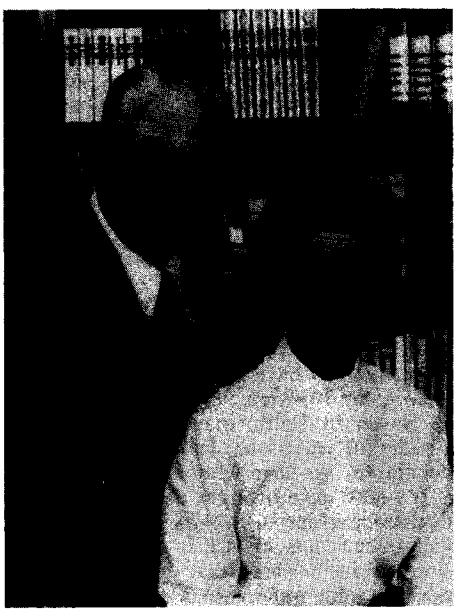
My father was a quail hunter in his youth and kept bird dogs, the last being "Ol Bird". He had a Remington pump shotgun, which, to my consternation he traded for a single barrel 12 guage that kicked like a mule, about the time I got old enough to hunt.

Harvey also served as Road Overseer for Price Township as did his brother John, and his cousin John. It was he who persuaded the landowners to give right of way so our road to town could be moved out of ditchs and creekbeds and fenced, so we could travel to town without opening gates.

By: James E. Gibson

James Eugene Gibson

James Gibson was born on the same farm, and in the same house where he now resides, (though the house has been moved from its original location). Except for a few years in the military service, and two years at Westville, Oklahoma, he has always maintained his residence at Summers. For about 18 years he also had a house at Fayetteville, Arkansas while his children attended the University of Arkansas. James (or Eugene (Gene)) as his neighbors knew him attended elementary and high school at Summers, graduating with six others in 1937, when 18 years of age. At that time he could "make a hand" at any task that came up on a farm except driving the horse drawn grain binder, and butchering hogs. His father always drove the binder, and wouldn't let Gene stay out of school at "hog killing time". (A fact Gene used to remind him of when criticized for bad meat cutting.)



James E. Gibson and wife Mary Ellen Willis

During the summer of 1937, while hoeing strawberries, his father Harvey, asked Gene what he intended doing the rest of his life. Gene didn't know, having never given it a thought. Harvey then said, "Well, I will buy you four mules and harness, and a set of farming tools, rent the Burkett land, and you can farm as big as you can, or if you'd rather, I can send you to the University at Fayetteville, for four years. Take your choice." Gene thought for awhile, reviewed the price of cattle (10 cents a lb.) corn (50 cents a bushel), etc., and the unknown results of four years of college. He chose the college, and in September, 1937 was installed at Mabel Miller's boarding house at 325 Rollston Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas and enrolled at the U. of A. Other students living at 325 Rollston were Clyde Wooten, Doyne Lloyd, Joe Burnham, Francis Turner and Birkhead Jackson, plus, later Bill Myers and Frank Williams.

Back Row, Left to Right: Barbara Lea Gibson Gierow, Douglas E. Gierow, Michael K. Gibson, Margaret Ann Gibson Beckman, Maj. James E. Gibson. Front Row, Left to Right: Connie Yvonne Whillock Gibson, Evan B. Gibson, Julie Catherine Beckman, Mary Ellen W. Gibson, June, 1984.

College proved to be pretty difficult, but after much late night study and some juggling of courses and majors, Gene was awarded his degree in 1942.

At the end of his second year of college Gene applied for the Advanced Course of R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers Training Corps) and was accepted. This led after two more years to a commission as 2nd Lieutenant Infantry, Reserve. This commission was received in May of 1941, and Gene enrolled in summer school to get three more hours of Spanish needed to complete his requirements for degree. On July 1, 1941, he received orders to report to Camp Robinson, at Little Rock, for one year Active Duty. Then came Pearl Harbor, and Gene spent the next three years or so in the 38th Regiment 2nd Infantry Division. He was first stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas and while there "made" two Louisiana maneuvers. His next station was Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for cold weather training, followed by Port of Embarkation, at Camp Shanks, New York, thence to Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, North Ireland, where his unit stayed 6 or 8 months, then traveled to Llanelli, South Wales where after a couple of months, they embarked on troop ships for the Normandy beaches. Gene landed on "Omaha" Beach the day after "D" Day, 1944, when he was Company Executive Officer of "I" Company 38th Infantry. Not long afterward the Company Commander, Captain Paul Hamble, was killed and Gene assumed commamd of the Company. Promotion to Captain followed and he served so until 4 August 1944 when he was seriouly injured at Colounces, France, and evacuated to a hospital in Saulsury, England and later to McClosky General Hospital, Temple, Texas. Gene spent the next four years in various Army hospitals, being finally retired for disability because of a withered right arm. During this period he was assigned to a total of a year's temporary duty at the University of Arkanasas as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and received his promotion to Major.

Gene was awarded the Bronze Star, Combat Infantryman's Badge, Purple Heart, and various campaign and Battle Ribbons while in the service.

After retirement he taught 2 terms of school at Wright's Chapel, South of Westville, Oklahoma, and bought his father's

farm and moved his family there. Later his Aunt and Uncle, Henry and Ellen Tennant, sold their farm to Gene and moved to Lincoln, Arkansas. Gene then operated a 160 acre farm raising cattle, taught a half term of school at Cincinnati, Arkansas, and resigning this post accepted a job with the Employment Security Division at Fayetteville, Arkansas, which post he held until his retirement in 1981 at age 62, except for one year when he was employed as Personnel Manager at Shakespeare of Arkansas, then returning to Employment Security Division.

Since 1975, Gene and wife, Mary Ellen have resided on their farm near Summers. He belongs to the Reserve Officers Association, Retired Officers Association, American Legion, Major Fontain R. Earle Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, (Commander) and several Genealogical and Agricultural societies, including the Ozark and National Cattlemans Association. Mrs. Gibson is a member of Beta Sigma Phi and Delta Delta Delta sororities at Fayetteville and is active in both.

Gene always liked hunting and guns and kept bird dogs. He still hunts some and still likes guns. He still has the first.22 rifle he ever bought (in 1935) and it is still in good condition and accurate. He is also interested in Citizens' Band and short wave radio.

By: James E. Gibson

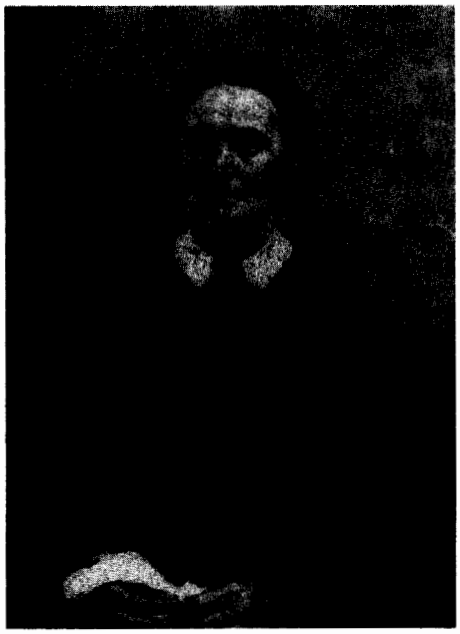
John Gibson

My great-grandfather, John Gibson, second son of George and Barbara McP. Gibson, having brought back several thousand dollars in gold from California about 1850, in 1860 bought the land where I now live from Larkin Nall. This part of John's land, part of S5 T15N RJ33W, has since been owned and occupied by his descendants. The site was first settled by Dr. John Cole and Polly Cole, who moved to Dallas, Texas, about 1840.

The John Gibson house with granddaughter Mary Ellen Gibson Tennant. The house was built circa 1830 by Dr. John Cole who sold it to Larkin Nall, who sold it to John Gibson in 1861. It was demolished in 1935.

John Gibson was a Confederate soldier who served, probably, in the 34th Arkansas Infantry, CSA? He was killed by "bushwhackers" on the Illinois River, north of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, while home to move his family nearer Fayetteville. John and wife, Virginia Phoebe Carnahan Gibson had two children, Samuel and Matilda Ann.

We do not know where John and Virginia may have lived between 1848 when they married, and 1860, when they bought the Cole place from Larkin Nall. John may have farmed part of his father's place, and/or rented land from nearby neighbors. If he kept accounts, they are lost. We do not have even a photograph of him, although there is one of Virginia. Hers was apparently made long after John's death. For some reason, I



Virginia Phoebe Carnahan, wife of John Gibson.

heard a remarkable little tale of my great-grandfathers John and William Gibson. I do not know why. It does not appear that John was involved in William's operations, at least I found no mention of him in William's records. Perhaps later searchers will ferret out this information.

In 1848, Samuel, John's older brother, heard about the gold "strike" in California, (possibly from one of the Cane Hill Carnahans) and went to that state, probably to Sutter's Mill (Sacramento). Sometime about 1849, Sam sent a letter home. He did not arrive at the expected time. After waiting for some time, it was decided that John and a younger brother, George (later Capt. George Gibson, CSA?) would also go to California to search for Samuel. At this time, John bought a 12-gauge double barrelled muzzle loading shotgun and a long bladed Bowie knife, perhaps from Martin W. Thornbury who had a store at Sylva, now known as Cincinnati, not far from George Sr.'s house) to take on the trip. The writer still has a handmade Bowie with the brass guard or bolster from John's knife, the original blade having long ago rusted beyond repair. The shotgun is currently the property of John's great-great grandson, James Patrick Gibson, who now (1986) lives at Dallastown, Pennsylvania.

John and George did go to California, finding that Sam had drowned while crossing the Feather River, while on his way home. I suspect he may have been tapped on the head by persons unknown before he drowned. We do not know how long John and George stayed in California. It must have been for some time, John some 10 years later, paid $4,000 in double eagles he got in California, for his farm where I live now.

George, Jr., may have brought back some gold, too, for after the war he was a partner in a bank at Westville, Oklahoma. A good many of descendants are still in banking.

When John Gibson was killed during the war, his shotgun and Bowie knife were hidden in a hollow tree on the Illinois River for several years. They were retrieved, largely undamaged, by John's son, Samuel H. Gibson, who used them all his life. We know John has some slaves; (there were three cabins on the farm), but the name of only one has come down to us. That was Aunt Harriet, who was a wedding present from his father to John and Virginia.

After the war, Aunt Harriet moved to Neosho, Missouri, where she married. My father told me that as long as she lived, my grandfather, Sam, visited Aunt Harriet once a year.

John has an apple orchard and an apple drier on his farm,

but probably didn't live long enough to do much with them. His son Sam did, though, at least until my father and his brother built too hot a fire in the drier furnace one fall, and it burned down.

John probably grew tobacco also. There once was a Post Oak tree near my barn, which had a slot about 2 feet high by 6 inches cut vertically all the way through the center. This was used with a series of small boxes, and a system of weights and levers, to press tobacco leaves into "plugs" of chewing tobacco.

Virginia's loom and yarn reel are long gone, abandoned when no longer needed. For some reason her spinning wheel was preserved, probably because she continued to spin yarn for socks. I still have it and it is repairable.

By: James E. Gibson

John (Bud) Gibson

This John Gibson, seventh child of William Gibson, (called "Bud" to distinguish him from his Uncle John) was born 9 November 1861, died 30 June 1896, and was married to Hettie Gertrude Alexander, daughter of Barclay (Bartley) and Sarah Lane Alexander. They (John and Hettie) were my grandparents.

John (Bud) Gibson

Bud Gibson and two of his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth bought a farm located a mile or two southwest of Summers, Arkansas in S20T15NR33W consisting of about 120 acres. They all three may have lived there awhile, but both sisters married and moved out, Mary in 1874 and Elizabeth in 1877. Bud may have married in 1889, as his first child Anna Mabel (Annie) was born 26 February 1890. (Annie was my mother.) Bud's second and last child Robert Hillry, was born 17 May 1892. Things seemed to go well with Bud and Hettie. He was a good farmer, and provided well for his family, but suffered from bouts of extreme depression, when he felt he could never support his family. During one of these episodes, Bud shot and killed himself. After this, it became necessary to pay Bud's sister, Mary for her share of the farm, and nearly all the livestock, farm tools, grain, hay, and anything else not nailed down was sold to accomplish this. After he was grown, my Uncle Robert Hillry, repaid his Aunt Elizabeth for her share of the farm. On July 2, 1899 Hettie Gertrude married John A. Tennant, son of a neighbor, Thomas S. Tennant. John and Hettie had three children Ralph and Roy, twins, and Eula. Ralph died in infancy, and Eula died in Memphis, Tennessee about two years ago. Roy still lives at Westville, Oklahoma. Robert Hillry married Iva Marie Moore 14 February 1914, and had children Virginia Ruth and Genevieve. Anna

Hettie Gertrude Alexander Gibson, 1885.

Mabel Gibson married Harvey Samuel Gibson, 7 October 1914: for an account of their descendants, see under John Gibson. Eula Tennant married Hugh Witt, son of Dave Witt and Myrtle Thomason Witt of Vinita, Oklahoma. Their children were J. D. and Buford Witt. J. D. has died and is buried at Vinita. Buford and family live at Memphis, Tennessee where he is a commodities broker.

Bud Gibson seems to have been an effective member of the community, and but for his affliction might have accomplished much more than he did.

At one time, 2 February 1891, he was elected or appointed Road Overseer, (A now extinct Township officer charged with the maintenance of the local roads) and authorized by Justice of the Peace W. D. Parks, to call up, and supervise the work of a group of citizens while they repaired the Line Road, beginning at Summers Store and terminating at the south line of Price Township. This crew included Ben Haws, William Shannon, Ross Little, Ollie Batie, B. M. Alexander (Bud's father-in-law), William Washington, Jim Fletcher, Dude White, and Jake.

Bud was also Road Overseer in 1888, and had a large crew with which to maintain the George Gibson Road (2nd District) from the north boundary to the south boundary of Price Township. Judge Parks also authorized this crew. It included Evins, H. P. Burkett, J. C. Ross, M. C. Smith, Lewis Williams, Heb Foster, Richard Colliver, Jim Fletcher, Jim Carter, William Gibson, William Poston, "Press" (Sidney Preston) Kirk, Trim Barker, Ellis Boland, Aus Boland, Jack Barker, Ky Little, Henry Funkhouser, (col.) Stirling Smith, Fate Snodgrass, John Snodgrass, J. D. Moore, William Shannon, Jim Little, George Gibson, C. Edmondson, Elaxander, A. J. White.

Bud and Hettie traded at Cincinnati, about 7 miles north of their farm. One bill which has come down to me is dated December 1, 1891 from "R. J. Rhea, Dealer in Drygoods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Clothing. Highest price paid for country produce." It included "1/2 bu. Timothy (grass seed), $1.25 (by Alexander). One plow share and one wash board, $1.90; 1 pair boys pants, 1 pair shoes and 3 pair socks, $3.40; 6 yards calico, $.30; 10 yards shirting, $.85; towells, $.50; one boys coat, $3.00; 1 pair blankets, $1.20; 1 pair boots, $5.00; 1 pitchfork, $.35; 1 pair baby shoes, $.75. These bills were made between February and August 1891. Items credited against the bills included: Hauling freight, $12.00, Hauling freight (1700lb.), $5.10; Hauling 2 bales of cotton, $2.00; by 100 lb. bacon and 15 lbs. lard, $11.50, etc.

Between August and December 1881 the account included: one Stetson hat and tobacco ($.10) $5.10; Tobacco, $.10; coffee,

$.30; two yards of Jeans, $.80; sugar, 1.00; tobacco, $.10; candy, $.05; and crackers, $.05.

Bud, Hettie and Barclay Alexander ran up bills of $92.00 and paid $40.25, still owing $51.85 at the time of billing.

By: James E. Gibson

John Poston Gibson

John Poston Gibson was born 17 January 1873 and died 2 January 1954. He was married 4 October 1905 to Erie T. Kirk, the daughter of John H. Kirk and Nancy Jane Plumlee Kirk of Jackson County, Tennessee. Their 5 children were: A) Virginia Gibson, born 23 July 1906 and died 4 August 1906; B) Myrtle Henry Gibson, born 14 October 1908 and was married 10 June 1927 to Cage David Griscom, born 23 July 1904 and died 14 April 1981. Their 4 children were: 1) Billy Gene Gibson was born 18 May 1929 and married 25 March 1953 to Marie Adele Pauline DeMartini. Their children were Launa Marie, born 18 December 1955; Valrie Ann, born 22 June 1960, and John William, born 5 October 1963. 2) Anna May Griscom was born 1 February 1933 and married 16 May 1959 to Clark Ray, son of Earl Ray. They had one child Gordon Eugene Ray. 3) John David (J. D.) Griscom was born 21 January 1937 and was married 14 December 1957 to Jolene Anderson. Their children are Karen Sue and Harold. Karen Sue was born 17 May 1959 and married (first) 29 July 1976 to Bob Faddis, now divorced; and married (second) 20 June 1981 to Curt Roberts. Harold was born 18 October 1961. 4) Mary Elizabeth was born and died on 17 February 1931. C) Samuel Hamilton Gibson a W. W. II Veteran was born 5 April 1913 and died 21 June 1961. He was married (first) to Hazel Trainor (divorced, no children); and married (second) to Lillian Robins, born 1 October 1912. They have one daughter Lillian Katherine (Kathy) Gibson, born 23 May 1952 who married Terry David (Ted) Bryant, born 7 April 1953. Their children are Manon Marie Bryant, born 26 July 1977 and Jason David Bryant, born 8 August 1979. Lillian lives in Yakima, Washington. Kathy and family live in Iowa. D) Logan Harvey Gibson was born 16 August 1915 and died 1 July 1975. He never married and was a W. W. II Veteran. E) Mary Jane Gibson was born 7 August 1917 and was married (first) 21 February 1945 to Walter S. Smith, born 11 February 1902 and died 16 December 1967, the son of James Rufus and Fanny Holt Smith. Mary Jane married (second) 20 February 1980 to Andrew W. Spodnick, born 25 November 1913. No children.

My Uncle John Gibson was an interesting if somewhat taciturn man. He lived in Summers near the school house and in rainy weather I used to spend the night at his house rather than walk home in the rain (about a mile). I know little of his early years, but my father said that he and John used to farm their father's place with horses and mules and besides, rented land "on the shares" from Henry Funkhouser, whose farm adjoined theirs on the east side.

John at one time learned the carpenter's trade and had a complete set of tools including large wooden hand planes for smoothing lumber. He was the carpenter when my father's barn was built and also built my Uncle Hillry Gibson's barn. Both still (1986) are in use.

John was also at one time a "Watkins' Man", one of those then indispensable salesmen who traveled the country in buggies or special "hacks" carrying large cases like foot lockers which contained spices, linament, salve, "chill tonic", pie filling mix, flavorings, and nearly anything else a farm wife might need. There are still a few of them but now they have station wagons.

Uncle John seems to have made at least one trip away from home. I have a letter to his mother dated August 1, 1902, at (perhaps) Williams, Arizona, in which he says he has a good job ($2.00 a day) as off-bearer from block saw. He said " Old Blanch sure puts up good grub." Also that Park and Speight (his cousins, surname Parks) are there, as well as John Smith and Lon (or Tom) Thomas. Last line: "Well, why don't some of you write to me?"

Uncle John didn't stay long in Arizona but returned to Summers where he married and spent the rest of his life. He continued to farm, was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, Justice of the Peace, Road Overseer, School Director, etc.

I still have an old account book containing records of the men who worked the roads under him. One list names, as "Hands paid cash in 1907." M. L. Barnes, a physician ($1.50); Robert Ellis ($1.50); T. B. Strickland ($2.25); Robert Kirk with team ($2.25); James Venable ($2.25); William Smith ($1.50); Ed Schlafli ($1.121/2); Fred Howard ($1.50), and Albert Washington ($.75). This was for one and two days work.

This same book contains the minutes of the Coon Creek Literary Club, to which many of John's friends and relatives belonged. There are others of John's personal records, some of which indicate that he and Aunt T. and Myrtle Henry traveled to California, arriving on 15 January 1910, lived at "Chualar" and Salinas and returning to Arkansas January 18, 1911.

Uncle John's last employment was for the Jackson Canning Company of Summers where he was a foreman for about 20 years.

By: James E. Gibson

Robert Hillry Gibson

Robert Hillry Gibson was born May 17, 1892 at Summers, Arkansas, and died there December 19, 1970. He was the son of John (Bud) Gibson and Hettie Gertrude Alexander Gibson. Hillry was married February 14, 1914 to Iva Marie Moore, born August 7, 1894, and died July 10, 1977. She was the daughter of Wilson Moore and Minnie Payne Moore. Children: Virginia Ruth Gibson and Genevieve Gibson.

I. Virginia Ruth Gibson, born June 6, 1918 was married May, 1946 to John Rector Kirk, born March 23, 1916 and died February, 1983, the son of Robert E. Lee and "Angie" (Nancy Angeline) Little Kirk, all of Summers, Arkansas. One child, Gerita Kay Kirk was born February 1, 1950 and was married July 15, 1975 to Charles Moreton, born February 23, 1947, Alma, Arkansas. They had two children: Dax Rhys Moreton, born December 9, 1978 and Dayne Ives Moreton, born September 14, 1982. II. Genevieve Gibson was born July 25, 1921, died June 17, 1985, was married September 4, 1946 to Covil Arthur Scott, who was born January 16, 1913 at Snowball, Arkansas, the son of George Dallas Scott and Maud E. Scott. Their children: Warren Keith Scott and Colleen Marie Scott. (1) Warren Keith Scott was born February 10, 1948 and married July 5, 1969 to Brenda Charlene Cox, who was born April 12, 1956. She was the daughter of Thurman Cox of Morrow, Arkansas. They had two children, Robin Raquel Scott, born June 10, 1971 in Tulsa, Oklahoma and Rhonda Renee Scott, born November 14, 1971 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. (2) Colleen Marie Scott born April 12, 1956. Colleen married May 19, 1979 to Gary Morris and they have three children, Derk Morris born October 28, 1974, (Gary's son by a previous marriage), Nicole Van Morris, born September 20, 1981 and Brandi Marie Morris, born December 18, 1983. Gary and Colleen live on the old Pleasant West (or later George West) farm.

Not long after Uncle Hillry and Aunt Iva married, they built a house, barn and "cyclone cellar", on the east side of Uncle Hillry's half of his father's land and they lived there for ten or fifteen years. Hillry farmed with his step-father, John A. Tennant, producing the usual crops, cattle and hogs. He also liked to trade in livestock and was expert in that line. After some years, he and his brother-in-law, Fred Summers, (son of John F. Summers, the early-day merchant for when Summers, Arkansas is named) formed a partnership and entered the mercantile business at Summers.

Uncle Hillry had a small store in Summers at this time, which I think he had bought from Earnst Kirk. I am not certain, but Fred may have had a store there, also. At any rate, they opened their store in the second building put up by Fred's father, John F. Summers. It stood on the northwest corner of the Summers crossroad and had a high, false front, as was the style. It was in fact high enough for two stories and did have a second floor in the rear, which served as an office. The front had shelves (almost up to the ceiling), which held tubs, buckets, hats, horse collars,

hames, jugs, jars and "you name it". The dry goods and clothing were on the north side and other things on the south. I recall that Mr. Bob Boles, who lived just across the road south of the store "clerked" for them for awhile. The Summers Mercantile Company was a complete general store. They sold bolt goods for making clothing, sheets, bed "tics" (to hold feathers for feather beds), etc, hats, boots, thread, needles, groceries, candy, axes, saws, nails, horseshoes, tobacco, cookies, pickles, vinegar, kerosene, sacks of livestock feed and all the other items required by a rural community. They bought, or "took in trade" live poultry, eggs, apples, potatoes, cream, fur, sometimes coal for the blacksmiths. They always had lots of huge firecrackers to sell at Christmas time. (This was when we shot fireworks in those days. Very seldom could you get them for the 4th of July.)

This business must have opened in the very late 1920s or early thirties, and it prospered. Many other firms closed during the early thirties, and Summers Mercantile became a busy trade center, moving a block north to a larger building and stocking more hardware and farm machinery parts.

Fred and Hillry also acquired sizeable tracts of land as it was offered for sale and kept considerable herds of cattle and hogs. As the business continued to prosper, other stores were established and, at one time, they had stores in both Westville and Lincoln and perhaps for a short time, at Cincinnati. Fred and Hillry became prosperous farmers and merchants, continuing until they were ready to retire, when they sold the business and divided the real estate. I used to stay the night at Uncle Hillry's house in bad weather, when I was a school boy. He seldom failed to see that we had Van Camp's Pork and Beans for supper on those nights, for he knew I liked them.

By: James E. Gibson

Samuel H. Gibson

Sam was but 12 years of age when his father, John, was shot by bushwhackers, and killed. The two were on horseback riding toward the Pyeatte Farm, North of Prairie Grove, when they were fired on by men behind a rail fence. John died instantly, but Sam was unhurt, and spurred his horse toward the Illinois River, where he jumped his mount off a high bank into a deep hole of water, and swam out on the east bank, remounted and escaped, as his assailants would not take the jump. We suppose that Sam made his way to the Pyeatte house, for John's body was brought home for burial in the Gibson-Parks Cemetery.

The Samuel H. Gibson Family, c. 1893. Standing, Left to Right: Mary Ellen Gibson, John Poston Gibson, Harvey Samuel Gibson. Sitting, Left to Right: Virginia Rebecca Gibson, Samuel Hamilton Gibson, Mary Elizabeth Barclay Gibson, Fannie Nute Gibson.

Sam had recognized one of his attackers, and when he was 21 years old, loaded his rifle and set out to kill that man. His mother, Virginia "got wind" of this however and notified a kinsman, "Uncle Walter" Parks. Uncle Walter saddled a good horse and caught up with Sam before the deed was done and persuaded him to return home. Uncle Walter said, "Sam, the war's over. If you kill him, all that will happen is that they will put you in the 'pen'". (penitentiary) Sam did return home and never pursued this any more.

So Sam became the "man of the house" while in his early teens. He had a "hard row to hoe", too, for the war was to last two more years, with still more loss of life, shortages of food and fodder. Soldier of both sides came to take what they wanted, as well as the irregulars who robbed all indiscriminately.

Sam did well though, and after the war, always kept 2 or 3 black families on the place to do the farming which he didn't like to do. He liked to raise cattle, horses and mules, and kept brood mares, jacks and stallions. He also learned to be an auctioneer and "cried" sales for miles around. In later years he was constable and/or deputy sheriff for many years, serving Sheriff Sam Caudle 2 years as Chief Deputy. Sam often worked with Cherokee Lighthorse's men, (police) Eziquiel Proctor, and Andy Akin, in laying evildoers by the heels.

As mentioned elsewhere, Sam produced fine apples from about 15 acres of orchard, and dried them in his own drier. In the early fall he used to buy a new wagon from the James Oates Wagon Factory at Cincinnati, and a wagon sheet (canvas cover) and bows, along with 4 sets of harness. Several barrels of flour from one of the mills went into the wagon. Sam's own mules brought the wagon home, where the load was filled out with dried apples. When cool weather arrived, Sam hitched up his 4-mule team, packed his grub box, and set out for San Antonio, Texas. The trip usually took about a month or 6 weeks one way. At San Antonio, he would drive his rig up on Alamo Plaza sell the flour, apples, wagon harness, and three mules. He then bought a Mexican saddle & bridle, and rode the fourth mule back home. Sam's brother-in-law, George Burkett said his trips usually netted about $150.00 but he sold out at Dallas and brought his team back home. Sam never said how much he made on a trip. We believe Sam visited his wife's uncle, Rev. W. T. Thornberry on these trips, for Thornberry lived near San Antonio.

I barely remember my grandfather Sam. He was not large in stature, but wiry, with black (tho turned gray) hair and eyes. He smoked a pipe which he lighted by striking sparks into it with his pocket knife and flint. He often wore corduroy, a vest, and a large Stetson hat. Before he died, he gave me his gold Waltham pocket watch, which I carried for many years before giving it to my son, Michael Kevin, of Seattle, Washington.

His shotgun he gave to another grandson, Samuel H. Gibson, who later gave it to my oldest son, James Patrick, of Dallastown, Pennsylvania. Grandpa liked to hunt and took many deer, turkey, quail, rabbits, etc. with his rifle or shotgun. He remembered clubbing passenger pigeons at night, on the roost to bring home to eat.

Samuel H. Gibson and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Barclay had 6 children, John Posten, Harvey Samuel (the writer's father), Mary Ellen, Fannie Nute, Virginia Rebecca and James Leslie. James Leslie died when less than a year old, on 10 August 1877. These children are discussed separately under their own or spouse's name.

By: James E. Gibson

Thomas Jefferson Gibson

Thomas Jefferson Gibson was born April 19, 1827 in McMinn County, Tennessee was the son of Thomas Gibson, who in the 1850 McMinn County, Tennessee census gave North Carolina as his birthplace and his age as 57. Thomas Jefferson Gibson married Elizabeth Braden in McMinn County, Tennessee April 19, 1855 on his birthday. Elizabeth was the daughter of James and Sarah Braden.

Thomas Jefferson Gibson and Elizabeth Braden Gibson

moved from McMinn County in east Tennessee to Gallatin, Davies County, Missouri in 1858. They had two children born in Tennessee, a son, James Wilbern Gibson, born June 26, 1856 and Sarah H., born September 10, 1857.

The family made the trip to Missouri using three covered wagons. Two wagons were pulled by oxen later used at farm animals in Missouri and Arkansas. When Elizabeth grew tired of riding in the wagon, she rode a buckskin pony. Occasionally, she and Jeff walked along together planning their new life "in the West".

They stopped briefly in Fayetteville, Arkansas to visit Elizabeth's brother Robert Braden who held a county office. The story of Thomas Jefferson's devotion to "Betty" has been told and retold and is exemplified by this anecdote - "In Fayetteville he spent his last and only dime to buy a flower for Elizabeth".

Elizabeth Braden Gibson's parents - James and Sarah Braden - were in McMinn County, Tennessee 1850 census with their son Robert F. Braden, born January 18, 1816 in North Carolina, as head of household. He held the office of sheriff of McMinn County, Tennssee from 1851-1854 before coming to Arkansas. Robert F. Braden gave the land for the Braden School east of Fayetteville. He is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville. The obituary in the Fayetteville Democrat, March 4, 1887, page 112, col. 4, gave the date of his death as February 28, 1887. James and Sarah Braden were married in the Funkhouser Sugar Hill Cemetery near Lincoln, Arkansas. The fieldstones used as grave markers are no longer readable, but the place of burial is general family knowledge. The dates are in the Gibson Bible - James Braden died February 9, 1864. Sarah Braden died June 22, 1857. Betty Shelby, wife of Dale, who is the great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth Braden Gibson, listed the children of James and Sarah Braden as follows: Miranda, Minerva, Robert F., W. H. (William Henderson), Leroy, John, Gilmann, Malissa and Elizabeth (Flashback January, 1965). Her information agrees with the Gibson family Bible. This genealogical information was copied by Aunt Jane Gibson Jones of Imboden, Arkansas, sister of Thomas Jefferson Gibson, from the Braden Bible into the Gibson Bible. The copying of the Braden information into the Gibson Bible is in statements of William Alexander Gibson and Mrs. Robert M. Gibson recorded in 1949 for an oral history project of Daughters of the American Revolution - Mrs. Frank A. Gerig, Arkadelphia, Arkansas State Regent of Arkansas and Mrs. Joseph E. (Bernice) Prentice Finch, Malvern, Arkansas State Chairman of Genealogical Records Vol. 32.

The Gibson family was in Gallatin, Davies County, Missouri in 1858. John Wesley Gibson was born January 20, 1859. Malissa was born April 12, 1860. William Alexander Gibson was born January 21, 1862 in Sedalia, Missouri. Lucy A. Gibson was born February 20, 1864. Lewis T. Gibson was born December 17, 1866. These children were born in Missouri.

While living in Missouri, Thomas Jefferson Gibson volunteered for service in The Confederacy. His brother Sam was in the Union Army. Like many families, the Gibsons were divided by The War Between the States.

Mrs. Robert M. Gibson, now 95 years old, remembers Thomas Jefferson Gibson telling of being in the Battle of Prairie Grove December 7, 1862. He was one of the soldiers detailed to aid the wounded and bury the dead as the battle ended. After the battle, he and several other soldiers were walking along Goose Creek near Farmington when he saw a log house and farm. He remarked to his companions that when the war ended he expected to move to Arkansas and own that farm. He did move to Arkansas and he did own that farm, purchased October 25, 1869 from Tilford Denton and his wife Mary Denton and Mary Jane Thompson. In 1902 Thomas J. Gibson purchased a small acreage from Oliver and R. M. Shaw. (Abstract 1868). For 117 years this land has been owned by the Gibson family. In 1901 Thomas Jefferson Gibson built the present home. Mrs. Robert M. Gibson sold the house and land July 3, 1986 to Aubrey P. Garrett who with his family now live in this house. Thomas Jefferson Gibson and his family moved from Davies County, Missouri to Pettis County, Missouri. They were living in Sedalia, Missouri when William Alexander Gibson was born January 21, 1862. By 1868 the family was in Washington County, Arkansas, and by 1869 owned the land Thomas J. Gibson had dreamed of owning. In Arkansas three more children were born - Charles Lee Gibson, born March 14, 1869; Mary A. Gibson, born January 4, 1874; and Robert McKendre Gibson, born July 2, 1879. James Wilbern Gibson, the oldest son of Thomas and "Betty" died August 28, 1872 at age 16. He is buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery near Fayetteville. James Wilbern had been named for the brother of Thomas Jefferson Gibson, born in 1813 in Tennessee. For many years this beloved brother lived with Thomas Gibson family. He died at age 63, February 5, 1876. (Tombstone, Mt. Comfort Cemetery). His children were Thomas, Francis and Marion.

In the Mt. Comfort Cemetery are the following family graves: Thomas Jefferson Gibson, born April 19, 1827, died May 12, 1913 at age 86 years. Elizabeth Braden Gibson, wife of Thomas Jefferson Gibson, born August 11, 1834 in Tennessee, died October 14, 1907. James Wilbern Gibson, son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth Gibson, born June 27, 1856, died August 28, 1872 at age 16. Sarah H. Gibson, born September 10, 1857, died December 3, 1899, at age 42. Malissa Braden, born June 13, 1827, died June 6, 1884 at age 57. William Alexander Gibson, born January 21, 1862, died January 26, 1952. Robert McKendre Gibson, born July 2, 1879, died September 13, 1956. Note: Malissa Braden, sister of Elizabeth Braden Gibson, died in the home of Thomas J. Gibson. In the Mormon Records - Order of the Latter Day Saints, Macon, Georgia can be found her birth - June 13, 1827, McMinn County, Tennessee, the daughter of James and Sarah Braden.

One of the reasons for moving from Missouri was the extreme cold and heavy snow. Thomas J. Gibson described the winter snow as covering fence posts - a solid blanket across the land. He said there were times when snow came up to the windows and made opening outside doors nearly impossible.

When the Gibson family arrived at the farm in Arkansas, most of the area was covered with large trees. William Alexander Gibson (Uncle Will) told of the difficulties of clearing land. Trees were cut and piled, then burned, so the land could be farmed. T. J. Gibson was aided by four sons who were comparatively young but were of considerable help. These logs would be worth hundreds of dollars now. Will Gibson described wild turkeys that came to roost on the hillside or bluff of Goose Creek. They came in such numbers that they covered the hillside and darkened the area they occupied.

Robert McKendre Gibson, born July 2, 1879 died September 13, 1956, married January 2, 1907 to Nettie Geneva Anderson, born September 27, 1890, Webers Falls, Oklahoma. She was living in 1986 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. She is the daughter of Mary Ida Elizabeth Cherry and Robert Alexander Anderson who married March 10, 1889 in Detroit, Red River County, Texas. (Anderson Bible and Red River County, Texas Record). Robert Alexander Anderson was the son of John N. Anderson who was the first person buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas. His widow, Sarah Tedder Anderson, took her family to northeast Texas, near Detroit and Blossom, Texas. Mary Ida Elizabeth Cherry and Robert Alexander Anderson are buried in The Mountain View Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas.

Mary Ida Elizabeth Cherry was born March 10, 1874, the daughter of David Monroe Cherry and his wife Susan Malinda Murphy Brumley Cherry. Mary Ida Cherry was the granddaughter of William L. Cherry of Lamar and Titus County, Texas and the great-granddaughter of John V. Cherry who fought in The Texas War of Independence.

Mrs. Robert M. Gibson remembers this incident concerning the death of Elizabeth Braden Gibson - "Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth were riding in a hack to the Mount Comfort Cemetery with Jane Gibson, sister of Thomas. In front of a two-story house just west of the cemetery, they heard a loud noise under the hack. Elizabeth said not to worry and handed her purse to Jane saying, "You take care of this". Mrs. Gibson fell over dead and was gone immediately. Aunt Jane said the noise was a warning". Mrs. R. M. Gibson said many people at this time believed that noise was a warning.

After the death of Thomas J. Gibson, the farm was owned by Robert McKendre Gibson and his brother William Alexander Gibson who was a bachelor. "Uncle Will" lived in the Gibson household until he died in 1952. He was the one person that all the family, including his brothers and sisters who lived elsewhere, looked to for advice and counsel. Often neighbors and friends came to him for his opinion about matters they were considering. As part owner of the farm he was consulted on all improvements and changes that occurred as the years brought modern conveniences.

Improvements and conveniences began with a dug well. When the well was down about twenty feet the workers his solid limestone rock, and it was necessary to use blasting powder to go into or through the rock. By using this method they went into the rock about five feet. While preparing a hole for the next blasting, which was done with sledge hammer and a large bit about two feet long and an inch and a half in diameter, the bit went through the rock and water poured in through the hole. They had hit a strong stream of water that never weakened and supplied all the water needed for the next hundred and more years. The stream is still as strong as when first found. Uncle Will occasionally cleaned the well by lowering himself into the well and placing a stick that exactly fit into the hole to hold back the water while he cleaned. An electric pump was added to the well when the Gibsons "tied on" in 1950 or 1951 to power made available for farmers by the R. E. A.

The telephone was installed about 1915 in the Gibson home when the first line was constructed through the area. It was a party line out of Farmington. Approximately twelve or fourteen subscribers were on one line. "Mr. Will" was much opposed to the installation of the telephone. Talking on the telephone was quite an experience. When any subscriber was called, all the telephones on the line rang. Usually half or more of the receivers came down to "listen in" on the conversation. All these listeners reduced the volume and made hearing difficult. It was not unusual for someone "listening-in" to "speak up" and repeat what the person doing the talking had said if the person receiving the call could not understand.

Neighbors were more than people who lived close by. They were available to give a helping hand wherever needed. The Gibson family received and appreciated assistance from several good neighbors when they arrived in Arkansas. Some of the names in the community were Marrs, Strange, Pettigrew and Thurman.

The Gibson home was a place where friends, relatives, travelers, cattle buyers and many others were made welcome. They fed and sheltered those who had need of it. James Wilbern Gibson, brother of Thomas J. Gibson and James Braden, brother of Elizabeth Braden Gibson spent years in the Gibson home and died there. Mrs. Gibson made the statement that after the death of Will in 1952 she and her husband spent their first night alone in the Gibson home.

The children of Robert M. Gibson and Nettie Anderson Gibson: Liford L. Gibson, born November 21, 1908 married Mary Dean Magruder May 29, 1937. Ruby Thelma Gibson, born January 9, 1913 married Everett Blain Hill November 25, 1936. Helen Elizabeth Gibson, born November 21, 1915 married Robert Earl Tucker August 1, 1937. Wilkie Maxine Gibson, born June 5, 1922 married Cleo Allen Morris August 16, 1941.

By: Liford L. Gibson

William Gibson

William Gibson's house, when occupied by his daughter and son-in-law Daniel and Amanda Gibson Thomason. c.1900-1905. L-R Unknown, Daniel Thomason, unknown, unknown, unknown, Bessie Thomason (later Johnston), Amanda Gibson Thomason, Frank Thomason, unknown, Charlie Thomason, Fannie Thomason (later Estes).

William Gibson

My maternal great grandfather was William Gibson, third son of George and Barbara McP. Gibson, and was married to Eliza, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Carter Harrell. Joel and Elizabeth lived on a large farm north of Cincinnati (or Sylva) Arkansas in S17T16NR33W. William and Eliza acquired a smaller farm, about 400 acres, which was a mile east of Joel's, in S15 and 22T16NR33W. This farm was known as the John Dock Thurman place after William's heirs sold it.

We know little about William's early years. He was about 18 years old when he married, and may have worked with his father-in-law in a livestock and produce trading business for several years. We have fragments of an old account book kept by William which mentions the "Partnership money", and amounts of cattle (oxen) etc. bought with it. There may have been several other partners, as the names of Wilson, West, Funkhouser, Alberty, Odle, Guthery, Pevehouse and Pope are mentioned, with amounts of money paid in to the company.

We cannot tell whether or not William was in the Confederate Army. It seems likely that he was, but of the many William Gibsons in the Confederate Index, none are in units formed in northwest Arkansas.

William and Eliza Gibson had 8 children, Jane who married James Pogue Smith; Amanda married Daniel Thomason; Mary married Walter D. Parks; George ("Greely") never married; Elizabeth married Rev. William T. Farley; William M. (Bill) married Nolle Harrell; John (Bud) married Hettie G. Alexander (my Grandparents); Annie Laurie married Joel A. Farley. All the married children left descendants.

William must have liked ham and sausage for in his account

book we find that he "put up" in 1858, 2146 lbs. of pork; in 1859, 1958 lbs.; in 1860, 2332 lbs.; and 1861, 2032 lbs. This might represent 12-15 300 lb. hogs. If this seems a huge amount, we must recall that he no doubt provided meals for hired hands and slaves, as well as travelers, and visiting relatives, and the family.

We know that William kept some slaves, but not how many. With a farm of 400 or so acres he could have had perhaps 5 - 15. We have evidence of only two, Pompey, a boy about 4 years of age who was bought of Joel Harrell for $400, and Oscar, age about 21, bought of James B. Powell for $1250, both purchased in 1858. James E. Gibson has the hand written bill of sale for these (1986).

According to William's account book, and as best I can decipher it, he and Joel Harrell bought "for the company" 180 - 190 head of steers in 1855. These were apparently draft animals, as they were listed "1 yoke", "4 yoke" etc. G. P. Reed furnished the largest number (61) for which he was paid $3050. One steer sold for $18 - 24, but in yokes (pairs) they brought $40 - 50.

William must have been a traveler too, for he wrote that on 14 October 1858, he and Thomas Harrell got home from Jackson County Missouri (Kansas City) and drove a yoke of oxen 35 miles after 8:00 o'clock that day. I can tell you from experience that 35 miles per day is a long walk, without driving the oxen.

By: James E. Gibson

George Gibson, Sr.

George Gibson, Sr. was born 6 January 1795 or 1797 in Ireland, possibly on the farm of Drumlon, Lisball, Bailieborough, County Cavan. He was a draftsman in a linen mill before coming to the United States. It appears that he and a brother John sailed from Belfast, North Ireland, on 27 June 1816 aboard the brig John & William, for New York, arriving there 19 August 1816. Contact with John's family was lost after the Civil War.

George, Sr. left New York and traveled to Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama where on 28 August 1821, he was married by H. P. Brannen, to Barbara McPhail, daughter of John McPhail, Jr. and Catherine Gilchrist McPhail, and granddaughter of John McPhail, Sr., and his wife Barbara Malloy McPhail, who came to Robeson County, North Carolina in 1783.

George Sr.'s wife, Barbara, was born 17 July 1802 in North Carolina. She died 30 July 1858. Both she and George are buried in the Gibson-Parks Cemetery north of Summers, Arkansas.

George and Barbara's 8 children were:

(1) Samuel Gibson born 2 November 1822 in Alabama and died 19 February 1849. He drowned in the Feather River in California. He never married.

(2) John Gibson, a Confederate soldier, born 20 August 1824 in Alabama and died 28 November 1864. He was married 16 March 1848 by Rev. William Poston to Virginia Phoebe Carnahan (born 20 March 1824 in Cooper County, Missouri) who was probably the daughter of Reverend Benjamin J. Carnahan and the niece of Reverend Adam Carnahan. She died 29 November 1900. She and John are buried in Gibson-Parks Cemetery, Summers, Arkansas. Their children were Samuel and Matilda Ann. Samuel was born 3 January 1849 and died 2 July 1923. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Barclay who was born 15 January 1848 and died 15 July 1919, the daughter of William Poston Barclay and Rebecca L. Thornberry Barclay. Matilda Ann (Til) Gibson was born 28 October 1850 and died 13 January 1889. She was married 13 October 1873 to George W. Burkett, a Confederate soldier, who was born 5 June 1846 and died 13 May 1938. Sam and Mary are buried at Ganderville Cemetery while George and Til are buried in the Gibson-Parks Cemetery.

(3) William Gibson born 5 November 1826 in Alabama and died 10 May 1865 in Cincinnati, Arkansas. He was married 18 September 1845 to Eliza Harrell, who was born 25 November 1827 and died 7 November 1845. She was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Carter Harrell. All are buried in Harrell Cemetery north of Cincinnati, Arkansas. William and Eliza's children were: (A) Jane Gibson born 9 August 1847 and died 22 February 1928. She was married 16 September 1866 to James Pogue Smith, a Confederate soldier, who was born 17 December 1839 and died 6 February, the son of James and Rebecca Odell Smith. Jane and Jim Pogue are buried at Old Union Cemetery. (B) Amanda Gibson born 1850 and died in 1920. She married Daniel Thomason who was born 1843 and died 1909. He was the son of John D. and Nancy Thurman Thomason. Both are buried in Old Union Cemetery. (C) Mary Gibson born 1852 and died 20 March 1915. She was married 4 March 1874 to Walter D Parks, a Confederate soldier, the son of Walter D. Parks, Sr. and Mary Park Parks. Both are buried in Old Union Cemetery. (D) George (Greely) Gibson born 25 February 1854 and died 28 May 1914. He never married and is buried in the Old Union Cemetery. (E) Elizabeth Gibson born 3 December 1856 and died 12 October 1924. She was married 2 November 1877 to Rev. William T. Farley, born 17 May 1861 and died 21 July 1944. Both are buried in the Siloam Springs Cemetery. (F) William M. (Bill) Gibson born 1860 and died 2 June 1939. He was married to Nolle Harrell, (1875-1895) daughter of Isham and Mary L. Thomason Harrell. Bill is buried in the State Hospital Cemetery at Little Rock, Arkansas, and Nolle is buried at Old Union. One child, Fred, 1889-1950. (G) John (Bud) Gibson born 9 November 1861 and died 30 June 1896. He was married to Hettie Gertrude Alexander born 13 June 1870 and died 30 August 1942. She was the daughter of Bartley (Barclay) M. Alexander and Sarah Lane Alexander. Bud is buried at Old Union, but Hettie is by her second husband, J. A. Tennant at Ganderville Cemetery. (H) Annie Laurie Gibson born 12 September 1864 and died 27 September 1924. She was married 19 December 1888 to Joel A Farley, born 15 June 1862 and died 24 October 1950. Both are buried at Washougal, Washington.

(4) George Gibson, Jr., Captain "B" Co. 34th Arkansas Infantry, C. S. A., born 9 November 1831 in Arkansas and died 17 February 1904 in Westville, I. T. He was married 19 April 1860 to Sallie Jane (Jennie) Thomason, born 27 January 1839 and died 25 June 1913. She was the daughter of Daniel and Mary Jane Denton Thomason. Their children were: (A) Daniel Edgar Gibson born 7 August 1861 and died 21 September 1931. He was married 8 January 1884 to Minnie Peden, born 1866 and died 1921, probably the daughter of Benjamin and Malinda Peden. (B) George Wright Gibson born 15 May 1863 and died 25 May 1930. He was married 24 December 1891 to Taska (Itaska) Medearis, the daughter of R. A. and Amanda Hinds Medearis. (C) Myrtle Edmond Lee Gibson born 28 April 1866 and died 1955. She was married on 20 May 1888 to C. S. Denton, 1867-1941. (D) Mary Barbara (Minnie) Gibson born 14 October 1868 and died 27 March 1897. She was married 28 December 1891 to John A. Mason. (E) Margaret Katherine (Kate) Gibson born 14 December 1870 and died 4 May 1896. She never married.

(5) James Gibson, a Confederate soldier, born 29 June 1834 and died 31 August 1863. He was married 2 June 1861 to Grizzie Moore, born 30 September 1830 and died 28 July 1890, the daughter of James and Jane Moore. Both Jim and Grizzie are buried in Gibson-Parks Cemetery. Their children were John McPhail Gibson and James Daniel Gibson. John was born 1862 and died 7 November 1862, age eleven months and five days. James was born 1863 and died 19 June 1871, age seven years seven months and eight days.

(6) Daniel Gibson, 4th Sergeant "E" Co. 17th Arkansas Infantry, born 11 September 1836 and died 18 September 1862 in Iuka, Mississippi. He never married and was a Confederate soldier. He was killed in the Battle of Iuka and is buried in a mass grave, Old Shady Grove Cemetery, Iuka.

(7) Catherine (Kate) Gibson born 15 January 1839 and died 3 January 1921. She was married 20 September 1860 to John Hamilton Parks, born 26 June 1826 and died 21 January 1917, the son of Walter D. and Mary Park Parks. Both Kate and John are buried in the Old Union Cemetery. Their children were: (A) William Almer (Berry) Parks born 9 November 1861 and died 10 July 1944. He never married and is buried in the Old Union Cemetery. (B) John James (Jim) Parks born 9 December 1866 and died 3 May 1902. He was married to Agnes? and lived in

Arizona, at Bisbee. (C) Walter Davis Parks born 22 August 1869 and died 20 October 1957. He was married (first) 1 January 1893 to Julia Wright, born 1869 and died 18 May 1918. He was married (second) to Auda Funkhouser, born 18 June 1886 and died 19 February 1981. She is buried at Sugar Hill. (D) Elizabeth Dean (Lizzie) Parks born 6 September 1872 and died 24 October 1949. She was married 27 November 1899 to Jessie Smith Tunnell, born 30 March 1859 and died 13 November 1952.

(8) Patrick Gibson born 20 August 1842 and died 10 January 1844. He is buried at the Gibson-Parks Cemetery.

We believe that George and Barbara, with their first three children, traveled with her parents by river boat in 1828 down the Tennessee River to the Ohio, down it to the Mississippi, down the Mississippi to the Arkansas, and thence up that river to Frog Bayou, (now Clear Creek) just below Van Buren. They were all at Frog Bayou in 1829 and 1830. George first settled about 1-1/2 miles northwest of Evansville, Arkansas at the Bean Spring, but that spot was on Indian land, and soldiers forced him to move. He then moved some 20 miles further north to Cincinnati, Arkansas (then Sylva) and settled about 1-1/2 miles southeast of that village in S5 T15N R33W.

George may have been a son or nephew of a John Gibson, who lived in Lisball, Bailieborough, County Cavan, Ireland. John belonged to the United Irishmen in the Rebellion of 1798, unusual for a Presbyterian. It seems odd that we can as yet, (1986) find no trace of him in either Tipperary where he told his children he was from, or in Cavan, where he said he was born.

George became a slave holder, indicating some degree of prosperity. He may have kept 12-15 blacks, but we have the names of only two. Ben, whom he rented from a Mr. Tinnan, and Harriett, whom he gave to my great-grandfather John as a wedding gift.

The War Between the States dealt harshly with George's family. He and his wife and youngest son died during or before the war. Three sons were killed during the war, and one, William, took his own life. In 1866 only two of George's children remained, Catherine Gibson Parks and Capt. George Gibson, Jr.

After George Sr.'s death an inventory of his property included "notes" for money loaned (various amounts) to the extent of $1435.17 to the following persons: Newton Givens, B. H. Pierson, G. Pylant, M. Jones, Samuel Gilbreath, W. H. Rhea, John McPhail, George W. Stark, and Thomas R. Marques. Also included were: one horse, $75; two cows and calves, $40; three steers, $60; and one ox-wagon, $30. His estate paid William C. Jones $8.66 for blacksmith work, shoeing horses, repairing plows, making a "bell clapper", etc. In 1869 my grandfather, Samuel Gibson, and his sister Matilda (Til) received $559.30 as their share of their grandfather's estate.

By: James E. Gibson

John Berry Gill

John Berry Gill, born in 1848 and died in 1923, was the son of William Harrison Gill and Elizabeth Abinatha Grammer and the grandson of Harrison W. Gill and Clara Rives Gill and great grandson of Charles Gill and Rebecca Stevers, great-great grandson of Robert Gill and Lydia Wood and great-great-great-grandson of John Gill who immigrated from England to America, settled in Maryland and married Catherine Perridier, a French Huguenot.

The Gills moved from Van Buren to Springdale about 1881.

As early as 1887, the J. B. Gill Nursery was shipping thousands of trees each month during the planting season. In 1887, Gill's nursery shipped 40,000 trees in one month. Mr. Gill was secretary of the Fruit Growers and Shippers Association and the Northwest Arkansas Horticultural Society during their early years. The apple industry received a great impetus during the drought of 1901 when fruits in other parts of the country were practically destroyed while northwest Arkansas escaped almost without harm.

Mr. Gill was in the hardware business (Gill & Harris) and at one time had a grocery store. Family tradition says he planted the first maples on Maple Street.

Sisters of John Gill: Standing - Martha Ellen Gill Hurst Left - Emeline Gill Bailey Steinberg Right - Frances Jane Gill Goree

The Springdale Farmers Club was organized in 1886 with John Gill, secretary. New varieties of fruit were introduced and experimented with, among which was an early red peach "The Governor Garland", named and discovered by John Gill.

On the front of the Golden Edition of the *Springdale News*, it suggests you go to Gill's Nurseries where you will find the best and most complete stock of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, currants, plums, grapes, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries. Well-grown stock at bedrock prices were his inducements in 1887.

In 1887, the post office was established and the name changed to Springdale. Mr. John Gill was the fifth postmaster.

Mr. Gill was married to Amy Ann Hubbert. They had four children: Hubbert, Walter, Elmer, and Mary. He was a brother of Martha Ellen Gill Hurst, Emmeline Gill Steinberg and Mrs. Frances Jane Gill Goree.

The John Gill family moved to Texas about 1890.

By: Mildred Goree Wynn

John Darrell Ginger

John Darrell Ginger, M. D. b. 4 January 1942 in Tillar, Drew County, Arkansas, son of Cecil Ginger and Mary Frances (Caldwell). Married Rebecca Jane (Mathis) 20 March 1964 in Pulaski County, Little Rock, Arkansas. Four children: 1) Mary Shannon Ginger, b. 14 October 1965, married Scott Gregory Jones in Washington County, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 2) John Gregory Ginger b. 12 June 1968, at Spokane, Washington, 3) Stephen Darrell Ginger b. 6 May 1973 and 4) Susan Michelle Ginger b. 18 April 1976 both in Pulaski County, Little Rock, Arkansas.

His father, Cecil Ginger was born 17 October 1914 in Tuckerman, Jackson County, Arkansas, son of John Ginger and Susan (Smith). John Ginger d. 1927 in Newport, R. F. D. #1, Arkansas. Susan lived with her son Cecil in Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Arkansas after her husband's death. She died at her daughter's Marie Sights in Newport, Arkansas. The subject's mother was the daughter of Gustavious Henry Caldwell and Mary Frances (Horton) of Drew County, Tillar, Arkansas. Gustavious b. 3 December 1864 in Allas Township, Drew County, Tillar, Arkansas, d. 28 August 1927 in Desha County, Arkansas. He married Mary Frances Horton 7 November 1897 in Drew County, Arkansas. Mary Frances b. 11 March 1879 Diehlstat, Scott County, Missouri, daughter of Albert Gallisea Horton and Lucy Catherine (Clark). Albert was b. May 1835 in Tennessee, d. March 1907 in Allas Township, Drew County, Arkansas. Lucy Catherine Clark was b. 2 January 1843 in Tennessee, and d. 22 February 1980 in Diehlstat, Scott County, Missouri.

Dr. Ginger's grandfather, Gustavious Henry Caldwell was the son of James Thomas Caldwell b. about 1825 in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee. He married Eliza Jane (Laughren) 8 November 1850 in the same city and county. Eliza was b. about 1831 in Tennessee, and d. 1892 Drew County, Arkansas. James Thomas Caldwell was instrumental in organizing the "Antioch Union Sabbath School" for the youths at the Antioch Methodist Episcopal Church in Palmyra, Tennessee in 1857. He was one of the first teachers. After 1860, he moved his family by raft down the Mississippi River, landing at Leena Landing near Lake Village, Arkansas. He was a 2nd Lt. in the Civil War, Company B,?? Regiment from Tennessee stationed near Monticello, Drew County, Arkansas.

James T. Caldwell was the son of Samuel Abner Caldwell, Sr. of Montgomery County, Tennessee. Samuel A. Caldwell b. 1776 in Virginia, enlisted in the War of 1812 on 28 January 1814 under Captain James Haggard, served in Mt. Gunman. Samuel married Nancy P. (Howell). He died on a farm near Palmyra, Montgomery County, Tennessee in 1841. His wife, Nancy also died at the same place 1856.

Samuel Abner Caldwell, Sr. was the son of John Caldwell, Sr. John, Sr. b. 31 August 1731 in Ireland, lived in Prince Edwards County, Virginia in late 1790s, moved his family to Tennessee in 1806. He died in Montgomery County, Tennessee in 1821. The family farm near Palmyra was willed to two of his sons, James and Samuel Abner Caldwell, Sr. The farm remained in the family until the Civil War.

No author designated

Daniel Glidewell

We begin our entry with a genealogy of the Glidewell's that we have gathered to this date. It will not be perfect nor complete but we have done our best.

Back row: Mary, Calvin, Andrew, Alva and Dula Glidewell. Front row: Giles, Tom, Daniel Trantum, Margarett and Jim Glidewell.

Aymes Glidewell (whom we find listed as Gladwell) was born (ca. 1619) in England and left his homeland on XV Aprilis, 1635 from the Port of London on board the ship "Ye Increase". He landed in Boston, Massachusetts and here we lose track of him. With the help of The Compendium of American Genealogy, pg. 564, we begin to trace our ancestors. Our next records are found in Bristol Parish, Virginia where we find Robert born (ca. 1640), then Daniel (1675-1727). Daniel had one son that we know of: Robert born (circa 1700). This first Robert married Elizabeth, (ca. 1719). Robert and Elizabeth had three children that we are aware of: 1. Nash born June 19, 1721, 2. Susan born November 13, 172__ and 3. Robert born November 23, 1722. All this we located in The British Parish Register. It is also mentioned that the widow Glidewell bore another son: Tarance Lamb on January 14, 1733. Robert, having died in 1728, gives us cause to wonder about Elizabeth's morals. She did, however, have him baptized March 24, 1733. Later in the land records of Dinwiddie County, Virginia (1752-1820) he was mentioned on a tax entry of a Joseph Haxall.

Nash married Martha, (possibly a Banister). The Bristol Parish Register, page 310, mentions a Peter, son of Nash and Martha "Gloydwell", born October 9, 1741 and baptized June 13, 1742. We have no other record of him, so we believe he must have died quite young. Nash's other ten children listed in his will: 1. Robert, 2. John, 3. Mary married Goode, 4. Edy married Gill, 5. Sarah married Glass, 6. Rachell married Elliott 7. Judith married Harrison, 8. Elender married Joseph Davis, 9. Hannah married Whitlow, 10. Jinny or Jenny (not married at time of will).

From the records of the Virginia State Library, we quote the following: (In this quote, Glidewell is again misspelled) "Nash Glidwell enlisted as a private in Captain Thomas Thweatt's Company of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment on February 14, 1778. He appears on Captain Thweatt's payrolls for April, June and November, 1778. He is listed as a private on the payrolls of Captain John Mark's Company, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, during the months of July and August, 1778, and last appears in December, 1778 on the payroll of Major "Cabell's Company, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment. During the months of June, July, and August, 1778, he is noted variously as 'sick, absent' or sick at Valley Forge'".

Other information we have received indicates that from Nash's will and inventory, 1799 Halifax, Virginia, he fought in the Revolution at Valley Forge, Yellow Springs, Middle Brook and French Creek in Captain Thomas Thweatt's Company 14th Virginia Regiment commanded by William Davies. His enlistment, 1 year, served April 1778 - February 5, 1779. Nash is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery; Kendrick, Mississippi along with two of his grandsons, Robert and William, the sons of Robert.

John married Nancy Anne Whitlow, September 30, 1785, they had seven children: 1. John, 2. Thomas H., 3. James, 4. Banister, born (ca. 1801), 5. William (middle name probably George), 6. Susan and 7. Gemina.

William is another son not mentioned in Nash's will and it is presumed by his descendants (i. e. Dorothy "Dotty" Jean Hammond of Harris, Missouri) that he might have been the eldest and moved away with his family at the time of the writing of the will. At any rate, William married Susannah, and had at least one son named Lewis from who "Dotty" descends.

Banister and Nancy had ten children: 1. Martha Ann born March 20, 1821 or 1824 married Newell England December 3, 1843, 2. John H. born (ca. 1827) married Martha A. Timmons. John and Martha had four children: 1. John Riley 2. J. F., 3. W. G. and 4. N. F. (This was the second child of Banister and Nancy) 3. Nancy, 4. Thomas G. born February 14, 1828, died March 21, 1907, married Sarah "Sally" Canada born (ca. 1831), 5. (Daniel) Trantum, born March 5, 1833, died September 17, 1903, married Margaret L. Harville born March 12, 1840, 6. William B. born (ca. 1833-34), 7. James H. born February 2, 1835, died July 4, 1911, married Mahala Canada, born September 12, 1838, (Sally and Mahala were the daughters of J. T. and Martha M. Canada), 8. Elizabeth, 9. Joseph H. born (ca. 1842), 10. Mary born (ca. 1860).

Newell and Martha had nine children: 1. Henry M., 2. Thomas B. or R., 3. John B., 4. Daniel H., 5. Nancy Jane, 6. William N., 7. Martha, 8. Mary Catherine born May 14, 1863 married King, 9. J. Isom. Newell England was made administrator of Banister's will. Mary Catherine King was the mother of Mrs. James "Roxie" Stearns of Pocahontas, Arkansas. Roxie and James are a lovely couple and it has been our pleasure to get to know them.

Thomas and Sally had eleven children: 1. Mary Angeline married Andrew Jackson Harville, 2. Martha H. married Ephrim Jackson Norton, 3. Janie married Eli Harville, 4. Margaret married Felix Pickens, 5. Adeline married Riyle Austin, 6. Lucy married Dave Loyd, 7. Jim married Martha Norton when she

died, he married her sister Mary S. Norton, 8. John Henry married Tilde Seaton, 9. William T. (Bill) married Sally Lloyd, 10. Nancy married John Wilson, 11. Sarah (Missie) married Bill Kelley. Mary and A. J. Harville's children were: Emma R., Etta, Condis, Margaret Lewis, Jim and Tom Frank. Martha and E. J. Norton's children were: Walter, Tom, Elbert, William Jackson, Sarah and Georgia. Cousins Emma R. Harville and William Jackson Norton married and became the parents of Mrs. Willie K. Norton Gill, author of another entry in this book and our distant cousin.

Daniel and Margaret Harville (not the above mentioned Margaret. This Margaret's father's name was Robert), were wed August 3, 1856 in Lauderdale County, Alabama. To this union fourteen children were born: 1. Nancy Louisa Mahala, born August 25, 1857 died November 3, 1857, 2. Martha Jane born December 10, 1858, died January 19, 1861, 3. James Isom (Jim) born December 26, 1860, died July 12, 1934, married Amma Zelta White born July 7, 1862, died July 30, 1894, he then married Carrie White McCamish, 4. Robert Thomas (Tom) born July 21, 1863 married Margaret Ann Brown, upon her death, he married Ophelia, 5. Margaret Louisa born December 6, 1865, (died young), 6. Daniel (Henry), born May 28, 1868 married Alice Leach January 23, 1890 in Washington County, Arkansas, 7. William Wesley born August 29, 1870, died March 2, 1871, 8. Mary Emaline born February 11, 1872 married Wilburn Baldwin, 9. (Giles) Henderson born July 28, 1874 married Alice Leach Glidewell after Henry, 10. John Banister born February 28, 1876, died July 4, 1877 or 1888, 11. Calvin Marks born October 14, 1878, died 1984, married Julia M. McCamish July 9, 1899 in Washington County, Arkansas, 12. Andrew (Drew) Johnson born March 14, 1881 died September 27, 1945, married Pearl Beatrice Huff January 11, 1903, 13. Alva D. married Zura Sawyers August 8, 1907, 14. Dula (Dulie) married John Brown. After Dulie's death and Wilburn Baldwin's death, Mary and John Brown were married.

In 1850, Banister and family were living in Tippah County, Mississippi. By 1860 both Banister and Daniel and their families were living in Randolph County, Arkansas where they owned land near Pocahantas, close to Eleven Point River.

In 1870, Daniel and family were in Hardin County, Tennessee, but by 1881, they were again back in Randolph County, Arkanasas for that was the birthplace of Andrew "Drew" Johnson Glidewell, the grandfather of this writer.

It has been said that Daniel was quite a wrestler and at one time there was a negro slave who was reputed to be quite good in this sport as well, so a match was set for the two of them. They wrestled bareback and as the two were so evenly matched, they had quite a struggle. As they each began to lose their hold on the other they both fell to the ground. When they fell, the slave's arm was broken, so Daniel was declared the champion.

Daniel might have been called "Lightfoot" due to the fact that he was not only a wrestler, but a foot-racer. This talent, he put to very good use during the Civil War to avoid being caught and enlisted into the army. You see, he didn't believe in slavery and he didn't want to fight for it against any friends or relatives. Because of this attitude, he had many a wild race through the cornfield with the recruiting officer in hot pursuit. He was never caught, therefore, he never had to fight. All of his brothers, however, did fight for the Confederacy.

Daniel and Margaret traveled many times by covered wagon back and forth between Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas before they finally settled in Arkansas. In fact, they traveled so often that they became friends with the people along the route and if they needed to borrow anything, they could repay them on the next trip through.

Sometime between 1881 and 1900, Daniel and family moved to Washington County. We surmise it was probably around 1895 because in June of that year, Daniel was indicted in Randolph County for "Breach of the Peace". He evidently cursed in the presence of Bill McClintock, his wife and others causing Bill to file charges against him. This was never brought before the courts, so we think it must have been settled out of court. We think it was about this time that Dan and Margaret decided to move and when they found the place for them, it was at Skylight. Daniel purchased 120 acres located, 11T-13R-32W, described as NE1/4 of NW1/4 of NE1/4. 80 acres. Here they were well satisfied with the area and the people. They settled down in a log cabin and farmed the land as many of his ancestors had done and as a number of Glidewell's do to this day.

In Daniel's latter years, he developed a cancer behind one of his eyes. He had both the eyeball and the cancer removed without the benefit of an anesthetic. He was just strapped down on a table and the troublesome thing was cut out. Sadly enough, in about two years the cancer returned and this time, he lost the sight of his one remaining eye. Ol' Dan was not one to give up easily and he kept right on working as much as he could. One day, he went to the barn to help shuck corn. As he was feeling around for the corn, he accidentally picked up a copperhead snake. Luckily, the snake was kind enough not to bite him. Daniel eventually succumbed to the cancer and he died September 17, 1903. He is buried in Antioch Cemetery along with several of his relatives.

Andrew Johnson Glidewell and Pearl Beatrice Huff were married at her home in Strickler, January 11, 1903 by B. A. White. Pearl was one of seven children born to Dr. William Stewart Huff and Francis (Fannie) Lacy. Six of these children lived to adulthood: 1. Elizabeth H. married Henry Katyer, 2. John S. died at birth, 3. Martha A. (Mattie) married Elmer Albert, 4. Ella married J. M. Bradley, 5. Joel (Frank) married May Sargent and after her death married Mary Hensley, 6. Susie M. married James H. Rinehart and 7. Pearl, of course, married "Drew".

Drew and Pearl made their home at Strickler for awhile, later they moved into a two-story frame house at Cane Hill. The house sat atop Antioch Mountain and the view from there is breathtaking. One can see for miles and miles from that spot. All that remains of the old place now is a crumbled down chimney and the old well house. The 120 acres were located in 17W-13R-32W, described as SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4. The area is now known as Sam Napier's place and Sam has always made us feel very welcome on the land of our ancestors.

The old grist mill at Cane Hill is a part of the past that we can look at and recall stories we have heard about the family traveling over the dusty roads or through the mud just to be able to get their grain or flour for the next season. When it was time to "peddle" the harvest, Pearl would have baked for days getting baskets of food prepared and packed for Drew and the boys. It took a long time to travel the countryside by wagon in those days and she had to be sure they had enough to eat. It is amazing that none of them ever got food poisoning due to the lack of refrigeration and proper food storage. All of the children of Daniel and Margaret lived in the Skylight, Strickler, Cane Hill, Antioch, Lincoln, and Prairie Grove areas. Alva remained in Strickler, James and Calvin remained at Skylight until their deaths. In later years, Thomas moved to Prairie Grove and Giles moved to Lincoln. Henry continued to farm the old "Home Place" until his death.

William B. (this entry we are very unsure about. We have no confirmed dates, but some of the dates we do have, lead us to believe that the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Keenan Jo Glidewell of Gladstone, Missouri may indeed be this William). If this is correct, William married Delilah and had at least one son: Andrew Monroe born February 1865.

James H. and Mahala had ten children: 1. Sarah Angeline born December 12, 1858, 2. (James) Calvin born March 12, 1861, 3. Nancy (Jane) born December 28, 1864, 4. Martha (Emaline) born March 30, 1867, 5. Margaret (Louise) born August 11, 1869, 6. Mary (Elizabeth) born June 23, 1872, 7. Daniel Thomas born April 13, 1875, 8. Teressa (Hesterann) born October 7, 1877, 9. John (William) born February 14/15, 1880. John was killed accidentally while loading a gun April 9, 1894, 10. Irvin (Andrew) born July 2, 1885.

In 1925, Drew moved his family to Guthrie, Oklahoma. Later, they moved to Aumsville, Oregon where Glidewell Farms were established. Glidewell Farms are well-known in and around

that area and are still owned and maintained by the descendants of Drew's eldest son, Elmer.

James Isom and Amma had three children: 1. Raymond married Henrietta Carlisle, 2. Walter Lester married Tina Freeman, March 31, 1909, after her death he married Mary Velma "Reed" Hembree, January 14, 1922, 3. Beulah married Alex Cooper. James and his second wife, Carrie had three children: 1. James (died at birth), 2. Marvin 3. Arvin.

Walter Lester and Tina had five children: 1. (Lena) Jewel born January 29, 1910, married Harley Rinehart, 2. Carrie (Ivis) born June 15, 1912, married Carl Reed, 3. (Audra Mae) born May 16, 1914, married Paul Norwood, 4. Zelta (Vernice) born July 29, 1916, married Ralph Pennel (divorced) married Robert Pitts and after his death, remarried Ralph Pennel, 5. James Walter (J. W.) married Rosalie Wedel February 5, 1944. After Tina died, September 15, 1920, Walter married Mary Velma "Reed" Hembree and they had four children: 1. William Haskell, born August 17, 1923 died January 14, 1982, 2. Harold Wayne born July 3, 1926, 3. Robert Gerald born June 4, 1932, 4. Hensel LaVaughn born November 27, 1933. Robert Thomas "Tom" and Margaret Ann had four children: 1. Arthur Cleveland married Atha Hodges, 2. Ora Thomas (O. T.) born January 15, 1893 married Ora "Etta" Earl, February 2, 1913, 3. Nora Lucille married Lou Sullivan, 4. Flora married Hugh Edmunston.

Ora "O. T." and Etta had five children: (1) (Lacy) Homer born December 17, 1913, married Verlia Smith, 2. Thomas Lynn, born stillborn January 10, 1916, 3. (Harold) Dee born January 10, 1919, married Wanda Jo Taylor, 4. (Kenneth) Leon born November 26, 1929, married JoAnn Knol, 5. Lost prematurely. Lacy and Verlia had three children: 1. Thomas Lacy (Tommy) born October 7, 1936, married Phyllis, 2. Helen born April 18, 1938, married Jack Baker, 3. Phyllis born July 20, 1944, married John Hauck.

Daniel (Henry) and Alice had two children: 1. Elza married May Freeman December 12, 1909, 2. Olva married Jettie Freeman November 29, 1914. May and Jettie were sisters. Elza and May had nine children: 1. Loyce born December 21, 1910, 2. Ardith born July 22, 1912, 3. Hollie born November 17, 1916, 4. Ray born August 22, 1918, 5. Wilma born November 17, 1920, 6. Ruby born October 4, 1922, 7. Billy born June 20, 1925, 8. James Elza born 1928, 9. A boy that died at birth in 1933. Olva and Jettie had six children: 1. Thelma born November 7, 1915, died December 27, 1915, 2. Jonna Belle born April 14, 1917, 3. Joy born July 15, 1919, 4. James born February 18, 1922, 5. Leland born September 1, 1928, 6. June born July 21, 1934.

Giles and Alice had one daughter: Pearl, called "Little Pearl" because she was named after Drew's wife, Pearl.

Calvin and Julia had five children: 1. Alvis, 1. Esther, 3. Edna, 4. Bertha, 5. Cecil.

Alva and Zura also had six children: 1. Flossie, 2. Ella, 3. Lillis, 4. Hazel, 5. Marie, 6. Alva D.

Andrew "Drew" and Pearl had nine children: 1. (Elmer) Dexter born November 22, 1904, died January 14, 1977, married Mabel Lee Holman born January 14, 1906, died April 25, 1987, 2. Walter Carl born August 10, 1906, died January 7, 1907, 3. Daniel (Chester) born October 21, 1907, died November 26, 1973, married A: Bernie Belle Cox, B: Eula Cox Barker, C: Velma Earl Troutman, 4. Ada Jewel (Ader) born/died February 3, 1910, 5. (Alvin) Stewart born January 22, 1912; died January 15, 1968, married A: Alpha Butler November 24, 1932, B: unknown, C: Ann Fellows, 6. Giles (Woodrow) born June 13, 1914, died December 24, 1963, married Kathryn T. Wilson, 7. Andrew (Earl) born September 18, 1917, died February 21, 1980 (never married), 8. (Eva) Elmina born September 22, 1920, married A: Leonard Pickard, B: Johnny Tackett, C: Bill Myers, 9. (Della) Mae born April 22, 1923, married A: Gene Lowe, B: Harold Gathers.

Elmer and Mabel had five children: 1. (Lee) Dexter born January 5, 1928, married A: Arta Lynn Fough August 27, 1949, B: Judy Panther Gile February 14, 1981. 2. Mildred Irene born March 4, 1930, died September 18, 1930, 3. (Ralph) Elmer born September 20, 1931 married Carol Pitts (born September 13, 1936) December 24, 1952, 4. Wilma Ruth born July 9, 1938, married Dwight Shelton June 1957, 5. Alma (Carlene) born March 29, 1950 married John Nollen April 24, 1976. Lee and Arta had four children: Jeffery Scott born July 2, 1952, 2. Kevin Shawn born August 16, 1954, 3. Tracey Lee born February 10, 1957, 4. Nicole Diane born February 24, 1959. Ralph and Carol had three children: 1. Daniel Shane born May 9, 1955, 2. Scott Allen born October 5, 1958, 3. Cori Dayle born December 25, 1959. Wilma and Dwight had two children: 1. Randall Allan born August 17, 1960, 2. Rhonda Darlene born August 1, 1962. Carlene and John have no children.

Chester and Bernie had two children: 1. (Reva) Mae born May 19, 1931, 2. (Loyd) Grant born January 12, 1934. Reva married Jimmy Don Steman April 21, 1950. They had three boys: 1. Thomas Ray born April 30, 1952, 2. Chester Lee born June 10, 1957, 3. Vincent Lyle born February 29, 1964. Loyd married Charlotte Stevenson February 1, 1955. They had four boys: 1. Dennis Lee born February 2, 1956, 2. Jerry Dale born May 23, 1957, 3. Robert Earl born October 29, 1958, 4. Kenneth Wayne born February 26, 1960. Loyd and Charlotte divorced and Loyd married Kathy Lyons July 1965. They adopted Jessica Darlene born January 1, 1969.

Alvin and Alpha had four children: 1. Alvin (Eugene) born July 19, 1934, married A: Helen Salgado April 15, 1956, B: Dorothy Marguerite Dillinger May 31, 1966, (Dorothy is the niece of John Dillinger), 2. Allen (Carl) born June 9, 1936 died December 31, 1962 married Lucy who died December 31, 1962 in a New Year's Eve car wreck. 3. (Patricia) Carol born April 23, 1940 married A: Willard Scott, B: Pearl Clouse, 4. (Gary) Lowell born December 18, 1943, married Betty. Eugene and Carl reversed their names when they entered the service. Eugene and Helen had three children: 1. Laura Linda, 2. Victoria Ann, 3. Michael Alexander, they divorced and Eugene and Dorothy had two daughters: 1. Carrie Marguerite born February 5, 1968, 2. Alpha Ruth born January 21, 1970, Eugene adopted Dorothy's daughter, Kathy Marie born April 10, 1957. Carl and Lucy have one son: Terry Alvin born May 12, 1960. Patricia and Willard had four boys: 1. Steven Bradford born August 20, 1955, 2. Randy born September 8, 1958, 3. David born December 20, 1959, 4. Ricki born April 10, 1961. Willard died and Patricia and Pearl had one son: Carl born January 25, 1963. Pearl adopted all four of the other boys. Gary and Betty adopted a daughter: Tammy.

Woodrow and Kathryn had one daughter: Linda Kathryn born January 26, 1940. I am that daughter. I married Walter Bruce Henry February 2, 1960.

Earl, having never married, had no children. Eva nor Della either one had any children.

Linda and Walt had three children: 1. (Jennie) Kathryn born August 6, 1961 2. (Trenton) Bruce born April 10, 1964, 3. (Darrell) Lynn born June 12, 1968. Jennie married (Salvador) Bravo Cariaga September 17, 1983 in Fort Worth, Texas. Sal is a native of the Philippines and they are currently involved in missionary work in Lapu-Lapu City. Their first child, Peter Henry Cariaga was born April 14, 1987.

I must thank J. W. and Rosalie Glidewell, Lucian and Virginia Freeman, Lena Glidewell Rinehart, Willie K. Norton Gill and all the many others who helped me gather information. My deepest thanks and love to my Aunt Eva without whom I would have never attempted such an undertaking. I sincerely hope there are no mistakes, but if there are, please pardon me. I hope this article may someday help some searching genealogist. Best of luck!

By: Linda Glidewell Henry

Dr. Holmes West Glover

Dr. Holmes West Glover was born in 1812 in Tennessee. His parents were Lancaster and Elizabeth Locke Glover. They had the following nine children: 1. Boy Glover 1808, Tennessee. 2. Rev. Clement Cannon Glover 1810, Tennessee. 3. Dr. Holmes West Glover 1812, Tennessee. Died 1886, Elm Springs, Arkansas. 4. Girl Glover. 5. Joseph Locke Glover 1817, Tennessee. 6. Dr. Charles Locke Glover 1819, Tennessee. 7. Girl Glover 1820,

Tennessee. 8. William White Glover, Tennessee. 9. Mary Glover, Tennessee.

Dr. Holmes Glover got his medical diploma (a real sheepskin) and a diploma from a botanical college. His medical diploma was from Memphis Medical College in 1848.

Dr. Holmes W. Glover moved from Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he was a doctor of medicines. He was a Master Mason of Lodge 35 in Holly Springs, Mississippi in 1844. His Sheep Skin is in Shiloh Museum along with several other papers and books that are of interest to the Glover Family and Washington County.

It is not known whether Dr. Glover married before or after he moved to Holly Springs, Mississippi, to practice medicine. He did get his 32nd Masonic diploma while in Holly Springs. He married Elizabeth Dresser and they had the following three children: 1. Gardiner Batte 12/20, 1839 Mississippi. 2. Henry 8/21, 1852 Mississippi. 3. Elizabeth 2/22, 1847 Mississippi.

Soon after his first wife died, Dr. Glover then moved to Cane Hill, Arkansas. He didn't live there long before he moved to Elm Springs, Arkansas. 4/4/61 he married Catherine (Kate) Webster. They had seven children, three of whom died young: 1. Holmes Jane Glover 1864, died 1873. 2. Charles Cannon Glover 1867, died 1873. 3. Martha Orella Glover 1871, died 1874. 4. Margaret (Maggie) Glover 1862, died 7/1, 1943. 5. Bell Julimus, 1955. 6. Lula Simpson Glover 1874, died 11/15, 1947. 7. Thomas Clem Glover 1/23/78, died 3/16, 1956.

Maggie married Tom J. Davis. After his death, she married Mr. Smith. And after his death, Mr. Morgan. They had no children. She died and was buried in Elm Springs, Arkansas, 1943. Maggie worked in a Millinery Store at Elm Springs, Arkansas from 1898-1905 with Olive Mount.

Bell married J. P. Donald in Seymour, Texas, where they resided. She had three sons (Glover, George and Charles) and a daughter, Kate. Bell died in Texas in 1955.

Lula married Charles Adams and lived mainly in Chelsea, Oklahoma. She died in 1947 and was buried in Inglewood, California. She had six sons: Harlan, Harry, Maurice, Clare, Chelsea and Jewell.

T. C. Glover married Olive I. Mount. They lived at the old Glover homeplace at Elm Springs. They had three sons: Ralph, John and Holmes, and three daugthers: Kay, Patricia and Madge. T. C. died and was buried in Arkansas in 1956.

The mother, Kate, lived with T. C. for two years, then with Maggie until her death 10/18/1919. She was buried at Elm Springs.

Dr. Glover died in 1886 and was buried in Elm Springs Cemetery. In his day there were no pharmaceutical stores so he had to make most of his medicines from herbs and roots. Some are now coming back into use. He had a recipe for ointment that is still in the family. It was very hot and was used for chest colds and pneumonia. It was very effective for which I can vouch.

Dr. Holmes W. Glover practiced all medicines and rode horse back for miles to deliver babies and take care of sick. He made many of his medicines and even sent to China for some herbs that he combined with his.

By: Kay L. Glover

Jesse Goddard

Jesse Goddard brought his family to Washington County, Arkansas, about 1831. The family had traveled several hundred miles, undoubtedly in the company of other families from northeastern Tennessee. As was customary at that time, they must have built a boat or raft of some type and set forth from Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, and floated down the Tennessee River into Alabama, portaged at Muscle Shoals, then continued to traverse the western part of Tennessee, this time from south to north. Up through Kentucky and into the Ohio river, down which they floated into the Mississippi. At the Arkansas river they would have had to pole up river to about Van Buren, then travel overland to Washington County, Arkansas, a land of lush growth and many streams and springs, which produced bountiful crops.

Jesse Goddard was born on February 1, 1795 in Sullivan County, Tennessee, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Goddard. In the War of 1812 he served in the East Tennessee Infantry as a Private, enlisting on October 12, 1813. In 1816 Thomas Goddard sold their land in Sullivan County and bought 1000 acres in Morgan County, which was newly formed from Roane County.

Jesse married Mary Elizabeth Senter in Roane County, on November 13, 1817. She was born on July 9, 1799 in Hawkins County, Tennessee, a daughter of Tandy and Susan (Lyon) Senter. Tandy Senter was a very colorful man who lived more than 100 years - a frontiersman, Indian trader (and sometimes Indian fighter) and a staunch patriot who fought in the Revolution. Jesse bought land in both Roane and Morgan Counties, but sold it in 1830 before moving to Arkansas.

Jesse and Mary Elizabeth Goddard bought land and settled in Vineyard Township, where they raised their eleven children. Mrs. Margaret Goddard, widow of John Franklin Goddard, still lives on some of this land. Jesse and his family were active and responsible members of their community. The family were Methodists and some became ministers and missionaries. Goddard Memorial Methodist Church in Fort Smith, Arkansas, was named for Reverend Oscar Elmo Goddard, a grandson of Jesse.

Children of Jesse and Mary Elizabeth Goddard were: Susan Lyon Goddard, born October 31, 1818 in Roane County, Tennessee; died December 19, 1861 in Washington County; she married Burton Smith and they lived in Washington County. Tandy M., born October 19, 1820 in Roane County, Tennessee; died December 9, 1879 in Washington County; married Lucinda J. Woody, January 4, 1848 in Benton County; lived in Washington County. Martin L., born March 22, 1823, Roane County, Tennessee; died July 22, 1900, Dutch Mills, Arkansas; married Margaret Aisling on April 30, 1858. They lived in Benton County, where Martin was a saddler until the Civil War interfered; then they moved back to Dutch Mills, where Martin farmed and operated the local general merchandise store. Two or three of his daughters taught in the Dutch Mills school. Greenleaf, born February 27, 1826, Roane County, Tennessee; died May 29, 1900, Evansville, Arkansas; married Eliza Jane Alberty on January 1, 1857. Lived in Vineyard Township. William Thomas, born February 10, 1829, Roane County, Tennessee; died February 12, 1908 in Evansville, Arkansas; married Caroline Woody on December 17, 1869; had one child, John Franklin Goddard. Martha Jane, born August 15, 1831, Washington County, Arkansas; died February 22, 1839. Columbus Evan, born December 29, 1834, Washington County, Arkansas; died March 31, 1910. Sulphur, Oklahoma; married Narcissa Theresa Smedley on March 10, 1855, Sebastian County, Arkansas. One of their sons, Oscar Elmo Goddard, became a Methodist minister of note. Son Herbert Melvin became a Deputy U. S. Marshal and was killed in the line of duty. Albert W., born August 21, 1836. Elizabeth Augusta, born December 22, 1837, Washington County, Arkansas; died August 18, 1895; married William Henderson Edmiston on February 16, 1857/58. John Wesley, born April 10, 1840, Washington County, Arkansas; died August 27, 1863. Mary A., born September 25, 1846, Washington County, Arkansas; died October 13, 1861.

Many proud descendants of Jesse and Mary Goddard now live in Washington County, while others are scattered across the country.

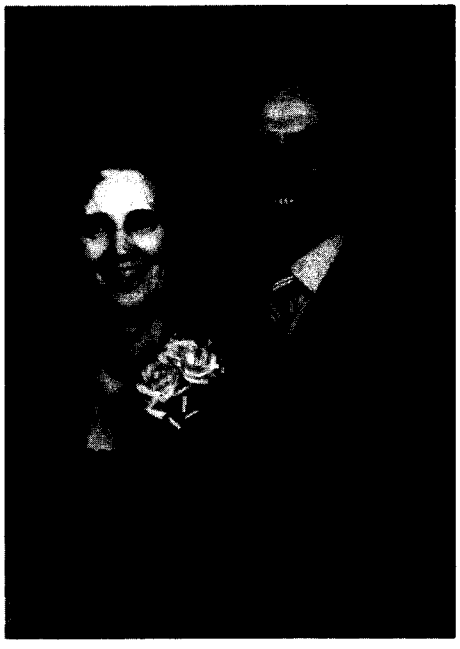
By: Lucile White Prior

Terrel Glen Gordon

In the summer of 1940 I hitch-hiked from Excelsior, Arkansas (Sebastian County) over the Boston Mountain to enroll in the University of Arkansas; having graduated that spring from the then two years program of Arkansas Tech at Russellville. I returned that fall to enter the University of Arkansas, while living in the 4-H House off the east side of the campus.

Born at Excelsior on February 26, 1920 as the eighth of eleven children to Robert Lee Gordon and Ida Beulah Plunkett Gordon. Growing up on a forty acre farm during the depression years, I was a part of the crew which farmed the forty acres, plus

James R. Gordon, standing, Betty Gordon Webb and Ruth Gordon Halterman



Lois June Davis Gordon and Terrel G. Gordon

share-cropping other acreages, while my father was a part-time coal miner, black smith. We produced the finest sweet potatoes in the state, which my father peddled to grocery stores in Fort Smith. My father made molasses for all the farmers in the area; we sold them for 50 cents per gallon, and swapped them for groceries in Greenwood and Fort Smith. The molasses were so delicious that folk drove the 16 miles from Fort Smith to buy them.

The house in which we lived on the farm had no indoor rest room, no running water, no electricity, no heat in the bedrooms. We took our turns bathing in the no. 2 washtub, in water which had been heated on the wood-fired cook stove. These conditions prevailed through the first eighteen years of my life.

We went to school at the Sandridge School at Excelsior, which offered only the first eight grades. When I was in the 5th grade, our school was consolidated with the Greenwood school system, and I graduated from Greenwood High School in 1938. Between the last two years of high school, with a forced shortened term, I spent a 5 month hitch in the CCC's at Campe Locke, east of Mountainburg. During that hitch I helped to build the native stone buildings which still are in use at White Rock Tower. I was the first member of my family to attend college. At Tech I was in the NYA Program and worked for 12-1/2 cents per hour, 100 hours per month, and this paid my room and board.

In the fall of 1940, at the University of Arkansas, I met Lois June Davis of Fayetteville who was a student at the University of Arkansas. We were married June 19, 1942, by Dr. O. L. Gibson, pastor of First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, following graduation with a BSA degree in May. On July 13, 1942, I was inducted into the army as part of WW II and left Washington County for Camp Seibert, Alabama. My wife went to teach home economics at Norfork, Arkansas. I was at Camp Seibert for 2 1/2 years as part of the training cadre; during that time my wife had moved to Gadsden, Alabama to be with me, and to teach school. On April 6, 1944 a son, James Roy Gordon was born. In September 1944 I was transferred to Edgewood Arsenal, near Baltimore, Maryland, to attend OCS, and my wife and son moved to Baltimore, where my wife's brother lived with his family. I graduated from OCS in November 1944, second highest in my class, and was shipped overseas to Manila of the Philippines to a replacement pool. While waiting there for assignment, a former Company Commander whom I had befriended back in Camp Seibert, Alabama, learned that I was there and requested my assignment to his G-1 Section (Personnel) in General MacArthur's headquarters. When the Japanese generals came to Manila to receive the surrender papers I witnessed them coming into our headquarters building.

In April 1946 I was discharged from the army at Fort Chaffee, and in July moved back to Washington County, to Lincoln as a teacher of Vocational Agriculture in Lincoln High School. That fall we bought our first home for $3,300.00. I began the Vo Ag program at Lincoln where I taught for four years, and supervised the G-I On the Farm Training Program. We helped to build the first gymnasium at Lincoln High, and layed out the first football field. I was a basketball referee in the county, and was active in the Lincoln Kiwanis Club. In October 1959, our second child, Betty Jo, was born in the Prairie Grove Hospital. A few weeks earlier I had been in Kansas City, Missouri with a group of my students at the National FFA Convention, when I received a phone call that my wife had been taken to the hospital to have our child. I loaded the boys on the school bus, and broke the speed limit all the way back to Lincoln, only to find that her trip to the hospital was a false alarm.

From childhood I had been active in a Baptist church. At First Baptist Church, Lincoln, I was ordained as a deacon. Then in 1949 I surrendered to God's leadership to be a preacher of the Gospel. In just a few months I was asked to be pastor of First Baptist Church Lincoln, while at the same I continued to teach school. Realizing that I needed additional training and education to be an effective minister, I decided to go to Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas in 1950. While in seminary I pastored a church in Tom Bean, Texas, and then in Dallas. While in Dallas I dropped out of seminary two years, and began a new Vo Ag program at Buckner Baptist Home for Children, where there were 750 orphans. In December 1951, our third child Ruth Alice was born in Dallas. I graduated from seminary in 1956 with a BD degree.

In July 1957, I was called a second time to pastor First Baptist Church in Lincoln, so we moved back to Washington County. The church grew and we built a new sanctuary, and bought additional land for expansion.

In October 1959, I was called as pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, Fayetteville, one block from Fayetteville High School. While I pastored there for 16-1/2 years the church outgrew the

facilities, but was not allowed by the city board to expand our buildings. Therefore, we agreed that part of our members would become the nucleus of a new mission, and in November 1966 we began the Rolling Hills Baptist Mission. While pastoring at Immanuel I was asked by Chaplain Willetts of the Veterans Hospital to be an intermittent Chaplain to fill in for him while he was away. Therefore, beginning in 1960, while still pastoring, I served as intermittent, and then part-time, Chaplain at the VA Hospital until May 1976 when I became full-time Chaplain. I served as Chief of Chaplaincy there until retired in April 1985.

Each of our children graduated from Fayetteville High School. Our daughters attended Junior High in the old high school building on School Street near where the highrise now stands. Each of our children attended the University of Arkansas. On June 14, 1964, our son James Roy was married to Linda Cooksey daughter of Pearl and Joyce Cooksey of Fayetteville. They have two children Shelly Dawn, and Michael Shane Gordon. On November 13, 1969, our daughter Betty Jo was married to James Ray Webb of Savannah, Tennessee, who had come to the University of Arkansas on a golf scholarship. They now live in Sugar Land, Texas, and have one daughter Lindsey Rebecca Webb, and Jim is employed by the LPGA. Our daughter Ruth Alice is married to Danny "Skip" Halterman of Missouri. They have a daughter Marni Rene and a son Bryan. They own and operate the Sure Sign Company in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Here in 1987, I am retired and living in Fayetteville with my wife Lois of 43 years, I do supply preaching, and she teaches a few piano pupils in our home.

By: Terrel Gordon

Earl Goree

Earl Goree was born June 1, 1880 in Van Buren, Arkansas. He moved with his parents to Springdale about 1885.

Earl Goree Farm about 1912 - Strawberry Pickers: On right - Earl Goree and Family In back - Ruby Goree and Merle Goree In front - Guy Carroll and Mildred Goree Goree house and graft house in background.

He attended the Springdale Public Schools.

Around the turn of the century, the Town Football Team defeated the University. Earl Goree was quarterback and his brother, Oscar was a tackle. The town team won in a hard-fought, 7-0 victory.

For a number of years, he was in the nursery business with his father. Later on, he conducted a business alone.

An ad in the Springdale News of February 13, 1913 lists "Best two year apple trees at 6 cents each - one year apple trees at 4 cents each".

Mr. Goree's rose garden was a beautiful sight. They were called tea roses and were a novelty at the time. His girls' teachers were the envy of their co-workers when the girls took gorgeous bouquets to them.

He was married to Ruby Thompson May 12, 1904. They had three daughters: Merle who died November 14, 1926 at the age of 22. She had leakage of the heart. Her mother took her to Mayo's, but they were unable to help her, Mildred who lives in Houston, Texas and Ruth who died soon after her retirement.

Mildred was married to Paul B. Wynne. They owned and operated Wynne Mart on South Main Street in Houston, Texas. Mr. Wynne is deceased.

Apparently, at the present time, the only thing left of the Goree Nursery is a lone, tall, pine tree at 607 East Robinson, Springdale.

Mrs. Goree was an accomplished seamstress.

Besides his nursery, Mr. Earl Goree was a rural mail carrier at the time of his death. He died December 12, 1918 at the age of 38 of influenza-pneumonia during the terrible flu epidemic.

If you wish information concerning Earl Goree's ancestors, please read the family history of John Wesley Goree.

By: Mildred Goree Wynne

John Wesley Goree

John Wesley Goree, born in Montgomery, Alabama November 22, 1848, moved to Van Buren, Arkansas when a young man. On March 31, 1874, he married Frances Jane Gill, who was born in Mount Vernon, Missouri, October 18, 1853. They moved to Springdale about 1883. They had nine children: Stella, Wallis, Early, William Oscar, Mary Mable, John B., Gordon, Nina, Walter Osa and Wesley Roy.

John Wesley Goree Nursery About 1903: Standing left to right: John Wesley Goree, Gordon Goree, Unknown, Wesley Roy (Babe) Goree, Jewel Smith, Unknown, Walter Goree. Seated: Oscar Goree, Floyd Smith. They are budding peach trees.

Mr. Goree was a nurseryman, fruit grower and farmer. He had a nursery with Brogdon. In 1890, they advertised all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. They asked that people write for a catalogue and price list. Later, Mr. Goree had a nursery by himself.

One of his unusual crops was broomcorn. He had brooms made for the entire family. He had several hives of bees so there was honey for all.

On July 20, 1918, Mr. Goree died of a sudden heart attack while sitting in his chair. All of his children were present for his service. Walter and Wesley were at Fort Beauregard in the army getting ready to go to France with Company A from Springdale in World War I. Wallace, Gordon and Mary came from Oklahoma, Earl and Oscar lived in Springdale, Stella came from Fayetteville and Nina lived at home.

Mr. Goree's father, Josiah Goree, was a private in Company H, 6th Regiment, Alabama Infantry in the Civil War. Family members said Josiah Goree was too old to be drafted. A man

Family of John Wesley (deceased) and Frances Gill Goree, July 1918
Bottom row: Mildred Goree Wynne, Ruth Goree, Irene Goree Freeman, Byron Thomas, Raymond Goree. Next row: Merle Goree, Marie Thomas Giles, Wallace Goree, Lena Goree Struebing, Frances Jane Gill Goree, Juanita Jackson Benge, Wesley Roy (Babe) Goree, Elva McCorkill Goree, Wesley Goree on her lap. Next row: Mabel Goree Bell
Top Row: Effie Webb Goree, Oscar Goree, Mary Christine Thomas King, Lora Thomas Carver, Lon Thomas, Stella Goree Thomas, Leone Thomas Myers, Walter Goree, Robert Myers, Baby R. D. Myers, Nina Goree Ownbey, Earl Goree, Ruby Thompson Goree, Mary Goree Jackson, William Wesley Jackson in his mother's arms, Gordon Goree, Alleyne Smith Goree. The occasion of the picture was - The family came together for the funeral of the father, who died after a sudden heart attack. All of the family were present except Ora Lee Polk Goree and sons, Julius and Roselle, and Horace Jackson and son, Dale.

hired him to go in his place and paid only one month. His war records show that he was absent from the company muster sick at Lynchburg. His name appeared on a register of C. S. A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, Virginia. He did not return home after the war.

John Wesley Goree was too young to fight in the Civil War, but they said he carried the mail to the soldiers on a mule.

Josiah Goree's wife was Mariah Tyler Goree. Their children were: Missouri, Yancy, James Langston, John Wesley, Mary, Lucinda, Silas, Joseph, Martha, Alice and George. The Gorees came to Alabama from South Carolina.

By: Mabel Goree Bell

Raymond Clifford Goree

Raymond Clifford Goree was born June 12, 1904 east of Springdale, Arkansas. His parents were William Oscar and Effie Ora Goree. He was the first grandson on both sides of the family. His sisters were Mabel Annis and Lena Louise. His father was killed in a car wreck on Rainbow Curve near Bentonville, Arkansas, August 27, 1921. He and friends were on their way to a baseball game in Bentonville.

Raymond attended Springdale, Arkansas schools and graduated in 1923. He helped his family bud peaches and other fruit in the Goree Nursery.

He drove a road grader for the State under Nolen Webster. He helped build Highway 68 west and many others.

While driving through Lowell, Arkansas one day from Monte, Nebraska, he noticed several girls on the porch of Kelton's store. He stopped and one of them was Helen Nail. They were married in 1929.

Helen Etta Nail was born January 22, 1912 east of Lowell. Her parents were Claude Columbus and Ida Bell Ingram Nail. The Nails were early settlers of the Lowell area. They came from Kingston, Tennessee in the 1830s.

After his marriage, they lived with his mother until they established their own home. Vera Lou was born April 2, 1930 and when she was about four they moved east of Lowell. Patricia Ann was born January 24, 1935 and died October 11, 1937.

Raymond was a farmer also, worked as a mechanic for Welches. He was working for the Benton County Road Department until he had to retire due to his health.

In 1945 he purchased the farm on which they lived on Old Wire Road from his sister and husband, Reverend Clifton and Mabel Bell. In 1948 the present house was built. Helen still lives in it.

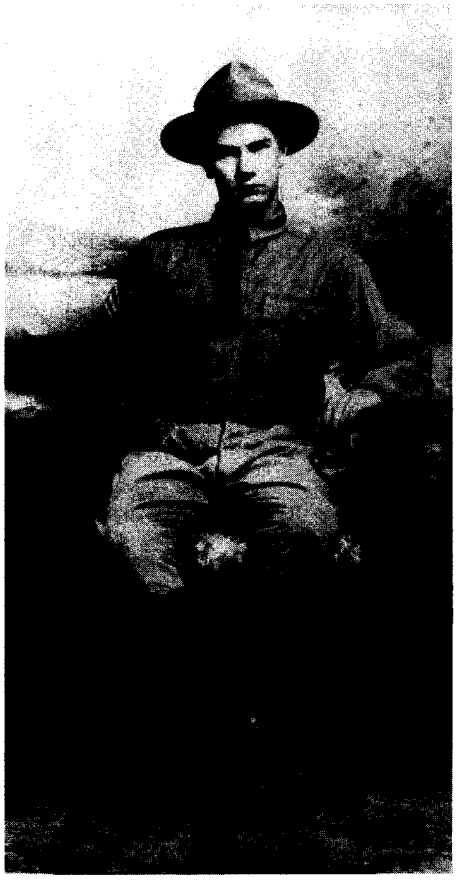
After ten years of suffering from rheumatoid arthritis and Parkinson disease, he departed this life, April 27, 1969, and is buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale, near his daughter, Patricia Ann.

While he was working for the Benton County road department, during the lunch hour he would lie down for a short nap. This warm day he opened his eyes and a snake was crawling over his body. He lay still and it disappeared in a nearby hole. After that, he checked the ground carefully. One of his fellow workers told us at his funeral, that one day while Raymond was grading the road and pulling his truck behind him, it broke loose and ran in front of him. He waved as it passed him, then realized it was his own truck. We still have his '41 Ford pickup with its dents, and hope to restore it. What stories it could tell, since it has been over most of the Benton County roads.

By: Vera Lou Fowler

Walter Osa Goree

Walter Goree was born in Springdale, Arkansas May 25th, 1891. He was the son of John Wesley and Frances Jane Gill Goree. He was the eighth of nine children.



Walter Osa Goree

He attended the Springdale Public Schools. Then he worked with his Father and Brothers on the fruit farm in the nursery.

He was a member of the Arkansas National Guard. The Guard was inducted into Federal service June 29th, 1918. He went with Co. "A" 2nd regiment to France during World War I.

He married Nettie Ensminger January 21, 1922. She had moved to Arkansas with her parents, Robert and Annie Brandon Ensminger in 1920 from Merkel, west Texas. Her brothers, Bob and Martin and sister Ethel and her husband, Lester Wallis, accompanied them. The Ensmingers had a fruit farm on what is now Turner Street.

Walter and Nettie Goree had three children-William Oscar who died of diphtheria at the age of eight, Bernice and Paul Arnold.

The Gorees moved to Oregon. Mr. Goree had a nursery at Grensham. One year he raised 48,000 roses. He also made rock gardens for clients. He raised ornamental trees etc.

He traded the farm in Gresham for a motel at Gearhart, Oregon. He kept it two years and then moved to Gresham. He worked five years for a landscape nursery and then sold out and moved to Seaside, Oregon where he would be close to clam digging and fishing. He caught one salmon that weighed 37 pounds.

Mr. Goree passed away March 27th, 1951 in the Veteran's Hospital in Vancouver, Washington. He was buried in the Willamette National Cemetery in Portland, Oregon.

For information about the ancestors of Walter Goree, you may read the history of John Wesley Goree.

By: Mabel Goree Bell

William Oscar Goree

William Oscar Goree was born in Van Buren, Arkansas, February 15, 1882. He moved with his family to Springdale when he was a baby.

Wedding Picture of William Oscar Goree and Effie Ora Webb Goree who met at the Fourth of July picnic in Springdale and were married October 21, 1903.

He met Effie Ora Webb at a 4th of July picnic and they were married October 21, 1903.

Oscar Goree was a farmer and nurseryman. For awhile, he worked for the Frisco Railroad and was a member of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

He was a member of the Arkansas National Guard and was inducted into Company A, Second Regiment of Arkansas Infantry. He was honorably discharged from the service by reason of physical disqualifications.

Oscar and Effie Goree had three children - Raymond, who was a heavy machine operator on county roads and also farmed. He married Helen Etta Nail. They had two daughters - Vera Lou and Patricia Anne. Mabel was a teacher. She married Reverend Clifton Bell. Lena Louise was a beautician. She was married to Arkansas State Trooper, Bill (William) Struebing.

The *Springdale News* of October 18, 1934 reported that a total of 5,139 cans of vegetables and 1,550 cans of meats had been canned at the Springdale Canning Center, located at the old Central School building. Effie Goree was supervisor and her assistants were Mrs. John Baxter and Mrs. Lucy Scroggins. The project was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, the Women's Civic Club and the Apple Blossom Club. This was during the great depression. The government furnished tin cans and in return the people gave one can out of each five to the government.

Mrs. Effie Goree was a member of the Apple Blossom Club. She held offices as Reporter and Recreation Director.

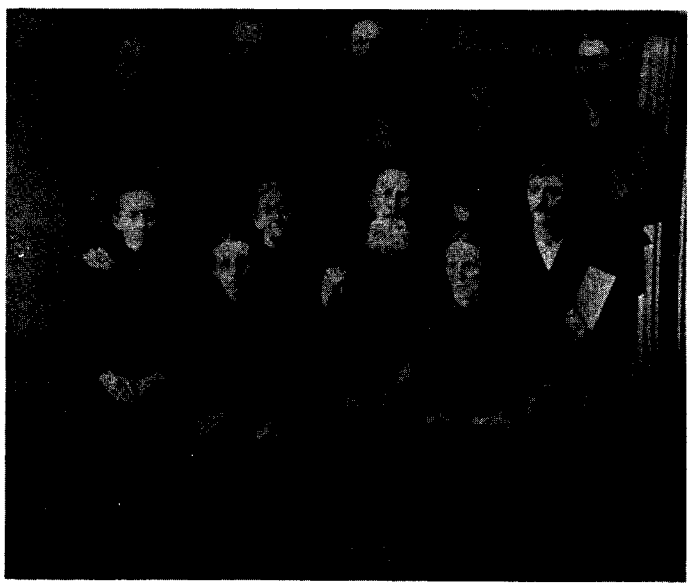
Mr. Goree died at the age of 39 in a tragic automobile accident.

Mrs. Goree spent her entire life at Springdale. She died August 12, 1970 at the age of 85.

By: Mabel Goree Bell

James Ship Graham

"James S. Graham, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Washington County, Arkansas, was born January 21, 1818 in Warren County, Kentucky. When he was five years old, his parents moved from their home to Arkansas and stopped in some of the eastern counties; where they remained until 1836 when they moved to Washington County, this state, where 'Uncle Jimmy', as he was familiarly called, spent the remainder of his life, much beloved and respected," - a partial quote from his obituary. He was the son of William Graham and Leah Bloyd.



Back row - Left to Right — Dorothea; Peter; Vachel; Rachel; Benjamin P. Center row - Left to right — Cynthia; Rebecca Jane (Patten); James S. Graham (gray beard); James Wiley Front Row - Left to right — Amanda; Orlena J.

Rebecca Jane Patton was the daughter of Jesse and Mary Patton. She was born December 28, 1826, near Knoxville, Tennessee. With her parents, she moved to Washington County in 1837.

James S. and Rebecca were married April 4, 1841. They had the following children, all of whom were born in Washington County: Vachel Clark, Peter, Rachel, Dorothea, James S., Amanda Adaline, Benjamin Perry, Orleana J., James Wiley, Cynthia Lee, and.William Paschel.

James S. and his two eldest sons served in the Confederate army from 1863 until the close of the war. His oldest son (Vachel Clark) volunteered in the first company ever organized in Arkansas. Peter, the other son, was a member of the third company that was organized. James S. was a Private in Company G, 8th Arkansas Cavalry.

By hard work and good management, the Grahams became the owner of over 300 acres of land in Sections 28, 29 and 32 in Township 18 and in Section 5 of Township 17.

James Ship died October 5, 1894, at his home near Springdale. His obituary says: "He professed a hope in Christ in early life and joined Shiloh Church of Primitive Baptist at the October meeting 1872 and was baptized by Eld. John Holcomb.

Rebecca Jane Patton Graham died October 28, 1907, near Springdale, at the age of 80 years and 10 months. Her obituary says, in part: "In 1872, she joined Shiloh Church of Primitive Baptists being baptized by Eld. John Holcomb, living an humble, pious and devoted life in the service of the Lord until her demise."

Peter Graham, son of James Ship Graham and Rebecca Jane Patton, was born March 8, 1845 on a farm three miles northeast of Springdale. Temperance Wilson was the daughter of John Wesley Wilson and Rebecca White (see Wilson story) and was born on a farm also northeast of Springdale on March 19, 1850. Peter and Temperance were married April 4, 1869, in the front yard of their pastor, Rev. John Holcomb. The following children were born to Peter and Temperance: Easter Florence (married Benjamin E. Boyd - see Boyd story), Hulda Arizona (married John Anderson), Sydney Johnson (married Mary Jane Loving), Harriet Etta (married Charlie Riggins), Samuel Ira Tilden (married Ollie Sisco), Humphrey Hercules (married Nelle Davis), Ras Bennett (married Maude A. Gregg), Maud Milley, Jasper Owen (married Sarah Elizabeth Riggins), Roy Berry and Daisy Loy (married Seymour Tillman).

A considerable amount of land was owned by Peter and Temperance - a portion of which was in Section 5 and Township 17; and Section 29 and Township 18. Peter gave 260 acres to each of four sons, Ira, Jasper, Ras, and Sydney, upon their marriage.

Peter died at 6:00 p. m. at his home 2-1/2 miles southeast of Springdale on February 12, 1904. Funeral services were conducted at the home by Eld. J. J. Kirkland, Primitive Baptist Church. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Temperance died at 6:00 a. m. at the home of her son, J. O. Graham, in Springdale, on September 1930, of pneumonia.

This author is grateful to her sister Eugenia Olsen, for assistance with the research and preparation of this story.

By: Lonina L. Moore

Sarah Graham, wife of James Wight daughter of Nelson Reed and Louiza Graham.

Silas Marion, Elias, and William Graham sons of Nelson Reed and Louiza (Landers) Graham.

Peter Graham

There have been many articles written about Peter Graham and his family, many contain errors due to oral family tradition. I have spent twenty years researching this man who was my husband's 3rd great grandfather and one of the first settlers into this county before it was established. Arriving in 1826 with a Lovely County land grant, which he did not use; Peter and his wife Nancy settled on the 40 acres which is now the site of West Fork, Arkansas. Peter Grayham/Graham was b. 1751-55 in Augusta County, Virginia to William Grayham II whose will (Book F, page 70) was probated in 1809 in Caswell County, North Carolina. Land records of 1778 (Book A, page 37) indicate his mother's name was Rachel. Peter's known brothers and sisters were: William b. 1750 d. 1846 in Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky; Edward who died 4 July 1823 in Green County, Kentucky; George; John; Charity Allen Davis; Polly, the wife of Charles Elmore and perhaps Lidda Elmore.

Peter, a hunter by trade, was the great uncle of William Mentor Graham, Abraham Lincoln's school teacher and the great uncle of Mary Owens who by tradition was courted by Lincoln.

Peter and Nancy b. 1760 had two daughters in the 1784-87 census of Caswell County, North Carolina. By 1790 he was living in the 96th District in Pendleton County, South Carolina and had added a daughter and 2 sons to his household. Peter migrated to Green County, Kentucky in 1795 and was there until 1811 when he and Nancy sold their land (deed book 6, page 207 Green County, Kentucky) and continued their western migration. Peter crossed the Mississippi at Wycliffe, Kentucky and can be found at the Polk Bayou, Missouri Territory in 1811-12. Traveling up the White River, by 1816 Peter had settled in the upper White River country on the old McBee place below Tolbert's ferry in what is now Marion County, Arkansas, but was then Independence County. In 1823-25 he was a leading citizen of Sugar Loaf Township near Lead Hill, today is Boone County, Arkansas. Peter and Nancy had 12 children, the names of which were preserved by a son; Nelson Reed Graham's descendants. This list matches a probate record (box 2) filed in Washington County, Arkansas in 1869 by Peter's grandson, Wilson Graham. Peter's and Nancy's children were: Keziah "Cissy" b. ca. 1780 d. after 1850 in Carroll County, Arkansas married Wm. Sneed;

Sally b. ca. 1785 d. 1841-49 lived in Shiloh (Springdale) with her husband Freeborn Graham, son of Elijah and Sarah Graham. William b. ca. 1786 d. after 1860 and probably buried in unmarked grave at Friendship Cemetery in Springdale. William married 4 times, first to Leah Bloyd, the mother of his children, Mrs. Mary Patton, Mrs. Martha (Strickland) Pierson Skelton and Mrs. Deborah Lynch, the mother of Martin Alonzo Lynch. Mary "Polly" b. 5 December 1788 d. 1861 married Eli Bloyd, lived and died in West Fork, Arkansas. George b. 1790 d. 1851-59 married Lucinda, by family tradition her surname was Langston; a marriage record or Bible has not been found. George lived and died two miles above junction of War Eagle and White Rivers in Benton County. Ira E. b. 1795 d. 1862 was a constable of White River Township Benton County, Arkansas in 1841. He left a widow Sarah and no heirs. A son Peter b. 1795-1800 who lived in northeast Arkansas possible d. before 1841; Nancy b. 1795-97 d. 1862 Franklin Township Marion County, Arkansas married Payton Keesee. John B. b. 1799 d. August 1870 married Emeline, they lived and died near West Fork, Arkansas. Moses b. ca. 1800 married Sarah Winn. Moses died at West Fork 6 October 1840. His mother Nancy, who lived with him went to live with a daughter in Marion County, Arkansas. She died there in October 1841. Moses wife Sarah married Wm. Ingram as his 2nd wife and moved to Oregon Territory in the 1850s. Rachel b. ca. 1803 (1850 census birth year an error) d. 1851-59 married Thomas McGarrah, son of James McGarrah. Thomas was a brother of Wm. McGarrah, the early Fayetteville merchant of whom much had been written. Thomas and Rachel owned land in Fayetteville then moved to Benton County ca. 1837. The youngest child Nelson Reed born 28 January 1805 married Susan Louiza Landers circa 1831. They moved to Benton County in the late 1830s. Nelson Reed was killed by bushwhackers, as were two other area men on 1 February 1863. He was buried where he fell and thus was the beginning of Phillips Cemetery southeast of Lowell, Arkansas.

The probate record of 1869 lists 24 grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren of Peter and Nancy. Granddaughters named were: Nancy (Graham) Carney, Pernetty (Bloyd) Combs, Nancy (Bloyd) Winn, Sarah Graham Wells, Nancy a daughter of Wm. and Leah Graham and wife of Levi Graham. (Levi the son of Elijah and Sarah Graham.) Granddaughters Kitty (Graham) Smith Boydston, Nancy (McGarrah) Graham, the wife of her cousin Henry C. Graham, Cynthia McGarrah possible wife of James Ferrell, Tempie (Graham) Wilson, Sarah (Graham) Wight, Lucinda (Graham) Easley Phillips. Lucinda was listed as Lucinda Lynch, which was an error; (Ref. Nelson Reed Graham Bible). Lucinda's sister Nancy married Martin Alonzo Lynch. They are the great grandparents of my husband; Richard Lyle Lynch born 1923 in Springdale.

The Graham grandsons listed were Henry C., James Ship, Wilson, Peter, John R., Cyrus, Wilburn D., Silas Marion, William, and Peter. William and Peter Bloyd, and George McGarrah. One I. E. Graham hasn't been proven the son of George Graham. The 6 great grandchildren listed were Seborn Sneed "Sebe Ellis" Graham and Charity (Graham) Lewis, their mother was Rebecca the daughter of George and Lucinda Graham. Their father was Ellis Graham believed to be the son of Elijah and Sarah Graham. Elizabeth (Bloyd) McKnight, Nancy (Bloyd) Webb, C. Lucinda (Bloyd) Karnes, and Martha (Bloyd) Bird. Peter Graham, contrary to family tradition; died in West Fork, Arkansas in 1828 and was buried there. (See S. C. Turnbo manuscripts at Springfield Art Museum in Springfield, Missouri and Christian County Library Ozark, Missouri; A Reminiscent History of Ozark Region, page 359; published by *Goodspeed in 1894*). Turnbo wrote many stories of the kinship and hardships of our pre 1850 settlers of Arkansas and Missouri. I have cross researched his records with probate, census, cemeteries and other legal records and have found only one error, perhaps even this was a typographical error.

Recently Lottie (Keesee) Handley of Texas, filed with the D. A. R. her Keesee lineage stating that our Peter Graham was her ancestor and a revolutionary soldier. Lottie's ancestor who was a Peter Keesee b. 1830 married Almira Copeland and Amelia Friend. This Peter Keesee was not the son of Payton and Nancy (Graham) Keesee, their son Peter also b. 1830 married Louisa Jane Johnson and Sally Holt. (S. C. Turnbo married the sister of Sally (Holt) Keesee and wrote articles on both Peter Keesee's). Documented proof has not been established that the revolutionary soldier Peter Graham is our ancestor.

Elijah Graham b. 1760-70 d. 1841 Arkansas lived Green County, Kentucky and Arkansas. His wife Sarah, who died 25 September 1845; was the only woman Springdale's Shiloh Church dispensed with services to have a funeral. Rev. Berry D. Graham, the son of Elijah and Sarah; served as part time minister to the church. Elijah's kinship to Peter has not been established, perhaps a cousin.

By: Bobbie Levirl (Byars) Lynch

Peter Graham

A special memento sets on a shelf. A little wicker suitcase was given to me when I was about eight years old by my great grandmother, Temperance Wilson Graham. Each time I take it down and open it memories come flooding back. I shall attempt to record here some of the memories and facts garnered from other family members and official documents about the children of Peter and Temperance Graham (see James S. Graham story).

The Peter Graham family L to R: Sidney Johnson, Harriet Etta, Esther Florence, Humphrey Hercules, Jasper Owen, Hulda Arizona, Daisy Loy, Samuel Ira Tillman, Ras Bennett. Seated are: Temperance, Peter and Peter's mother Rebecca Jane (Patton).

Their oldest child, Easter Florence, born January 29, 1870, married Ben Boyd (see his story). Their daughter, Artie, married Frank R. Sicard and moved to Oklahoma where they spent most of their lives. I was born in McIntosh County, Oklahoma, January 10, 1920. My sister, Lonina Sicard Moore, was born April 6, 1925, in Washington County, Arkansas, on the Boyd homestead where several generations of Boyds had lived. Both of us now resides in Midwest City, Oklahoma.

Hulda Arizona, (b. August 30, 1871 - d. September 25, 1937) and John W. Anderson lived in Sarcoxie, Missouri, and had the following children: Minnie Ethel and George (adopted).

The children of Harriet Etta (b. October 23, 1874 - d. April 23, 1953) and Charles Frank Riggins who lived in California were Frank Leroy, Lawrence Burr, and Mary Helen.

Maud Milley (b. November 1, 1879) and Roy Berry (b. October 18, 1885) died at an early age.

Another of their children went to California. Humphrey Hercules (b. April 15, 1883 - d. March 13, 1956) married Nelle Davis and they had one daughter, Mary Nelle. He was a mail clerk on the train.

Temperance and Peter's youngest child was Daisy Loy (b. April 18, 1887 - d. June 16, 1959). She married Seymour Tillman, who was a telegraph operator for Western Union. They

had two children: Marguerite Temperance and Willard Merritt Tillman.

At the marriage of Sydney, Ira, Ras, and Jasper, each was given 260 acres of land. For several years the brothers were in the farming business together (general farming, strawberries and fruit orchards) and also operated an apple dryer. They eventually went into business separately. Sydney moved to Fayetteville where he operated a small grocery store. Ira had a bulk service station. Ras remained on his farm his entire life. Jasper sold his farm about 1929 and opened a grocery store in Springdale. His sons assisted him in this enterprise. Jasper moved to Grove, Oklahoma, about 1939, where he lived until his death.

Sydney Johnson (b. March 7, 1873 - d. May 22, 1947) married Mary Jane Caroline Loving. From this union was born Louis Orace and Letha Marie.

Samuel Ira Tilden (b. June 20, 1876 - d. March 12, 1949) married Ollie Sisco. They had no offspring.

Ras Bennett (b. January 18, 1878 - d. April 28, 1947) wed Maud Adelaid Gregg. They had one son, Buel.

Jasper Owen (b. July 18, 1881 - d. November 5, 1944) married Sarah Elizabeth Riggins. Four sons were born to this couple: Raymond Peter, Lewis Bennett, Harley Owen, and Nolan Hinton.

The oldest descendants known still living are some of their grandchildren: Lewis Bennett Graham (Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma), Harley Owen Graham (Idabel, Oklahoma), and Nolan Hinton Graham (Grove, Oklahoma) - sons of Jasper; Daisy Loy's daughter, Marguerite Temperance Swarner (Dallas, Texas) and son, Willard Merritt Tillman (Aurora, Missouri). These are probably living and are in California: Harriet Etta's children: Frank Leroy Riggins, Lawrence Burr Riggins and Mary Helen Huber; and Hercules' adopted daughter, Mary Nelle MacRoster.

We now close the lid on the little wicker case and place it back on the shelf. The memories of our family, past and present, still remain.

The author is grateful to her sister, Lonina Moore, for her invaluable assistance with this family history research.

By: Eugenia M. Olsen

Nancy Graham, wife of Levi Graham

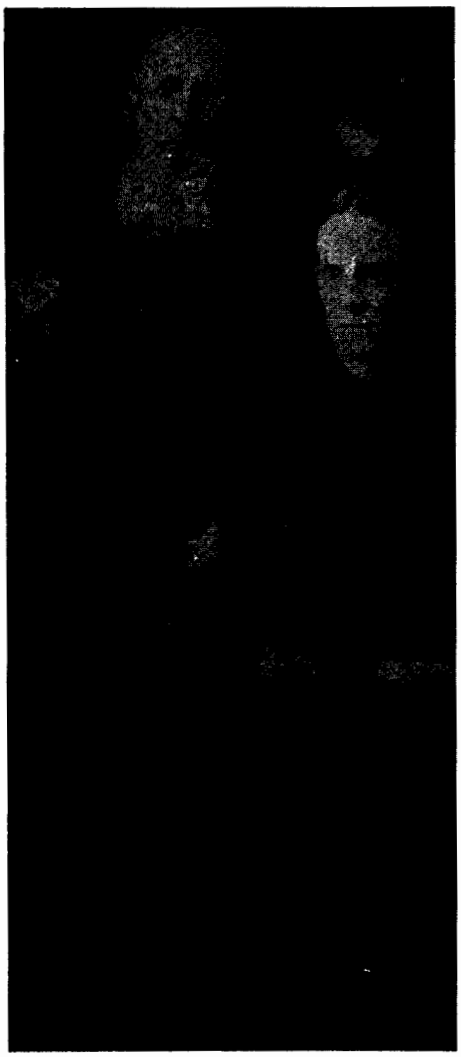
Martha Graham, wife of Mathew McGarrah

William Graham

A brief look at the earliest Grahams finds William I, his brothers, John, Robert and Archibald and sister Jane (Graham) Feamster and their families settled in America by 1741/42. After residing in Chester County, Pennsylvania, for a time William I and John settled on the Calf Pasture River, a tributary of the James River in Augusta County, Virginia. We don't know how long they remained in Virginia. Records indicate William II was the son of William I. We find William II in Caswell County, North Carolina in the early 1760s. William II was the father of Peter Grayham/Graham who died in West Fork, Arkansas in 1828. (See Peter and Nancy Graham family - Earliest Washington County Settlers.) William II, his children and their families are living on Hogans Creek in Caswell County in 1777. This area was known as the Hillsborough District. The Grahams were weavers, Indian fighters, hunters, road overseers, ministers, judges, farmers, etc. and primarily law-abiding citizens.

William, the son of Peter and Nancy Graham; married Leah Bloyd in Green County, Kentucky on 24 February 1807. Records indicate Leah is a daughter of John Bloyd and a first cousin to Eli Bloyd who married William's sister Mary Graham. William and Leah migrated from Kentucky after 1818 and by 1836 were in northeastern Arkansas where Leah died. Known to have had eleven children, we can account for nine and possibly ten of those children. Peter born by 1810, John H. born 1810, Benjamin born 1815, Nancy born December 1817, James Ship born 21 December 1818 Warren County, Kentucky, Martha born 25 March 1824, Nelson Reed born 1824, who was named for his father's brother; Amanda born 1828, Moses born 29 March 1833. Merrick H. Graham born 1820 is believed to be a son.

Peter died in Taney County, Missouri shortly after 1840 and left four orphan children: Simpson, Rebecca S., Elizabeth and Charles. John and his wife Sarah lived in Taney County, Missouri in 1840, in Prairie Township, Washington County, Arkansas 1850 and Elm Springs Township by 1860. John and Sarah raised John's niece Rebecca S. Graham. Benjamin and wife Elizabeth also lived in Elm Springs Township in 1860; his wife died on the 3 November 1860. Nancy married Levi Graham the son of Elijah and Sarah Graham. Levi and Nancy reared Elizabeth, who was Nancy's niece, the daughter of her brother Peter. This Elizabeth born 1837 died 1928 is buried as "Lil Grandma Grey"; not because her surname was Grey but because she was tiny and had grey hair according to her grandson George W. Graham b. 1894, d. 1972. Levi and Nancy had 14 children,



seven of whom lived to adulthood. James Ship married Rebecca Jane Patton. (See James S. Graham Family for his data.) Martha married Napoleon Clark, Sr. and Mathew McGarrah. Her children, although not legally changed the surname to McGray and thus reads her tombstone at Friendship Cemetery. Martha and Mathew are the maternal great-grandparents of Harvey Jones, who founded The Jones Truck Lines Company. Nelson Reed, Jr. married Kittoree McGarrah, a sister to the above Mathew and Eliza (McGarrah) Atwood. Nelson died during the Civil War years, his daughter Eliza married Vachel C. son of James S. Graham. Nelson's daughter Mary Elizabeth married Morgan Ralls. Mary migrated to Knox County and Clarence, Shelby County, Missouri where she died on 5 January 1927. Amanda the daughter of William and Leah married Rev. James M. Ingram, dying shortly after 1855 in the Hickory Creek community; her husband married 1856-57 his second wife Sarah Elizabeth Easley. (See *Flashback* - May 1975 issue "A Tale of Vengeance".) Moses Graham married Deborah Jane Lynch (see James Lynch Family for his data). If Merrick H. Graham proves to be a son of William and Leah; he married Sarah T. Biass (marriage recorded as Buie is an error) the daughter of Jesse Biass and his first wife who is thought to be Rhoda Bloyd and a sister to Leah (Bloyd) Graham). No record has been found of the eleventh child of William and Leah; perhaps the child did not live to maturity.

William married as his second wife, Mrs. Mary Patton; who was born 1797 in Tennessee and the widow of Jesse Patton. Mary died in 1852 and on the 19 August William married his third wife Martha Strickland, the widow of William Pierson and William Skelton. Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church records indicate this marriage was not too successful. Although William was among the first members of the church he was excluded in 1853. He evidently liked the wedded life as he married the fourth time on 4 October 1856 to Mrs. Deborah "Phoebe" Lynch, who was the widow of James Lynch. Apparently Deborah died by 1860 as William in the 1860 census is living with his three grandchildren; Charles, Elizabeth and her sons; Asa and Peter and Hulda and her daughter Manerva. Elizabeth's son Peter born 1860 married Nancy Catherine "Rhine" Biass the daughter of Washington Armstrong "Bank" Biass and his second wife Katherine (Bass/Biass) Hawkins. Records indicate Bank's second wife could possibly be his first cousin.

Most of Peter and Nancy Catherine (Biass) Graham children's descendants still reside in the Springdale area. Their 9 children were: Dorothy M., wife of George Scott; Maude Lee, wife of Virgil Lewallen; Lillie Ellen, wife of Charles McGarrah; Rosie, wife of Simeon Joseph "Jody" Parsons; Allie, wife of Edward Allred Arthur Walker; Hattie Marie, wife of Tom Sherry; George Washington, who married Zella O. Harp and Helen L. Cude; Hettie, wife of Garry Fuzzell and Eldridge Earl married Josephine Shriner and Eula Watts.

William Graham died after the 1860 census enumeration and by 1870. His descendants are numerous and can claim an esteemed birthright.

By: Eugenia M. Olsen and Bobbie (Byars) Lynch

John M. Graham/Grayham

John M. Graham was born on 17 March 1787 in Virginia. He was the son of Jesse Graham from Ireland and Jane Cook from Scotland. He is one of ten sons and two daughters. The family moved to Kentucky about 1800 where Jesse died in 1806-07.

John's first wife's name is unknown, however, they had a son, Napoleon D. Graham, born 25 June 1825 in Hardin County, Tennessee and died 21 February 1902 in Los Angeles, California. He married 5 May 1853 in San Francisco, California, to Emmeline D. Steams, who later divorced him in Texas. Napoleon served in the Mexican War and was discharged 23 September 1847.

John married 20 May 1826 in Hardeman County, Tennessee to his second wife, Elizabeth Brantley. Elizabeth was born in Tennessee about 1806 to John Brantley and Rebecca Hill. Elizabeth's siblings were; Blake; Phillip; Harriet; Nancy; Frances H.; Joseph; William J.; Martha; and Mary Casee. (Refer to Brantley)

John M. Graham and Elizabeth Brantley moved to Washington County, Arkansas, about 1827 where their daughter, Margaret Rebecca was born about 1829, and their two sons, Jesse Hill Graham was born on 27 May 1833 at Nob Hill in Washington County, Arkansas, and John Graham, Jr. born about 1837. The family left Arkansas about 1838 and moved to Washington County, Texas. Two daughters, Jane Elizabeth and Mary Ann were born there.

Elizabeth died in Washington County, Texas about 1848 and John left the youngest children with his oldest daughter, Margaret Rebecca Graham Davis in Milam-Williamson County, Texas. He moved to Santa Cruz County, California, with Napoleon and Jesse. John also had his two nephews, Issac Wayne Graham and Jessie J. Graham with him. John took his nephews to their father, Issac Graham, who is well-known in early California history.

John moved to San Joaquin County, California, in 1860, to Lane County in Oregon Territory in 1870 and to Fresno County, California, in 1880. John lived near his youngest daughter, Mary Ann Graham Akers when he died about 1883.

John served in the Texas Cavalry during the Texas War for Independence and he was discharged 30 September 1836. He worked as a miner in California and he became a physician as listed on the 1870 U. S. census. He was still working as a medical doctor at the ripe old age of 94. John applied for a land grant and received 160 acres in Fresno County, California, on 3 August 1882.

2) Margaret Rebecca Graham died 27 June 1891 in Burnet County, Texas. She married about 1846 to John J. Davis in Texas. Children: Rachel married 1/h Nathan Huckaby and 2/h A. A. Wingfield; Josephine married William Didway; Rutha; John Jefferson married Mary Elizabeth Rosemond; Margaret Ellen married Willis Grigsby; Mary Elizabeth (Pollie) married James Harvey Grigsby; William married Queen Hays; Wayne; and Harvey married Ida Hays.

2A) John M. Graham's granddaughter, Margaret Ellen Davis, was born 15 December 1859 in Burnet County, Texas and died 18 November 1939 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. She married 27 November 1877 in Burnet County, Texas, to Willis Grigsby. Willis is the son of Ira Grigsby and Delilah Hinesley. Children: John Ira married Ellen Crain; Henry Severe married Winnie Patterson; Margaret Ellen married Walter C. Ward; Willis Martin; Oskar S. married Julia Cochran; Lonnie L. married Georgia E. Boyd; James Ollie married Iva Ona Hicks; Rose Ellen married 1/h Tom Hare and 2/h William Newton Whitt; Willis Monroe married Sarah Burns; Fonnie Lafet married Effie Burns; and Dovie Ethel married James Thomas Abbitt.

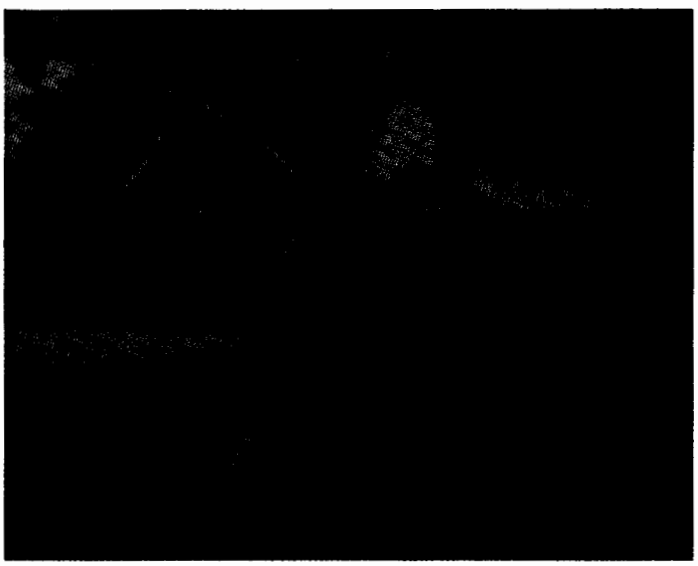
2AI) John M. Graham's great-grandson, John Ira Grigsby, was born 5 October 1878 in Round Rock, Texas and died 10 November 1951 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He married 24 January 1901 in Hill County, Texas to Ellen Crain. Ellen is the daughter of Jesse William Crain and Matilda Wall (s). Children: Ethel Bell Dona married George Edward Beach; Ira Mae married M. B. Burns; Horace Clint married Rosa Mullens; Delmer; and Hattie married Milton Ewing.

2AIa) I am the daughter of Ethel Bell Dona Grigsby and George Edward Beach and the gr-gr-gr-granddaughter of John M. Graham.

By: Virginia Beach Jimenez

James Albert Gray

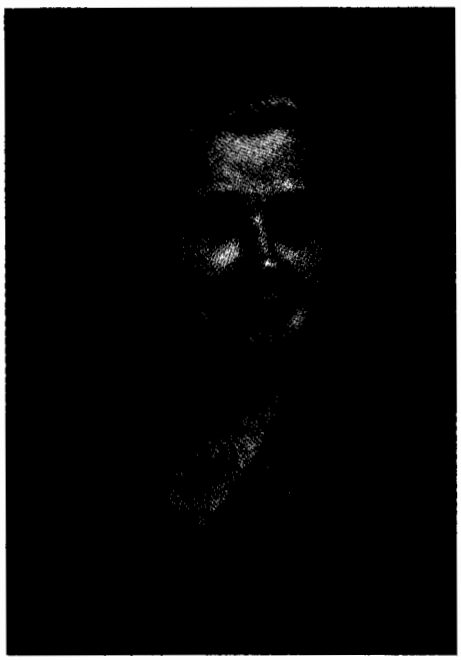
James Albert Gray stood erect, his height towering over many of the guests at his 50th Wedding Anniversary, December 27, 1950. His wife, Lula Mae, daughter of Payton K. and Jane Stout Thomas beamed at his side as they recalled highlights of their marriage. There was much laughter when youthful past times such as taffy-pulling, square dancing and Sunday afternoon buggy riding were mentioned. The occasion was celebrated at the home of their youngest son, Theodore Franklin, and his wife, Ava Anderson Gray.



James Albert Gray about 1937 at 639 North Oliver, Fayetteville.

The son of Ephriam Alvis and Mary Acuff Gray, James

Theodore Franklin, Ava Anderson, James Albert and Lula Mae Gray.

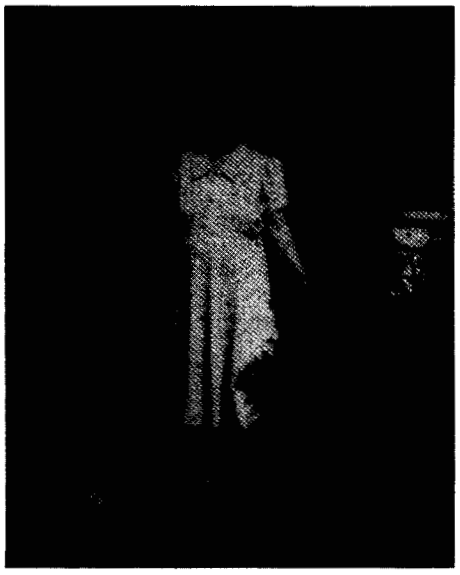


Lula Mae Gray on her 80th birthday.

Albert was born June 23, 1877, in Knoxville, Tennessee. Ephriam Alvis Gray served as 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of the Tennessee Cavalry from August 1864 to June 1865. Ephriam Alvis and Mary Acuff Gray died in the spring of 1900 and are buried in a cemetery near Pineville, Missouri. James Albert's brothers, Pryor Theodore and Franklin Noah and sister, Londa Elizabeth, all lived in Fayetteville. There are no records available to determine when the Grays moved to Fayetteville. It is thought they had cousins living in the area or possibly Ephriam Alvis and Mary Acuff Gray lived in the Fayetteville area before moving to Pineville.

James Albert boarded with the Oliver family on Oliver Road before marriage. He drove a delivery wagon for Conners Grocery Store for a few years. Around 1902 he became Farm Superintendent of the University of Arkansas where he was employed until retirement age.

When Dan T. Gray of Virginia became Head of the Agricultural Department, he provided this information. The Gray family of Virginia had three sons. One stayed in Virginia while one migrated to Tennessee and another to Texas. James



Lula Mae Gray about 1937 at 639 North Oliver, Fayetteville.

James Albert Gray about 1898.

Alfred Gray of Texas moved to Elkins, Arkansas at the turn of the century. The three men, Dan T., James Alfred and James Albert looked and acted much alike — tall, very erect postures, blue-grey eyes, slightly ruddy complexions and deliberate styles of walking. Although this information regarding the relationship of these three men is purely conjectural, it may confirm Dan T. Gray's explanation of the Gray family migrations.

While working for the Agricultural Department, James Albert pursued an avocation to supplement his income. He bought several small farms northwest of Fayetteville. On each of these farms a tenant or share-cropper lived. After a short time the farm was sold for a profit. Another farm was bought and the process began again. Along with these real estate ventures, another economic project evolved. This consisted of buying vacant lots in Bates Addition, building homes, occupying them for a few years and selling them for a profit. The three homes James Albert built are still in use. They have been enlarged and kept in good repair. Lula Mae contributed to the success of this real estate project. At each place she planted dogwood, red bud,

Lula Mae Gray 1902.

forsythia, japonica and bridal wreath which still burst forth in beauty every year. The maples, oaks and pines she planted tower over the landscape. Also, hundreds of daffodils, jonquils and resurrection lilies bloom each spring and summer. The wild plants Lula Mae transplanted from woodland areas continue to multiply.

When James Albert purchased the lot between the Oliver and Ballard places on Oliver Road in 1937, he also bought acreage west of Oliver Road. Lots were sold and homes were built. Eventually a road connecting Maple and Cleveland was opened. In 1980 the road was paved and named Gray Avenue.

In 1949 James Albert decided the area around Bates Addition was becoming too populous. He bought a place outside the city on Highway 16 West and sold the home on Oliver Road to his son, Theodore Franklin. After James Albert's death in January 1952, Lula Mae bought the old Ballard place on Oliver Road next door to her son, Theodore Franklin. Here she lived for 23 years. At this location she continued to plant shrubs, bulbs and trees.

In Lula Mae's later years, she developed a new creative endeavor and expanded an earlier interest. She became quite skillful in crocheting beautiful rag rugs which she gave to relatives and neighbors. Her concern for world events and political activity increased. As a member of the Democratic Party, she took pride in her responsibility to understand the current issues (county, state and nationwide), and to vote in each election.

Furnishings from James Albert and Lula Mae's home in use by Ava Anderson Gray include a rocking chair purchased by James Albert around 1898, a dining table refinished and converted to a card table and a chest of drawers bought around 1905. A prized possession is a desk James Albert used when he was Superintendent of the Agricultural Department. This style of desk was built in the south only around the Civil War period. Another interesting keepsake is the water jug the men used out in the field during James Albert's tenure as Superintendent of the University farm.

All except one of the children of James Albert and Lula Mae are buried along side their parents in Mount Comfort Cemetery, west of Fayetteville. They were Howard Lee (October 1, 1901-February 19, 1970), Myrtle Lucile (November 14, 1905-August 9, 1985), Albert Wade (November 16, 1907-October 13, 1937) and Theodore Franklin (December 1, 1910-September 19, 1965). There are no descendants of these offspring. One child, Howard Lee was born June 23, 1923, and died February 23, 1924.

Pauline Elizabeth Bell of Belle Vista, Arkansas, the youngest child of James Albert and Lula Mae, was born November 11, 1912, in Fayetteville. On July 3, 1934, she married Elgin Delma (E. D.) Bell, born September 8, 1910, in Chidester, Arkansas.

Their children are Bobbie Lynn Cockrell of Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, born January 20, 1936, in Morrilton, Arkansas, and Don Ed Bell, born September 20, 1941, in Little Rock.

Bobbie Lynn Bell married Phillip Andrew Cockrell on July 11, 1958, in Durham, North Carolina. Their children are Shelby Lee, born February 18, 1959, in Shelby, North Carolina; Phillip Andrew, born October 8, 1960, in Charlotte, North Carolina; Barton Douglas, born October 24, 1963, in Charlotte, North Carolina; Gene Samuel, born February 4, 1970, at Pensacola, Florida; and Christopher Thomas, born October 13, 1972, in Tampa, Florida.

Shelby Lee Cockrell and Bruce Dale Reams were married June 23, 1979, in Tampa, Florida. Their son, Jamie Robert was born October 29, 1982, in Tampa, Florida.

From the offspring of Pauline Elizabeth and Elgin Delma (E. D.) Bell, the writer is confident that the James Albert and Lula Mae Gray traits of ingenuity, industry and creativity are being passed on to generation after generation.

By: Ava Anderson Gray

Martha E. Ray Gray

It was "warm weather" in 1906 when the W. R. Gray family made their two-day trek from Marble, Madison County, to their new home in south Springdale. During that dusty journey, Ola Gray Philpott, who was then seven, recalls that the older children ran along side the wagon to break the monotony of the trip. She and her older sisters, Grace Gray Lankford and Amyl Gray Jones, also helped to entertain their young brother, Doyle and baby sister, Pearl Gray Sherman Jones. Two brothers, Lelland and Elbridge (Jack), ages thirteen and six helped with bedding down the livestock and gathering firewood when the family spent the night in Spring Valley.

Left to Right: Amyl Gray, Pearl Gray, Margaret Ella Gray, Dick Gray, Mary Gray, Margaret Hudson Ray.

The first home in Springdale was located near the railroad on an extension of South Holcomb Street that now houses industrial buildings. By 1914, the family had moved to Carter Street where Margaret Ella Ray Gray lived until her death in 1956.

A favorite fascination and pastime for the young boys in the neighborhood was to put pennies on the railroad track. As soon as the train passed, the boys would run to the track to put their ears to it to hear the train's vibrations and to retrieve their flattened pennies. Doyle Gray, who was around nine years old, got to the track too quickly and was seriously injured when the stair projection of the caboose hit him in the head. He smilingly admits today that the game was not nearly so fascinating after that incident.

As was typical of many early households, elderly grandparents lived in the Gray home. When the grandfather, William Jasper Gray died, his body was taken by wagon back to Madison County for burial. The children also remember their grandmother, Margaret Hudson Ray, being with them to share stories and hug away their hurts of the day before she died in 1916. Mrs. Ray and two of her five children are buried in Bluff Cemetery.

Gardening and keeping the cows and chickens tended were chores for all the family. Sundays were special days for Margaret Ella Gray and all those in her household who were scrubbed and polished to attend services at the First Baptist Church on Holcomb Street.

During the late 1920s and early 1930s when money was almost non-existent, Mary Gray Miller and Margaret Gray Whitington, both talented musicians, were told by their teacher, Mrs. Henry Wood, that they could continue their piano study free of charge if they would promise to practice two hours per day. Both the students and the teacher lived up to their promise. The Gray girls were later part of an orchestra in which Mary's husband, Ralph Miller, played the violin.

Coincidentally, it was music which brought Raymond Lankford, Margaret Ella Gray's grandson, to find his future wife. A Saturday rehearsal for the Sunday church service solo took place in the Miller home when Raymond was on leave from Portsmouth Naval Hospital, recovering from a war injury suffered on Iwo Jima in February, 1945. The marriage of Raymond Lankford and Martha Reder followed in June, 1946.

Except for a three year period when the family lived in Seneca, Missouri, the Lankfords have lived in Springdale. Their four children, Karen Lankford Smith, Kathryn Lankford Birkhead, Frances Lankford Sullivan and Michael Lankford are graduates of Springdale High School. Each of the children has two sons. They are: Allen Smith, Chris Smith, Kelly Sullivan, Josh Sullivan, Bryan Lankford, Jonathan Lankford, Nathan Birkhead and Colin Birkhead.

By: Martha Lankford

A. E. Green

William G. Green married Martha Ross and to this union were born four children: James, Samuel, David Wassaugh and Martha. David W. was born May 11, 1822 in Overton County, Tennessee.

On February 13, 1845, David Wassaugh married Margaret Hill in Marion County, Illinois. He was a tobacco plantation farmer in Marion and Jefferson County, Illinois. They had eleven children: Sarah Elizabeth, Martha Angeline, Joyce Ann, John Hillard, Lavinia Jane, Nancy Avialine, Louisa Narcissia, Samuel Allen, Susan Katherine, Lucinda Carline, and Margaret Ann. When Margaret Ann was born September 15, 1862, her mother died and was buried in Marion County, Illinois.

On December 11, 1862, David married Amarica Hill Myers (a widow with two sons), possibly a sister of Margaret. Amarica was born September 25, 1828 in Pike County, Indiana. They had one son; David Washington Green. His father died during the Civil War in Meridian, Mississippi while a prisoner of war. David Wassaugh was buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Georgia, Grave #12116. Amarica moved to Washington County after her marriage to Benjamin Reese February 15, 1868. Amarica died March 3, 1913 at the home of Lillie (Green) and Lon Holcroft and was buried at the Antioch Cemetery. It is reported that prior to her death, she was feeling great one day and got up and did a Virginia Reel for her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

David Washington was born January 12, 1864 in Jefferson County, Illinois. Mary Eliza Ellison was born June 29, 1869 in Newport, Tennessee. Martha Boyer Ellison, her children: Mary Eliza and William Monroe, her brother, Creed Boyer, moved to this area about 1875. Mary and David W. married January 10, 1886 in Indian Territory at the Flint Company Courthouse in Oklahoma. It is said that they rode horseback to get married and

then returned the same day to Skylight Mountain. They had five children: Lillie Myrtle (Holcroft), James William, Algie Elgin, Isaac Newton and Jasper Leman. From stories told, David and Mary bought place after place fixing them up and moving again. Mary died July 14, 1958 and David died April 21, 1959. They were buried in the Lincoln Cemetery.

Algie Elgin was born November 5, 1892 at West Fork. He married Sally Latta in 1913 and they had one daughter, Zelma Lillian (Omohondro) (Barkley). Sally died February 4, 1916 and was buried at the Latta Cemetery in Morrow. A. E. married Bertha Mae Cox on January 3, 1920. They had six children: Cyrus Harding, Mary Frances (Brock), Willard Henry, Wilma Agnes (Myers), Myrtle Louise (Ray) and Zelta Mae (Harrison). A. E. and Bertha's children were all born in the Cane Hill and Clyde area. While the children were growing up, they lived at various places, but in 1938, they moved back to Bertha's home place, her place of birth. Bertha referred to the hill behind their house as "Ole Sandy". The view of the countryside included Fly Creek and the valleys below toward Morrow. The Greens lived the rest of their lives on this beautiful farm. A. E. died May 27, 1981 and Bertha died September 27, 1983. They were buried in the Cox Cemetery beside her father and mother.

Zelma married Clifford Omohondro and they had one daughter; Phyliss Virginia. C. H. married Jeanette Snodgrass and they had six children: Betty Lou, Bobby Darrel, Kenneth Dale, Linda Sue, Dennis Ray, and Randy Eugene. Mary married Billy V. Brock and they had three children: Sheron Kay, Dolores Ann, and Francie Van. W. H. married Leona Cavin and they had one daughter, Patricia Ann. He later married Shirley Ramsey and they had three children: Tracie, Tammie and Zane. Wilma married James Myers and they had three children: Dennis Elgin (died as infant), Carolyn Lorena, and Keith Lyle. Myrtle married Bob Ray and they had two sons: Robert Lynn and Jerry Duane. Zelta Mae married Bill Harrison and they had three children: Michael Lee, Mark Alan and Mitzi Elaine.

At this time, most of Greens reside in Arkansas, Texas and California.

By: Robert L. Ray

Maston S. Gregg

Some of the account of the Gregg family is taken from the writings of Malcolm H. Hudson. In 1750 John Gregg left Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; in 1758 he died in Augusta County, Virginia. Of his eight children, the seventh, Robert, was living near Staunt, Virginia in 1788, then moved to Greene County, Tennessee where he died in 1796. He had ten children. The second was Samuel b. 1757, d. sometime after 1835 in Washington County, Arkansas, the oldest person buried in Fayetteville's Gehring's Chapel Cemetery, where his grave is marked by local chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution. During the American Revolution, Samuel served as a private in Cuchanan's Company, Vance's Virginia Regiment, in the campaign against the Cherokees in 1774. In his application for pension transfer he signed his name Samuel Gragg. He was in Lawrence County, Alabama about 1830 with his wife, Jane and four sons: John, Henry, Ellis and Samuel Jr., all born in Tennessee. He left Alabama in 1834, went to Missouri, then moved to Washington County, Arkansas in the fall of 1835. His son Henry (1792-1877) came to Washington County about the same time. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He married Mary Murrell in 1815 and had six children: (1.) Maston S. b. 1816 Alabama (2.) Albert (1817-1852) (3.) Caroline b. 1819 (4.) Delaney (1822-1897) m. Wm. H. Cardwell. (5.) Lafayette (1825-1891), a prominent Fayetteville attorney, legislator and banker. (6.) Martha Jane b. 1828.

Maston S. Gregg b. 29 March 1816, married 14 March 1837 Cynthia Ann Loyd b. 1821 in Georgia, d. August 1866. Children: (1.) Paralee b. 30 December 1837 (2.) William S. b. 1840, d. young. (3.) Benson W. (1842-1908) m. Frances Dailey. (4.) A daughter d. at birth in 1844. (5.) Wesley F. (1845-1865) (6.) Sultana Jane (1848-1933) (7.) John Henry b. 9 November 1851, m. Martha Carolyn Quillin. (8.) Mary Sophronia (1854-1877) m. William Boyd, Jr. (9.) Thomas L. b. 1857, died in his teens. (10.) Sarah Helen (1860-1915) m. Wm O. Searcey.

Maston was a Lt. Colonel in the Arkansas Militia before the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time he was devoting full time to his sizable apple orchards on White River. He considered himself too old to take active part in the conflict. In 1864, when John Henry was only 12, and his sister Sultana Jane was 16, a band of bushwhackers, who thought Maston had money on his farm, came and tried to rob him. Not being able to make him tell them where the money was hidden, they hanged him from one of his well tended apple trees. Sultana Jane begged them to spare her father. Finally, when they were convinced he was dead, they agreed to leave if she would give each of them a kiss. She quickly said yes and oddly, as soon as each one had kissed her, they mounted and rode off. She quickly lifted the weight of her father's limp body from the rope that held him, as John Henry came racing down the hillside from where he had witnessed the grusome ordeal. Together, they managed to cut him down, and with the help of their mother, dragged him into the house, hoping to revive him. Finally he began to stir and regained consciousness. The frantic family was relieved to have the father back from the brink of death. Frightened the bandits might return, they hid the injured man in the attic under a folding table, where he remained until nightfall.

The next day, Maston moved his family nearer to Fayetteville where the presence of occupying troops made them safer from outlaws. Housing was scarce, so he rented a room in a log house, later known as the Hale house, located northeast of Fayetteville on the Old Missouri Road. Maston then joined the army and remained there for safety until the end of the war, as many other older men were forced to do.

After the war, he moved his family back to the farm. In August 1866, his wife Cynthia died. About a year later he married Martha, who later died in childbirth. About a week after Martha died, Maston also died. The children who were still at home cared for the baby, Hiram, who they called "Little Bob". John Henry, who was only 16 at the time, had to assume the role of head of the family — a big responsibility for one so young and in such hard times. Little Bob became ill and died when he was about seven years old. The family just about worshipped him, and were heartbroken at his death. The children undoubtedly received help from nearby relatives.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Chesley T. Griggs

Chesley (Tobe) Griggs was born November 17, 1847 at Wayne County, Mississippi, where he spent his childhood. He came by wagon in the early 1860s to Thornsbury Camp Ground west of Elm Springs where he lived for several years. Chesley joined the Union Army in 1862 at Springfield, Arkansas, and became a member of the Third Arkansas Calvary. His list of battles include, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Helena and Memphis, Tennessee. He was Honorably Discharged in 1865 and returned to Elm Springs where he met and married Amanda Mount. Chesley and Amanda produced two sons and one daughter. Robert William Griggs, son of Chesley and Amanda Griggs, married Cynthia Jane Downum, daughter of George Washington Downum, on March 24, 1874. Robert (Bob) Griggs and Cynthia were married for a number of years before their son Tolbert Addison Griggs was born, October 5, 1892. Bob and Cynthia later had 4 daughters, Eva Griggs Holland, Phoebe Griggs Robertson, Mage Griggs Bell and Laverne Griggs Leach. All of these children went to school at Brush Creek west of Elm Springs. At this time, Bob was farming and he and his family were living in the Thornsbury Camp Ground area, the farm joined the camp ground on the west. On March 9, 1934, Cynthia Griggs died at home and was buried at Elm Springs. In 1936 Bob Griggs moved to Elm Springs and bought the local drug store from a Mr. Higgs. Bob operated the drug store for several years before he retired and moved to California and lived with his children. Bob Griggs died at Fayetteville City Hospital on July 12, 1950 and is buried in Elm Springs beside his wife.

Tolbert Addison Griggs, known to his friends as T. A., married Nora Belle Patton on November 28, 1915 and moved to Elm Springs where he opened a General Store with groceries and gas, he purchased eggs, milk and hides locally. During his time T. A. and Nora had two sons, Harold W. Griggs and Carl R. Griggs. In 1937, they all moved to Springdale and opened Quality Market. Quality Market was sold after three years and they opened Model Food Market on the corner of Emma and Shiloh Streets in Springdale. Harold Griggs married Patsey Mitchell of Dallas, Texas on July 25, 1944. Harold and Patsey have two children, Deborah Griggs Benson and Gary Lynn Griggs. Carl Griggs married Lois Keaton of Mitchell, South Dakota. Carl and Lois have two daughters, Carla and Cynthia. T. A. Griggs retired to live in California for several years and passed away on October 15, 1977 at Springdale. Nora Patton Griggs is currently living in Springdale and is 90 years old in 1986.

By: Harold W. Griggs

Della Rogers Grimsley

Della married Taylor in January 1908. He was born near Lincoln, Arkansas, May 19, 1886, died at Westville, Oklahoma April 4, 1973. They had one child born dead. All three buried at Albert Cemetery southeast of Westville. Della was a daughter of Simon and Sarah Rogers. They moved to Cincinnati, Arkansas east of Bats Mountain in the fall of 1929. They farmed, raised cattle, horses, chickens and hound dogs. He loved to hunt. He belonged to the Fox Hunters Association always. They kept his mother and her mother until her death. They raised her niece and nephew, Thelma and Bryan Babb, Jr. They went to school in Cincinnati. They were a great help to neighbors. If there was sickness or a death, they cooked food and sat with the family. He always helped with sick stock. He used herbs and home remedies. They made cough syrup out of horehound weed. One of the things she liked to do was ask people to come to her house and she would cook a big dinner. They both worked hard and lived a good long life and will always be remembered.

By: Lucille Tunnell

William H. Griscom

William H. Griscom was born in 1844. He left his home in New Jersey about 1865 and came to Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was a carpenter and an inventor. While in Fort Smith he met James Moore from Boonesboro, now Cane Hill. Mr. Moore hired him to help build a house near Boonesboro. There he met Nancy Moore, Mr. Moore's daughter. William H. Griscom and Nancy Ophelia Moore were married about 1870. They had two sons. Claude Donpedro Griscom, born 1872, and William Clark Griscom, born 1875. William H. Griscom died in 1875 a few months before his second son was born. He is buried in Moore Cemetery.

Claude Griscom attended the Blackjack School near Starr Hill, which is now Lincoln. He was an apple grower and farmer. Claude was one of seven incorporators of the Ozarks Rural Electric Cooperative in 1938. Claude Griscom and Sarah Matilda May were married in 1899. They lived much of their lives on farms around Sugar Hill, near Lincoln. They had nine children. Claude Griscom died in 1956, and is buried in Cane Hill Cemetery. Claude and Sarah Griscom's children were: Ruth May Griscom was born at Lincoln, in 1900. Ruth married Frank Matthews in 1933. They had one daughter, Betty May Matthews Crumb. Betty May had three children: Joe Bill Crumb, Sheryl Ann Crumb, and Gary Mark Crumb. Betty May and Bill Crumb live in Rogers, Arkansas. Ruth Matthews died in 1970, and is buried in Stuckey Cemetery, near Johnson.

Clark Harlan Griscom was born at Lincoln, in 1901. Clark married Margeret Pitts in 1929. Clark served as Postmaster in Lincoln. Clark and Margeret had two children: Shirley Griscom Reeves and William Clark (Bill) Griscom. Shirley has three daughters: Debra Lynn Reeves Kimes, Sarah Ruth Reeves and Suzanne Margeret Reeves. Shirley and Dale Reeves live in St. Louis, Missouri, where Shirley is a teacher.

William Clark (Bill) Griscom is an apple grower and farmer. He lives on a farm near Lincoln. Clark Harlan Griscom died in 1940 and is buried in the Sugar Hill Cemetery.

Horace Oscar Griscom was born at Lincoln in 1903. Horace married Mildred Tabb in 1940. Horace is an apple grower and farmer. He and Mildred have one son, John Lee Griscom. John married Mary Black in 1972. John is a pipefitter. He and Mary live on a farm west of Lincoln. Horace and Mildred also live on a farm west of Lincoln.

Floyd Raymond Griscom was born at Lincoln in 1906. He married Theo Campbell in 1934. Floyd was an apple grower and chicken farmer. He was well known as a fisherman. Floyd and Theo had one son Donald Max Griscom. Don married Barbara Mileur in 1964. They have two children; Cara Lynn Griscom and Curtis Allen Griscom. Don and Barbara live on a farm southwest of Lincoln on Sugar Hill Road. Don is an apple grower, farmer and runs a rural milk route. Floyd Griscom died in 1977 and is buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery.

Cleopatra Bell (Cleo) Griscom was born at Lincoln in 1909. Cleo married Edward Metz III in 1930. They had two sons. Edward (Eddie) Metz IV. Eddie has two children: Lela Karen Metz and Edward Metz V. Eddie and Jyene live in El Reno, Oklahoma. Cleo and Edward's second son, Jerry Claude, died at two years. Cleo is now married to Charles Dixon, and lives in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Esther Matilda Griscom was born at Lincoln in 1911. She married Raymond Uhl in 1938. They have one daughter, Sandy Uhl Drake. Sandy has two sons: Dean Drake and Scott Drake. David and Sandy Drake and Raymond and Ester Uhl live in St. Louis, Missouri.

William Claude Griscom was born at Lincoln in 1914. He died in 1932 and is buried in Cane Hill Cemetery.

Mildred Heloise Griscom was born at Lincoln in 1917. She married Harold Watts in 1938. They had three sons: William Gary Watts, Ronald Lee Watts and James Robert Watts. Mildred Watts now lives in Modesto, California.

James Moore Griscom was born at Lincoln in 1920. He died in 1923 and is buried in Cane Hill Cemetery. This concludes the nine children of Claude and Sarah Griscom.

William Clark Griscom (The second son of William H. and Nancy Griscom) married Addie Grimsley in 1900. He was a farmer and lived near Sugar Hill. He and Addie had two sons: Leonard Griscom born in 1902 and Cage Griscom born in 1904. William C. died in 1905 several months after the birth of his second son. He is buried in Bethesda Cemetery.

Leonard Griscom married Berlene Dodson in 1925. They lived on a farm near Cincinnati. They had three sons: James Griscom, Jerry Griscom and Donald W. Griscom. James married Pat Eddy and lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Jerry married Irene Wilson. They have two children: Shirley Griscom Baker and Dale Griscom. Jerry and Irene live on a farm near Cincinnati, Arkansas. Donald W. married Suzanne Lee. They have two children: Phillip Griscom and Roberta Griscom. Don and Suzanne live in Little Rock, Arkansas. Leonard Griscom died in 1970 and is buried in Old Union Cemetery near Cincinnati.

Cage Griscom married Henry Gibson in 1928. They had three children: Billy Gene Gibson, Anna May Gibson and John David (J. D.) Gibson. Billy Gene married Pauline Deemartine. They have three children: Launa Gibson Anderson, Valarie Gibson, and John Gibson. Billy Gene and Pauline live in Georgia. Anna May married Clark Ray. They have one child, Gordon Ray. Clark and Anna May live in Claremore, Oklahoma. J. D. married Jolene Anderson. They have two children: Karen Gibson Pierson and Harold Gibson. J. D. and Jolene live in Lincoln, Arkansas. Cage Gibson died in 1981 and is buried in Ganderville Cemetery near Summers.

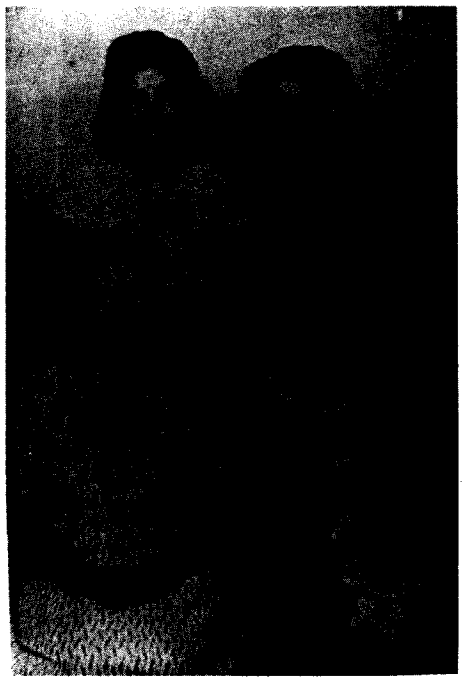
The family of William H. Griscom has traced their heritage back to Betsy Griscom Ross, maker of the American Flag.

By: Barbara Griscom

John W. Guest

Gladys Belle was born September 4th, 1906, in the Indian Territory, now Wilson, Oklahoma, Carter County.

John Washington Guest, Jr. born March 22, 1861, died March 29, 1928.



Five generations of the Guest Family: Mary Frances Robey, Edna Rufus Guest Herrell, Gladys Belle Herrell Richards, Frances Mardell Carter Taldo and Donald Raymond Taldo.

Mary Frances Dunn, age 4 years was chosen as Springdale, Little Miss Tiny Tot Princess for 1987.

My great grandfather's name, John Wesley Guest. He married Joanna Day. They had a son, John W. Guest, born March 22nd, 1861. My great grandfather Guest, served in the Confederate Army, during the Civil War, as a private in Company. E, Morgan's Regiment. He died in the Confederate Hospital on Mulberry in north west Arkansas, November 3rd, 1862.

My great grandmother Joanna Guest died in 1912 and was buried in Henderson County, east Texas.

My grandfather, John W. Guest married Mary Frances Robey, January 17th, 1882, in Henderson County, Texas. She was born near Joplin, Missouri, March 20th, 1863. They had eight children, five girls and three boys.

In October 1904, my grandfather Guest and Uncle George Demoval took a group of family and friends in to Old Mexico to form a colony there. Many problems and hardships caused most of the friends to come back home.

My mother, Edna Rufus Guest, did not go as she was to marry Charley H. Herrell, December 21, 1904. This was my mother and father. She was born in Henderson County, Texas, October 31st, 1888. He was born in the Indian Territory July 7th, 1886.

I was born September 4th, 1906. We joined the colony in Mexico in later part of 1907. A daughter of Lucian Guest Hudgins, Lelia died September 27th, 1908, and was buried in Tamalechia, Mexico. In 1909, the Guest family came back to the United States. To the new state of Oklahoma, and the new town of Wilson, where Hewitt Township used to be.

My father worked on building projects. Lots were given in a drawing and my mother drew two lots. We built a house on one. My brother William Garnet was born there on October 10th, 1910. We moved to Ringland, Oklahoma, to run a boarding house for my father's mother and stepfather, William Dulaney.

I started to school and experienced my first cyclone. Our house was not touched, but many others were destroyed and people killed.

My mother took my brother and me to visit Grandfather and Grandmother Guest in Athens, Texas. In two weeks my brother took sick with typhoid fever. Mother sent for our father. My brother died about two hours before Father arrived, August 21st, 1916, he was buried in Athens, Texas.

We moved back to the oil field near Wilson and my father used his team of horses hauling pipe to the rigs. I attended Ward School. My sister Geneva Pearl was born June 30th, 1918. When it come cotton picking time, father fixed up the covered wagon and we would go to western Oklahoma and west Texas to pick cotton and after frost we pulled the bolls. It was fun traveling in the covered wagon, but I sure got tired picking cotton. My dad was a farmer at heart.

When I graduated to the eighth grade, we moved nearer to Wilson. I walked two miles to school; finished the ninth grade and half term of the 10th. My grandparents Guest, with part of

the family was moving to The Rio Grande Valley, Mission Texas. My father decided to go also. He sent my mother, sister, Geneva and I on the train. He brought his mother and nephew, Bill, later on in our Model T Ford together with Mother's big black iron wash kettle, in the back seat.

We worked in the vegetable fields, cabbage, carrots etc. Walter Hester, a man I had been going with in Oklahoma, came to visit. We were married in McAllen, Texas, May 27th, 1924.

We went to Coleman County, Texas, where his family lived on a farm. In 1928, we moved back to Wilson, Oklahoma, my parents were there. My grandfather and grandmother Guest still lived in the Valley. In 1928, my grandfather Guest died and was buried in McAllen, Texas. The family came back to Oklahoma, most of them around Wilson. My parents moved to Maude, Oklahoma. In October 1928, I went with them, and my daughter Frances Mardell was born, January 22, 1929. We moved to Seminole, Oklahoma, and May 13th, 1931, my son, Gaylord Eugene was born. Walter Hester went to live with his mother in Texas.

I received my divorce the next year. I met Travis Eldon Carter, and was married in June 1934. We went to Fittstown and operated a Red Crown Standard Service Station. My mother and father were living there, also my sister Geneva and her husband, Claude Flatt and their son Carl Ellis. My sister Geneva was a beautician, and we bought a beauty salon. And I also became a beautician.

In 1940 I opened a beauty shop in Chouteau, Oklahoma and my husband Eldon worked in the Powder Plant near Pryor, Oklahoma. Mother's sister, Mary Madeline Estill, went to northwest Arkansas looking for information as to where her grandfather John W. Guest was buried. Her daughter, Jane was married and living in Kansas. Her son Alton Dewey, was twelve years old. They liked Arkansas and decided to move there. Her mother Mary Frances Guest was living with her (this was around 1941 or 1942). We went to Arkansas to visit, we also liked the country, and I bought the old Kelley farm a mile and a half south of Tontitown.

My mother and father, with my two children Frances and Gaylord moved there in 1943. My husband Eldon and I moved over later in the year. Eldon had ask to adopt the children so they would have his name, Carter, we did this at Pryor, Oklahoma in 1942. I sold my property in Oklahoma, and moved to Arkansas to stay. The children attended the Tontitown School, they were very happy. My husband Eldon was not, so he went to California, and we were divorced in 1945.

I worked as a beautician in Eunice Lovell's Beauty Shop, also the American Beauty Shop, in Springdale, and in the Brewer Beauty Shop in Fayetteville. I was working in the Harris Hotel Beauty Shop in Rogers, when I met Carlyle Richards.

My daughter Frances married Raymond Taldo June 10th, 1947. His grandparents were the first couple to marry in the new settlement of Tontitown. It was incorporated in 1898.

Carlyle Richards and I were married in the First Baptist Church in Fayetteville, September 13th, 1947, Carlyle was a Master Plumber.

My Grandmother Guest, died in Hugo, Oklahoma, June 1952. My mother's brother George D. Guest, died in McAllen, Texas, December 12th, 1960, he was buried near his father.

We bought a block of lots in the Mount Comfort Cemetery, near Fayetteville. My father died in 1961, October 10th. He is buried there.

My mother, Edna R. Guest Herrell, died July 18th, 1974 and is buried by my father.

My daughter Frances Taldo, buried her husband Raymond there in 1976. Mary Madeline Guest Estell, February 27th, 1979, buried near her sister. Alton Dewie, son of Mary Madeline, everyone knew him as Pete Jones ran the Texaco Service Station here in Springdale for several years, died in the Springdale Memorial Hospital, April 21st, 1986.

My son, Gaylord Eugene, and son Steve Carter lives on the old home place. Gaylord has four boys and two girls. He has eight grandchildren. Frances has two boys and two girls, she has nine grandchildren. I have a total of seventeen at this date, most of them living in Arkansas.

We are retired now and enjoying the beauty and pleasure of living here with our children and grandchildren around us.

For the last 25 years we have been active in the Grange work, holding State, County and Local Offices. I served as the State Women's Activities for 18 years, was on the National Grange D. W. A. Committee for 4 years.

We are happy here, and we plan this to be our final resting place.

By: Gladys Belle Richards

Samuel Houston Guinn

Sam Guinn was Washington County Sheriff and Fayetteville Chief of Police for a number of years, near the turn of the century. He was born December 25, 1857 in Breathitt County, Kentucky one of twelve children of John and Sarah "Sally" Guinn, both born in 1822, in Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The others, all born in Kentucky were: Nancy, Allen, Margaret, Elizabeth, James, Martha, Efferella, William M., Mary, W. B. and Nancy. Three of these Guinn children married Osburns. (One of those was William M. Guinn who married Rachel Osburn, and was a teacher, a Mason, had a store and was Postmaster at Dump, now Health, Arkansas. He was also Postmaster at Winslow. After he died, his wife Rachel ran a boarding house at Winslow for summer vacationers. Their son Albert Guinn moved to Casa Grande, Arizona in 1938, where he became Mayor, and had in his possession the Guinn family Bible.

c. 1940 Four generations of Guinns: Left to right, Sam, Lem, Roy & Jack

Sam's grandparents were William Guinn, born 1800, North Carolina, and died 1861, and Nancy, born 1804, Virginia, whose other children besides John were: Sally Deaton, Drury Guinn (died in Confederate Army), Elizabeth Richardson, James S. Guinn (born 1831 in Lee County, Virginia in his biography in *1889 Goodspeed History* of northwest Arkansas), and Charlotte Mahon. After the Civil War, Nancy moved to Arkansas with her sons, from Wolfe County, Kentucky, and in 1870 was living in Shepherd Township of Crawford County, Arkansas. When Nancy died, she was buried at the Temple Hill Cemetery, in the Sunset Community east of Winslow. Sam's great grandparents are believed to be James and Jane (Hicklin) Guinn, married January 13, 1792 in Augusta County, Virginia, and thought to be Irish.

In 1873, in Sam Guinn's sixteenth year, he began a long career in law enforcement, when he set out across the Boston Mountains in pursuit of a horse thief. When he caught up with the thief, Sam shot the sock off his rifle, captured him, and brought him back to answer for his crime. In Washington County on December 30, 1882, Sam married a red haired girl Serilda Nichols, also from Kentucky. They had five children, but

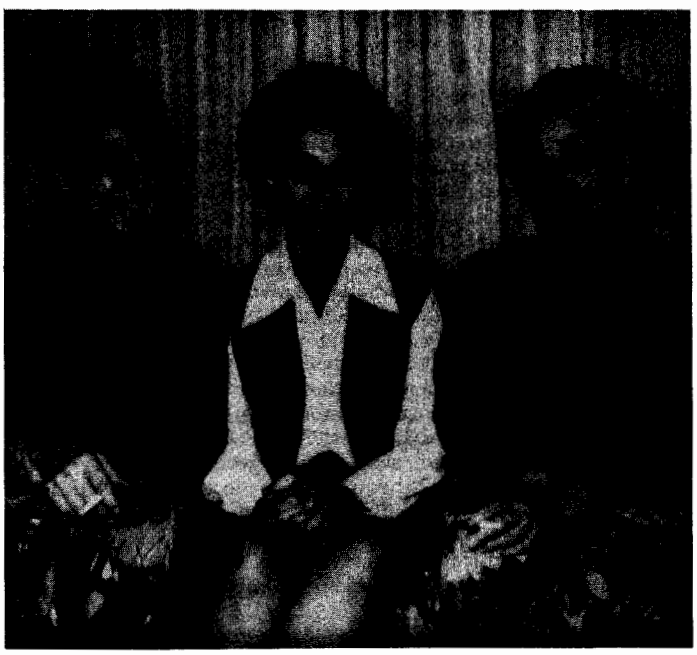
a son Sewell died in his youth of blood poisoning. Lemiul Guinn married Ida Nail and had Roy W., Louise Neoller, Ruby Curtis, and James Guinn. Bertha married Elmer Jones and had Mildred Lichlyter. Rachel married Jim Cook and had Virginia Tucker, Harris and Jimmy Cook. John married Grace Lehn and had Joye Cooper, Gladys Harp, Violet (died young), Howard Guinn, Helen Watson, Omer Guinn, C. L. Guinn, and Thelma Culwell. Many of these Guinns moved to the Goshen area about 1925.

S. H. Guinn was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Winslow, where he moved in 1888 and farmed. He moved to Fayetteville in 1914, and served as Chief Deputy under three sheriffs, then was elected Sheriff for two terms, from 1923-27. He was also Fayetteville's Chief of Police for several years. Serilda died in 1935. At the time of Sam's death in 1942, he was survived by four children, fifteen grandchildren, and ten great grandchildren. Many of this family sleep now in the quiet woodlands of Park Cemetery, among the mountains east of Winslow. This seems fitting for pioneers from mountainous eastern Kentucky.

By: Roy Walter "Red" Guinn

Brian Andrew Hall

Dad, Robert Joseph Hall, was born in West Frankfort, Illinois, 10/12/30. Mom, Kay Boske Hall, was born in Sandoval, Illinois 12/16/33, and my brothers, Robert Victor (Vic), and Jeffrey Michael (Jeff) Hall, were born in Detroit, Michigan, 11/10/55, 2/25/58 and I was born, not in Detroit, in Wayne County, Michigan 5/10/68.



Joanna Johnson Boske, Virginia Johnson Self, Evelyn Johnson Russell, 1969.

Both grandparents (on my mom's side) were born in Illinois, Grandma, Johanna Johnson Boske, was born 3/13/1913. Grandpa, Victor Boske was born 7/7/1913.

I learned to play pool on Grandpa's slate pool table, and before I could see over the top, I'd beg to "rap up" the balls (rack up).

My Grandpa Boske was like an older kid with wrinkles who loved to shoot pool, play cribbage and bowl. He could make or repair just about anything. I still keep a wooden box he made to keep and catalog my collection of baseball cards. He died March 20, 1984 and is buried at Bluff Cemetery.

My Grandma Boske (at 75) still bowls and plays the organ for the First Church of Christ Scientist, even though she's Presbyterian, and she still bowls on a league.

R. Victor Hall, 1985.

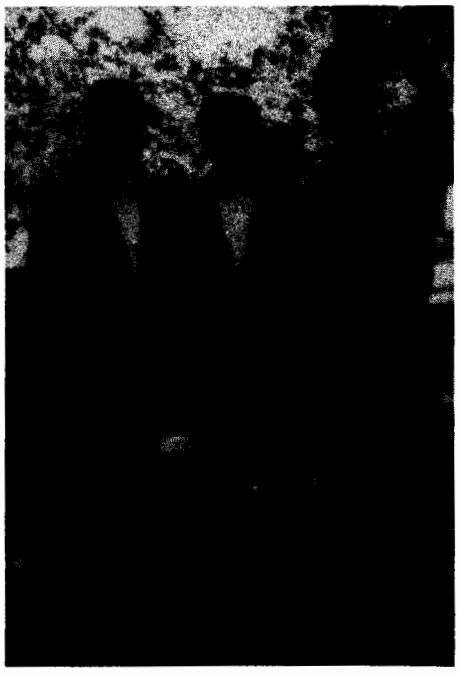
Kay B. Hall, July 1988, at work in the Washington County History Book office.

Dad's father, Bert Hall, Sr. was born in 1897 and died in 1952, a few days after Mom and Dad were married. Dad's mom, Berneice, died when he was a baby, and the only mother he ever knew was Audra Vaughn Hall Croft who married his father before Dad was three. Her family came from Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas.

While our immediate family lived in Westland, Michigan, I have memories of living in a big old house on Ann Arbor Trail across from the nature and wildlife center. Before bedtime, every night, Mom took me to say good night to all the animals caged outdoors.

No one in my family could believe that I really remembered this, except from hearing about it, but when I could even

Joanna Johnson Boske, Victor Boske, early 1940s.



Brian A. Hall, Robert J. Hall, Jeff Hall, July 3, 1987.

describe the green paint that peeled around the wooden base of the animal cages, and walking down a little hill, they knew I really remembered.

When I was 26 months, we moved from Michigan to Ohio, but Vic, my oldest brother, was 14 and never became a Buckeye fan. He'll live and die a Michigan fan. However, he gladly embraced Arkansas in 1978, when our family made the move from Ohio, while Jeff, at 20, chose not to come to Arkansas but to move with friends to Chicago, Illinois.

Vivid childhood memories include a trip to Florida with Mom and Jeff and the Robert Kovach family in a camper bus. I was five, and we traveled Florida from St. Augustine to St. Petersberg and back. It was two weeks of Disney World, Circus World, Sea World, Cypress Gardens, Busch Gardens, Cape Canaveral and other tourist attractions. I mainly remember Disney World and the ocean. This is what many families did in 1973.

When our nation celebrated its bi-centennial (1775-1776 - 1975-1976), Mom made sure I'd remember it, and we did a lot of

Carol Steinbach Hall, Jeff Hall, July 3, 1987.

sight-seeing and history studying, including a tour of the Freedom Train that traveled and stopped at cities across the nation. It was a museum on wheels. At the Ohio school I attended, we celebrated the bi-centennial by dressing as the Colonials did. We dipped candles, carded wool, churned butter, wrote on lap-slates and sat in the corner with dunce caps.

Mom and Dad took me to Washington, D. C., Mt. Vernon and Monticello at that time, too. Later, Mom and I went to Philadelphia to see the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, staying two nights at Valley Forge to visit those sites where more Revolutionary soldiers died of dysentery and pneumonia than they did of war wounds. Maybe the Football Hall of Fame and Air Force Museum were more interesting to me back then, but I'm glad I visited other historical sites, too.

Each Christmas, Mom went a little overboard with gifts and holiday themes—even to the bathroom decorator toilet tissue, which at $5 a roll was strictly for company use. But Christmases at our house were memorable. Christmas Eve services were always attended before we opened gifts at Grandma's. We almost always ate Christmas dinner at home with Mom fixing turkey and all the trimmings.

I was ten when we moved to Springdale, Arkansas. In addition to my grandparents living here, three great-aunts have lived in Springdale, too. Mary Ellen Johnson Rei, (now in Michigan) and has one daughter, Pam Rei Ward, (who has a son Jason and a daughter Kristy) Aunt Mary Ellen has a son, Mark, too.

Great-aunt Virginia Johnson Self lived in Springdale first. She and Uncle Russ owned the 5 and 10 variety store on Emma Street. She had two sons, Russell Self, who still lives here with his wife, Mary Eleanor Umbaugh, and Mark Self used to be a radio broadcaster at KBRS and lives here with his wife Clara and daughter.

After the Selfs moved here, my great-aunt Evelyn Johnson Russell moved here. Her husband, Dub, (William George, a retired Army Col.) worked at the post office. Their daughter, Georgeanne Russell, married Joe McElveene, and had sons, Christopher and Matthew. William (Will), Evelyn's son, died at

the age of 31 (in 1984). It was after both the Selfs and the Boskes moved here that the C. W. Reis moved here.

My grandfather Boske's parents came to America from Lithuania, the Russian border, and came through Ellis Island and received the name, Boske, either because they couldn't understand the original or spell it. (I can't either). The same thing happened with the Johnson side of the family. At Ellis Island, Gorannson became Johnson (who married Millicent Williamson).

Grandpa Boske's brother, Joe, was shot when his grocery store on the East side of Detroit, was robbed. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. That happened before I was born. Grandpa's sister, Lula was born in Scotland, en route to America. Her daughter, Betty Schoonover Paulsen, had three daughters, Linda, Cathy and Anne Marie (who all have children) and Aunt Lula's son, Robert, was named after his Grandpa Boske. We think he's in California.

Grandpa's sister, Diana Boske Pedrick, married T. R. (Jack) Pedrick from Canada. They didn't have children but she was a favorite, doting aunt. (All this came from my mom, an only child who received much of the doting.)

My dad's side of the family goes back many generations in this country, with Halls fighting on both sides during the Civil War. There is a little Indian blood from both sides of my family, Mom's and Dad's.

My dad had a brother, Bert, and a sister Margaret Pauline. Bert died in an airplane crash when I was five. He and his wife, Betty, had six children, Robert, Linda Hall Burdge, Brenda Hall Bedinger (Linda and Brenda are twins), Richard, Bert, Jr., and Scott. They live in Illinois, Texas and Indiana. All are married and have children.

Daddy's sister, Pauline Hall Faro, born 8/23/1928, lives in Johnston City, Illinois and has one daughter, Karen Faro Meracle (who has a son, Jeffrey and a daughter, Stephanie). Pauline's son, Gary, died in 1984 at the age of 24.

I graduated in 1986 from Springdale High School with honors and now attend the University of Arkansas on scholarship. I've completed my second year.

I'm glad we moved to Arkansas. My mom refers to our move as "returning to the scene of the crime." You see, she and Dad were married in Piggott, Arkansas way back in 1952 during the Korean Conflict. Dad only had a few days leave from the Army.

At that time Arkansas didn't have a waiting period of three days to get married. My dad was on leave and wouldn't have another one for a while, so Grandma and Grandpa drove them from Marion, Illinois to Piggott to get married. I guess they'd be called "accessories to the crime."

By the time they arrived in Piggott and found a judge to marry them, it was after midnight, so Judge T. R. French married them dressed in robe and bare feet. After the ceremony they had to go to the courthouse to record it, and even though it was well after midnight, French put it on the books for the previous day, February 13. That's why they celebrate their anniversary on Valentine's Day, while their marriage certificate says February 13.

July 3, 1987 was a milestone for our family of five. Jeff was the first of us three Hall boys to marry. He married a Crystal Lake, Illinois girl, Carol Steinbach. I ushered at the wedding and some of the pictures accompanying this story will be from the event.

Some day, I hope my grandchildren or great-grandchildren read this book and understand that I am more than a faded photograph. I haven't lived very long, but I have hopes and dreams and ambitions that probably won't differ too much from their own.

By: Brian Andrew Hall

A. C. Hamilton

In 1896, Andrew Claude Hamilton, en route from Galveston to St. Louis, stopped off at Fayetteville and was so intrigued with potential of the area, that he soon returned with his family. A native of County Downs, Ireland, he brought with him a knowledge of merchandising gained in New York, Memphis and Texas that enabled "A. C. Hamilton & Co." to market millions of pounds of dried apples throughout the U. S. under the "Ulster Brand". Family interests also included a cold storage, a large orchard and lands throughout the county.

W. J. Hamilton's photo appeared on the cover of "Progressive Farmer" in the fall of 1929.

For over thirty years, his wife Mary Kathleen (Downs) presided graciously over their antebellum home in the manner of the Old South. She was born on the Downs Plantation near Waco, Texas and later lived in town at the home of her Uncle William A. Fort. The Fort home has been preserved by a historical foundation as a museum.

Five children grew up at "Locust Shade" which is now the location of the sanctuary of the United Central Methodist Church.

The oldest, Mary Fort, married Roswell S. Lander, an engineer, and later manufacturer and civic leader in Little Rock, where their children, Drew H. Lander and Mrs. John R. Fordyce (Mary Downs) still reside.

Eileen Kathleen married Dr. Neil Carothers, the first Rhodes Scholar from Arkansas. The family lived at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania where he became Dean of the School of Business Administration at Lehigh University. Their sons, Neil III and Hamilton live in Washington, D. C. and the youngest, Stuart, in Princeton, New Jersey.

William J. Hamilton, who married Gladys Hamilton of Reydell, remained in Fayetteville most of his life and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery with his parents. He managed the family business from the time of his father's death in 1913, until it was closed in 1928. Earlier, W. J. attended Davidson College and even spent a time selling for the Company. At one time, his visits were preceded by a postcard billing him as the "world's youngest salesman." His unceasing efforts to promote Fayetteville earned him the title "Bill the Booster" and an editorial in the *Northwest Arkansas Times* at the time of his death in 1938, said "he was to Fayetteville what W. S. Gregson was to the University". A founder of the Ozark Playgrounds Association, he was its first Executive Director. At the time of his death, he was District Manager of the National Re-employment Service in Little Rock. Mrs. Hamilton is still living there, as are their children, William J., Jr. and Mrs. Kathleen Mohrmann.

Scott D. Hamilton, who attended University of Arkansas and later graduated from Northwestern after serving in France as a Captain in World War I, married Sue McDonnell of Little Rock. He was the manager of Chambers of Commerce in Fayetteville, Hot Springs, Fort Smith and Little Rock. Scott Hamilton Drive, a major thoroughfare in Little Rock is recognition of his contributions in that field. Daughters, Mrs. Walter Riddick (Joanne) and Mrs. Rea Graves (Susan) live in Little Rock. Scott, Jr. is a resident of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Andrew C. Hamilton, Jr., a civil engineer from the University of Arkansas, was the contractor who first paved the square at Fayetteville. He married Hallie De Vanney of Fayetteville and later moved to Dallas, where he formulated and patented a cement used in oil well drilling. It was marketed the world over under the name "Calseal". Their daughter, Mrs. Nelson Hughes (Katherine) died in Dallas.

Other facts on the family's history can be found in the Centennial History of Arkansas"" and in One Hundred Years of Fayetteville 1828-1928"", written by W. S. Campbell, who for many years, was secretary of the A. C. Hamilton Company.

By: W. J. Hamilton

Ronald F. "Ron" Hamilton

George Washington Camden was born September 7, 1867 in Sullivan County, Missouri. He married Molly Shiflett August 9, 1885 in Smith Chapel Methodist Church, Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. They were the parents of four sons, all born in Howard County, Missouri. Little is known about George's relatives, but it is believed earlier generations moved from Ireland, Scotland and England. Molly's parents, William A. Shiflett and Margaret Ann Powell, were married on "Top of Blue Ridge" in Greene County, Virginia. In 1856, they moved to Howard County, Missouri, where eleven children were born. Through the *History Of Howard and Cooper Counties, Missouri, (1883)* it was learned three Shiflett brothers came to America with Marquis de LaFayette to fight in the American Revolution.

Molly and George Camden Fred and Eleous Roy and William Circa 1894

George and Molly Camden, with their young sons, joined relatives and friends in a wagon train for California in 1896. In Nevada, Missouri, misfortune caused George to seek employment in order to purchase a new team of horses. George's employer owned land in Lonoke, Arkansas and asked George to go there as manager. The family moved to Lonoke, where three of the four sons, William, Fred and Roy attended school, raised rice and married. Eleous was accidentally killed at age 18.

Fred Camden, born in Howard County, Missouri in 1890, married Zelma F. Tilbury in Lonoke in 1919. She was born in Dover, Oklahoma in 1899. Her ancestors had come from England, to Canada, to central Oklahoma, to Arkansas. Their daughter, Helen Louise, was born in Lonoke, in 1920. In 1922, the family moved to Dudley, Stoddard County, Missouri where Fred continued to raise rice. Their son, Fred, Jr., was born in 1924. In 1928, Fred, Sr. moved his family to Wilmot, Ashley County, Arkansas, where he and wife Zelma's brothers were early pioneers of rice farming. While living in Wilmot, two daughters, Evelyn Fay and Marilyn Fern, were born. After some years, Fred, Sr. moved his family back to Lonoke, where he bought the old Hicks farm. He continued to raise rice and Zelma raised turkeys and white leghorn chickens. Ever mindful of her family's health, she cooked freshly harvested wheat grain for cereal and young shelled soybeans long before studies proved these to be "health foods". George and Molly Camden, their four sons, wives Zelma and Mary, are all buried in the Lonoke Cemetery, Lonoke, Arkansas.

Helen Camden married Fletcher Mayo Hamilton of Liberty County, Texas in 1944, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He was in the Army Air Corps stationed at Stuttgart, Arkansas, and Helen was teaching at Sherrill, Arkansas. The Hamilton ancestors had originated in Scotland, England, Chesapeake Bay region and, later, Thomasville, Alabama. After World War II, Helen and Fletcher lived in Wilmot, Arkansas and when first child, Ronald Fletcher Hamilton was due, drove to the nearest hospital, Bastrop, Louisiana (1946). The family moved to Lonoke, Arkansas, where daughter, Deborah Jean, was born in 1949. In the early 1950s, they moved to Bastrop, Louisiana and, in 1964, they moved to Houston, Harris County, Texas, where Fletcher worked in the oilfields and was a licensed barber. Fletcher died January 18, 1977 and is buried in the Houston National Cemetery. Helen, a retired school teacher, lives on a farm near Liberty, Liberty County, Texas.

Ronald Fletcher Hamilton married Reta Lietz Keef of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and Houston, Texas, in 1974 at Seabrook, Galveston County, Texas. In less than a year, they moved to Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas, where they resided until December, 1980. Ron had been elected to the City Council that year. Due to a job promotion, Ron and Reta moved to Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England and resided there in 1981 and 1982. Ron was Chief Executive of Turmeric, Ltd., designers and fabricators of oil derricks and platforms in the North Sea. Upon their return to Conroe, Texas in 1983, Ron continued to travel in the oil business to Western and Eastern Europe, Africa, China, Canada and all southeast Asia. With the decline of the oil industry in 1986, Ron and Reta were forced to move from Texas, leaving behind two sons, Randall Ray Keef, (his wife, Martha Orelia Chapa Keef) and grandchild, David Alexander Keef of Galveston, Texas and Richard Alan Keef (his wife, Linda Louise Gardner Keef) and granddaughter, Catherine Colleen Keef of Conroe, Texas. In November, 1986, Ron and Reta moved to Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas where Ron took a position with Shiloh Tank in Springdale, Arkansas.

This Camden-Hamilton history spans four generations, over one hundred years, of Arkansans.

By: Helen Camden Hamilton

Richard W. Hammett

Richard W. Hammett was my great grandfather. He was born in 1829 in Marion County, Mississippi. When he was small, his mother, Sara Head Hammett died and his sister, Mary (some 20 years older than he) took responsibility of him. She had an art scholarship to attend the college at Batesville, Arkansas, so she took him with her. Richard grew up in Batesville and attended

the college of Theology there, becoming an ordained minister in the Methodist Church. Mary supported them through the years with her art work.

Richard married Elizabeth Dobson of Dardanelle in 1860 at a time when the Civil War loomed large on the country side. They established a home near Ft. Smith. Richard had to decide whether to join his friends and neighbors and fight in the War or to minister to those left behind. He wrote of riding along a road on his horse and seeing a man hanging from a tree, where neighbors had hanged him for sympathizing with the Federal cause. Those were very trying times. Prayerfully, he decided that those left behind needed someone to guide them through it.

He was, what was called a "Circuit Rider", a preacher in the Methodist Church. He rode a horse over the terrain of the Boston Mountains north to minister to the churches along the way. He was one of the first ministers of what is now the Central Methodist Church in Fayetteville. A cornerstone, with his name on it, is among others in the courtyard of the church. When he was scheduled to be in town, a room was reserved for him at the famous " Stone House" off the square in downtown Fayetteville. On one of his circuits he held a meeting at the Bentonville Church. It must have been cold that day and they had a good fire in the big pot bellied stove. Someone thought it would be funny to throw a shot gun shell in the stove near where the preacher stood. It burst his ear-drums and he was hard of hearing after that. From then on he used an "ear trumpet" to hear. He was known to hold "Camp Meetings" under arbors in the summertime near Stilwell and Sallisaw.

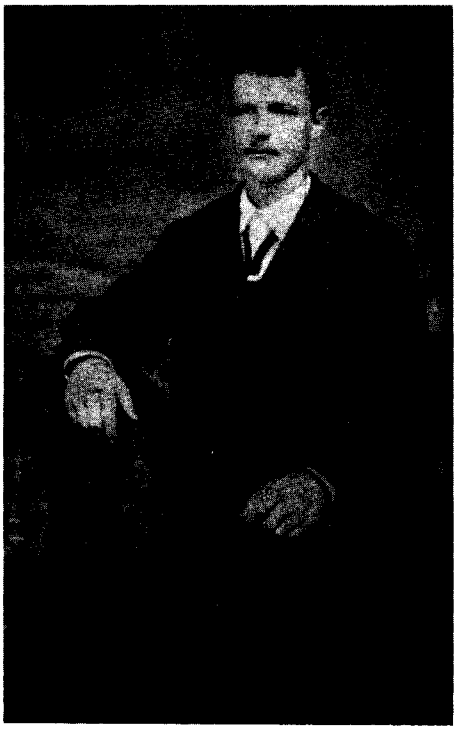
He had three children, Ellis Head, James Warner (my grandfather) and Elizabeth Pearl. My Grandfather, James, was born in 1869 in Greenwood. They must have moved to Ft. Smith after that because Great Grandfather had a Church there. He was also a Worshipful Master in the Belle Grove Masonic Lodge there. When my Grandfather was 17 he left home to seek his fortune.

He went over into Oklahoma Territory where he met and married my Grandmother, Mary Mills. They made their home in Muskogee where my father, Richard Leonidas was born in 1895. Grandfather had learned the sheet metal trade and made a comfortable living for his family. However, he decided that Claremore, Oklahoma provided a better opportunity for them so they moved there.

They sent my father, Richard, to the University of Arkansas where he was an engineering student. While in Fayetteville he met my mother, Reuby Landron, while attending the First Baptist Church at College Avenue and Dickson. When he first saw her he told his friend "that is the girl I'm going to marry". And he did. They were married over fifty years.

It seems strange that he met her in the Baptist Church, when his Grandfather had ministered in the Methodist Church only a block away. My mother, Reuby, and her sister, Belle, had attended the Baptist Church all their lives. In fact, they were the first ones baptized in the new baptistry of the First Baptist Church after it was built.

By: Marilee H. Curtis



Jonathan Markle Haney

Four Generations - Jonathan M. Haney, Mary Priscilla Pianalto (holding granddaughter, Patricia Ann Kappen); and Nora Elizabeth Kappen.

Jonathan M. Haney

Jonathan Markle and Mary Elizabeth (Flanigan) Haney moved from their home near Ashland, Nebraska to Washington County, Arkansas in 1909, purchasing a 260-acre farm about three miles west of Tontitown, backing up to what is now Highway 68.

With them, they brought their son, George Markle, their daughter, Mary Priscilla and their granddaughter, Nora Elizabeth Wood.

Jonathan M. Haney was born February 11, 1859 in Pennsylvania, second child and oldest son of Colvin Haney (born April 11, 1822 in Ireland) and Priscilla (Knott) Haney (born April 11, 1832 in Scotland). Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) was born January 1, 1857 in Memphis, Tennessee, oldest child of Patrick and Mary Flanigan.

Jonathan Haney's brothers and sisters were Arminda Jane, born October 22, 1857; William Leonard, born December 21, 1861; Samuel L., born April 6, 1864; James A., born September 18, 1866; Mary E., born March 13, 1869 and Lewis L., born November 9, 1872. Mary Elizabeth's sisters and brother, in order of birth, were Catherine M. (Kitty), Bridget and George Flanigan. Kitty, born in Kentucky February 22, 1862, late in life married

Mary Elizabeth (Flanigan) Haney, l.; her sister, Bridget (Flanigan) Robar, R.; Bridget's daughter, center.

Mary Priscilla Pianalto and brother, Lewis William Haney.

Joe McGinnis and lived in Lincoln, Nebraska. She died December 7, and was buried December 9, 1926 in Wahoo, Nebraska. Bridget, who lived in Hastings, Nebraska married a Robar and had a son and two daughters.

Jonathan left home (Uniontown, Pennsylvania) while in his early teens, moving to Illinois, Colorado and Nebraska. He farmed, both in Nebraska and Arkansas. He and Elizabeth finally moved to a small farm near Elm Springs.

Mary Elizabeth Haney died June 19, 1931 at age 74, and Jonathan died November 11, 1938 at age 78. Both were buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, following services in St. Joseph Church, Tontitown. Mary was a devout Catholic.

The four children of Jonathan and Mary Elizabeth Haney were a son who was born and died February 8, 1882, Lewis William, George Markle and Priscilla Haney.

Lewis William Haney, born August 19, 1883 in Mead, Nebraska married Laura Rodgers January 10, 1906 in Wahoo, Nebraska. Laura was born January 29, 1886. An Ashland liveryman and mechanic, Lewis joined his parents in Arkansas in 1916. There, he became maintenance engineer for the Frank Perona Cannery, Tontitown. Children of Lewis and Laura were Leonard, twin girls Violet and Vivian, Eula Irene, Fern and Bessie Odetta.

Leonard Haney was born November 8, 1906 and died February 8, 1928.

Violet, born May 10, 1908 married Beato Ademagni, born May 9, 1904 in 1926. "Bee", with his brother, Richard purchased the General Store in Tontitown from their uncle, Ernest P. Pianalto, in 1936, later selling his interest to Richard. Bee died January 2, 1967. Violet died August 25, 1986. Their children were Imogene, Philomene Marie (married a Bengel) and Michael Ardemangni. Philomene, born in 1934, died in 1979, Michael in 1987.

Vivian, born May 19, 1908, married Enea M. Morsani, Tontitown, July 15, 1936. Enea and Vivan farmed near Tontitown. Their children were Edna Lou, born November 2, 1938 and Adrian Anne, born January 8, 1945. Edna Lou married Robert Zulpo. Adrian married Bill Graham.

Eula Irene, born February 11, 1911 at Ashland, Nebraska married Charles Albert Winterhalter in 1938 at Martinez, California. Charles, born December 14, 1913 was an Oakland, California general contractor for cabinet work, weather stripping, screens, awnings and Venetian Blinds. Charles died January 10, 1985. Their only child, Jean Marie Kirk, lives in Alameda, California and works in San Jose. Eula now lives in Springdale, Arkansas.

Fern lives in Springdale, Arkansas and was born April 27, 1916, married William Fiori, Tontitown. Bill, a tile layer, was born in 1913 and died in 1963. Children of Fern and Bill were Nova Jean, who married Dan Watson and Dannett, born September 7, 1956. The Watsons live in St. Louis, Missouri where their daughter, Lesley born December 14, 1960, is a pharmacist.

Bessie Odetta, born February 17, 1919 married Henry Bariola, Tontitown, born March 21, 1914. Their children were Lewama, now a realtor, and Glen Henry Bariola. Glen Henry, as did his father, works for the Jones Truck Lines, Springdale. Bessie died April 16, 1960 and Henry died January 14, 1973. Both are buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Laura (Rodgers) Haney died December 6, 1928. Lewis married (2) Clementine Morsani. Lewis died April 8, 1962 and is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Tontitown.

George Markle Haney, born October 17, 1885 farmed with his father. He married Erlinda Mary Pianalto February 14, 1912 in St. Joseph Church, Tontitown. Linda was born August 1, 1892. George died March 4, 1920, and is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery. Linda died in Bannung, California March 16, 1986 at 93 years, 7 months and is buried in Banning, Cabazon.

Children of George and Linda Haney were Lorene Elizabeth, Patrick Leo, John Dominic, Lewis Matthew, Martha Esther and George Edward, all born west of Tontitown on the Jonathan M. Haney farm.

Lorene Elizabeth Haney married Lawrence Edward Cigainero November 23, 1935 in St. Joseph Church, Tontitown. Most of their married life was spent in or near Texarkana, Arkansas. Texas, where Lawrence worked as electrician (motor winder). Lawrence died March 16, 1979 and is buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Texas. Children of Lawrence and Lorene were Wil-

liam Patrick, Beatrice Arlene, George Anthony, Linda Louise and Clarence Paul Cigainero.

William Patrick, born February 20, 1937 married Josephine Durham, born May 18, 1937 on January 25, 1957. Children were Patrick Dewayne, Jeffrey Allen and Sheila Katherine Cigainero. Patrick, born October 13, 1959 married Dorthlene Props, born January 8, 1962 on November 6, 1980. Children were Christina Lee, born November 9, 1980 and Angela Ranee, born December 21, 1982. Jeffrey Allen, born August 19, 1961 married Deana Davids, born July 26, 1965, on August 4, 1984. They had one child, Kayea Michelle Cigainero, born August 17, 1985. Sheila Katherine Cigainero, born September 29, 1965, married Gregory Scott Pearson, born January 7, 1962 on September 22, 1984. Children were Gregory Scott II, born March 29, 1985 and Kelli Nicole, born June 28, 1986.

Beatrice Arlene Cigainero, born September 2, 1939, married (1) Sam Brodie. They had two children, Kathleen Ann, born August 10, 1964, and Melissa Marie, born April 20, 1966. Melissa Marie married Randall Wayne Provance, born January 2, 1964 on June 8, 1984. Their son, Joseph Randall Provance was born July 30, 1986. Beatrice married (2) Ross McDaniel, Jr., June 1, 1983.

George Anthony Cigainero, born September 29, 1942, married (1) Lynn Osborn. Their children were George Eugene, born March 12, 1965, Tina Marie born September 22, 1966 and Michael Anthony Cigainero, born March 14, 1968. George Anthony married (2) Brenda Joyce Harvey September 24, 1982.

Linda Louise Cigainero, born March 14, 1945, married Glen Irvin. They were divorced in late 1946. One child, Karla Kay Irvin was born to the union September 30, 1970.

Clarence Paul Cigainero, born January 12, 1950, married Lena Karolene Lane, born June 30, 1960 on December 22, 1980. A son, Brandon Lawrence Cigainero, was born February 12, 1982.

Patrick Leo Haney, born September 1, 1914, attended schools at Tontitown and Elm Springs. Pat worked at Fort Smith, Arkansas for the Rheem Manufacturing Company in air conditioning and heating Research and Development. He married Constance Lillian Melin, born June 11, 1909 on September 5, 1953 in Chicago, Illinois. Constance died July 30, 1980. Pat married (2) Nellie Mae (Craig) Cate, born May 23, 1918 at Springdale, Arkansas on May 23, 1985 at Cucamonga. Nellie died August 9, 1987 and was buried in Bellevue, Ontario, California. Pat, who lives in Cucamonga, has no children.

John Dominic Haney, born April 15, 1916 married Betty Jo Cook June 8, 1938 at Flagstaff, Arizona. A church wedding was held July 6, 1938 in Ontario, California. John was manager of a lemon grove in Rialto, California until it sold, then delivered fuel oil for a Rialto Oil Company. John died July 10, 1982 and following services in Green Acres Chapel, was buried in Green Acres Memorial Park, Bloomington, California. Children of John and Betty were Jerry Norman, born February 16, 1939 at Upland; Janet Elaine, born October 8, 1942 at Upland; Jo Anne, born July 25, 1947 at San Bernardino, and Jalene Louise Haney, born April 15, 1959 at San Bernardino.

Lewis Matthew Haney, born July 2, 1917 was married to Bonnie Mayberry July 6, 1938 at Yuma, Arizona. They had one son, Bradley, born March 5, 1958. They were divorced. Lewis married (2) Rosemarie Ann DuFrane in Las Vegas, April 6, 1966. Rosemarie was born September 27, 1931. The Lewis Haneys lived in Reseda, California.

Martha Esther Haney was born October 12, 1918. Martha earned her R. N. degree at St. Joseph's Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri in 1940. She was nurse for a doctor of obstetrics and gynecology for ten years, a nurse at St. Bernardine's Hospital, San Bernardino, five years and surgical nurse at Desert Hospital, Palm Springs, California, 15 years. Martha married James A. McConnell in February 1941. To this union, one son, James Allen, was born October 24, 1942. James has two daughters and one son — Dawn Renee, Theresa Marie and James McConnell. Martha and James were separated in 1943 and divorced in 1948. She married (2) Arthur William Nelson. Bill was a meat cutter, then salesman, for Freeman and Foster, San Bernardino, then salesman. Martha and Bill have two children, Michael Patrick, born February 19, 1954 and Patrick Anthony, born May 5, 1957. Patrick married Esther Kato in December 1982. The Patrick Nelsons, who live in Cathedral City, California have no children. Mike is unmarried.

George Edward Haney, born February 8, 1920 married (1) Jackie Miller. They were divorced. He married (2) Jean Cecilia Rivera, daughter of Frances M. Rivera, immediately following World War II. George and Jean lived in Santa Ana. Jean, born November 23, 1928, died June 16, 1978 and was buried in Holy Sepulcher Cemetery, Orange, California. George died October 12, 1984 and was buried beside his wife.

Mary Priscilla Haney was born near Denver, Colorado November 25, 1887. Nora Elizabeth, her first child, was born to her and Grant Wood February 6, 1909, in Omaha, Nebraska.

Nora moved with her mother, grandparents and Uncle George to northwest Arkansas in 1909. She attended high school in Henryetta, Oklahoma and was graduated from Fayetteville Business College (H. O. Davis, president). Until 1935, she was evening chief operator for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Fayetteville.

Nora married Charles V. Kappen January 15, 1931. Charles, born May 25, 1910 in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, the son of William G. and Charlotte (Vaughan) Kappen, had been a student at the University of Arkansas since 1928. He was employed part-time by Bates Bros. Market, Winchester's Market and the *Fayetteville Daily Leader*. He earned his B. A. degree at the University of Arkansas in journalism in 1933 and his master's degree at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. His life has been spent in the field of journalism. He served in the U. S. Army during World War II and the Korean War, retiring as major. Since the war, he has taught journalism at Shrivenham University (England), University of Wisconsin, University of Tulsa and San Jose State University, retiring in 1972 as full professor. He is author or co-author of three books, *Depression Scrip of the U. S.*, *So-Called Dollars* and *California Tokens*. He has written chapters in other books, and articles in several magazines. He was editor of *Calcoin News* magazine for twelve-and-a-half years. Besides numismatics, he has written in the field of international communications and currently is writing historical articles. He was president of the California State Numismatic Association 1967-69. He has been listed in Directory of American Scholars, Contemporary Authors, and Who's Who in the West.

Charles and Nora have two children, Patricia Ann (Pat) and Charles Gilbert (Chuck) Kappen.

Patricia Ann was born April 24, 1936 in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. She was graduated from Abraham Lincoln High School, San Jose, California in 1954 and earned her bachelor's degree at San Jose State University. Pat joined Chi Omega sorority at SJS. She married Edward Earl Terrill in the Methodist Church, Eureka Springs, August 15, 1957, the Reverend Jones officiating. Edward, born April 18, 1936, was the son of William B. and Gertrude Rebecca (Boyd) Terrill. Ed is employed by Safeway Stores, a food chain, in San Jose. Pat was bookkeeper for a San Jose Albertson's Market, then was personnel manager for Montgomery Ward and Company, San Jose, until 1984.

Children of Edward and Patricia Kappen were Robert Edward and Dianne Elizabeth Terrill, both born in San Jose, California. Robert, June 14, 1961 and Dianne, June 6, 1963. Both were graduated from Prospect High Shool, California, Robert in 1979, Dianne in 1981. Robert "with distinction and departmental honors." He earned a teaching credential the following year. He is a member of Tau Delta Phi, honor fraternity. He had been named "President's Scholar" in 1981. Robert teaches English at Blackford High School, Campbell, California. Following attendance at West Valley College, Saratoga, California, Dianne was graduated from Bryman's School of Dental Technology in 1983. She is employed as a dental assistant.

Charles Gilbert Kappen was born in El Dorado, Arkansas October 15, 1941. He earned his bachelor's degree in physical education and health science at San Jose State University in 1965, his teaching credentials in 1966, and his master's degree at

California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, California in 1968. He teaches P. E. and mathematics at Santa Clara (California) High School, where he also is head track and cross-country coach. Chuck was married November 6, 1966 to Carol Ann Bauhofer. Carol, born November 12, 1942, was the daughter of William Nickolas and Frieda Rose (Wifli) Bauhofer of Fremont, California. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor Vincent I. Breen in Holy Ghost Catholic Church, Fremont. Chuck and Carol have three sons, Grant Bartley, Reed Vaughan and Kent Kappen. Grant was born May 9, 1967 in San Jose; Reed, July 2, 1969 in San Jose; and Kent, November 20, 1970 in Santa Clara. Grant, a graduate of Santa Clara High School, and Reed, a graduate of Los Gatos High School, are students at West Valley College, Saratoga. Kent is a student at Los Gatos High School. The two younger boys have qualified for and participated in the U. S. Junior Olympics at Seattle, Washington in 1985; Lincoln, Nebraska in 1986; and Provo, Utah in 1987, both youths placing seventh nationally in the pole vault for their respective age groups.

Mary Priscilla married Erminio Peter Pianalto January 9, 1917 in Tontitown, Fr. Basil Engloff officiating. Erminio (Ernest) was born in Northern Italy, near the Swiss border, December 31, 1881 and died in Ontario, California September 23, 1955. He mined coal in Henryetta, Oklahoma, owned the general store in Tontitown, Arkansas and a food market, service station and tool sharpening shop in Ontario, California. Mary Priscilla (Haney) Pianalto died January 8, 1975 in Chino, California at 87 years, 1 month, 2 weeks. Following rosary at Draper Memorial Chapel January 12, mass was celebrated January 13 at St. George Catholic Church. Entombment was beside Ernest in Bellevue Mausoleum, Ontario.

Children of Ernest and Mary Priscilla Pianalto were Ruby Agatha and William Henry Pianalto.

Ruby Agatha Pianalto was born July 7, 1919 at Tahoma, Oklahoma. She attended schools at Henryetta, Elm Springs, Tontitown and Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Ruby married (1) Goff H. (Tete) Cook October 7, 1938. Tete, born February 15, 1916, a native of Texas, spent his boyhood in Colorado. Ruby and Tete operated a grocery, then he was employed at the General Electric plant. A pfc. he was killed in action on Okinawa May 12, 1945. Ruby married (2) Clinton Doran Pruitt October 8, 1949. Clint, born at Nixa, Missouri February 5, 1917 was a landscape gardener and nurseryman. He retired in February 1979 as head groundskeeper at Ontario High School. Clint died December 22, 1983 from Lou Gehrig's Disease.

Ruby and Tete had one child, Mary Darlene Cook, born June 4, 1940 at Upland, California. Ruby and Clint had one child, Randy Doran Pruitt, born May 18, 1953.

Darlene was graduated from Chaffey High School, Ontario, in 1958. She married Louis Furtada Medeiros August 14, 1959. Two children were born to this union, Janna Marie and Todd Louis Medeiros. Janna Marie married (1) Anthony Sciortino December 1, 1978. They were divorced in 1983. She married (2) Jerry Townsend Barnhardt September 29, 1984 at Palm Springs, California. Janna and Jerry have one child, Casey Michelle, a daughter born February 16, 1986. Jerry is a stone and a brick mason; Janna an employee (C. D. R.) of the Bank of America. Todd married Desiree Van Leeuwen October 14, 1983. They are parents of Candice Renee', born August 1, 1984 and Whitney Marie, born August 26, 1986. Todd is employed by the Monarch Food Company as a warehouseman. They live in Chino, California. Mary Darlene married (2) James Durwood Boswell September 22, 1966 at Chino. To this union, one son, Scott Durwood Boswell, was born October 20, 1966 at Upland. Darlene and James were divorced in 1971. She married (3) Bruce Albert Burgess September 4, 1976. Bruce was born October 27, 1942. The Burgesses, who live in Riverside, both are employed by the Brockway Glass Company, Pomona, Bruce as forklift mechanic and Darlene in quality control.

Randy Doran Pruitt was graduated from Ontario High School in 1971. He has been employed since 1972 at the Brockway Glass Company Plant as upkeep (machine). Randy is unmarried.

William Henry Pianalto (now Pinalto) was born January 14, 1924 at Henryetta, Oklahoma. Following graduation from Chaffey High School, Ontario, California in 1943, he served with the Army in the Pacific area. He attended Chaffey College one year, then worked as accountant for Edison Electric Company, Ontario 1945-1955. He was foreman, coke ovens, for Kaiser Steel, Fontana, 1956-1979. Bill married Betty Marguerite O'Hair, daughter of Luther Calvin and Daisy Marguerite (Hanna) O'Hair April 19, 1947. Betty, born July 13, 1930, operated a beauty shop in Upland, California 1961-1978. Children of Bill and Betty were William Allen, Deborah Lynn and Larry Michael Pinalto.

William Allen Pinalto, born March 24, 1948 at Upland, earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in business and finance at Loyola University, Los Angeles in 1971 and 1975 respectively. Bill married Judith Elaine Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Stanley Kent, July 10, 1971. Children of Bill and Judith were Cynthia Kathleen, born December 13, 1972 and William Steven Pinalto, born September 10, 1974. William A. Pinalto has worked at Home Savings & Loan main office in Los Angeles, and as treasurer of Equitable Savings and Loan, Portland, Oregon. Since 1982, he has been manager of product training for Sendero, which plans management tool programs for large banks and savings and loans, in Phoenix, Arizona.

Deborah Lynn (Debbie) Pinalto was born June 1, 1949 at Upland. Debbie married (1) Alan Sherwin Gale, June 29, 1969. One child, Larry William was born March 4, 1970 at Upland. The marriage was annulled. Debbie married (2) Thomas Kent Pierce October 2, 1970. Tom, an electrician works for Roseburg Forest Products, Dillard, Oregon. Children of Tom and Debbie were Lynette Marie and Wade Scott Pierce, both born at DeQueen, Arkansas, Lynette, October 28, 1971 and Wade December 19, 1972. Debbie was graduated from Chaffey High School, Ontario, in 1967 and from Umqua Community College, Roseburg, in 1982, as licensed practical nurse. She was in charge of nurses at Rosehaven Nursing Center, 1983-1986. Now a registered nurse (R. N.), she is employed at the Roseburg Veterans Hospital.

Larry Michael Pinalto, born August 7, 1955 at Upland, California was graduated from Chaffrey College and from Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, Oregon, where he earned bachelor's and C. P. A. degrees. Larry married (1) Claudia Faye Newman September 5, 1972. They were divorced in 1974. He married (2) Anita Linn White June 9, 1979 in St. George Catholic Church, Ontario, California. Larry works as accountant for the Bixby Ranch, Long Beach, California.

By: C. V. Kappen

Melinda Gardner Hankins

During the Civil War, 16 year old Melinda Gardner lived at Pinnacle Durham post office area. She and her sister rode horses from Pinnacle to Fayetteville. There they stayed in the Stone House, where they rented a sleeping room. The sound of battle fire made the girl crowd under the bed. A cannon shell went into the wall.

The girls had come to town for supplies for the family. The next morning they started back to the family, near Elkins. They met up with bushwhackers.

The bushwhackers made the girls get off their horses. They gave them sick mules to ride and took off their shoes.

Melinda cried all the way home because they had taken her new handmade shoes and she would now have none to wear.

Their brother was in the War. While home they hid him under the floor. While a bushwhacker was searching for him, a candle sitting on a bushel basket turned upside down, set the bushwhacker's hair on fire. Melinda sicked the dog onto the men—they shot the beautiful dog.

This story of Melinda Gardner Hankins was told by her great great granddaughter, Wanda Leming McCormack.

Melinda Gardner married Pleasant Hankins. Their daughter, Mary Ida married George Wesley Keener. Their daughter, Jessie Lorraine married John Lloyd Leming. Their daughter, Wanda married Charles W. McCormack. They live in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: Wanda McCormack

Green P. Hanks

Green P. Hanks was born 8 June 1837 at Boonsboro, Cane Hill Township, Washington County, Arkansas, one of eight children born to Nathan D. and Martha B. Baker Hanks. Nathan and Martha Hanks were among the first settlers of the State of Arkansas. G. P. grew to manhood in northwest Arkansas and received his education at Cane Hill College. In the fall of 1856 he moved to Illinois and was engaged in teaching until the outbreak of the Civil War.

The 5th of November 1856 Green P. Hanks married Cynthia Catherine Carriger Hanks in Greene County, Illinois. To this union was born, 28 August 1858, one son, Thomas W. Hanks. Two years later, on 2 December 1860, Cynthia Catherine died and was buried beside her first husband, William Henry Hanks in the Patterson Cemetery, Patterson, Greene County, Illinois.

Cynthia Catherine Carriger, fifth child of Leonard and Sylvania Marsh Carriger, was born 9 August 1835 at Patterson, Greene County, Illinois. The 22nd of January 1854 she was married to William Henry Hanks, in Greene County, Illinois. He was a son of Greene County pioneers, Thomas and Elizabeth Funderbrink Hanks. He was born ca 5 October 1828 and died 26 June 1855, aged 26 years 8 months and 26 days. He is buried at the Patterson Cemetery, Patterson, Greene County, Illinois. His infant daughter, Lucretia, and wife, Cynthia, survived him.

After the death of Cynthia, Green P., married Nancy A. Breeding in January 1861 at Greene County, Illinois. They were the parents of five children: Marvin H., born January 1862; Wilbur G., born 28 June 1867 or 1868; Melvin H., born 5 February 1869 or 1870; Virgil Nathan or Nathan Virgil born 14 October 1871 or 1872; and Annie born 10 March 1875.

Green P., enlisted 28 December 1861 at Carrollton, Greene County, Illinois as a Private in Company A 61st Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers for three years. 5 January 1864 he again enlisted as a veteran volunteer and was discharged 9 August 1865 at Franklin, Tennessee, as 1st Sergeant to accept promotion to Captain. Green stated he was a patient in the Regiment Hospital and the Good Samariton Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri from June to August 1862 due to an injury to his left hip and leg, sustained at the Battle of Shiloh, Mississippi, about 6 April 1862. Hospital records do not confirm this statement although it was acknowledged the hospital records were not complete. Discharge from service took place 8 September 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee. At the time of his death, Green was receiving a pension of $90.00 a month based on his military experiences.

In October 1866 Green P., and his family were living in Upper Alton, Illinois, where he was again teaching school. A short time had been spent in Bethalto, Illinois teaching at a smaller school before the move to Alton, Madison County, Illinois. At the finish of the Civil War, Green began the study of theology and became an ordained minister in 1869.

Lucretia Hanks apparently was not raised by her step-father although she was still living in 1873 when she signed receipts for her share of her grandfather's, Leonard Carriger, estate.

Nancy A. Breeding Hanks died in March of 1875 at Litchfield, Illinois and in July of 1875 Green P. Hanks married Elizabeth A. Buston. The 23rd of December 1886 Green P. and Elizabeth were divorced at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois. They had no children. G. P. then returned to Washington County, Arkansas, around 1886 where he then remained the rest of his life.

In Johnson, Washington County, Arkansas he married 26 February 1888, Francis M. Gualt. Francis was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, and later lived in Arkansas. She married Josiah Fears, 24 April 1862. Josiah died 26 January 1885 at Cedarville, Crawford County, Arkansas. He had served as a Corporal in Company A First Arkansas Cavalry during the Civil War. Green and Fannie did not have any children.

The 7th of June 1929, Green P. Hanks died at Johnson, Washington County, Arkansas.

Source of Information: Leonard and Sylvania Marsh Carriger Bible; Thomas and Elizabeth Hanks Bible record; Greene County, Illinois marriage records; National Archives File SC 815-066-Green P. Hanks; Will of Leonard Carriger and probate file of Wm. H. Hanks; Greene County, Illinois Cemeteries - Patterson Township.

By: Edna McMahan Secrest

Andrew Vance Hannah

Andrew Vance Hannah was born December 31, 1831, in Bradley County (which later became Polk County) Tennessee. He was the son of Captain John Fruit Hannah and Anne Gracie Telford of Tennessee. Andrew Vance Hannah moved to Washington County, Arkansas in 1867, along with his father, mother, siblings and in-laws, coming in a covered wagon. His mother, Annie Gracie Telford, died along the way near Hadensville, Kentucky. Her parents were Thomas Alexander Telford and Miriam Mathes. His father, Captain John Fruit Hannah, died October 13, 1868 and is buried in the Howell Cemetery near Hogeye, Washington County.

Andrew Vance Hannah's siblings are as follows: William M. Hannah (born about 1823 in Bradley County, Tennessee. And who drowned in about 1841 in Tennessee); Thomas Alexander Hannah (born January 14, 1825, married #1 Mary Hamilton September 1, 1846, #2 Elizabeth Skelton March 15, 1848, #3 Miriam Morrison June 1, 1875 and #4 Jane Young September 6, 1885, and he died September 18, 1886, also buried in Howell Cemetery); Miriam Elizabeth Hannah (born December 1834 in Bradley County, Tennessee, married Elijah Stephenson November 22, 1855 and who died April 19, 1905 in Polk County, Tennessee); Jane McConnell Hannah (born May 24, 1836, married William Alexander Skelton on June 12, 1860 and who died November 10, 1921 at Prairie Grove and who is buried in the Howell Cemetery); John Harvey Hannah (born 1839 Polk County, Tennessee, married Lillie Gurding and who died in Washington County, Arkansas); George Whitfield Telford (born June 30, 1841 in Polk County, Tennessee, married #1 Grace Adelaide Telford February 9, 1869, #2 Victoria Thompson and #3 Elizabeth Taylor, he died February 1906 in Thomaston, Georgia); Robert Owen Hannah born November 1, 1844 in Polk County, Tennessee, married #1 Mary Elizabeth Armstrong August 29, 1867 and #2 Susan Ann Pearson October 15, 1872, he died May 8, 1921 in Prairie Grove and is buried in the Prairie Grove Cemetery.

Andrew Vance Hannah served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War as a Private in Company F, 19 Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, enlisting October 1, 1862 in Loudon, Tennessee for a period of three years. His father, John Fruit Hannah, had also enlisted in the Confederate Army, as a Captain Company D, 3rd Regiment, Tennessee Calvary on May 6, 1861, at Benton, Tennessee, but resigned December 30, 1861, giving the following reason— "owing to my old age and general disability." (He was 64 years of age).

Andrew Vance Hannah married Rebecca Adline Adams (Becky) on July 10, 1851, in Blount County, Tennessee. She was born in August 1831 in North Carolina. Andrew Vance Hannah and Rebecca Adams had eleven children. Grace Jane (born on April 2, 1852, married Thomas A. Morrow November 12, 1874, she died December 23, 1926 at Prairie Grove and is buried there); John Fruit (born July 10, 1853 and died as an infant); Susan M. (born April 11, 1855, married Henry Terwilliger October 7, 1888 and died in 1935 at Prairie Grove and is buried there); William Harvey (born April 23, 1857, married N. S. Brewster on March 25, 1880, died February 24, 1882 and buried at Howell Cemetery near Hogeye); Anne Polynesia (born September 4, 1858, married Frank M. Dyer November 9, 1876 and who died before 1901); Robert W. (born June 15, 1860 and who died as an infant); Mary Adline "Molly" (born May 19, 1861, married John Thomas Carl February 1884 and died April 20, 1946 at Prairie Grove and is buried there); Andrew Vance Hannah, Jr. (born March 6, 1864, married Martha "Mattie" Green August 2, 1886 and who died April 21, 1949 at Prairie Grove and is buried there); May Elizabeth (born July 12, 1866, married M. H. Cox on November 29, 1885 and who died before 1901); Thomas Alexander (born October 25, 1868, married

Evelyn Davis and who died in 1938 in Prairie Grove and is buried there); and Charles Ira (born 1871, married Nellie Dearing, and who died February 24, 1948 at Prairie Grove and is buried there).

Andrew Vance Hannah was a farmer and had resided southwest of Prairie Grove when he moved to Washington County from Tennessee. His obituary stated that he had been complaining of a pain in his back and breast for sometime, and at about 8 o'clock on the 3rd of February 1901 he went to bed, expiring soon afterward.

By: Mary Bridenthal Clark

Charles Otho Hansard

Charles Otho Hansard was born to John William Hansard (born February 9, 1836 in Tennessee) and Mary Caroline Gibson (born April 10, 1839) in Verona, Missouri on April 7, 1869. John and "Carrie" ran a dry goods business before moving to Fayetteville in 1875 to open a photography business on the west side of the square. John served in the war between the states as a private from September 19, 1863 to February 28, 1864. Both John and Carrie are buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville. John died in 1907 and Carrie in 1911.

Charlie married Ada Moore (born July 3, 1873 in Cincinnati, Arkansas) on October 27, 1896. Charlie operated a grocery store on the west side of the square (in the south part of where Campbell-Bell now stands) and was a volunteer fireman.

Ada died in 1936 and Charlie in 1954. Ada Moore was born to Helen Yates (born March 1849 in Canehill) and David Nelson Moore (born March 11, 1824) married 1872. Helen and David farmed in Cincinnati, Arkansas but are both buried at Canehill.

Ada and Charlie had eight children: (all born in Fayetteville) Harry Elliott Hansard, born July 24, 1897 - died August 28,1932; David Clinton Hansard, born June 1, 1899 - died October 27, 1967; Lela Hansard, born March 5, 1901 -; Fred Gibson Hansard, born December 2, 1902 -; Mary Helen Hansard, born July 7, 1906 - died May 12, 1987; John Charles Hansard, born December 24, 1908 - died October 4, 1968; Carolyn Hansard, born February 19, 1911 - died October 27, 1971 and Charles Oscar Hansard, born October 28, 1912 -.

Harry Elliott Hansard (Ironhead), played football for the Razorback football team. His picture is in the U of A Hall of Fame. He was a lineman who played without a helmet. He coached high school football in Eufaula, Oklahoma until his untimely death in a car accident. The team is still known as the "Ironheads" in memory of him. He married Anna L. Smock March 20, 1927. They had two children: David Grayson Hansard, living in Tennessee after retiring from a military career (four children). Mary Nell Hansard Knight living in Oklahoma, has one daughter.

David Clinton Hansard taught violin at the U of A until 1930 when he and his wife, Susan Bryan Hansard moved to Texas, where he taught until his retirement. They had one daughter, Virginia Claire Hansard Morgan and three grandchildren. All live in Texas.

Lela Hansard married 1st Frank Hammond Scott January 14, 1928. He died in 1940, leaving one son; married 2nd William Edward Hodnett January 5, 1946. No children. Lela was secretary to Senator Taft of Ohio in Washington D. C. after the death of her first husband. She resides in Fayetteville and is very active in civic as well as family activities. Lela's son, Frank Harry Scott (born November 3, 1932) married Margaret Ann Campbell on April 24, 1954 and lives in Fayetteville after his retirement from the Army. He is director of Parking and Transit at the U of A. The Scotts have three sons: Frank Hodnett Scott (born March 13, 1955), graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy and is presently studying to be a veterinarian. Mark Campbell Scott (born September 22, 1958), graduated from the U of A, works in Texas. Brad Alan Scott (born November 21, 1959), married Nancy Lee, Monticello, Arkansas, graduate of Quachita Baptist University. Masters degree from U of A where he served as coaching assistant to Ken Hatfield. Now coaches at Jonesboro High School.

Fred Gibson Hansard moved to Texas and operated a drug store in Amarillo until his retirement. Married 1st, Lois Wright in 1927 (died 1932). Married 2, Mary Hartsfield in 1936, three children: Married 1st, Fred Gibson Hansard, Jr. born September 19, 1930, married 2nd, Charles Edward Hansard born 1938, and Harry Clifton Hansard born 1938 (Harry and Charles were twins), Rebecca Lynn Hansard born 1954.

Mary Helen Hansard, born and died in Fayetteville, Arkansas married Sylvester David Lashley (born August 17, 1900 - died June 13, 1963). Sylvester was a public accountant and they lived their entire married life in Fayetteville. Helen was very active in church work until her death in 1987. They had one son and one daughter who still live in Fayetteville. Lorita Lashley (born September 19, 1930) married Henry Hill Simmons (born January 10, 1925 in Crawford County) April 2, 1950. Lorita worked in her father's accounting office and later taught at Springdale High School. Hill was a USDA Inspector until his retirement March, 1987. They have four children: all graduated from Springdale High and all attended the U of A as well as both parents. James Henry Simmons (born December 8, 1950) married Sharon Gipson (born June 1, 1953). James has been in the Coast Guard for sixteen years, now living in Florida. Tracy Dawn (born September 3, 1974) James Craig (born November 25, 1978). Both children reside in Springdale, Arkansas with their mother. Sharon Kay Simmons (born December 1, 1952) married James Phillip Shepherd (born January 20, 1951 in Mississippi) May 26, 1973. Sharon has been a Home Economics teacher in Russellville and Jim works for Tysons as a manager. They have two boys: James Hill Shepherd (born May 5, 1977) Terry Michael (born October 15, 1979) Lee Ann Simmons (born July 14, 1956) married Steven James Rozanske (born June 6, 1956) May 11, 1987. They live in a suberb of Chicago, Illinois and are executives with companies in Chicago. Mary Jean Simmons (born March 28, 1963) lives in Fayetteville and is attending the U of A to obtain a nursing degree.

David Eugene Lashley (born June 2, 1932) married Mamie Lanell Allen (born August 18, 1934 in Marianna, Arkansas) April 10, 1955. David, a graduate of the U of A played football for the Razorbacks. He took over his father's accounting practice at his death. David was presented the first Outstanding Citizens Award in Fayetteville in 1984. They have five daughters: Lisa Lanell Lashley (born February 8, 1958) married Howard Higgans (born June 4, '55) November 18, 1987. Lisa and Howard are both CPAs. Both graduates of the U of A. Reside in Harrison, Arkansas. Helen Rene Lashley (born August 21, 1959) is a kindergarten teacher in Fayetteville. Shelley Denise Lashley (born June 21, 1961) is an account executive with Fidelities Investments in Chicago, Illinois. Dana Allen Lashley (born November 9, 1964) still at home in Fayetteville. Adrienne Lashley (born February 19, 1966) will graduate from U of A in May, 1987.

John Charles Hansard, married Beulah (Caudle) Ratliff. John worked to build Devils Den State Park with the CCC Corps during the depression. He worked in an aircraft factory in Wichita, Kansas where he lived until his death. He had three sons: John Paul Hansard, born March 21, 1943; Jimmy Lewis Hansard born April 23, 1945 and Larry Wayne Hansard born January 17, 1947.

Carolyn Hansard married Fred Johnson November 19, 1936 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They moved to California during the depression where they died in the 1970s.

Charles Oscar Hansard (Buddy), received his Geology degree from the U of A in 1933. He went to work for Ohio Oil Company in Houston, Texas where he still lives - retired. Married Evelyn (Easterwood) Harding in 1937. They have twin daughters who both live in Texas. Helen Hansard born August 6, 1941 Married 2nd Jim Reed; Harriet Hansard, born August 6, 1941, married Buddy Travis, two children by marriage 1, to Deutch; Barbara Deutch born 1867, Brian Deutch.

By: Lorita L. Simmons

Loverance Evans Hardesty

Loverance Evans Hardesty, known as "Love Evans", was born 1808, Madison County, Kentucky. His parents are Henry Hardesty and Sarah (Sally) Evans. Grandparents are thought to be Benjamin Hardesty and Elizabeth Hance.

In the early 1830s, Love Evans Hardesty was living in Washington County, Arkansas where, on September 27, 1836, he enlisted in the Cherokee Indian War at Fort Coffee, Choctaw Nation, and served as First Sergeant in the Arkansas Volunteers under Captain Bennett G. Clark. He was discharged at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, on March 21, 1837 and later received 160 acres of Bounty Land in Washington County, Arkansas for his service.

Loverance Evans Hardesty married Mary L. "Polly" Whinery in Washington County, Arkansas, in April 1840. They lived and farmed in the Strickler, Cove Creek, and Cane Hill areas of Washington County, and for a short time in Missouri.

Mary L. Whinery was born 1824 in Tennessee and is the daughter of William Whinery and Frances, who lived in Lincoln County, Tennessee in 1830, later moving to Washington County, Arkansas. The immigrant ancestor was Patrick Whinery, Jr., about 1722 in Northern Ireland and came to the colonies in 1738. Patrick was a weaver and lived in Pennsylvania until he contracted consumption in later years and became a peddler, moving to North Carolina. Mary L. Whinery Hardesty died July 8, 1865, in Missouri.

In 1892, Love Evans Hardesty was living in Enterprise, Sebastian County, Arkansas with a daughter, Maggie Worley, where he applied for and received a pension on his war service. He moved back to the Cove Creek/Cane Hill area of Washington County and lived with his daughter, Frances Scott, until he died shortly before 1900 at the age of 92. He is thought to be buried in an unmarked grave in Strickler Cemetery in Washington County.

Loverance Evans Hardesty and Mary L. Whinery were the parents of six children: 1. William Henry "Sam" - born May 6, 1849, married Sarah Ann Love. 2. Mary - born 1844, married Jim Caldwell. 3. Frances - born 1845, married Jim Scott 4. Wallace - married Lucinda Cecil 5. Margaret Elizabeth "Maggie" - born March 13, 1859, married Jefferson Davis Worley. 6. Dialpha - born September 10, 1862, married Joel Abshier. Wallace, Mary, Frances and Dialpha all resided in Washington County as do many of their descendants today.

By: Colleen C. Worley

Charles T. Harding

Charles Taylor Harding and his wife Florence Brewster Harding came to Fayetteville from Jefferson County, Arkansas in 1890 bringing with them three eldest sons. These were Arthur McCracken born September 3, 1884, Charles Tomlinson, born 1886 and Vernon Alexander born April 15, 1888. Their home was on Church Street, just south of Dickson. While living there, their son Eugene Wilson and daughters Florence Virginia and Frances May were born. About 1894, they bought a three-room house on the corner of Washington Avenue and Lafayette Street. With the help of his sons C. T. Harding enlarged the ground floor, added a second floor, Ionic columns and porches to the present size. Their three youngest boys were born here. They were Rufus Chester born September 24, 1895; Horace Hunn, born November 20, 1897 and William Brewster, born June 10, 1902. All of the sons grew to manhood and had careers and families. All of the girls died in infancy.

C. T. Harding was employed as a bookkeeper at McIlroy Dry Goods Store on the northeast corner of the square. He was active in civic affairs, serving on the city council, forming paving districts in the present historic district and in locating the VA Hospital here. They were members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

C. T. Harding was the son of Alexander Harding, an attorney (born October 20, 1828) and Lodema Jane McCracken (born April 7, 1833) who lived in Arkansas County. He was the son of Dexter Harding and his wife, Jane Allen who came to Pine Bluff just before 1850 from Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Lodema was reared in Athens, Alabama, the daughter of William and Margaret Fox McCracken.

Mrs. C. T. Harding was Florence May Brewster (born September 7, 1860 in Pine Bluff). She was the daughter of Dr. Arthur William Brewster and his wife, Francis Farinda Simpson. Dr. Brewster came to Arkansas about 1849 or 1850. Frances' parents, Thompson and Frances Fairfax Keene Simpson came in 1828 or 29. They were from Fairfax County, Virginia.

Six of the seven Harding sons graduated from the University of Arkansas. All except William were members of Sigma Nu Fraternity. Bill was a Pi Kappa Alpha. Arthur M. graduated here in mathematics and continued his studies at the University of Chicago earning his Ph. D in math. He taught at the U of A becoming the dean of the extension school and president of the University. He died while in this office on December 24, 1947. He was married to Edna Nance of Benton County. They had a son, Arthur and a daughter, Mary Frances (Mrs. Banks Newbern). Mary Frances' son, David Newbern is serving as a justice on the Arkansas Supreme Court. Charles Tomlinson, an engineering graduate, served as city engineer for the city of Minneapolis. He died in 1923 in a drowning accident. He left a wife, son and a daughter. Vernon A., also an engineer, lived in Peru, Indiana until after World War II when he went to Korea and Japan as a civilian engineer with the U. S. Government. He died in Japan in 1979. His sons, Vernon and Lawrence were both engineers. Lawrence died in July 1987. Vernon lives in Waialua, Hawaii. Eugene Wilson married Gladys Greer of Fayetteville and had one daughter, Florence. Gladys died in 1918 and he remarried Anna Smith. They had a daughter Norma (Mrs. Sam Brown) of Haskell, Oklahoma. Eugene died in 1979 as did his wife. He was an automobile dealer. Rufus Chester served in the U. S. Navy as a civil engineer until 1946. At this time, he returned to Fayetteville and began an active career in real estate remodeling and management. He was married to Ruth Lawrence of Portsmouth, Virginia. They had a daughter, Virginia (Mrs. William Sharp) of Fayetteville and a son Robert C. Robert retired from the USAF as a colonel and resides in Las Vegas with his wife, Mary Jo Seymour Harding. They have four sons. Chester Harding died in 1979 and Ruth in 1987. Both are buried at Evergreen Cemetery by his parents.

Horace Hunn, also a civil engineer, made his home in Ft. Scott, Kansas. He married Marion Kingsbury of Ft. Scott and they had one son, Horace, Jr. Horace, Sr. died in 1943 and Horace, Jr. in 1986.

William Brewster Harding studied education and was principal of the high school in Texarkana, Arkansas. He married Lois Talbert. They had two daughters, Lois Charlene and Emily Ann. All of this family had rewarding careers in the education field. Bill was killed in an automobile accident in 1937. Lois died in March of 1987. Both daughters are residents of Maryland.

By: Virginia Harding Sharp

David Harer

David Harer was one of three Harer (Harrer-Harrah) brothers, sons of John Harer and Sarah Wadkins. The parents are thought to have been immigrants from Scotland into North Carolina about 1750. The family lived in Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Lawrence County, Arkansas before moving, about 1828, to Washington County, Arkansas. The three brothers, Enos, Evan and David are listed on the Arkansas Sheriff's census of Washington County in 1829 and on the United States Census for 1830. The move to Washington County was for the purpose of securing homestead land for farming.

While still in Georgia, David married Mary (Polly) McClendon, sister of Obedience, who married Evan Harer. They had four children, Evan H., born 1822, Sarah and Mary, twins, born 1824 (Mary drowned at the age of two), and William, born 1828. These children were left orphans in 1834 when David and Mary died of "southern fever". Their uncle, Evan Harer and his wife, Obedience, took the children into their home to rear them along with their own large family of twelve children. Evan H. married

Eliza Jane Tulk on February 3, 1850; Sarah married Stephen Mather Lewis on July 15, 1849; and William married Martha Tulk on April 7, 1850. Eliza Jane and Martha were sisters. These three children of David Harer and their families joined the wagon train leaving in 1852 on the trek to Oregon. On the journey, when cholera broke out among the travelers, Eliza Jane became seriously ill, but did survive. Her infant son died.

Evan H. Harer enlisted at Shreveport, Louisiana in 1846 to fight in the war with Mexico. After returning to his home at West Fork, he married and joined the family group leaving for the west. After the long, hard journey and Eliza Jane's lingering illness, the wagon train reached the Columbia River in western Oregon. There they took passage on a boat going down the river to the Sandy River which flows into the Columbia. Journeying up the Sandy led the travelers to the Willamette Valley, their destination, arriving there October 12, 1852. Following a period of searching, Evan H. located a farm on the hills west of Portland, the site being known as Council Crest. While living in their hilltop home, four children were born—Mary Eliza, Elen Harriett, Emma and William Sherman. Mary and Elen both died shortly after marriage; Emma became a teacher, moving to Hepner, in central Oregon, in hopes the drier climate would benefit her asthma. There, she rode horseback to the next county to visit her cousins, the Wilson Harer family. William Sherman attended Willamette University and the Colorado School of Mines, becoming a civil and mining engineer.

After helping to fight a forest fire, Evan H. Harer became ill with meningitis and died August 7, 1870. Eliza Jane care for her family, some of her grandchildren, and the farm, and lived to be ninety-four years of age before dying on May 11, 1926.

When arriving in Oregon, William settled near Portland, but quarreled with other family members about the Civil War question; he then changed his name to Willis Harrow and moved to Modoc County, California.

Sarah Harer Lewis and family took up land in Douglas County, Oregon, where Mr. Lewis died in 1855 leaving his family of three children. Sarah continued living in Douglas County and married again in 1856 to John Letsom and together they had a family of eight children. Sarah's first son, Elijah David Lewis grew to manhood and moved into the wilderness area of Idaho along the Salmon River and became a government hunter and trapper; he also served in the army during some of the Indian wars. His later years were devoted to hunting cougar and bear, and he became well known for his skill in locating and killing such predators. At ninety-two years, he was persuaded to leave the solitude of his mountain cabin to go to Boise for medical treatment; there he lived only a short time, dying in December, 1937. To honor David Lewis, a mountain peak along the Salmon River was named for the famous old Indian fighter and trapper.

By: Valette Harer Curtis

Enos Harer

In the early days of the United States, the Harer family had lived as pioneers in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. Enos was the son of John Harer (Harrer, Harrah) and Sarah Wadkins and was born about 1790. As a young man he was in Georgia and married Jane Craig. Enos, with his brothers, moved to Kentucky, then to Lawrence County, Arkansas, and about 1828 to the newly opened lands of Washington County. To this new farm home at West Fork, Enos brought his wife and the first seven of his ten children. These children were Jemima Jane (md. Ewing P. Craig), David (md. Sarah Standefer), Elva (md. Sylvester Robinson), James C. (md. Jane Standefer), Lucinda (md. James T. Crawford), John W. (md. Sarah Houghmaster), Sarah and Samuel. Two other sisters, Mary and Hester (Hetty) married brothers, David Elbert and Jackson Robinson. The mother of this family, Jane Craig Harer, died 21 January 1847 and is buried in the West Fork Cemetery; a sandstone marker identifies her grave. Later, Enos married a widow, Huldah Dale.

County records show that Enos Harer was appointed foreman of the roads in the district where he lived; it was the foreman's duty to set a time for local residents to come with their teams to level and repair their section of the roads.

Enos's son David has a business in West Fork of a blacksmith shop and a general store. He kept an account book which he retained throughout his life and which was given by the wife of his great grandson (Bryon Elmo Reser) to the library at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. It lists his customers by name and the merchandise and services supplied.

When western Oregon lands were opened for settlement, Enos Harer planned to make the long journey there so that his married children could take advantage of the free land available. All but Mary and Hester accompanied the family, those two girls being the only ones of Enos's family to remain in Washington County. Before leaving, Enos sold "in consideration of natural love and affection and $1.00" the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 Section 32 in T 15N R 30W and SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 32 T 15 N of R 30W 80 acres to Jackson Robinson. The family prepared to join a covered wagon train leaving from Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the spring of 1852. They were to travel by the Evans Trail and the Old Oregon Trail. This was a disasterous trip for the Enos Harer family. On the journey cholera broke out among travelers and caused the death of many of the Harer family, including the father Enos, and his children Jemina Jane Craig and husband, James C Harer and wife and child, and John W. Harer and wife and child. Enos death occurred at Umatilla, Oregon, in October 1852, only a short distance from their destination.

Enos' son, David, settled in the Willamette Valley near Eugene, Oregon, and assumed responsibility for his minor sister and brother. Sarah and Samuel, as well as the three surviving Craig children. He opened a blacksmith shop and made a specialty of cow bells. After ten years in Oregon, David located in Walla Walla County of Washington Territory, and prospered there. He farmed, operated a cattle business, established a butcher shop, and founded the Peacock Mill at Milton, Oregon, one of the first flour mills of the region. David died 17 June 1883. His wife, Sarah Standefer, died in January 1907. David Harer's children were Jemima Elizabeth Jane (md. Andrew J. Kirkland), Alfred Franklin (md. Minnie Louise Beach), Laurinda Adeline (md. David Turner), John Hanks (md. Eva Waterman), and two who died as infants.

By: Valette H. Curtis

Evan Harer

Evan Harer (Harrer-Harrah) was the son of John Harer and Sarah Wadkins and was born about 1790, probably in Virginia. He married Obedience McClendon, daughter of Jackson McClendon, who was born in Georgia in 1793. In 1818 when Evan and bride's first child was born, they were living in Kentucky. By 1822 they were in Arkansas. The family lived first in eastern Arkansas, Lawrence County; Then moved to Washington County where Evan was listed on the West Fork 1829 Sheriff's census of that county.

Evan secured a farm on which the family lived and worked—with the help of the ten sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. James Joseph, the oldest, was married in 1841 to Katherine Tulk; he became a circuit rider for the Methodist Church. Wilson married Nancy Taylor in 1846 and was also a Methodist preacher. David Asbury married Josephine Bean in 1850. Enos E. married Martha Taylor on 10 January 1847; Evan Harry married Charlotte Howard; Norris married Hattie Howard. The other children married after moving west. Sarah married Robert McClure on 27 April 1859; Obedience married Richard Pierce Hazelton 29 September 1859; John Redman married Margaret Josephine Price; Henderson was unmarried; William Jasper married Clara Cumins Baker; and Nathaniel Green married Trissa Grigsby 28 March 1869.

Evan and Obedience resettled in California in 1857, traveling via the southern route. Their sons, David and Norris had previously moved there and urged their parents to make the change. When the journey was made, all the younger children accompanied their parents, but some of the married sons waited and followed later. They settled in Ventura County, California

Obedience Harer Hazelton, daughter of Evan Harer and Obedience McClendon.

Evan Harer, age 46 years, son of David Harer and Mary McClendon.

and farmed there until after Evan's death in 1873. After her husband's death, Obedience went to northern California to the town of Goose Lake in Modoc County, where two sons, Jasper and Redman, were living and working in the sawmill. When moving to Goose Lake, Obedience took with her the two young sons of her daughter Sarah McClure. These boys had lived with their grandparents since the death of their mother, Sarah, in 1863. After Obedience passed away in Goose Lake in 1876, the two grandchildren, Evan James and Green, were taken by their father, Robert McClure, to live with him near Spokane in Washington Territory.

After the death of Evan and Obedience, Arizona became the gathering place for the family. David Asbury Harer had searched for a suitable location for a hog ranch and found it in 1875 in Greenback Valley in the Tonto Basin country of central Arizona. He kept the peace with the Indians by being kind and fair with them and by letting them think he was a snake charmer—he had removed the fangs from a rattlesnake. David drove his hogs to market at Globe, a distance of 55 miles. The valley had remained in the hands of David's descendants and is now run as a cattle ranch by the Conway family, the founder's great grandchildren.

Wilson established his home in Grant County, Oregon, and remained there. Henderson lived nearby. Obedience Harer Hazelton was a widow in 1878 and moved with her family to the vicinity of Phoenix, Arizona. She had eight children and cared for the four young, motherless children of her brother Nathaniel Green.

Near Greenback Valley is a mountain named Methodist Mountain thought to be named for the Harer family because they were staunchly Methodist and because James Joseph and Nathaniel Green were Methodist preachers.

At some time during their travels, Evan and Obedience were in Oregon for I have this note from my Aunt Emma Harer: "Father's sister, Sarah, lived near Medford, Oregon. Their Uncle Evan Harer went through Medford with his large family, traveling by covered wagon train. Speaking of them, Sarah said, 'They looked like the Children of Israel going by.'"

I am the second grand niece of Evan Harer.

By: Valette Harer Curtis

David Bonham Harlan

David Bonham Harlan was born 14 October 1838 in Bond County, Illinois. He was a son of Abner and Lydia (Moore) Harlan. Abner was a descendant of George Harland who was born in Durham, England and came to America in 1687, landing in what is now Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Harland family dropped the "d" from their name upon arriving in America. Lydia's parents were David and Lydia Moore of Madison County, Illinois.

Elizabeth C. (Dorris) Harlan 1st wife of David Bonham Harlan.

Migrating to Wayne County, Illinois, David married in 1859 to Elizabeth C. Dorris who was born 1829 and a daughter of

David Bonham Harlan and 2nd wife Rachael Henson and sons Jacob and Monroe born at Winslow.

Sawmill belonging to David Bonham Harlan.

James and Lydia (Campbell) Dorris all of Wayne County. All became members of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church at Barnhill, Illinois. James and Lydia Dorris died 1858 and 1863 respectively.

David and Elizabeth Harlan's children were: (1) James Abner, born 1860 (2) Henrietta E. born 1862. She married James David Easter and reared four children at Winslow, Arkansas; David Monroe, Levi Allen, Mahala and Beulah Easter. Their descendants are still around Winslow today. (3) Martha Jane Harlan born 1865. She married James S. Morgan in 1886 and they reared nine children, one of which was Josiah Rufus Morgan born 1888 in Winslow (father of submitter). (4) Benjamin Seamore, born 1868. He died 1942 Kiowa County, Oklahoma. (5) David Bonham Harlan, Jr. born 1871 and died 1872. (6) Phillip Harlan born 1873. (7) Rosey Harlan born 1876. She married Bennie Lee Fish. She died 1953 in Oklahoma.

David and Elizabeth Harlan moved in 1872 to Howell County, Missouri. Elizabeth lost her life in their sawmill when logs rolled onto her in 1878. She is buried in Dripping Springs Cemetery there. He married 2nd Susan E. Simpson in 1879.

David was granted 160 acres of land in Howell County in 1880 and he sold this land to his brother Phillip in 1881. David and Susan had two children: (1) Lillie Harlan born 1879, (2) Stella Harlan born 1882. David and Susan divorced in 1882. He then married Amanda Brannock, but it is not known what happened to her. After selling the land in Missouri David went to Washington County, Arkansas, where he also had a sawmill and a "still" and family reports he had a contract to sell liquor to the Government. He married his fourth wife Rachael Henson in 1888 in Washington County. She was born in 1859 same county. They had the following children: (1) Jacob Harlan born 1889. (2) Phoebe J. Harlan born 1890, died 1891. (3) Elijah Harlan born 1892, died 1900. (4) Monroe Harlan, born 1895. he married Verna Alice Windel and reared children in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

David and Rachel Harlan had a sawmill in the Boston Mountains, which some family members today say there is still evidence of it and a place called Harlan's crossing.

About 1899 they migrated to Shawnee, Oklahoma where they chose to live the remainder of their life. David could not read or write, but he was known to sing songs all day long and not sing the same song twice. He died 1923 and his wife Rachel in 1935, and both are buried in the Old Fairview Cemetery in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

By: Flossie (Morgan) Owens

Andrew Jackson Harp

Andrew Jackson Harp, called "Jackson", was born on 25 May 1834 in Georgia, the sixth son in a family of fourteen children born to James and Jane R. (Cavender) Harp who resided in Walker County, Georgia by 1840. Record of his birth is from the family Bible of his parents.

On 26 September 1855 in Whitfield County, Georgia, Jackson married Sarah Jane Cruse of Richard and Mary Cruse. The Cruse family, neighbors of the Harp's, appears in the 1840 and 1850 Walker County Census, but in 1860, 1870, and 1880, are enumerated in the Whitfield County Census. Jackson and Sarah moved to Washington County, Arkansas by 1857 and settled near West Fork.

Thirteen children were born in Washington County, beginning with Thomas J. Harp, born 23 February 1859, who married Annie Serena Head on 2 January 1884. Thomas died 22 November 1933 and Annie in 1930. Both are buried in the Cincinnati Cemetery. Mary E. Harp, born 15 January 1861, was married on 14 February 1878 to Jacob Rush. Louisa J. Harp was born 6 January 1862 and probably died young. Lounartha F. Harp, born 4 February 1863, married Solomon Pennington, son of Alfred and Jemina (Sturgill) Pennington, on 18 May 1884. Lounartha and Solomon moved to Ripley County, Missouri shortly after their marriage. They died about a year apart, Solomon on 1 April 1948, and Lounartha on 3 April 1949. Sarah Amanda "Mandie" Harp, born 8 December 1864, married Richard H. Kirkpatrick on 18 May 1882. Julia A. Harp, born 23 April 1866, married C. F. Goldborough on 28 June 1885. Lavina E. "Vina" Harp was born 18 February 1868 and died 11 January 1944. She married J. W. "Wash" Woods on 28 June 1885. Both are buried in the Mineral Springs Community Cemetery. Adam "Add" Richard Harp was born 25 January 1870, and married Ella Corine on 19 July 1891. They later moved to California. John Russell Harp was born 16 January 1872, and by 1933 was living in Ashford, Washington. Robert B. Harp was born 31 May 1874 and died 20 May 1933. He married Alice "Allie" Hope on 25 July 1896. Both are buried in the West Fork Baptist Ford Cemetery. Alfred "Alf" Jackson Harp was born 24 December 1875 and died 3 June 1964. He married Delilah Ellen Phelan on 6 May 1902, and second, Mary Lee on 6 June 1915. Alfred and Delilah are buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery. Jacob "Jake" Harp was born 17 November 1878, and died 8 February 1960. He married Lucy Jane Stonecipher Caudell on 28 February 1903 at Woolsey, Arkansas. Both are buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery. The last child, Temperance "Tempie" Harp was born 5 October 1881. Tempie was raised by her father along with brothers Jake, Alf, Robert and John, since Sarah Jane (Cruse) Harp died 4 December 1886.

Tempie married William H. White in 1902 and later moved to California.

Sarah Jane was a member of the West Fork Baptist Church. A tribute of respect was made by the church and published in the *Weekly Democrat* on 28 January 1887, as follows: "Sister Sarah J. Harp was born in Walker County, Georgia, February 23, 1837, and moved to Arkansas in 1857. She professed religion in 1863 and joined the Missionary Baptist Church, since which time she has lived a consistent Christian. She died December 4, 1886, in the triumphs of a living faith, and changed this life of sorrow and care for a life of happiness beyond the grave. She leaves a husband and twelve children to mourn her loss.

"Resolved, that the community in which she has lived has lost a good neighbor, a kind friend and an exemplary Christian. "That the church has lost one of its best and most worthy members. "That the husband has lost a kind companion, the children a tenderhearted and affectionate mother. "That the members of the church extend to the bereaved family our heart felt sympathies in their distress. "That these resolutions be placed on our church book and they be published in the *Arkansas Evangel* and our county papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of deceased." Signed: James Emerson, James Bell, and William Witt, Committee

Jackson who died on 1 August 1904, and Sarah are buried in the Baptist Ford Cemetery.

By: Connie Connelly Weatherly

Dr. George Vernon Harris

George Vernon Harris was born March 3, 1895, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. His grandfather, James King, born in County Cork, Ireland July 12, 1801, had come to New Orleans as a young man and moved up the Mississippi River to Vicksburg. There he acquired property and opened a shoe store. Young Vernon, as he was called, attended the Brother's School, St. Aloysius Academy. When he was sixteen he went to Jackson to enroll in Millsaps College. Here he obtained a B. A. degree in 1915. That fall he enrolled in St. Luke's School of Theology of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He graduated in 1918. He was ordained a priest in the Episcopal Church in 1920, serving churches in Georgia and then Arizona. While in Flagstaff, he married Helen Willits June 4, 1924. He accepted a call to the church in Lubbock, Texas, at the time of the opening of Texas Tech. In 1926 he went to Calvert, Texas, to Church of the Epiphany.

During his stay in Calvert, his eyesight began to fail. In 1930, June 24th, a son, James Willits was born. When he could no longer see to read, he memorized the service and continued to serve in Calvert. Not wanting to be a burden on a congregation, he resigned this charge and moved to Austin where Helen obtained her doctorate in History, and the family once more moved, this time to Denton, Texas, where Helen was a professor at T. S. C. W., now TWU.

In 1938 Helen died and Vernon took his son and moved back to Austin. That summer he met Carolyn Rainey who was visiting in Texas. In February of 1939, en route to the Seeing Eye to obtain his first guide dog, he stopped in Fayetteville for the first time to visit Carolyn. The State of Texas had offered to rehabilitate him as an Osteopath and he chose the Osteopathic College at Kirksville, Missouri. On June 26, 1939, he and Carolyn were married and spent three and a half years in Kirksville. August 12, 1941, George Vernon, Jr. was born. Due to accelerated sessions, graduation came in March 1943. After a year in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, George, as he was now called, decided to return to Fayetteville. He rented an office over Lewis Brothers Hardware, purchased a home, and on January 3, 1945, Frances Carolyn was born. He continued to practice in this locaton, sharing a waiting room with Dr. Moore, the dentist, until Lewis Brothers expanded and took over the upstairs for furniture.

In May 1948, he moved to the Washington Hotel, into offices vacated by the Radio Station KUOA. On June 4, 1948, Samuel King was born. Over the years, the office was moved to the lower level of the Washington Hotel, and then to South Block Street, just off the square, as the need arose. On November 12, 1951, Susan Catherine was born.

In 1962 he purchased the property at 542 Gunter and moved his office to this location, in the same block as his home. Over the years he had four Seeing Eye dogs and was a familiar figure on the streets of Fayetteville. One by one, the children married. Frances to George R. Philip, III. They had five children — George R. Philip, IV, born 1965, Michael Richard, born 1966, Martin Rainey, born 1969, Carolyn Rebecca, born in 1972 and Samuel Rainey Thomas, born in 1976. George Harris, Jr. to Judy Wilson, with a daughter, Donna Carolyn, born in 1970. Samuel King to Catherine Faulkner — two sons Kevin King, born in 1982 and Kelly Rainey, born 1984. Susan Catherine married William Gary Burson. They have three sons: William Harris, born 1975, Gerald Thomas, born 1977 and Matthew Neill, born 1981.

Dr. Harris maintained an active practice until 1979 when he retired at the age of eighty-five. He became less active and died on June 5, 1984, at the age of eighty-nine. His ashes are interred in the Columbarium at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Fayetteville.

By: Mrs. George V. Harris

Norman Byron Harris

Norman Byron Harris is a retired merchant and postal worker. He was born October 17, 1900, at Wesley, to Samuel Alexander S. and Martha Ellen Harris. In 1901 this family moved to a farm near Durham. Norman attended school there and at Elkins, also Arkansas Tech in Russellville. He is a fourth generation resident of Washington County. His great grandparents, William M. (born 1799) and Basheba Fagen Harris, former South Carolinians, came here in 1853 from Tennessee. They had lived in McMinn County for twenty five years. They came through Missouri by wagon train, with several other Tennessee families. Of William's thirteen children, the following also moved to Washington County: John B., Wm. A. M. N., Stanton Augustus, Wilbur Fisk, Hanna Harris, Minerva (Mrs. John C.) Carrigan, and Nancy (Mrs. Alexander A.) Brown. They settled on a farm with a spring, at the foot of Mt. Salem Hill in the White River Township, near Sulphur City. After the death of Hanna and a grandchild, William M. Harris deeded one quarter acre of land to the Mt. Salem Episcopal Methodist Church (July 4, 1857) for a burying ground. This cemetery association is active and many of the descendents are buried there.

In 1860 Basheba Harris died and William married Sarah Rutherford Dodd. He died in 1876.

The oldest child, John B. Harris was born March 1820 in South Carolina. He married Sarah Gregg in 1841, In McMinn County, Tennessese. She was the daughter of Joel and Eunice Gregg, former North Carolinians.

John and Sarah (Sally) had seven children. They were: Julius N., Julia (Mrs. Sam) Williams, Samuel A. S., John W., William A., Thomas C., and Benjamin Franklin. John and his sons had nicknames. His was "Pickle" for it was said that he was "cool as a cucumber". This nickname was passed to Samuel and his children. John B. and Sam were members of the McGuire Town Masonic Lodge. Julius served with the Confederate Infantry in Boone's Company K, 34th Arkansas, as did his brother-in-law, Sam Williams. John W. (Buck) worked for the railroad and was killed in an accident in Missouri. William A. (Duke) became a doctor and moved to Willard, Missouri. Thomas C. (Barlo) was the family humorist and story teller. Ben F. (Millet) married Narcissa Williams. He and Sam were farmers and operated an apple drying business in 1910. Mother Sarah died in 1857, and John B. married Sarah A. Harrel in 1858. They had a son, Edwin G. Ed was a horse trader who didn't trust a bank with his money, therefore was robbed of his bankroll on several occasions.

In 1869, Samuel Harris took for his wife, Miss Susan Cavener. They had Sarah Ann (Mrs. Edwin G.) Boone, born 1870 at Durham; Thomas Benjamin, 1874, who married Bonnie Vesta Wells; Margret Allie (Mrs. John A.) Reed born 1876; Cora Belle (Mrs. Charlie) Collins, born 1879; Julia Fannie (Mrs. Ezra)

Carrigan, born 1881, and Susie Ardella (Mrs. W. O.) Beddingfield, born 1885. Mother Susan died in 1888. When widower Sam saw that he needed a companion and a helpmate with his children, he consulted his minister who promised to inquire of eligible ladies of his circuit. Miss Martha Davis of Wesley said that she was willing to meet this widower. On December 23, 1890, Sam A. Harris married Martha, daughter of B. B. Davis. Two children were born to this union, Esther and Norman. Esther was born November 1893 at Durham. At age seventeen she started teaching school, and taught for forty-eight years in Washington County. Since retirement she has made her home in Elkins.

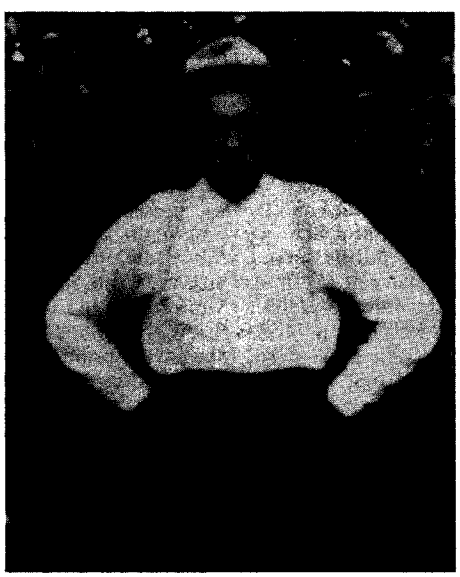
Norman Byron Harris married Lila, daughter of Presley Bryan and Caldona Thompson White, on May 20, 1922. They and three daughters, June, Lorine and Donna (deceased). In 1928 Norman was appointed postmaster at Durham. He and Lila also went into the retail grocery business. He resigned as postmaster in 1942, after purchasing the 150 acre Duncan farm, near Combs Chapel. This acreage was later sold to the city of Fayetteville for the Industrial Park. In 1948, Norman and Lila opened a retail grocery business in Cave Springs, Benton County. They were active in the community and he was a charter member of the Cave Springs Lions Club. They retired to Fayetteville in 1969. Two of their six grandchildren, Susan Leslie and Paul Ames, are county residents.

Annette Culbreath, Nolton, Terry and Aven Bull are residents of Oklahoma. Norman and Lila keep their religious faith as members of the Methodist Church.

By: Lorine Ames

Tom Harris

William Thomas (Tom) Harris, born January 15, 1857 Bedford County, Tennessee. Son of Jasper Crockett and Emily Emaline (Lamb) Harris, grandson of John Taylor Harris, born 1775 in North Carolina. Jasper Crockett Harris, born 1828 in Tennessee, died 1871 in Tennessee, married Emily Emaline Lamb, born 1834 in Tennessee, children: 1. William Thomas (Tom) Harris (Subject); 2. Mary Ann Harris, born 1859 in Tennessee, married Thomas Rich; 3. James H. Harris, born 1860 in Tennessee, never married; 4. Willis H. Harris, born 1862 in Tennessee, married Mattie M. Montgomery; 5. David Crockett Harris, born 1864 in Tennessee, married Ida E. Denson; 6. Joseph Clary Harris, born 1871 in Tennessee, married Myrtle Draper.



William Thomas (Tom) Harris, 1920s

Harris Brothers - 1926. Taken at the home of Tom/Eliza when they visited from Texas. Left to right: Joseph Clary, David Crockett, Will H. and William Thomas (Tom).

His papa died when he was about 14 years old so Tom had the resposibility of helping his mother with the family. He and his sister Mary were working for Mrs. Lytle of Bedford County, Tennessee in the spring of 1880.

In the fall of 1880 or spring of 1881, Tom Harris, Frank King, John Ryans, T. Graham, Clarkston, Garrett and Overton rode horseback from Bedford County, Tennessee, to Washington County, Arkansas settling near what is now Fayetteville, Arkansas.

In the meantime the family he left in Tennessee migrated to Texas by 1888 and was in Bosque County, Texas in 1900. His mother died in 1904, and buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Greenville, Texas.

On September 9, 1885 Spring Valley, Arkansas, Tom married Eliza Jane Johnson, born October 22, 1852 in Washington County, Arkansas, died March 6, 1930. Both are buried in Molly Fields Cemetery, north of Tahlequah, Oklahoma. She is the daughter of Isaac and Susanna (Todd) Johnson. Children are: 1. Emily Harris, born July 17, 1887 Springdale, Arkansas, married A. Shepard and Tom Brewer second. 2. Mary Belle Harris, born 1888 in Springdale, Arkansas, married Will Tye; Daniel Smith and Thorpe. 3. William Mac Harris, born May 14, 1891 in Goshen, Arkansas, married Minnie Belle Davis. 4. Eula Anne Harris, born March 17, 1893, Goshen, Arkansas, married Mack Aven Moore. 5. Thomas (Tom) Graham, step-son (Son of Eliza and James Graham), born September 12, 1875 in Springfield, Missouri.

Tom and Eliza Jane lived on a farm near Goshen, Arkansas on the White River until 1907/08 when they moved to Oklahoma. They traveled by covered wagon taking only the things they could carry. They settled at Lowrey's Prairie and lived out of the wagon until the timber could be cut and hewn out to build a house.

As soon as the house was built, a barn and smoke house had to be built and water to the house. The water was brought to the house by means of a Trotten-Boy. This was done by using rope and pulleys and when the bucket got to the bottom it tripped and filled with water and was drawn back up the rope to the top.

They were farmers, they raised their own vegetable and fruit and furnished their own meat. Each fall after the first freeze, they killed hogs (ones that had been put in a pen and special fed) for meat to last the winter. The neighbors would all join in and help. Nothing was thrown away. The parts that could not be eaten were rendered and the fat was used to make soap. The old black kettle with the fire built under it outside and lye/fat and water were used. This was cooked until a soft texture then put on long board slabs to cool. It was then cut in bars and wrapped stored to use when needed. (Fun part) when we were very small our dad

would come in the house to get a jar with a lid (when they were ready to kill the hogs), he made sure we were listening and said "He had to catch the pigs squeal", and until we were older we really believed it. What fun he must have had.

Grandad Tom had lost contact with his family since he left Tennessee, but through a newspaper ad, someone that knew the family in Texas sent word to them that Tom was in Oklahoma. In the spring of 1926 three of his brothers and 2 nephews (David Crockett, Joseph Clary, Will and Davy's 2 sons Ernest Crockett and Dewey Lee, all came to Oklahoma. They had not seen each other for about 45 years. Three years later, March 6, 1929, Tom Harris died.

By: Erma Harris Roberson

William Mac Harris

William Mac Harris was born 14 May 1891 in Goshen, Arkansas. He died 14 December 1960 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas and is buried in Molly Fields Cemetery, north of Tahlequah, Oklahoma. He was the son of William Thomas and Eliza Jane (Johnson) Harris. On April 8, 1911 he married Minnie Bell Davis who was born 29 November 1894 in Leach, Indian Territory and died 27 January 1971 in Blackwell, Oklahoma. He was a farmer for several years and then was an industrial worker until his retirement in 1958, when they bought an acreage at Little Kansas, Oklahoma. Better known as Bill to his family and friends, he was a jolly happy person and very honest. If he gave you his word and handshake, to him that was like a contract in our present age.

Children: 1. Lee Oma b. 11 September 1912 in Leach, Oklahoma, d. 28 October 1973 in Toledo, Ohio; married Lee Salkil. Their children: (1) Doyle Lee Salkil b. 24 July 1933 in Spring Creek, Oklahoma, married Joyce McDale. (2) Leda Darlene Salkil b. 23 April 1936 in Colcord, Oklahoma; married first Joseph Tassell and married second Glenn Baker—no children.

2. William Edward Harris b. 10 February 1915 in Oaks, Oklahoma, married Barbara Oleta Gray. Their children: (1) Oleta Marie b. 11 May 1937 in Colcord, Oklahoma, married Burl Lyons. (2) Margaret Ann b. 27 July 1938 in Hulbert, Oklahoma; married Merrill Phipps. (3) Raymond Edward b. 14 January 1940 in Hulbert, Oklahoma; married first Mary, married second Lois Patterson. (4) & (5) Twins: Minnie Belle and Ruth Ellen, b. 17 may 1942 in Cherokee City, Arkansas. Minnie Belle married Dean Convirs and Ruth Ellen married Ronald Carlson. (6) Marjorie Laverne b. 7 April 1944 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; married Jim Caughman, d. 1987. (7) Wanda Louise b. 4 August 1946 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; married Robert Moorhead (divorced). (8) Shirley June b. 25 June 1948 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; married Perry Latta. (9) Richard Mack b. 1 September 1950 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; married Patsy Swatsenbarg. (10) William Thomas b. 31 March 1952 in Westville, Oklahoma; married Patricia Grooms (divorced). (11) James Fredrick b. 7 April 1954 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; married second Dianna Allison. (12) Loyd Eldon b. 25 September 1955 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; married Lynne Moore. (13) & (14) Twins: Coleene Marie and Corinna Leah b. 19 August 1956 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Coleene Marie married Allen Brown; Corinna Leah married Dean Vanderheiden. (15) William Edward, Jr. b. 30 October 1960 in Stilwell, Oklahoma; married Gail Hix (divorced).

3. Hershell Fredrick Harris b. 7 August 1917 in Peggs, Oklahoma; married Viola Ruby Jackson. Their children: (1) Betty Laverne b. 14 December 1941 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; married Lonnie Lawson. (2) Rita Joan b. 25 November 1947 in Blackwell, Oklahoma; married Floyd Silvers. (3) Kristina Marie b. 31 August 1956 in Blackwell, Oklahoma; married Rod Williams (divorced).

4. Dorothy Marie b. 4 June 1920 in Peggs, Oklahoma; married Orval Talbott. Their children: (1) Roy Thomas b. 19 March 1942 in Sandusky, Oklahoma; married Dian Winegar. (2) Wilma Jean b. 24 October 1943 in Sandusky, Oklahoma; married Jerry Jenkins. (3) Johnny Mac b. 9 July 1948 in Blackwell, Oklahoma; married LaDonna Gleason. (4) Joyce Ann b. 30 July 1956 in Blackwell, Oklahoma; married Tom Lock.

5. Walton Thomas b. 26 March 1924 in Stilwell, Oklahoma, d. 26 November 1950; married Lora Mae Still. Children: Janice Marie b. 11 October 1945 in Colcord, Oklahoma; married Howard Luper.

6. Thelma Alice b. 2 October 1927 in Lowrey, Oklahoma; married Raymond Talbott. Children: (1) Carolyn Sue b. 10 October 1946 in Colcord, Oklahoma; married Rod Murrow. (2) Ray Leon b. 10 March 1948 in Colcord, Oklahoma; married Vicki Wolf. (3) Louis Gay b. 9 March 1951 in Crowley, Colorado; married Cindy White (divorced). (4) Linda Kay b. 9 March 1951 in Crowley, Colorado; married Tom Ackmire.

7. Erma Belle b. 10 September 1931 in Marlow, Oklahoma; married first Glenn Warren. Children: (1) Gary Wayne b. 24 June 1950 in Henryetta, Oklahoma; married first Xenia Chocon, married second Melinda Morris. (2) Glenda Jean b. 8 December 1953 in Henryetta, Oklahoma; married first John Tyler, married second Curt Ellison, married third Neal Roberson.

By: Thelma Harris Talbott

Laura P. Hart

Born in 1868, Laura Peach Anderson, left a legacy of memories to her family in the form of a diary she kept while traveling from Oelrichs, South Dakota to Bethany, Missouri in 1892. The wagon trip can be traced on a map by her explicit entries.

L to R: Frank Hart, Randall & Everett, Helen & Aunt Peachey (Anderson) Hart

The diary began Saturday, July 1, 1892 in Oelrichs, South Dakota, where the cover was put on the buckboard at Mr. Weavers. It stopped in Harrison County, Missouri on Monday, August 15, 1892, with this entry, "Will went to Gainesville to attend Teachers Institute. He was brought home sick and died Thursday, August 18, 1892."

"Tuesday, July 12, 1892, Dr. Gillespie came to see us. Pa was on the river fishing. I took his place while he entertained the Dr. My first experience in this line and had such very poor success. We camped near Chadron, made a travel of 16 miles. At noon, some Indians passed by and Pete bought an Indian pony for five dollars. We met others in the afternoon, first I have seen since October last. What a beautiful cemetery at Chadron."

"Monday, July 18, 1892, the mosquitos are eating me up. We started from Merrimen this noon, passed the section house called Eli. Passed through two very deep lakes. They ran into the wagon, but we got through O. K. The mosquitos are very bad so I will go to bed."

They left the railroad at Gody and, traveled across to Crookston, where they saw buck Indians, squaws and papooses. Later they crossed the Niobrasia River on to Arabia, Johnstown,

Plum Creek, on to Long Pine, Nebraska. The towns of Bassett, Newport and Stewart were passed by because they went cross-country.

On Sunday, July 31st, Laura saw her first streetcar in Norfolk, Nebraska. It was drawn by two little mules.

January 1918, Laura moved with her husband and four children to Fayetteville, Arkansas where they purchased a house at 510 East Prospect Avenue. For many years in Fayetteville, Laura owned and operated a small variety store at 400 West Dickson Street (where School Street intersects with Dickson Street).

Laura's oldest child, Ralph was an adopted son. Then came Helen, a daughter, and two sons, Randall and Everett. All are deceased now except Everett. Laura had 10 grandchildren.

When she was 74 years old, Laura left Fayetteville to go to Norfolk, Virginia to spend her last 20 years with her son Everett and his wife Nellie. Nellie always treated Laura as if she were her own mother.

At age 80, Laura had her first airplane trip. She flew alone from Norfolk, Virginia to Hollywood, California. There she attended the "Breakfast in Hollywood" show with Tom Brennerman. She was the oldest person there. Along with the usual kiss and a recording of her part in the event, she also received the sterling silver orchid ring which Everett's wife Nellie, now has.

On her 80th birthday, she received over 350 birthday cards from friends in Fayetteville.

Laura was blind the last 8 years of her life. She passed away September 18, 1962 at De Paul Hospital in Norfolk, and is buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery there.

Her last words were, "Nellie, what would I have ever done without you?"

By: Everett L. Hart

John Reese Harvel (Harvill)

John Reese Harvel, born September, 1860 in Gaylesberg, Illinois, and Mamie May Kane-Harvel born April, 1870 in Paducah, Kentucky, married in October, 1888. They left Paducah, Kentucky in April 1900 on a steamboat bound for Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Later, they moved by train to south central Missouri. In 1912, they moved by covered wagon with their eight children to Fayetteville, Arkansas. John Reese was a salesman. He sold real estate and, at one time, owned land which is now part of the Drake Airport in Fayetteville. He was a distributor for Singer Sewing machines for thirty years. He was well-known for his making and selling cane brooms.

The four eldest daughters, May, Essie, Ruby and Edith were reported to be among the loveliest and most graceful in their community. They and their three younger brothers, Edward, Ted and Charlie were very popular among the younger generation in the communities of Rieff Chapel, Greenland, West Fork, Walnut Grove and Fayetteville. The Harvels were noted for their musical talents, public speaking and ability to memorize poetry. This brief genealogy will pursue the lineage of the eldest daughter, Mary May, who was also the oldest of the fourteen children. She was born 14 March, 1890 in Paducah, Kentucky and was named in honor of her mother, Mamie May Kane-Harvel and her maternal grandmother, Mary Jane Davis-Kane of Paducah, Kentucky. The grandfather was Henry G. Kane, (1820-1888) who was a Confederate Sergeant in the Civil War in Kentucky. Mary May Harvel met and married Alvis Earl Cox in the Rieff Chapel Community. Earl was the youngest son of Lilbern Franklin Cox (1841-1922) and Penelope Elizabeth Marrs, (1853-1944). The Marrs families of Prairie Grove were among the earliest white settlers, about 1815 in Washington County. The Cox familes migrated from east Tennessee to the Rieff Chapel community in the 1840s.

Mary May Harvel and Alvis Earl Cox were married at high noon on her birthday, 14 March, 1917, in her parents home on South School Street in Fayetteville. May designed and sewed her white, lace wedding dress. Earl had just purchased a new black buggy and his father had given him a "span of horses" for a wedding present. The handsome, young, brunette groom of twenty-three years drove away with his beautiful brunette bride.

For two years, May and Earl lived with his parents and farmed in the Rieff Chapel community on the farm homesteaded by Earl's grandfather, Jacob B. Cox, (1793-1870) of Sullivan County, Tennessee. The crops raised were grapes, apples and acres of strawberries. They butchered and cured their own pork and beef, canned fruits and vegetables, made soap, rendered lard for shortening to bake pies, cakes and breads. The ladies sewed the family clothing, sewed quilts, made feather beds and pillows and knitted socks. The two-story log cabin home was demolished in 1970 after serving three or more generations.

May and Earl Cox moved to Tahlequah, Oklahoma in 1920 in a covered wagon. Several trips were required to move household goods, food, cattle and horses from Rieff Chapel, Arkansas. They parented three children; George Franklin -deceased at two years of age and Mamie Elizabeth Cox-Parker who was born in March, 1924. Mamie has one son, James Phillip Parker (1955), who has two daughters, Megan Elise (25 July, 1983) and Kathleen Ann (16 January, 1986). Phillip is married to Susan Elaine Brown-Parker who is a descendant of the Reed ancestors of the 1800s of Washington County.

"Harvel" spelling was used only by descendants of John Reese Harvel. "Harvill" was used by his parents William Smith Harvill (1820-1911) and Mary Ann Bell-Harvill of Illinois and Missouri. Mary Ann was daughter of Samson Bell of Tennessee and at least one-half Indian ancestry. Great-grandparent was Peter Harvill born about 1800 in North Carolina, who moved to Central Illinois, with his wife, Sara Wadkins.

John Reese (1860-1956) and Mamie Kane-Harvel (1870-1951); Earl (1894-1956) and May Harvel-Cox (1890-1953); George Franklin Cox (1920-1922); and three Harvel children peacefully rest in the Ozark foothills of Cherokee County Oklahoma's Tahlequah Cemetery (northeast section). William Smith and Mary Ann Bell Harvill are buried at Arroll, Missouri.

By: Ms. Mamie E. Cox-Parker

Adam Harvick

Adam, son of Jacob Harvick, entered into land within the limits of Franklin County, Arkansas in 1830, then Washington County, Arkansas. He remained there until about 1845 when he brought his family to Smith County, Texas, when Texas was a republic.

Adam died before 1850 although the exact date and place of burial is not known. The Harvick's were German descendants. Adam had thirteen children.

Adam Harvick was listed on the 1819-1829 Arkansas tax list for Crawford County.

Adam's children were: Martin, King, Nancy, Nicholas, Amanda, Hampton, Converse, Peggy, Adam Strickland, Louisa Malvina, Malissa and Maleza.

It is believed that Martin, b. 6 October 1818, Johnson County, Illinois started to Texas first probably with the John Yeary family. In Collin County, Texas he married Malvina Yeary in 1842. After she died he remarried and lived in Parker County, where he died, 25 October 1861, and is buried near Aledo, Texas. He was a Master Mason.

King, born 1822 in Johnson County, Illinois married Elinder Kennedy in Rusk County, Texas November 15, 1845. They later lived in Erath and Bosque County.

Nancy, born in 1826 in Johnson County, Illinois married Thomas C. Splawn May 10, 1848. They lived in Denton County, Texas in 1891.

Nicholas, known as "Doc", was born in 1828 in Johnson County, Illinois. He married Jeminae Jane Splawn May 10, 1849 in Smith County, Texas. They lived there and also lived in Bosque County.

Amanda, born 1829 in Johnson County, Illinois.

Hampton, born May 11, 1830 married Mary Young in 1855. His younger brothers and sisters lived with him until his marriage to Mary Young. He died January 12, 1875.

Converse, born in 1832, Washington County, Arkansas married Elizabeth in 1850 and lived in Erath County, Texas in 1860.

Peggy, born in 1834 in Washington County, Arkansas.

Adam Strickland, born 18 March 1837 in Benton County, Arkansas married Mary Sarene Beasley, 25 September 1861 in San Saba, Texas. He was a pioneer ranchman and stock farmer. They had nine daughters and two sons. One son became a Texas Ranger.

Louisa was born in 1838 in Washington County, Arkansas. She married Edward Francis March 11, 1862 in Bosque County, Texas.

Malvina, born in 1839 in Washington County, Arkansas, married Cyrus Wesley Kutch in 1858 or 1859.

Malissa, born 1840 in Washington County, Arkansas, married P. W. Neely 20 December 1866 in Bosque County, Texas. She was a twin to Maleza.

By: Maxine Black

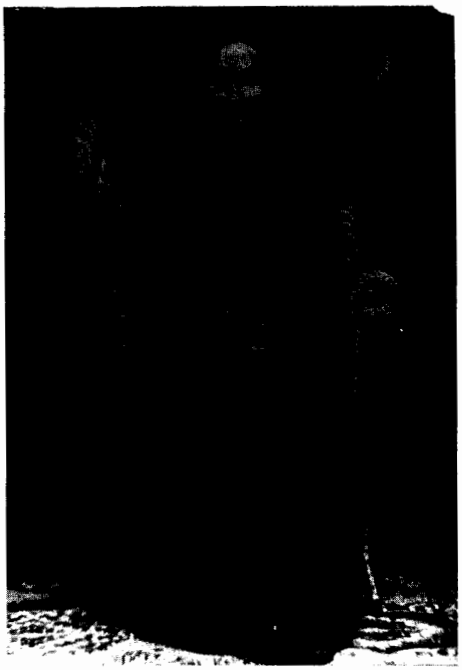
Malvina Harvick

Malvina was born in 1839 in Washington County, Arkansas. She was only seven or eight years old when her father died. She then lived with her brother, Hampton until she was about sixteen when she went to live with her sister, Nancy Splawn in Smith County, Texas.

Front row - Judy Goodall, Buddy Lee McFarlen, James Goodall, Darrel Black, Duane Black, Janet Lewis, John Lewis. Middle row - Buddy McFarlen, Jessie McFarlen, Douglas Black, Lanny Swarthout, Leslie Swarthout, Lenee Swarthout. Back row - Maxine Black, Tommy Black, Jessie Krause, Claude Krause, Glenn Wotipka and Claudia Dee Wotipka.

Malvina married Cyrus Wesley Kutch in 1857 or 1858. He was born 13 September, 1836 in Maury County, Tennessee. He was a Confederate and died 15 May 1923 in Travis County, Texas. He is buried in the Confederacy section of the state cemetery in Austin, Texas. Malvina died in 1923. She is buried at the foot of her daughter Mary Ellen Tipps, in the cemetery outside of Weatherford, Texas.

They had nine children: Susan Ettie, Mary Ellen, Ollie, Victoria, Conway, Margaret, Daniel, George, and Augusta. Mary Ellen b. 14 January 1861 married Joshua P. Tipps, d. 15 November 1911 in Parker County, Texas. Ollie, born 1862, in Jack County, Texas married Frank Hawley. Victoria born 1866 in Jack County, Texas married 17 December 1884 to Thomas Hawley, d. 17 December 1884 in Parker County. Conway, born 1867 in Jack County. Margaret, born 1869 in Parker County married 13 February 1889 to John Price Adams. Daniel, born 1871 married 22 July 1897 to Mary E. Fowler. George, born 1874 in Parker County. Augusta, born 1878 in Parker County, died in 1894.



Malvena Harvick married Cyrus Wesley Kutch.

Susan Ettie, born 26 May 1859 in Parker County married William Thomas Ellis 14 November 1875 in Hood County, Texas. They had twelve children; Eddie, Charlotte, Mary Ettie, William Dee Sarah Elizabeth, John Wesley, Willis Hampton, Lenora Jane, Ira Clyde, Ida Cleo, Vera Ellen and Birdie Augusta.

Mary Ettie, born 3 September 1878 in Hood County married Charles Herman Krause 26 December 1900 in Bandera, Texas. Etta Died 20 March 1964 in Frio County. Charles born 20 September 1876, died 18 July 1953 in Boerne, Texas. Both are buried in the Pipe Creek Cemetery in Bandera County, where they were farmers. They had six children: Thomas Castle, Charles Ellis, Claude Wesley, Bessie Kathryn, William Chester, and Susan Nettie.

Claude, born 1 May 1906 in Houston Married 2 May 1930 in Bell County, to Jessie Dee Nichols. Jessie was born 28 January 1909 in Bell County. They have three children: Claudia Dee, Jessie Lee, and Janette Maxine.

Dee, born 21 June 1931 in Pipe Creek, married first to John L. Lewis 1 September in Bexar County. He was born 14 February 1928, Oklahoma. He died November 24, 1986 in San Antonio. They had three children: Leslie Dee, born 24 July 1954 in Harlington, married Lanny Swarthout 22 June 1974 in Harris County. He was born 29 January 1954 in San Antonio. They had Lenee Dee, born 4 February 1976 in Marrero, Louisiana, and Lucas Shane, born 2 June 1981 in Pasadena, Texas. Leslie and Lanny divorced in 1986. Janet Lee, born 10 March, 1960 in Reno, Nevada married Guy Conces 16 October 1982 in Houston, he was born 4 December 1960 in Pasadena, Texas. They divorced in 1986. John Wesley Lewis, born 15 September 1962 in Reno, Nevada, married Julie Lovin in February 1983 in Harris County. She was born 22 February 1965. Thry have Kyle Lee Lewis born 29 February 1965 in Harrison, Arkansas. Dee then married Glenn Lee Wotipka, Sr. 22 July 1966 in Bexar County. He was born 7 November 1924 in Deanville, Texas. Jessie Lee, born 30 June 1938 in Bexar County, married first to Jimmy Goodall on the 22 June 1959 in San Antonio. He was born 13 January 1936. They had two children: Judy Lynn, born 17 December 1960, Bexar County. She has one daughter, Brandi Michele, born 27 June 1981 in Hondo. James Todd, born 24 November 1964, San Antonio, married Tina Davis 23 February 1984 in Sabinal. She was born 12 September 1964. They have one son, Justin Wade, born 5 December 1985, Hondo. Jessie received her divorce and

married Lenard McFarlen, Jr. (Buddy), 14 December 1969 in Mexico. He was born 4 February 1940 in Fisher County, Texas. They have one son, Buddy Lee, born 21 August 1973 in Uvalde. Janett born 25 April 1940 Pipe Creek, married Thomas Braden Black, III on 14 November 1958 in San Antonio. Tommy was born 20 January 1939 in San Antonio. They have three sons: Duane Glen, born 3 September 1961 married Linda Haley, born 17 September 1961. They married 3 May 1986 in San Antonio. James "Darrell", born 4 September 1963 in San Antonio. Douglas Ray, born 1 October 1966 in San Antonio.

By: Dee Wotipka

Alvin Hash

Alvin Hash, son of John and Dosha (Sturgill) Hash, was born 18 March 1800 in Green County, Kentucky. Not long after Alvin's death, the family returned to their former home in Ashe County, North Carolina/Grayson County, Virginia. They remained there until about 1815-1820, when they settled in Warren County, Tennessee. About 1822, Alvin married Esther Elizabeth Drake, daughter of Jacob and Esther (Nolan) Drake. She was born in Tennessee 12 October, 1803.

Alvin and Esther joined his parents in moving to Sangamon County, Illinois about 1825. Family tradition says they had inherited some slaves, and being opposed to slavery, wanted to move so they could legally emancipate their slaves.

About 1835 Alvin and Esther moved to Washington County, Arkansas, settling in Richland View township. Esther's family had settled in neighboring Madison County a few years earlier. Alvin built a log house on a hill above a spring. It had a large room downstairs, and an upstairs loft with shutter windows. Their nearest neighbors were more than a quarter-mile southeast. If either family was unfortunate enough to let their fire go out, they borrowed fire from the other. For such emergencies they kept boards strewn along the path. They picked up coals between the boards and started home; when the boards began to burn too much to handle, an exchange was made for two fresh boards along the path.

Like many Washington County families, the Hashes remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. Several sons and sons-in-law fought for the Union. One son, Ben, was drafted into the Confederate army, but in his old age he remarked that his heart had not been in it.

Alvin was a respected farmer in Washington County, and served as Justice of the Peace. During a typhoid fever epidemic in 1844, both Alvin and his young daughter Viola died on the same night, 18 August 1844. Esther continued to live on the farm until her death 23 August 1878. In 1850, she married Moses Garrett; he died in 1858.

Alvin and Esther had thirteen children. The three oldest daughters married brothers. Salina, born in Warren County, Tennessee 20 October 1823, married Ambrose Clark. She died in Elkins, Arkansas 23 January 1897, and many of her descendants still live in northwest Arkansas. Livonia, born in Warren County, Tennessee 22 January 1825, married Ezra Clark. They moved to Springtown, Texas where she died 22 Janaury 1874. Mary (Polly), born Sangamon County, Illinois 13 January 1827, married Cyrus Clark. She died in Washington County 10 December 1921. Polly and Cyrus managed the Hash farm after Alvin's death, and still have descendants in Washington County.

The oldest son, Fielding Hash, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois 29 December 1828, and married Caroline Counts. They raised their family around Goshen, where Fielding died 16 January 1894. Some descendants still live in Washington County, while another large group came to California around 1900.

Phoebe Hash, born Sangamon County, Illinois 9 December 1830, married Thomas Garrett. They moved to Oregon, and later to Modoc County, California. Phoebe died in Oakland, California 18 January 1905.

Martha Melinda Hash, born Sangamon County, Illinois 5 February 1833, married Leroy Denney. They settled in Madison County, Arkansas where she died 13 January 1917.

Twins Caroline and Emeline were born in Sangamon County, Illinois 20 December 1834, and the next sister Susan in Washington, County 14 February 1836. Emeline and Susan married brothers, William and John Dodson, and set out for California in 1860. After they left, Caroline was lonely for her twin, and hurried after the wagon train to go along. She married Zedikiah Street on the way, in Denver. He was a Madison County resident. The three families settled first near Camptonville, California, then in Modoc County, California. Caroline died in Cedarville, California 22 March 1907; Emeline in Selma, California 5 July 1924; and Susan probably in Camptonville about 1863.

Alvin Calaway Hash, born in Washington County 26 December 1828, married Susan Denton. After his wife's early death, he and his children moved to Reno, Nevada, where he died 8 June 1904.

Viola Hash, born 4 December 1840, died of typhoid fever 18 August 1844.

Benjamin Hash, born 20 July 1842, never married. He lived a fascinating life, living at various times in Texas, California, and Idaho, and died in Visalia, California 5 December 1936, at age 94.

The youngest daughter, Esther Elizabeth Hash, was born about 1844. She married John Pool, and died in the 1880s.

By: Richard Johnson

George William Hastings

Thomas Clark Hastings, the other son of George William and Mary Ann Thomas Hastings, is the other member of this family known to this writer to have family descendants in Washington County at this time.

Thomas Clark Hastings married Laura Elizabeth Cowgur in Washington County, Arkansas August 29, 1880.

Laura was the daughter of Alec and Matilda Cowgur. Laura was born February 7, 1862 in Galacia, Illinois. The Cowgurs were on their way to Texas to join other family members there. Laura told me that she could remember riding in the back of a wagon swinging her feet in the swirls of dust the wagon kicked up and her little dog following along behind. Alec Cowgur became sick on the route and died. He is buried in the Bethel Cemetery, Benton County, Arkansas. Matilda buried him there, turned the wagon around and with her seven children, came back to Fayetteville to the Wagon Yard, inquired about a piece of land from a Mr. Roberts from the Round Mountain-Baldwin area, which she bought and settled down to raise her family. This phase of the history has yet to be proven. We do know that the place that Laura and Thomas Hastings raised their family on was divided by a "lane" next to Randal Robert's parents place.

Laura Elizabeth Cowgur and Thomas Clark Hastings had nine children. Their first child, a son, was born and died July 2, 1881. Mary Lou Hastings (called Lula by those that knew her) was born December 1882, married Enos H. Eads September 8, 1903. He was an architect in Oklahoma. They had no children. He died in 1930 and is buried in Oklahoma. She died in 1976 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Etta Gertude Hastings, known as Gert, born February 10, 1884 married John Slagle October 11, 1906. They had five children. Last known address was Colorado. She died January 19, 1930 on her way to Fayetteville by car to see her mother. She died somewhere between Tulsa, Oklahoma and Fayetteville. She is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville.

Jewell Bell Hastings, born July 24, 1887 married Morris Lewis August 27, 1915. They had no children. She died February 2, 1917.

Flora Dee Hastings born February 7, 1889, married Benjamin Price of Sulfur City, Washington County, Arkansas in May 1906. They had one child, Frank. Flora died November 30, 1925 in California and is buried there. Ben Price died in Washington County is the 1950s and is buried here.

George Charles Hastings was born December 3, 1892 and married Rena Ruenson in May 1917. He was a civil engineer. They had no children. He died January 11, 1918 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville.

Roxie Mae Hastings, born November 15, 1896, married John M. Campbell, a 1/16 Choctaw, who was Superintendent of Schools in various locations in Arkansas. They had one child, Frantz. John died in 1946 and Roxie died in 1976 and both are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville. Sterman Polar Hastings born March 27, 1900 died during the flu epidemic in Washington County September 8, 1919.

Lillian Thomas Hastings, known as Tommy and/or Boots, born December 7, 1901. She was married to Ilo S. Meek May 17, 1941. Ilo had a daughter, Dorothea, whom she raised. She had no children. She died December 1, 1985 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery, St. Joseph, Missouri.

As you can see, there is much to be done but the more things change the more they stay the same. I thank you, Betty Rice Willis, for being my friend at Jefferson School in the 1940s, I appreciate your entrusting me with this work that has meant so much to you. I hope I've written a fitting tribute to you and your husband.

By: Dorothea Meek Coleman

Robert James Yell Hastings

Time speeds on and waits for no one. The genealogical sketch that follows is by no means complete but with the Washington County History Book gearing up for publication I wanted this family to be remembered. I also wanted to dedicate it to Betty Willis who has done most of the work so far. Betty is acutely ill and unable to complete it at this time. She is one of the most beautiful and courageous ladies I have had the good fortune to know.

The Hastings family arrived in Washington County in the vicinity of Baldwin Round Mountain area shortly after George William Hastings was murdered in 1868 about 8 miles west of Decatur, Benton County, Arkansas. His widow, Mary Ann Thomas Hastings married William Blankenship and moved the family to Washington County.

This family can be traced to Robert de Hastings, Sussex County, England on or before the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The first descendant in this country was Thomas and Susanna Hastings in Watertown, Massachusetts in 1634. Susanna died and he married Margaret Cheney in 1650. Descendants of theirs, William and Delilah Hastings moved from Orange County, North Carolina to Benton County, Arkansas where both are buried in Bethel Cemetery between Decatur and Gravette, Arkansas. They died a year apart, he: August 25, 1883 and she; September 20, 1884.

Their older son (before mentioned) George William Hastings was murdered in 1868 (believed to have been done by Carpetbaggers). They had other children: Eliza Jane, the twins, Margaret and Letvy, William Archibald Yell, Lucy and Robert James Yell. William first married Mary A. Turk, and second Louisa Stover Williams. Lucy married a Younger.

Descendants of George William and Mary Ann Thomas Hastings are still represented in Washington County, Arkansas today: those of Robert James Yell Hastings and Thomas Clark Hastings.

Robert James Yell Hastings, born in 1861 in Benton County, Arkansas moved with the family to Washington County in 1868. He married Melissa C. Southerland in Fayetteville, Arkansas May 8, 1881. Robert and Melissa had nine children.

Norah Bell Hastings born January 24, 1881, married Sol Atkerson, died February 6, 1937 at Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. George William Hastings, called Willie, born July 30, 1883, Washington County, died October 2, 1883. Buried in Washington County, Arkansas. Bertha Margaret Hastings born January 27, 1885, Washington County, married Tim Stone, Washington County. She died in California 1956. Cora Elizabeth Hastings born September 15, 1886, Washington County, died 1887 in Washington County, Arkansas.

Oscar Hugh Hastings born October 20, 1889, Washington County, Arkansas, married Maggie Stone. He died March 3, 1952 in Edmond, Oklahoma. Robert and Melissa Hastings moved to Redlands, Indian Territory, Oklahoma in 1890.

Ida Pearl Hastings was born April 23, 1892 in Redlands. She married John Williams in Okemah, Oklahoma August 23, 1909. She died January 20, 1938 and is buried in Henryetta, Oklahoma.

Jessie Thomas and Sessie Beatrice Hastings, twins, were born July 4, 1895 in Redlands, Indian Territory.

Jessie Thomas Hastings married Mata Coker and Sessie married Virgil Harris in 1914, then Gilbert Willis. Sessie died November 2, 1956 in California.

Susie May Lillina Hastings was born December 25, 1901. She married Newton J. Campbell July 25, 1920.

Sessie Hastings and and Gilbert Willis's son, Donald LeRoy Willis moved back to Washington County with his wife the former Betty Rice of Fayetteville, in 1976.

By: Dorthea Coleman

Squire Newton Haxton

Squire Newton Haxton and two of his sisters were married in a triple wedding ceremony on November 13, 1875. S. N. married Almeda Jane Walker and to this union were born four children: one daughter, Myrtle Haxton born December 18, 1776, died June 5, 1971 married Loyd Umbaugh, William T., born January 1, 1880 died January 3, 1918. Walter J. born March 24, 1886, died December, 1961 married March 31, 1918 to Helen Peel in Bentonville. Fred Vol, born February 1, 1891, died April 18, 1962 (see related story on Walter and Myrtle by Helen Haxton Hawkins). All three of S. N.'s sons graduated from the Little Rock, Arkansas School of Pharmacy. William and Walter had a drug store in Bentonville, Fred and William had one for a short time in Springdale and, later, Fred opened one in Cave Springs, Arkansas. Walter and William sold the store in Bentonville, and Walter went into the hardware business, William engaged in diversified farming on his two hundred and eighty acre farm north of Cave Springs. It was on this farm on January 3, 1918, he was killed in a wood sawing accident. Fred closed his drug store upon being drafted into the U. S. Army in which he served in France during World War I. With an honorable discharge from the military, he married August 19, 1919, Alpha Harris, born December 11, 1897, died July 29, 1981, daughter of George N. and Tabitha Smiley Harris and grand-daughter of Alpha Holcomb Smiley, daughter of the Reverend John Holcomb, Springdale. (See related story by Elizabeth Ellis on the Holcombs).

Fred and Alpha made their home on the farm where Fred was one of the large apple producers in northwest Arkansas. They had one daughter, Dorothy Lewis, born February 21, 1927. She graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1950 with a B. S. E. in Physical Education. During her junior year, she attended summer school at Oslo University in Norway. Dorothy taught school in Bentonville and Rogers High Schools. March 18, 1950, Dorothy married Charles Henry Gorum, son of Jack and Jewell Jones Gorum, Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Charles and Dorothy had two daughters, Nancy Gay born December 21, 1950 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas and Martha Haxton, born August 27, 1953 in Bentonville, Arkansas. Charles and Dorothy were divorced in 1954. In 1963, she married Jonah H. Scoggins, son of Homer and Vesta Murdock Scoggins. Jonah and Dorothy had one daughter, Jayne Ann, born May 29, 1966 in Fayetteville. They were divorced in February, 1976. Presently, Dorothy lives in Springdale while retaining the family farm at Cave Springs, Arkansas and is employed by Sturdivant's S/M Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning.

Nancy Gorum, while attending the University of Arkansas was a member of Mortar Board, the University organization for outstanding Junior and Senior women, Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority rush chairman, and vice-president of Associated Women Students. She received her B. S. E. degree in Special Education and Elementary Education, graduating with honors, received her Masters Degree from Arkadelphia.

Nancy married Charles Samuel Johnson, born August 10, 1950 in Texarkana, Arkansas, the son of the late Charles Edward and Helen Sutton Johnson of Ashdown, Arkansas in a ceremony at University Baptist Church in 1973 in Fayetteville. Sam is a

1972 graduate of the University of Arkansas with a B. S. in Business Administration. After graduation, he was drafted into the U. S. Army and was honorably discharged in 1975 with the rank of Sergeant. In 1976, he founded Caddo Trading Company, located in Murfreesboro, Arkansas. A company dealing in tourism, mail-order marketing oil and gas. He serves on the board of directors of Quapaw Gas and Oil Company of Fayetteville, Arkansas Quapaw Drilling Company, Dover, Ohio, Levengood Oil and Gas U. S. of Dover, Ohio, Atwood Resources, Incorporated, U. S. Marilyn Resources, Incorporated, Canada, Payton Ventures, Incorporated, Canada and Arkansas Primitive Art Museum.

Nancy taught school in Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma and presently is Vice-President of Caddo Trading Company, Incorporated. She is the high school counselor at Murfreesboro High School, and is working toward her Masters in Counseling from Henderson State University in Magnolia, Arkansas.

Sam and Nancy have one son, Benjamin Walker, born November 13, 1978 in Texarkana, Texas. He is in the third grade and attends classes for the gifted and talented.

Martha H. Gorum married Steven Randolph Jackson, son of J. I. and Sue Tippet Jackson, Rogers, Arkansas on May 24, 1975 at the University Baptist Church in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Martha, also a member of Zeta Tau Alpha, received her B. S. degree in Business Education in 1975 from the University of Arkansas. She is a Realtor with Realty Executives in Tucson, Arizona. In the spring of 1987, she was chosen Realtor of the Quarter, and is a licensed realtor in Texas, Louisiana and Arizona. She has been a member of the Multi-Million Dollar club since 1978.

Steven graduated from the University of Arkansas in May, 1974, with a B. A. in Political Science. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force and received his wings in February, 1976. He was an instructor pilot at the U. S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Major Jackson has been instructor pilot in the A-10 Thunderbolt Fighters at Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, England Air Force Base, Alexandra, Louisiana, Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson. During 1985-87, he was stationed at Howard Air Force Base, Panama Canal Zone, traveling extensively in Central and South America. He just recently rejoined Martha in Tucson and is presently assigned to Davis Monthan Air Force Base in Tucson.

Jayne Ann Scoggins is currently attending the University of Arkansas where she is enrolled in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics studying Interior Design.

By: Dorothy Scoggins

Walter Joseph Haxton

William Bennett Haxton was born on May 12, 1824 in Butler County, Ohio, but was reared in Indiana. About 1870, he shipped his woolen mill by rail from Indiana to Pierce City, Missouri and hauled it from there over land by oxen cart to Springdale, Arkansas. He furnished all the woolen fabric for the public institutions of the Cherokee Nation and also did a large local wholesale business.

Squire Newton Haxton was the second of twelve children born to William Bennett and Margaret Foote Haxton. He was born on March 4, 1848. On November 13, 1875, Squire Newton married Almeda Walker. He went into the woolen mill business with his father and brother-in-law, Buell Slauter. Since he was well-educated for his time, it is believed that he managed the business portion of the mill. He was one of the early mayors of Springdale, Arkansas. Newton died in 1918 and Almeda died in 1941. Both are buried in Bluff Cemetery at Springdale.

Children of Newton and Almeda were: 1. Myrtle, born 1876, married Lloyd Umbaugh. They had two children. Newton died at birth. Richard, born 1915 married Juanita Shinpaugh in 1942. He died in 1970. Juanita resides in Springdale, Arkansas. The Richard Umbaughs had two daughters. Geneva born 1943, married David Powers and lives in Springdale. They have one son. JoAnne, born 1948 married Gene Franco. Gene died in 1971. JoAnne and their two sons, Gene and Jon, make their home in Springdale.

2. William Haxton, born 1880, never married and was killed in an accident in 1918.

3. Walter Joseph Haxton, born on March 24, 1886, in Springdale, Arkansas, married Helen Peel of Bentonville, Arkansas on March 31, 1918. Helen was born March 26, 1889, in Bentonville. Walter was a successful pharmacist with his own drugstore for many years. He decided to sell the business for an early retirement on his farm, but became bored and purchased another business which became the well-known Haxton Hardware and Furniture Store on the Bentonville square. Walter died December 28, 1961 and Helen died October 10, 1970. Both are buried in Bentonville, Arkansas cemetery. They had one child, a daughter, Helen Ruth.

Helen Ruth Haxton was born September 21, 1926 in Bentonville, Arkansas. She was married on August 29, 1947 to Harold Miller Hawkins, born June 1, 1924. Both attended the University of Arkansas and are graduates of the University of Oklahoma. Harold is presently Senior Vice President, Natural Gas Marketing, Amoco Petroleum Company, Chicago, Illinois, and Chairman of the Board, Amoco Gas Company. Harold and Helen reside in Wheaton, Illinois. They also have a winter cottage on the Mississippi Gulf Coast and a home on Beaver Lake near Rogers, Arkansas, which they plan to make their permanent home in a few years. Harold and Helen are known in Rogers for their contribution of the "Hawkins House" to the Rogers Historical Museum. Harold and Helen Ruth have three children: Doctor Harold M. Hawkins, II, born September 21, 1948 at Norman, Oklahoma, married Linda Bishop, born April 15, 1951. They have three children: Harold, III, born August 14, 1969 in New Orleans, Louisiana; Scott Lee born October 29, 1975 in Memphis, Tennessee; and Christy Kay, born December 21, 1977 at Fort Leonardwood, Missouri. Doctor Hawkins is an orthopedic surgeon in Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

Anita Haxton Hawkins, born February 13, 1951 at Franklin, Louisiana, married Patrick Stoia; no children. Anita attended Oklahoma State University and was first runner-up as Miss O. S. U. in 1971. She presently has her own real estate investment business in Jackson, Mississippi.

Walter Herbert Hawkins was born on September 25, 1954 at Houston, Texas. He graduated from Oklahoma State University and received his M. B. A. from the University of Arkansas. He married Peggy Rymer in May, 1976. They have one child, David Jeremy Hawkins, born August 31, 1977 at New Orleans, Louisiana. Herb and Peggy were divorced in 1980. Herb married Margaret Medina in May 1985. Herb is a Senior Contract Representative for British Petroleum in Houston, Texas.

4. Fred Vol Haxton, born 1891 at Springdale, Arkansas, married Alpha Harris in August, 1919. He died in 1962. They had one daughter, Dorothy Lewis Haxton, born February 21, 1927; married Charles Gorum in March, 1950. They had two daughters. Nancy Gay Gorum born December 21, 1950, married Samuel Johnson in 1973. They have one son, Ben. Martha Haxton Gorum, born August 1953, married Stephen Jackson in 1975. They have no children.

Dorothy and Charles were divorced, and she married Jonah Scoggins in 1963. They have one daughter, Jayne Ann Scoggins, born May, 1966. Dorothy resides in Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Helen Ruth Haxton Hawkins

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By: Mrs. Helen Ruth Haxton Hawkins

Elizabeth Puckett Hayes

My grandmother Hayes was Elizabeth Mahala Puckett, daughter of Charles R. Puckett and his wife Eliza Lane. Both of her parents were born in Wilson County, Tennessee: he in 1805 and she in 1807. They were married in Wilson County on June 24, 1828.

According to the 1850 Census, children of Eliza and Charles were: Elizabeth Mahala, born 1833, Sarah born in 1840, Charles born in 1842, Martha born in 1844, Winfield born in 1847 and Almedy born in 1850.

Apparently the family of Charles and Eliza lived for many years in Wilson County, Tennessee since their births are listed as having occurred there, as well as their marriages and the births of their children.

It seems that Charles R. Puckett was the son of Charles S. Puckett and his wife Elizabeth. Their children were: Ben F., Martha A., Samuel W., Mary J., Sarah P., Nathaniel, William A., Caswell, Mahala and Charles R.

Grandmother Puckett's great grandfather was Robert Puckett, born in 1720 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Robert was born in Charlotte County, Virginia and Elizabeth was born in Campbell County, Virginia.

Robert Puckett's will, dated September 1, 1795 and proved January 6, 1800 in the Parish of Cornwall, Campbell County, Virginia, names besides his wife Elizabeth, the following children: Clayborne, Patty Lewis, Nathaniel, Ishorn, Fleming, Charles, Shippy, Allen, Thomas, Francis, Sarah Potter (and her children. . .)

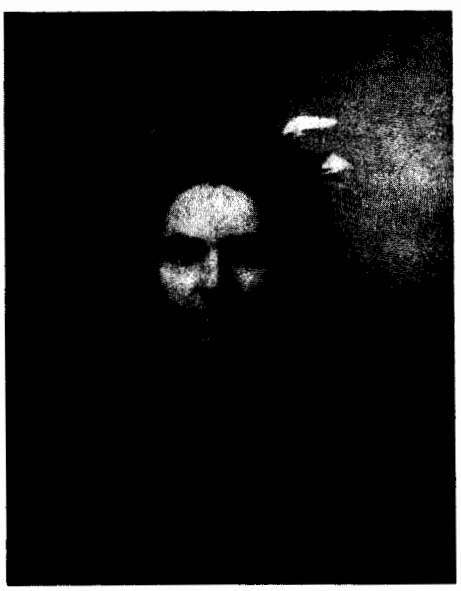
Pucketts had lived in Virginia since early seventeenth century. The name has been spelled variously as Pucket, Puckett, or Pickett.

Robert Puckett apparently was descended from John Puckett who seems to have been the first Puckett in Virginia, judging from how often the same given names are used through later generations.

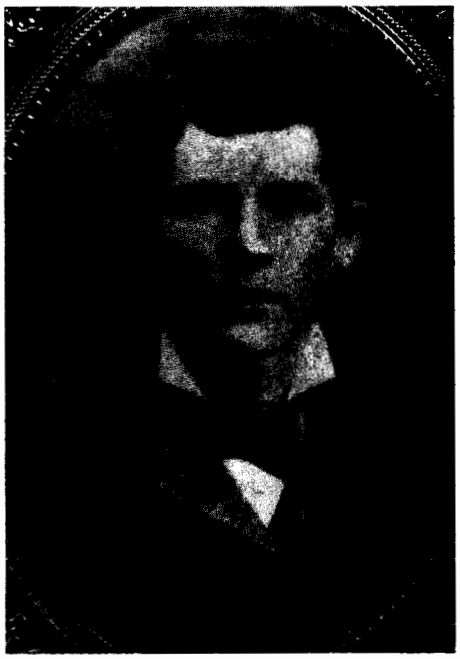
By: Mrs. Edmond Watson

George Winfield (Felix) Hayes

I, Lina Elizabeth Anna Hayes Watson, am the daughter of George Winfield and Martha Elizabeth Clark Hayes. My father was known all of his life as G. W. (Felix) Hayes. His parents wished to call him Winfield after his mother's brother, but his small sister could not pronounce that name.



Martha Elizabeth Clark Hayes, about 1910.



George Winfield Hayes about 27 years old, 1894.

Left: George Winfield Hayes. Right: Charles Washington Hayes, brothers.

Left to right: Abner son of, Clark Winfield Hayes, holding the hand of his father, George Winfield Hayes, about 1923.

My parents were quietly married May 26, 1912 at Johnson, Arkansas (at that time a small town northwest of Fayetteville), by Reverend G. P. Hanks. That was in horse and buggy days, several years before automobiles were the most common means of travel. Jokes were sometimes played on newlyweds then as now. Some close friends of my father reversed the wheels on his buggy, changing the back to the front and vice versa. Even though such a change would certainly destroy their riding comfort, neither of my parents was aware that anything was different until after the wedding and their return to their house, where my grandmother Hayes and several friends awaited them.

George Winfield (Felix) and Martha Elizabeth Clark Hayes were parents of two children—a daughter first, then a son, both born in Fayetteville.

Lina Elizabeth Anna was born May 15, 1913. She married Edmond Penn Watson on August 23, 1935. They were the parents of two daughters: Janet Lina, born May 19, 1942 and Cherry Elizabeth, born January 22, 1948 and died April 10, 1952. Edmond Penn Watson was born January 1, 1908 and died September 27, 1972. He was the son of E. P. Watson, Sr. and Martha Helen Thompson Watson. He owned and operated the Watson Mortuary in Fayetteville for many years until his untimely death.

Janet Lina Watson married Richard Seay Muse on August 25, 1963 and moved to Hot Springs where he practices law as a member of the Lane, Muse, Arman and Pullen Law Firm. He was born in Hot Springs, August 29, 1936, the son of Turl and Henrietta Seay Muse. Their two children are Shannon Gaye, born June 12, 1967 and Timothy Penn, born August 29, 1972.

Clark Winfield Hayes, son of George Winfield and Martha Elizabeth Clark Hayes, was born January 21, 1915. He married Clara Belle Lee, September 2, 1939 in Washington, D. C. She was born April 6, 1919 at Nyota, Alabama, the daughter of Thomas Felix and Elizabeth Strickland Lee.

Their children are two daughters who live near their mother in Birmingham, Alabama: Sandra Lee, was born in El Paso, Texas April 10, 1942 and married Thomas Milton Berry. Their daughter is Melissa Anne, born May 19, 1972. Linda Elizabeth Hayes was born July 4, 1944 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. She married Carey McNair. Their daughter, Tonya, was born April 10, 1962 in Birmingham.

Clark Winfield Hayes entered military service in 1940 as a member of the National Guard in Washington, D. C. Captain Hayes was killed in Japan, April 28, 1946 during World War II, at the age of 31 years.

My father was almost six feet tall, a good-looking man with black wavy hair, clear blue eyes and a fair skin. He was kind and understanding—a man who made a good school teacher in young manhood in several country schools northwest of Fayetteville.

He attended the University of Arkansas Preparatory Department classes for one year but was unable to attend the University classes. The death of his father left him the breadwinner to provide for his mother and younger siblings. Later he spent twenty-five years or so in various offices at Washington County Court House including several terms as County Assessor from 1920 - 1930.

George Winfield Hayes was the son of George Washington Hayes and Elizabeth Mahala Puckett Hayes. (Various members of the family used or omitted the "e" in Hayes as they chose to do). George Washington was born June 29, 1829 and Elizabeth Mahala was born October 6, 1833. Both were born in Tennessee: he in Rutherford County and she in Wilson County where they were married in the 1850s.

They lived in middle Tennessee until sometime in the 1850s when they must have started by wagon train on their way to Arkansas with their two small children. Apparently, several close relatives had preceded or accompanied them to northwest Arkansas as well as to other parts of this state.

My grandfather Hays was a thirty-one year old farmer and teacher (primarily) of moderate means, and his wife, Elizabeth Mahala, was twenty-six years old. Their first son, Charles Washington, was six years old and their first little daughter was only four in June of 1860. Charles Washington was named "Charles" for his maternal grandfather and "Washington" after his own father.

George Washington and his family had arrived, according to the 1860 census, and were living in the village of Clifty at that time. They had left their home and traveled, doubtless, for many months to make a new home in northwest Arkansas. No doubt they had found it necessary to make many stops along the way. We do not know what route they followed nor what guided them to their destination. If our records are accurate, three of his brothers also made that long trek from Tennessee to Benton County, Arkansas in the period 1850 through 1869, and another brother had turned southwest into Washington County and settled in Cane Hill Township.

By 1870, the family had moved to near Bentonville, and two more children had been born. George Winfield had been born January 14, 1867 while the family still lived at War Eagle, where his father was a Justice of the Peace at that time. (It was here that his father, George Washington Hays drew a deed for Sylvanus Blackburn and wife, Catherine, to Samuel Burks dated February 13, 1868). They had lived somewhere between Clifty and War Eagle when Juliette F., was born on July 27, 1861. Elizabeth R. made her appearance May 13, 1864. Later, in 1869, a son, Stonewall Jackson Hays, was born October 25, but died ten days later on November 4.

Their son, Fletcher, was born January 26, 1871: Hugh Sanders Hays was born April 14, 1873; Bennie, born October 14, 1875 - died July 30, 1883; and Atticus Haygood Hays was born October 27, 1878. "Haygood" may indicate kinship with other early arrivals in Arkansas.

George Washington Hays, who was a farmer and Justice of the Peace, at that time listed his belongings at $500 for the census in 1860. Ten years later, his real property was valued at $1,200, and other belongings at $250. They had a housekeeper, too.

Later, the family moved south across Benton County and, eventually, after living for awhile near Goshen, settled northwest of Fayetteville. He died November 27, 1895 at their home, and his wife, Elizabeth Mahala Puckett Hays, died February 21, 1919. Both are buried in Mount Comfort Cemetery near where they lived.

We believe George Washington Hays was the son of John W. and Lydia Sims Hays, who married in Jefferson County, Tennessee on June 7, 1813. Apparently they lived in Tennessee for a few years before moving to Alabama. Records indicate that they lived in Alabama from about 1816 to around 1828.

At least three of their children must have been born during those years in Alabama: William, born about 1817, Thomas T., born about 1825; John N., about 1827, and after their move back to Tennessee: George W. in 1829 and Robert D. in 1832, both in Rutherford County, Tennessee. Their daughter, Martha E., was born in 1834, either there or in Wilson County where Lydia was living by 1840—according to the census of that year. Apparently, John W. had died between 1835 and 1840, after their return to Tennessee from Alabama.

There may have been other sons and daughters of John W. and Lydia Sims Hays about whom we know nothing.

We do know, however, that according to the 1880 census, William, Thomas T., John N., George W. and Robert D. appear to be sons of John W. and Lydia Sims Hays and all were living near each other and near Bentonville, Arkansas. Lydia Sims Hays was also living nearby. The five brothers appear to have left Tennessee and arrived in Arkansas probably as early as 1850 or shortly thereafter.

The first two children of my grandparents: George Washington and Elizabeth Mahala Puckett Hays were born in Tennessee: Charles, born in 1854 and Sarah, born in 1856. Robert, born in Arkansas in 1859 would seem to indicate their arrival in Arkansas in perhaps 1857 or 1858.

If our data are complete (and there is a good chance that they are not), it would seem that the oldest brother, William A. pioneered the way for these Hays brothers to make the long trek to Arkansas, some returning to their home state at least once. I remember that my father (George Washington Hays' son) told me many times that his father took the family back to Tennessee when my father was a small boy. This seems to be borne out by the birth of one of his brothers (Fletcher) in Cumberland, Tennessee in 1871—after the family had lived in Arkansas for a few years, and they returned to finish their lives in Arkansas.

There may well be other sons and daughters of John W. and Lydia Sims Hays for whom we have not yet found records. Most records seem to indicate a greater number of children in almost all families living in that era. Of course, many did not survive childhood.

It seems that many people from Wilson County, Tennessee migrated to Arkansas beginning in the late 1830s and continued to come until well after the end of the Civil War.

By: Lina Hayes Watson

Helen Bailey Hayes

My name is Helen Bailey Hayes. I came to Arkansas in 1915 on the orphan train. I was born Carmel, New York in 1910, to Nellie Blanche Brown and (formerly Bailey). My parents were dairy farmers. They did not own the farm, but worked on it and as I remember, it was a beautiful place. We had a lovely two story house. One morning I came downstairs and found my 12 year old sister taking care of my 8 month old baby sister and waiting for my Dad. He had gone for help for my Mother who was ill, but she was already gone. I was 5 years old. All of the kids were half sick, and two days later we all came down with the measles. Our Dad, knowing that he could not take care of all those kids, made arrangements for us to be taken to the orphanage in New York City. And come to get us, they did. We were taken right from the cemetery where our Mother was buried and upon arrival we had all broken out with measles. Dad said he would get us back when he could, but as it turned out he couldn't. He did, however, find out where we were and when he died in 1955, papers were found that showed where each of us were. He had kept track of us all those years.

Helen standing on the right with two brothers and one sister.

My memory of the orphanage is vague, as can be expected of a 5 year old. I do remember that one time they served rice and I, who had never eaten rice, and refused to eat it. For this I was locked in a pantry. It was dark, with no windows and no lights. I

cried and I screamed, and begged to be let out and finally, after how long I don't know, someone came and said if I would eat my rice I could come out. And to this day I can't eat rice. It brings back memories of that dark pantry. As I recall, the place was like a large dormitory with row on row of beds, and the dining room had rows and rows of tables.

I do not know how long we stayed there, but it wasn't too long because they were making up the orphan's train and all of us kids, except my 3 year old brother, who was ill, were put aboard and we took off. It was a long trip. At every stop we were taken off the train and lined up for inspection by the people looking us over. We all had to get dressed up. The girls wore white skirts and midi-blouses. The people looked us all over like cattle. Most really only took us for how much work we could put out. I can remember washing clothes on a wash board after everyone else was asleep and getting up to boil clothes before going to school.

Well, finally the train came to Berryville, Arkansas. All of us kids were taken to the orphanage there. My younger sister about a year old was taken by a family who, after several years of marriage, had no children of their own. Then after 4 or 5 years they had three of their own and were ready to send her back. At length, it was decided she could stay on, but not to share in the family resources. Her name is Violet Baines and when last I heard she was in California. My oldest sister was sent back to New York to have eye surgery and she lived with a family in Brewster, New York. She married and had one daughter and while expecting her second, fell down a flight of stairs and was killed. My oldest brother, he was 10 at the time, was taken by a family in Blue Eye, Missouri and eventually to Idaho. He had a nice family. He, after he got older, located all of us kids and kept in touch. His name was George and he was killed around 1952 by a deer. My next brother, who was 8, was taken by a family, who it turned out made moonshine and he was forced to help to sell it. Once he was arrested for selling moonshine and since he was always made to carry a gun, he shot at the judge. My younger brother, at 3 years old had been left in New York when the train left because he was ill was taken by a nice family. He and my oldest sister knew each other and in time, he also wound up in Idaho. In 1923, the oldest brother came to Arkansas to see me and we went to Berryville to pick up our brother and sister there and we had three days together. That was the last time we were all together.

From the orphanage I was taken by a family named Murphy. They kept me only a short time and decided they couldn't afford to keep me, so I was sent back to the orphanage. Next, I was taken by a family named McCurdy. He was a brakeman for the railroad. Their little blonde daughter had recently died and they thought a new child would take her place. But, they finally decided I, being dark, wouldn't do, so, it was back to the home. Then Mr. P. C. Morgan who ran the orphanage here at Savoy came to Berryville and picked me up with 20 other children and brought them to Savoy. The orphanage was a big two story house located on what is now the University of Arkansas Beef Farm. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Laura Jane Cohea came to the orphanage and picked me. I was then 6 years old. Mrs. Cohea was the widow of Newman Luther and stepmother of Vester Luther. She had recently remarried and was living near Walnut Grove. I lived with her for seven years until her death. She was a dear lady and was very good to me. It was for her I named my only daughter, Jane. When she died in 1923, her will asked that I live there with her stepson, Vester and his wife Anna Luther. I lived with them until I married in 1925. Their boys were all good to me. In particular Roland, George and Otis. I married Mrs. Luther's nephew, Clyde Hayes and we moved to Detroit. Clyde served his apprenticeship on the railroad. It was during the depression and jobs were hard to come by. We finally loaded all we had into a trailer and moved to where Clyde's folks were, Vinita, Oklahoma. This was in 1931. Clyde was out of work for 2-1/2 years. Then we moved back to Detroit where he went to work for Allied Chemical. He contracted cirrhosis of the liver due to his work with chemicals and passed away in 1960. We had one daughter, Jane. She met and married her husband in Detroit. His family had come from Kentucky. His name is Jim Asher. They have one son, Tommy. He is a high school teacher in Dallas, Texas. In 1963, I moved back to Savoy, Arkansas. Here I bought some land and built my home and I love it here. The people are the best in the world and here I hope to live out my life. My daughter and her husband moved back here and reside in Springdale.

One more word of my father and brothers. In 1948 I had a letter from my oldest brother. At that time he was in New York visiting our younger brother, and asked me to come up and bring my daughter. She was 8 years old at the time. He told me if I would that he would take me home. I went and they told me they had located our father and had visited with him. He was grounds keeper for some large institution. We drove out to his job. I got out of the car and went over to him alone to talk. I asked him if he could guess who I was and he said "Oh yes, you are my little girl, Helen". He went on to say that I was the picture of my mother. You see, he was a sandy haired Irishman and my mother was a dark French woman. I was the only dark one of the family. That was my last visit with any of them. Today I do not know if any of them are still living. When our father died, among the papers we found were records that showed our grandfather had started the Bailey Circus, which later was merged into the Barnum and Bailey Circus. I have had a good life, despite the early times. Many people were good to me and many were not. I had a good husband and wonderful daughter and many dear friends. But I am most thankful that we do not have orphan trains today.

By: Helen Hayes

James T. Hayes

In July, 1927, James T. Hayes, wife Nora Belle Hayes and their five children left their home in Artesia, New Mexico for Elkins, Arkansas. The children were: Harold, 11 yrs; Evelyn, 9 yrs; Roberta, 7 yrs; Ruth, 3 yrs; Jack, one and one-half yrs. Readied for travel was a Model T Ford with side curtains. My dad had used his inventive ability to cut the front seat of the Ford at the sides. It would then lay down to meet the back seat to make a bed. Daytime this was put back into position and fastened with screendoor hooks. When the weather did not permit sleeping out all seven used this one bed. The Ford was packed with household items clothing and food. It was a long, hot dusty trip. My mother wore stockings over her arms to prevent sunburn. A tin bucket was always handy to add water to a boiling car radiator. We stopped in Erick, Oklahoma for a short, needed visit. I'm sure my parents needed to rest but for we children it was a time of getting acquainted with my dad's brother, John, his wife Jewell and their three children. To welcome us to Arkansas was my mother's brother Jack Tuttle, his wife Ella and their children. By 1934 there were ten children in that family. A very close relationship developed between the children in these two families. A small farm was purchased between Elkins and Sulphur City with a three room house. My Tennessee born father was more prepared for this new way of living than my mother who was born in Indiana. All five of the Hayes children attended the Sulphur City School. All of our community activities involved that schoolhouse. Teachers that I remember were: Beth Ennis, Lula Underhill and Margaret McKinnon Price. I particularly remember the Friday afternoon spelling matches and fear of having to go to the foot of the line. Valentine Day was also special. We made valentines of all descriptions for a week before. Wallpaper samples made the prettiest ones. Very few were ever bought from a store. The children waited anxiously as the teacher drew valentines from the large decorated box. Of course Santa always found his way to the Sulphur City Schoolhouse. He arrived to hand out a bag of goodies to each child. Often this was the only time a child ever saw or ate an orange. The teacher, with the help of the children, would present a program. Most children received their Christmas presents at home. These were depression years and toys were scarce. I remember one Christmas morning when I found a compact of rouge in the toe of my stocking. I had longed for a bit of

makeup and was overjoyed with this gift. In this same school house we attended a Community Sunday School. E. W. Price was the superintendent that I remember. Church services were held at Salem. The cemetery is there. Decoration Day was important to those who had loved ones buried there and many others who came to help. There was a dinner on the ground and everyone brought their best. Then a wagon brought a wooden barrel of ice water. Although these were depression years and our mother was ill with a debilitating disease, our family always had the security of love and discipline. With an ill mother, we learned early the responsibility of work and caring for our selves and our home. We had a very patient, loving father, often being both father and mother to us. Our parents are both buried in Fayetteville. We worked as a family unit to grow corn, tomatos and beans for income in the early years. We also had cows to milk and chickens for both eggs and meat. The wild blackberries were canned along with many jars of other foods. A large crock in the cellar held kraut. Another crock held cucumbers for pickles. Hogs were killed, also salted down. It was not unusual for mama to ring the neck of a chicken. It would be dressed and appear on the dinner table in very short time. Our source of water was from a spring beneath a small hill. All water for household purposes was carried from that spring. This included laundry with a rub board and iron pot. When the laundry was finished we scrubbed the floors with the soapy water. Then there was the Saturday nite baths (when necessary). The kids could quickly disappear when mama or dad found the water bucket empty. Summer months we children picked strawberries for a neighbor and worked at the canning factory. Then Evelyn and I would bury our noses in the Sears Roebuck catalogue to see what school clothes we could buy with our money. Then we waited anxiously for the package to arrive, waiting each day for Otto Layman, our trusted mail carrier. Our dad had a beautiful bass voice. He enjoyed singing. Late on summer evenings we would gather on the front porch and sing. Harold would pick his guitar or mandolin. Others would join the singing and playing. We called this a "musical". Always gathered with us was our faithful dog Trixie. She was a special companion to the family. Our parents were very sociable people and enjoyed our friends. Sundays we did not work. Our house was cleaned on Saturday. Food was prepared as nearly as it could be without the benefit of refrigeration. Early on Sunday mornings, the cooking for Sunday dinner was done. The menu was usually fried chicken, vegetables from the garden or canned and a big cobbler. The favorites were blackberry or huckleberry. When those appeared on the table, all thoughts of those chigger bites and blackberry thorns disappeared. Our dad had a domino foursome, for domino playing that lasted for many years. In the summer they played out in the yard or on our front porch. It was cooler there. Rainy days when field work could not be done they usually got together. The women did the usual cooking and visiting.

Harold the oldest, was killed in a private plane crash in 1953. Evelyn O'Quinn, Ruth Webb, Roberta Edwards, live in Tucumcari, New Mexico. the youngest family member resides in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Although the girls in the family married Texans, we have never forgotten our friends in Arkansas. These remain very dear to us. When the Christmas holidays come, I look forward to hearing from: Frances McKinnon Hancher, H. D. McKinnon, Geneva Price Brashear, Bille Tuttle Sheets and of course other cousins, nieces and a nephew. Most of all I enjoy the beauty of that state and the beauty of its people. Though times were often "hard" as we were growing up, I feel it equipped us with stability and a greater appreciation of the true worth of those things that bring happiness. Love of God, love of family and love of friends. I especially appreciate my brother Jack who remained in Arkansas. It is a delight to go and visit, enjoy his abundant garden and have the time to reminisce.

By: Roberta Hayes Edwards

Harvey Mills Head

My grandfather, Harvey Mills Head, the 8th child of Joseph and Elizabeth W. (Nix) Head was a gentle man. He loved the land that he farmed, the White River that he knew so well, the members of his family, his friends and neighbors with a caring heart.

Harvey Mills Head on left, brother Joseph "Joe" Head. Lifetime citizens of Washington County. Photo taken Christmas Day 1922.

He was born, June 6, 1850, Rutherford County, North Carolina died March 13, 1943. He is buried in the Head Family Cemetery. He married Nora Belle "Willie" Kennan, December 13, 1887 in Washington County, Arkansas. She was born February 18, 1887 and died February 14, 1946 in Washington County, Arkansas. She was buried in the Friendship Cemetery, in Washington County, Arkansas.

"Mills and Willie" enjoyed a unique experience during their life together. They had a spring of cold, sweet water that ran through a small cave located just northeast of their home. It was known as Head's Spring, White River, and here they enjoyed keeping their milk, cream and melons cold.

The parents of Nora Belle "Willie" Kennan Head were Joseph and Catherine Mahulda Messick Kennan. Joseph Every was the son of John and Elizabeth Evans Kennan. He was born April 22, 1828 in Boone County, Missouri, died February 24, 1884. Buried in Friendship Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas. Catherine Mahulda Messick was the daughter of John W. and Celia Wilkerson Messick. She was born 1839 in Coffee County, Tennessee, and died March 26, 1926. She was buried in Friendship Cemetery in Washington County, Arkansas. Her tombstone reads, "Mother Mahulda Kennan".

Issue of Harvey Mills and Nora Belle "Willie" Kennan Head; A. Dallas Head, born September 10, 1888 in Washington County, Arkansas, and died September 30, 1958, buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Whittier, California. Married Ola May Stobaugh, December 24, 1915, Washington County, Arkansas, died April 14, 1957, buried Rose Hill Cemetery, Whittier, California. Issue, 1, Marietta Head Wilson Schandl, born March 29, 1919, Washington County, Arkansas married 1st - Robert Wm. Wilson, Sr., March 28, 1938, issue, (a) Betty Ann Wilson Older, born July 30, 1943, (b) Robert William Wilson Jr., born July 4, 1948. Married 2nd - Emil Schandl, February 7, 1959. 2, Hurley Max Head, born November 2, 1923, Washington County, Arkansas, B. Jimmy Head, born July 14, 1891, Washington County, Arkansas, died July 16, 1891. Buried in the Head Family Cemetery.

C. Carl Cleveland Head, born November 11, 1892, Washington, Arkansas, died March 15, 1978. Buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas. Married Leila Ann Dodson, born July 15, 1904, Cook County, Illinois, August 26, 1922. Issue, Drucilla Ann Head Morris, born June 23, 1923, married Kenneth Albert Morris born November 16, 1916, died August 6, 1987, March 16, 1946, Washington County, Arkansas. Issue, (a) Gary L. Morris born December 24, 1946, Washington County, Arkansas,

2, Marcella Lee Head Sharum, born June 23, 1923, Washington County, Arkansas, married April 7, 1946, Washington County, Arkansas, Charles Richard Sharum, born December 31, 1922, Sebastian County, Arkansas.

D. John Evert Head, born August 13, 1895, Washington County, Arkansas, died September 26, 1966. Buried Friendship Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas. Married July 16, 1916 Goldie Buna Cloer. She was born March 1, 1897, Washington County, Arkansas, died October 30, 1981. Buried Sonora Cemetery Washington County, Arkansas. Issue, 1, Lowdean Buna Head Stafford, born May 27, 1920, Washington County, Arkansas, married Ellis Murphy Stafford July 30, 1941, Long Beach, California. He was born May 13, 1918, Washington County, Arkansas, died December 4, 1976, Cobb County, Georgia, buried in Marietta, Georgia Cemetery. Issue, 1, Suzanne Elizabeth Stafford Zuwaylif born July 11, 1942, Long Beach, California, died February 15, 1975, Northridge, California. Married Fadil H. Zuwaylif March 21, 1963, Burbank, California. Issue (a) Samara Elizabeth Zuwaylif, born August 28, 1965, Encino, California.

2, Elissa Kay Stafford, born June 24, 1943, Long Beach, California. 3, Jeffrey Ellis Stafford, born July 13, 1952, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Married Nancy Dianne Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Martin, Jr., Kingston, Tennessee, June 13, 1987.

E. Kay Murl Head Letsch, born April 27, 1900, Washington County, Arkansas. Married February 5, 1920, Dempsey Orfield Letsch. He was born October 7, 1895, died October 20, 1967, buried Friendship Cemetery Washington County, Arkansas. Issue 1, Mills Orfield Letsch, born October 17, 1923, Washington County, Arkansas, married 1st, Mildred circa 1940, issue, (a) Dorothy, born September 3, 1946, (b) Mills David born August 16, 1949, (c) Donna Colleen, born February 3, 1954, died March 6, 1971. Married 2nd, Elizabeth J., Washington County, Arkansas.

2. Mary Lou Letsch Scales, born March 31, 1927, married Billy Fred Scales circa 1940. Issue, (a) Mary Kay, born July 17, 1946, (b) Connie Sue, born December 28, 1947 (c) James Richard, born April 23, 1949, (d) Fred Kenneth, born February 17, 1965.

3. Willie Loretta Letsch Jones, born August 13, 1931, married Glen E. Jones circa 1950. Issue, (a) Kerry Glen, born May 2, 1953, (b) Steven Paul born March 20, 1956, (c) Cheryl Denise, born June 27, 1962.

4. Dempsey Kenneth Letsch, born October 14, 1933, married Carolyn circa 1960, issue (a) Kenna Lee born April 4, 1961, (b) Lisa, born March 30, 1962.

F. Lula Vera Head Parker, born February 22, 1905, married Virgil Edison Parker, January 5, 1929, Washington County, Arkansas. Virgil E. Parker was born September 4, 1902, died June 24, 1967, buried Joyce Cemetery, Washington County. Issue 1. Karl Joan Parker Jung, born March 24, 1936, Washington County, Arkansas, married Jerome Arthur Jung February 20, 1960, Issue; (a) Alan David Jung born April 20, 1961 (b) Karen Marie Jung, born April 14, 1963, (c) Michael Wayne Jung, born July 17, 1964.

Gene Allen Parker, born December 14, 1941, Washington County, Arkansas, married Tana Lyn Lewallen June 24, 1967. Issue (a) Jason Allen Parker born July 23, 1969, (b) Jeremy William born January 23, 1973, (c) Joshua David born October 18, 1976.

In the year of our Lord, 1854, Harvey Mill's father, Joseph Head with his wife Elizabeth W. (Nix) Head and family moved from Rutherford County, North Carolina to Washington County, Arkansas. The overland trip by ox drawn wagon took them two months and five days. They arrived January 5, 1855, and settled east of present day Springdale at what became known as Head's Ford on White River. The ford was on the main road from Springdale, Arkansas to Huntsville, Arkansas and was known for more than four score years as Head's Ford.

A historical marker was erected in 1965 by the Arkansas Civil War Centennial Commission, by the east 68 Highway Bridge, it reads as follows; "Two White River Crossings, on the evening of October 21, 1862, General F. J. Herron's army camped near Head's Crossing. After supper, they crossed the river, "water three feet deep, clear and cold." On the 22nd, they got within six miles of Huntsville expecting to attack Confederates there in the morning. Learning that the enemy had retreated across the Boston Mountains, Herron ordered a march back to the White River two miles below the first crossing. At 7:00 a. m., October 23, they began crossing near the present bridge. They reached Cross Hollows that night". "Centennial Observance" "1861 1865".

The Head farm was homesteaded March 10, 1843, by John Jones. A Land Grant was issued to him by United States President, John Tyler. It was sold by John and Nancy Jones to George W. Harris, October 1851. It was sold by George W. and Mary C. Harris, 245 acres, to Joseph Head February 21, 1855. Joseph began clearing the land, built a house for his family and set about to build a community. However, it was not until the year 1896 that the schoolhouse was built, just west of the Head Family Cemetery.

The Head Family Cemetery is located about one-half mile southeast of Highway 68 east, approximately three-eighths of a mile west of Beaver Lake. The cemetery is 34 feet square. The school was named Head School but became known as Jaybird, for Jay Wilkerson, the builder.

During the Civil War, in the fall of the year, 1862, husband and father Joseph Head was captured by "bushwhackers" or taken prisoner by the U. S. Troops. He left his home one morning on horseback with a turn of corn to take to the mill and was never seen nor heard of again.

The mother Elizabeth, with her sons, Harvey Mills and Joseph continued to lived on the farm. Harvey Mills and his brother, Joseph were lifetime citizens of Washington County, Arkansas. Elizabeth writes in a letter to her son, Anderson C. Head in Rutherford County, North Carolina, March 20, 1874, "I and the boys have got 25 acres in wheat, it looks as well as I ever saw wheat look. The boys are breaking corn land. Mills and Joe are good boys to stay at home and work. Write to me every chance you have, write to Little Spring, Washington County, the Post Office has been moved. Your affectionate mother."

Harvey Mills Head purchased the farm property in April 1879, living there all of his life. His sons Carl and Everett had the first general store in the Head community in 1916. After the death of his father in 1943, Carl C. Head purchased the farm property from the heirs. A portion of the land is now covered by Beaver Lake. Lots have been platted and many lakeshore residents enjoy the serenity of the lake and the Ozark Hills. In 1988, this is home to the twin daughters of Carl C. and Leila Head.

Harvey Mills Head's father, Joseph, was the son of Phillip and Mary (Tanner) Head, (both natives of Pennsylvania). He was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, September 30, 1805, and had three sisters and two brother born there also.

Esther Head, born 1799, married Isham Wood, February 7, 1827. Miry Head, born 1803, married Laban Smith, February 1, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Laban Smith also moved to the Brush Creek area, Washington County, Arkansas. Lavina Head, born 1818 married James Hall. John Head, born 1800 married Mira Grant, April 19, 1828. Isham Head, born 1814, married Sarah McGuire, September 27, 1837.

Joseph Head married Elizabeth W. Nix, January 27, 1832, in Rutherford County, North Carolina. Elizabeth W. was born September 9, 1809, the daughter of John Nix and Connie Wadkins Nix, (married October 18, 1808, in Rutherford County). Elizabeth died September 17, 1882, and is buried in the Head Family Cemetery.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Nix) Head were the parents of nine children; 1. Anderson Crowell Head, born December 7, 1832, Rutherford County, North Carolina married Martha Louisa Burnette circa 1873, died March 5, 1900. Issue: Ina Mary Melinda born January 31, 1874, William Robert Lee born March 14, 1876, Sarah Ellen "Sally" born July 26, 1880, Laura Eugenia B. born June 12, 1883, Louise Maria "Lulu" born March 5, 1886, Carl Fitcheu born April 13, 1889, Rosa Della born June 28, 1891, Cora Belle born May 23, 1895. Both Anderson and his

wife, Martha, died in 1900 and are buried in Cane Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Chimmey Rock, North Carolina. Upon the death of his parents, William Robert Lee Head returned to North Carolina from the state of Oregon and took his brother and sisters back to Oregon to live. 2. Alphia A. Head, born May 4, 1834, Rutherford County, North Carolina, married John W. Crouch, October 28, 1855, Washington County, Arkansas died in circa 1889 in Georgia. 3. Amanda L. Head, born November 28, 1836, Rutherford County, North Carolina, died September 6, 1880 Washington County, Arkansas, buried Head Family Cemetery. 4. Kenneth Nix Head, born June 15, 1839, Rutherford County, North Carolina, died December 30, 1916. Married Nancy Cannie Mullins December 13, 1868, Madison County, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Leland and Milly Mullin, born February 12 1852, died April 3, 1920. Their children were, Fannie C., Sarah, Martha, Joseph, Walter, Mary and Julia Cleveland. Kenneth Nix and Nancy Cannie Mullins Head are buried at Buttrams Chapel Cemetery, Pea Ridge, Benton County, Arkansas. 5. Bayles E. Head born February 2 1841, Rutherford County, North Carolina, died December 14, 1857, Washington County, Arkansas buried in the Head Family Cemetery. 6. Hester P. Head born October 30, 1843, Rutherford County, North Carolina, married Hugh Davis December 26, 1871, Washington County, Arkansas, moved to The Dalles, Oregon. Died circa 1900. 7. Sarah Maria Head, born June 24, 1845, Rutherford County, North Carolina, married T. J. Strain January 10, 1886, Washington County, Arkansas, died circa 1916, Mosier, Oregon. 8. Harvey Mills Head, (See beginning of story) 9. Joseph H. "Joe" Head, born September 16, 1854, Rutherford County, North Carolina, died May 18, 1931, Washington County, Arkansas, buried in the Head Family Cemetery. Married Maggie E. Johnson, January 15, 1888, Washington County, Arkansas. She was born April 18, 1860, died November 30, 1922, Washington County, Arkansas, buried in the Head Family Cemetery. Issue: Maida Mae Head (Clayton), born June 28, 1889, Washington County, Arkansas, died circa 1967 in California. Marion Franklin Head, born May 20, 1891, Washington County, Arkansas, died circa 1961, buried Head Family Cemetery. Vol Kenneth Head, born June 10, 1894, Washington County, Arkansas, died September 17, 1964. Buried Perris Valley Cemetery, Perris, California. Harry Clay Head, born August 18, 1896, died October 23, 1914, Washington County, Arkansas, buried Head Family Cemetery.

TO ALL THOSE OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY, MY LOVE.

Thanks.

By: Marcella Head Sharum

Gilford Heckathorn

The Heckathorn and Heckadron family name are the same. Some cases lack of education and misspelling on tax records were specified by signing a specific mark. The whole family left Switzerland in 1736. They were considered a wealthy family. They had no political or religious reasons to leave their country. They just wanted to come to America. They sailed down the Rhine to the port. They then sailed for America on the Princess Augusta and landed in Philadelphia on March 16, 1737. The British seized all of their personal belongings not made in Britain. (Britain did not allow the colonies to import goods from other nations.) They were allowed to keep their clothing and personal belongings, providing they paid a special tax. Often, after taxes and special levies were paid the families were broke. The records outlining the arrivals and hardships can be found in the Library of Congress card # 83-82813. The Genealogy Society in Salt Lake City, Utah, furnished further references. These records were compiled by Theodore Heckathorn and printed by Gateway Press, 111 Water Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

There were 8 children in our family: Gilford, Claud, Jack, Leo, Bob, Neda, Zelda and Virgil Heckathorn. Gilford lives in Fayetteville with his wife, the former Gussie C. Wisley of Booneville, Arkansas. Claud lives in Miami, Florida. He married Lois Hayes of Fayetteville. Jack (Laman LeRay) is deceased, Fayetteville, Arkansas. He married Nina Carlisle of Farmington, Arkansas. Leo is a general contractor in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he lives with his wife, the former Carmogine Smith of Kansas. Bob is a contractor in Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he lives with his wife Jenny. Neda (Heckathorn) Moore, lives in Farmington, Arkansas. Her husband is George Moore, lifelong resident of Washington County. Zelda (Heckathorn) Carson lives in Fort Smith, Arkansas with her husband Ray Carson. Virgil Wane Heckathorn lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

I was born in Mt. View, Missouri in 1915. We moved from Charleston, Arkansas to Fayetteville about 1921. The population of Fayetteville was 5,900 I remember. I also remember the tower on Mt. Sequoyah. It was built out of wood, and looked over Fayetteville. It was really a big thing back then. We lived on Sang Street. We called it the old home place. Hosell Street was a gift of land by Mr. Stone and my dad. As kids we helped clear land for the road so the mail would be delivered. The Honey boys, Jasper Woodruff, and the Johnson boys also helped. I wondered why they called it Hosell Street, when the Hosells fought against the road and his boys would not help. The saying goes that at the valley at Sang Street, which was the old Swaggety farm, and by Marania.

As a kid, I picked up hundreds of arrowheads, tomahawk heads and many Indian artifacts, often after a rain on the plowed ground. I heard it was an old Indian camp ground. There once was a large spring on our old home place. It was still running when we moved there. It finally went dry, and you can't even see today where it was. The land belonged to an old bachelor, Sam Brumbel, who served in the Spanish American War. The only time we would see him was about once a year when he would have my dad give him a hair cut. We kids were all scared of him. He died in his house and 2 weeks later someone found him, possibly his kin folks.

Merkman or Walterman bought the land and later made a grant to the University of Arkansas. He had a riding academy and summer camp there, on top of the mountain. Leverett Street ended at present North Street.

Donal was born at the City Hospital. I told him he should be ashamed to tear down the room where he was born. He was a contractor and built a new wing where the old one was.

My dad had a job at a very early age, but he lost it because he told his boss he wanted to vote for whoever he wanted to. He didn't believe in buying votes. Truth was he wasn't going to vote anyway. He worked on the VA Hospital.

We had a little band and played at pie suppers and such. Marvin and Frank Prince were also in the band.

By: Gilford Heckathorn

Andrew Hellstern

Andrew Hellstern, born in Hamburg, Germany on 11/29/1834 to Mary and John Hellstern (a cobbler by trade), was always fascinated by the sea. Andrew worked his way on a ship to America, a three month journey, when he was 16. Seriously ill upon arrival, his return trip was delayed, never to be realized. Somewhere in Pennsylvania he was nursed back to health by Mrs. Pickens (and daughter Abby) in her boarding house. In April of 1862 in Auburn, Kansas-where all had moved-Andrew (typical German-Saxon w/fair hair and blue eyes) and Abby Pickens (Pennsylvania Dutch w/black hair and brown eyes) married. Abby was born 6/12/1845 in Pennsylvania and died of typhoid fever on 10/4/1903 near Elm Springs, Arkansas. Andrew and Abby, her parents and two sisters moved to Benton County, Arkansas before 1863 and settled "in the plains west of Bentonville" where their two eldest children were born and died of diphtheria soon thereafter. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters. The family moved to Osage Mills to a farm in 1868 after the birth of Ernest Dexter on 9/6/1867. Andrew died on 1/31/1917 in Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas.

Many community and church related activities were held at Thornsberry Campgrounds in a beautiful wooded valley near Wager, Arkansas west of Elm Springs. One of Andrew's grandsons was killed there in a "runaway" by a team of horses

Photo taken around 1910 at "Park Springs" in Bentonville of J. H. Ruble and Dorotha Ann Harris and four daughters with children at picnic. Front row, left to right: J. I. (Jim) and Howard Hastings, Uriel Griggs, daughters Virgie Amelia Hastings, Artelia Davis and Millie Mae Ruble. Middle row: Elizabeth and Virginia Hastings. Back row: Dortha Ann and Rev. John Henry Ruble, Carlee ("Lee") and O. B. Griggs.

and wagon-Willie, eldest child of Orlando Francis Hellstern. Orlando (4/16/1897-10/18/1944) wed Alice Smith (1/29/1877-1970) at Wager, Arkansas and they amassed several hundred acres in the Osage bottoms west of Elm Springs, Arkansas. They had five children. Sons, Jack (Jessie) and Fred had the Hellstern Brothers Feed Store. Archie and wife (Floy Draper) moved to Siloam Springs where subsequently he died. Jack married Glenna Aaron and Fred married Thelma Mustain. All lived in Elm Springs. Daughter Florence married Pattishaw and had one son, Tommy. Ernest Decker, third child of Andrew and Abby, married Mary Katherine Gambill. She was known as "Katie" and was born at Wager to William Gambill and Nancy Jane Purcell. Her father William and his twin brother Joe were the first born of eight children. Ernest worked his farm in Wager, Arkansas where his son Nolon (12/29/1892-9/12/1985) and daughter Idena (8/13/1895-8/25/1985) were born. Ernest bought 22 acres at Elm Springs, Arkansas in September 1900 and moved his family. From his apple orchard he sold bushels of apples via railroad cars in Kansas and Texas where he contracted typhoid fever resulting in his death 1/31/1919. He also worked as a "Watkins" salesman and blacksmith. Being "lay-leader" of the Methodist Church, he gave land from his farm for a new church and the cemetery where his ancestors (including Andrew and Abby) are all buried.

John Henry Wood Ruble was born 1/9/1857 (died 12/28/1939) in Boone County, Arkansas and married Dorotha Ann Harris (5/7/1857-3/11/1928)-(daughter of Regina Howard and William Harris) on January 13, 1876 in Bellefont, Arkansas where both are buried. Early in 1911, they moved to Elm Springs, Arkansas where "Uncle John" (as he was affectionately known by his congregations) was sent as the "circuit riding preacher". They had twelve children and (Millie) Mae Ruble, the tenth child, was one of three still at home. Idena Hellstern and Mae Ruble became lifelong friends. Idena's brother Nolon was "away" at Springdale High School but he and Mae became "sweethearts". Nolon graduated as valedictorian and attended Kansas City Western Dental College. In 1917 he returned to Elm Springs to open an office there and in Rogers, Arkansas. Nolon and Mae married on 9/26/1917. In August, Nolon enlisted in the World War I army, moving his young bride to Springdale to live with close friends, Dolly Fergus and Harold Henson. When the war was over he re-opened his office in Springdale April 19, 1919. Their daughter Mary Anna was born 3/23/1924 in Springdale. On September 1, 1929 Dr. and Mrs. Helstern (who simplified his last name) moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas where he lived out his 92 years. Mae died 3/15/1969 and Nolon retired in 1973 (and died 9/12/1985), having practiced 54 years.

On December 25, 1924 Idena Helstern (8/13/1895-8/25/1985) married Thomas Lee Fox (7/12/1895-8/15/1986), son of Jacob Fox and Margret Cardwell of Zion Community in Washington County, Arkansas. They moved to the Fox family farm and when Ernest Lee (only son, born 8/8/1925) was small (around 1931) moved to Springdale, Arkansas and then to Fayetteville where Lee worked at the Veterans Hospital in 1934. Dr. Fox (Ernest Lee) attended the same dental school as his uncle, graduating in 1948, and subsequently opening his own office in Fayetteville. Dr. Fox spent two and a half years in the Korean War and returned to his Fayetteville, Arkansas practice in 1953. Idena Hellstern Fox preceded her brother Nolon in death by only six weeks and her husband Lee by one year (almost to the day). All were in their early 90s. Idena and Lee are buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery with her ancestors.

Mae Ruble and Nolon Helstern's daughter Mary Anna (3/23/1924) attended Arkansas University and received a Fine Arts degree. At the University she met Robert Lee Jones (3/3/1924), son of Elsie Faye Oliver and Charles Robinson Jones of Neosho, Missouri. In 1943 Robert Lee enlisted in the World War II Air Force, and on 3/3/1945 he and Mary Anna married. After three years in the service in the South Pacific, he returned to the University of Arkansas and got his business degree in 1951. He took a job with Phillips Petroleum and was assigned to Spokane, Washington, where their daughter Melissa was born 7/22/1952. Robert and Mary Anna moved back to Arkansas in 1955 and spent five years in Mountain Home, Arkansas where their second daughter Lauriel Ann was born 9/30/1956. In June 1958 they moved to Cherokee Village in Sharp County, Arkansas where Bob was in real estate sales and management. October of 1965 saw the Jones family transferred to Benton County, Arkansas with Bella Vista Village. In 1968 after eight years with Cooper Communities they opened their own real estate company.

Daughter Melissa Lee married attorney Larry Garrett (son of Hugh and Velma Garrett of Hope, Arkansas) September 3, 1974 after graduating from the University of Arkansas. They live in Bella Vista Village, Arkansas with their daughter Heather Brooke, born June 12, 1977. Lauriel Ann attended Arkansas University and then attended a fashion design school in Dallas, Texas where she worked and resided for two years. She then moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma for two years and then back to Bentonville, Arkansas where she met and married James R. Howard (born 9/29/1954), son of Betty and Marvin Ray Howard of Chesterfield, Missouri. The young couple lived in Bentonville, Arkansas for one year then moved to Stillwater, Oklahoma where her husband accepted a job in personnel.

This is a true and accurate record to the best of my knowledge and research.

By: Mary Anna Helstern Jones

Albert Henbest

Albert Henbest came to America from England as a sixteen year old lad in 1841. While living in Marshall, Illinois he married twice. In 1866 Albert and his wife, 13 children, 15 head of horses, 1 cow, 2 dogs and 3 covered wagons moved to Washington County, Arkansas. The trip took 4 weeks. After a few years the main family moved to Missouri. A son, John Albert, had married Susan Frances Cruse and lived in the White Church Community, and were members of the Cane Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church. 4 children, Rosetta, Kate, Emma and Roxie were born between 1870 and 1876.

In the summer of 1876 the family bought 120 acres in the Mount Comfort Community. There were 7 more children born between 1877 and 1889 - Edward, Willie, Zoe, a still-born infant, Margaret, Lottie and Mayme. In 1889 the family home burned, and father and mother and 9 living children moved into a log cabin while a new house was being built. John and Susan's 12th child, John Albert, Jr., was born during the log cabin days. In 1893 and 1895 two more babies were born, making a total of 14

Seven Henbest Sisters. Front row: Margaret, Rosetta, Roxie and Mayme. Back row: Zoe, Lottie and Kate

children - 10 who grew to adults. Gus, the last baby, was born the night of Mose Baum's fire in Fayetteville.

In 1896 there were 7 Henbest children attending the Mount Comfort school. Their "Pa", John, Sr., was on the school board. Each day the lunch was packed in a large basket and at noon the 7 children would gather around the basket and eat their lunch.

Once before Christmas the house caught on fire. John, Jr. recalled that the Christmas oranges he had bought. His one big concern about the fire was, "Save them oranges! Save them oranges!"

A big garden was always grown to supply the large family. Cows, pigs and chickens help feed those at home. At one time there were 40 acres of strawberries. A potato house was built to store the large crops of potatoes. A bag swing was on the walnut tree near by, and the grandchildren would climb on the roof of the potatoe house, have some one throw the swing to them, jump on the swing and go ever so high.

The family also had a canning factory and a sorghum mill. A great delight of the younger children, and later grandchildren, was tasting of the "loppins" during the process of syrup making.

Sundays were special times. "Pa" would take the children by wagon to the Mount Comfort Cumberland Presbyterian Church "Ma" seldom went, as she stayed to cook dinner for the family and any guest "Pa" would bring home. The long table would seat 16 people, with children waiting the second serving.

Deafness ran in the family. Mayme was the first to show her deafness. She would put her hand behind ear and say, "huh"? One day two mischievous nephews were talking at the noon table. One said, "Let's crawl under the table and pinch Aunt Mayme". They found she could hear better than they thought for she said, "You'd better not!"

One fall, Pa was going to take a box car full of apples to New Orleans. A man called "Crazy Jim" saw Pa getting in the caboose for the trip. He called out, "Mr. Henbest, let me go with you", Pa said no, it was too far from home for "Crazy Jim". Later as the freight train pulled to a stop in New Orleans there stood "Crazy Jim" grinning at Pa. He had gone by passenger train and beat the freight train there.

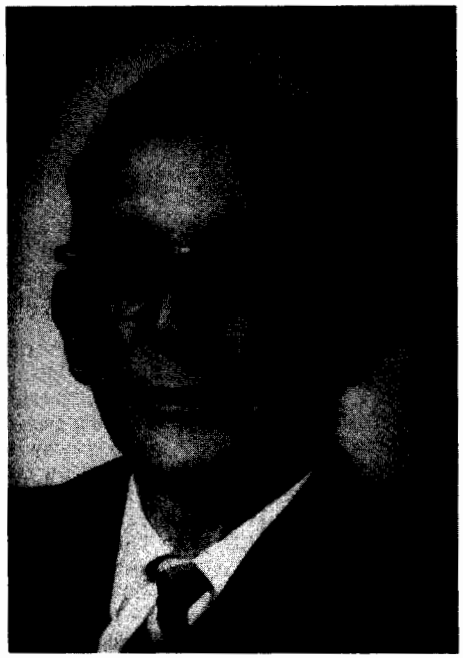
The house was heated by a big fire place. On cold nights bricks were stood on end in front of the fire, warming, to be later wrapped in old papers and cloth and put to the feet of each person at bed time.

The Henbest Mount Comfort home is occupied in 1987 by Jack Henbest, a grandson of John, Sr., and Susan. Much happiness is recalled by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren as family love is passed from generation to generation.

By: Theda Henbest Dennington

Harold E. Henson

Harold Elgin Henson, Springdale, Arkansas born December 24, 1894 - died December 14, 1985, Lieutenant Colonel Retired, First Division, 16th Infantry. Decorated Veteran of three wars.



Harold E. Henson

Esteemed and honored pioneer citizen, patriot, public servant, dairyman, civic leader, civil servant, churchman and teacher, and Rotary International Paul Harris fellow.

Space does not permit complete history, beginning with arrival of Thomas Andrew Henson, the grandfather, in Washington County in 1846. Refer to archives of Shiloh Museum, Springdale and Washington County Historical Society, Fayetteville and to descendents of H. E. Henson Jr. and Sara Sue Henson Morse.

By: Bob Clark

Thomas Andrew Henson

Thomas Andrew was the younger of two brothers who came to Washington County in 1846 from the Sequatchie Valley, Bledsoe County, Tennessee. Their parents, Jonathan and Lydia Jones Henson had died four years earlier. The boys were moving west in search of better and cheaper land.

William, the older brother, purchased land near Oxford Bend with his share of his parent's estate. Thomas Andrew, "Andy," lived with him four years. At age 18 Andy returned to Tennessee to sell his portion of the family estate. He returned to Washington County and began to purchase and trade in land and livestock.

In 1852 Louiza Maria Kennan came from Columbia, Missouri, to attend the Fayetteville Female Seminary. She lived with her uncle, John Kennan of Goshen Road. Andy met her, and they were married in June 1853. On their farm four miles east of Fayetteville two children were born: Alexander Byrd in 1854 and Laura Louise in 1856. Louiza died suddenly on January 3, 1857.

Andy married Sarah Callie Gregg in September, 1857. They had twelve children: Ezekiel P., William A., James A., Jonathan F., Elizabeth E., Lydia A., Eddie A., Charles N. C., Serenie C., Solon C., Lillie and Minnie M.

During the Civil War Andy freed his three slaves. After an episode with bushwhackers he joined the Union Army, Company 1, First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers. His family took refuge in Missouri until after the war. As Andy was bringing them home

on the Old Missouri Road they passed farmland that appealed to Callie. Andy bought it. They built their home near a big spring where stage coaches stopped to water their horses.

When Andy died on October 1, 1885, he owned 1700 acres of land, much personal property, and quality livestock. Callie lived until May 1927. They are buried in Son's Chapel Cemetery.

Andy's oldest son, Alexander Byrd, became interested in a young lady after she challenged him to a horse race and won. Romance resulted and Byrd married Maud Bridenthal on Christmas Day, 1883. They had nine children: Malcolm Young, 1885-1945; Thomas David, 1888-1906; Lucella Lucille, 1890-1966; Alexander Sidney, 1892-1984; Harold Elgin, 1895-1985; Emery Louis, 1897-1926; Mamie and Mattie, 1899-1899; Ada Marie, 1901-1902.

Byrd and Maud raised grain, fruit and stock on their 240 acre farm south of Springdale. As years passed, Maud became heavy while Byrd remained trim. The story is told that while fluffing their feather-bed, he was instructed by Maud, "Put most of the feathers on my side, Byrd."

Maud died in October 1930; Byrd in February 1932. Both are buried in Shady Grove Cemetery.

Their oldest son, Malcolm, bought the southern-most parcel of his father's land on October 31, 1913. The heavily timbered land was located east of Fayetteville on Highway 45. Malcolm cleared, cut, and hauled wood to town by wagon team. In 1914 he had a house built by Mr. Huddleston with lumber cut and milled on Malcolm's farm. This is where he brought his bride, Effie Roberts Henson, later that year. They had three children: Malcolm Eugene, 1918-1976; David Roberts, 1921; Mary Louise, 1925.

The night Mary Louise was born the horse and buggy were waiting. Something scared the horse, who ran away with the buggy, severely damaging it. Malcolm decided it was time to break down and buy a car.

In 1921 Malcolm established a dairy with Jersey stock. Milk, buttermilk, and cream were produced and bottled. Butter was churned and packaged. Local delivery of these products continued until 1945.

Malcolm was a strong advocate of Jersey cattle because of their rich milk. The 1,000,000th registered Jersey was born on his farm. One of his cows set a record for annual butterfat production.

Malcolm was a board member of the American Jersey Cattle Club, Secretary of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, President of Washington County Farm Bureau, President of the Federal Land Bank Association, Charter member of the farm Bureau Cooperative, member of the Production Credit Association, and helped start the Farmer's Mutual Insurance. He was a deacon in First Baptist Church of Fayetteville. He and Effie helped build Son's Chapel Community Memorial Chapel. He was well known for his generosity. The community was shocked and saddened at his sudden death March 13, 1945. Effie died December 15, 1970. They are buried in Fairview Cemetery.

David married June Sawyer on September 13, 1939. They lived in a small house on the Henson Farm. David ran the farm while Malcolm was busy with committees and boards. After Malcolm's death, David ran the dairy until 1957. Since then beef cattle have been raised. David also was a partner in earthmoving and trucking businesses until 1984 when he retired.

David served out Malcolm's terms on many of the boards and committees as well as serving as President of the Artifical Breeders Association and President of the Dairy Producers Association. He helped organize Arkansas Blue Cross/Blue Shield and Farm Bureau Insurance. He was Chairman of the White River Rural Water Development Association. In 1942 he started flying. He built an airstrip and hangar on the farm. He served as President of the Arkansas Flying Farmers and helped organize the National Flying Farmers Association. David and June lived in Springdale from 1958 to 1975 to be near his trucking business. They built a new house on the farm in 1975 where they still live today. They had two daughters: Linda June, 1940, and Mary Ann, 1945.

Linda married Bill J. Lilly in 1957. They have four children: David Alan, 1959; Lisa Anne, 1960; John Mark, 1961; Stephen Wade, 1963. After living a number of places, the Lillys returned to Arkansas from Houston, Texas. Bill joined Willis Shaw Express as national sales executive. They remodeled Malcolm's 1914 farmhouse during 1975 and live there now. As for their children, David is a data processing specialist in Austin, Texas. Lisa married Brett Garton on August 14, 1981. They have two daughters: Sarah Rebecca, 1982, and Mary Elizabeth, 1983. The live in Mentone, Indiana. John married Sheila Bowman on June 22, 1985. They also live on the family farm. John is a teacher at Jones Elementary in Springdale and is working toward his Master's degree in school administration. He serves as Youth Pastor at Berry Street Baptist in Springdale. Stephen is a political science major at the University of Arkansas.

In July 1981, Mary Henson married Carie D. Buckley, Jr., an established family practice physician in Fayetteville. They now live in David and June's original house on the farm, which they have remodeled and enlarged.

By: Linda J. Lilly

Derek Scott Herndon

Derek Scott Herndon was born December 30, 1985 in Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas. He is the son of Steven Dale Herndon and Lorie Ann Smith. One hundred and fifty-nine years ago, our family first came to Washington County, Arkansas. This is the story of how they moved to Texas, to Oklahoma and back to Arkansas. Derek is the keystone which makes the circle complete. He is now two-years-old and living with his mother, father and two brothers in Bentonville. He plays in the yard under huge oak trees and waves good-bye to his brothers who walk to school just a few blocks away. I pray that God will keep this land safe for our children, and their children, always. The clean air, the abundant wildlife, the splendor of her beautiful mountains and lakes and the friendliness of her gentle people makes us proud to call Arkansas our home.

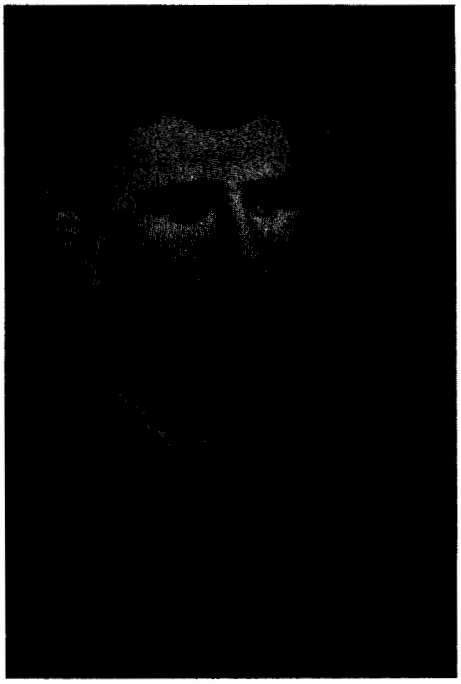
Seated left to right: Karen Elaine (Herndon) Hatfield, Virginia Nell (Estes) Herndon. Standing left to right: Steven Dale Herndon, Clyde Ernest Herndon, Jeffrey Lee Herndon.

The sixth generation: George Henry Herndon, Jr. married Cynthia Ann McGarrah January 6, 1843 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. George was a surveyer, farmer and rancher. The story of their lives is written in this book. Among their children born in McKinney, Collin County, Texas is a son named Benjamin Zachery Herndon.

The seventh generation: Benjamin Zachery Herndon was born March 21, 1851 in McKinney, Texas. In 1874, Ben married Maggie Mary Goodwin in McKinney. Maggie was born May 14, 1858 the daughter of Felix George Goodwin of Rome, Georgia

Ernest Andrew Herndon and Eunice Frances Gilliam - 1940

Steven Dale Herndon (father), Lorie Ann Smith (mother), children, left to right: Derek Scott Herndon, Christopher Bryan Herndon and Shandale Lee Herndon.



Benjamin Zackery Herndon

and Mary A. (nfi). Ben and Maggie had five children: Felix George, Lee Rhea, Benjamin Zachary, Jr., Henry McCarty (Mack) and Mary Margaret. Maggie died June 6, 1887 and is buried at Rowlett Creek Cemetery near McKinney. In 1889, Ben married Mamie Ellen Miller in Old Lebannon, Texas. Mamie was born in 1868, in Memphis, Tennessee. Ben and Mamie had five children: Rose Etta, Ida Price (Peggy), Early Miller, Lucy Ellen and Euphamia Helen (Fayme). Mamie died in 1897 of typhoid fever and childbirth and is buried at Bethany Cemetery two miles south of Rowlett Creek Cemetery. Ben married Mahala Amadine Keeter Mandel April 26, 1903 in Magnum, Old Greer County, Oklahoma Territory. Mahala was born October 15, 1875 in Keeter, Wise County, Texas, the daughter of a Baptist preacher, Albert Lafayette Keeter and Julia Ann Ellis. Ben and Martha had five children: Bonnie Mae, Jewel Lafayette, Royce Garland and Ernest Andrew. Ben was a farmer and rancher. He was also proprietor of "Keeter's General Store" near Gould, Oklahoma Territory following the death of his brother-in-law, John Andrew Keeter in 1905. Ben and his family moved to Tulsa in 1925 where he died July 28, 1928. Benjamin Zachery Herndon is buried at Rowlett Creek Cemetery in McKinney, Collin County, Texas. Mahala died January 29, 1954 and is buried at Memorial Park Cemetery in Tulsa. Ben had fifteen children, and Ernest was the fifteenth.

The eighth generation: Ernest Andrew Herndon was born June 22, 1911 in Gould, Harmon County, Oklahoma the son of Benjamin Zachery Herndon and Mahala Amadine Keeter. When Ernest was 14-years-old, he moved with his family to Tulsa where on December 20, 1925, Ernest was baptized at the Springdale Baptist Church. Ernest married Eunice Frances Gilliam April 5, 1931 in Tulsa. Eunice was born February 22, 1911 in Muskogee, Oklahoma the daughter of Sidney R. Gilliam and Minnie Mae Sheppard. Ernest and Eunice were charter members of the North Lewis Avenue Baptist Church in Tulsa. Ernest was an accountant for forty-two years with Marathon Oil Company when he retired in 1972. He was also a real estate investor, farmer and rancher. Ernest died September 9, 1973 in Tulsa and is buried at Ethel Reese Cemetery in Barnsdall, Osage County, Oklahoma. Ernest and Eunice have three children: (1) Clyde Ernest Herndon information listed in following paragraph. (2) Wanda Lucille Herndon was born April 9, 1937 in Tulsa and was baptized September 4, 1949 at the First Baptist Church in Tulsa. Wanda married David Noel Downen February 5, 1960 in Tulsa. David was born June 22, 1937 in Muskogee, Oklahoma, the son of James Noel Downen and Frances Pauline Douthit. David is a research engineer specializing in national defense with Rockwell International Corporation in Tulsa. Wanda is a homemaker, community volunteer and active in church organizations. David and Wanda have two sons born in Stillwater, Payne County,

Oklahoma: Kevin Noel Downen born January 17, 1961 who is a computer analyst for Wal-Mart Corporation in Bentonville; and Kenneth Alan Downen born January 3, 1962 who is a financial advisor and student at Oklahoma State University. (3) Barbara Ann Ansley Herndon was born September 18, 1938 in Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio and baptized May 4, 1950 at the First Baptist Church in Tulsa. Barbara married Otis Oscar Grant (Bo) Bellows June 7, 1957 in Tulsa. Bo was the son of Ray Clarence Bellows and Ida Adell Rogers. Barbara and Bo were divorced August 25, 1961 in Tulsa, and Barbara later changed her name back to Herndon. Bo is an insurance adjuster and Barbara is senior draftsman with thirty years of service with Amerada Hess Corporation in Tulsa. Bo and Barbara have one daughter: Deborah Lynn (Debi) Bellows born August 25, 1958 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Debi married Lester Len Saunders November 25, 1977 in Gravette, Benton County, Arkansas. Lester was born August 27, 1958 in Gravette the son of Ralph Arnold Saunders and Ollie Lorene Shields. Lester is an electric lineman for Empire District Electric Company and Debi works at the insurance desk of Gravette Hospital. Lester and Debi have two daughters, Lindsey Rae Saunders born March 7, 1986 in Gravette, and Amy Len Saunders born March 11, 1988 in Gravette.

The ninth generation: Clyde Earnest Herndon was born April 7, 1932 in Tulsa, Oklahoma and was baptized June 16, 1946 at the Springdale Baptist Church. December 29, 1948, Clyde became a charter member of the North Lewis Avenue Baptist Church. He served 1952-1954 in the 31st Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division of the U. S. Army, serving in Korea during the Korean Conflict. Clyde married Virginia Nell Estes June 15, 1956 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Virginia was born November 30, 1938 in Longview, Gregg County, Texas the daughter of George Edward Estes and Rosa Rebecca Jones. Clyde graduated from the University of Tulsa in 1959 where he majored in Business Administration. He is a retired banker, farmer and rancher. Clyde and Virginia now make their home in Gravette, Arkansas. Clyde and Virginia have four children born in Tulsa, Oklahoma: (1) Steven Dale Herndon information listed in following paragraph. (2) Cathy Sue Herndon was born October 20, 1959, died February 12, 1960 and is buried at Ethel Reese Cemetery in Barnsdall, Oklahoma. (3) Karen Elaine Herndon was born May 21, 1961 and baptized in 1970 at the North Lewis Avenue Baptist Church in Tulsa. Karen married Rock Allen Hatfield July 1, 1977 in Huntsville, Arkansas. Rock is the son of Ronald Lee Hatfield and Roberta McLoud. Rock is a chicken rancher in Huntsville, and recently ran for public office as Democratic candidate for County Commissioner of Madison County. Rock and Karen were divorced April 1987. Karen began her career as a Vocalist in 1985 when she recorded her first album at Fayetteville called "Karen Hatfield Sings Country". In 1986, Karen became Lead Singer with the "Ozark Mountain Music Show" in Rogers, Arkansas. Karen and Rock have three children born in Huntsville: Kristy Renee' Hatfield born January 26, 1979; Andrea Elaine Hatfield born November 11, 1981; and Ronald Lee Hatfield, II born February 8, 1984. (4) Jeffrey Lee Herndon was born December 16, 1963 and was baptized September 24, 1972 at the Immanuel Baptist Church in Tulsa. In 1981, he began his career as a Musician and Lead Singer with "Ozark Music Show" in Rogers and in September 1986, he moved to the "Ozark Country Jubilee" in Branson, Missouri. Jeff married Kim Cooper December 14, 1987 in Vail, Eagle County, Colorado. Kim was born January 20, 1964 in Canton, Texas and is a fashion model.

The tenth generation: Steven Dale Herndon was born May 10, 1958 in Tulsa, Oklahoma where in 1969 Steve was baptized at the North Lewis Avenue Baptist Church. In 1974, his family moved to Huntsville, Arkansas. The family then moved to Gravette, Arkansas in 1977. Steven Dale Herndon married Dianne Coleen (Cody) Harvey April 9, 1977 in Gravette, Benton County, Arkansas. Cody was the daughter of Raymond Harvey. Steve and Cody had one daughter: Heather Dawn Herndon born November 19, 1979 in Rogers, Arkansas. Steve's marriage ended in divorce, and Heather was later adopted by her step-father Jerry David. Steve married Lorie Ann Smith November 16, 1980 in Jay, Ottawa County, Oklahoma. Lorie was born May 30, 1961 in Gravette, Benton County, Arkansas the daughter of James Enos Smith and Doris Lee Gatewood. Steve joined the U. S. Navy in Fayetteville, August 1980. The family was stationed in Norfolk, Virginia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Steve served aboard the USS Lawrence in the Persian Gulf in 1983 when the U. S. fired warning shots at Iranian Ships and Aircraft. Following his discharge from the Navy in 1984, Steve and his family returned to Arkansas. In April of 1985, they bought a home in Bentonville, where Steve is now employed as a construction electrician with Wal-Mart Corporation. Steve and Lorie have three children: Shandale Lee Herndon born May 3, 1981 in Norfolk, Virginia, Christopher Bryan Herndon born February 22, 1983 in Rogers, Benton County, Arkansas and Derek Scott Herndon.

The eleventh generation: Derek Scott Herndon information in opening paragraph.

By: Steven Dale Herndon

James Rodney Herndon

The 6th generation: George Henry Herndon, Jr. married Cynthia Ann McGarrah in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas on January 6, 1843. The story of their lives is written in this book. Like strong trees planted solidly in the earth, they stood firm against the winds of winter and brought forth blossoms in the spring. As a tree lives on through the fruit it bears, George and Cynthia live on through their children. We are among the descendants of their son James Rodney Herndon, and we respectfully place our names beside them in this book.

Family of James R. & Susan Herndon c. 1910. Back row L to R: James, Dora, Hattie, Glenn. Middle row: Bush, Ed, May, Grandma Sue, Grandad. Front row: Jerry, Sallie and Little one; Dora's adopted daughter?

The 7th generation: James Rodney (Jim) Herndon was born December 15, 1847 in McKinney, Texas the son of George Henry Herndon, Jr. and Cynthia Ann McGarrah. James married Susan Ellis Bush October 7, 1869 in McKinney, Texas. Susan was born September 10, 1851 in Clark County, Kentucky the daughter of Oliver E. Bush and Dorinda M. Crim. Jim was a farmer and rancher. He and Susan were both members of the Baptist Church. They lived most of their lives near McKinney. Jim died March 27, 1942, and Susan died December 26, 1918. Both are buried at Rowlett Creek Cemetery near McKinney. Among their children was a son named Edward Douglas Herndon.

The 8th generation: Edward Douglas Herndon was born April 14, 1884 in McKinney, Texas. Edward married Lula Bell

Edward Douglas Herndon and Lula Bell '50th Wedding Anniversary', December 1954 Collin County, Texas.

Edward Douglas Herndon and Lula Bell Sweatt on their wedding day, December 18, 1904 Gillispie Baptist Church, Knox County, Texas.

Sweatt December 18, 1904 in Knox City, Texas. Lula was born December 22, 1884 in Morgan, Butler County, Kentucky the daughter of John Alexander Caldwell Sweatt and Nancy Elizabeth Harrison. Edward was a farmer. He and Lula lived most of their lives near McKinney, Texas. Edward died October 26, 1962 and Lula died March 9, 1978. Both are buried at Rowlett Creek Cemetery near McKinney. Among their children is a daughter named Ellis Elizabeth Herndon.

The 9th generation: Ellis Elizabeth Herndon was born November 26, 1908 in McKinney, Texas. She was married December 3, 1926 in McKinney, Texas to Lester Claud Cashon. Lester was born January 17, 1903 in Climax, Texas the son of James Edgar Cashon and Asenath Jackson Wood. Lester was a farmer. Ellis and Lester were members of the Baptist Church. Lester died May 30, 1980 in Sherman, Grayson County, Texas and is buried at Rowlett Creek Cemetery near McKinney. Ellis is now living in Celina, Texas. Ellis and Lester have six children: Nancy Elizabeth Cashon, Dorothy Sue Cashon, Patsy Lou Cashon, Claudia Jane Cashon, Lt. Col. Richard Cole Cashon, and Robert Edward Cashon, Ph. D.

The 10th generation: Following are six children of Ellis Elizabeth Herndon and Lester Claud Cashon: (1) Nancy Elizabeth Cashon b. 28 October 1927 in Pilot Point, Texas m. 16 August 1954 in Mineral Wells, Texas to Charles K. Alexander b. 13 August 1920 in Wichita Falls, Texas; (2) Dorothy Sue Cashon b. 22 January 1930 in McKinney, Texas m. 23 November 1946 in Celina, Texas to Lynn Eldon Stambaugh b. 1 April 1927 in Celina; (3) Patsy Lou Cashon b. 27 February 1935 in McKinney, Texas m. 6 July 1953 in Celina, Texas Charles Bun Johnson b. 10 February 1931; (4) Claudia Jane Cashon b. 8 July 1941 in Celina, Texas m. 4 January 1958 in Celina, Texas to Jerry Bob Willard b. 25 August 1938 in Celina, Texas son of R. L. Willard and Jo Faye Kirkland; (5) Richard Cole Cashon b. 22 September 1944 in Celina, Texas 1m. February 1962 in Celina, Texas to Delphia Kay Willard b. December 1944 in Celina, Texas daughter of Allan Willard and Frances Hayes. Richard Cole Cashon 2m. 15 December 1973 in Ft. Hood, Texas to Patricia Elaine Pitts b. 25 September 1950 in Germany daughter of Major John Pitts, U. S. Army Ret., and Rosemary Sadler; (6) Robert Edward Cashon, Ph. D. b. 11 December 1945 in Celina, Texas.

The 11th generation: Following are two children of Nancy Elizabeth Cashon and Charles K. Alexander: (1) Kay Beth Alexander b. 14 July 1955 in San Angelo, Texas m. 7 June 1980 in Irving, Texas to Kenneth Espana Bauzon; (2) David Charles Alexander b. 3 November 1959 in Lubbock, Texas. Following are three children of Dorothy Sue Cashon and Lynn Eldon Stambaugh all born in Celina, Texas: (1) Lynda Sue Stambaugh b. 3 February 1948 in Celina, Texas; (2) Jerry Janette Stambaugh b. 1 March 1949 in Celina, Texas m. Lewis Dale Dickerson b. 15 June 1946 the son of Bailey Dickerson and Velma Bea Miller; and (3) Tommy Lynn Stambaugh b. 6 February 1954 in Celina, Texas m. 1985 to Diana Martin. Following are three children of Patsy Lou Cashon and Charles Bun Johnson: (1) Deborah Pat Johnson b. 8 May 1955 in Celina, Texas; (2) Sammy Charles Johnson b. 10 December 1957 in Wichita Falls, Texas; and (3) Richard Lane Johnson b. 23 January 1962 in Wichita Falls, Texas. Following are two children of Claudia Jane Cashon and Jerry Bob Willard both born in Celina, Texas: (1) Brenda Kay Willard b. 14 July 1962; and (2) Kathy Sue Willard b. 26 January 1965. Following are three children of Lt. Col. Richard Cole Cashon and Delphia Kay Willard: (1) Richard Allan Cashon b. 12 August 1962 in Celina, Texas; (2) Vickie Lynn Cashon b. 19 January 1964 in McKinney, Texas m. August 1986 in Dallas, Texas to Wendell Ray Pittman b. 5 August 1964 in Casper, Wyoming the son of Denny Pittman and Rebekah (last name unknown); (3) Terry Wayne Cashon b. 18 January 1967 in Celina, Texas. Following is the daughter of Lt. Col. Richard Cole Cashon and Patricia Elaine Pitts: (1) Melissa Elaine Cashon b. 9 December 1983 in Enterprise, Alaska.

The twelfth generation: Following is the son of Kay Beth Alexander and Kenneth Espana Bauzon: Stefan Alexander Bauzon b. 11 June 1981 in Durham, North Carolina. Following are three children of Jerry Janette Stambaugh and Lewis Dale Dickerson: (1) Blakely Dow Dickerson b. 6 May 1969 in Celina, Texas; (2) Jennifer Lynette Dickerson b. 6 August 1970 in Ardmore, Oklahoma; and (3) Karen Faye Dickerson (adopted) b. 1 February 1974 in Dallas, Texas. Following is the daughter of Vickie Lynn Cashon and Wendell Ray Pittman: Dustie Rae Pittman b. 5 March 1987.

By: Ellis Cashon

William Herndon

Records on the ancestry of George Henry Herndon, Jr. begin with William Herndon who came to America in 1673. The following information appears in an article on William Herndon, the immigrant ancestor of Dallas Tabor Herndon, Secretary of the Arkansas Historical Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas in *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Volume III* by F. A. Virkus, 1928. We acknowledge the work of Doctor John Goodwin Herndon, who privately printed books (1947-1952) about the first seven generations of Herndons in America; and we offer to his memory our deepest gratitude. We are currently in possession of Doctor Herndon's books which are out of print and carefully guarded by those fortunate enough to possess them.

The first generation: William Herndon was born 1649, in Tenterden, County Kent, England. Our first record of William in America is on Virginia land patents dated 1673, which were issued by the King of England to any settler who would pay for

the passage of other settlers. Two such land patents were issued to William Herndon, and his partner, Robert Bagby, totaling 2,800 acres for assisting 56 persons; and two patents were issued to William Herndon individually, totaling 494 acres for assisting 10 persons. Land issued to William Herndon was located along the northeast side of the Mattaponi River, near Saint Stephen's Church, New Kent County, Virginia. Today, Saint Stephen's Church is a small community on U. S. Highway 360, twenty-six miles northeast of Richmond, Virginia. William Herndon married Catherine Digges in 1677. Catherine was born 1654, the daughter of Edward Digges (Governor of Virginia in 1655). William Herndon died in 1722, and his wife Catherine died in 1729. They are buried at the Digges Family Cemetery near Saint Stephen's Church. William and Catherine had three sons born in Saint Stephen's Church: (1) Edward information in following paragraph; (2) James 1683-1744 married Mary George; (3) William 1685-1759, lm. nfi. 2m. Mrs. Sarah Leftwich.

The second generation: Edward Herndon was born 1678 near Saint Stephen's Church, Virginia. Edward married Mary Wallerin 1698. Mary was born May 23, 1674 in Newport Pagnell, County Bucks, England, the daughter of John Waller and Mary Pomfrett. On April 18, 1722, Edward purchased 46 acres with house, stables, orchard, garden and waterway in Saint Stephen's. A land patent issued June 16, 1727 to Edward was for 400 acres in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Edward served as juryman several times between 1733 and 1749. In 1735, he was appointed by the court to appraise the estate of Evan Thomas, deceased. And in 1744, the court appointed Edward Guardian of three orphan children. Edward and Mary lived most of their lives in the area around Saint Stephen's Church. It is presumed that Edward died shortly before the probating of his will March 9, 1758. Edward had nine children by his wife Mary: (1) John 1700-1786, married twice; (2) Edward 1702-1759, 1 married Elizabeth Stubblefield, 2 married Mary Brock; (3) nfi; (4) William information in following paragraph; (5) Richard 1708-1754, married twice (6) Martha 1710-1766, married William Watkins; (7) David 1712-1795, married Mary Lewis; (8) nfi; and (9) James 1716-1764, married Valentine Haley. The date of Mary's death is possibly 1720. Edward married—Leftwich in 1721 and they had one daughter: Esther 1723-1767, married Henry Elley.

The third generation: William Herndon was born 1706 near Saint Stephen's Church, Virginia. In 1730, he married Ann Drysdale, daughter of Hugh Drysdale (Lieutenant Governor of Virginia 1722). William Herndon died in 1783. His burial site is unknown. William and Ann had eight children: (1) Elizabeth 1731-nfi. married Joseph Reynolds; (2) Lucy 1733-nfi. married James Nelson; (3) Owen 1735-1807 married Mary nfi; (4) Edward, information in following paragraph; (5) Joseph 1739-1811 lm. nfi, 2nd marriage Susannah Haislip; (6) Sarah 1741-1763 married Joseph Grasty Mansfield; (7) Reuben 1743-1760 nfi; (8) William 1745-1828 married Mary Bohannon.

The fourth generation: Edward Herndon was born July 16, 1738 near Saint Stephen's Church, in Caroline County, Virginia. Edward married Mary Ann Gaines November 30, 1762 in Culpeper County, Virginia. Mary Ann was born May 10, 1742 the daughter of James Gaines and Mary Pendleton. Edward served on patrol under Captain Taylor as recorded in the Orange County Minute Book Number 2, page 29. He purchased 210 acres in Culpeper County, July 20, 1778. In January 1781, he was a member of the Culpeper Militia, Class Number 85, commanded by Lieutenant James Finney. In 1782, tax lists show that Edward owned one slave, five horses and eleven cattle. In 1809, he was appointed executor of his friend, Abraham Ehart's estate. Edward and Mary Ann had twelve children: (1) James Gaines 1 married Mary nfi, 2 married Sarah Thornton; (2) William Pendleton married Mary Rucker; (3) Benjamin married Susannah Ehart; (4) Edward married Nancy Rucker; (5) Rachel 1, married Jeremiah White, Jr. 2, married—Hawkins; (6) Nancy married William Jordan; (7) John married Elizabeth Wood; (8) Elizabeth married Richard Jerrell; (9) George, information listed in following paragraph; (10) Henry married Lucinda Wood; (11) Joel married Lucy Quinn; (12) Mary married John Jackson, Jr. Mary Ann died June 15, 1829 in Madison County, Virginia. Edward died May 11, 1831 in Madison County, Virginia. Their burial site is unknown.

The fifth generation: George Henry Herndon, Sr. was born April 12, 1779 in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Zachery July 31, 1799 in Madison County, Virginia. Elizabeth was born August 1, 1778, the daughter of Benjamin Zachery and Franky nfi. George and Elizabeth made their first home along the Rapidann River near Culpeper, Madison County, Virginia. By the close of the 1700s, thousands of Americans began to head westward, seeking opportunities for a better life. George and Elizabeth moved to Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky in 1813. They remained there for about eighteen years. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 offered free land west of the Mississippi River, and in 1821, Missouri was admitted to the United States as a slave state. George and Elizabeth moved westward once again. On November 19, 1831 they arrived at Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, and settled six miles west of there on 200 acres near Lamine. George Henry Herndon, Sr. and pioneers like him played an important role during the turbulent years as America expanded westward. He was a noted horseman, mule breeder, farmer and rancher. George and Elizabeth lived the remainder of their lives in the area near Boonville. Elizabeth died July 20, 1847 and George died December 20, 1874. They were buried at the Herndon Family Cemetery one mile north of Lamine on U. S. Highway 41. Then, in 1965, tragedy struck when construction crews building Highway 41 unknowingly plowed through the old cemetery. The monument of George Henry Herndon, Sr. was tossed aside and found leaning against a fencepost nearby. George and Elizabeth had eleven children. The following children were born in Madison County, Virginia: (1) Julius born 1800 married Sophia Hockaway; (2) Benjamin Zachery born 1802 married Susan Fox; (3) Rodney born 1804 married Nancy C. Fox; (4) James born 1806 married Elizabeth McGarrah; (5) Albert G. born 1808 married Nancy B. Pollard; (6) Frances born 1810 married Charles Fox; (7) Charles born 1813 married Rebecca Cramer. The following children were born in Madison County, Kentucky: (8) Lucy born 1815 married — Turley; (9) George Henry, Jr., information in the following paragraph: (10) Nancy born 1819, 1 married Andrew Davenport, 2 married Gabriel Cramer; (11) Julia Ann born 1822 married George Fenwick.

The sixth generation: George Henry Herndon, Jr. born 1818 married Cynthia Ann McGarrah January 6, 1843 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.

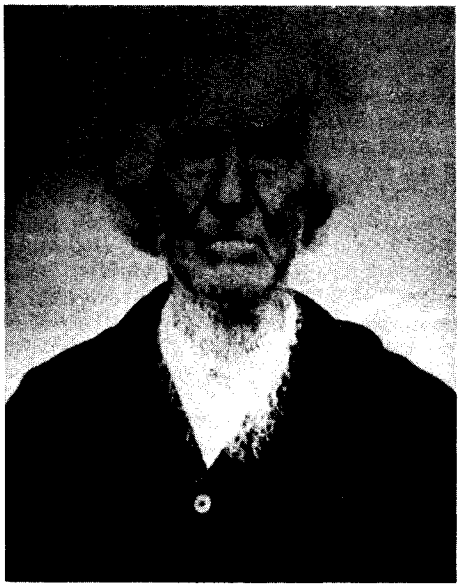
By: Clyde Herndon and Barbara Ansley Herndon

George Henry Herndon, Jr.

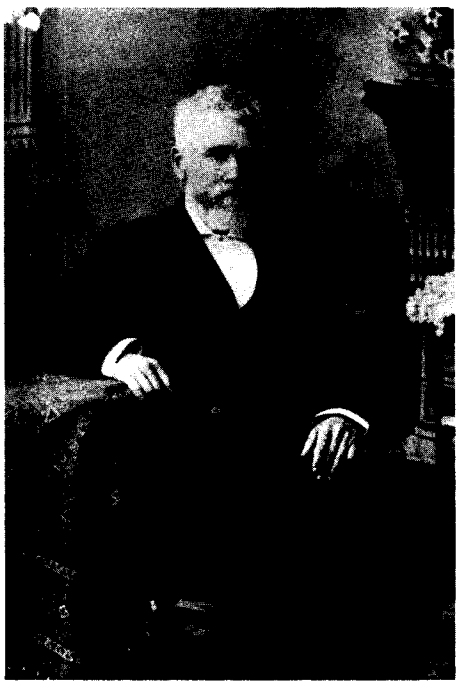
The sixth generation: George Henry Herndon, Jr. was born February 22, 1818 in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, and died September 22, 1902 in McKinney, Collin County, Texas. He was the son of George Henry Herndon, Sr. and Elizabeth Zachery. As a young lad, George traveled with his parents and family many miles by Wagon Train from Kentucky, over difficult trails, crossing the Mississippi River to settle in Lamine, near Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri in November 1831. When he was a young man, George traveled to Texas and worked with Oliver Hedgecoxe in surveying a huge land grant issued by Texas to Peters Colonization Co. (Peters Colony). He later moved back to Lamine, Missouri.

In 1836 he moved to Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas where he was in the cattle and farming business. On January 6, 1843 Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, George Henry Herndon married Cynthia Ann McGarrah, born September 10, 1827 near Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. She was the daughter of John (Jack) McGarrah and Mary Pauline (Polly) Graham also mentioned in this book.

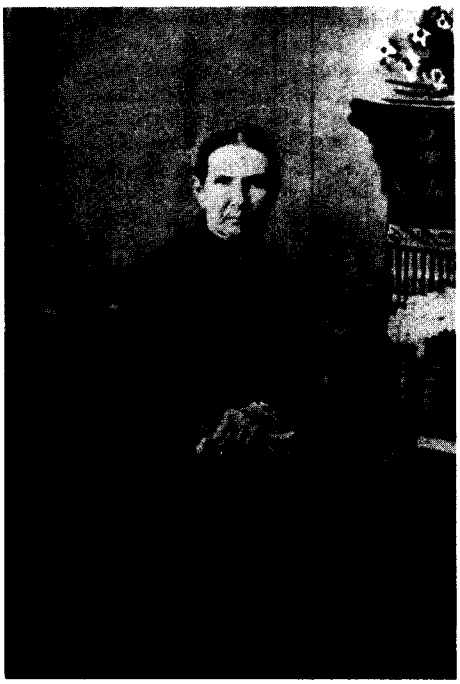
In November of 1843, George received a bonus of 640 acres of land about 6 miles west of McKinney, Collin County, Texas. George and Cynthia remained in Fayetteville until 1847, when they moved to Buckner, Collin County, Texas, where they lived with Cynthia's mother and father for one year until they could build a place of their own. George was known to be a man of few



George Henry Herndon, Sr.



George Henry Herndon, Jr.



Cynthia Ann McGarrah Herndon

words, a stern rugged individual standing about six feet tall. He was considered by neighbors and friends a just and fair man, dealing harshly with anyone who threatened his property and family. He was often seen riding a stallion named "Cathams" (perhaps taken from the latin word cathedra, meaning chair or throne). At the time of his death, George had built an estate of about 1200 acres, some being parts of downtown McKinney. George and Cynthia freed six slaves on Emancipation Day. Together he and his wife and children survived in a wilderness under constant threat of Indian attacks, cattle rustlers, and thieves. He drove wild ponies with his father-in-law John (Jack) McGarrah to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory (later Oklahoma) and Fort Smith, Arkansas for sale to the U. S. Army as Cavalry mounts. He drove cattle to New Orleans, and Shreves Landing (now Shreveport). These cattle were sold to be loaded onto ships and sent to Europe. He drove cattle up the Chisholm Trail from McKinney, Texas to Abilene and Fort Dodge, Kansas. These cattle were to be sold and loaded onto railroad cars going to Kansas City, Kansas and Chicago, Illinois.

Cynthia Ann was a remarkable woman. Tradition has it that her mother was 1/4 Cherokee Indian. Cynthia was the mother of 15 children, strong and resolute in her faith (Presbyterian), and capable in many ways. She could (and did) kill wild game when George was away before the boys were old enough.

George died 7:07 a. m. September 22, 1902 in McKinney, Collin County, Texas at the age of 84 years and 7 months following a lingering illness. Funeral services for George took place at their residence in town at 10:00 a. m. the following day conducted by Reverend W. P. Cloyd and Reverend Chandler, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of which George was a member. Interment was in the family burying ground at the old homestead 9 miles west of McKinney. A long exemplary life is bequeathed his numerous posterity, as a heritage to inspire them to nobler lives and nobler living.

Cynthia died March 8, 1813 in McKinney, Collin County, Texas, twelve years following the death of her husband. She was laid to rest beside him in the family burying ground at the old homestead. In 1923, George and Cynthia's graves were moved to Rowlett Creek Cemetery, seven miles southwest of McKinney at the intersection of State Highway 121 and Custer Road. At the same time were also moved the graves of their children: Cynthia Ann (infant), Albert H. (died young), and Laura A. (died young). Rowlett Creek Cemetery is recognized as a landmark for being the oldest Baptist Church in Texas (founded 1848 - became inactive in 1935). At the time of this writing, there are well over 50 graves in this cemetery related to the Herndon family. Each year a celebration of "Decoration Day" and the "Old Settlers Reunion" takes place on the first Sunday in May.

George and Cynthia had 15 children. Their first two sons were born in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas (1) Henry Clay Herndon, born December 13, 1843, married Sarah Elizabeth Fitzhugh (Henry served in the Confederate States of America during the Civil War in Tennessee) had six children: Frank Fitzhugh Herndon (died young); Geneva Herndon (died an infant); Little Mack Herndon (died young); and 3 daughters. (2) Thomas Jefferson Herndon, born February 25, 1845 never married. (Serving in the Confederate States of America during

the Civil War, Tom was at the Battle of Pea Ridge in the biggest battle fought west of the Mississippi).

George and Cynthia's third son was born in Buckner, Collin County, Texas. (3) James Rodney Herndon, born December 15, 1847, married Susan Ellis Bush had 12 children: Ula F. Herndon, married William James Lucas; Mary Edwin Herndon, married William Robert Moore; Annie D. Herndon (died an infant); George Henry Herndon never married; Sallie Bee Herndon, married Hugh Henry Stephens; William Bush Herndon, married Eulalia Stovall; Cynthia Harriett Herndon, married Duane B. Fritts; Dora Marshall Herndon, married Edward Fryer Sharpe; Edward Douglas Herndon, married Lula Belle Sweatt; Glenn Thomas Herndon, married Mary Mitchell; Jerry Ross Herndon, married Celesta J. Jones; James Ambrose Herndon, married Leona Mae Boals.

George and Cynthia's remaining twelve children were born in McKinney, Collin County, Texas. (4) Albert H. Herndon, born February 6, 1850 (died young). (5) Benjamin Zachery Herndon, born March 21, 1851, married Maggie Mary Goodwin had 5 children: Felix George Herndon, married Roxie Belle Potts; Lee Rhea Herndon, married Hixie Rowena Cunningham, then married Lula Mae Ingram; Benjamin Zachery Herndon, Jr., married Mamie Thomas, then married Nanie Womack; Henry McCarty Herndon, married Grace Ardimissi Livesay, then to Florence; Mary Margaret Herndon, married John Lee Bewley, then C. B. Smith; (5 cont'd) Benjamin Zachery Herndon, second marriage to Mamie Ellen Miller had 6 children: Rose Etta Herndon, married Eugene Hall Bowden; Ida Price (Peggy) Herndon, married James Thomas Kizziar; Early Miller Herndon, married Della Ruth Burden; Lucy Ellen Herndon, married Paul C. Apple; Euphamia Helen (Fayme) Herndon, married Loren Preston; Mamie (died an infant); (5 cont'd) Benjamin Zachery Herndon third marriage to Mahala Amadine Keeter had 4 children: Bonnie Mae Herndon, first marriage to Harry David Chambers, second marriage to Robert Russell; Jewel Lafayette Herndon, married Jewell Pauline Bratton; Royce Garland Herndon, married first to Edith Mae Turner, second marriage to Claudine Lois Campbell; Ernest Andrew Herndon, married Eunice Frances Gilliam.

(6) Mary Elizabeth Herndon, born December 25, 1852, first married Milton (Bud) Cramer had three children: Freeman Cramer, married Mamie Talbot; Mary Annie Cramer never married; Henry Milton (Bud) Cramer, married Lydia Thomas; (6 cont'd) Mary Elizabeth Herndon, second marriage to John Charles Montgomery who was a widower of her cousin Ella Nora Herndon. Mary and Charles had five children: Lucy Frances Montgomery, married Fred E. McIntire, George Herndon Montgomery, married Pearlie Baccus; Carroll William Montgomery, married Katherine Butts, Josie Montgomery, married William Mack Wells; John Albert Montgomery, married Ruby Newman.

(7) Lucy Jane Herndon, born February 25, 1855, married Henry Edwin Singleton, had two children: Harry Singleton, married Lucy Witt; J. Ed Singleton, married Mabel.

(8) Julia Ann Herndon, born October 23, 1856, married first to Henry Clay (Doc) Addison had twelve children: Alpha Julia Addision, married Thomas Surry Nicklas; Omega Clay Addison, married Homer Nandain; Georgia Anna Addison never married; Emma Mary Addison, married Ora Miller; Mattie Mae Addison never married; Geneva Herndon Addison, married James T. Hamilton; Ella Irl Addison, married Ernest C. Jones; Henry Edwin Addison never married; Jessie Lee Addison, first married to Jack Hammond, second to Guy Raspberry; Birdie Kate Addison, married Elmer Davis; Willie Cloyd Addison never married; Dixie Bess Addison never married. (9) Cynthia Ann Herndon, born March 9, 1858 (died young). (10) George Alexander Herndon, born April 7, 1859, never married.

(11) Sarah Frances (Sallie) Herndon, born December 5, 1860, married Glenn J. Barlow had two children: Herndon H. Barlow, first married Pearl Westmoreland, second to Bess Worsham; Hugh Barlow (died young). (12) William M. Herndon, born August 10, 1862, married Julia Black, had two children: Jim Jack Herndon married Sophia Hassell; Annie C. Herndon, married J. Frank Johnson. (13) Martha F. (Mattie) Herndon, born January 30, 1864, first married to John T. Field had seven children: Joe Edward Field nfi; Thomas Rector Field, married Pearl Daugherty; Jesse Mathers Field, married Ollie Daugherty; William Herndon Field, married Evelyn Parvin; John B. Field never married; Charles Shelby Field, married Eloise Pense; Oliver Fredrick Field married Mamie Baker; (13 cont'd) Martha F. (Mattie) Herndon, second marriage to Sam Brecheen had two children: Johnny Brecheen nfi; Mary Brecheen, married Phillips. (14) Clarence Edward Herndon, born December 10, 1865, married Belle Schoolcraft had three children nfi; (15) Laura A. Herndon, born September 24, 1869 (died young).

By: Eunice Herndon and Hollis Ann Herndon

Carr Hester

Carr Hester, born in North Carolina in 1810 lived in Macon and Cherokee Counties. He married Mary Elizabeth Panter. They had five children in North Carolina, moved to Tennessee, had one child there, and then went to Washington County, Arkansas in 1848 and had two children there. Ransom Hester, born June 16, 1830 in North Carolina, Roxanna Hester, born in 1834 in North Carolina, Lucinda Hester, born in 1836 in North Carolina, Robert James Hester, born in 1838 in North Carolina, David Hester, born in 1840 in North Carolina, Thomas Hester, born in 1846 in Tennessee, Martha Hester, born in 1848 in Washington County, Arkansas and Elizabeth Hester, born in 1851 in Washington County.

Paula, David and Sara Kohler. Lawrence and Shirley Hester - 1968 photo.

Ransom Hester married Talitha G. Moore Hester, daughter of Thomas Moore and Eliza Wilson Moore. Nine children were born to this couple: William F. Hester in 1855, Lauretta "Laura" in 1858, Jonas T. in 1860, Thomas A. in 1864, Lily E. in 1867, Mary Ethel in 1868 Lewis Pollard in 1871, Wade C. in 1874 and Annie E. in 1877.

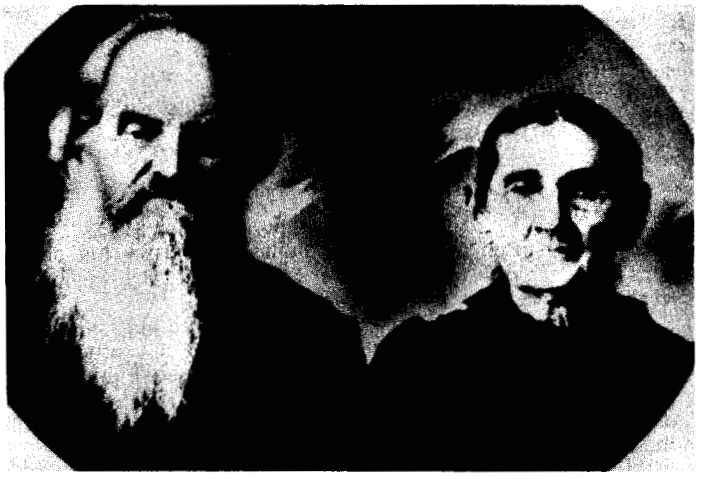
Lewis Pollard Hester married Lucy P. Widders October 1891. Six children were born to this couple: Hubert Roy Hester in 1892, Wade Hester in 1894, Dessa A. Hester in 1897, Myrtle in 1901, Lillian May "Lilly" in 1903 and Opal in 1908.

Hubert Roy Hester married Lela Naomi Roberts "Oma" in September 1915. Six children were born to this couple: Hubert Harold Hester on December 20, 1917, Frances Maxine, on December 22, 1919, Lawrence Braden, on April 16, 1922, Lois Marie, on May 10, 1926, Kenneth Dean, on October 7, 1928 and Hilda Inez, on December 10, 1934.

Lawrence married June Madean Phillips March 1946. One child was born to this couple: Michael Lawrence Hester on Sep-

Michael (Mike) and Pat (Stewart) Hester. Son, Justin Hester and daughter, Julie Hester.

Top Row - Hubert, Wade. Middle Row - Myrtle, Dessie, Lilly. Bottom Row - Lewis, Opal, Lucy. The Lewis Hester Family.



Ransom Hester and Talitha (Moore) Hester

Top Row - Lawrence, Kenneth, Frances, Harold. Bottom Row - Hilda, Hubert, "Oma", Lois. The Hubert Hester Family.

Carr Hester and Elizabeth (Panter) Hester

tember 30, 1947. Lawrence and Madean divorced in 1959. Lawrence married Shirley (Kohler) October 1968. Shirley had three children by Paul T. Kohler (deceased): Paula R. Kohler, David V. Kohler and Sara J. Kohler.

Ransom Hester was a farmer and also worked for Mr. Tebbetts, an attorney in Fayetteville. He served in the military in the Civil War. Carr Hester, having died at an early age, left Ransom to care for his mother and family. Lewis P. Hester, his son was next to the youngest boy. Lewis was a farmer and raised cattle and also was the rural mail carrier from Baldwin, Arkansas to Round Mountain and Wyman Communities. He covered his mail route in a buggy pulled by a pair of mules. The mail came to Baldwin on the St. Paul Railroad, and he picked it up at Baldwin Post Office.

My father was Hubert Hester, oldest son of Lewis Hester. He was a salesman and farmer and was an early broiler producer in northwest Arkansas.

Harold Hester is the oldest brother. We all attended Jefferson School in Fayetteville and Fayetteville High. Harold lives in Fontana, California and has three children: Joan Hester, Vyone and Hubert Roy. Harold is retired from Interstate Bakeries. Frances Hester, the oldest sister is retired and lives in Fayetteville. She and her husband Paul Wilcox have one daughter Betty Wilcox that lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Betty is an R. N. Myself, being the third child, live in Fayetteville. I am presently employed at Mitchell Oil Company, and my wife, Shirley Hester, works there also.

Lois Hester married Howard Cooper. They had three children: Becky Cooper, Bill and Gary. These children grew up and attended school in Farmington, Arkansas. Kenneth Hester, my youngest brother married Mary Lou Weis, from Indiana. They have four children: Kenneth, Marilyn, Charles and Janet.

These children grew up in the Kansas City, Missouri area and most are still there. Kenneth is a pharmacist at a hospital in Kansas City.

Hilda Hester - Dill, the youngest sister married J. W. Dill of Fayetteville. They have four children: Brenda Dill, Linda, Joe and Terry. J. W. is with J. C. Penney Company and they live in the Dallas, Texas area.

My son, Michael Hester attended Fayetteville Schools. He married Patricia (Patsy Stewart) Hester. They moved to the Dallas area in 1973 and Mike drove a truck there. Patsy worked in a bank. They have two children: the oldest is Justin Hester and daughter Julie. They live in the Farmington area now. Having moved back to Washington County some three years ago, Justin is in first grade at Farmington School. Julie will be in school next year. Mike drives for Air Products out of Pryor, Oklahoma. He hauls oxygen. Patsy works for United Federal Savings and Loan in Springdale.

The three Kohler children (my step-children) grew up in Fayetteville and attended school there. Paula Rae Kohler lives in Madison County. She has two daughters, Heather Duncan and Jennifer Duncan. Heather is ten and attends school in Huntsville. Jennifer is three years old. David Kohler and wife Leorena (Hoins) live in Seaford, Delaware. He works for Purdue Poultry Company. They have one son, Christopher David Kohler who is three years old. David is the Area Supervisor for Purdue Poultry. Sara Jean Kohler lives in Fayetteville. She works for One Stop Mart (a division of Mitchell Oil Company). She expects her first child in May 1988. The Kohler children are just like my own.

From Carr Hester and his wife, Mary Elizabeth (full blood Indian) to Julie and Justin Hester makes seven generations having lived in Washington County, Arkansas from 1848 to 1988. This information was provided by Lawrence B. Hester as told to me by ancestors and from records.

By: Lawrence Hester

Nelson Hewett

Nelson Hewett, born in Ireland, married Cynthia, Cherokee Indian, X her mark. Lived Johnson, Arkansas, Washington County. Nelson had 900 acres of land, located along the Frisco Railroad, west and south along Clear Creek, east to Colonel Bridenthal's place, north to Springdale. Mr. Hewett built the first flour mill in northwest Arkansas, located at Johnson, east of lime kiln by Frisco Railroad on old highway. Built water mill race from north. He owned the land Johnson was located on, which consisted of three stores, Ben Johnson, Dudley Pierce, Mr. Haines. A blacksmith shop, Mr. Dick Lichlyter, later railroad depot, strawberry loading sheds. His two-story house, north of the mill, 1/2 mile on old road. Two daughters lived there, never married. The ground the schoolhouse was built on was out of Hewett land. Teachers, Mr. Davis, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Holcomb, 1901-1902. Miss Nellie and Mary King, Doctor Leigh, Miss Keeney. We moved to Fayetteville. Pupils, first school were: Zilpha Barnett, Hugh Lichlyter, Mamie Barnett, Marie Keeney, Pearl Barnett, Guy Pierce, Ethel Lichlyter, Jim Keeney, Guy Keeney, Mildred Pierce, Tom Nail, Lanie Barnett, Fannie Nail, Beulah Horn, Edith Horn, Willie Horn, Jessie Stokenberry (Ben Johnson's granddaughter), John Late (later lived in Springdale, Auto business), Kate Basket, Margaret Stuckey, Helen Stuckey, Willie Stuckey, John Chryst, Mary Kate Chryst, Tom Chryst, Buel Mayes, Dane Mayes, May Langford, (her father was miller for Mr. Ben Johnson's flour mill), John Langford, Roy Langford, Carrie Cardwell, Flora Cardwell, Roy Crum, Dick Crum, Ruth Wier, Nell Banks, Ethel Weaver, Goldie Pierce, Verna Vernon, Schruptia Weaver, Willie Webb, Agnes Spires, Beatrice Spires, Edna Coffett, Pink Garrett, Garrett Weaver, Larrie Kennedy, Annie Sadler, Leah Bookout, Bessie McCain, Ethel Haynes, Stoney Davis, Eva Lichlyter, Joe Weaver, Pearl Garrett, Tom Bowen.

The Dick Hoyts bought the Chryst place, called the Little Eureka Springs, because of many springs. They had Susie Wong Cafe here. At Greathouse Springs, there were Kate and Maggie Reed, Joe Reed, Herman Greathouse, Maud Greathouse. Harve M. Rainwater married Nancy Hewett January 3, 1874. Rebecca Hewett married A. B. Lewis, 1869, lived in Fayetteville on Dickson Street, daughter Mrs. Lena Sharp. Children: Lynn and Lamar Sharp. Sam Hewett died in Texas, of tuberculosis. Beth and Bell Hewett never married. A son married a Miss McCoy, Greathouse Springs, two daughters. Mr. Hewett died in Boise, Idaho. Courthouse records Fayetteville, July 2, 1845, Frances Hewett married Matilda Sisco, 1862, Stephen Hewett married Emma Moore, September 22, 1878. George Hewett married Mikey Fields, March 13, 1873. Hewetts of Springdale are descendants of Nelson Hewett.

Harve M. Rainwater and Nancy Hewett buried Evergreen Cemetery. Children: Carrie Rainwater, born October 26, 1874, married Clyde Benbrook. Clyde was a harness maker, worked south side square, Fayetteville, moved to Boise, Idaho. Two daughters, (1) Madelene buried California, (2) Tempa Rainwater, born March 30, 1876, died Albuquerque, New Mexico. M. Ralph Eggleston, Denver, Colorado, Ralph B., New York City. Railroad builder in Colorado, had Ranch Morrison, Colorado. Agnes Rainwater, born December 5, 1878, married Jim Ladd, Ladd Produce business. Children: Jimmy Ladd, Dede Rainwater, born March. M. Harbison, Morrison, Colorado. Two daughters, B. Losanheles. Charlie Rainwater, born September 1, 18??, married, buried San Francisco, California. James Harvey Rainwater (Buddie) died 1918, France, War I, buried Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville. Mary K. Chryst Bradford, September 10, 1986.

By: Mary K. Bradford

Ben Hicken

My father, Ben Hicken, at 17 emigrated from his native Esens, Germany to America. He worked his way to Diller, Nebraska, where his brother, Frederick, lived.

In Germany, he had schooling and served an apprenticeship in blacksmith. His father, Meno Hicken, and a brother were clockmakers and were disappointed in Papa's career choice.

Papa did not marry until he had saved to buy a small farm and establish a blacksmith shop at Diller. At 32, he married 18-year old Ida Michels, the daughter of German immigrants.

Papa had built a small, four-room house and planted some fruit trees. Mama said their first mattress was made of striped ticking stuffed with clean cornhusks. That was soon done away with as her father gave her a feather tick. One day, Papa gave Mama money to go buy groceries and household necessities. She used it to buy a 100-piece set of dishes. She used to tell us about it and show us the dishes, which were white with a little green flower design.

They had eight daughters. Four died in infancy.

Having no brothers, we girls did such chores as milking cows, feeding calves and bringing in corncobs to fuel the cookstove. My childhood memories are of a freedom that I wonder if all youngsters experience. We had many carefree days. Papa got an old piano crate, which was our playhouse until one day it disappeared. I suppose he needed the boards from it for something. He was quite frugal. Nothing went to waste.

In 1919, our family moved to Springdale, Arkansas and have lived here since. There were three of us children, our oldest sister having married and stayed in Nebraska.

We planned to come in our Ford Sedan, but winter set in so we came by train. It was hot and stuffy. I remember the clickity-clack of the rails. The benches on which we sat were wood, more like today's park benches.

We arrived in Springdale three days before Christmas. We knew no one but soon made friends with the friendly people. At first we stayed at the Commercial Hotel on Holcomb Street. Christmas Eve, we attended the First Methodist Church program.

Apartments were not plentiful, but we found a small one on Maple Street. The only heat was a kerosene heater. We all got sick. The lady, Gladys Jingles, was very nice to us. She loaned me a copy of Harold Bell Wright's popular book, *Shepherd of the Hills*. I fell in love with reading.

Papa bought a 40-acre place joining the Byron Brogdon apple farm on the south. Our place was in apples, peaches and cherries. There was a neglected rose garden north of the house and near that, a garden plot with a nice asparagus bed. We attended the old Grammar School on Allen Avenue, later going to Central School. The two-story high school was completed on West Emma. My class of 1929 was the first to graduate there.

In 1932, I married Dean Allen, formerly of Cave Springs. As a bricklayer-stonemason-contractor, he worked on many buildings in Washington County and elsewhere, such as Springdale High School, University of Arkansas Fine Arts Building, Baylor Mansion on Callahan Mountain, even the atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tennesse.

Dean and I had seven children. They are: Leon Allen, Benny Allen and Linda Hild of Springdale; Renelda Hebert of Houston, Texas; Phillip Allen of Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Connie Marshall and Kathleen Allen of Oklahoma City. Dean died in 1975.

My two sisters still reside in Springdale; Wilma Hicken Sohl and Edna Hicken.

There have been many changes here since we came. I remember the street dance held to celebrate the paving of Emma Avenue. The hardships of the Depression just about eclipses such memories.

Papa died in 1952, and Mama in 1976. Both are buried in the Lutheran Cemetery on West Huntsville Avenue.

Papa never did get to return to Germany to see his parents he left in 1885. In 1983, my daughter, Kathleen, and I visited Germany, including the town of Esens. We even saw there the Lutheran Church Papa attended as a boy.

By: Leanore Hicken Allen

Alonzo R. Hicks

This is my maiden name: Hicks. My father's name was Alonzo R. Hicks. He was born and lived most of his life in Pike County, and he was a farmer.

After his parents died, he moved to Nashville, Arkansas, where he worked on the railroad. I can recall that the family would get a certain number of rides on the train free.

In my father's family were six girls and three boys, all dead now. I don't know where the cousins are.

His sister, Sarah Hicks Funderburk, was the first in his family to move to Washington County. My father, Alonzo, came and brought us to Washington County in November of 1929.

My mother's family name was Meigs, and they lived and farmed in the same vicinity. There were seven girls and one boy. The boy spent his last years in Texarkana, Arkansas. I do not know where the uncles and aunts or their children are.

Meigs family: John Meigs, grandfather; Nettie Meigs, grandmother. Children: Cora, Emma, Rosa, Mattie, Lola, Allie, and Horace.

Hicks family: Grandfather, William Hicks; grandmother, Rebecca. Children: John, Dave, Robert Alonzo, Sarah Amy, Cynthia Mary Allie, and Betty.

By: Veneda Ezell

Mattie Louise Hill, "Honey"

On September 9, 1937, Dr. J. J. Baggett delivered me, Peggy Jane Converse, to my parents, Mary Stella Roberts and Everett Russell Converse in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Dad drove a bus for Santa Fe Trailways so we lived in several small towns in northwest Arkansas, northeast Oklahoma and southwest Missouri before moving to Wichita, Kansas.

In 1962 I married Jerry Gilbert Drennan and moved to his home town of Winfield, Kansas. Our son Mark is married to Mary Ann Hogan and they live in Rochester Hills, Michigan where he is employed by the Chevrolet Division of General Motors. Our son Steven is a sophomore at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas.

Mattie Louise Hill was the grandmother who nurtured my love for Arkansas. When I was young, I would visit her there and she would let me go through her old trunk filled with pieces of my history while listening to stories of family, many of whom were born and lived in Washington County, Arkansas.

Mattie Louise Hill was born June 23, 1893 in Viney Grove, Arkansas to Hypasia Amanda West and Robert Thomas Hill. She outlived three husbands, Prof. Wm. H. Roberts, Henry VanHoose and Anthony Rosebud. No children were born to any of these marriages. She married my grandfather, Prof. Wm. H. Roberts, after his wife, Mary Stella Hill, passed away a few days after giving birth to my mother, Mary Stella Roberts. She raised Mary Stella, Arline and James Roberts, her sister's children.

While visiting with her about our 1975 vacation that included Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, she told me her grandmother, Martha (Rogers) West, was held prisoner in her home by two Northern generals while the Battle of Prairie Grove was being fought. The officers used the house as a hospital for the wounded and stacked five or six hundred dead in the smokehouse. They buried them in a large trench east of the house. After the war they were dug up and buried in a National Cemetery. Her grandfather, Robert Gentry West took his negro slaves south, possibly to Georgia while the war was being fought.

I visited my great-great grandparents home with my grandmother in August of 1944. The next time was in 1976 and the smokehouse had been torn down and the house had been moved about one mile to the north. Frank and Judy West have built a new home on the original sight.

My dear grandmother, Mattie Louise Hill, passed away in Wichita, Kansas, February 19, 1979 and is buried in the Wichita Park Cemetery. "Honey" is on her grave marker as that is what I always called her and that was how Mark and Steven knew her. The aroma and taste of her homemade clover-leaf rolls and the unconditional love she gave each of us is her legacy.

By: Peggy Drennan

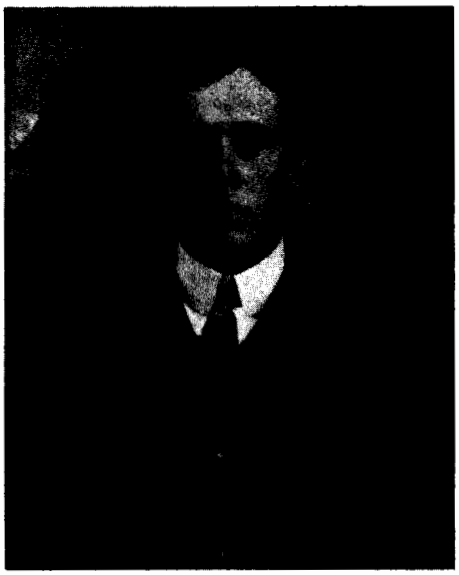
Oscar Marshel Hinds

Oscar Marshel Hinds, born March 19, 1884 in Carroll County, Arkansas was the son of W. A. Hinds and Eliza Jane Phillips Hinds, died March 29, 1952. Rosa Youngman Hinds, born June 6, 1892 in Spring Valley, Arkansas was married to him December 25, 1910 and they had four children: Shirley Hinds Dold, Sherman Hinds, Katie Hinds Phillips and Fred Hinds. They lived on a small farm near Hindsville, Arkansas from 1910 until 1923. Hindsville was named for the family.

Fred Hinds - 1952

In 1923, they moved to Springdale and purchased a small cafe which was located on Emma Avenue in the first block West of the railroad tracks (about where C & C Gift Shop is now located). It was a small, narrow building with a counter and stool and probably seated eight or ten. The name of it was Cozy Lunch

From left to right - Katie Hinds Phillips, Sherman Hinds, Shirley Hinds Dold, Fred Hinds and Ruth Hinds.



Oscar M. Hinds

Rosa Youngman Hinds

Room and the main menu was Stew, Chili and Homemade pie. There were lots of railroad men who loved home cooking as well as a lot of local trade.

Their first home was on Spring Street (where Bible Believers Book Store is now). At that time, it was a large three-story-house. Their next home was a small farm out on Sunset West about where Food-For-Less now stands. After they sold the Cozy Lunch Room, they purchased a meat market and grocery store just a few doors west of the cafe. Deliveries were made on horse-back or in horse and buggy. Delivering eggs and kerosene by this method was a large task.

Later, they bought a small farm north of town. They raised stock cattle, hogs, vegetables and fruit. This made up the food they ate. Very little was purchased from a store. Strawberries and grapes where the crops that brought in cash for necessary items.

When the children were grown, Oscar worked with real estate, buying and selling property.

They finally retired to 402 Putnam Street. The house is still standing and is one of the oldest homes in Springdale.

Shirley Hinds Dold taught school in area schools such as Sonora and War Eagle. She moved to New Mexico, but retired in Springdale. Sherman Hinds worked on a ranch in California, but returned to Springdale to raise grapes and retire.

Katie Hinds Phillips also lived in California and returned to Springdale.

Fred Hinds never left Springdale. He married Fleeta Jane Brown and their first home was located where the Springdale Sewer Treatment plant is now, just north of Springdale.

Fred owned trucks and hauled live poultry all over the United States. He finally sold his trucks and went to work for Nelson Dodd Produce Company and worked there until he retired to the farm. He and his brother, Sherman owned the forty acres where the Elmdale Baptist Church and Elmdale School are now located and Fred built a home on the north end of that tract. It finally got too close to the city, so he moved to a hen farm in the Harmon Community and lived there until his death in 1980. Fleeta still lives on a part of that farm and their son, Kenneth Hinds lives on the other part.

His hobby and passion in life was horses. He always had riding horses and then got into race horses. He ran on race tracks in Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and in Hot Springs. He never won any big races, but all his horses were winners to him.

They have four children, a daughter, Joy Drummond, who lives in the Harmon Community and has two sons, Donny and Lee. Joy is the manager of Washington County Abstract & Title Company.

Another daughter, Betty Jackson lives in Springdale and has a daughter, Dawn and a son, Robbie. Betty works for Tyson's. Carolyn Bradley, the third daughter, lives in Tontitown and has a daughter, Teresa, a son, Gerald and a grandson, Jason Crittenden. She owns the KarmelKorn Shoppe at the Northwest Arkansas Mall. Kenneth Hinds lives on the original farm in the Harmon Community and has a diesel shop located next to his house. He has a daughter, Liza and a son, Doug.

By: Joy Drummonds

Malinda Jane Hobbs

Moses Swimmer Hobbs, born February 5, 1873 Hobbs Mountain, Washington County, Arkansas, son of Thomas M. and Saphrona A. (Johnson) Hobbs, died in his bed at Scraper, Oklahoma August 24, 1951. He married Malinda Jane (Janie) Turner December 23, 1892 at 2:00 p. m. in Hazel Valley, Arkansas. Malinda was born October 3, 1877 in Lawrence County, Indiana and died February 14, 1956 in Bakersfield, California. Their first five children were born in Washington County, Arkansas, and their last eight were born in Cherokee County, Oklahoma: Clifford Columbus, born November 3, 1893 - died 1966 in Bakersfield, California. He married Hilda Smith, three children - R. C., Raymond and Robert Gale; Julia Frances (known as Frankie) December 1, 1895 - died February 9, 1969 Bakersfield, California married Clarence Bennett Leach, born March 13, 1889 in Kentucky, son of Amzie and Abbey (St. John) Leach, died October 10, 1969 Bakersfield, California, seven children - Virgil R., Stella Grace, Harold Bennett, Beatrice E., Robert, Eugene Lester, and Shubert Jackie; Grace Angeline, born

April 10, 1897 died February 22, 1976 Sunland, California, married March 24, 1914 in Oklahoma to James Rollin Hatfield (known as Hat), born January 28, 1895 Cherokee Strip, Indian Territory, son of Carey (born October 11, 1862 Virginia) and Nannie L. (Na-nee Clogacy) Hatfield (born February 28, 1870 Cherokee Strip, Oklahoma), died May 1982, Fort Smith, Arkansas, three sons - Glenn Charles, Leonard James and Monroe Oliver; Josie Idella, born November 15, 1898, died August 1899 in Arkansas; John Edney (Ed), born May 26, 1900, died June 4, 1979 Bakersfield, California, married 1st on December 24, 1920 Oklahoma to Mamie Packard, one child - Marie, married 2nd on July 26, 1932, Oklahoma to Mable Pearl Brennan, born February 28, 1913 in Oklahoma two daughters - Billie Jean and Mary; Mary Elizabeth, born March 25, 1902, died July 21, 1928 Oklahoma; Houston Calvin (Buck), born November 10, 1905, married 1st in 1924 to Fanny Moore, five children - Laverne, Gladys, Pearl Jane, Billie Mildred, and Raymond M., married 2nd to Tammie L. Winsett of Oklahoma, one son - Houston Calvin, the second; Bertie Ancil, born August 7, 1907 died November 11, 1985, Bakersfield, California, married September 29, 1930, Oklahoma to Beulah Thompson, born December 20, 1913 Oklahoma, four children - Joyce, Tommy Dwayne, Elmer Monroe, and Brenda JoAnne; Ben Lawton, born December 26, 1909, died January 2, 1987 Bakersfield, California. Married September 14, 1929 Oklahoma to Ethel Mae Thompson (sister to Beulah) five children - Shirley, Ralph (known as Junior), Donna, Delores and Oman Raymond; Earnest Raymond, born July 6, 1912, died July 1, 1933 Scraper, Oklahoma; Audra Bell, born September 28, 1917, married September 4, 1934 in Oklahoma to Clarence Leon Roland, born September 14, 1913 in Arkansas. Son of Robert C. and Nancy (Annie Weber) Roland, died February 1973, California, two sons - Bobby Ancil and Phillip Leon; Rachel Lee, born March 24, 1919, died July 12, 1920 Scraper, Oklahoma; and Anna Mae, born May 21, 1923, married Thomas Orr, born in Oklahoma, four children - Doris, Dale, Connie and Tommy. Both Moses and Janie Hobbs are buried at Molly Field Cemetery, northeast of Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Moses farmed land along the Illinois River and at times cut ties for the railroad. Janie kept busy with house chores, gardening and mid-wifery. She delivered many of the children in the areas she lived as well as her own and a number of her grandchildren. By the 1930s, dust had taken its toll on many farms and hard times caused by the depression found descendants of Moses Hobbs moving west. They settled in Kern County, California around Arvin and Lamont, where many live today. A number of descendants are buried in cemeteries in Kern County, California. Moses' last years found him bedridden with arthritis and Janie blind.

Malinda Jane (Janie Turner) Hobbs, daughter of Elish B. (born circa 1845 in Indiana, died January 13, 1932/3 Scraper, Oklahoma) and Mary (Hill) Turner (born 1853, Virginia, died 1922, Arkansas) came to Arkansas by horse-drawn wagon at the tender age of 4 years. Elisha and Mary Turner married circa 1874 in Indiana after the Hill family traveled dirt roads from Virginia to Indiana. Mary is the daughter of John Hill, born circa 1828, Virginia, and Malinda Jane (Hillenburg) Hill, born circa 1831 Virginia; Elisha is the son of Thomas (Tommy) Turner, born circa 1823 in Indiana, died circa 1909 Arkansas, and "Grandma" Turner, believed to be born in Ireland. Legend has it that when the Turner and Hill families migrated south from Indiana to Arkansas, "Grandma" brought her yellow canaries with her in their wagon. Arriving in Arkansas and out of bird feed, Grandma decided to turn the canaries loose, hoping they would survive in the wild of Arkansas. To survive, the canaries had to cross-breed with native birds. Today, we enjoy the descendants of these yellow canaries in the little wild finches.

By: Myrna S. (Katzen) Roland

Nancy (Paschal) Hobbs

Tower Mountain, located near Durham, Arkansas was once known as Hobbs Mountain. Jessie H. Hobbs and his family put in long hours of hard work cultivating Hobbs Apples. It had been a hard trip coming to the mountain; however, when Jessie saw it, he knew it was where he wanted to live out his remaining years. Jessie, born April 25, 1825 North Carolina, died April 19, 1898 Arkansas, married February 27, 1847 North Carolina to Nancy H. Paschal (L), born 1828 North Carolina, died January 28, 1882 Arkansas; children: Thomas M., born August 8, 1849 Tennessee, died May 3, 1936 Oklahoma; Lewis Andrew born December 1851 Tennessee, died June 23, 1937 Oklahoma, married Julia Ann Elva Dockery, twelve children; Caleb Joshua (Josh), born 1861 Arkansas; Joseph (Joe) C., born circa 1863/4 Arkansas; John H., born July 1866 Arkansas, died November 1869 Arkansas; and William (Bill), born circa July 1869/70 Arkansas. Jessie and Nancy built a nice, large house on top of their mountain. Today, a microwave tower has replaced that house. The Hobbs and Paschal families traveled together as there was safety in numbers and a helping hand when needed. Moving from North Carolina to Hawkins County, Tennessee then southward down river into Arkansas, the two families had their own small wagon train seeking out new and better farm land. Coming into Washington County, Arkansas, the families settled along the White River area. Their children attended school, did farm chores and on Sunday attended the Whitehouse Church of Christ with their family and neighbors. Both families are buried at the Whitehouse Community Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas.

Thomas M. Hobbs married first: on July 25, 1868 Washington County, Arkansas to Saphrona Angelina Johnson, born December 23, 1848 Arkansas died December 12, 1903 Oklahoma; children all born in Arkansas: John Harper, born May 22, 1869, died September 25, 1952 Oklahoma; Sarah E., born 1872, married Shackelford; Moses Swim(mer), born February 5, 1873 died August 24, 1951 Oklahoma; Nancy (Nannie) J., born 1876, married Tom Herman; Frances N., born 1879; Clifford J., born 1887; Clifton (Windy) E., born February 1890; Lahoma (Oma); Elva (Elua) married Bob Williams; Laurie married George Youngblood; and a daughter, born December 28, 1885 died September 18, 1886 Arkansas. It is understood that Saphrona (often spelled Sarfrona) was a twin and a full-blood Cherokee Indian. Also, that her father was John Johnson born ca 1808 Tennessee, and his family came from North Carolina. John's wife came from a Gulf Coast State, possibly Alabama.

Working as a laborer, Thomas lived with his family near his parents on Hobbs Mountain until he moved into the Cherokee Strip (today it is Cherokee County, Oklahoma). Seeing the area eighteen miles northeast of Tahlequah, Oklahoma called Scraper, Thomas, like his father, Jessie H. Hobbs knew he would spend the rest of his life in this area. Shortly after Thomas moved his family into the Scraper, Oklahoma area, Saphrona died 1903 and buried in Oaks Cemetery assumed to be east of Scraper.

Thomas married second: Mary Etta (Eddie) Dennis, born 1877 Arkansas, died 1929 Oklahoma; children all but two born at Scraper, Oklahoma: Elijah Everett, born September 29, 1904; Lewis Andrew, born June 24, 1906, died 1976 Sonora, California; George Washington, born December 30, 1908; William Monroe, born December 28, 1919; Opal Adell, born October 25, 1914 married Henderson; Mandy Lucille, born February 12, 1917 Teresita, Oklahoma, died November 2, 1917 Oklahoma; and Clay Lee born February 8, 1912 Teresita, Oklahoma married Dovie Marie Hart. Thomas and Mary Hobbs and many relatives are buried at Molly Field Cemetery approximately thirteen miles northeast of Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

By: Myrna S. (Katzen) Roland

Emanuel Hoff

Emanuel Hoff, born near Martin, North Dakota in 1912, got his first impression of Arkansas and its mild climate while in the army and stationed at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas about 1942. Although he returned to Crookston, Minnesota, where his famlly lived, he never forgot the beauty and mild climate of northwest Arkansas. He married Ruth Wiese from Crookston. They started a family and farmed in Norman and Mahnomen counties of Minnesota for twelve years before Ruth was suddenly stricken with acute arthritis. The doctor said a warm climate might help.

It was the winter of 1956 that Ruth was hospitalized for extended periods of time and was so crippled that she couldn't walk on her own at times. The following spring (1957) Emanuel said he did not want to spend another cold winter in Minnesota. He went ahead and farmed and had milk cows and chickens that spring, but the farm was for sale. It sold in October. On October 22, Emanuel left to drive to Arkansas to seek a place to live. He returned 4 days later and announced, "We are moving to Arkansas". He found a place about three miles west of Springdale. It had a nice house, five acres and a double story broiler house for 7000 chickens. An auction was held one week later to sell the farm machinery and household items. The children's pony, "Dash", was sold and their dog, "Pal", was left at Uncle Gene's farm.

On November 13 everything that would fit was loaded on the truck and pick-up. If it didn't fit it was left behind. It was Arkansas or bust! A friend drove the truck to Arkansas. Emanuel took daughter, Doris, and Ruth's mother, Ada Wiese, along in the pick-up. Ruth and the other children stayed with a neighbor.

Emanuel, Doris, and Grandma Wiese, along with the truck and belongings, arrived in Springdale on November 15. A dog, "Whitey", left by the previous owner was there to greet them at the new place. By midnight the truck was empty, groceries bought, beds set up and appliances hooked up. The pick-up, still loaded, was parked in the garage. Emanuel and the truck driver left at 3:30 a. m. the next day to go back to Minnesota, while Doris and Grandma stayed at the new house. They didn't know anyone and didn't drive so they never left the place but they had plenty of unpacking and organizing to do.

Back at Minnesota, there were tears shed at the many farewells to friends, neighbors, and the many relatives. On November 18, Emanuel, Ruth and the six children packed into the 1949 Dodge and drove 1000 miles to Springdale. The children took turns sitting on a box that would't fit in the trunk. The children were both excited and apprehensive to what Arkansas would be like.

It was the next day, in the evening of November 19 that the Hoff family arrived at their new place. Life in Arkansas was about to begin for Emanuel and Ruth and their seven children: Marlys, 11; Doris, 10; Lois, 9; Phyllis, 8; Dale, 7; Wayne, 5; and Avis, 16 months.

The older five children attended Peaceful Valley Rural School. The children had some adjustments to make. Leaving a new elementary school with two rooms per grade to attending a one-room classroom for six grades under the dedicated teacher, Mrs. Willey. The children soon made friends and adjusted pretty well academically. The big difficulty was the southern accent. There were many discussions about the correct pronunciation of words. It took a while to understand what sounded like "cal" meant "cow", but they soon learned.

Two more children were born to the family: Nelva in 1958 and Ardell in 1959.

Education continued at Central Junior High School. The younger children later attended the same school when it was Central Elementary School so all nine children attended that school. All nine children also attended Springdale High School.

Life was difficult, but hardships were not new to the family and adjustments were made. Many chores had to be done before school as Ruth was not able to do them. Clothes were washed in a wringer washer, rinsed in tubs, and hung out to dry before school. Beds were made, breakfast dishes washed and the house in order before leaving for school. Some of the children also helped Emanuel with milking cows and feeding the calves at a rented barn and pasture. Holidays were especially difficult because the Hoffs were used to being at grandparents or other relatives on the holidays and birthdays, but that was no longer possible. Salem Lutheran Church (in the early years was located on Highway 71 at Johnson Street) was important in the lives of the Hoffs. Many friendships were made in those early years. Emanuel and Ruth became especially close to Carl and Marie Christianson and Emanuel often helped on the Christianson farm near Johnson, Arkansas. The family grew in faith and trust in the Lord. The Lord was good to them and gave them strength through many difficulties.

In 1960 the Hoffs moved to Springdale in a house on Sunnydale Drive. Emanuel took a correspondence course to learn to repair electrical appliances and started his own business, Hoff Appliance Service. For several years he had a shop in the laundry building on Mill Street.

In June of '69, Emanuel became a service repairman for Famous Hardware where he worked until he retired in 1979. Emanuel and Ruth now live northeast of Springdale. They have been blessed with 18 grandchildren, 10 living in Arkansas. Ruth had hip and knee surgery in 1986 and it has relieved much of her pain. Three children, Lois Douthit, Nelva Zimmerman, and Wayne Hoff still live in Springdale and Washington County.

By: Doris Endorf

Rev. John Holcombe

The Holcombe family have been long-time residents of Washington County. Cener Holcomb(e) Ellis was born in Springdale on May 9, 1870. Her ancestors came to Virginia from England in colonial days, and some family members went to the Carolinas. Her grandfather, the Rev. John Holcombe, was born in South Carolina on December 10, 1797. On July 24, 1823, in Gibson County, Indiana, he married Dorothea Wilbanks. The couple moved to Fulton County, Illinois, where he served as minister in the Spoon River Association of the Primitive Baptist Church. After several more years in Gibson County, Indiana, the family moved to Washington County, Arkansas. On August 22, 1840, John Holcombe was one of three Elders constituting the Shiloh Baptist Church. On October 8, 1843, he exchanged his patent to land in the West Fork area for land at Shiloh, giving William Quinton a cash payment in addition to the land. In 1843, also, John Holcombe became the first regular pastor of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church, serving as its only pastor until his death on December 9, 1876. He and his wife were the parents of sixteen children, the lives of most of whom are intertwined with the history of Washington County. A daughter, Mary, married John N. Stafford, and their son, John P. Stafford, became the long-time editor of *The Springdale News*.

Though he had served in the Black Hawk War in Illinois in 1832, John Holcombe apparently could not approve of a war of "brother against brother," and he took the feminine members of his family to Texas for the duration of the Civil War. He returned after the war to re-build his burned-down home. The Church building had also been destroyed. His sons, Joseph and William Henry had served in the Confederate Army.

On July 10, 1868, John Holcombe had the County Surveyor lay out and plot the original twelve blocks of Shiloh. Then in 1870 Joseph Holcomb (he dropped the "e"), his eldest son, came into possession of the homestead, and about 1872 he laid out into lots the rest of Shiloh. In 1875 the name of the town was changed to "Springdale". After it was incorporated, Joseph Holcomb in 1879 was elected the first mayor. In 1881 when the Frisco Railroad came to town, he gave the company a lot for the station and additional land. And he gave a lot to anyone who would erect a business building in "New Town." Business was going down the street he had named "Emma Avenue" for his step-daughter, Miss Emma Dupree. As his father is known as the "Founder" of Springdale, Joseph Holcomb is remembered as the "Father". On December 12, 1860, he had married Cener Boone and they had had one son, Herbert. They lived for several years at Mineral Springs in Hempstead County. After her death in 1867 he married Mrs. Belle Smith Dupree on May 25, 1869. In 1870 he returned to Washington County. In 1872 he was elected Circuit Clerk, and he also engaged in mercantile business with Stephen K. Stone, in Fayetteville. He and his second wife had four children: Cener Boone, Bruce, Jobelle and George. He also had two step-children: James Dupree and Emma Dupree. The latter married Mr. J. P. Deaver. Bruce Holcomb became active in banking and business in Fayetteville. He had a son, Crawford, and a daughter, Mary, by his first wife, Mary Lou (Crawford) Holcomb, and a son, Richard, by his second wife, Daisy (Young) Holcomb. George Holcomb married Leila Johnson and had four sons: George Jr., Kenneth, Joe and Charles.

Cener Holcomb(e) married Dr. Edward Forrest Ellis on September 4, 1900, and they had three daughters: Martha Belle, Elizabeth Dupree, and Ruth. (See "Ellis Family" section.)

Before her marriage Cener Holcomb(e) had taught at Harrell Indian Institute in Indian Territory, and in the Preparatory Department of the University of Arkansas. She was very active in community affairs and in the Methodist Church. Jobelle Holcombe, an English professor at the University of Arkansas for many years, was the first woman to be awarded an honorary degree by the University. "Holcombe Hall" was named in her honor.

By: Elizabeth Dupree Ellis

Luther Bascome Holland

Around 1912 Luther Bascome Holland, a widower and his sons left Enterprize, Oklahoma and moved to a farm northwest of Fayetteville about 1 1/2 miles south of Wheeler. They moved in a hack. Nellie, a daughter, stayed in Enterprize with aunts and uncles. Nellie came up in 1913.

Luther was born in Tippah County, Mississippi February 6, 1858. His father Felix Roberson, a farmer, was born in Tennessee in 1825 and his mother Jane Evelyn Gaylor was born in North Carolina in 1826. His brothers and sisters were: Jan, Lena, Dora, Evie, William Gaylor, Dotson Felix, and others.

When Luther, Dot and Will were young men, they cut timber at Marked Tree, Arkansas. It was here they developed a distinct yell to warn the others when a tree was falling. They would float the logs down the river to the mill. Using a short-cut going to work they would carry their boat across the hill rather than row it around the bend.

Sometime before 1890 they moved near Russellville, Arkansas. It was here Luther met Molly (Mary Francis Norris). They were married November 9, 1890 on her eighteenth birthday by J. L. Turner, Justice of the Peace. She was born near Russellville, Arkansas.

Molly's father James A. Norris was born in Tennessee May 16, 1834. Her mother Catherine Elizabeth Phipps was born in Arkansas April 1856. James was the engineer of the train "Dinky" at Russellville. It was here he met Elizabeth who was a cook for the railroad crew. The train ran from Dardanelle to Russellville.

James' and Catherine's children were: Mary, William, Edward, Susan, Thomas, Ettie, and Macy. James had a son, James and a daughter Jessie by an earlier marriage.

Catherine's mother's maiden name was Ellis.

James' parents were Samuel born 1799 in Georgia and Jane born 1810 in Ohio. His brothers and sisters were: John, Nancy, William, Samuel, Emily, Lucinda, and Lucy born in Tennessee.

Around 1894, the Hollands and Norris moved from Dardanelle, Arkansas to Bell Starr Bluff near Hoyt, Oklahoma, Indian Territory. They were the first settlers. They moved in wagons pulled by oxen and brought their milk cows along with them.

Luther and Molly's children were Hugh Herbert born September 2, 1891 on Crow Mountain near Dardanelle; Nellie Lavanche born March 11, 1893 at Cardins Bottom at Dardanelle. The following children were born near Enterprize, Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Chester Wall, February 11, 1895; O. K., October 15, 1896; Winfield Delbert, February 2, 1899; Jessie Lou Etta Francis, December 17, 1900; Bee Bascome, March 31, 1903; William Felix August 12, 1904.

When Nellie was a young girl she wouldn't take her castor oil so her mother gave her a small glass slipper so she would take it. Unknown to her parents, Nellie ran around the house by the chimney and spit it out. Nellie told the story many times to her children about how she got the glass slipper, but she was 87 before she told about spitting out the castor oil.

The slipper was given to Molly from her father James. Since then, Nellie has passed the glass slipper on to her daughter, Bonnie.

Mollie died February 26, 1905 at Enterprize. She is buried at the Hoyt Cemetery.

Luther has an adopted daughter, Mary Jane born January 27, 1917.

Luther moved to Hindsville for a short time. His daughter Nellie and her husband Walter and her children went to see him. Bee (Luther's young son) and the girl he was courting and later married (Pearl Jones) came by Nellies. They hadn't been to Luthers since he moved but they followed the narrow tire tracks from Walters eight miles west of Fayetteville to Hindsville to Luthers. Nellie loved flowers and when she went there the first time the first thing she did was see what kind of flowers her father had in his yard.

When Luther was old, he had cancer and was very weak. His vision was poor. Will, his brother, caught a ride with someone from Texas to Fayetteville. Walter took him the rest of the way to see Luther in his pick-up. Just before they got to Luther's, Will said stop a minute. He got out of the pick-up and yelled the same yell they used when they cut timber as young men. Then he got back in the pick-up and drove on to Luther's. When they got there, tears were running down Luther's cheeks, and he was saying, "It's Will, It's Will!".

Luther died March 27, 1939 at his home south of Wheeler. His body was taken to Hoyt, Oklahoma for his burial next to his wife.

By: Erma and Bonnie Beeks

W. D. Holland

John Holland - wife, Rhoda Holland of Alabama; Son - William D. Holland, married Polly Thomas, of Tennessee. Three sons - Thomas N., John A., and William D. This family came by wagon from Tennessee to Washington County in 1854, and settled on a farm west of Fayetteville. William, served in the Confederate Army, was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, and was taken prisoner. He served as Washington County Coroner from 1872 to 1878. He was active in the affairs of the area.

Thomas N. married Marcia Millsap, they had eight children: Margaret Rhoda Bell, William Newton, Lucy Rachel, James Claude, Freada, Nancy Jane, Clyde, and Fred Ray.

Lucy Rachel married Thomas Jefferson Johnson, they had four children: James Floyd, Jacqueline Jane, Martha Louise, and William Holland Johnson.

James Claude died at two years of age.

Nancy Jane married Irvin Dietrich.

Clyde did not marry.

Freada died at age sixteen.

Fred Ray married Deva Howerton.

Margaret married William Ingram Wilson, they had three children: Gladys, John Phagan, and Thomas Euegene.

Gladys married William Wiserman - he died, she then married Goldere - divorced - then married Carl Broyles.

John married Blanch Skeets - one child, Martha Blanch Wilson. Blanch died in 1930, John then married Oleta Lorene Martin, they have five children: William Eugene, Priscilla Ann, Rhoda Lee, Thomas Euegene, and Nora Belle. Rhoda Lee died in 1937.

Thomas Euegene married Claretta Marie Vanderingham, three children: Teresia Gail, Thomas Gene, and William John.

Priscilla Ann married Reynold Carr Bowell, two children: Reynold Carr and Larry Phagan. Reynold Carr married Vicki Mercer.

Priscilla and Reynold were divorced and Priscilla was remarried to Bobby Watson, and they have one child, Melinda Carol Watson.

Nora Belle married Rodney Lynn Kreger, one child, Tamora Lynn. Nora Belle and Rodney were divorced and Nora Belle married John Hendrex, one child, Wilson Valen Hendrex. Nora Belle and John divorced and Nora Belle married Gary Still.

Thomas Glen Wilson married Lucy Kate Cole - five children: John Stanley, James Thomas, Rebecca, Bill Bob, and Marcia.

John Stanley Wilson married Claudine Audrey Brown, one child, John Stanley Wilson, Jr.

James Thomas Wilson - married Ellen Louise Scholz. Two children: James Timothy Wilson and William Robert Wilson.

Rebecca Wilson married Hary Louis Kennedy - two children: Catherine Leigh Kennedy, and Harold Louis Kennedy.

Bill Bob Wilson was killed in service.

Marcia Tommie Kate Wilson married Conrad P. Kennedy, one child, William Lawrence Kennedy.

Martha Blanch Wilson married Tommy Presson, two children: Harry Presson and Patricia Jane.

Harry Presson married Carolyn Coleman - Two children: Kimberly Sue and Emily Dawn.

Patricia Jane married Glen McCutcheon.

William Newton Holland married Helen Metta Cox. Three children: William Newton Jr., Mary Priscilla, and Nadine Holland.

Mary Priscilla married Thomas Atchley Welborn, two children: Sammy Ray, and Nancy Ann Welborn.

Sammy Ray married Katheryn Jean Wardrip. Two children: Sammy Ray, Jr., and Jennifer Ranae Welborn.

Nancy Ann married Fredie Ray Rush. Two children: Brenda Lee, and Johnny Ray Rush. Nancy Ann and Fredie were divorced and Nancy remarried Melvin Souders.

William Newton died at birth.

Gwendelyn Nadine Holland married Delmon Wayne Brookshire. Three children, twin daughters and one son: Gwendelyn Kay, Marilyn Gay, and Bobby Gene Brookshire.

John A. Holland married Jennie Thomas. One child, William Payton Holland.

William Payton married Arthula Ann Strickler. Three children: Mary Jane, Lula Mae, and Albert Gregg. Mary Jane died at about eighteen months of age.

Lula Mae married Charles Hurlbut. Three children: Charles Hurlbut, Jr., Mary Lue, and Jimmy.

Albert Gregg married Mary Paralay Peoples. Two children: Albert Gregg Holland, Jr., and Joyce Sue.

Gregg, Jr. married Lynn Schenck. Two children: Connie Marie, and William Payton Holland.

Joyce Sue married George Allen Davis. Two children: Richard Kerriegan, and Kimberly Ann.

William D. Holland married Maggie V. Brooks. Four children: Henry Hartzel, Sterling Davis, Virginia Josie, and Lee Choat Holland.

Many stories were handed down, of hardships during and following the war. Some of the fighting took place on the farm, and cannon balls have been kept that were picked up on the property.

The family became quite skilled at hiding food stuff in secret places, and in hiding farm animals in the woods at the appearance of strangers.

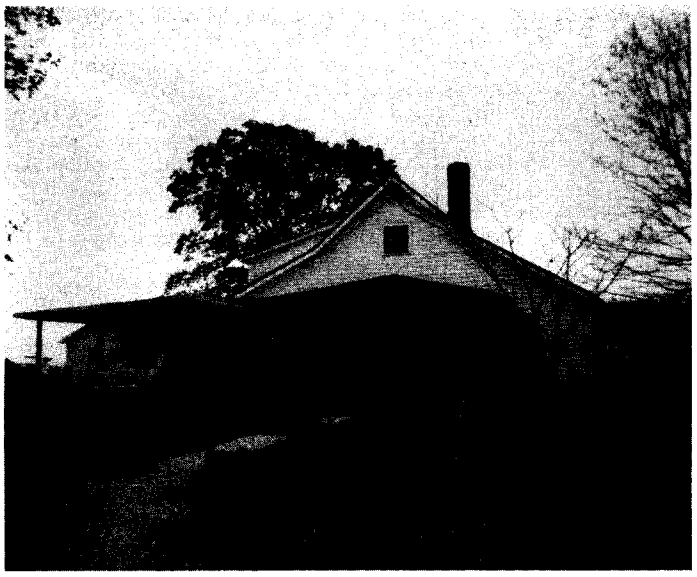
It was a time of great unrest, an uncomfortable social situation followed, carpet baggers and raiders came through, they would kill or just take the live stock, or any thing else that took their fancy, and mostly it was women and children left to defend their homes.

By: Mary Holland

William W. Holmes

William W. Holmes was born October 3, 1918 in Montgomery County, Arkansas, the son of Albert and Hallie Ramsey Holmes, third of seven children. They lived in the farming community of Sulphur Springs. About 1924, the family decided to move to West Texas. They lived in Canadian, Texas and worked in the cotton fields for several months, then moved on to Portales, New Mexico where they farmed as share croppers. They later gave up farming and moved to town. William (Bill) grew up in Portales where he attended school. He joined the CCC's in the late 1930s. In August of 1941 he joined the army, was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, was later transferred to Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. He then went overseas to the southwest Pacific. He took part in the battles on Leyte, Mindinao, Luzon, Panai and Negros. He was there 18 months. Was discharged at the end of the war and returned to Portales.

Oleta Francis Reed was born April 26, 1929 in a farming community near Amherst, Texas. The daughter of John F. and



Old Thornberry house in Greenland. Was also owned by Verlon & Mary Napier.

Lola Cole Reed. The second of five children. She attended school at Amherst until her sophomore year, then her family moved to a farming community west of Portales called Floyd. She graduated from school there in 1946. She met Bill Holmes after his discharge from the army and they were married May 11, 1947 in the home of Reverend C. F. Booth, by the Reverend Booth.

They made their home in Portales for 2 years where Bill worked for the city. He then took a job with an oil exploration company and they began to move around as this type of work did not stay in one place for very long at a time. They got 8 x 25 foot trailer house to live in and moved all over west Texas and eastern New Mexico, down to south Texas up to Colorado and North Dakota, Montana and Utah.

Their oldest son Gary L. was born in Roswell, New Mexico, September 30, 1950. Alan Paul was born June 17, 1956 in Monticello, Utah. When Gary started school, they settled in Grants, New Mexico. Bill went to work for Cineza Refinery, a branch of El Paso Natural Gas Products Co. Pamela was born September 7, 1957 in Grants, New Mexico. Ronald Brian was born November 17, 1960 in Grants.

Bill having been born in Arkansas had always wanted to return. He remembered the trees and how pretty and green it was so it was decided to make a camping trip to Arkansas and see if a move would be feasible.

In the summer of 1962 they packed a camping trailer and went to northwest Arkansas for their vacation. They visited Oleta's uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Cox of West Fork, also Mr. and Mrs. Roy Odom of West Fork. They began looking for a small farm and found one southwest of Winslow. They made arrangements to buy it and then went back to New Mexico and put their place up for sale there. In May of 1964 they moved to Arkansas. The farm was located east of the Bunyard Community. It had a fairly nice house on it, a run chicken house and a barn. They decided to get milk cows and sell milk. After a few months it was apparent that there was not enough land for milk cows so they decided to sell the cows and land and move closer to town so they could work. In November of 1964 they bought a house in Greenland from Verlon and Mary Napier and moved there. It was known as the Thornberry place. Bill went to work for the University of Arkansas in the Heating Plant.

The children enrolled in the Greenland school and were active in school activities. Jay Randall was born in November 17, 1965. Oleta worked for Levi Straus for 9-1/2 years, then took a job as a cook in the Greenland school.

Gary married Marilyn Graham, daughter of Audra and

Lucille Graham of Fort Smith on March 4, 1972 in Fort Smith. They have 2 sons Brian Christopher, born April 4, 1973. Matthew Quade, born April 14, 1975. Gary works for Arkansas Western Gas Co. Marilyn works for Shilo Christian School. They live in Springdale, Arkansas. Alan lives in Greenland and works for Superior. Pamela married Jim Benton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Benton of Springdale on November 24, 1979 in Greenland Baptist Church. Pam works for First National Bank of Fayetteville and Jim works for Nelms as a car salesman. They live in Greenland.

Ronald works for Ozarks Electric he had two children, Nathan William born April 13, 1982 and Dacia Frances, born December 23, 1983. He lives in Fayetteville.

Jay Randall joined the army in 1985 and is stationed in Fort Bragg, North Carolina with the 82nd Engineers. Bill retired in 1982.

By: Oleta Holmes

John R. Holmesley

John R. Holmesley was born in 1762 in England, and was one of three brothers who came to America about 1800. John and his wife, Mary James, settled first in Kentucky, then in Missouri. They emigrated to Spring Valley in what now is Washington County, Arkansas in 1824.

Burrell Holmesley and his string band, about 1895. Standing, back row, l to r, Burrell Holmesley, Wesley Holmesley, Maude Holmesley Barnes. Front row: Joe Holmesley, Delia Van Winkle, Myrtle Holmesley Savage, and Peter Holmesley. Child in center front of picture is Delia Van Winkle's daughter, name unknown.

Mary, also a native of England, was a first cousin to Queen Victoria.

John and Mary lived out their lives at Spring Valley and are buried at the Wesley Cemetery.

One of their 18 children was Levi Holmesley. In 1839 in Washington County, Levi was married (1st) to Zimarou Wagnon. They resided at Spring Valley. After her death, Levi married (2nd) Aly Means. In 1875, Levi and Aly and some of the children went West, settling near Tempe, Arizona. One of their children, Alice Holmesley (Williams), was born in the covered wagon in New Mexico two days before the family reached Arizona. Levi and Aly cleared a section of land and remained there. He died in 1880 and she in 1883. Both are buried at Double Butte Cemetery at Tempe. They were the first white family to settle there.

One of the children of Levi and Zimarou who remained at Spring Valley was Burrell Holmesley. He was a blacksmith. He was born in 1844 and he married Rachel Scott. They became the parents of the following children: Houston, Wesley, Mary, William, Maude, Myrtle, Joe and Peter.

Houston Holmesley married (1st) Mary Savage, and they had one child, Leon Holmesley. Houston married (2nd) Matilda Johnson. They lived near War Eagle.

Wesley Holmesley also was a Spring Valley blacksmith. He married (1st) Mary Phillips. They had a daughter, Yolah Holmesley (Seitz). Wesley married (2nd) Attie Rutherford. They had a son, Curtis Holmesley.

Mary Holmesley married John Garrison, and they lived at Stilwell, Oklahoma. They had five children: Clarence, David, Raymond, Mabel and Gladys Garrison.

William Holmesley never married. He was a Spring Valley farmer.

Maude Holmesley married John Barnes and lived at Spring Valley. They had six children: Merle (Mrs. Theo Johnson); Madge (Mrs. Milburn Neill); Gordon Barnes; Garland Barnes; Glendon Barnes; and Edith (Mrs. Wave Butler).

Myrtle Holmesley married Thomas Savage. They lived at Spring Valley and had three children: Ivan Savage, now of Pea Ridge; Wynema (Mrs. W. E. Smith), of Pea Ridge; and Burrell Savage, who was killed in North Africa in 1944 during World War II.

Joe Holmesley married Ethel Welch. They lived out their lives at Tulsa. They had one daughter, Goldie Holmesley (Whittworth).

Peter Holmesley and his wife, Sally Van Winkle, had one son, Floyd Holmesley. They lived at Spring Valley. Floyd and his wife, Janelle Johnston, had three children: Joey Burrell Holmesley, Rex Holmesley and Vicky Holmesley.

Joey and Rex and Rex's son, Seth, are the only descendants of Burrell Holmesley carrying on the Holmesley name. There are, however, many descendants in the area of the emigrants, John R. and Mary James Holmesley, who perpetuate the name. These have descended from brothers of Burrell or from their uncles.

By: Wynema Smith

Alfred Pumphrey-Davies Holt

Alfred Pumphrey-Davies Holt, the tenth child of John Franklin Holt and Hannah Stephenson Holt, was born March 3, 1840 in Washington County, Arkansas, after the Holt Family came to Arkansas from Moulton, Alabama.

Alfred Pumphrey-Davies Holt and Rachel Harriet (Johnson) Holt Family. Back row- _____ Norris, Arminta (Holt) Norris, _____ Norris, David Holt, Wiley O. Holt, Claudia (Holt) Armstrong, George W. Holt, Kinney Armstrong. Front row - Millage A. Holt, Claudia (Holt) Sweetser, Mary (Thomason) Holt, Alfred Pumphrey-Davies Holt, Irene (Holt) Black, Douglas, Alfred C. Black, Rachel Harriet (Johnson) Holt, Nettie G. (Holt) Borgland-Richardson. Photo taken late 1903.

On December 31, 1868, Alfred married Rachel Harriet Johnson. Rachel was born March 29, 1852, near Baldwin, to

Nellie Lewis and John Johnson, who were married June 5, 1851. Second marriages for both, Nellie's first husband, Payton Lewis, was said to have been her cousin. Nellie, born 1814 in Missouri, was part Chickasaw Indian. Nellie and John Johnson divorced April 23, 1856. Nellie died at Fayetteville, October 6, 1901; both Nellie and John are believed to be buried at Holt Cemetery, Baldwin.

Rachel and Alfred moved to a farm, built a log house and Rachel taught Alfred to farm. Their eight children were: Arminta B. (December 26, 1869) married Robert Norris; Claudia H. (October 13, 1871) married Kinney Armstrong; Millage Alfred (March 17, 1873) married Mary Thomason; Wiley Oscar (April 15, 1875) married Edna Josephine Rude; Rena Laurettte (December 4, 1878) married first Chas. A. Black, second to V. G. Douglas; David Thornsberry (July 9, 1884) married Ethel Agnes Jones; George Washington (July 16, 1887) married Etta Shoaf; and Nettie Gertrude (December 3, 1891), all born Washington Co., Arkansas.

When Rena was a child a cyclone came through and took a room off their home. Alfred died February 19, 1904 and Rachel, who was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for 65 years, died December 15, 1932. Both are buried National Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Holt School was built at Baldwin, on land donated by Thomas Patrick Holt and was still standing in the 1920s.

Wiley Oscar Holt and Edna Rude were married April 1, 1900. Edna was born October 17, 1881 at Cherryvale, Kansas to Edwin Dwight Rude and Rebecca Jane Bristow Rude, who came to Fayetteville by train around 1890 from Kansas. Their children: Jessie Belle (December 25, 1900) married Clifford Mosby; Mary Evelyn (March 24, 1903) married Sam Miller; Wiley Edwin (September 6, 1907) married Needra Phillips; Carl Wesley (January 6, 1909) hit by car, died December 31, 1919; and Richard Lee.

Wiley or "Uncle Wiley", as he was known around town and his Model T truck were a familiar sight in the 1940s. Prior to then, he conducted his light hauling business with a wagon and horse named "Dick".

Wiley wasn't sold on "progress". He wasn't happy when Edna wanted to buy a house on So. School St. and when she decided to have it "electrified", he went to live with his sister, Claudia. Edna paid for the new "conveniences" by taking in washing and ironing.

The separation however, was short, they celebrated their Golden Anniversary in 1950. Wiley died August 21, 1961 and Edna, March 29, 1967. Both are buried at Evergreen Cemetery along with Edna's Dad and Grandmother, Ruth Phillips Rude.

Richard Lee Holt, Sr., born September 24, 1911 at Fayette, Missouri married Minneford Francis Kitchel, August 16, 1930. Minneford was born May 12, 1911, in Alta Loma, Texas to Charles J. and Minnie Ford Johnson Kitchel. Richard and Minneford's children: Richard Lee, Jr. married Mary Sandlin; Wiley Bruce (Joe) married Mona Cole; Evelyn Sue died 1943 at 8; Charles Wesley married Barbara Dorann Rogers; Bertha Faye died infant 1939; Edgar Wayne; Mary Edna married Clell Holland first and then Leo Bailey; Melvin Ernest married Patricia Ambrose; Donald Earl married Barbara Jean Allen; Anna Lou married Phillip Boudreaux.

Richard and Minneford celebrated their Golden Anniversary in 1980, at Wiggins Methodist Church, with family and friends.

Richard was First Sergeant of B Battery-936th Field Artillery Bn., when activated, during WW II and after 37 years in the Army, retired in 1965.

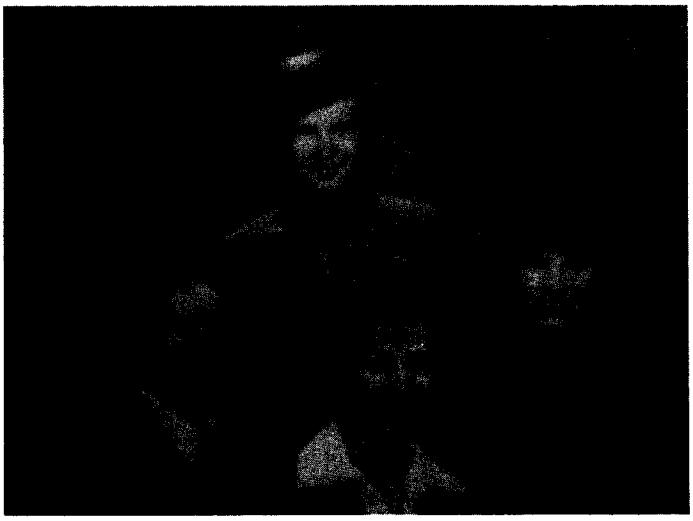
Richard died September 18, 1982 and Minneford February 24, 1984, both are buried at National Cemetery, Fayetteville.

This is a combination of information collected from many decendants of these lines and is dedicated to them all.

By: Barbara Rogers Holt

Carl W. Holt

On a frigid New Year's morning of 1970, the Holt family left Tulsa, Oklahoma bound for Springdale, Arkansas. Industrial Uniform and Towel had transferred Carl Holt to this small city of 16,459. The highways were iced over so the moving van would not travel that day. The Holt family set out anyway. Carl had Carl Jr., the older son, in the car with him, and Bonnie Holt and Russell followed with the family pets: a large German Shepherd dog and mother cat with her three kittens. The cats were in a box and the kittens kept getting out; Russell kept putting them back in. The dog was bored with the whole thing.



Carl and Bonnie Holt and sons, Carl Jr. in center and Russell on right in 1970.

The Holt family was not sure what to think of this icy wonderland. It seems it was one of the worst winters in years. The trees looked as though they were made of crystal. As spring came around, the entire Holt family fell in love with Washington County. The dogwoods were in bloom and the streams of clear running water were enough to make anyone want to stay.

As Springdale grew, Industrial Uniform and Towel grew also - as did the Holt family. Carl Jr. and Russell graduated from Springdale High School and a year later married their high school sweethearts. Carl Jr. was married to Connie Lovett on November 15, 1975 and Russell to Valerie Hoag on May 6, 1978. Carl Jr. has a son, Carl Holt III born August 4, 1978 and a daughter, Christen Holt, July 16, 1981. Russell has two sons, Nicholas Holt, born May 12, 1981 and Benjamin Holt, July 31, 1983. The children were all born in Washington County and are attending the Springdale Schools.

In 1984, Cintas, the second largest uniform company in the United States, acquired Industrial Uniform and Towel. Carl Holt, the manager, and Carl Jr. and Russell Holt all work for Cintas. They are helping it grow with the area, while enjoying the many recreational, educational and cultural attractions of Washington County.

By: Bonnie Holt

John Holt

The John and Elizabeth Pogue Holt family was an important and true pioneer family in Washington County near the north Lincoln area in 1829. This family is not found in the 1830 or 1840 census records. The area was later known as Beaty Mountain, two to four miles north of Lincoln, Arkansas.

The Holt family Bible was found after the Holt Family History was printed, and the 1850 census records gives us more information as do the probate court records.

Each of John and Elizabeth's children were hard workers and left a history of community builders behind them. All of them were interested in the fruit industry. Earl Holt, one of the sons, started the first commercial fruit nursery about 1849.

Descendants of the John Holt family later were part of the town of Lincoln when it was established in 1884-1885.

The Holt's are all buried in the Beaty Cemetery, 4 miles north of Lincoln, Arkansas.

This author is a descendant of Earl and Angeline Collins Holt and of Emily Holt Beaty (Alexander).

By: Burlene Brown Hilton

John Franklin Holt

John Franklin Holt, born 1792 in North Carolina, came to Prairie Township, Washington County, Arkansas, with his family, between 1838 and 1840, from Moulton, Lawrence County, Alabama.

In the War of 1812, John fought in Battle of Horseshoe Bend against the Creek Indians. John, from Roane County, Tennessee was drafted as a private, into Captain Robert Carson's W. Tennessee Militia, under the command of Col. Cheatum, in January 1814, and was discharged May 1814 at Fayetteville, Tennessee. Six weeks after his honorable discharge, he sold his severance pay to John Spence. John was a farmer and received forty acres. John died October 20, 1855, at Baldwin and on January 5, 1856, Hannah, his wife applied for and was given eighty acres.

John Franklin Holt and Hannah Stephenson (September 13, 1798, Georgia-about 1878 at Baldwin) were married November 25, 1817 in Rutherford County, Tennessee and of their ten children, nine were born in Alabama: William Thornsberry (September 17, 1818-March 26, 1863); Sarah Elizabeth (October 24, 1820-March 5, 1880), married _____ Vaughn and had 3 children, Mary Eleander, William H. and Eli Franklin, second marriage to James D. Kirland, January 7, 1850, divorced October 26, 1855, they had one child Josephus Marion; Eliza Miriam (January 23, 1823-ca 1851) married John Johnson, had 10 children; Eli Franklin (August 27, 1825-) married Tabitha N. Wood, February 24,1852; Alzada Catherine (May 29, 1828-) married Sherrod Robinson, February 19, 1847; Martha Jane (September 14, 1830- September 22, 1866) married Levi Richman Rogers, April 22, 1852, their daughter Hannah Catherine Rogers married Abijah Taylor Phelan, March 18, 1869 and their daughter, Maude Hannah Phelan married John "Q" Moore, September 27, 1903, all of Washington County, Arkansas; John Francis Marion, (January 26, 1832-); Thomas Patrick (October 11, 1835-January 1, 1910) first married Melissa C., February 2, 1854, had 4 children- Thomas Patrick, Jr., married Elizabeth Jane Hayes; Martha Paralee married James F. Hall; Hannah L. married Thomas Duggan; and David "Rance" married Connie E. Bryan, November 12, 1906, second marriage to Isabel Drucilla Marrs; Virginia America (January 9, 1849); and Alfred-Pumphrey Davis Holt (March 3, 1840- February 19, 1904), born in Washington County, Arkansas, married Rachel Harriet Johnson, December 31, 1868.

By: Arthur M. Moore

Nettie G. Holt

Nettie Gertrude Holt, born December 3, 1891 in Washington County, Arkansas, daughter of Alfred Pumphrey Davis and Rachel Harriet Johnson Holt, attended school in Washington County and attended Fayetteville Commercial College. She moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, in 1908 where she pursued a career in bookkeeping and secretarial work. She married John Borglund of Muskogee. They had one child, William Holt Borglund, born February, 1912. John Borglund was a victim of the great influenza epidemic of 1918-1919.

Nettie married Edward T. Richardson in February 1926. He had one child by a prior marriage. Edward R. Richardson, born in 1920.

Edward T. and Nettie C. Holt Borglund Richardson had two children, both born in Muskogee, Oklahoma; Donald E. Richardson, born November 2, 1927 and Maclin E. Richardson, born July 5, 1930.

William Holt Borglund now resides in Rancho Bernardo, California with his wife Onlee K. West Borglund of Cleveland, Oklahoma. They have two children; John West Borglund and Kristin Borglund McLauchlan.

Edward R. Richardson is deceased and is survived by his wife, Marion Brinkman Richardson of El Paso, Texas. Their three children are Josephene, Margaret and William.

Donald E. Richardson resides in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, with his wife Wilma Faith Nicholas Richardson of Cleveland. They have four daughters; Dana Elaine Richardson Bowen, Deborah Anne Richardson, Leah Christina Richardson and Penny Hope Richardson.

Maclin E. Richardson resides in Medina, Ohio, with his wife Carol Ann Adams Richardson of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children; Matthew Richardson and Katie Richardson.

Nettie Holt Borglund Richardson died in Muskogee, Oklahoma, of a cerebral hemorrhage in September 1945. She was a long time member of the Central Baptist Church. Her father, Alfred Pumphrey Davis Holt was a veteran of the Civil War. Rachel Harriet Johnson Holt, his widow, received a widow's pension until she died December 15, 1932.

By: Donald E. Richardson

James F. Hood

James F. Hood came to Arkansas in 1843. He was born 11 July 1833 and died 16 April 1924. James was the son of Benjamin and Mary Hood, natives of Greene County, Tennessee. He was a farmer, owning 280 acres of land at one time. This was in the area of Elkins and until sometime after 1886, the community was called Hood. James F. Hood was a charter member of the Valley Grove Baptist Church, member of the Masonic Lodge and also a member of the Knights of the Horse. He married Sarah Shultz 02 August 1855. Sarah died 10 August 1856. He married second to Rebecca Springston, 04 April 1861. Rebecca was b. 03 December 1838, d. 26 May 1904. To this union were born four sons and three daughters; 1. David Linton Hood, b. 15 December 1863, d. 30 November 1951. Married Margaret E. Brown, born 30 December 1862, d. 16 February 1909. 2. William Hood, died at age two. 3. John F. Hood, b. 1868, d. 08 January 1937, married Flora Price, b. 18 February 1872, d. 28 March 1958. 4. Thomas C. Hood, b. 1870, d. 20 February 1954. Married 29 December 1895 to Sarah A. Morrison, born 1873, d. 1947. 5. Millie Hood, d. 29 November 1948. Married 27 July 1924 to J. H. Laymon. 6. Elizabeth Hood, d. 30 June 1949, married 01 November 1896 to Thomas L. Brown, b. 27 May 1871, d. 27 December 1951. They had two children; (1) Gladys, d. 28 August 1927, married Leslie Swift, died 05 September 1980. (2) Wayne Brown, b. 13 June 1899, d. 23 January 1961, married 25 June 1924 to Edith Vail, b. 16 April 1898, d. 15 October 1981. 7. Inez Hood, d. 26 November 1948, married 17 February 1907 to Daniel William Read, b. 09 March 1878, d. 25 March 1953. They had two children; (1) James Read, b. 16 June 1910, d. 06 September 1986, married Elizabeth Curb. (2) Mildred Carmen Read married O. W. Wilson who died 27 November 1983.

James F. Hood had three brothers, George Hood, Doc Hood and Henry Hood. All lived in the Granby, Missouri area.

David Linton Hood was a farmer, a blacksmith and also bought and sold railroad ties. He was a Baptist minister ordained to preach in 1898. There are couples still in the area that received wedding vows administered by Rev. D. L. Hood. He was the enumerator for the 1900 census in Richland Township. Davie L. Hood married Margaret (Maggie) E. Brown, 04 December 1886, and on their marriage license Mr. Hood listed his place of residence as Hood and Ms. Brown has Mankins as her place of residence, both in Washington County. They had six children: 1. Ola E. Hood, b. 25 November 1887, d. 05 March 1966, married Russell Fuller, 25 December 1906. They had four children; (1) Rollin H. Fuller, b. 26 November 1907, d. 05 July 1970, married Thelma Herring. (2) Juanita M. Fuller, b. 23 September 1909, married Le Roy S. Hahn, 27 September 1947. (3) Irma Fuller, b. 10 October 1913, d. 15 December 1924. (4) Melville L. Fuller, b. 17 July 1918, married Rosalyn Shklar. 2. Russell L. Hood, b. 05 March 1892, d. 16 May 1970, married Della Brinson, 20 June 1911. They had three children; (1) Russell Hood, Jr., b. 14 May 1912, married Georgia Mulrennan. (2) Howard Hood, b. 23 August 1913, d. 05 August 1983. (3) Charles G. Hood, b. 24 July

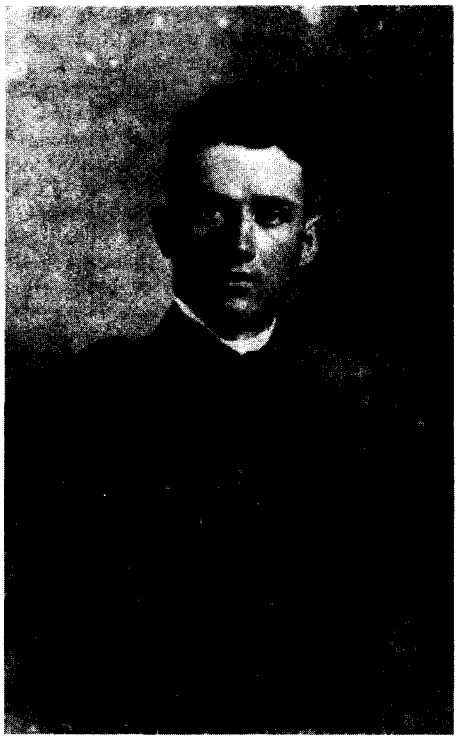
David L. and Mary Elsie Hood

Key is to the first Fayetteville business owned by William McGarrah. c. 1820s - See Alma Elledge Story, this book.

1917, married Nelda Mitchell. They had a son Alan. Nelda died in 1985. 3. Brownie Ruth Hood, b. 08 December 1894, d. 19 February 1975, married William W. Kerr, 18 December 1920. William Kerr died in a plane crash 29 June 1930. Brownie Kerr married second Guy Fletcher Allen, 27 December 1947. Guy F. Allen died 14 July 1951. 4. Davie M. Hood, b. 05 October 1896, d. 13 January 1963. Married 02 April 1919 to Bernice Toney, who died 07 July 1975. They had two children: (1) Charles Rex Hood, b. 02 August 1922, d. 23 January 1968, married Mildred Watkins. Their children: Terri and Randall. Terri married James Millsap and they have a son Lance, b. 26 September 1969. (2) David Roy Hood, b. 20 December 1929, married Sylvia Lois King. They have two sons, Gary, b. 09 May 1950, married Sherri Holis and they have two children, Craig Stephen, b. 14 September 1968 and Melanie Dawn, b. 27 January 1973. Larry, b. 09 March 1954, married Debra Wages and they have Holly Michele, b. 27 July 1986. 5. Fred E. Hood, d. 01 December 1978, married 30 October 1920 to Beulah Worley who died 04 August 1964. They had four children, Harry Warren, b. 1921. Betty Jo, b. 31 January 1923. Robert Edward Hood, b. 27 April 1925. James I. Hood, b. 20 June 1927. Fred Hood died in California.

David Linton Hood married the second time to *Mary Elsie Miller Smith, 16 January 1910. (*see William C. Smith and Peter C. Miller families).

By: W. Eugene Smith



Argyle Redding Hope - World War I. Stationed at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. He was the buglar.

David F. Hope

David F. Hope, was born November 13, 1829 in Campbell County, Tennessee. His grandfather and grandmother Hope came from England. David, like his father, Thomas Hope, was raised and educated in Knoxville, Tennessee. David came to Arkansas in 1851. He was a blacksmith and a carpenter. In 1853, he married Louisa Johnson, born July 31, 1837, daughter of James Johnson of Johnson, Arkansas. They were the parents of Martha J., James T., Mary E., Sarah A., Hugh R., John F., Louisa, Nancy C., Alice, Benjamin F., George D. and Elizabeth. In 1866, David Hope purchased a farm of 240 acres on the West Fork of the White River. He had eighty acres of improved land, including a two-story frame house which he built on Campbell Road. It is still being lived in (1988). David died March 16, 1896. Louisa died May 28, 1922. They are buried in the West Fork Cemetery.

Hugh R. Hope, born November 24, 1863 was raised and educated in West Fork. He married Mary E. Reed (born September 29, 1861), November 11, 1888. She was the daughter of A. W. Reed of Elkins, Arkansas. Mary E. was the granddaughter of William McGarrah who operated the first place of business in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Hugh R. and Mary E. were the parents of two sons, Albert and Argyle R. They owned twenty acres of land on Highway 71 where West Fork Acres housing project is now.

They built and lived in a house patterned after David, his father's. Mary E. died March 29, 1933. Hugh R. died November 3, 1933. They are buried in the West Fork Cemetery.

Albert Hope, born August 20, 1889 was raised and educated in West Fork. He married Ethel Babb, born September 30, 1895. They were parents of one daughter, Alma Hope Elledge. Albert and his family lived in Little Rock, Arkansas where he was employed by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Ethel died April 4, 1959. Albert died March 5, 1969. They are buried in the West Fork Cemetery.

Argyle R. Hope, born March 7, 1895 was raised and educated in West Fork. He married Dorothy Campbell (born December 6, 1900) March 9, 1919. She was the daughter of Robert Campbell of Greenland, Arkansas. They owned the farm of Argyle's father, Hugh R., plus 4-1/2 acres on Highway 71 across from the Mineral Springs Road. As an experienced husbandman and horticulturist, he raised grapes and many assorted fruits and vegetables. He served as bugler in the First World War, stationed first at Camp Pike, Arkansas and then at Camp Beauregard, Louisianna. Argyle R. and Dorothy are the parents of Athel R., Leroy H., Betty L., and Martha J. Argyle died October 8, 1947. He is buried in the West Fork Cemetery. Dorothy is in Medi Home at Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

Athel R. Hope, born January 31, 1920 was raised and educated in West Fork. He married Evelyn Gerber of Madison, Wisconsin. He has resided in Madison, Wisconsin since 1957. They had no children. Athel R. died June 8, 1983. He is buried in Madison, Wisconsin.

Leroy H. Hope, born February 19, 1922 was raised and educated in West Fork. He was drafted into the Army Air Force November 1942. He was a tail gunner on a B-17, with 8th Air Force in England and 15th Air Force in Italy. He went on thirteen missions out of Italy and was severely wounded February 24, 1944. He was awarded Silver Star, Purple Heart and Air Medal with oak leaf clusters for distinguished valor. He achieved the rank of Staff Sergeant. Leroy H. married Ila Faye Talley Harvey (born September 29, 1925) July 11, 1970, daughter of Charles R. Talley of the Oak Grove community. Leroy H. is stepfather of Deana Harvey Gaines, born March 5, 1954; Janie Harvey Reeder, born September 5, 1956; Frank Harvey, born October 6, 1958 and Ernie Harvey, born January 12, 1961. Leroy H. has two stepgrandchildren, Penny Lu Gaines, born October 12, 1978 and Lee Allen Gaines, born March 7, 1984.

Betty L. Hope, born July 8, 1934 was raised and educated in West Fork. She married Marcus L. Howard (born December 26, 1925), October 10, 1962. He was the son of Marcus G. Howard of West Fork. Marcus L. served in the Army in World War II. Being in the infantry, he saw action on the front line in France. Marcus L. and Betty are the parents of Bobby G. and Marquita L. Howard Carty.

Bobby G. Howard, born June 8, 1956 was raised and educated in West Fork. He joined the Air Force July 1974. he is a sergeant in the International Air Guard. He married Sandy Samples (born January 3, 1959), January 28, 1978, daughter of Al Samples of Cane Hill, Arkansas. They are the parents of Rodney born March 18, 1975 and Kimberly, born July 11, 1976. Rodney and Kimberly were adopted by Bobby G. and Sandy in 1982.

Marquita L. Howard Carty, born February 5, 1960 was raised and educated in West Fork. She married Scott J. Carty (born April 9, 1958), October 4, 1980. He is the son of John Carty of Mulberry, Arkansas. They are the parents of Christopher Ryan, born December 16, 1982 and Megan Leigh, born March 4, 1987.

Martha J. Hope, born December 28, 1935 was raised and educated in West Fork. She married Garland H. Sawyer (born January 27, 1930), October 31, 1954. He is the son of James H. Sawyer of the Liberty (86) community. They are the parents of Elmer L., Dorothy A. Sawyer Davis and Tammy C.

Elmer L. Sawyer, born October 1, 1955 was raised and educated in West Fork, Arkansas and Oroville, California. He married Rocio Bello (born October 18, 1953), July 27, 1974. She is the daughter of Senator Alfredo Bello of Mexico City, Mexico. They have one son, Juan Carlos Garland, born April 17, 1979.

Dorothy A. Sawyer Davis, born December 14, 1957 was raised and educated in West Fork, Arkansas and Oroville, California. She joined the Coast Guard August 25, 1979 and went to Cape May, New Jersey for six weeks of boot camp. She went to Radioman School in Two Rock, California for six months. She was stationed at Pt. Reyes Station, California and ended her duty as radioman on August 25, 1983 with the rank of Radioman 2nd Class. Dorothy A. married James K. Davis July 26, 1980. They had one daughter, Sarah Kay, born June 10, 1981. James K. and Dorothy A. were divorced March 29, 1985.

Tammy C. Sawyer, born May 30, 1960 was raised and educated in West Fork, Arkansas and Oroville and Sacramento, California.

Many of the Hope descendants are still living in Washington County.

See Alma Hope Elledge.

By: David F. Hope

Nicholas B. Horn

Horn is a very old name in Virginia. Tradition has a Horn in the Jamestown Colony in early days, quite certain coming over from England. We are more concerned with the ones in Washington County, Arkansas and how they came to be there.

In the mid-1700s, living in Goochland County, Virginia lived John and Sarah Perkins Horn. We think our progenitor, Jesse Horn was their son and M. Susan Spencer in Goochland County. They had a son, Pleasant, and two daughters, then Susan Horn died. Jesse Horn moved on to the border of North Carolina and there he married a widow, Nancy Langley on June 13, 1797. Nancy was the daughter of John Langley of South Carolina. Children of Jesse and Nancy (Langley) Horn all born in North Carolina were: Nicholas, born November 8, 1798, married Nancy Donahue, John B. 1801, Jesse Jr., born 1805 married Jane Betcher, William, born 1810.

Shortly after the birth of the last son, the Jesse Horn family moved to southwest Virginia in Russell County where old Jesse died September 1820. His wife, Nancy lived many more years until June 14, 1855 at age 85 years. She had been living with son, Jesse Jr.

Nicholas Horn married Nancy Donahue on September 18, 1823 in Russell County, Virginia. They were parents of fourteen children, all born in the part of Russell County that later became Wise County, near Colburn, near their farm in the Horn Cemetery where many of them are buried. Children: Sally Horn, born 1824, married Jim Elam; Jesse Horn, born 1825, never married; Mary Horn, born 1826, married William Hill; John Horn M. D., born 1827, married Virginia Beverly, Samuel Horn, born 1828, married Elizabeth Robinette; William Horn, born 1829, married Margaret Hall; Charles Wesley Horn, born 1831; Henry Horn, born 1832; Stephan Horn, born 1833, married Lucinda Bond; Nancy Horn, born 1834, married Martin Fugate; Jane Horn, born 1836, married Berry Ramey; Eliza Horn, born 1838, married Shordrick Gruar; Nicholas Johnson Horn, born 1839, married Virginia Fugate; and Thomas Harmon Horn, born 1842, married Sarah Elizabeth Fugate. Three Horn siblings married three Fugate siblings.

One of the couples remained in Virginia, one came to southwest Kansas and settled, and our ancestor which was Thomas Harmon and Elizabeth (Fugate) Horn came to Washington County, Arkansas.

Six of the Horn sons served in the army of Virginia in the war between the states, including the young Thomas, who served in some units known as "Wise County Yankee Catchers" as his brother Nicholas.

As in most areas of the south, Southwest Virginia was left in dire circumstances with troops from both north and south "living from the land". Many residents moved on, looking for "greener pastures". Among those, were Benjamin Seymour and Elizabeth (Godsey) Fugate and members of the family. These children came along in the wagon train: Dicy Fugate married Daniel Lawson, Margaret Fugate married Bartee, Martin Fugate married Nancy Horn and Sarah Elizabeth Fugate married Thomas H. Horn.

Remaining in southwest Virginia was Virginia Fugate who married Nicholas Horn Jr.

These families started the western trek in early September 1871, bringing all they could load in wagons, also cows to be milked for small children. They came to St. Louis, Missouri where they crossed the Mississippi River on a ferry. From there, they made their way to Sedalia, Missouri where they boarded on a train, MKT, known as the Katy and rode to Oswego, Kansas. There, they settled near what became Bartlett. Family tradition says Benjamin S. Fugate was the moneyed man of those that came west, although much of the money he brought was in Confederate currency. When he died in Labette County, Kansas in 1878, he left land and money to the children. His wife had preceded him in death by a few months. They are buried near Bartlett.

By: Robert D. Plumlee

Thomas H. Horn

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Sarah Elizabeth (Fugate) Horn had an uncle, William Fugate, living in Washington County, Arkansas east of Fayetteville. In 1874 William Fugate wrote to a brother in Virginia saying he had received a letter from "Horn" and that the family was coming to Washington County. They made the trip in about 1876. Children of Thomas H. and Sarah E. (Fugate) Horn were: 1. Nicholas J. Horn, born November 9, 1863 in Virginia, married Cora Ann Cardwell; 2. Benjamin Seymour Horn, born 1865 in Virginia, married Alice Hogan; 3. Henry Jesse Horn, born 1867 in Virginia, married Sarah Elizabeth Poisall; 4. Martin Beavers Horn, born 1869 in Virginia, married Sally (Payne) Eidson a widow; 5. Nancy Elizabeth Horn, born 1871 in Virginia, married James Mayfield Banks (an old Washington County family); 6. Thomas Samuel Horn, born 1875 in Kansas, married Margie Eidson; 7. Dica Belle Horn, born 1877 in Arkansas, married Benjamin F. Kellar. When the last child as 1-1/2 years old Sarah E. Horn died on January 27, 1879, buried in the Sons Chapel Cemetery. Thomas Horn was left with 7 children ages 1-1/2 years to 14 years. The following year he married the widow of Adison Franklin Cardwell, who was Teresa Catherine (Kate) (Roberts) Cardwell on March 3, 1880. Kate had 4 children left by her first husband, they are: 1. Andrew J. Cardwell, born 1868 in Arkansas; 2. Oscar N. Cardwell, born 1873 in Arkansas; 3. Estelle Cardwell, born 1877 in Arkansas; 4. Cora Ann Cardwell, born 1871 in Texas. So this family increased to eleven fast with his and hers, then along came three more: 1. William Horn, born 1882, married Clarica Neese; 2. Mary Ellen Horn, born 1884, married William John Cooper; 3. John Horn, born 1886, married Pearl Thompson (these three made a total of fourteen).

This large family lived 1/2 mile west of Zion. The main house had sleeping quarters for Dad, Mother and girls, boys were in a separate little house, as was the kitchen.

Thomas H. Horn was a farmer, he was a big man, six feet tall or more and very strong. In September 1904, he was loading apples on a train in Springdale and had a heart attack and died. He was buried in the Sons Chapel Cemetery. Kate Horn then moved to Springdale where she lived until her death in 1929. She is buried in the Friendship Cemetery near her parents, Johnson M. and Annie Roberts. Children of Thomas H. and Sarah E. (Fugate) Horn and some descendants are: 1. Nicholas Johnson Horn, married M. Cora Ann Cardwell, their children are: a. Catherine Horn, married William Plumlee; b. Thomas H. Horn, died at age 17; c. Franklin Adison Horn, married Bessie Rariden; d. Sarah Ellen Horn married George K. Plumlee; e. Elizabeth Horn, married Elmer Benson; f. Metta Horn, married Carlos Parson; g. Laura Margaret Horn, married Herman Milleman; h. Nicholas J. Horn, married Eula Mae Harp; i. Lula Belle Horn, married Joseph Bratka; j. Beryl Ann Horn, married Lymon Rasmussen; k. Harold Horn, married Amanda Rollins. All these Horn children attended school at Zion as they lived one mile southwest. All except three married in Washington County. Margaret, Beryl and Harold married in California. George and Sarah (Horn) Plumlee remained in Washington County and lived and raised their family one mile northwest of Zion. Both are buried in the Zion Cemetery.

In the late 1920s, Nicholas J. Horn and the rest of his children were living in southern California. His wife Cora Ann (Cardwell) Horn had died February 1915 and is buried in the Sons Chapel Cemetery. Nicholas Horn died in 1942 in Los Angeles, California and is buried by his wife in Sons Chapel Cemetery.

2. Benjamin S. Horn, married Alice Hogan and their children are: a. Anna Horn, married Robert Nodine; b. Thomas H. Horn, married Ada; c. Stella Horn, married Lum Morris; d. Bessie Belle Horn, married Norman Mayson; e. Sarah Pearl Horn, married Oscar Ramsey; f. Raymond Benjamin Horn, married Catherine Murphy; g. Floy Horn, married Burt Woodward; h. Benjamin S. Horn died in Kansas.

3. Henry Jesse Horn, married Sarah Elizabeth Poisall and their children are: a. Mary Elizabeth Horn, died young; b. Jessie Edith Horn, married James Cummings; c. Willie Horn, married Floyd Saterlee; d. Beulah Virginia Horn, married William Cummings; e. Martha Ann Horn, married John Caldwell; f. Henrietta Horn (twin), married Charles Propst; g. Hester Horn (twin), married Earl Brown. Jess and Sally Horn lived in Springdale and are buried in Bluff Cemetery.

4. Martin Beavers Horn, married Sally (Payne) Eidson - no children. They lived 1/2 mile west of Zion and are both buried in Zion Cemetery.

5. Nancy Elizabeth Horn, married James M. Banks and their children are: a. James Rex Banks, married Beth Crum; b. Nolan Albert Banks, married Viola Graham. James and Elizabeth Banks lived on the Banks' home place at Johnson and are both buried in Zion Cemetery.

6. Thomas Samuel Horn, married Margie Eidson and their children are: a. Loyd Horn, married Nettie Kilburn; b. Louie Horn, married Lucy Stamps; c. Lawrence Horn, married Cleo Robinson. Sam and Margie (Eidson) Horn lived two miles northeast of Zion. Both are buried in Zion Cemetery.

7. Dica Belle Horn, married Benjamin F. Kellar and their children are: a. Nolan Kellar, married Pina Hill; b. Ruby Kellar, married Clifford Owens; c. Nina Kellar, married Kenneth Wilkerson who lived in Hamblin County, Tennessee.

Thomas H. Horn married a second time to Teresa Catherine (Roberts) Cardwell, a widow, their children are: a. William Horn: No record except marriage to Clarica Neese.

8. Mary Ellen Horn, married John William Cooper and their children are: a. Ralph Horace Cooper married Ida Sanders; b. Gordon Cooper died young; c. Dale William Cooper, married Louise Stafford; d. Evelyn Cooper, married Chester McKee; e. Opal Cooper, Charles Sprinkles. Bill and Mary (Horn) Cooper lived 2-1/2 miles south of Springdale. They operated a canning factory for a number of years. Both are buried in Zion Cemetery.

9. John Horn, married Pearl Thompson and their children are: a. John Kenneth Horn, married Verna Shaw; b. Pauline Horn, married Paul Cron; c. Vera Horn, married William Hanby; d. Charles Horn, married Paula Tutiors. John and Pearl (Thompson) Horn lived in Los Angeles, California since the 1930s. Both died there.

A number of Horn descendants remained in Washington County, Arkansas and now live there. Others are scattered in many states but most live in California.

By: Robert D. Plumlee

Thomas Samuel Horn

Thomas Samuel Horn, the sixth son of Thomas H. Horn, was born January 5, 1875, in Kansas. (See related story.) He moved to Washington County in 1877, with his family. The large family lived half mile west of Zion where he met and married Margie Ellen Eidson on December 5, 1897.

Lonnie, Barbara, Raymond, Ronnie in back, 1982.

Louie and Lucy Horn, baby, Margie Louise Horn ca.1936

Margie Ellen Eidson, born July 22, 1879, was the daughter of S. L. and Amanda (Harper) Eidson.

S. L. Eidson and his father, William Harrison Eidson, moved his family to Washington County in 1851. In 1876, S. L. and Amanda were married. They had four children, and Margie was one of the four. Her father, S. L. Eidson, was the proprietor of Eidson's Distillery, a legal government still. He used apples and peaches to make whiskey, most times he had 3500 gallons of whiskey on hand and shipped both to the south and west.

Thomas Samuel (Sam) and Margie had three children: Samuel Loyd born June 24, 1899, Louie Thomas born July 7, 1901, and Lawrence Wayne born July 22, 1916.

Thomas Samuel Horn, Margie Ellen (Eidson) Horn, January 5, 1947, at the home place. Thomas, 73 years old, Margie, 68 years old.

Sam and Margie moved their family to the Habberton Road when Louie was two years of age in 1903. The place where they moved to belonged to Margie's family. She had lived in the house when she was a girl. Her parents had run a legal still in the 1800s. In 1916, Lawrence was born in the house where the family lived. In 1924, the house burned, but with the help of neighbors and friends the house was rebuilt.

Sam and Margie made their living farming with field crops which were sold in Springdale. They lived in their home on the Habberton Road till their death. Thomas Samuel died June 17, 1956, Margie Ellen died February 2, 1969. They are both buried in the Zion Cemetery.

Samuel Loyd Horn was born June 24, 1899, and married Nettie Mae Kilburn January 11, 1920. They had seven children, five are still living. Their names were Margie Lorraine born April 14, 1921; Mary Virginia born December 4, 1923; Samuel Lenard born December 2, 1925 and died December 11, 1925; Loyd Eugene born November 2, 1927; Lena Mae born July 7, 1931; James Albert born November 19, 1937, and died same day; Alice Marie born January 11, 1941.

Samuel Loyd's wife, Nettie Mae Kilburn, was born June 24, 1903, and died March 28, 1981, and is buried in the Zion Cemetery. Samuel Loyd (S. L.) Horn moved to Hobbs, New Mexico, in November, 1954. He carried on the family tradition of farming. This is the way he made his living and supported his family. He is now retired and still living in Hobbs, New Mexico.

Margie Lorraine lives in Springdale, Arkansas. Although she never married, she was a house keeper and baby sitter. She likes to sew and quilt.

Lawrence Wayne Horn, age 35, Cleo Maxine (Robinson) Horn, age 24, Fay Horn, age 4, Aline Sue Horn, age 2. August 11, 1951.

Mary Virginia married Oscar Thompson in August if 1942. They had seven children. Mary E. born June 3, 1953, Henry K. born January 20, 1945, Floyd E. born February, 1946, Helen L. born May, 1947, Donald F. born April, 1949, Clyde born April, 1951, and Dennis born December, 1954.

Mary Virginia lives in Walton, Kansas.

Loyd Eugene (Bud) married Lillie May Pretchert on June 9, 1951. They had four children: Donna Lorraine born April 6, 1952, and died June 3, 1959, and is buried in Hobbs, New Mexico, cemetery. Carrie Mae born November 27, 1954, Loyd Eugene born February 23, 1957, and Danny Lee born July 17, 1958.

Loyd Eugene Horn lives in Hobbs, New Mexico.

Lena Mae married Robert Lee Collins July 20, 1952, they had two children: Deborah Lynn born May 2, 1955, and Linda Kay born November 4, 1954. Lena Mae still lives in Springdale, Arkansas.

Alice Marie married Barney Gale Freeman May 26, 1959. They had two children also: Samuel Walter born March 23, 1960, Barine Kiven born November 30, 1963. Alice Marie and her family are still in Hobbs, New Mexico.

Louie Thomas Horn, the second son of Thomas Samuel and Margie, was born in the Zion community and at the age of two he moved to Habberton Road where he lived the rest of his life.

Louie graduated from Springdale High School in 1917. There were 14 girls and three boys in his class. He got to and from school by horse back and it was five miles one way. In 1934, he met Lucy May Stamps and on the second day of March, 1935, at the Fayetteville court house, they were married. They were married 40 years, 1935 to 1976. They had three children: Margie Louise born July 8, 1935, and died May 6, 1937, Lee Roy born August 17, 1940, and Lonnie Thomas born June 19, 1948. Louie made his living farming, he raised many bushels of sweet potatoes, and tomatoes. He was working at the sale barn when he was bitten by a hog in the knee, infection set up and caused his death on January 19, 1976. He was buried in the Zion Cemetery.

Lucy is still living on Habberton Road with son, Lonnie, and family.

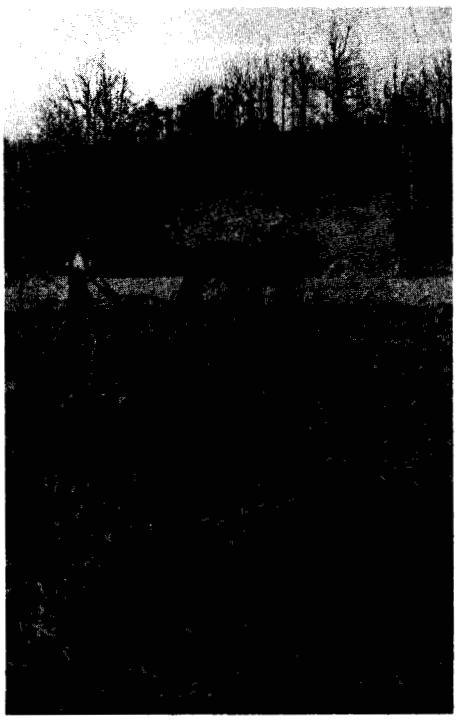
Margie Louise was the first child of Louie and Lucy born July 8, 1935, but died when she was 22 months old on May 6, 1937, and is buried in Zion Cemetery.

Lee Roy, second child, was born August 17, 1940, and went to Springdale schools where he graduated in 1958, then went on to business college. After leaving school, he worked for Sturdivants Plumbing in the office for a number of years. Lee Roy married Mary Ruth Mitchell January 23, 1959. She is the daughter of Arthur Vernon and Mildred (Linebarger) Mitchell, born April 1, 1938. They had three sons. First son was born November 24, 1959, and is named Roy Lee. He married Bobbie Sue Cary September 25, 1975, and they had one child, Thomas Lee, born March 22, 1976. They were divorced on September 10, 1980. Roy Lee's second marriage was to Lisa McGaugh in 1982. They had one son. His name is Michael Lee and he was born April 30, 1983.

Second son of Lee Roy and Mary Ruth was Samuel Dean born December 21, 1960. He married Michelle Alderson Grigg born August 29, 1961. She had one daughter from a previous marriage. Heather Nicole Grigg born October 16, 1979. Then Samuel and Michelle had a daughter, Samatha Jo, born May 2, 1982.

The third son is Darren Gene born December 1, 1965, and is still living at home.

The house where Lee Roy and family lives and runs his salvage yard on the Habberton Road was the house where he was born. He has spent 47 years living and working in this community.



Lawrence Wayne Horn, January 27, 1970.

Lonnie Thomas, third child and second so of Louie and Lucy, was born on June 19, 1948, in Springdale Memorial Hospital. Lonnie has lived on Habberton Road all his life. He attended first through fifth grades at Fishback School and graduated from Springdale High School in 1966. He attended Fayetteville Business College for two years. On September 18, 1966, he met Barbara Joan Tipton, born August 26, 1948. She is the daughter of Gilbert Curtis and Ruth Imogene Tipton. Barbara had lived in Benton County all her life and was a graduate from Rogers High School in 1967. After dating for two years, Lonnie and Barbara married on July 17, 1968. From this unin came two sons.

Ronnie Thomas born March 17, 1969, and graduated from

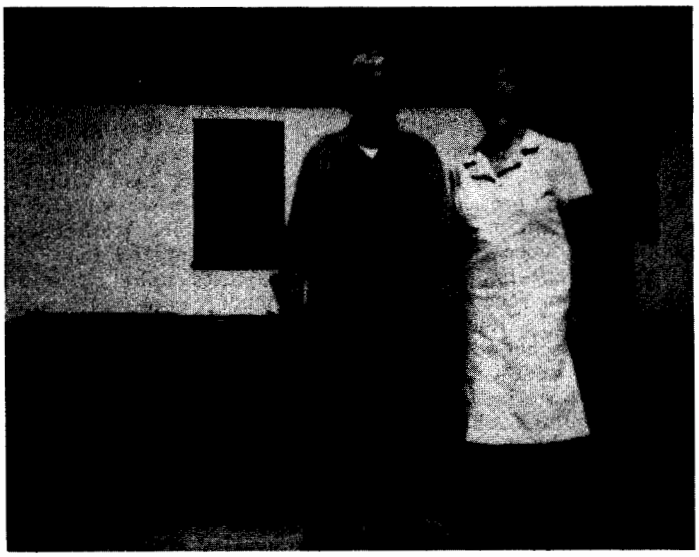
Springdale High School in 1987. Ronnie received many awards in FFA. He was a very active member in this organization. He is now enrolled at the U of A College of Agriculture. Because of his grades and the fact that he was so involved in FFA, he received a scholarship which paid his first year in college.

Raymond Curtis born September 30, 1974. He is an eighth grader at Southwest Jr. High in Springdale. He is very active in athletics and band. He is a good student, and seems to enjoy school.

The Lonnie Horn family lives on the Habberton Road close to where Lonnie was raised. They are making their living much like his father before him, farming, and raising cattle. Last year (1987) they decided to try their luck at raising turkeys. They built three turkey houses. So far, this venture has been good for the family and hopefully it will stay that way.

Lawrence Wayne, third son of Thomas Samuel, born July 22, 1916. Lawrence was born in the house which had belonged to his grandparents. He lived on the home place till after his mother's death. He has always made his living farming. On January 6, 1946, Lawrence married Cleo Maxine Robinson born December 30, 1927. She is the daughter of Harvey Lee and Clara May (Potter) Robinson. From this union came two children.

Fay Horn born May 18, 1947. Fay met Dale Wallis, she was born August 19, 1948. Out of this came three sons, Brian Wayne, born April 16, 1969, William Weston, born May 15, 1972, and Roy Eugene born July 21, 1974.



Lloyd and Nettie Horn.

Fay and Dale were divorced in 1978. Fay's second marriage was to Marsha Morrison and they had one son, Brent, who was born on March 9, 1981. Fay now lives in Elm Springs.

Aline Sue is the daughter of Lawrence and Cleo and was born April 18, 1949. Sue married E. J. Allen July 25, 1970. Out of this union came two daughters. They are Kristie Don born April 10, 1975, and Angela Sue born February 24, 1977. On November 14, 1978, E. J. was killed in a hunting accident. On October 3, 1987, Sue married Harry Edward Holt and he has two children, Shanon Denice born December 20, 1971, and Scott Edward born April 17, 1974. Their family is at home in Elm Springs.

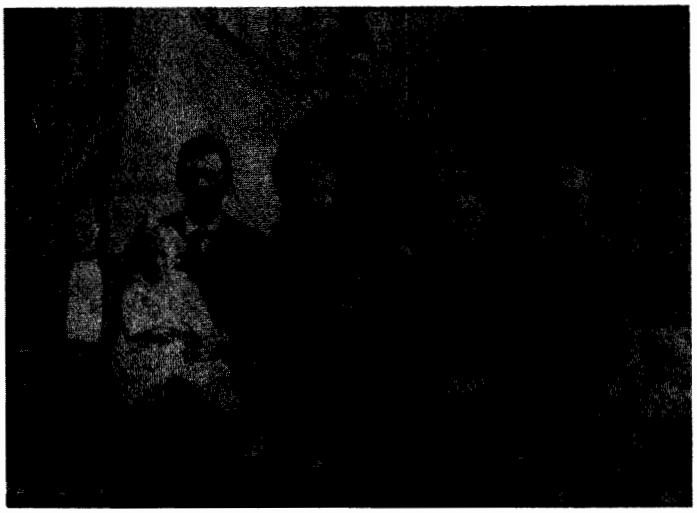
In 1969, Lawrence and his family moved to Elm Springs where they are still carrying on the family tradition of farming.

Class of 1917 Springdale High School Commencement Exercises, Thursday evening April 16, at 8:00 p. m. in high school auditorium. Class roll — Elmer Deaver, president; Mary Augusta Thew, vice-president; Miriam Genevieve Glass, secretary-treasurer; Jewell Lee Beasley, Marguerite May Carter, Ollie Geneva Delozier, Lowe T. Horn, Zelpha Zolia House, Verna Irene Masoner, Bula Gregg Rice, Byron T. Smith, Ruby D. Stobaugh, Vernie Dee Taylor, Mildred Catherine Thompson, Elizabeth Watts, Lillian Ruth Wilson, and Jessie Anderson.

By: Barbara Horn

Rodham Chestnut Horner

Rodham Chestnut Horner (1854-1937) came to Arkansas from Bull's Gap, Tennessee, as an adventurous young man, serving as an United States' Deputy Marshall around the Dardanelle and Little Rock area. Later he became acquainted with R. A. Scott (1819-1886) who had sold his property in Little Rock and bought a large farm near Sulfur Springs, Arkansas. He drove a team, helping Scotts move to the new area. He stayed on and worked for Mr. Scott until he died. Then his wife, Eliza Hicks Scott, put R. C. in charge of the farm.



Rodham C. and Lizzie Scott Horner. Hilah, Hubert, Fred and Hampton.

On August 19, 1885, R. C. married the daughter, Lizzie Scott (1866-1906). She seemed a remarkable woman to her grandchildren as she carded and spun wool from their sheep. Her spinning wheel was handmade and rigged to use left-handed. It disappeared on the day of her funeral. She wove a blanket for each of her children (I have a piece of one). She also made each child a special quilt with beautiful artistic work and colors.

Grandpa Horner (R. C.) was a talker! He told such scary tales at night as the family sat around the fireplace that the grandchildren were often afraid to go to bed. Men he hired to help on the farm, bragged about taking "old man Horner" out of half a day's work.

Their children were Robert Hampton (1886-deceased) who married Minnie Bell Harris; Hilah May (1888-1973) who married Samuel C. Divelbiss; James Freddie (1889-deceased) who married Cliffie Literall; Hubert Allen (Bill) (1894-deceased) who married Ollie Swicegood; Isaac Lester (1903-deceased) who married Faye Winans; and Dora (1901) and Ruth (1902) who both died in infancy.

They sold the farm and moved to Fayetteville, where they owned a boarding house and general store. Later they moved to Checotah, Oklahoma, hoping a change of climate would help Lizzie's failing health. After a short time, returned to Arkansas and bought the "Old Boone Place", also known as the "Old Brick House." Lizzie passed away from tuberculosis, which was a common disease at that time. (She was allowed to have her window open the width of a spool of thread.)

Later R. C. married Sarah (Sallie) Yates Phillips. "Grandma" Sallie as we knew her, had an unusual and beautiful flower garden in a corner of the yard. If we were very good, we were given a tour. One of the flowers I remember was a green rose.

This homesite is now the home of Jim and Rose King. The

bricks of the original house were hand made by slaves. My dad, Sam Divelbiss, said he could remember the slave cabins along the branch. Clay was taken from the branch or nearby to make the bricks. How they were baked I do not know. The floor joists were made of trimmed tree trunks. Although the house stood for many years, when it was torn down, the bricks disintegrated so badly that very few could be used in rebuilding.

Of historical interest, the house was said to have been built by James Boone, cousin of Daniel Boone. The plat book in the office of the Clerk of the County Court for Washington County, Arkansas, shows that this farm, among other lands, was purchased from the United States of America on the 22nd day of April, 1836.

After his wife Sallie died, R. C. lived about with his children, spending time living in their homes. He passed away in 1937 at his daughter Hilah's home near Checotah, Oklahoma. He is buried with other relatives in the Mount Salem Cemetery, Sulfur Springs, Arkansas.

By: Maude M. Reel

Harvey M. Hudgins

Harvey Masburn Hudgins was born in 1852 in Houchton, Jackson County, Georgia, the seventh of ten children of Holder Hightower, Sr. and Tremilza Caroline Albright Hudgins. The other children were Joseph Gregory, Jane, Martha Ann, Tremilza Caroline, Bevery (male), Emma, Holder, Jr., Jackson Wharton and Harrison. In 1872, the parents with eight of the children came to Dallas, south of Mena.

Joseph Gregory married Cynthia E. Cecil and had five children; Myrtle, Orin, Nemmy, Anna and Jo. Anna's grandson, Greg Spencer, lives in Fayetteville. Jane married John Randolph, Martha Ann married James Cooper, Tremilza married Hillery Randolph, Emma married Rufus Beane, Holder married Ella Blanche Petty, and Jack married Ida Philomena Dengler.

Harvey owned and operated a hotel in Hot Springs when he and Nora Blakely married in 1883. The first child, Elizabeth May "Bess" was born in 1884. There followed: Jay Guy, 1886; Izetta Dean, 1888; and Harvey Zeno Ross in 1891. Adeline, (see Adeline Blakeley story - this book) the former slave, who had raised Nora, had come to raise Nora's children.

After a devastating fire destroyed the hotel in 1895, the family moved to Fayetteville into the Blakeley homeplace on Rock Street. Harvey operated the Opera House and had all the billboards in town.

September, 1895, "Baby Dean" died of pneumonia. Another son, Jackson Ward Pace, was born in 1897, but lived less than a year. In 1900 were born the twins, Harry King Wade and Helen Masburn, in the same house where their mother was born.

In 1908, when the Baptist Church was erected on the corner of College and Dickson, Adeline made hominy and the twins sold it to help pay for the stained glass windows. "Bess" was the first Baptist girl to be married in the new church when she wed John Middleton Clayton, Jr., the nephew of Powell Clayton, Arkansas "Reconstruction" Governor. John's father had served on the first Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas from 1872 to 1874. In 1888, while running for Congress, Clayton was assassinated. John then went to live with his Uncle Powell at the Crescent Hotel in Eureka Springs until he came to University of Arkansas, where he was a charter member of Kappa Sigma.

That same year, Harvey constructed the buildings at 11-21 North Block Street. He moved a residence from the site to the lot on the corner of Rock and Block. They moved into the new house, which was owned by the family until Adeline's death in 1945.

Guy graduated from the University of Arkansas at 17, and then went to Yale. After service during World War I, he followed Bess and John to California. There, he was a prominent educator in the San Diego area until his death in 1932.

Nora died in 1917, the night the twins graduated from Fayetteville High School. Disgruntled that he was rebuffed for army enlistment, Wade took off for California, where he did well in business. He died in 1942 in Fayetteville.

Meanwhile, Helen entered the University of Arkansas, majoring in English and working in the library. Her part-time job became her vocation, and she worked in the University of Arkansas Library after graduation, until she married in 1928.

Harvey saw a long time dream come true when he made a trip around the world in 1926, when he was almost 80 years old. Another dream was realized in 1930 when Helen and her husband, C. B. Wiggans presented him with his first and only grandchild, Elizabeth Ann.

Harvey died in his bed in the house on Rock Street in 1934. Adeline continued to live in the house in which Harvey had turned the top floor into apartments. She managed the apartments and took care of the house. She helped care for Ann, as she had four other generations of children in the family.

Even in that day of segregation, Adeline had a myriad of friends, most of them white. When she died in 1945, the following long-time friends were pallbearers: Frank Lewis, Leland Bryan, Frank Suttle, Jim Vaughn, Ralph Dowell, Jack Phillips, Jim Parks, and Ted Wylie. She was buried in the Blakeley-Hudgins plot in Evergreen Cemetery.

After living in Los Angeles for over forty years where John Clayton was partner in a law firm, Bess and John came back to Fayetteville in 1952. John died in June, and Bess died a little over a year later. Ross died in 1960. At this writing, Helen Hudgins Wiggans is the only living member of the Hudgins family.

By: Ann Sugg

Bobby Loyd Hudler

Bobby Loyd Hudler, born April 6, 1922, at Wylie, Texas, married Lillie Mary of Dallas June 21, 1952. They lived in Dallas and had three children: James, October 14, 1954; Judith Elene, November 8, 1955; and Linda Gaye, December 6, 1958. Visits to Bob's sister and brother-in-law, Ruby and Bert Brown, who lived on Round Mountain (Maguire Mountain) in Washington County, produced the desire to buy some land and move to Arkansas. The family bought 20 acres three miles north of Elkins and proceeded to build a home which they moved into in June 1965. Up to the year before they moved there was a one-room, one-teacher school on Round Mountain but it closed; so the children went to Fayetteville public schools.

The 20 acres included the only preserved portion of an old rock road going to the old canning factory on Round Mountain. The road was built by Bill Duncan around 1918 using a team of oxen to move huge stones into place. A portion of the property behind the house bordering a creek was known in long-ago days as "ghost hollow." The story was told by Cener Robins, a neighbor, that old-timers claimed to see an old grey-bearded man sitting on a log by the creek. On trying to approach him, however, he always disappeared. This area was a Union campground during the Civil War and James once found a Union bayonet leaning against a tree not too far from the house. An additional 40 acres of adjoining land was purchased with 20 acres of this later being deeded to James. Bob and Lillie moved to a new house in 1978 located on this 40 acres, selling the original house and 12 acres to Lillie's nephew and wife, Owen and Susan Raysor.

Bob worked for Montgomery Wards as an appliance salesman, retiring in 1980. Lillie has worked as secretary in the laboratory at the V. A. Medical Center in Fayetteville for 15 years. Lillie, James and Judy were charter members of the First Baptist Church of Elkins which started as a mission from Ridgeview Baptist Church in Fayetteville.

James graduated from the University of Arkansas with a B. S. degree in geology, and also received a Gemologist diploma from the Gemological Institute of America. He was employed for 1 1/2 years by Underwood's Jewelers and is currently employed by the U. S. Postal Service in Fayetteville. He also operates a part-time jewelry and gem cutting business out of his home. James married Twylia Gwen Tuttle of Fayetteville July 22, 1977. They have two children: Amanda Grace, born Janurary 4, 1982, and Hanna Marie, born May 19, 1985. In December 1978 James

began cutting trees for logs to build a large log home on his property. The house incorporates passive-solar heating along with a central fireplace- furnace and was totally designed and built by James with help from his father. The family moved into their home in July 1984, with some finishing work yet to be done. They are members of Grace Baptist Church, Fayetteville.

Judy married Larry Eugene Wolfe from Rogers, Arkansas January 17, 1976, and lived in Fayetteville while attending the University of Arkansas. She studied photography and puts her skills to use at weddings, taking school pictures and portraits. Larry is an ordained Baptist minister and they are members of Mission Boulevard Baptist Church, Fayetteville. They have two children: Matthew Arron, born August 4, 1978, and Saralin Daniele, born October 24, 1980, and live in Fayetteville.

Linda married David Brian Martin July 24, 1976. Brian was in the Navy and they spent a year in Guam and a year in San Diego, California before moving back to Fayetteville. Linda finished school in Guam, graduating from Guam High School. They had two children: Jennifer, August 1, 1980, and Kelly Rene, March 5, 1982. Linda and Brian were divorced in 1984 and she now lives in Rogers, Arkansas with the children.

By: James L. Hudler

James Roger Huff

James Roger Huff was born May 23, 1956 in Butler, Missouri (Bates County). He is the son of James D. and Zada F. (Morrow) Huff. His parents were married October 10, 1954 at Poplar Bluff, Missouri where his mother was a school teacher and his father worked as a florist. The family moved to Benton County, Arkansas after living a short time in both Colorado and Tennessee. They settled near Siloam Springs where Roger grew up. Roger attended Ozark Elementary School and graduated in 1975 from Ozark Academy of Gentry, Arkansas. Two years later he returned to Ozark Academy as assistant Dean of Men for a year. In 1976 Roger had attended John Brown University majoring a Social Studies Education but after changing his interests he received licensure as a Licensed Practical Nurse from Northwest Vocational Technical School in 1984. Since graduation Roger has served on the Nursing Advisory board for the school he attended and was named chairman of the board in 1987. In 1982 Roger became reacquainted with a friend of the family, Miss Janet L. Westcott. They became engaged and after a few short months they were married on October 17, 1982 at the Gentry Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

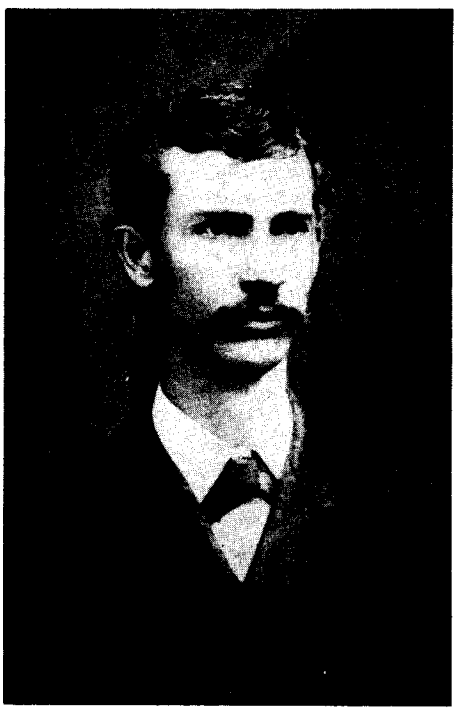
Janet Lynn (Westcott) Huff was born July 10, 1957 in Lancaster, California. She is the daughter of Harold S. and Marlene N. (Furman) Westcott. The family had moved to California one year before Janet was born from Niagara Falls, New York where her parents were raised. This move was due to a company transfer for her father who was working for Great Lakes Carbon Company at the time. They spent 13 years in Rosamond, California and their family grew from Carl Richard Westcott born March 26, 1956 and Janet Lynn; to include Lee Daniel born October 4, 1961 and Paul David born March 8, 1963. In 1970 the Westcott's moved to Benton County, Arkansas and settled near Gravette. They purchased a quaint little two story house, later found to origionally have been a two room train Depot on the Arkansas-Oklahoma Railroad line. The property of 28 acres was complete with an old abandoned well in the front yard which was used for the railroad and a ridge of land along the road frontage which had been the railroad bed. Janet attended Gravette High School for two years then transferred to Harbert Hills Academy, a Seventh-Day Adventist boarding school, where she graduated in 1975. Then after attending Southwestern Union College of Keene, Texas; Janet was licensed as a Registered Nurse in 1977. Janet was employed at Huguley Memorial Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas for several years, those years being highlighted by a year she spent in Tokyo, Japan (1978-1979) working in the nursery of Tokyo Sanitarium Hospital and teaching English.

Roger and Janet Huff lived in Siloam Springs, Arkansas; Rogers, Arkansas; and then settled in Washington County in Springdale, Arkansas in 1985. Their daughter, Audra Lynn Huff, was born at Springdale Memorial Hospital on June 26, 1985. Roger has for several years had an interesting hobby of genealogical and local history research. He has served as administrative secretary and editor of the *Pioneer* for the Benton County Historical Society for nine years, President of the Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society for one year, and as a member of the board of directors of the Siloam Springs Museum Society for three years. Roger says that with all the history around this area he will never lack for something to occupy his time after he retires. Janet has a hobby of painting with oils. She say she has always been interested in art but has only recently had the opportunity to try out her talents. She has won ribbons at the Washington County Fair and was chosen runner-up for a painting she submitted in the contest for the cover of this volume. The Huff family plan to stay in Washington County and raise their daughter here. They say that their favorite part of living in this area is the beautiful fall colors of the ozarks.

By: Janet Huff

Thomas Jefferson Hughes

Thomas Jefferson Hughes was born in Texas County, Missouri on April 18, 1856. He married in Washington County, Arkansas, Annie Eliza Pumphrey (1867-1959) on June 12, 1886. They had three children who lived, but T. J. died unexpectedly on February 16, 1899. Annie was born September 1, 1867 in Grant County, Arkansas, the daughter of Francis Marion (1838-1877) and Emily Elizabeth (Tatum) Pumphrey (1841-1940). Their children were Ona Velma (1888-1977) who married Harley Whelchel in Washington County on September 6, 1908; Nina Ann born 1890 who married John Wilkins Shannon on December 8, 1912 at Evansville; and Charles Francis Hughes (1896-1972) who married Carnie Garrison (1899-1980) at Fort Smith on August 13, 1918.



Thomas Jefferson Hughes, born April 18, 1856, Texas County, Missouri died February 16, 1899 in Evansville, Washington County, Arkansas. Son of Elkanah and Pelina (Pauline) (Ellis) Hughes.

After T. J. Hughes' father, Elkanah died on May 30, 1864, a POW at Rock Island, Illinois and his mother, Pauline (Ellis) had died sometime before 1870, he, along with his brothers, Benjamin F. and Samuel Fletcher, went to live with his grandparents, Samuel Hughes and his wife. His sister, Mary Ann, lived with a Williams family and his sister, Nancy J., lived with a family by the name of Johnson. Another brother, Charles H. died at Alton, Illinois, a POW in 1862. The grandmother was dead and Samuel had remarried. The step-grandmother was not very good to the children which resulted in Thomas J. leaving home at the age of 14. A marriage record, September 11, 1842 in Shelby County, Illinois, showing Elkana to Elizabeth Young, tells us T. J.'s father was twice married, for he married Pelina (Pauline) M. Ellis in Moultrie County, Illinois on January 19, 1848. Charles was born in Illinois about 1844 so he was a half-brother to the other children.

The great grandparents of T. J. Hughes were Abner (1773-1839) and Emilie "Millie" (Wolford) Hughes (1772-1815) of Sullivan County, Tennessee. Abner was married twice, having eight children by each marriage. They lived on Reedy Creek where he had a powder mill.

It is not known exactly when he came to Washington County, but letters written to his friend, Annie, tell us T. J. was a traveling photographer. He later had the Sunbeam Gallery at Evansville along with a Mr. Beaty. A name written on an old photograph - Wild Bill Beaty. A stamp on a piece of paper with a picture - Beaty and Hughes, Photography. Nina was only eight and a half years old when her father died but she thinks that Mr. Howerton (Father of Zoe Howerton, who married Thomas Jefferson Shannon) and T. J. Hughes worked together at Evansville. A stamp on an old photograph bears the name of Mr. Howerton, Photography, Fayetteville. I have one of T. J.'s little china dishes in which he mixed his paints and a piece of one of his paintbrushes - only the wooden handle remains, the brush having deteriorated long ago.

T. J. Hughes wore a mustache and his daughter, Ona told of a time when he singed it so badly that he had to shave it off. Ona was so accustomed to his mustache that she was ashamed of him without it.

T. J., at the time of his death, had a drug and grocery store in Evansville. His widow, Annie, later married his brother, Benjamin F., but he was not good to her so that marriage did not last long. In 1909, Annie married L. D. Bellamy who had first married Lula Shannon, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Shannon.

Annie's mother thought that Benjamin F. was trying to poison her and it was thought by some that he had poisoned his brother. T. J. had entrusted money to his brother to pay obligations in Fort Smith in connection with his store but Benjamin F. had spent it. This was not known until some time later when creditors came to collect the money. Poor Annie was much distressed because she was left with three young children to support and debts that were supposed to have been paid by her then brother-in-law. How she came to marry Benjamin F. no one could understand. Benjamin F. had several children by his first wife, Martha Lawrence.

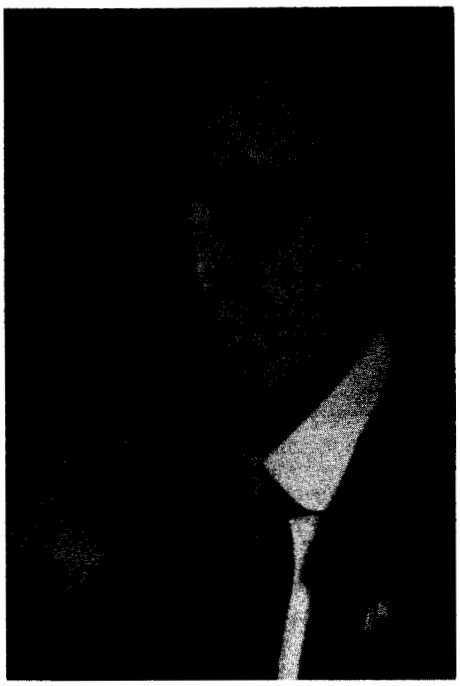
By: Tommie S. Taylor

Hiram Lee Hunnicutt

Hiram Lee Hunnicutt and Addie Lovett Moore were married March 21, 1916, Calvert, Robertson County, Texas. Hiram was a veteran of the Spanish American War, serving in the First Texas Volunteers. He was born September 21, 1880, Marlin, Falls County, Texas. Addie Moore was born in Waco, Texas, February 27, 1893. They had one child, Addie Lee, who was born in Calvert, Texas, July 4, 1917.

Hiram Hunnicutt worked for the INGN Railroad in Calvert, and Louis Moore, the father of Addie, worked for the H and TC Railroad. They decided to quit railroading and buy a farm in Crawford County, Arkansas, on which was located Shepherd Springs. The two families moved there in 1919, coming by train to Mountainburg and by wagon to the farm. Miss Minnie Moore, a maiden daughter also moved with them. They raised two crops of cotton along the fertile banks of Big Frog Bayou. In the spring of 1921, Louis Moore died, and was buried in Becky Wright Cemetery, later moved to Highway 71 and now called Vaught Cemetery. Lake Shepherd Springs covers the site of the original cemetery and most of the farm purchased by Hiram Hunnicutt.

After the death of Louis Moore, his widow returned to Calvert, Texas and Hiram and his family moved to Fayetteville, where he became cashier at the Frisco Depot. They lived on West Dickson, then unpaved and with no street lights. He continued to work for the Frisco, and served as agent at Durham, on the St. Paul Branch, as well as a Proctor, Welling and Christie, Oklahoma, on the OC and C Branch, which ran from Fayetteville to Okmulgee, Oklahoma. He served as third trick operator at Fayette Junction several years.



Hiram L. Hunnicutt candidate for State Representative about 1928.

While he was at Durham, his wife was teaching at Mount Zion School between Fayetteville and Farmington. Addie Lee, then five, went back to Durham to spend a week. They slept in the Negro Waiting Room, used by all of the agents for that purpose. He took his meals with "Granny" Meeker. Addie Lee contracted pneumonia, and Dr. Swift, from Elkins, had to ride the train up in the morning and back in the evening to take care of her. While waiting for the train to return, he "held sick call" in the back of Moore's store. Addie Lee's bed was moved from the waiting room, through the big door, and into the office, because in those days it was thought fatal to move a pneumonia patient from the place where the patient "came down". Hiram then became nurse, as well as agent, and performed both duties with equal devotion.

Addie Hunnicutt taught in rural schools for over forty years, taking time out to obtain her degree from the University of Arkansas in 1932, the year her daughter was a junior at Fayetteville High School. Among the schools where she taught were: Miller's Chapel, Signal, Mount Zion, Bethel Grove, Evergreen, Sonora, Brentwood, Wesley, Summers, and Mansfield. While Hiram was depot agent at Stilwell, after WWII, she taught at Chalk Bluff, Ewing Chapel and Baron - all in Adair County, Oklahoma.

In 1927, they bought a farm just west of Farmington where they moved in 1932. They continued to live there until his death in 1970, and her death in 1974. They are buried in the National Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Their daughter, Addie Lee, married Roy Lister, December 29, 1939. She was teaching at Winslow and he was mess sergeant at Devil's Den CCC Camp. He later graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and practiced pharmacy until his retirement in 1984. They have one son, Terrill Lee Lister who is an attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, where both of these families now reside. Terrill Lee has one daughter, Sarah, who was born October 13, 1982.

Addie Lovett Hunnicutt teacher Sonora, Washington County, about 1950.

Hiram Hunnicutt will be remembered for his unwavering faith, his devotion to his family, his patriotism, and his ability to speak for good causes. His wife, Addie, will be remembered by the many students she taught, as well as the entire communities, because of the exceptional qualities she brought to the teaching profession. She was probably the teacher who inspired the remark - "The influence of a good teacher extends all the way to Eternity". They were dedicated, devoted citizens of Washington County for over fifty years.

By: Addie Lee Hunnicutt Lister

Dudley Gilbert Hunt

In 1927 my grandparents, Julia Gertrude Wygant Hunt and Joseph Gilbert Hunt, moved to Springdale from Bartlesville, Oklahoma as Grandpa had a heart condition which they felt would benefit from the good clean air of Arkansas. Three miles east of Springdale in the Hewitt Springs community they bought an eight-acre farm with which Grandpa was unable to cope; they moved into Springdale to be nearer his doctor. Their youngest son, Joseph Maynard Hunt, was a senior at SHS and played football on the 1927-28 championship team.

When they moved into town, Gertrude and Gib's elder son, my father, Dudley Gilbert Hunt, bought the little farm from his parents and moved our family consisting of himself, my mother Eva Blanche Findley Hunt, my brother Dudley G. Hunt, Jr. and me from Bartlesville.

Grandpa died December 24, 1928. Grandma then lived with us, and with her daughter in Texas, but mostly with another daughter in Oklahoma until her last couple of years when she moved into the Masonic Home at Guthrie, Oklahoma where she died in 1966.

As Daddy was often gone from home, working in the oil fields of Oklahoma, Kansas and southern Arkansas, my mother's father, John Bruce Findley from Kansas, lived with us a lot. Our younger sister, Sara Joyce Hunt, was born on the little farm in 1931. Whereas my brother and I had attended elementary school at Fishback, Joyce entered the first grade at Washington School in Springdale in 1937-38, the same year that Dudley as a senior at SHS. I graduated from SHS in 1940.

Daddy worked for the Veterans Administration in the 1930s when the VA Hospital was built in Fayetteville. As a Navy veteran of WWI, he was active in the American Legion and the VFW. He was also very active in the Masonic Lodge, as his father had been. Sometime in the 1950s Daddy transferred to the VA Hospital in Muskogee, Oklahoma where he worked until his retirement. He and Mother then moved to Safford, Arizona where he died in 1964. Mother moved back to Fayetteville, then to Rogers where she lived until her death in 1979.

My brother served in the Navy during WW II. On one trip aboard a transport bringing veterans of the Pacific Theater back to the U. S., Dudley checked the passenger list and found the name of his classmate (and my brother-in-law) J. T. Ames. Needless to say, that trip turned out to be much more pleasant than either of them had anticipated. Dudley received the CPCU designation and worked in the insurance business until his death in Houston, Texas in 1975. He was married to Marcella Fees of Tulsa; they had five children and ten grandchildren. Their two daughters are teachers. Their eldest son, Dudley G. Hunt III, also a Navy veteran, named his twins for my parents, Eva and Dudley (Gib).

My sister Joyce is divorced from Max "Buddy" Cooper, son of Verna and Ellis Cooper of the Oak Grove community. Max was also an SHS graduate; he served in the Navy during WW II, and then graduated from the University of Arkansas Law School. He was in the FBI, then he worked for an insurance company. His present law practice is in Rogers. Joyce works as a court recorder for a county judge in Bentonville. They had three children, Carol Kalamarides who lives in Anchorage, Alaska; and Dale and Claire Cooper, Rogers residents.

I attended Fayetteville Business College and worked in Tulsa for a year before joining the WAVES. My fiance, Billy Ames, was a Navy pilot, brother Dudley was in the Navy, Daddy had been in the Navy, and Uncle Joe was a Marine; it seemed a natural, patriotic thing to do. Billy was aghast and Mother was somewhat dismayed but Daddy was very proud of me. Interested in "doing our bit" for the war effort and in getting our boys home as soon as possible, we WAVES also raised lots of money on the different War Bond Drives.

At Delta State College in Cleveland, Mississippi I earned a BSE, then an MA from the University of Arkansas, and I taught school in Anchorage, Alaska for 18-1/2 years.

Billy Gene Ames and I were married for 27 years. He was the son of Mary Katherine and Horace O. Ames of Springdale. We produced one son, A. Dudley Ames, who lives in Springdale. His son, Gary Ross Ames, will graduate from SHS this spring, 1988, exactly fifty years after his grandfather and two uncles graduated from SHS. And then Billy and I adopted three children, Leah Kay Wendt also lives in Springdale, Joseph Bruce Ames is in Stuttgart, and Mark Nelson Ames lives in Simi Valley, California. These four wonderful children gave us eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Billy owned a milk processing plant, a milk distribution plant, and a crop dusting company, and he worked as a salesman. Following our divorce in Anchorage, Alaska in 1971, he moved back to Fayetteville where he and Doris Ann Ptak were married. He was killed in an automobile accident in 1979.

G. William Merritt, formerly of Massachusetts but a resident Arkansas since 1939, and I were married in 1972. He also has four children, all Arkansas, and three granddaughters. We came to Springdale last fall for Bill to have knee surgery, and the long recovery period gave him more exposure to southern friendliness than he had previously experienced. The warmer climate and less hectic pace were also appealing. So we moved down permanently in May, and we're delighted to be here. Written by Peggy Bruce Hunt (Ames) Merritt.

By: Peggy Hunt Merritt

Robert Hunton

Robert Hunton homesteaded 180 acres of land in the Wedington area near Norwood in 1836. He had two sons, John and Joe.

When the cry of the gold was heard far and wide in 1849, it was said that Robert's father left to seek his fortune in gold and was never heard from again.

Another story handed down was that during the Civil War there were troops of soldiers camped on the banks of the creek near Robert's home and he was forced to hide out in the cave nearby. In the night, protected by the dark, Robert would do his farm work and plowing. But this soon had to stop as his wife was afraid the noise made by the plow would alert the soldiers.

Robert's son John Abner was born April 28, 1856. John would one day become the son-in-law to Joseph and Melinda England.

Traveling from Tennessee was a large wagon train of families leaving their homes to settle in Arkansas and Missouri. Among these families was Joseph England and his wife, Melinda, and their children. Included in this wagon train movement were Joseph, Edward and Horace England with their families.

Edward settled in the Cincinnati area, while Joseph bought 40 acres from Robert Hunton. This was in the year of 1871, the year their daughter, Mary Armenia, was nine years old.

Joseph England established a brick and lime kiln, producing more than twenty tons of agricultural lime, and did very well for himself.

September 1, 1878, John Abner Hunton and Mary Armenia England married. They built a house on a sloping hill opposite to the site of Robert's home.

John and Mary had nine children. Lulu Lavender, the youngest, was born on May 7, 1894. She married Leonard Dabney Cawthon September 10, 1919.

John Hunton was unable to work the farm for many years and due to ill health was forced to leave his farm and move to the home of his daughter's, Maud and Frank Edison, who were living and farming nearby in Norwood Prairie.

After John's death, Leo Cawthon purchased acreage of the other heirs and moved his family to the farm January 1, 1936. Through the years of selling and buying again, Leo eventually got the original 160 acres first homesteaded by Robert Hunton. Leo and Lulu raised three girls, Mary Jean, Theda and Helen.

Theda married Dale Ezell. When Dale became interested in farming and started looking for a farm to buy, the Cawthons offered him a partnership in their farm. This was in 1949.

Leo and Lulu built a bigger house not far from the house John Hunton built and they moved to it after his death.

This house remains today, but has been added on and remodeled by the Ezells since moving into it in 1949. They raised their two sons, Richard and Michael in this home.

Michael has built a house on the farm for his wife Holly and two children.

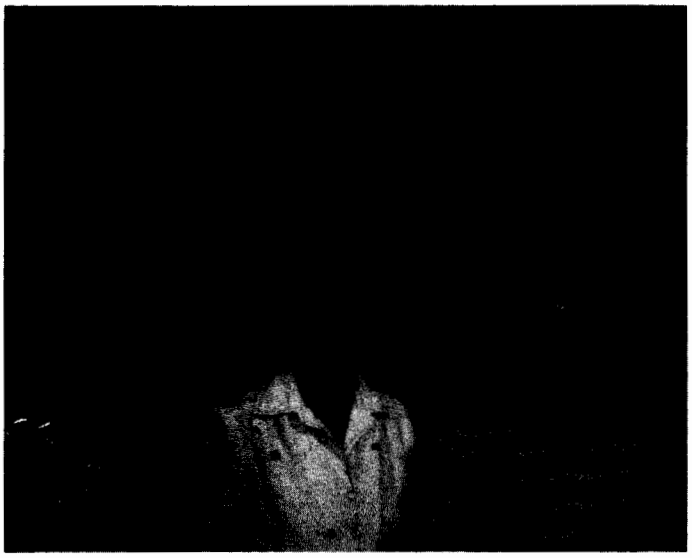
Leonard Dabney Cawthon was the son of Tobien Dabney and Etta Virginia (Lenox) Cawthon, born July 14, 1876 in Salem, Missouri. As a little boy, Leo's family moved between Springdale and Fayetteville. Tobien farmed the land where Northwest Arkansas Mall is today and the fields below the mall on the east and west side of highway 471. Leo told his granddaughter that when he lived there the whole area at one time was planted in corn. He guessed there must have been near a hundred or more acres of corn.

By: Beverly Pense

Ted Huntsman

Ted E. Huntsman was born in Arkansas County, Arkansas at the home of his grandparents, Shannon A. and Martha E. Kennedy on August 29, 1943. Ted's family lived in several cities in Arkansas. When he was twelve years old, they moved to Bauxite, Arkansas where Ted's father worked for Reynold Metals.

Janet B. Huntsman was born in Bauxite, Arkansas at the Bauxite Hospital on February 11, 1944. Ted and Janet were high school sweethearts.



Back row: Ted and Wade Huntsman. Front row: Janet and Sam Huntsman — 1983.

Ted left Bauxite in the fall of 1961 to attend the University of Arkansas in Fayettevilly. He moved into the newly completed Humphreys Hall.

Janet followed Ted the next year and lived her freshman year in Fulbright Hall.

Janet and Ted were married on May 31, 1963, in the Bauxite Methodist Church. The wedding took place in the one week break between the end of spring semester and the beginning of summer school. They lived at 20 S. Hill, Fayetteville, Arkansas in a wonderful house that had been made into seven apartments. The building was owned by T. Ewing Shelton. He was a generous landlord to a point. If we called and complained about the furniture, lighting or floors, he would always send something over to "cover" the problem.

When Ted graduated from the University of Arkansas in January 1965 with a Business Management degree, he was hired by Campbell Soup Company as a buyer for the Feed Mill operation. He continued at this job for two years except for four months spent in the Army. Ted then went to work for Ralston Purina in Springdale as a buyer trainee. After six months at Ralston, Ted accepted an offer to work as salesman and trader for H. J. Baker and Bro, Inc. in Little Rock.

Janet graduated in June 1965 with an Accounting degree and went to work for Douglas Walker & Co. located in the Fayetteville Building and Loan Building at 201 N. East St. in Fayetteville. When Ted took the job in Little Rock, we left our home of six years in Fayetteville and began a circle that would eventually bring us back to Washington County.

Ted Samuel "Sam" Huntsman was born at St. Vincent's Infirmary in Little Rock, Arkansas on May 16, 1969.

The Huntsmans, Ted, Janet and Sam, moved to Colleyville, Texas in the spring of 1971. Colleyville at that time was a small town northeast of Fort Worth in the area of the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport which was under construction. Ted opened an office for BakerBro of Texas, Inc., a spin-off from H. J. Baker & Bro., Inc. for whom Ted worked in Little Rock.

Wade Andrew Huntsman was born on April 26, 1973, at Harris Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas.

In the spring of 1974, H. J. Baker & Bro, Inc. decided to close the BakerBro of Texas office because of supply problems with Mexican producers. Ted was offered a sales and trader position with H. J. Baker & Bro.'s office in Chicago.

This set the stage for our return to Washington County. We quickly decided we didn't want to move to Chicago. The weather, raising our children in a big city, and the distance from family being our main reasons for rejection. After talking to several

companies in the Fort Worth-Dallas area, we started looking elsewhere. We wanted a small city, not far from Central Arkansas, that offered the kind of work Ted was trained in—the feed industry. That place turned out to be Springdale. We weren't recruited by the Chamber of Commerce, but we've been operating our business, Huntsman Trading Co., Inc. in Springdale for twelve years. As it turned out, we don't trade much with the Poultry Industry that drew us to this town. Our main customers are cattle feed producers.

Sam Huntsman graduated from Springdale High School in June, 1987. Wade Huntsman is a ninth grader at Central High Junior High. The entire family is active in the First United Methodist Church. Janet is also a member of Arkansas D Chapter of National T. T. T. Society. We all love music—Sam and Wade are singers. Wade plays trombone. Sam is the family actor, writer and computer genius. Ted and Sam are the readers. Wade plays soccer and basketball. Janet is the organizer and taxi driver.

By: Janet Huntsman

Ella Blanche Hudgins Hurst

"Ella B." - "Miss Ella" - "Cousin Ella" - "Honey Hurst" - those were some of the names for my mother.

Ella Blanche Hudgins Hurst and baby daughter Mary Elizabeth in 1910.

This article by Fred Starr appeared in the *Northwest Arkansas Times* on October 31, 1962:

"Every fall, while some red and gold are left in the leaves, and the University of Arkansas. . .celebrates Homecoming with a parade of brightly colored floats, rich colored bands, led by gorgeous high stepping majorettes, and convertibles loaded with dignitaries, there is one lone figure who attracts more attention than even the Homecoming Queen.

"Mrs. Ella B. Hurst does not ride on a specially built float. She has no escort. She is not dressed in silk and satin. Her mode of transportation is a horse. Her throne is a $10 side saddle, which she bought at an auction sale. Her costume is a riding habit.

"This horsewoman has been riding in the University Homecoming parade for the last 13 years. She has ridden a horse since childhood and has never ridden astride. . .

"Miss Ella is 76. . .Every year friends urge her not to ride in the parade. They fear her horse might become frightened at the crowd, bolt and cripple or even kill her. To all this, Miss Ella says, "Fiddlesticks!" So what? I can't think of a better way to go.

Ella B. Hurst in Homecoming Parade in 1949.

At least I would die with my boots on. Isn't that what we all want to do?

"This woman has led a life as fraught with excitement as is her side saddle horseback riding. She was a member of the Arkansas legislature for three sessions. Three times she was elected president of the Arkansas Women's Democratic Club. She was among the delegation from Arkansas at the nomination of President Kennedy, and was especially invited to the President's inauguration.

"Mrs. Hurst is a native of Arkansas; born and reared at Dallas - near Mena. She came to the University when it had a preparatory high school. She has been connected with the University much of the time since then. For the past 20 years she has helped in the Housing Bureau. . .

"Between parades Miss Ella looks after her eight University boys in her modest home near the campus".

She enjoyed life. "Live a day at a time" was what she said—and she did. People loved having her around. People who met her only once would comment years later on how much they enjoyed her.

When I left the house she'd say, "have fun". She always had a funny story, a cheerful word, a thoughtful gift. The worst thing she ever said about anyone was, "If I can't say anything nice about someone, I won't say anything. And I can't say anything about him." But she could nearly always find something nice to say. And all people were a little nicer around her. She was a positive influence on many people.

One of my cousins told me that when her mother died at the age of 87, one of her prized possessions was the "store-bought" high school graduation dress my mother, her sister-in-law, bought for her. She said all her in-laws loved her.

Mother said, "There's always a way to get something done." She helped a couple get married during the war by getting a judge, on a weekend, to waive the waiting period for a marriage license. To do something for someone that was "impossible" was a challenge to her. And she loved to do something just a little bit different.

Ella was born on June 17, 1885 and grew up on a plantation in the southern part of the state. Her mother, Ella Petty Hudgins, died when she was born. Her father, Holder Hightower Hudgins, ran the only grocery store between Hot Springs and Fort Smith at Old Dallas. He was one of four Hugdins brothers who came to Arkansas from Georgia.

Her father taught her to ride a horse and do many other

things. But ladies just didn't ride "stride" in those days - so Mother rode side saddle. She was sent to a Catholic school when she was young, and tells of being punished for shinnying up to look at the nuns without their head covering on.

In 1901 her father sent her and her brother to Fayetteville to live with her father's brother, the brother of Helen Hudgins Wiggans. So Ella lived there with her aunt and uncle, Nora and Harvey Hudgins and Adeline Blakeley, the former slave who helped raise the Hudgins family. Ella attended the University preparatory school. She said, "There were only two buildings on the campus when I came to Fayetteville - Old Main and the Psychology Building. We walked three times a day from a block south of the Square to the University."

Mother was 15 when her cousin, Helen Huggins (who later married C. B. Wiggans) was born. To Mother, Helen was always "Baby". Helen said she thought Mother was her sister, until she finally realized that there was a reason she called her by what she thought was just her name, "Cousin Ella".

Mother was raised as one of the Hudgins girls and attended the prep school and the University. Mr. Hudgins owned the Opera House, and all of his "girls" would attend free.

In school, she met Abner Hurst. It created quite a stir when, in 1905, Ella and Abner announced they had been secretly married for a year. Mother claimed they never lived together during that time. She also said my dad threatened to go to South America if she didn't marry him. News of their belatedly announced marriage was featured on the front page of the Little Rock paper, the *Arkansas Democrat*, with pictures and a long story, for Abner Hurst had been elected to the Arkansas Legislature in 1905. Ella was enrolling clerk during the six years he served in the legislature. After studying with an attorney, Ab, who had majored in mathematics in college, became an attorney. He was City Attorney and later a very successful trial attorney in town. He also served in the Legislature again in 1909 and 1923.

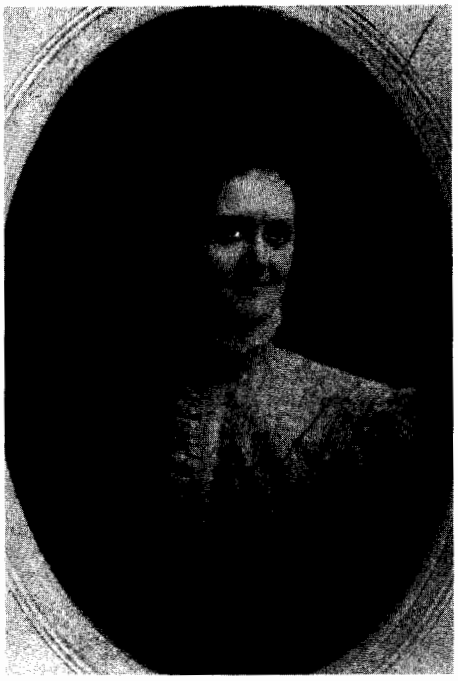
Mother's first of three girls, Mary Elizabeth, was born in 1910. This eagerly awaited event turned out to be a sad one, for Mary Elizabeth was born with the cord wrapped around her neck and she suffered cerebral palsy. She could not walk, talk nor sit alone. She had to be strapped in her wheelchair. But she could nod. And Mother claimed she was very intelligent. Mother and Daddy went everywhere, trying to find something that would help her. Mother was always a very outgoing, sociable person. But for 18 years she was Mary Elizabeth's almost constant companion. Mother loved to play the piano, but Mary Elizabeth did not like it, so she did not play during her lifetime.

When the second daughter, Martha Ella, was born in 1920, she was a normal, active girl - who was given dancing lessons, her own pony, and when she graduated from high school, her own 1937 Dodge, fully paid for. (If you think I felt jealous - I did!).

I was the third girl, George Anna, born in 1928 and my oldest sister died when I was two weeks old. My birth was followed closely by the Depression. Times were hard for attorneys. I adored my father, though. I used to sign my name Geo. A. Hurst to be as much like my father as possible. Mother was 43 and Daddy 45 when I was born, and they knew they were not going to have a boy, which accounts for my masculine name and my nickname of Bill. I got to hunt and fish with my dad and I was encouraged to be more independent than most girls were then - by my mother and by my father.

We lived in one of the oldest houses in Fayetteville when I was growing up, in the Washington Avenue heritage area. The Homecoming parade used to start right in front of our house. Finally, they cut out the other horses, for sanitation reasons, but Mother was allowed to lead the parade well up into her 70s. One year her horse jumped over the hood of a car. She sailed right over with it, and kept on riding.

She could put a bridle on any horse. Horses did what she expected them to do, which was to stand still for her. She never let me ride side saddle, though. Said it was too dangerous. Why did she ride side saddle? She claimed that was the only way a lady was supposed to ride when she grew up. But I know she used to ride bareback, and I can't imagine staying on bareback sideways. I'm sure she did it because it was just a little different.



Ella Blanche Hudgins Hurst in 1905.

She always liked to stand out from the crowd - just enough to get noticed, but not too much. She was, above all, a lady.

In 1934, Ella B. decided to run for the legislature herself. Eight people ran for 3 positions. She received so many votes she did not have to be in a run-off.

In 1935, in the legislature, the Speaker would start off, "Lady Hurst and Gentlemen". Mother and 99 men. She was the sponsor that year of a good election law. She became ambitious and ran for the Senate. At that time, there had never been a woman member of the Senate. She told me that her husband had filed a suit against an important business in town and that he was told that if he didn't withdraw his suit, they would defeat her. He didn't. She lost.

Abner had a whole series of setbacks, professionally and physically, between 1937 and 1941. They had bought land outside of town with the idea of farming it. In 1941 they traded that and the family home on Washington Avenue for a boarding house on Oakland Avenue. There, Mother rented rooms over the next several years, to University students. Eventually the house became the Pi Phi Annex.

Mother decided in 1942 to run again. That was the first year that Bill Fulbright campaigned. He won a seat in Congress. And Mother was back in the House. She was elected without opposition in 1945. She then had a chance to work for the University and was not able to continue as a member of the legislature.

After a series of University jobs, Mother landed in one for which she was ideally suited. She ran the town housing office for the University. She knew the town and the people so well, she could match up the right students with the right landlords. She made many friends of students during those years.

When I got married in 1950, she traded her large house for a smaller house next door to the Pi Phi House. There she rented rooms to boys - boys who didn't smoke or drink - at least not in her presence - for many years. She tooled around town in the little English Ford and later in a Volkswagon Bug that we bought her. She used to say she'd rather lose her house than her car. She loved to go.

And go she did. She went to Hawaii on a luxury cruise on money left to her by her cousin, Bess Hudgins Clayton. She went all over the State on a bus pass. Members of the legislature used to be given bus passes while they were in office. But Mother had been so nice to an elderly gentleman when she worked as a clerk,

George Abner Hurst in 1905.

that his son saw that Mother had her pass the rest of her life. Each Christmas her bus pass would arrive. It enabled her to be a welcome guest all over the State. She could travel on very little money. It is not usual for a woman with limited means to be a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. But Mother managed that, in 1960 and 1964. She knew all the people who made those decisions. She always said that bread cast on the water comes back to you. It did to her, many times. She was never calculating in her friendships or in her giving of herself. But she also was not naive. She knew who made decisions, and she got to know them. But she was no nicer to them than she was to everybody.

It was not until much later in my life that I realized I was jealous of my mother. I loved her. I liked to be around her. I knew she was special - to many people. And I knew I was extra special to her. I recall once telling her that she was a hypocrite because she was nice to everyone. Now, when I look back and see how much pleasure she gave to so many people, I try to be more like her. I try to cultivate the kindness and warmth that were so natural to her. I find myself wearing purple more - her favorite color. And I call one of my closest friends my Mexican Ella B. I am fortunate that I can now enjoy the spirit of my mother in my friend, without the jealousy I used to feel for my mother.

In 1967 Mother was honored as a Distinguished Citizen of Washington County. Helen and C. B. Wiggans, and their daughter Ann Sugg, her husband John, and their four children, helped her celebrate.

When Mother suffered a stroke in 1967, my sister and I brought her to California. My children and my husband had always adored her and they all helped to take care of her. I regret, in our concern for her health, that we did not take her back to her beloved Arkansas, her beloved Washington County, her beloved Fayetteville, and her beloved University. But I know Mother forgave us. She always forgave everybody - and loved them.

When Mother died in 1972 my sister and I went back to Fayetteville for the funeral services in the First Baptist Church. Gladys Sonneman played the organ - as she had for my wedding - and the church was filled, not with sad songs, but with "The Arkansas Traveler" and "Camptown Races". Mother had played the piano by ear. She played the piano for my dancing lessons over the years. So that day I wore a bright dress and listened to the happy songs that Mother used to play. I think she would have liked it.

We gave Mother's three-horned jumping side saddle to the University of Arkansas Museum. I think she would have liked that too. George Anna Tow 1778 Beachwood, Pleasanton, California 90566.

By: George Anna Tow

James Ingram

James Ingram was born in Illinois in 1826. His parents are thought to be Pleasant and Celinda Ingram.

During the Civil War, Captain James Ingram raised a company of Cavalry in the eastern part of Benton County, and it served in northwestern Arkansas until October, 1863, when it went south, dismounted, joined and became a part of the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. After the war he became a circuit minister.

By 1848, he was married to Amanda Graham, born 1828. By Amanda he had William, born 1848, died of malaria in the Civil War; Silas Graham Ingram, born September 5, 1850, called "Sol", Eliza Jane Ingram, born 1853; Miranda "Rindy" Ingram, born 1855.

Reverend James Ingram's wife, Amanda, died sometime after 1855 and by 1856 he was married to Sarah Elizabeth Easley, daughter of William Easley, Sr. and his first wife, Mary. Sarah was born in Tennessee in 1838 and is buried in Dibler Cemetery.

The following children of James and Sarah are: (1) Francis Marion Ingram, born 1857, called Frank, who married first, Nancy Cox. They were parents of three children. Ida Bell, married Claude Columbus Nail; Della, married Lee McGarrah and Salathiel who died while a baby. His second wife was Linda Burch, born to them were: (2) Nancy, born 1859, married the same Jack Autry who had been married to her half - sister, Miranda. Their known children are Ras Autry, born 1880, and Louiza Autry, who married Frank Loyd. (3) Lucinda C. Ingram, born 1860, married Samuel Leak. Sam died in 1880, and she married Ed Smith. (4) Virginia Ingram, born 1867, married John Stanly and they were the parents of Grace Secor, Roy and Etta. Virginia married second, Ed Smith. (5) James Ingram.

Silas Graham Ingram married Mary Docia Easley, daughter of Francis M. Easley. Silas operated saw mills and lost one of his arms in a boiler explosion. Eliza Jane Ingram married James Northan Patton. Miranda Ingram married Frank Earnest; then married German White; then married John Autry.

The following article was published in the *Fayetteville Weekly Democrat*, September 10, 1870: Foul Murder.

Captain Ingram, a citizen of this country, was most foully murdered on Sunday last, at a meeting house, near his home. He had taken his family to Church, and while going towards the door, a little in advance of his wife and children, a fiend in human shape by the name Stone, shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound, but not satisfied, he fired another shot after his victim fell, and then mounted his horse and rode off.

During the late war, Captain Ingram commanded a company of Confederate Partisans, and Stone charged that Ingram killed his father at some time during the war. Whether this is true or not, Stone is not justifiable in committing the act that he did, and we trust he may be caught and pay the penalty for the terrible crime he has commited. Captain Ingram, since the close of the war, had been living as a quiet and peaceable citizen, endeavoring to make support for his helpless family, and to be thus brutally murdered while entering a Church with his wife and little children we think an outrage in humanity, and one that should be condemned by all lovers of law and justice. (The meeting house was Robert's School near Sonora Community.)

Reverend James Ingram now rests in a small area in the fork of two roads. Several others, including a Negro slave, share his resting place. It is located north of Hickory Creek Road in Benton County.

Many of his descendants still live in this area.

By: Vera Lou Fowler

William "Billy" Ingram

William "Billy" Ingram was one of eight children, four boys and four girls. His father, old Shadrach Ingram, served faithfully through the War of 1812 against Great Britain. William Ingram was born near Lebanon, Tennessee, March 15, 1815, and remained with his father until he was seventeen.

At this time, Billy traveled to Illinois, near Carrollton, where at eighteen, he became a member of the old school Baptists. There he also met and married Miss Elizabeth Pearson, a Puritan, on March 6, 1833.

Early in September, following their marriage, they started for the territory of Arkansas, arriving at Fayetteville in October and settling near the small village where Billy commenced farming and preaching.

Sometime between 1830 and 1834, Billy Ingram's father, Shadrach, back in Tennessee, became the security of a friend and the result was financial ruin. His small fortune was swept away, leaving his family almost homeless and penniless.

Old Shadrach Ingram must have followed his son, Billy Ingram, to the Arkansas Territory, Washington County sometime in 1836 or 1837.

Arkansas was then a wild and dreary wilderness, and when Billy went out to preach, he could do no better than some of his earliest predecessors did - going without scrip or purse. Wild meat and honey were plentiful, and both proved an acceptable diet in those days.

On the night of November 10, 1833, Reverend Billy Ingram and his wife were four miles south of Fayetteville, sitting with old Uncle Johnnie Miller who was very ill. During their night watch, about 2:00 a. m., the whole heavens were singularly alight by an immense blaze which was found to result from a great meteoric shower. This occasion of the "falling stars" has forever been a matter of historical comment.

John Ingram, one of the seven children of Reverend William and Elizabeth Ingram (four boys, three girls), noted that his father "whose ministry runs back to his eighteenth or nineteenth year, is one whose life has been well spent, like that of Samuel of old, a servant of the most high God." John Ingram continues by saying Reverend Ingram enjoys "the proudest heritage of all mankind, that of knowing his ancestors, for several centuries back, have been prominent in supplying servants and soldiers for the Cross of Christ."

At the death of Reverend Billy Ingram, Sunday night, October 30, 1898, a Fayetteville newspaper included an article entitled, "Death of an Old Citizen" by J. H. Van Hoose. Included in the article Van Hoose noted that Reverend Ingram "was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church organized in Washington County, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of that church..."

In 1848, at the association held on Lee's Creek in Crawford County, Bill Ingram was ordained as a licensed minister of the gospel and was a "co-laborer in the church with those old worthies—Reverends John Holcomb, Thomas M. Brinson, Thomas Dodson and James Mayfield... "

On the first Sunday in October, 1898, Reverend Ingram was attending the Baptist Association held at Wheeler, Washington County and returned home on October 4. He became very ill on October 10 and died twenty days later on the 30th.

The newspaper article continued by saying during those twenty days, Reverend Ingram "often told his family and friends that he never had enjoyed one of their associations as much as the one just closed, saying that there was so much good preaching and good fellowship exhibited among Christians of all denominations that it seemed like heaven begun on earth."

"No one doubted his honesty and integrity. As a neighbor he was kind and obliging, as a friend, true and faithful, as a citizen active in the discharge of every duty."

In politics, he was as honest in his belief as he was in his religious views and never was afraid to speak his honest sentiments. He was proud to be known as a Jackson Democrat.

Reverend Billy Ingram and his wife Elizabeth lived happily together for sixty-one years. His wife preceded him in death some four years.

Reverend William "Billy" Ingram's father and mother are buried in Woolsey Cemetery on Highway 71, south of West Fork, Arkansas. Shadrach Ingram died October 11, 1859. His wife, Mary died September 13, 1857.

By: Omer Ingram

David Irwin

David Irwin and Margaret Dickinson were married in Ireland and came to America around 1817. They settled near Greenville, Tennessee. During the war between the States, David's throat was cut by a "bushwhacker." I will call him Dick. David lived long enough to crawl to a neighbor's home where he wrote the name of his assassin on a slate. His young son, Charles Irwin, was determined to kill this "bushwhacker". It was several months before Charles spotted Dick sitting on the porch of the general store near his home. Charles knew he would have to move fast to escape Dick's buddies.

Left to right: 6th generation Carrie Marie Irwin; Hannah Kay Herdlinger; Jill Shannon Irwin; Hailey Ann Herdlinger Made 1986 - Springdale, Arkansas.

Charles and Mary Irwin, made 1925 at Clyde, Arkansas.

He found their horses, turned them loose, then mounted his horse and rode by the store. As he rode by, he took a shot at Dick. He knew he hit him, but never knew whether he had killed him or not. All he could think of was getting out of Tennessee fast.

Charles had met a young lady, named Mary Carter, to whom

he was attracted. He had a good job as a painter in a carriage shop near Greenville so he asked Mary's father to let them marry. Mr. Carter replied, "Mary is only sixteen, and she is going to Greenville to school." Marriage had to wait.

Elam Carter was born in 1805 near Greenville, Tennessee. He married Sarah Smith on February 1, 1836. He and his bride homesteaded a large number of acres of land near Greenville, Tennessee. By 1865 Elam had developed an extensive plantation. He owned a number of slaves and was considered a progressive landowner. He built a nice home, a school, and a church for his family and neighbors. The church had a balcony where the slaves were permitted to sit. He also built a school for his slaves and saw to it that their children attended regularly. Each spring and fall, Elam made a trip to buy food, clothing, seed, and other needed supplies for his family and slaves. Elam and Sarah had nine children, all born on this plantation. Four of these children died before they left Tennessee in 1865.

During the war between the States, the "bushwhackers" were everywhere. They came to the Carter Plantation, stole as much food as they could find, most of their cattle, hogs, and horses, and then rode their horses through the house demolishing most of it.

Elam had outwitted these men by using false floors, doors, and shelves where some of their supplies were always stored. After the "bushwhackers" left, Elam and Sarah gathered their five children, ages nine to 26 years and started south. He knew that any valuables would be stolen if they were attacked so his gold, the family Bible, and all small treasures were concealed underneath a false bottom of their wagon. They traveled by wagon to Rome, Georgia, where they lived for about two years.

Rome, Georgia brought both tragedy and happiness to this family in those years. Sarah Carter, wife of Elam Carter, died. Charles Irwin, the young Irishman who was fleeing for his life from Tennessee, knew his young sweetheart had gone to Rome, Georgia, so he followed her, and on November 14, 1867, he and Mary Carter were married.

Elam Carter had not found the land he wanted to settle on in Georgia, so he moved his family on west to Texas, then to northwest Arkansas. They stopped in the settlement of Dutch Mills, Arkansas, for a year or so. Here Elam met a young lady named Martha, who was willing to become his wife and mother to his two young sons. They moved on to the already settled communities of New Town and Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas.

In 1869, Elam Carter homesteaded six hundred acres around New Town. He deeded each of his five children some acreage for their homes.

The new daughter, Bessie, born to Elam and Martha on January 1, 1870, would inherit their home place in New Town.

Mary and Charles Irwin lived on the hill east of New Town. Her father, Elam Carter, deeded on hundred ten acres of this land to Mary Carter Irwin and her heirs on August 6, 1869.

Charles and Mary Irwin had five children. Lola Margaret, James Elam, Annie Bell, Charles Clyde, and a daughter, Henry L., born on this farm.

The little town of New Town, soon to be named Clyde, was growing fast. Charles, being a jovial and very sociable fellow, bought a home across the road from the general store, blacksmith shop, saw mill, and school. They moved off the hill and spent the rest of their lives in this location.

Charles was no farmer, so he picked up his painting trade again. His biggest job was the painting of Old Main on the University of Arkansas campus at Fayetteville.

Charles became interested in politics and, where campaigns were hot, state and county politicians enlisted him as their campaign chairman of Cane Hill precinct. I remember Judge J. Vol Walker and Mrs. Ella B. Hurst of Fayetteville visiting him as late as 1926. Charles was 90 years old then, but still a very staunch Democrat and loved to campaign from the store porch.

Mary Irwin was a very quiet homemaker but always found time to go with Doctors Blackburn and Welch of Cane Hill to help with a new baby or an operation. She never forgot those patients while they were recuperating and would ride her horse over the hills carrying a basket of fresh bread or a bucket of soup for the sick or their family.

Charles Clyde Irwin remained on the farm with his parents and in 1920, bought out the other heirs. In 1921, Mary and Charles deeded the original farm and all other land they had acquired to Charles Clyde Irwin and his heirs, to become effective at their deaths. Charles died in 1927 and Mary in 1933.

Clyde Irwin married Nellie Edminson of Cane Hill in 1920. They built a new home and expected to spend the rest of their lives there. Nellie and a baby daughter died in 1921.

Pauline Clark came from Harrison, Arkansas, to teach at Cane Hill in 1924. She is a descendant of the Marrs family, early settlers of Cane Hill, and Abraham Clark, who homesteaded a lot of land in Newton County, Arkansas. Clyde Irwin and Pauline Clark were married July 1, 1926. They lived with his parents Charles and Mary on the home place.

Clyde bought more land joining the original farm and became a successful farmer. He owned one of the largest apple orchards in Washington County and shipped apples in carload lots to McKinney, Texas, for several years. He also introduced the first Hereford cattle to the southwest part of Washington County.

James Clark Irwin was born to Clyde and Pauline on June 22, 1927, becoming the fourth generation heir to the farm from Elam Carter to Mary Carter Irwin, and the added acres bought by his grandfather and father. Charles Clyde Irwin died April 2, 1942, having spent his entire life on this farm, leaving this land to his widow and son.

During the depression years, Pauline returned to teaching at Cane Hill at $40.00 a month. After Clyde's death, James and his mother stayed on the farm. Pauline continued to teach while James managed the farm. He learned to be quite a stockman.

James graduated from the Cane Hill High School, entered the armed services, and when discharged, he entered the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture. He graduated from the U of A in 1949 and opened the vocational agriculture department in the Prairie Grove High School.

James Clark Irwin and Wanda Jean Karnes of Cane Hill were married December 26, 1949. They lived in Prairie Grove until May 1951.

James still loved the farm and went back and forth to look after his cattle and land. In May 1951, they moved back to the farm at Clyde, taking their new born son, James Stirman, who was born April 2, 1951. On August 9, 1952, another son, Charles Clark, was born and on July 25, 1955, a daughter, Paula Kay, was born. The farm was their home until 1960 when James accepted a position with Tyson Foods. They moved to Springdale where they still live, but the three children have pleasant memories of the farm. Jim, Clark, and Paula became the fifth generation to call this farm at Clyde home.

Jim S. Irwin married Judy Showalter May 20, 1978. They live in Little Rock, Arkansas and have one daughter, Jill Shannon, born June 26, 1979 and one son James Clark Irwin, II, born March 12, 1987.

Charles Clark Irwin married Georgi Spillman April 25, 1981. They have two daughters, Carrie Marie, born June 3, 1983 and Lauren Kristin, born October 11, 1986.

Paula Kay Irwin married David Herdlinger June 19, 1982. They have two daughters, Hannah Kay, born June 26, 1983 and Hailey Ann, born August 30, 1984.

These five little girls and one boy are sixth generation heirs calling the Clyde farm their homeland.

James Clark Irwin has bought enough land adjoining the original farm so it numbers not 110 acres but 407 acres. His son Clark still raises cattle and chickens on this farm under the ownership name of Irwin since 1869.

By: Pauline Irwin

John Ivey

John Ivey came to Washington County, around 1863 from Independence County, Arkansas, where he was born, 04 March 1849. He died 29 November 1920 and is buried in the Oakland Cemetery. John Ivey was the son of Manley and Nancy Ann Brockus Ivey and the grandson of Robert and Lucinda Shaddon Ivey. Robert and Lucinda married 02 December 1826 and it was

the first marriage recorded in Independence County, Arkansas. He had a sister, Elizabeth, and three brothers, Joah, Manley and Robert. His father, Manley Ivey, died during the Civil War at Bowling Green, Kentucky. His mother, Nancy Brockus Ivey, died ca 1865. John Ivey was a farmer and miner and owned farm land in the Oakland community. He married Mary Hartly in late 1869 or early 1870 and had five children;

Group photo taken August 1916, John Ivey home, Oakland Community. 1-Nellie Ivey. 2-Johnny Ivey. 3-Geraldine Ivey. 4-Mary Ivey Johnson. 5-Golden C. Ivey. 6-Beatrice Ivey. 7-Irene D. Ivey Boyd. 8-Evert Cullender. 9-Fred Ivey. 10-Roy Graham. 11-Gertrude Ivey Graham. 12-John Ivey, Jr. 13-Sally Ivey. 14-Len Ivey. 15-Delia Ivey. 16-Clara Ivey Bookout. 17-Paralee Ivey Cullender. 18-Garland Ivey. 19-Bernice Ivey. 20-Edward Ivey. 21-Malinda Milligan. 22-Elzenia Ivey. 23-Ras Ivey. 24-Josie Ivey. 25-Mary Ivey. 26-John Ivey, Sr. 27-Billy Ivey. 28-Inez Ivey. 29-Montez Ivey. 30-Gladys Cullender. 31-Pauline Ivey Soule. 32-Paul Ivey. 33-Gladys Ivey. 34-Maxine Ivey. 35-Ruth Cullender. 36-Raymond Cullender. 37-Oval (Bill) Ivey. 38-Norman Ivey. 39-Harry Ivey??. 40-Floyd Ivey??.

1. Edward Andrew Ivey, b. 02 August 1871, d. 11 September 1932, m. Elzena Boyd, 16 September 1894, and they had three children; (1) Mary E., b. 27 September 1897, d. December 1967, m. Joe Johnson, 28 July 1929. (2) Clara M., b. 15 December 1898, d. 19 July 1967, m. Polk Bookout, 27 September 1916. (3) Norman, b. 25 October 1903, d. 23 April 1952, m. Rosalee Eidson, 16 June 1923. Norman and Rosalee have one son, Clarence Edward, b. 22 July 1924, m. Phoenix Skaggs, 04 August 1946. Their children; Edward Andrew, b. 27 September 1947; Carla Ann, b. 26 June 1951; Kent Allan, b. 02 April 1956; Linda Arlene, b. 31 December 1959.

2. Leonard Manley Ivey, b. 07 April 1873, d. 19 September 1950, m. Delia Alice Ballew, 08 August 1900. Delia's parents were Reece A. Ballew and Mary Woods. Leonard and Delia had two daughters; (1) Irene Daisey, b. 08 July 1902, m. Vernon S. Boyd, 22 August 1918. Their children; Hellen Alice, b. 11 May 1920, d. 30 June 1977, m. Eugene Smith, 10 February 1940. One daughter, Karen Gene, b. 02 November 1951. Dorothy Louise, b. 15 January 1924, m. Vincent Westfall, 08 April 1942. One son, Vincent Clyde Westfall, Jr., b. 11 March 1943. (2) Pauline Emmer, b. 19 July 1908, m. Louis E. Soule, 1926. Two sons, Louis Manley, b. 07 November 1926, m. Wandy Louise Evans, 14 March 1947, one son, William Earl, b. 24 April 1948. James Earl, b. 04 June 1928, m. Elenore Jeannine Chalfant, 16 October 1950, one daughter, Delira Jeannine, b. 20 November 1957. A son, James Earl, Jr., b. 12 January 1965.

3. John H. Ivey, b. December 1876, d. 25 March 1957, m. Sarah Backet, 04 July 1897. Issue three children; (1) John H., Jr. (2) Harry F., m. Louise Butler, 21 September 1922, d. before 1957. (3) Bill Ivey, Sr., d. 13 May 1968, m. Donna Mae Phillips, 12 February 1930.

4. P. Ramus Ivey, b. 04 April 1880, d. 24 December 1924, m. Josie Ballew, 23 April 1899. Issue six children; (1) Beatrice, b. January 1900, m. Chiles Fredell. (2) Nellie Mozelle, b. 1902, m. Raymond Chiles, 07 July 1925. (3) Floyd Reason, b. 1905, m. Mary Riednour, 10 June 1928. (4) Pleasant Oval, b. 1907, m. Lillian B. Carney, 20 March 1927. (5) Mary Inez, m. Richard Darby. (6) Clara Montez, d. July 1986. P. Ramus Ivey married 2nd to Myrtle Graham, 06 April 1919. They had one daughter Juanita C., b. 23 February 1921, d. 15 December 1986.

5. Paralee Ivey, b. January 1884, m. Joe Cullender, 04 October 1903. Last known address was Springer, New Mexico. Four children; (1) Gladys, (2) Everett and twins, Ray and Ruth.

John Ivey, our subject's first wife Mary Hartly Ivey, died 01 January 1888. He married second Mary Ellen Boyd, 17 November 1889. There were seven children from this marriage;

1. Garland Ivey, b. August 1890, d. 18 January 1968, m. Bernice Milligan, 28 March 1912. Issue three children; (1) Paul L., b. 10 January 1913, d. 04 May 1934. (2) Maxine, m. Frank Wilkins, 06 June 1932. (3) Kenneth Raymond, b. 19 January 1924, m. Emma Jean Maxwell, 23 August 1944.

2. Gertrude Ivey, b. 03 November 1891, d. 08 April 1969, m. Roy Graham, 21 December 1913. One child; Allouise, b. 12 September 1918, m. Darryl Brown and they have one son, Darryl Wayne Brown, b. 30 August 1932. Allouise married 2nd to O. C. Wilks and they have one daughter, Sharon Wilks, b. 13 September 1937, m. John Austin, 03 June 1960.

3. Charlotte Ivey, b. 18 August 1895, m. Grover Couch, 02 November 1920.

4. Golden C. Ivey, b. 08 March 1898, d. 04 April 1979, m. Cora Watson, 15 February 1922. Issue two sons; (1) Harry Don, b. 09 September 1923, m. Elsie Jane Kinkade, 10 December 1947. They have two sons, Van Kinkade, b. 27 July 1956, m. Rebecca Linn Powers, 21 April 1978. Don Christian, b. 14 December 1957, m. Gretchen Aylean Gray, 07 August 1982. (2) Clinton Eugene, b. 04 March 1925, m. Patricia Brashears, December 1947. One daughter, Sharon. Clinton Eugene m. 2nd to Marsha Ann Klotz, June 1952. They have two children, Bryan M., b. 23 February 1953. Stephen K., b. 1956, d. 1971. Clinton Eugene m. 3rd to Gladys Caroline Eudy, 06 November 1978. Gladys Caroline died 29 January 1987.

5. Augusta Ivey, b. 14 November 1900, m. John Graue, 1917. They have three children; (1) John Randall, b. 21 February 1918, m. Euteva Boyd, 13 June 1942. (2) Doris Dean, b. 07 August 1923, m. James Amherst Anderson, 22 March 1946. (3) Jerry Clark, b. 08 May 1944, m. Maureen Graham, 16 May 1965.

6. Frederick Ivey, b. 28 July 1903, m. Hattie May Long, 27 February 1924. Three children; (1) Gwendolyn Mae, b. 27 May 1925, m. Gilbert Bolan, 13 April 1951. One son, Graig Bolan, b. 26 December 1962. (2) Billy Hugh, b. 24 August 1929, m. Jackie Jones, 07 August 1950. Three children; Kent, b. 26 October 1954. Annette, b. 09 December 1956. Mary Margaret, b. 29 September 1959. (3) Marilyn June, b. 03 June 1937, m. Darryl Shipley, 1954. Four Children; Cindy, b. 15 July 1956. Scott, b. 10 December 1958. Vickie Lyn, b. 08 February 1961. Jana Kay, b. 01 February 1962. Marilyn June m. 2nd to Bill Bretherick, 17 May 1968. They have three children; Lisa Carol, b. 28 May 1968. Brian, b. 08 July 1970. Becky, b. 17 April 1972.

7. Gladys Ivey, b. 14 March 1906, m. Loren Mathis, 14 February 1925. Loren Mathis died October 1970. Gladys m. 2nd Roy Weldy, October 1973.

By: Dorothy L. Smith

Columbus Jackson

Columbus Jackson, second son of Julius C. Jackson of Louisiana, Missouri, moved to Fayettville in 1853. He was a merchant and got his supplies from his cousins, Wayman Crow and McCreary, who had a large store in St. Louis, Crow-McCreary. He also had a tobacco plantation.

He served in the Confederate Army in an independent regiment organized by a merchant in Fayetteville, Capt. Calmer A. Brooks, in the fall of 1861. He was attached to the Brooks regiment at the Battle of Elk Horn. Later, Captain Palmer was released and Capt. Tuck Smith was in charge.

In the meantime, his wife, Virginia, and three small sons, Everett, Wayman Crow and Ulysses, were living in a house on a hill in Fayetteville about three blocks north and east of the square. It was a large two-story house with an attic from which could be seen the square and also the camp of Federal troops.

Virginia had to take in so-called boarders, or "Wimmin" as Aunt Alice called them—lady friends of the Federal officers, who visited them often. Listening to their conversations and observing movements from the attic, she was able to keep the Confederate Army, through a contact, aware of Federal movements.

One day in January, the 29th, to be exact, 1863, she was arrested and taken to jail to be questioned. Because of her family and friends and the fact that she was only three weeks from delivering her fourth child, she was sent home after signing a "solemn promise on her honor" not to give any more information.

Columbus, meanwhile, had developed a very bad cough. He sent word to her to find the money which he had buried in the yard and take the children to the square to a shelter for army wives and children.

She looked all day in the yard with Federal troops assisting, unasked, and almost at dusk, a sympathetic Lieutenant whispered to her that he had found it but to keep looking. They looked until dark and then gave up. She wore that money in a leather money belt around her waist for the next six months.

Meanwhile, Columbus was sent to a rest camp in southern Arkansas, and it was feared he had tuberculosis. He sent word to Virginia to join him there, which she did, and after she left the Fayetteville house, the Confederates shot a cannon ball through the house. Then they went to Sulphur Springs, Texas, where they stayed until 1866. Columbus received a medical discharge before they went to Texas.

When they returned, they built a red brick house out on Goshen Road, now Mission Road. It was designed to be a plantation-like place but fell short of it. Son, Waymon Crow, planted trees to form a drive up to the house but the road was never built. Bricks for the house were made on the place and records found by Harry Jackson, grandson, later when he lived in the house, showed that master workmen were paid 35 cents per hour and apprentice workmen, 15 cents.

That house is still there on Mission Road and was occupied by Harry's wife, Hope until her death in January, 1986.

Columbus and Virginia had nine children, five of whom lived to adulthood. Columbus died in 1879 and Virginia lived until 1922. Her funeral was a large event and six grandsons were pallbearers: Tom, Homer, Robert, Dawson, Harry, and Julius.

The oldest son, Everett, lived on an adjoining farm. He and Aunt Fanny had twelve children. They were Thomas, Homer, Robert, Virginia, Martha, Columbus, Alice, Dawson and Lawson, twins, Ida, Harry and Julius. Their many descendants live near Fayetteville mostly, but some are at New Orleans; Springfield, Missouri; Westville, Oklahoma; Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Alma, Michigan; Washington, D. C; Stuttgart and Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Wayman Crow was a lawyer and twice mayor of Fayetteville before going to Indian Territory with the Dawes Commission. He was appointed the Territorial Judge in both administrations of President Grover Cleveland. He married El Freda Coleman, a teacher at Henry Kendall College in Muskogee, now Tulsa University. They had two children, Wayman Coleman and Avenelle Virginia, and their descendants range from Salem, Oregon to South Dakota to New York.

The third son, Ulysses, married Sally Pettigrew of Fayetteville. They went to Muskogee and he founded the U. L. Jackson (Later U. L. Jackson and Sons) real estate firm. They had five children, three of whom grew up—sons Zeb and Garland and daughter Mary. Their descendants live in Dallas, Texas and Oklahoma City.

Daughter, Virginia Alice, "Aunt Alice" to all the family, never married and was Aunt to thirty nieces and nephews. She lived until 1955, having taken care of her mother as long as she lived.

The fourth son, Henry Rush, married Amy Wilson in Denver, Colorado where they lived for some years before moving to Muskogee where he had a commission business. They had two children, Beulah and Henry, and descendants are now in Biloxi, Mississippi and Fort Smith, Arkansas.

In all there have been 139 descendants of Columbus and Virginia Jackson.

Compiled by Zeb Pettigrew Jackson and Avanelle Jackson Poehler

By: Avanelle Poehler and Zeb Pettigrew Jackson

Roscoe R. Jackson

Roscoe R. Jackson was born near Bruner in Christian County, Missouri, September 27, 1901.

His mother, Octavia Chaney Moore passed away when he was 22-months-old. Shortly after, Roscoe was adopted by Thomas Alvah and Jency Ann Bounds Jackson who preceded him in death. Also, a half-sister, Elsie Conduff, who lived for a time near Wheeler, Arkansas, and his great-uncle, Kale Burlison who is buried at White Oak Cemetery, near Wheeler.

On October 24, 1920 he was married to Lucy C. Morgan near Wheeler, Arkansas. They became parents of eleven children. She was the daughter of P. C. and Lizzie Porter Morgan.

His wife, Lucy and two children: Chester and Beulah, preceded him in death.

Surviving are: Esther Mae Nagel of Lake Oswego, Oregon, born near Wheeler, Arkansas; Erva Fern Dill of Arvin, California; Rose Marie Dill of Buttonwillow, California; Iva Flo Hill and Willa Lorene Jackson of Springfield, Missouri; Ruby Virginia Bradford of Buffalo, Missouri; Capatola Carolina Stroup of Newberg, Oregon; Roscoe Jackson, Jr. and Sharlyn Jean Jackson of Eugene, Oregon.

Roscoe and Lucy first lived near Wheeler, Arkansas.

Mr. Jackson moved his family back to Missouri for a while residing in Christian County, near Bruner. Decided to move to California. In 1929, they moved to Oklahoma and lived there for a few years. Never reaching their destination.

In 1933, they returned to Missouri and moved to a farm near Long Lane, in Dallas County. During World War II, Mr. Jackson worked at Fort Leonard Wood, at Camp Crowder and at the O'Riley Hospital in Springfield.

He lived on the farm near Long Lane as long as his health permitted. After his health broke, he resided at the Nevada Hospital for about fifteen years. His hobby was piecing quilt tops. He completed some sixty-eight of them while there and gave them to his family and friends.

In February, 1968 Mr. Jackson moved to the Bolivar Nursing Home at Bolivar, Missouri. He was known by all the residents as the "mailman". He delighted in taking care of the mail each day.

He lived there until he suffered a stroke on June 16th. He passed away June 26, 1980 at the age of 78-years and 9-months at the Lester E. Cox Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri.

He was blessed with eleven children, thirty-one grandchildren and forty-four great-grandchildren, as well as other relatives and friends.

Mr. Jackson had a journey in faith. He attended this Harmony Baptist Church and other churches as he could. He cherished and read his Bible. From these spiritual experiences, he became a believer and gained a faith and a knowledge in God and Christ that gave him comfort and assurance for all of his trials and tribulations here on earth, and the joy of eternal life.

By: Mrs. H. G. Hill

William Walter Jackson

William Walter Jackson, who was born in Anderson, Indiana in 1860, moved with his parents, (James Madison Jackson and wife Melinda Susan McAllister Jackson), to Washington County in 1882 and settled near Mount Comfort. The Jacksons purchased considerable property along the present day Highway 112, south of the present day Highway 68 and west toward Tontitown.

Will was a man of strong prejudices; he despised sham and hypocrisy; he was always straightforward and outspoken; he took an active part in politics and his advice was often sought by those in authority. He also loved to joke.

One afternoon, while both were still young men, Will came by Jim Busey's and told him to get ready and they rode their horses over to Wildcat to a dance.

The buildings consisted of two log houses with a covered pas-

Walter A. Watkins and Thelma Jackson Watkins in 1938.

William Walter Jackson and Mary Ann Busey Jackson, 1935.

sage between. On the mantle of the dance room was an old Virginia Cheroot box full of crumbled up tobacco with several pipes lying by it, so between "sets" they could smoke and drink cider. They got their "numbers" so they could be in the same "set", paying 10 cents to the fiddler.

Will asked Jim who he wanted to dance with so they could be introduced and Jim selected a neat nice looking girl about 18. But then Will led him to a great big fat girl. You could just see the grease seeping out around her jaws. She was wearing a polonaise, a tight-fitting garment that reached from her neck to her shoetops. It had blue and white stripes which were supposed to run up and down but which began to turn toward the right, but by the time it ended they were entirely over on one side.

On the way home Jim told Will, "It was like dancing with a sled loaded with mud. You did me a nasty dirty trick", Will just roared with laughter.

In 1885 William Jackson married Mary Ann Busey who had come to this area in a covered wagon from Bloomfield, Iowa. There were eight children born to this marriage: Malcolm, Horace, Harry, Jewell, Jim, Thelma, Loy and Buford. All eventually left this area except for Thelma, who married Walter Watkins in 1926. She is also the only surviving of the Jackson children.

Thelma recalls having to do her share of chores as she grew up. Each child had a cow to be milked daily. This was the milk for drinking and making butter and cottage cheese.

Once while still a young girl, Thelma's brother Jim instructed her to station herself at the gate with explicit instructions to "not move and let the cows come through". If the cattle came through, Jim would have to CARRY water to them; thus, he was trying to save himself some work.

When the cows came running toward her Thelma was knocked down and covered with mud and manure but not injured and she had not deserted her post.

After high school graduation at 17, Thelma received a teaching certificate and began teaching at a rural school called Evergreen. She was saving her money to go to college in the summer.

About this time a young sandy-haired man, Walter Watkins, had moved here from Missouri and he was working for the Welch Grape Juice Company selling grape roots to the Italians. He would drive to Evergreen and pick Thelma up each weekend, take her home to her parents and eventually marry her. Then she moved across the field from the Jackson home to her new home on the Welch farm. Walter Watkins became a very well-liked businessman in the area, a liaison between the Italian grape growers in Tontitown and the Welch Grape Juice Company where he became manager. He was a member of the Springdale Rotary Club and helped organize the first Rodeo of the Ozarks. He always thought of other people-was a very caring, giving unselfish person.

Thelma and Walter Watkins had three children: Peggy Anne Looney, whose husband, Stacy, has been in insurance in Springdale for 33 years. Mary Jane Dortch, who with her husband, Bob, has a steam-operated train and dining car in Eureka Springs. Walter II, President of the Florida division of City Federal Savings and Loan Association.

After Walter Watkins' untimely death from a heart attack at age 47, Thelma returned to school and became a Licensed Practical Nurse. She spent the next 14 years working in the nursery at Springdale Memorial Hospital.

In 1973, Thelma and Walter Watkins II moved from Springdale. She is now in a nursing home in Delray Beach, Florida, due to her non-ambulatory status. On May 7, 1985, Thelma received a Certificate of Recognition from the City of Delray Beach as the only LPN resident at the nursing home. She was awarded this certificate at a dinner in her honor.

Grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Thelma and Walter Watkins include: Mary Anne Heath (children Staci and Steven), Linda Hay (child Carla), Susan Naragon (child Tony) Stacy Looney II (children Cara and Becca), Robert Dortch, Nancy McKinley (Mary Katherine and Ed), David Dortch.

By: Peggy A. Looney

John Sherman Jameson

John Sherman Jameson, a lawyer, was born at Aurora, Arkansas on January 15, 1888, the son of Henry and Tennessee Jameson. In his early career he taught school in Madison County, but aspired to become a lawyer, and studied law in the

offices of Jim Harris, a prominent attorney in Huntsville. He was admitted to the Bar of Arkansas in 1917. In 1918 he was elected to the General Assembly, from Madison County. He was a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Madison County, serving under Prosecuting Attorneys John W. Nance and J. S. Combs.

In 1927 he moved to Fayetteville, and began the practice of law there. His practice thrived and he became well known throughout northwest Arkansas. In 1940 he was joined in the practice by his son, Paul Jameson, and the firm became Jameson & Jameson, Attorneys. This firm continued until the death of J. S. Jameson in 1960. Thereafter, Paul Jameson, the surviving member, continued the office under the original firm name of Jameson and Jameson until 1976, at which time Paul Jameson became Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Second Division.

By: Paul Jameson

Paul Jameson

Paul Jameson, a lawyer and a Circuit Judge (1977-1987) was born in Aurora, Arkansas on April 3, 1918, the son of John Sherman Jameson and Mildred F. Jameson.

He was educated in the public schools of Madison County and Fayetteville, Arkansas. He attended the University of Arkansas, receiving the B. A. degree in 1938 and the Juris Doctor (Law) degree in 1940.

He was admitted to the Bar of Arkansas in 1940 and entered on the practice of law the same year in Fayetteville in partnership with his father, J. S. Jameson, under the firm name Jameson and Jameson, Attorneys.

In 1942, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served aboard the U. S. S. South Dakota until September 1943 at which time he was promoted to Ensign. During his time aboard ship, he served in the Pacific and European theaters and participated in the Battle of Santa Cruz and the Battle of Savo Island. During the remainder of his World War II service, he was on shore duty in the Solomon Islands and at Pearl Harbor.

After release to inactive duty as a Lt. (Senior Grade), he resumed the practice of law at Fayetteville with his father. In 1950, he was recalled to active duty in the Korean War, and served as a U. S. Navy Legal Officer at Sasebo, Japan. In 1952, he was once more released to inactive duty and once more resumed his law practice at Fayetteville.

In 1960, J. S. Jameson, the senior member of the law firm died, and Paul continued the practice under the old firm name of Jameson and Jameson. This practice continued until 1976 at which time, he was elected Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit (Second Division).

He was re-elected in 1980 and also in 1984. He retired at the end of his third term, without seeking re-election.

By: Paul Jameson

William Clark Jarnagan

William C. Jarnagan was born in Athens, Tennessee, August 3, 1844. He lived near by until he was 19 years of age. The Civil War was raging. Mr. Jarnagan traveled to Jerseyville, Illinois. There he enlisted in the Union Army, occupation farmer.

He was sworn in on the 26th day of February 1864, before Capt. John D. Moon. William was 5'6" tall, black hair. He enlisted in Company 14, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He also served Detailed Info. Means to Battery, Bufort, South Carolina. He was wounded, sent to Washington, D. C., until he regained his health, then he returned to the regiment. All but 100 men had been killed or taken captive at Acworth, Georgia.

After his discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the 16th day of September, 1865, Mr. Jarnagan traveled back to Tennessee. Soon after, he married Miss Margaret (Rogers) Jarnagan. Mrs. Rogers people fought for the southern army.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarnagan moved to Jerseyville, Illinois, lived there for six months. Then they went to, or near, Springfield, Missouri. They lived there for 6 yrs. During that time Charlie, Corine, and Oscar were born to the family. Their next move was to Washington County, Arkansas to never live elsewhere. Neither one ever returned to their home land because of slavery.

They moved to a little community called Hazel Valley, there the following children were born: Eddie, Thursa, Temothy, Farmer, Bynum Winfield, Addie, Clark Masion, Ora, Millard.

Mr. Wm. Jarnagan was a Justice of the Peace (law) for many years. He homesteaded 40 acres of land, which today is owned by his granddaughter, Hazel Wilson. The old Jarnagan homestead is presently used as cattle pasture.

At the age of 54, William's health failed. He pursued getting a pension which was quite a problem in those days. Some of the men who signed his papers were Mr. H. C. Osburn, H. C. Thompson, J. A. Hughs and G. N. Lewis, Joseph V. Wallin, James G. Shackelford, and John Lyins.

On May 30, 1902, the Department of Interior in Washington, Claim No. 1,23032, Docket No. 59,458, William C. Jarnagan Priv. Appeal Co. D. 14 IL. Vol. Inf. Dismissed Claim under the Act of June 27, 1890. About the year 1900, Mr. Jarnagan finally began to get six dollars per month.

Mr. William Jarnagan died the year of 1915, he is buried in Hazel Valley Cemetery, also Mrs. Marget Jarnagan along with four of their children.

William Jarnagan had a brother who was in battle with William around Springfield, Missouri, but was never heard from after the war.

William and Margaret had two sons Ed and Clark who worked for the Famous Starrs, in Oklahoma. Ed got into a scrap down in Fort Smith and rather than take his chances with the law he ran off to Indian Territory where he worked for the family of Belle Starr's husband. It was five years before his family saw or heard from him again.

Before the 1900s, they saw many things there that never was told. It was very interesting for them back in Indian Territory days.

His son, Clark M. Jarnagan bought the old home place. He lived until 1920, then he bought another farm still yet in Hazel Valley. His daughter, Hazel Wilson still owns the old homestead having been in the family continuously for 100 years except for a few years someone had charge of the property. One room of the old log house is still standing. No one has lived in it for years now. It was built in 1890 and had more rooms added throughout the years.

The Jarnagans saw many hard times through their married life. One time Mr. Jarnagan was on a business trip to Fayetteville when a storm cloud arose, blew the roof off part of their home. Mrs. Jarnagan was sick in bed with a small child. William Jarnagan had a grandson, Bert Jarnagan, who made a career in the United States Air Force 26 years. Bert was stationed in many parts of the world during his tenure.

William Jarnagan performed weddings, made many deeds in property sales, held many small claims courts in his time of being Justice of the Peace. The family belongs to the Methodist Church of Hazel Valley and many other functions for up building the community.

Millard Jarnagan served in the first world war (1918). He returned to the states and married Martha (Lollar) Jarnagan and they had 3 children. They moved to California. He was buried in the National Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Two children and families are buried in the Brannon Cemetery. One son, Bynum, was a timber worker. He once had made enough cross ties to lay rail road track for miles. William and Margaret's offspring are scattered throughout the U. S.

By: Edwin L. Wilson

Jacob Fred Jesser

Mr. Jacob F. Jesser, born in south rural Russia, 11/18/1898, and Gertrude Elizabeth Brueckmann, born in Kansas City, Missouri, 1/15/1903, were married on 12/6/1922 in Polson, Montana. Jacob F. Jesser's grandfather, also Jacob Jesser, left Germany with thousands of other German families to develop the wheat land on the steepes of southern Russia at the invitation of the Czar. After much suffering and hard work these German com-

munities began to prosper but the political climate was also changing and many of these German families decided to move to the prairies of America. Many who did not come lost everything when communism took control. Mr. Jesser's grandmother, who stayed, starved to death, and many others were moved to Siberia. The Jessers became Baptists while in Russia and were also looking for a place to worship in freedom.

Gertrude Brueckmann's grandfather, Heinrich Jacob Brueckmann, was converted to the Baptist faith and became a Baptist minister. Two of his sons, Carl and Frederich, also wanted to enter the ministry and since there were no Baptist schools in Germany where Baptists were not a recognized church by the state, they came to America to attend the German Baptist Seminary in the State of New York. Gertrude's father then ministered to German Baptist churches in Missouri, Kansas, and Montana where she met and married Jacob F. Jesser.

Since Gertrude was born in Missouri and her family moved back there when her father died in 1924, she had a deep desire to move back too. When the drought of the depression years of the 1930s hit the wheat country, Jacob Jesser, his wife and three children, Walter, Mildred and Martha, moved to the Missouri Ozarks in 1935. After several other moves they came to purchase a 40 acre farm in 1947, four miles west of Fayetteville on Highway 16, which is now in the Fayetteville City Limits.

Jacob Jesser passed away May 21, 1968 and is buried in the Mount Comfort Cemetery, west of Fayetteville. Gertrude Jesser is currently living in an apartment in Fayetteville. She is an active member of the Sang Avenue Baptist Church.

By: Walter Jesser

Earle Jines

When Earle and Billie Jines moved to Pea Ridge July 13, 1967, it was a return to Benton County for Billie, but it was Earle Jines' first residency there.

Earle was born Robert Earle Jines, son of Robert Emmett Jines and Gertrude Park Jines, on March 4, 1919 near Ravenden in Lawrence County, Arkansas. He grew up on a cotton farm, and followed the plow from boyhood until he joined the U. S. Army in World War II. Prior to overseas assignments, he, like farm youths across the nation, was discharged with the responsibility of returning to the farm to help produce food for the nation during the remainder of the war. This he did. After the war, he went to Detroit, Michigan where he was employed in the Hudson Plant.

Early in 1947, Earle came to Springdale, Arkansas, where he had two sisters living. They planned a party to honor him on his 28th birthday and one of them asked Billie, a young widow, to be Earle's date for the evening. Four months later, Earle and Billie were married.

Billie was born in Rogers, Benton County, Arkansas on October 16, 1919, the second youngest child of the large family of Hiram Robert Allen and Nella Lynn Allen. The family resided at Cave Springs, but having lost the child just older than Billie, they sought a different doctor for her birth. They closed their farmhome in Cave Springs, moved to Rogers and rented a home, put the older children in school there, and the next spring returned to Cave Springs.

The Allen family moved to Springdale in October 1926, and when Billie was in the seventh grade, moved to Combs, Madison County, for three years. Returning to Springdale, Billie lived there, except for three years back in Combs in the 1940s where she taught school.

At Combs, Billie was married to Russell Shipman, son of George and Cleo Ritchie Shipman. Russell died of a heart attack while they were swimming together in White River two years after their marriage.

It was three years later that she and Earle were married. They became the parents of three children: Robert Louis (Bob) Jines, Margaret Ann Jines and Matthew Earle Jines. They have eight grandchildren.

Bob and his wife, Carol (Werremeyer) Jines, have three children: Cathy, Stacy and Michael Jines. Margaret and her husband, Jim Cheek, have two children: Lori and Jennifer.

Matt and his former wife, Peggy (Lewis Clanton) Jines, have one child: Vallee Brooke Jines. Peggy has two by a former marriage, Cherie and Michael Clanton.

Bob lives at Monett, Missouri; Margaret at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and Matt at Garfield, Arkansas.

Earle Jines was employed in several different occupations. He was a funeral director for a Springdale funeral home for four years, an insurance agent, a carpenter, and in the 1960s, he was employed by the University of Arkansas, when he and Billie decided to purchase a small weekly newspaper at Pea Ridge. That was January 1, 1967, the day the paper was one-year old.

Billie had long been associated with newspapers, either as a freelance feature writer or staff employee of various newspapers. In 1959-60, she had been hired by the University of Arkansas to set up its hometown news service.

Under Earle's leadership as advertising/business manager and with Billie as editor, the paper grew from 370 circulation to 2,600 subscribers by 1976. They sold the paper on February 25, 1976 and retired. The paper had won state and national awards. Twice, Earle was on hand to accept awards at the National Newspaper Association conventions - once at Des Moines and once at Rochester, New York.

Their retirement years allowed Earle and Billie to travel to other states in researching family history. They published four books on the subject.

At 65, Earle died May 16, 1984. He was buried at Pea Ridge Cemetery. The wild roses along the fence near his grave bloom profusely each June. His epitaph, based on Micah 6:8, reads: "He did justly, he loved mercy, he walked humbly with his God." His children selected a white oak leaf engraving to symbolize the character of their father.

Billie Jines still resides in Pea Ridge.

By: Billie Jines

Isaac Johnson

The first child of John T. and Nancy Whiteley Johnson, Isaac, was born 18 March 1822 Tennessee. He died 8 September 1865. Buried Bramhall Cemetery near Grove Spring, Missouri. Married 13 August 1843 Barry County, Missouri, Susannah Todd, daughter of Owen Kentucky and Sarah Felter Todd, b. ca. 1825 Mississippi, d. 1892. Buried Joyce Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas. Children: I. William Owen b. 15 June 1844 Missouri. II. Nancy Jane b. 7 January 1847 Arkansas, d. 26 June 1937. Married 17 April 1877 Arkansas, Thomas Overton b. 2 October 1836 Tennessee, d. 2 July 1900. Both buried Joyce Cemetery. Children: (1) Jarrett Garrett (2) Minnie (3) John William (4) Thomas Edward (5) Jacob Isaiah (6) James Riley. III. Solomon Isaiah b. ca. 1849 Arkansas. Married 26 March 1871 Arkansas, Margaret Elizabeth Keller b. ca. 1853, d. 15 April 1902. Buried Round Mountain Cemetery. IV. Eliza Jane b. 22 October 1852 Arkansas, d. November 1930. Buried Molly Field Cemetery, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. Married (1) 15 November 1874 James Graham. Divorced. Married (2) 9 September 1885 Arkansas, William Thomas Harris b. 15 January 1857, d. 6 March 1929. Children: (1) Thomas Gerald Graham (2) Emily Harris (3) Mary (4) William Mac (5) Eula Mae. V. Zurelda b. 4 January 1854 Arkansas, d. 9 August 1912. Married ca. 1883 Zachary Taylor Ryan b. 21 February 1852 Mississippi, d. 16 November 1933. Both buried Molly Field Cemetery, Oklahoma. Children: (1) John B. Johnson Ryan (2) Mary B. Ryan (3) Susan Ryan (4) Sarah Leoda (5) Viola Jane. VI. Millie Deliah b. 29 June 1857 Arkansas, d. 31 August 1946. Married 19 July 1879 Arkansas, Elisha Lane Cloer b. 16 May 1858 Arkansas, d. 12 April 1945. Both buried Cloer Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas. Children: (1) Relda Jane (2) John Henry (3) Rhoda Ann (4) George Franklin. VII. John T. b. ca. 1859, never married.

When John's brother, Ben, was shot off his horse, practically in his mother's yard, John was just a boy, but swore to kill his brother's killer. He said, "I'm just a pup now, but I'll be a big dog someday." According to the family, he carried out that vow and went to the pen, but the family put the money together and

bought him out of prison. He was later killed in a gun battle by a United States marshall, in the hills of Oklahoma after a train robbery. He was buried in a graveyard near by. His brother, Micajah, put up a stone later, but now the family doesn't know where it is. Micajah and a couple of other men were with John. Micajah was just a boy at the time, but when he saw his brother had been killed, he shot and killed the marshall. He was sent to prison for 10 years and a day but got out sooner. From that day on, Micajah was a model citizen. Ben has not been found on the census records, but the family says he did exist.

VIII. Sarah b. 13 April 1861 Arkansas, d. 15 May 1934. Buried Joyce Cemetery. Married 7 August 1881, John Allen Reynolds. Children: (1) William Allen (2) Susie. IX. Micajah b. 29 July 1864 Arkansas, d. 10 April 1952. Buried Joyce Cemetery. Married (1) 17 June 1889 Arkansas, Sarah Elizabeth Cloer Johnson b. 13 June 1856-57 Arkansas, d. 15 November 1926. Buried Johnson Family Cemetery. Married (2) Emily Jane Johnson Graham b. 22 April 1874 Arkansas, d. 31 December 1964. Buried Joyce Cemetery. Children by first marriage: (1) Minnie (2) John (3) Maude (4) Julia Elizabeth.

Isaac and Susannah lived in Missouri after their marriage, but were in Arkansas before their second child was born. They homesteaded land and had eight or nine children and then the Civil War broke out. Isaac and his brothers who were old enough were in the Northern Army, and also his two oldest sons, Billo and Sol. Some of the families went to Missouri thinking it would be safer. Arkansas was divided in its sympathy for the North and South, and there was a lot of conflict among the citizens. Then there were the bushwhackers who chose not to join either army, but rode in mobs killing and stealing to benefit themselves. It is thought Susan probably stayed in Arkansas on their farm and tried to make a living, while Isaac was away. Her last child was born in Arkansas in 1864 before Isaac died September 1865. He was shot in the knee, infection set in and killed him. He is buried in Missouri where his brother Sol and most of his family are buried. There is a stone for both Isaac and Sol. Susan never remarried.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Jean Johnson

Stephanie Lake Johnson and William Ivor Johnson are the original Washington County residents of our family, Stephanie born December 19, 1984 and William November 25, 1987. This is the record of their maternal ancestors. Their maternal grandfather is William Raymond Stocks. Two brothers from England were the original Stocks immigrants and first settled in Tennessee. One of their descendants was Coley Wright Stocks, born in 1880 in Barnesville, Georgia. He was a grocer, an upholsterer, and a farmer. Coley married Lois Amanda Hunt of Brownsville, Texas, and had six children. The family lived on the farm until the early death of both parents. The oldest son, Charles took over the family at fifteen and kept it intact. The youngest child was William, the grandfather of Stephanie and William Johnson.

William Stocks was born February 15, 1915 in Barnesville, Georgia. After the death of their parents, the family moved to Jacksonville, Florida. Like his brothers and sisters, "Billy" worked at many jobs to make ends meet. In 1942, he joined the Army to serve in World War II. He received his basic training at the Ordinance Depot in Milan, Tennessee. It was there that he met Evelyn Nell Bromley. "Evie" had come to Milan to help her sister, Dorothea, after childbirth. She stayed in Milan and began working at a munitions plant. William and Evelyn were engaged and then he left for Europe with the Ammunition Corps. He served in England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Germany. They were married on March 16, 1946.

Evelyn Nell Bromley was born in Flatwoods, Tennessee. Two Bromley brothers immigrated from England and settled first in Virginia then moved to Middle, Tennessee in 1830. Family records show generations were born and buried in Bromley Hollow near Flatwoods.

Evelyn's mother's parents, the Bastins, were descended maternally from the Benjamin Kittrell family (originally spelled Cotterell, from Lancashire, England). Benjamin's father George Kittrell was married to Elizabeth Hunter Rutherford who was the daughter of James Rutherford and Elizabeth Cartwright. The Cartwrights were among the first settlers in Tennessee. They lived in the Watauga Settlement which preceded Tennessee's statehood. They traveled to Davidson County, Tennessee from Princess Anne County, Virginia, aboard the Donelson flotilla which disembarked on April 4, 1780, near Nashville. Robert Cartwright was a signer of the Cumberland Pact which was a form of homespun government among the first cabins and cleared trees. Family records also show the service of Kittrell and Bromley men in the Civil War. Albert Patterson Bromley married Lillian Dorothea Bastin on February 8, 1914 and they had seven children, their fourth being Evelyn, born May 14, 1921. She learned to farm, put up food, and make her own clothes. Evelyn played on her school basketball team along with her two sisters, won honors in Latin, and was the class salutatorion.

William and Evelyn Stocks started their family in Jacksonville, Florida with Lenore Jean and then Steven Raymond. William worked at Pittsburgh Plate Glass as a glazer. The family moved to Memphis, Tennessee in 1950. William worked for P. P. G. until his retirement in 1977. They had two more daughters, Robin Lillian and Lois Amanda, shortly after transferring to Memphis. Today Steven is in metal sales. Lois Amanda lives with her parents and is an avid reader. Robin received a Bachelors degree in Psychiatric Social Work and a teachers certification in history from Freed Hardeman in Henderson, Tennessee. She is the wife of Daniel Henry, a Church of Christ preacher in Busy, Kentucky. Lenore Jean graduated from Memphis State University in 1972 with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in painting. She then acquired a teachers certificate in Art Education and was employed by Memphis City Schools, and it was there that she met another art teacher, Steve Johnson.

Lenore Jean Stocks and Steve Johnson were married and now have three children. Valentine Bromley was born June 3, 1980 in Memphis, Stephanie Lake was born December 19, 1984 in Springdale and William Ivor born November 25, 1987, also in Springdale. The Johnsons live in a home on Beaver Lake that was designed and partially built by Steve. They are members of the Church of Christ. Steve and Jean enjoy the Springdale community and the Ozark surroundings. Steve is employed by Springdale Public Schools and Jean is a homemaker.

By: Jean Johnson

John Luther Johnson

John Luther Johnson was born in Stanton, Iowa in 1883. He died in 1966. Helga Marie Swengingson was born in 1881 in Smaland, Sweden, and died in 1957. She came to the United States when she was 18 years old, and worked in a rubber factory making overshoes. She met and married Gus Seaquist in 1903. To this union were born four children, but two died of spinal meningitis, at an early age. Bert was born in 1904 and in 1912, Sophie was born. Seven months later, Mr. Seaquist died. Being a widow with two children, she began to seek work. Mr. Johnson needed a housekeeper and hired her in 1913. He took an interest in her and they decided to marry. They were married in 1915. Dorothy was born in 1916 and two years later, Margaret joined the family. Grandpa Johnson passed away a few days after Margaret was born. The farm they lived on, had to be sold to settle his estate. Mr. Johnson went to Colorado and got a small farm; came back to Iowa, loaded up the household goods and the car on to a rail car and we started out west to Kendrick, Colorado.

We arrived a few days before the car and household goods, so we waited in Calhoun, Colorado. On March 1, 1920, we arrived at our new home. A few days later, we had one of those blizzards with high winds, blowing snow and cold. It lasted for two days. We almost froze to death. Then, spring came. We started to build, planted crops, and forgot about the blizzards. Pauline was born after Christmas, 1920. Four years later, Leonard arrived. Bert joined the Navy and spent four years. After getting out, he settled down in California. He passed away in 1946. The rest of us attended Edison School.

There were years of sandstorms, each being worse than the year before. Our cattle were dying, the crops were being beaten to death, so, the folks called it quits in 1934. We had a sale in December of 1934. We got up early one morning, packed what we could get into a Model "T", including three girls, one boy and a dog and started out for Arkansas. Dad wanted cotton country; mother wanted fruit country. She dreamed of picking berries, wild and tame.

They arrived in Springdale, Arkansas on a Saturday afternoon. They rented a cabin across the street from Central School. The girls wanted to take off into town. They went up 71, came to Salem Lutheran Church and ran back to tell the folks there was a Lutheran Church here. Sunday morning they attended church. The folks being Lutheran, decided to stay if they could find a farm they could afford. They found one south of town, for a year. The family did all kinds of work to make a go of it. The first few years were tough ones, but with all pitching in and working hard, we saw the rainbow. Mother got her wish; to pick strawberries and blackberries. The next year, they moved to a farm west of Springdale. They worked hard, cleaning up and fixing fences and trying to farm. The place was sold. Again, they moved across the road from this place. First, they rented then later on bought it. They moved to town to live in 1954.

I, Dorothy Barker, was married in spring of 1934 to Elmer Barker. We lived in Colorado Springs. Our daughter, Bonnie Jean, was born in 1935. Mr. Barker passed away in 1937. I came down here to be close to my family. In 1942, I married Donald Neff, who was born in 1908 and died in 1985. We had a son, Charles Edward, who was born in 1943. We had five grandsons. A granddaughter, Paula Marie, was killed in a car wreck in 1976 at age 19.

Sophie married Charles Hartman in 1935. Eight children are in her family. Sophie passed away in 1966. Charlie died a few years later. The children live in Texas, Missouri and Arkansas. They had several grandchildren.

Margaret married William Fisher of Montour, Iowa. She found him through a strawberry box in 1940. He bought strawberries and her name was written on the bottom. He answered and they later married. They didn't have any children. Margaret passed away in 1985. Bill is in a nursing home.

Pauline never married. She still works for her employer of forty-seven years. She is retired but couldn't quit Bernice and Harvey Jones; so, she works part time now.

Leonard married Kathleen Springston in 1947. Leonard served in the Air Force. They now live near Lowell and raise registered cattle.

Bonnie lives in Aurora, Colorado. She has three sons; Robert Denard of Oklahoma, Donald Denard of Springdale, Arkansas, William (Bill) Denard of Colorado and three grandchild.

Charles married Karen Ward in 1978. They have a son, Keven, born in 1980. Another son, Steven, lives in Missouri. He was born in 1968. Charles enlisted in the Navy. His father was in the infantry during World War II.

By: Dorothy L. Neff

John T. Johnson

John T. Johnson came to Washington County, Arkansas by wagon from Tennessee in 1830. He is on the 1830 census when the population was 2,182. In 1829, Lewis Evans, the first sheriff of Washington County made a census of the inhabitants living here, listing only the head of families. There were no Johnsons listed then. He homesteaded several sections of land in Washington County. John T. was born about 1799 in Tennessee. He died December 25, 1861. He married Nancy Whitely probably in Tennessee, although the record has not been found. Nancy died about 1836, maybe at the birth of a child. The burial place of John T. and Nancy are unknown, but may be in the old Johnson Cemetery off Highway 68 East near White River. Children by first marriage:

I. Isaac, born March 18, 1822, died September 8, 1865 in Missouri (see story on Isaac and Susan Johnson).

II. William, born September 25, 1823 Tennessee, died April 12, 1912. Married Sarah E. Glenn, born January 6, 1834, died February 10, 1925 in Missouri. Children: (1) J. M. or J. W. (2) Thomas Louis (3) Sarah E. (4) Nancy L. (5) Cintha C. (6) Francis (7) Tennessee T. "Nettie" (8) Narcisas "Sis".

III. Solomon, born 1827 in Tennessee, died 1908 in Missouri. Married July 20, 1849, Arkansas, Zerelda Todd, born February 1826, died in California in 1922, daughter of Owen Kentucky and Sarah Felter Todd. "Sol" served in the Northern Army during the Civil War. His family went to Missouri during the war and they made their home there. Children: (1) John (2) Sarah (3) Isabela (4) William (5) Nancy (6) Elizabeth (7) D. W. (8) Julia (9) Samuel (10) Mary Jane (11) Eliza.

IV. Micajah, born circa 1830 in Tennessee. Married (1) February 8, 1849 in Arkansas to Elizabeth, second to Jane. Children: (1) William (2) Mary (3) John (4) M. Jane (5) Sarah (6) James A. (7) Matilda E. (8) Joseph.

V. Elizabeth "Betsy", birthdate unknown. Lost on a wagon train, probably on the way to Arkansas from Tennessee and was never heard from.

VI. Susan, birthdate unknown. She married a Bohannan and lived at Golden, Missouri near Eureka Springs, Arkansas. They used to visit relatives in Arkansas driving a buggy. They had nice race horses. If any of her descendants, or those of Albert, see this, the Arkansas relatives would like for them to get in touch.

VII. Albert, born circa 1836. Married December 1, 1853 in Arkansas to Jane Todd, daughter of Owen Kentucky and Sarah Felter Todd. John T. Johnson then married Elizabeth Dunner, born circa 1820 in Tennessee, died 1851-1853. Children:

VIII. Andrew Jackson, born circa 1840, died circa 1896. He was in the Northern Army, Co. E., 1st Arkansas Calvary. Married March 15, 1866 to Gainy Louise Trammel, born circa 1850, died 1918 in Arkansas. Children: (1) Mary Ellen (2) Martha Jane (3) John (4) Sarah Elizabeth (5) Samuel (6) Ida May (7) Andrew (8) Ada Bell (9) Agnes Larada (10) Virgie Prudence.

IX. Francis Marion, born April 22, 1841, died December 8, 1888. Married (1) September 23, 1860, Nancy (Quillen) Pierce, born circa 1842, died circa 1861. Second marriage to Frances Emily Blackburn May 14, 1865, born February 22, 1846, died April 19, 1873. Third marriage to Sarah Elizabeth Cloer March 8, 1874, born June 13, 1857, died November 15, 1926. Children: (1) Joseph (2) Laura A. (3) William Marion (4) John A. (5) Jackie (6) Emily Jane (7) Samuel Henry (8) Nora Ellen (9) Thomas A. (10) Calvin Author (11) Cynthia Ann (12) Laconey or Leoma (13) Dora. "Franz" was a Major in the Northern Army during the Civil War. Accounts of the times and of Franz said that Nancy, oldest daughter of John Quillin was the most beautiful girl they had ever known. Before she married Franz, she married James Pierce when she was only 14 years old. Out of thirteen children of Franz's, only six reached adulthood. The youngest daughter is still living. She will be 100 years of age in February of 1988.

X. John, born circa 1842-1843. He married, but uncertain as to who or what happened to him. It is said he lived on blackberries for 8 days during the Civil War and earned the nickname "Black John".

XI. Thomas J., born June 20, 1844, died June 5, 1918. Married January 23, 1868 to Sultana Jane Gregg, the daughter of Maston and Cynthia Lloyd Gregg. Children: (1) Martha Orelina (2) John Henry (3) Tommy (4) Cynthia (5) Buala Viola (6) Albert (7) William Wesley (8) Maston. Thomas J. had no middle name. He added the "J" to distinguish himself from so many other Tom Johnsons. Others called him "War Eagle Tom" because his farm was on War Eagle River. It is now covered by Beaver Lake. He was a man of some wealth and loaned money out. He lived like he was very poor, but had money hid in all kinds of places when he died.

XII. Joseph, born circa 1846, died sometime after 1860 of tuberculosis.

XIII. Samuel, born circa 1848. Not sure who he married. he moved to the N. W. and was supposed to have done very well financially.

XIV. Cynthia Jane, born October 1850, died 1904. Married March 5, 1871, Samuel James Mayes, son of William

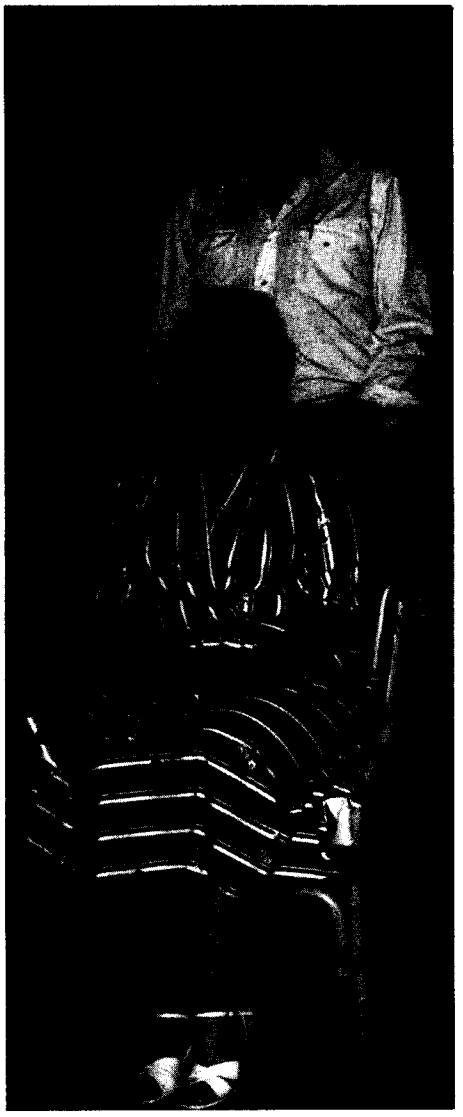
H. "Blackhawk" and Louisa Joyce Mayes. He left Arkansas about 1937 and made his home in Idaho as did some of his children. Children: (1) Willie (2) Eliza Jane (3) Elizabeth (4) Thomas H. (5) James A. (6) Effie (7) Ward Harvey (8) William Dean (9) Ida (10) John. Sam was a farmer and "riding" Holiness preacher.

After the death of Elizabeth, John married (3) August 20, 1853 in Arkansas, Cassie Quillin. Elizabeth was still living in the 1850 census. Both Elizabeth and Cassie may be buried in the old Johnson Family Cemetery.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Mary Ellen Johnson

Otis Carl and Lois Cunningham Eubanks moved to Washington County from Madison County in 1949. Their home was on Poplar Street in Fayetteville. Lois worked at Oberman's (a garment factory) and Otis worked for the University of Arkansas in maintenance. Their children: Sharon Kay b. 5/12/45, Larry Dale b. 10/31/46 and Mary Ellen b. 10/23/39, attended Leverett Elementary School and Fayetteville High.



Leroy and Mary Ellen Johnson, 1986.

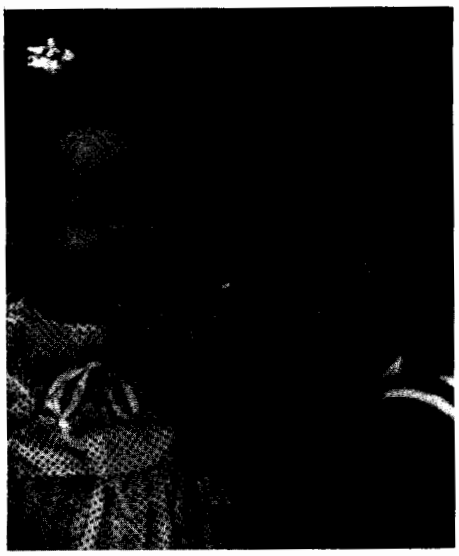
February 23, 1956, Mary Ellen married Marion Leroy Johnson. They had four children: Benjamin Carl b. 6/10/57, Ronald Wayne b. 6/24/59, Anthony Leroy b. 11/19/60 and Mary Renee b. 12/31/62.

Koree Renee Roberts and Marcus Tyler Bowling, 1988.

Jennifer Lee Johnson, 1979.

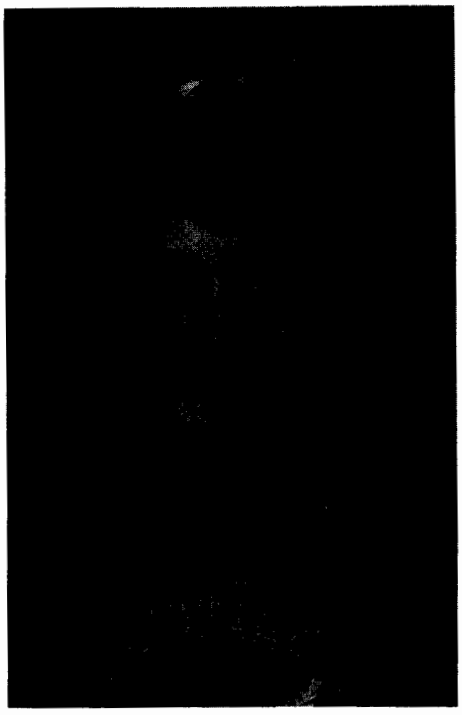
Leroy and Mary Ellen met in a little bit of an unusual way. He was courting Libby White. Libby had invited Mary Ellen home from church with her and while the two girls sat in the porch swing they saw this young man in his '40 Plymouth flying north on Highway 112 right around the corner in front of the house. Libby flagged him down, they went for a ride after Libby pushed Mary Ellen in between herself and the young Johnson boy. Mary was too young to date. Leroy glared at her and really spoke harshly to her. He wanted this snaggle-toothed skinny, stringy-headed blond to get into the back seat and leave Libby up front with him but Mary Ellen didn't know what to do so she just sat and kept quiet. Later, she began to look better to him and in only 3 years they were married.

Mary Ellen's father died when he was 38 with lung cancer. He had lived just long enough to see his first grandchild take his first step.



Natosha Nicole Johnson and Crystal Gayle Love, 1988.

Robin Michelle Johnson, 1987.



Summer Dawn Johnson

Marion Leroy Johnson, age 6 possibly 1942.

The Johnson family mostly live north of the old Johnson Mill west of Johnson, Arkansas. Mary Ellen and Leroy are still living in that area today.

Mary Ellen had eye problems from early childhood. This was a result of a bad case of measles. All through school she wore heavy eyeglasses and when they could no longer help her vision, Dr. Harry Otwell fitted her with handmade contact lens as big as the ball of her thumb. Years later Dr. J. E. McDonald fitted her with special keratoconus lens and restored most of her sight.

Mary Ellen and Leroy did a lot of different things to support their family over the years. He drove an 18-wheeler, worked in maintenance in the Northwest Arkansas Mall, owned and operated the Bresler's Ice Cream Shop and Karmelkorn Shoppe in the Mall, raised cattle and drove a school bus for Springdale Schools. Mary has been a waitress, grocery checker, bookkeeper for Northwest Arkansas Truck and Equipment, counter-clerk for J. C. Penney's in the catalog department, and now is the office director for the Washington County History Book Project (this book you are reading).

Leroy likes western movies, television and eating out. Mary likes love stories, history novels, live plays and eating out. Both like country music, bluegrass live, traveling and picnicing beside the road when traveling. In 31 years there have been good times and bad but both believe when they said "til death do us part" it was a lifetime commitment.

Benjamin, Ronald, Anthony and Mary Renee Johnson.

Leroy has chronic high-blood pressure but controls it with daily medication. He doesn't smoke or drink and watches his intake of salt.

Mary fights being overweight, eats a lot of salt, diets sporadically.

Ben married Terri Lynn Mensch, daughter of Elvis and Janice Gobot Mensch. Terri was born and lived in Texas City, Texas. Their daughters, Summer Dawn and Robin Michelle live with Ben at 710 Maple Drive, Springdale. Terri lives in Rogers. She married Scott Smith after she and Ben divorced. Terri is still very much a part of the Johnson family, dearly loved by Mary and Leroy. Divorce does not need to sever all family ties.

Ron married Jimmie Lee Madden, daughter of James and Helen Madden. Jennifer Lee Johnson, their daughter, lives in Muskogee, Oklahoma, with Lee and Ken Sykora, Lee's second husband. Lee and Ken adopted Jennifer in 1988, with Ron's permission. Her name changed to the same name as her mother, but she will always be a Johnson to Grandma Mary and Grandpa Leroy. The legal decision was a formality her father, Ronald Wayne Johnson, felt Jennifer wanted to make her happy.

Ron married Donna Tuller, daughter of Donald and Joyce Tuller. Their home is in Austin, Texas.

Anthony Leroy (Tony) married Tonya Sue Hamilton Love, daughter of Wayne and Evelyn Sue Bartlett Hamilton of Oklahoma. Their children are Crystal Gayle Love and Natosha Nicole Johnson. In 1988, Crystal is truly a "Johnson" but legally her name remains Crystal Love. She and Summer Dawn are about the same age and are good friends as well as cousins.

Mary Renee married Darrell Bowling, son of Norma Chatham. Marcus Tyler Bowling is their son, and the only grandson of Mary and Leroy at this time. Renee and Darrell later divorced.

Clifford Mark Roberts, son of Clifford Elwood and Sally Jean Diesse Roberts, married Mary Renee on August 29, 1986. Koree Renee Roberts was born in Austin, Texas 1988. Mark was born in Broom County, New York. He moved to Austin, Texas, with his parents when the family moved due to Cliff's job with IBM.

Leroy was hired as a jailer for the Washington County Sheriff's Office (WCSO) in the spring of 1988.

In 1986, Mary Ellen became aware of the placing-out program in America from 1854-1929 known as the "Orphan Trains". She founded the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America, Inc. (OTHSA). See this story in this book in the "Organizations" section.

Mary Ellen Johnson's interest in family history has prompted her to write a complete Johnson Family History soon to be published. The Cunningham family story will be her next "labor of love", due to be compiled in 1989.

July 7, 1989 Ben and Tina Marie (Paxton) Storment plan to be married. Tina is the daughter of Donald Lee and Shelia Rae (Barnett) Paxton. Shelia and Donald with their son Robbie Allen Paxton live in Phoenix, Arizona.

Tina was born January 13, 1967 in Charleston County, Charleston, South Carolina.

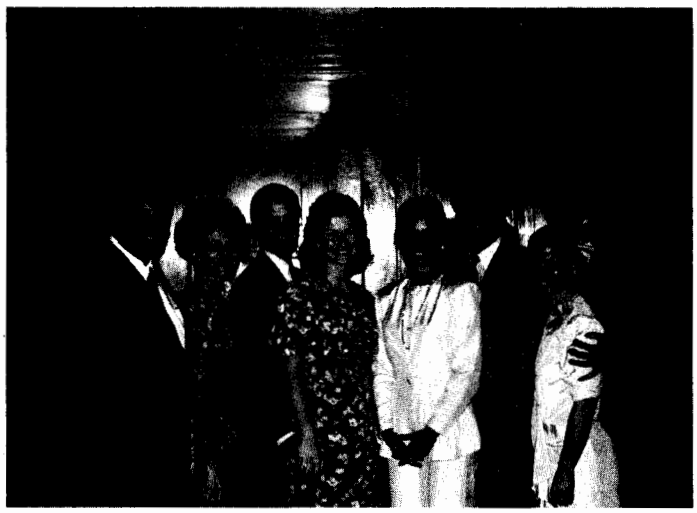
Please refer to the Dayne Johnson story and the Lois Eubanks story in the Cornerstone Family section of this history.

By: Mary Ellen Johnson

Robert B. Johnson

Little did Bob Johnson think about meeting his future wife when he made plans as a student at Texas A&M to attend an A&M - Arkansas football game in College Station one fall day in 1952. Little did Fay Marie Stafford think about meeting her future husband as she left her job at Humble Oil Co. in Houston, Texas, at the same time to enjoy a football weekend where the Razorbacks were slated to take on the Texas Aggies. An introduction by a mutual friend was followed by two years of dating, and then on May 6, 1954, at the First Methodist Church in Springdale, Bob and Fay Marie married.

Bob, Robin, Fay Marie, Diane, Lorrie about 1972.



Bob, Fay Marie, Tom Joseph, Robin Joseph, Diane Christie, David Christie, Lorrie Cross and Mike Cross. (At University of Nebraska Medical School, Omaha, Nebraska). May 1987.

Bob was born Robert Basil Johnson on July 4, 1930 in Elgin, Illinois, the second son of Dr. E. R. Johnson and Mabel Leona Bystrom Johnson. The first son, Ernest Rudolph, Jr., had arrived earlier on December 29, 1928. In 1931 the Johnsons moved to

Lorrie and Diane. 1960.

Bobby in 1936.

Fay Marie in 1935.

Fay Marie, Diane, Robin, Lorrie. Easter, 1965.

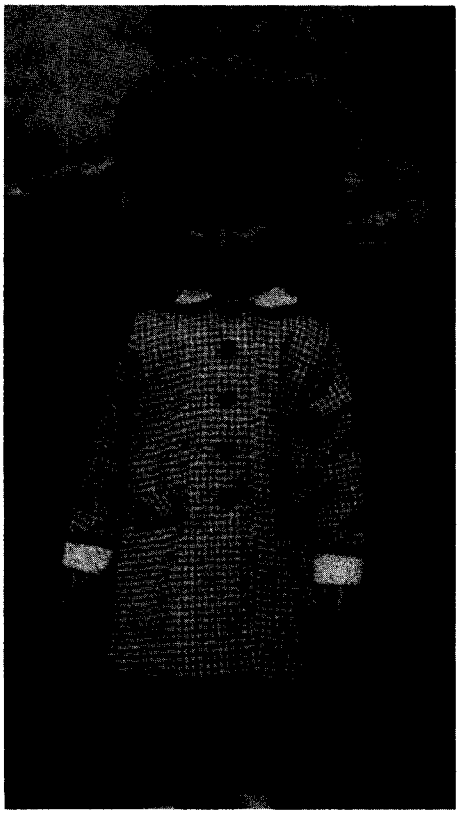
Ft. Worth, Texas, where Ronald Wayne was born January 30, 1939.

Fay Marie Stafford was born June 7, 1929, at the family home at 201 Allen Street, Springdale. She is the second child of John Lafayette Stafford and Miles Laverna Harper Stafford. Brother John Miles was born August 31, 1927, and Mary Eleanor arrived on her sister's fourth birthday, June 7, 1933.

After their wedding, Bob and Fay Marie made their home in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area where he worked for Texas Toro. With the arrival of their first daughter, Lorin Leigh, on February 13, 1956, the couple decided to raise their family in a small-town atmosphere and moved to Springdale where Bob was a buyer for Ralston Purina. Mary Diane was born April 18, 1957, and Robin Kay arrived four years later on February 18, 1961.

As the family grew, their activities were centered around home, church, community, and school. The girls progressed from Girl Scouts, dancing, piano lessons, Bible schools to summer camps, school activities, drill teams and cheerleading.

School activities brought a lot of excitement to the Johnson household. In her junior year, Lorrie was selected Miss SHS of 1973. Six years later that same honor came to Robin when she



Robin in 1965.

Bob, about 1948.

was chosen Miss SHS in 1979. The Razorback football team honored Diane during her sophomore year when they selected her as their 1976 Homecoming Queen. She represented the University of Arkansas at the Cotton Bowl parade and game and was a member of the pom-pom squad for two years.

All three daughters graduated from the University of Arkansas where they were members of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Lorrie has been a dental hygienist for nine years. On July 31, 1982, she married Michael Justin Cross of DeWitt, Arkansas. Mike graduated from the University of Arkansas and the University of Nebraska Medical School. They now live in Temple, Texas, where Mike is doing a five year residency in General Surgery at Scott and White Hospital.

Diane got her teaching degree and taught two years in a private school in Dallas. She married University of Kansas graduate David Joe Christie of Shawnee Mission, Kansas, on April 5, 1980. David is president of the Christie Real Estate Co. and they live in Mission Hills, Kansas. Their daughter, Natalie Elizabeth, was born in Dallas, October 29, 1984, and their son, Johnson (Jon) David was born in Kansas City, December 8, 1987.

Robin received her degree in 1983 and has been employed as a dental hygienist since that time. She married Texas Aggie Tom Joseph of Hamilton, Texas, April 5, 1986. They make their home in Dallas where Tom is in commercial real estate. All three girls were married in the First United Methodist Church in Springdale.

During summer breaks from college, the girls participated in various activities, including counseling, at the Christian-athletic camps - Kanakuk and Kanakomo - located in Branson, Missouri.

For twenty-five years, Bob's company, Johnson Sprinkler Systems, has been designing and installing underground systems for residential and commercial areas. Fay Marie graduated from the University of Arkansas with a teaching degree in 1951, did substitute teaching several years, and then returned to complete her Master's Degree in January, 1971. She has taught in Springdale elementary schools for twenty-two years.

Although their children have moved away, the family-oriented Johnsons still plan weekend trips to visit them and to enjoy their grandchildren. Bob, a transplanted Texan, and Fay Marie, whose family roots are very deep in Springdale, still believe their decision to raise their family in this area was a wise one.

By: Fay Marie Johnson

Solomon Johnson

Solomon "Sol" Johnson was born in 1827, in either the state of Tennessee or Illinois, the son of John T. Johnson and Nancy Whitely. Moving to Arkansas in the 1830s with his parents, Solomon grew up in Washington County near Spring Valley, in Brush Creek Township. On July 20, 1849, in Washington County, Solomon was united in marriage to Zerelda Todd, daughter of Owen Todd and Sarah Felter. Solomon may have possibly been married prior to Matilda Mackey. No information has been uncovered to prove this. Solomon and Zerelda moved to Wright County, Missouri, near Grovespring, in the early 1860s, possibly due to the outbreak of the Civil War or after the death of his father in 1861. Solomon served in the 73rd division of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. During the Civil War, Solomon's brother, Isaac, died from a shot to the knee and is buried close to Solomon in the Bramhall Cemetery near Grovespring, Missouri.

Solomon and Zerelda raised a large family and many of their descendants settled around Grovespring, Marshfield and the Springfield, Missouri area. Their children were: John, Sarah, Isabelle, William, Nancy, O. W., Elizabeth, Julia, Samuel, Mollie and Eliza.

John Johnson was born around 1850 and died November 4, 1891. He married a Mary.

Sarah Johnson was born July 30, 1852 and died September 24, 1925. She married James M. Buttram on October 4, 1875. They are buried at the Little Vine Cemetery in Grovespring, Missouri. They had the following children: Zerelda "Boose" - m. Hugh Guinn, Frank - m. Lula Petet, Mary "Burley" m. Hundley Guinn, Joseph, Abraham - m. Ella Burrell, Adella - m. Tony Jinks Harrison "Judge" - m. Bessie Climer, Thomas "Kirk" - m. Viola Priester, Haley - m. Jackson Lowery, and Caroline - m. Hiram Perryman.

Isabelle Johnson was born around 1856 and married David Durbin. No other information on her.

William Johnson was born around 1857 and died December 12, 1946. He is buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery in Carthage, Missouri. He married, first to Hannah Durbin and had the following children: John - m. Lottie —, William - m. Donnie Lowery, Mary - m. William Langston, Jefferson, David - m. Hattie Pierce, Hosea and Floyd. He married second to Minnie Emmerson and had the following children: Lena, Homer - m. Ella Wynne, Bertha - m. Edgar Goswill, then a Mr. Bush, Fred, Roy, Verda, Walter, Corbett, Vula, Shirl and Morris.

Nancy Johnson was born December 25, 1859 and died June 2, 1907. She married a Huddleston.

O. W. Johnson was born June 14, 1862 and died June 25, 1862. He is buried at the Bramhall Cemetery.

Elizabeth Johnson was born 1863 and died 1943. She married Enoch O'Dell and they are buried at the Bramhall Cemetery. They had the following children: Jefferson - m. Pearl —, Samuel - m. Gusta Shaddy, Lanta - m. Perry Weaver, Letha - m. a Calton, Laura - m. Floyd Webb, Enoch - m. Genevieve Petet, Minnie - m. Ray Davis, Docia - m. Arvell Hightower, then a Mr. Bosse, David, William, Frank, Jake - m. Stella Daniels, Elmer, Grace - m. Jesse McNealy, and Gusta - m. Lester Deckard.

Julia Johnson was born January 14, 1865 and died April 16, 1888. She married Henry Winters and is buried in the Bramhall Cemetery.

Samuel Johnson was born around 1869 and died August 10, 1945. He is buried in the Turnbo Cemetery near Pontiac, Missouri. He married, first to Phoebe — and had the following children: Wade, Eliza - m. a Mr. Hutchison, and Dova. He married second to Maggie Emmerson and had the following children: Mona - m. a Mr. Chyle, Solomon, Minnie - m. a Mr. Kelly, Ola - m. a Mr. Loftis Verda - m. a Mr. Loftis, Elsie - m. a Mr. Coffey and Lola m. Mr. Chism.

Mollie Johnson was born April 2, 1874 and died November 4, 1921. She married Thomas R. Kindrick on April 3, 1891 and they are buried in the Prospect Cemetery in Webster County, Missouri. The following was taken from her obituary, "Mollie Johnson, daughter of Solomon and Zerelda Johnson, died at her home four miles west of Grovespring after a brief illness during which she suffered intensely. She was converted and united with the Missionary Baptist Church at Grovespring, being baptized by the Reverend Pose Mingus. Mrs. Kindrick was a faithful wife, always loving and true in adversity and sickness, a careful and loving mother watching over her children and instructing them always to walk in the paths of honor and usefulness. A good neighbor at all times, ready to assist in time of need." They had the following children: Joseph H. - m. Jewell J. Sandlin, S. Elizabeth - m. John W. Knight, Birtha, James M., Claude H. (twin) - m. Ethel Deckard, Maud J. (twin) - m. W. Ben Haston, Virgil, Owen D. - m. Ethel Haston, Cora L. - m. Afton S. Hill, Ethel M. - m. F. C. McGinnis, and Elmer L. - m. Velma L. Ash.

And Eliza Johnson was born around 1877. She may have married a Neasby and was said to have been blind.

The Johnsons were known to be hot-tempered people, taking after their Irish ancestry. This trait was tragically experienced in the immediate family of Solomon and Zerelda. On Tuesday afternoon, October 27, 1891, their oldest son, John Johnson, was drinking with some of his companions and had become very much intoxicated, when his father, Sol Johnson, appeared on the scene. John at once became insulting to his father and insisted that he drink with him. The old gentleman refused and a fight ensued in which his son used a beer bottle to knock him down several times, cutting his head severely. After being knocked down several more times, the father drew a 38 caliber revolver and fired four bullets into the chest of his son, knocking him to the floor. John died a week later on Wednesday night, November 4, 1891.

Solomon lived out the rest of his life in Wright County and died on Friday, February 7, 1908. He is buried in the Bramhall Cemetery, north of Grovespring, Missouri. Zerelda is buried in the relocated Turnbo Cemetery at Pontiac, Missouri in Ozark County. She is buried next to her son, Samuel Johnson. The Turnbo Cemetery was relocated in 1950 due to the creation of Bull Shoals Lake. The original cemetery spot now lies under its waters.

By: Donnie Kendrick

Solomon Isaiah Johnson

The second child of William Owen (Billo) and Margaret Ann Davis Johnson was Solomon Isaiah (Zay), born October 27, 1868 in Missouri, died December 5, 1955. May 28, 1896, Howard, Kansas, Laura Elvessa Cunningham, daughter of William Thomas and Sarah Ann Highsmith Cunningham, born April 3, 1878, Kansas, died June 16, 1958. Both are buried at Round Mountain Cemetery east of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Solomon Isaiah & Laura Elvessa Cunningham Johnson, May of 1896, Howard, Kansas.

Zay and Laura lived in Kansas, where their first child was born (until about 1897). They then moved to Washington County, Arkansas where the rest of the children were born. They made their home at Round Mountain where they were farmers. Evidently Missouri and Arkansas were still rough and dangerous places to live for several years after the Civil War. Zay remembers his parents and the children often having to sleep in the fence rows of fields, hiding from bushwhackers for fear of being killed or having their house burned. Frank had just started walking when Zay and Laura moved to Arkansas by covered wagon, about 1897. Children: 1. David Franklin, born November 24, 1896, died May 19, 1983. Married April 27, 1918 in Arkansas to Grace Emeline Kirkland Davidson, born December 23, 1888, died October 17, 1958. Second marriage to Mary Jane Fisher Grosenbacker on November 7, 1959 in Arkansas, she was born June 29, 1904 in Texas. Both Frank and Grace are buried at Round Mountain. Frank was in the army during World War I. They had no children, but Grace had a son, Allen Kay Davidson, by a former marriage, born March 6, 1909, died June 27, 1951, married April 19, 1930 Ruby Mhoon. 2. William McRoyal (Mack), born February 26, 1899. Married April 30, 1930 to Lavenia Lois Ferguson, the daughter of Lawrence and Carrie King Ferguson, born September 3, 1914 in Inola, Oklahoma. No children. Mack farmed for many years then went to work in 1951 for Phipps Lumber Company, which was later Fulbright Wood Products. Vinnie worked for Oberman's garment factory,

later Levi Strauss Co., 1946 until 1977. 3. James Riley, born September 16, 1900, died March 1, 1980, buried at Round Mountain. January 7, 1929, married Cecil Salsbury, daughter of Ed and Roxy Salsbury, born May 12, 1909 in Arkansas. No children. Riley and Cecil lived most of their married lives at Corcoran, California, but returned to Washington County when he retired. 4. Solomon Jack, born September 21, 1902. Married February 5, 1930, Lydia Evelyn Ferguson, daughter of Lawrence and Carrie King Ferguson, born June 27, 1912 in Arkansas. Their children are: Thelma Jean, born June 25, 1931, and Sharon June, born June 14, 1947. Jack and Lydia lived on farms part of the time and lived in California part of the time, making several trips back and forth. During World War I, they lived at Fullerton, California. Jack worked at Douglas Aircraft at Long Beach and Lydia was an orange packer. After the war they moved back to Washington County and bought a farm at Cincinnati, Arkansas where they lived about 4 years. They sold the farm and bought a "Help Yourself" laundry at Westville, Oklahoma, which they didn't keep very long. After selling it they went to Antioch, California in 1950, where Thelma and her husband had gone. Jack worked for U. S. Steel Corp there until his retirement in 1967. Lydia worked for Tillie Louis Canneries until she had to retire to care for Jack after he had several strokes. They moved back to Washington County in 1979, buying a home east of Fayetteville at Baldwin. 5. Margaret Ann Elvessa, born August 29, 1906, married October 21, 1929 in Arkansas to Jake Fulton Murphy, son of John F. and Mahala Joseph Colcleasure Murphy, born August 12, 1899 in Arkansas, died November 18, 1962. Buried at Round Mountain. Children: (1) Lova Lorene, born November 10, 1924, married first December 7, 1945 in Arkansas, Clarence Lee Toney, born September 17, 1923, son of Floyd and Agnes Wilcoxen Toney, died April 7, 1963. Buried in Armona, California. They had one son, Ricky Dean married second to Louis Dolen Galloway on August 15, 1970 in California, he was born May 27, 1925 in California. (2) Norman Curtis, born May 30, 1926, married first June 5, 1949 in Arkansas to Helen Wood. They had one son, Dennis Michael, born July 29, 1953, died September 22, 1983 in Arkansas. Married second to Darlene Boger in April 1971. (3) Dorothy Maxine, born February 22, 1928. Married June 26, 1945 in Arkansas to Robert Overby, born March 24, 1926 in Arkansas, died August 29, 1972. Buried in Corcoran, California. One daughter, Delores Maxine, born December 28, 1948 in California. (4) Jake, Jr., born February 14, 1931. Married February 8, 1951 in Arkansas to Margaret Jean Brooks, born October 6, 1932 in Arkansas. They have two sons, David Allen, born March 25, 1952 and Richard Glenn, born December 23, 1953.

Jake and Vessa made the trip to Elkins in a buggy to get married. They were farmers renting several years then bought the Robert Ferguson place on Round Mountain. After Jake's death, Vessa sold the farm and bought a home on Molly Wagnon Road at Baldwin. All their children were born in Round Mountain Community, Arkansas.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Steve Johnson

Horace J. Johnson (born October 18, 1809) was a miller and one time mill owner by trade. In 1835 he married Permelia Ives whose family had come to the Southfield, Michigan area from Vermont by way of the Erie Canal in 1828. They raised four children and eventually owned and farmed 120 acres near Southfield.

One of their children, Jerome Melancthon (born June 3, 1850), grew up to be a cattle farmer and gravel pit owner in the same area. He married Harriet Wright in 1878 and they had nine children, one of which was Grover Cleveland Johnson, born August 5, 1887.

Grover served with Co. K, 145 Infantry, Rainbow Division during World War I. He was wounded 5 times and gassed twice. He married Irene Griffiths whose parents had immigrated from Breconshire, Wales. They raised 6 children, 4 of the boys would serve in the Pacific during World War II.

One of the sons, Ivor Grover (born September 25, 1923) served in the Navy as aviation radio-gunner. He flew the wounded out of Iwo Jima and spent the night in a life raft after being shot down off of Midway Island. In 1944 he met a college student from Caraway, Arkansas named Jewel Carmack.

One hundred years before, on October 1, 1844, Robert Houston Wood was born in Hardy, Arkansas. Robert married Margie Yates, the daughter of English immigrants, and they had 8 children before Robert died in his mid-forties. One of these children was Mary Etta Wood.

Mary Etta married one of two brothers who had moved to Hardy in 1907 from Livingston, Tennessee. Albert Boozer or "A. B." Carmack (born July 24, 1889) was the son of Andrew Jackson Carmack. "A. B." and Mary Etta had 7 children, one of which was Jewel, born November 19, 1926.

In 1925, 70 year old Margie Wood, her eight children, their spouses and her grandchildren bought swamp land from the State of Arkansas in the Caraway area for $1.00 an acre. The entire group moved there and the Carmack family began clearing their 200 acre section, planting corn and cotton with a horse drawn cultivator, and raising livestock. One of the first children born in this new location was Jewel Carmack.

In 1937 the Mississippi River flooded its banks and the fields and homes of the new farms. The raised bed of the railroad was the only land not under water. The families rode in boxcars back to Hardy, returning when the water receded.

By the time Jewel graduated from high school in 1943, modern conveniences such as kerosene irons and gas washers with "kick" starters had made life easier. After high school, Jewel left for college in Memphis, Tennessee. It was there that she met Ivor in 1944.

Ivor Johnson and Jewel Carmack were married and eventually settled in Memphis. They had three children; Mike, Steve, and Loraine. Ivor worked as a purchasing agent and belonged to the Natl. Assn. of Purchasing Agents. He became the Educ. Dir. and later President of the Memphis group. Ivor works for Alumax in Hernando, Mississippi. Jewel ran the household and raised the children.

All three children played in their high school bands. Mike and Steve were in Scouts and later served in the Army National Guard together. Mike lives in Jonesboro and is Principal at Nettleton Jr. High. His wife Sandy is the school librarian and their son Jeff is a baseball-basketball-band star. Loraine is married to Ronnie Tartt and now lives in Chicago where Ronnie works in the executive offices at Firestone.

Steve graduated from Memphis State University in 1973. He first became interested in northwest Arkansas after visiting his brother at the University of Arkansas. In 1979 he began teaching art in the Memphis public schools. Steve married another art teacher, Jean Stocks, and they moved to Springdale, Arkansas where Steve is employed by Springdale public schools.

Steve and Jean have two daughters, Valentine and Stephanie, and a son, William. Valentine attends school in Springdale, Stephanie is the first and William is the latest of this long line of descendants to be born in Washington County.

By: Steve Johnson

Thomas J. Johnson

Thomas J. Johnson was the eleventh child of John T. Johnson. His mother was Elizabeth Dunner, said to have been part Cherokee. He was only seven or eight years old when she died, and seventeen when his father died in 1861. He was born 20 June 1844 in Washington County, Arkansas, and died June 1918. He and his wife are buried in a family plot on the Bill Johnson farm, on War Eagle River. Thomas was a very handsome man with dark hair and blue eyes. On 23 January 1868, he married the very pretty daughter of Maston S. and Cynthia Ann Lloyd Gregg. Sultana Jane Gregg was born 24 August 1848 in Arkansas, and died 18 May 1933.

He had a farm on War Eagle River, thus the nickname "War Eagle Tom" to distinguish him from other Tom Johnsons. He added the middle initial "J." to his name so his mail wouldn't be

delivered to other Toms. He and Sultana Jane had eight children, all born in Arkansas.

I. Martha Orelina born 3 January 1869, died 22 January 1933, buried Sonora Cemetery. Married 28 December 1885 in Arkansas to Joseph Aaron Halbrook, born circa 1855. Martha and Joseph both taught school in Washington County. Children: (1) Vesta Jane born 6 September 1889, died 18 August 1957, buried Sonora Cemetery. Married Emmett C. Watson, born 28 July 1885, buried Sonora Cemetery. Vesta Jane was a noted educator in Ohio and author of the book, *School Daze*. (2) Jo Belle (3) Elery T. "E. T.", buried Tuskahoma, Oklahoma. Married Mabel (maiden name unknown), had children Joe Ed and Helen. (4) Carrol, who died at age 21. He was trapping wolves in Oregon for the government when he contracted anthrax and died suddenly. (5) Blanche Mildred born 10 July 1899. Married Ab England, later divorced. She worked as a clerk in Los Angeles, California Municipal Court before returning to Fayetteville in 1972, where she died 9 December 1983. Buried at Sonora Cemetery. (6) Archie James.

II. John Henry born 12 February 1871, died 22 August 1901. Married 27 December 1896 in Arkansas to Maudie Ellen Clardy, born 11 December 1878, daughter of France and Edna Janey Macon Clardy. John and Maudie were married less than five years when he died, leaving her with two small children. (1) Leo Jackson born 14 September 1897, died 29 October 1983, buried Sonora Cemetery. Married in Arkansas 18 February 1917 to Mary Artimesia Sigmon, born 7 February 1900, died 2 August 1985, daughter of John W. and Matilda Graham Sigmon. Children: Montez married William Curtis, Virginia married Edward Ingraham, and Bettie Lou married David Bagwell. (2) Letah born 7 January 1899, married George Morriss. They had Lena, who died at about age 25 with tuberculosis, Elsie, and Harold. They made their home at Jefferson, Iowa, where Letah still lives. After the death of John Henry, Maudie married 20 August 1903 Sterling Jones, a Freewill Baptist preacher. They had one daughter, Elsie, who married Bruce Phillips, a Freewill Baptist preacher. He preached at Burkshed and many other places, his last church being at Freedom, Arkansas, before he had to retire. Elsie and Bruce's children were: Pauline, who lives in Seattle, Washington, Maggie who married George Bagwell, and Jean who married Larry Bohannon.

III. Tommy born 22 December 1872, died 27 November 1877.

IV. Cynthia "Hattie" born 23 June 1875, died 6 August 1950, buried Sonora Cemetery. Married 19 October 1892 Little Berry William Gibson, born 15 October 1868, son of Marion and Elizabeth Macon Gibson. They had nine children. When they got married they eloped to Cassville, Missouri. She had hidden her wedding clothes that day where she could get them as they left. She rolled up a blanket and put it under the covers so it would look like she was in bed when her parents checked on her that night, so she wasn't missed till the next day. Little Berry W. Gibson got into some trouble in May of 1913, and disappeared before the last child was born. Cynthia was left with the burden of providing for her large family, which she did very well being a very industrious woman. She had four river bottom farms which are now covered by Beaver Lake. The heartbreak of losing several of her children began in September 1913, when the baby died. Then TB hit, and she lost her third child in 1914. Her second child died in 1916. Her first child was also afflicted with TB, so she rented out the farms and moved to Colorado for his health, all to no avail. He died in 1917. That same year, her fourth child was killed in WW I. She was left with three daughters who grew up and married, but one of these died a year before Cynthia. With all her troubles, she never lost her faith in God. She was a member of the Church of Christ and taught her children about God. She was known all over the area for her benevolence. She delivered babies, doctored the sick and stayed with them, and shared her food and clothing with those less fortunate than she. At one time she gave one of her best dresses to a poor family for the mother to be buried in. She was known as "Aunt Het" by all. One of her daughters, Ruby, didn't even know her name was Cynthia until she was almost grown. She saw some papers with the name Cynthia on them, and asked her mother about it. Her mother said yes, her legal name was Cynthia. Children: (1) Thomas Berry born 31 August 1893, died 12 February 1917, buried Rocky Ford, Colorado. (2) Sultana Elizabeth born 14 May 1895, died 11 November 1916, buried Bill Johnson farm. (3) Lillie Sophronia born 21 April 1897, died 18 August 1914, buried Bill Johnson farm. (4) Mark Talmage born 16 September 1899, killed 21 May 1917 in WW I, buried Rocky Ford, Colorado. (5) John William born 8 March 1902, died 15 March 1902, buried Bill Johnson farm. (6) Nettie born 20 May 1904, died 11 February 1949, buried Wilson Cemetery near Springdale. Married 29 June 1919 Mark Ellenbarger. Children: Edith Imogene, Raymond, Kenneth, Roland, Lee Halen, and Dennis. (7) Nellie born 14 April 1907, married 29 June 1919 Jolly Graham, son of Ada and Charlie Graham. They had eleven children, ten of whom are still living. Nellie and Jolly recently moved to Missouri to be near their only daughter. (8) Ruby Jane born 24 November 1910, married in Arkansas 24 December 1928 Andrew Jackson Coger, born 23 August 1911, died 18 January 1950, buried Joyce Cemetery. Jack was a victim of cancer. He was the son of Luther Asa "Rufe" and Eliza Jane Mayes Coger. Children: Julia Jacqueline "Jackie" married Thomas David Sizemore. Lloyd Asa married Mary Jaunita Pianalto. (9) Little Berry Walker born 14 August 1913, died 16 September 1913.

V. Buala Viola born 16 November 1877, died 31 July 1922. Married 14 October 1896 William Newton Foust. Children: (1) Thomas Gilbert born 16 October 1897, died 5 July 1966. Married in Arkansas 20 February 1920. (2) Mamie Irene born 24 February 1900. Married in Arkansas 8 April 1917 Garland Wilson. They moved to Kansas. (3) William Maston born 25 September 1902, died 7 June 1957. Married 5 June 1926 Verna Anderson. Both buried Sonora Cemetery. No children. (4) Norman Ellsworth "Doc" born 20 August 1905, died 16 November 1962, buried at Little Rock. (5) Eunice Laura born 29 May 1908, married in Arkansas 28 July 1923 Loyd A Garvin. (6) Lora Jane born 22 December 1911, married in Arkansas 11 February 1930 William Russell Bowlin, born 11 November 1907 in Clifty, Arkansas. Children: John William, Merry Jayne, Jefferson Lee, Jean Ann, Jimmy Dean, and Lora Beth. This family lives at Morrill, Nebraska. (7) Henry Clyde born 25 October 1914, died 14 January 1977. Married 16 June 1942 Laura Lucille Babin. She was killed by robbers in her home in Louisiana 2 November 1979.

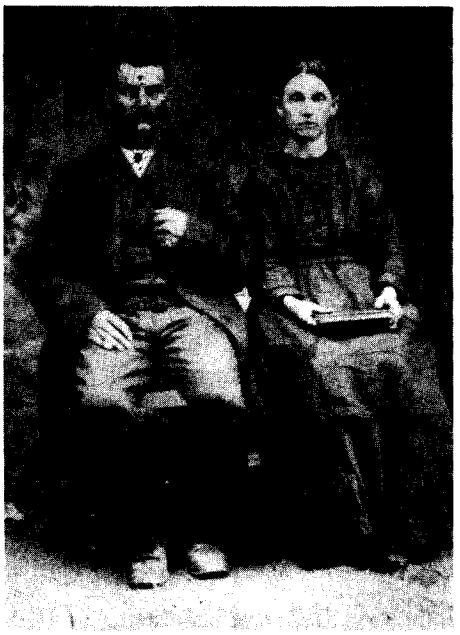
VI. Albert born 18 October 1880, died 6 May 1887.

VII. William Wesley born 26 August 1882, died 3 April 1966, buried Friendship Cemetery. Married 26 June 1904 Ola Means, born 26 June 1888, died 22 January 1986, buried at Friendship Cemetery. Ola was the daughter of John and Sarah Ellen Gibson Means. The parents of Sarah Ellen were Jim and Lou Anna Sizemore Gibson. Parents of John Means were Thomas and Nancy Smith Means. Parents of Thomas Means were Joe Sye and Polly McMurry Means who was also Cherokee. They were some of the first settlers of Hazel Valley. Bill and Ola owned a farm east of Springdale where their son still lives. Children: (1) Wilma Dean born 9 November 1909, married 4 November 1926 Burl True. They have two children: Ola Katherine who married Ivan Layton and Patsy Lou who married Narvel Pritchard. (2) Daisy Velma born 1 November 1915, married 22 November 1935 in Arkansas Edwin Cook, born 10 February 1903, died 2 April 1975, buried in Friendship Cemetery. Children: William Edwin married Mary Lou Krammer. Vada Gaye married Wayne Lyman Rockwell. Larry Gene married Claudia Jobe. (3) Tommy Jack born 8 June 1920. He never married and stayed on the family farm. He took excellent care of his parents in their declining years, especially his mother, who was almost 98 years of age at the time of her death.

VIII. Maston born 28 January 1886, died 18 September 1971, buried Sonora Cemetery. Maston never married. He lived in northwestern United States for years, but returned to Washington County in his later years, where he died.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

William O. Johnson

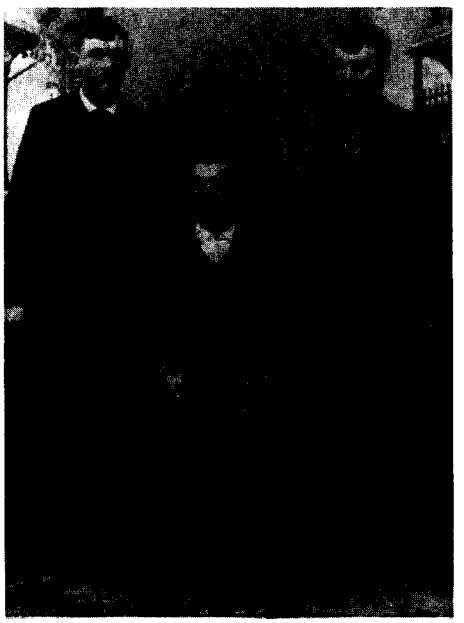


William Oliver & Margaret Jane Davis Johnson

The first child of Isaac and Susannah Todd Johnson, William Owen called "Billo", married January 19, 1865 in Wright City, Missouri to Margaret Jane Davis, born July 12, 1845 in Missouri, died March 25, 1910. They lived in Missouri and had six children before moving to Kansas, where their last child was born. It is not certain how long they lived in Kansas before moving to Round Mountain Community east of Fayetteville, Arkansas, but was probably about 1897. They lived there the rest of their lives. Billo was a farmer and Baptist preacher. He preached and held meetings in all the surrounding communities. He was a good preacher and well thought of by all who knew him. He was shot in the leg while serving in the Army. The bullet was never removed and he walked with a slight limp the rest of his life. He died March 25, 1910. Both he and Margaret are buried at Round Mountain Cemetery. Their children are: I. William Thomas, born December 16, 1865 in Wright City, Missouri, died September 21, 1943. Married November 24, 1898 in Washington County, Arkansas to Laura Allis Smith, born February 7, 1881, she died January 28, 1968. Both are buried at Round Mountain Cemetery. Children: (1) William Dewey, born December 15, 1899 in Arkansas, died December 20, 1985 in Oklahoma. Married Beulah Elvessa Murphy. (2) Laura Josephine, born April 12, 1901, she died May 2, 1968. Married Silas M. Carter. (3) Ola Mae, born August 24, 1903. She first married Roy Franklin Murphy, second to Bill Duncan. (4) Margaret Ann, born December 12, 1905. Married Arthor R. Ritter. (5) Walter Owen, born November 8, 1907, he died November 28, 1907. (6) Solomon Isaiah, born April 7, 1909 in Arkansas, he died August 4, 1974. He never married. (7) James McCager, born April 7, 1912 in Arkansas. Married Laura Marie Stillwell. (8) Don Dee, born July 6, 1917. Married Lela Gay Barker. Tom was a farmer and they lived at Round Mountain all their married life.

II. Solomon Isaiah, born October 27, 1868 in Missouri.

III. Zerelda Jane, born February 25, 1873, died June 27, 1957. Married John Lewis Marion Edwards. Their children are: (1) George William Lewis Isaiah, born August 16, 1892, he died July 4, 1965. He never married. (2) James Newton, born April 1, 1894, he died March 26, 1971. Married September 3, 1914 in Oklahoma to Jannie Williamson. (3) Nora Jane, born September 19, 1895, died February 3, 1976. She was married September 13, 1914 in Oklahoma to Evert Ray Charter. (4) Joseph Acland, born January 24, 1897, died March 25, 1985. He married Mary Jewell Murphy December 20, 1922 in Arkansas. (5) Ethel Maybell, born March 28, 1898, died November 13, 1919 of typhoid fever. (6) Ralph Dee, born September 11, 1904. He married June 30, 1932 in Oklahoma to Frances Thelma Wilson. (7) Ada Lavine, born February 7, 1906, died January 14, 1982 in Oklahoma. She first married Marvin Clyde Hold August 8, 1923 in Oklahoma. She then married James Joseph Rhodes, August 9, 1952 in Oklahoma. Marion and Jane lived in Kansas where their first two children were born, then moved to Washington County, Arkansas. They moved to Skiatook, Oklahoma in 1909 where they remained the rest of their lives.



Solomom Isiah (Zay) Johnson, October 27, 1868 to December 5, 1955. William Owen (Bill O.) Johnson, June 15, 1844 to May 11, 1924. William Thomas (Tom) Johnson, December 16, 1865 to September 21, 1943.

IV. James Owen, born July 14, 1879, died January 26, 1959. He married December 14, 1905 in Arkansas to Nettie Lou Keeney, born May 4, 1888 in Arkansas. She died February 19, 1975. Both are buried in Round Mountain Cemetery. Their children: (1) Ethel Jane, born August 14, 1906, died July 15, 1985 in Arkansas. She married January 6, 1924 in Arkansas to Benjamin Napoleom Wood, Jr. (2) William Owen Isaiah, born May 4, 1911, he died November 6, 1981 in Arkansas. He first married Gladus Benson, then married Bernice Marie Reed Bradley, February 14, 1969. (3) Opal May, born July 27, 1913. Married December 2, 1933 in Arkansas to Junior Albight Erwin. (4) Edith Marie, born September 5, 1918, she died March 30, 1985 in Arkansas. She was married September 8, 1936 in Arkansas to Melton Eugene McCawley. (5) Wayne Franklin, born August 30, 1920. Married Virginia Hinkle. Jim and Net lived at Round Mountain Community where they were farmers.

V. Sarah Elizabeth, born August 1, 1881, died November 12, 1971 in Missouri. She first married to Ulyssess Grant Chidester, born April 9, 1880 in Arkansas. He died June 14, 1920 in Missouri. Then she married Mr. Black. Children: (1) Jesse Andrew Chidester, born May 22, 1902, died April 12, 1963. Married January 28, 1928 in Kansas, Juanita Marie Gay. (2) Elizabeth E., born August 25, 1904. Married Ishmel "Dick" Watson. (3) Harry Leon, born July 11, 1912. Married Edna Black. (4) Raymond Vernon, born July 22, 1914, killed in World War II. Married Viola Martin. (5) Joseph Dair, born December 31, 1917. Married Gladys Call. Lizzie and Les made their home in Jasper County,

Missouri, where all their children were born. Les worked in the coal mines and died from tuberculosis.

VI. Margaret Ola, born February 10, 1885 in Kansas, died January 9, 1976 in Arkansas. First marriage August 20, 1905 in Arkansas to William Leland Kirkland, born January 29, 1883, died November 12, 1943 in Arkansas. No children. Second marriage August 20, 1944 to George Reed, born January 2, 1879, died December 7, 1959 in Arkansas. Bill and Ola lived at Round Mountain all their married lives where they were farmers.

Billo and Margaret had another son, John, birthdate unknown, who was killed by lightening when just a boy and they were living in Kansas. The date of this tragic accident is unknown. Zay and Tom were in the hay field loading a wagon to haul the hay to the barn, when a storm came up suddenly. John was with them so they told him to go back to the house. As he was climbing through a wire fence, the lightening struck and ran down the fence, killing John. From that day on, Zay was deathly afraid of storms and would go to the cellar every time a storm cloud came up. His son, Jack, said he would wake the family up in the middle of the night and make them all go to the cellar.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Benjamin F. Johnson, Jr.

Benjamin Franklin Johnson, Jr. (1852-1932), hereafter called B II; the son, B III; the grandson B IV, brought his wife, Rachel Elizabeth Divelbiss (1862-1938), and their six children: Mary Eva (1886-1962), Lenora Ellen (1889-1965), Frederick Wayne (1891-1918), Wilton Draper (1894-1966), Arthur Queener (1897-1974), and Benjamin Franklin III (1901 -) from Everton, Missouri in 1908 to an apple/pear orchard south of Fayetteville on Old Wire Road south (later called Cato Springs Road).

The Johnson family, living near Springfield, Missouri, had often been millers. B II's father, Oliver Perry Johnson (1826-1908), operated a grist and carding mill near Everton on the Turnback River. B II's mother, Mary Ann Pilkington (1830-1905), like her husband, was born in Tennessee and died in Missouri. B II (born on Mineral Springs Road near West Fork) was one of sixteen children. Each of the six brothers had ten sisters.

Rachel's father, David Divelbiss (1834-1904), a Union soldier in the Civil War, had been through Washington County on his way home from Texas. He especially liked the Elkins area, and in 1872, he came back with his wife, Mary Draper (1842-1920), and their children. Rachel's mother's family had come from Pennsylvania to Alton, Illinois where they had a pear orchard.

After Rachel graduated from Shurtleff College in Alton, she taught at Whitehouse (south Washington County) school in the early 1880s, boarding in the home of Ben F. Johnson, Sr., (hereafter called Great Uncle Ben) of Middlefork. Great Uncle Ben wrote to his namesake, B II, that he had something he might want to see. B II first saw Rachel coming to Great Uncle Ben's house, riding bareback on a mule with two school children. Soon, she was receiving letters from B II at the Maguire Post Office/Store. Their wedding on January 1, 1885 had to be postponed until January 4th when the preacher could safely cross the flooding White River.

B II and Rachel then lived in Everton, Missouri, where he operated a general merchandise store. One day, a traveling shoe salesman (one of the four Ucker brothers from Fayetteville) saw pears on the counter, from the Johnson's pear tree. B II was urged to visit the Ucker orchard, Rachel warning him to be certain there was plenty of good water. The store and the orchard werre traded even-Stephen. On a cold, rainy Thanksgiving Day, 1908, the Johnsons arrived by train ahead of the boxcar with all their possessions (including two cows and two beehives) and spent the night with relatives Bertice and Lydia Johnson, who owned the Johnson mill in Johnson.

That first hard winter the family lived on Rachel's canned goods brought with them and turnips the Uckers had planted between the orchard trees.

Before the move, Eva, Lenora and Wayne had all graduated from Everton High School. Wilton was attending Fayetteville High School, Arthur and B III were in grade school.

Eva, after graduating from the Fayetteville Business College in 1912, worked in Seminole, Oklahoma as a secretary. In 1920, she finished a B. A. at Missouri State Normal School in Springfield, Missouri, and in 1923 completed an M. A. in business from Columbia University in New York. After working again in Seminole, she and Lenora sailed around the world. Eva spent her last thirty years on the farm.

Lenora, after receiving a teacher's certificate from the University of Arkansas summer school, completed her B. A. at MSNS in 1916, and an M. A. in education from the University of Missouri in Columbia in 1918. After attending the University of Chicago and completing all but her dissertation for a Ph. D in education from Columbia University in New York, she taught at teacher's colleges in Virginia and Louisiana before returning to the farm.

Wayne taught at Hogeye, then sorted mail for the railroad between two main terminals in Bald Knob and Memphis. December 15, 1917, he volunteered for the Marines in Memphis, without knowing that on the very same day, Wilton had volunteered for the Marines in Springfield. At Quantico, Virginia, they both saw mules from the farm. Wilton even saw his favorite mule again in France before one of the main drives. Wayne was killed in action June 25, 1918 in the Belleau Woods battle. His gravestone in the Fayetteville National Cemetery is marked: "16th Company, 5th Marines, 2nd Division". Every Memorial Day, the family places red, white and blue flowers from the farm on his grave.

Wilton, the valedictorian of his Fayetteville High School class of 1912, finished both a B. A. and a B. S. from MSNS after he returned from France. he married Martha Finch in 1922 and completed a Ph. D. in education from the University of Oklahoma, Norman, in 1928. After he had been the superintendent of schools in Skiatook, Oklahoma, he taught history for over thirty years at what is now Northeastern Oklahoma State University in Tahlequah. He and Martha adopted the son of her sister, Florence Daugherty, Edward Finch Johnson. Wilton's gravestone in Springfield's Hazelwood Cemetery reads; "January 26, 1894/October 3, 1966/ Gunnery Sergeant U. S. M. C., 5th Regiment 2nd Division."

Arthur and B III went to grade school at Rieff Chapel, quite near the farm, which held both Sunday Services for over one hundred people and, during the week, a school for sixty students crowded three to a two-seat desk, all eight grades taught by one teacher.

Arthur traveled about before he married Grace Kelly (1893-1980) one of the twelve Kelly children from the next farm. He was especially fond of his registered white-faced Herefords. Both Arthur and Grace are buried in the Rieff Chapel Cemetery on Kessler Mountain.

B III went on to the University of Arkansas Training High School, called Peabody, before receiving a B. A. from MSNS in 1926 and an M. L. A. in landscape architecture from Harvard University in 1930. A ten month study trip to Europe and Egypt preceeded work in Rochester, New York. There he met Lilie Seymour Gordon (1905-1984) at the theatre one evening. They married in 1934. Benjamin Franklin IV was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1935, and Anne Wellman Beadle in Birmingham, Alabama, 1937. In Houston, Texas, B III had a private practice developing the grounds for estates, public buildings, housing projects, housing subdivisions (Sandlewood and Knollwood) and was appointed City Planning Engineer for the City of Houston in 1943. He returned to live at the farm in 1965, gardening and harvesting pears from the old trees and the fourteen varieties of new trees planted with B IV in 1968.

The present two-story home on the farm was built (1926) around the old home, which was thrown out the windows. A new barn was built (1933) around the old one, which had collapsed under the heavy snow of a rare April 7th storm. Thirty days after the first furrow was plowed for its foundation stones, the first swing load of loose hay was hoisted into the mow.

B II died of pneumonia caught on a fishing trip while he and Rachel were visiting his favorite sister, Lizzie, in Florida. Rachel died at the farm, 1938. B II, Rachel, Eva and Lenora are buried in the Johnson plot at Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville.

By: Anne Dallett

Frances Wilkes Johnston

Francis Marion (Jack) and Mattie (Martha) Arminda Saye Wilkes moved from Port Arthur, Texas to Black Rock, Arkansas, in 1921. They and their 2-year old son, Wayman Otis, set housekeeping on the bluffs above the Black River, where Jack dove for pearls. A daughter, Frances Louella, was born in August, 1921. Jack contracted malaria and died in October, 1921, leaving his widow and children destitute. "Granny" Wilkes has often told her descendants how she paid the doctor for his services with the few pearls Jack left; how Jack was buried in a pauper's grave in Powhatan Cemetery; how she didn't have the money for a 2 cent stamp to notify Jack's family in Texas of his death; and how she fled Black Rock in order to keep her children from being taken away from her.

Francis Marion (Jack) Wilkes and Mattie (Martha) Arminda Saye Wilkes - Port Arthur, Texas, October 13, 1917.

Martha eventually settled in Southern California, remarried, and had two more children. The youngest was killed in an automobile accident when he was in his early teens. The elder now lives in Florida.

Wayman Otis is a retired businessman and lives in the Los Angeles area near his mother. Martha's daughter Frances became the mother of Linda Lucylle in 1941. After the outbreak of World War II, Frances became a welder in the shipyards of San Pedro, California, then joined the U. S. Coast Guard as a ship's cook/baker. Billie Susan was born in 1945 and Toni Ann in 1949.

While living in Agana, Guam, Frances met and later married Weldon C. (Shell) Johnston, originally from Heavener, Oklahoma. His parents, Willie Brown and Mattie Izora Johnston, were life-long residents of the Heavener area. They were both born in the area when it was still Indian Territory. Willie was a coal miner, farmer, and a Democrat, while Mattie devoted her energies and talents to making a home for him and their three children: Jessie Izora Johnston McMurtrey of Fort Smith; Jack, now deceased; and Shell.

Shelley Izora, born in 1957, and CarryAnn Arminda, born in 1960, were added to the family. Retired in 1967 after 24 years active service in the U. S. Navy during which he saw combat as a radioman on a minesweeper in the Pacific theatre, Shell, with Frances, Shelley and CarryAnn, settled in Fort Smith. They later moved to Lowell.

Finding the sailor's dream of "a little chicken farm somewhere" (in Shell's case it was a rabbit farm), was really a nightmare, he trained at Sequoyah Vocational School in Fayetteville and gained his LPN license. He worked at the V. A. Hospital in Fayetteville for many years in the ICU and CCU wards. Now truly "retired" Shell and Frances live on Oak Grove Road in Springdale where they garden extensively.

Their children are scattered from coast to coast. CarryAnn is a musician, based in Montana. Shelley married Michael Beale and is the mother of 2 sons, Gabriel Jordan, and Michael, Jr.. They live in Little Rock. Toni Ann is the wife of Pat Mahoney and the mother of five children — Melony, Jeremiah, Teresa Rose, Farren, and Giddian. They live near Washington, D. C. Billie Susan is a sergeant in the U. S. Army, serving at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, California.

Linda met George Hutchinson, Jr., in San Migual, Philippine Islands, in 1959. He was from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, the son of George Altha and Bessie Irene Oldland Hutchinson. George and Linda were married in Fukuoka, Japan, in 1960. Their first son George Weldon (1961) was born in Sasebo, Japan. In 1964 William Edward was born in Athens, Greece. George and Linda were divorced in 1966.

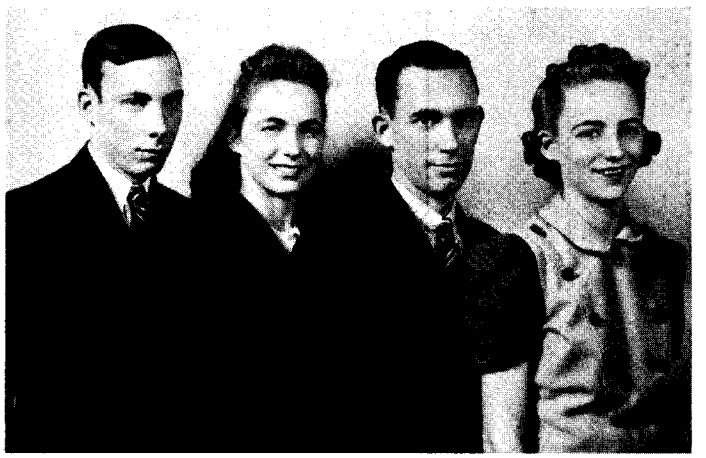
Now the wife of Charles F. Reed, Linda lives in Springdale. She works as a secretary/bookkeeper, tutors adults in reading, and very much enjoys needlework. Her husband is retired.

Grandchildren of Charles and Linda Reed but very much a part of the family are: Cynthia Lorraine Reed, Charles Bryan Reed, and Cristy Ann Reed; Corianne Reed and Julie Rene Reed; Hilary Reed; Ronald Scott Reed; George Weldon Reed, Jr. and Christopher Robin Reed.

By: Linda Reed

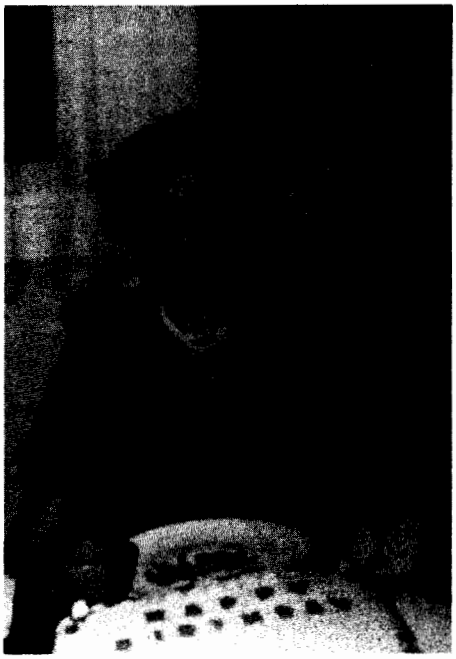
Harry H. Johnston

Harry H. and Lena Barnes Johnston (1900-1978) and their children Vernon, Harold, Patricia and Dorothy moved to the Rhea community (Rt. 1, Prairie Grove) from Sharon, Oklahoma in December 1933.

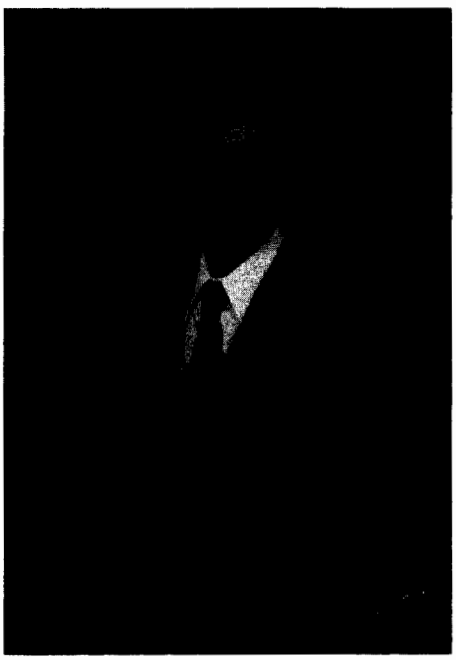


Harold L. Johnston, Patricia M. Johnston, Vernon S. Johnston and Dorothy M. Johnston

When moving to Washington County from Western Oklahoma, driving a Chevrolet sedan and pulling a small trailer, the family stopped in Siloam Springs on the evening of December 24 to purchase groceries for Christmas dinner in their new home. (The truck with their furniture and horses had already arrived in Arkansas). It was after dark when the family arrived at Prairie Grove where they discovered that a recent rain had left the roads quite muddy, but passable. Driving west they soon



Lena Belle Barnes



Harry H. Johnston - 1983

found their car bogged down in some deep ruts about two and one-half miles from their destination. It was here that they spent their first night an unusually warm Christmas Eve, in Arkansas. At daylight, Neal and Fannie Cavin, a brother and sister whose home was nearby, invited the Johnston family to breakfast, where the table was heaped with sausages, eggs, biscuits, oatmeal and several kinds of jelly.

Harry H. Johnston, the son of Perryman and Matilda Johnston, was born in 1890 at Monterey, Reynolds County, Missouri, the area which is today the Johnston's Shut-Ins State Park, a state park named after the Johnston family. Perryman Johnston moved his family on a thirty-day covered wagon trip in 1900 to Woodward County, Oklahoma, where Harry grew to adulthood.

Harry Johnston married Verah Ewing at Sharon in 1915, and they had two sons: Vernon Sylvester (born December 2, 1915) and Virgil P. (born January 28, 1917; died March 4, 1922). After Verah passed away in 1917, Harry Johnston married Lena Belle Barnes in 1921. Lena Belle Barnes, the daughter of Richard and Maranda Barnes, was born December 8, 1900 at Perry, Oklahoma. Harry and Lena Johnston had three children: Harold (born December 10, 1921), Patricia (born December 28, 1922) and Dorothy (born February 22, 1924).

At the age of ninety-two, Harry Johnston co-authored a hard-cover book about his early years in Missouri and Oklahoma, *Beyond The Limelight*, published in 1983.

Harry H. and Lena Johnston spent forty-five years as farmers in the Rhea Community, Washington County, Arkansas. Not only was he a farmer, but Harry Johnston became a self-taught carpenter and rock mason. He methodically tore down the breezy old house with double fireplace, and used the lumber to build a smaller compact residence that he later rock veneered with hand-picked rocks from off the mountain west of the house. He also built and rocked three more buildings; a well house, a cellar with a room over it, and a previously built log chicken house. With very little outside help, he built his own all-purpose barn with hay loft, feed bins, tack room, crib and storage areas, plus a machine shed with timber from the mountain forest. The lumber was sawed to order at a saw mill located south of the house where the barn would be built. A Mr. Perryman from east of Fayetteville owned the sawmill and was given a share of the lumber as payment.

The oldest son, Vernon, attended Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater and became an electrical engineer, owning his own business in Oklahoma City. He served in the Navy during World War II. He married Martha Mastagni in 1957 (who had two children by a previous marriage: Bernie and Patsy), and they had one son, Randall Vernon. Vernon is now retired and resides in Oklahoma City.

Harold began preaching in rural United Methodist churches when he graduated from Prairie Grove High School in 1941, then attended Hendrix College and the University of Arkansas. During the 1940s he served as a pastor in the United Methodist Church in northwest Arkansas, serving the Monte Ne circuit, the Illinois Chapel-Liberty-Zimmerman circuit, and Wedington Methodist Church. Harold married Virginia Hicks in 1973. He resides RFD Farmington.

Patricia graduated from Prairie Grove High School in 1940 as salutorian of her class, attended Oklahoma City Junior College and the University of Arkansas where she received a B. A. degree. In 1949, she married Elmo Reed at Fayetteville, and they have three children: Jon Kendall born August 8, 1952 married Olivia Pittman in 1980 and has three children (Bradley 1983, Jonathon 1984 and Jennifer 1985); David Barton born July 13, 1955; and Teresa Jane born September 18, 1958 married Paul Roy Brown in 1980 and has three children (Aaron David 1983 and twins Jared Paul and Nathan Joseph 1981).

Patricia has been a school teacher for thirty-seven years, beginning her teaching career at the age of nineteen at Morrow High School. After completing her B. A. degree she taught at Newport, Harrison and Springdale, Arkansas and also at North Lakewood and Littleton, suburbs of Denver, Colorado as a member of the Methodist Church, she served as a Sunday School teacher for many years. She has been a member of Delta Kappa Gamma since 1968 and the PEO Sisterhood since 1957.

She was honored as the Teacher of the Year in Springdale in 1979-1980.

Dorothy graduated as valedictorian in 1942 from Prairie Grove High School, received a B. S. degree (University of Arkansas), M. A. degree (University of Denver), and Ph. D. in psychology (North Carolina State University). She served a number of years as counselor of students at the University of Arkansas, University of Colorado and Florida State University. Later she worked in applied psychology, researching the enhancement of visual performance. Dr. Johnston has served as teacher or counselor in United Methodist churches where she has been a member.

Dr. Johnston has numerous articles in professional journals. She has authored two hard-cover books (co-author *Beyond The Limelight*, 1983; author *History of Rhea Community, Washington County, Arkansas 1987*). She has served on national committees involving women and education and women and religion. She has been a member of numerous professional and scientifc organizations. Dr. Johnston's biography is in the Who's Who in American Education publication *Leaders In American Science*, Vol. VI, 1964-1965, and *Who's Who In Frontier Science And Technology*, First Edition, 1984-1985.

By: Dr. Dorothy Johnston

E. E. Jones

Edward Elmo Jones, born on November 22, 1886 in Owensboro, Kentucky, came to Washington County in 1932. He had worked on canals in Chicago, Illinois, served in the U. S. Army during the first World War and worked in the oil fields of Texas before settling down in Chandler, Oklahoma, with his wife Stella Rogers Jones. She was born in Leitchfield, Kentucky, September 15, 1887. Their first son, Charles Edward, was born on June 10, 1928 and Glen Elmo followed on May 19, 1931. Mr. Jones was an appliance store owner in Chandler. With the Depression came hard times and when the business failed they purchased the old Webb place, a 20 acre site with a small old house on what is now Highway 68 East.

The move brought its heartache as the couple watched one of the trailer loads burn to the ground on the highway between Chandler and Springdale. They moved into the old house with what was left of their household goods and Mr. Jones began raising chicken-broilers.

He was an enthusiastic gardner and they raised most of their food. In 1936 on a windy spring day, Mrs. Jones was preparing lunch on the wood stove. As Glen, then five years old, sat down to eat, two neighbor boys came running into the house screaming, "Your house is on fire" Mr. Jones was at work so Mrs. Jones had only the assistance of some neighbors and two men who had been passing on the road. The wooden shingles burned swiftly. Glen remembers seeing his mother framed in the burning doorway, her arms laden with clothes, stepping out just before the roof caved in. The wind was gusting fiercely and fire department concentrated on saving the house and barn across the road. Charles remembers his father coming to get him at school and going home to nothing but smoke and ashes.

The family was taken by neighbors until a chickenhouse could be made liveable for Mr. and Mrs. Jones. The boys stayed with the Clinkscale family until warmer weather. During that hot, dry summer the family slept on mattresses placed on wire frames in the yard under the stars.

The Depression was at its height and a steady diet of fried chicken and fried apple pies got them through the summer months. The garden dried up due to the severe drought of that year. A new house slowly took shape and by cold weather the family was able to move into the uncompleted structure.

Charles and Glen attended the Old Washington School where Mrs. Matthews was principal. Charles recalls her strong leadership role as essential to the school. The Springdale Public School system served the boys well. Both took part in many activities and were successful athletes in football, basketball and track.

Charles was a member of the Northwest Arkansas Conference Championship football teams of 1944 and 1945. Charles graduated in 1946 serving as vice president of the class. He joined the Army in the summer of 1946 and entered jump school in preparation for service as a paratrooper. After his discharge in January of 1948 he entered the University of Arkansas.

Glen graduated in 1949. He married Loretta Letsch, daughter of Dempsey and Myrle Letsch, local residents, in December of 1950. He joined the Air Force in 1952 and returned to Washington County to attended the University of Arkansas in 1955. He graduated in 1958 and began his career with Pet Milk Company as a plant engineer. He serves today as staff engineer for the same company in St. Louis, Missouri. The couple have three children: Kerry Glen, born May 2, 1953; Steven Paul, born March 20, 1956; and Cheryl Denise, born June 27, 1962. All live in the St. Louis area.

Charles married Elaine Scheele, a classmate, on June 12, 1949, at the old Lutheran Church on Highway 71 in Springdale. That fall, Elaine started the kindergaten at Salem Lutheran Church that is still in existence today. Charles graduated from the University in 1951 with a degree in physics. The couple's first son, Kenneth Edward, was born April 10 of that same year. Charles worked for the aircraft industry as an engineer before returning to the University of Arkansas as a graduate student in physics.

David Charles was born January 23, 1953 in St. Louis, Missouri. Charles and Elaine, with the help of her father M. C. Scheele, built their first house on Hotz Drive in Fayetteville. Elaine continued teaching kindergarten at the church in Springdale.

After completing his master's degree, Charles and his family spent two years in Rolla, Missouri, where Douglas Glen was born September 25, 1956. They then moved to College Station, Texas before returning to Washington County. Charles received his Ph. D at Texas A&M. Roger Alan was born in Bryan, Texas, March 4, 1961 during this time.

Dr. Jones then began teaching in the physics department, serving as an assistant professor at the University of Arkansas in 1962. He built a home on 10 acre site off Highway 45 East. The boys attended Root School, Woodland Junior High, and Kenneth and David graduated from Fayetteville High School. Both boys were active in sports and other school activities. Ken was on the track team in the spring of 1959 and David served as quarterback for the Fayetteville Bulldogs in 1969-1970. Douglas completed the ninth grade at Woodland Junior High and was also active in sports. Scott Martin, born January 5, 1966.

In 1970 Charles accepted the position as department head of the physics department at East Texas State University in Commerce, Texas. They still reside in Commerce at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jones continued to live on the home place east of Springdale until failing health forced them to join Charles in Texas and spend equal time with Glen in St. Louis, Missouri.

During all the years the years in Springdale, they were faithful members of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Jones was an avid gardener and also raised cattle and hogs. Mr. Jones died on April 2, 1978 in Commerce, Texas, and Mrs. Jones followed him on November 8, 1980 also in Commerce. They are buried in Friendship Cemetery.

David Charles, second son of Charles and Elaine, remained in Washington County. He married Tonia Peoples, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Peoples, residents of Springdale, in December of 1974. Tonia graduated from the University of Arkansas that same December. David worked for Boise Cascade as a wholesale lumber salesman. Tonia taught history at Southwest Junior High and also the gifted and talented in Springdale for 9 years. Their two boys Dylan, born May 11, 1981 and Tyler, born February 27, 1983, were born at Washington County Regional Hospital. They now reside in Little Rock. Douglas graduated from the University of Arkansas with a degree in accounting in 1980. He is now a resident of Fort Smith. Kenneth, a graduate of East Texas State University also in accounting, lives in Dallas. He has one son, Taylor Edward, born October 27, 1983. Roger married Tammy Kirkland in August 1982. They have one daughter, Whitney Elaine, born May 3, 1984, and live in Sachse, Texas. Scott is a physics major at East Texas State University in Commerce, Texas.

Charles and Elaine purchased a 20-acre site in Beaverama, Washington County, and will soon return to the hills of home.

By: Mrs. Elaine Jones

Leslie Jones

Leslie Jones, third child of James Redman Jones and Julia Richardson, was born in Strickler, Arkansas in 1895. He grew up on his parents farm, with the companionship of brothers, sisters and many cousins. In 1916, Leslie married Cora May Upton, daughter of Joseph and Linnie (Tuck) Upton. Two children were born to Leslie and May Jones before they left for California in 1919. Their roots, however, are in Washington County, Arkansas.

Some of the Musicial Jones Family - Strickler, Arkansas - 1921. 1-Stella Jones (with guitar) 2-Burt (in the car) 3-Gladys (with ukelele) 4-Glen (with mandolin) 5-Finley (with Hawaiian guitar) 6-Alvaro (with violin/or fiddle).

Leslie Jones (age 14) in Strickler, Arkansas ca.1909.

Leslie Jones' father, James Redman Jones, born in Randolph County, came as a young man to Strickler, where he married Julia Richardson. James' parents were Isaiah Jones, born in North Carolina, and Charlotte Roach, born in Kentucky. Also, in Randolph County were James' grandparents, William and Martha Jones from North Carolina, and William F. Roach and Laurinda Hubbard from Kentucky.

Leslie's parents, James and Julia Jones, bought a 200-acre farm in Strickler. They sold surplus hay, and apple trees from their nursery. Their children were: Wade, Ada, Leslie, May, Stella, Alvaro, Gladys Glen, Edna and Burt.

Leslie's mother, Julia, was the youngest of the ten children of David Richardson and Amanda Billingsley. Julia's grandfather, John Richardson, came from Scotland to Tennesse about 1798. He married Retta Mann, whose father, David Mann, had come from Ireland in 1810. David Richardson, born in 1812, went to Arkansas about 1837, where he married Amanda. They lived on Fall Creek. David was a cooper and blacksmith. He used to make regular trips to Fort Smith for a wagon load of salt for the people of his community. David Richardson died in 1879, while Amanda lived to be near 100. She died tragically from catching her clothing afire, in 1918.

Julia Jones' grandparents Billingsley were among the very first settlers of Washington County, arriving about 1828. In the book,*Billingsley Family In America*, by Major Harry A. Davis, Amanda was not included in the family of James Billingsley. However, her death certificate names James and Kitty as her parents.

Our immigrant ancestor, Francis Billingsley, arrived in Virginia in 1649, from Holland, where his family had been living about ten years since leaving their home in England. The Billingsleys distinguished themselves during the Revolution.

Amanda's parents, James and Kitty Billingsley, sixth generation in America, were true pioneers. They and their four children, in 1814, left Tennessee (with two other families of six); traveled by flatboat down the Mississippi River to Arkansas Post; then, by keelboat, up the Arkansas River as land opened up to settlers. After the treaty with the Cherokees in 1828, the Billingsley's settled in the Cane Hill area. They later owned a valley between Hogeye and Strickler. There are many descendants of the Jones, Richardson and Billingsley families still in Washington County.

The Jones Farm is still occupied by family, as well as the Richardson Farm. These families were natural musicians. All the children of James and Julia Jones could play one or more instruments and loved to sing. The "86" district schoolhouse and church was the gathering place. My father, Leslie Jones, played fiddle and guitar and sang a good bass. Although he lived in California, he made annual visits in his later years, and taped many a "Sing" at "86". There was a reed organ in the Jones' parlor, and in 1927, when we made a visit to my grandmother, Julia, I played "General Grant's Grand March" on it. I now have my own reed organ.

Leslie, in 1914, took a bookkeeping course from "The Practical Business College" in Fayetteville. In 1916, he became a rural mail carrier. With a buggy and team of mules, he followed his 24.9 mile route three days a week, at a salary of $624 a year. With money and jobs scarce, Leslie and May left for California in 1919. They settled in La Habra, east of Los Angeles, and built their own home there. Leslie worked for Standard Oil for forty years. Mildred Fern and James Allen Jones were born in Arkansas; Claudia, Leslie, Junior, and Carole in California. Leslie Jones, born March 27, 1895 died January 7, 1982, at the age of 86.

By: Mildred Fern (Jones) Brewster

Riley Jones

Reverend Riley Jones was born on November 8, 1805, at Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tennessee, the son of James Jones and a grandson of Daniel Jones, Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Harriet Franklin. He married Nancy Bailey born April 6, 1805, the daughter of Carr Bailey and the grand-daughter of William Bailey. Nancy was the great-granddaughter of Samuel Bailey and Sarah Bryan. Sarah and Rebecca Bryan Boone were sisters - the children of Morgan Bryan and Martha Strode.

Riley and Nancy made their first home near Rogersville, building on land that was granted to his grandfather, Daniel, for his years of service. There they became the parents of four children and later they would have six more.

In 1854, Riley sold the land to James Jones and followed his brothers and sisters to Arkansas. His brothers, Claibourne, Samuel (Barney), Enoch, and James Franklin along with three of his sisters, Polly Cavin, Elizabeth Howell and Sarah Long had come to Arkansas before 1850. A fifth sister, Nancy married Stephen Bailey and remained in Tennessee.

Moving first to Hog Eye, Riley became a farmer and it wasn't long until the fertile soil of the Middle Fork Valley caught his eye. He soon moved his family to a farm on the banks of the Middle Fork of White River. It was here that the remaining six children were born.

Riley was ordained a Baptist minister and married many of the young couples around the Sulphur City area.

Riley and Nancy raised ten children. They were: Margaret Frances who married Daniel B. Jones, the son of Robert and "Poppy" Gardner Jones, Eliza Tabitha who married Pleasant Riley Jones, the son of John Jones and Annise Manis, Sarah who married Pleasant Parker, Mary who married August Hicks, Hala Minerva who married Doctor John C. Carter, Elizabeth who married William Jett, Emmaline who married Ephriam Ramey and James Cornelius (Nealy) who married Matilda Lewis.

The Civil War was a tragic time for all the residents of Washington County in the early 1860s and it took its toll on the Jones family. Margaret and Eliza Tabitha were both widowed in 1862. Their husbands, Daniel B. and Pleasant Riley were shot in a skirmish near their home in the fall of 1862. Pleasant Riley died instantly, but Daniel, receiving a stomach wound lived for several days. A year, almost to the time her father died, Daniel's young daughter, Eliza, married Daniel J. Lewis, who was to die a few years later of lung disease contracted during the war. The sorrow continued long after the guns were silenced for the Jones family. On December 27, 1872, James Corneilius married Matilda Lewis in a large wedding. One month from the day of their wedding on January 27, 1873, James was murdered by a young man that Riley and Nancy had taken into their home to raise. The young man was shot and killed the next day in an escape attempt. Having lost Absolom in 1862, this ended the male line and a direct "Jones" line descending from Riley. The girls married and had large families, but there wasn't a son to carry the Jones' name descending from Riley and Nancy. Some time during the years, Eliza Tabitha died leaving several small sons that Riley and Nancy raised, but one of them, William, was shot from ambush and died.

Of the surviving daughters, Margaret, widow of Dan, had several children, including our great-grandmother, Eliza Frances, who married Daniel J. Lewis. They had two children, James Hugo and our grandmother, Margaret Rachel Lewis Malone. She later married Joel Ramsey and had a son, William John. Margaret's last husband was John O'Brien and they had three daughters—Nannie, Mary and Ada.

Eliza Tabitha, widow of Pleasant, had four sons—William, Jesse, John and Benjamin.

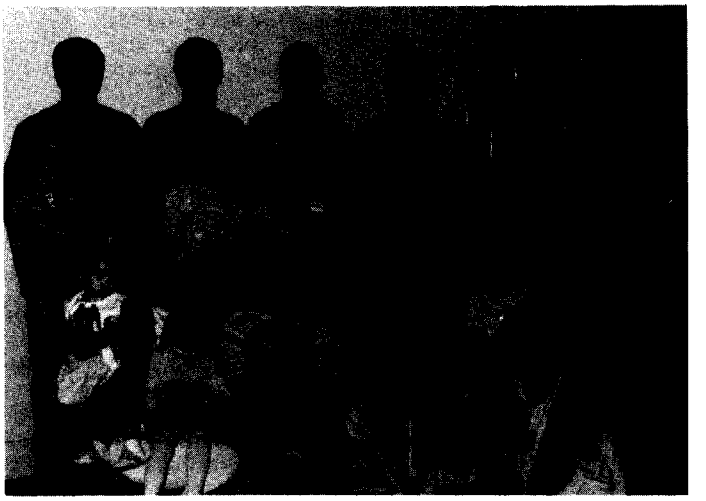
Sarah Parker had several children. Mary Gilliland had several children. Lavinia Hicks had two sons: William and Benjamin. Elizabeth Jett had several children. Hala Minerva Carter had children and Emmaline Ramey left a family.

Riley and Nancy lived the remainder of their lives on their Middle Fork Farm. Nancy died on September 9, 1883, and Riley on May 5, 1889. In the fall of 1985, Nancy's tombstone was discovered broken and lying in the weeds. Her great, great, great grandchildren took it up and repaired it and replaced it on its original pedestal. The Mount Zion Cemetery is now part of the Bill Lewis farm. It is kept mowed and is a lovely, peaceful place. It is on the land where the old log church that the Jones family helped build once stood. Lying beside Riley and Nancy are most of their children and the two son-in-laws, Daniel and Pleasant Riley Jones.

By: Wanda Malone Buckner

Jamie L. Jones, Jr.

Jamie L. Jones, Jr. and his wife, Beverly Childs Jones, moved to Fayetteville in June, 1951, from Fort Worth, Texas, where Jamie completed his Master of Religious Education degree at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.



Family of Jamie and Beverly Jones, made at the Jones home at 1654 East Zion Road in Fayetteville on December 19, 1987 at a pre-Christmas "get together". Front row - Jamie L. Jones, Jr., Nancy Jones, Hali Jones, Beverly Jones. Second row - Hannah Jones, Charlotte Jones, Rachel Jones, Cynthia Jones Rush, Cecile Lady Jones, Alison Schwartz. Third row - Nathan Jones, Adam Jones, Rebekah Rush, Jamie Ellen Rush, Kakki Jones, Aaron Schwartz, Suzanne Jones Schwartz. Fourth row - Charles (Rusty) Jones, Mike Rush, Jamie Jones, III, Marvin Schwartz.

Both Jamie and Beverly are natives of Alabama, and are graduates of Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University). They were married December 30, 1947, in the First Baptist Church, Cullman, Alabama.

Jamie became Director of the Baptist Student Union (BSU) at the University of Arkansas, on June 1, 1951, and has served in this capacity for the past 36 years. He plans to retire May 31, 1988.

The Joneses have five children—Jamie III (July 15, 1950), Susanne (July 1, 1952), Charles Russell "Rusty" (June 3, 1953), Cynthia Irene "Cindy" (February 23, 1957), and Nancy Camille (November 1, 1964).

Jamie and Beverly were kidded frequently about making it hard to "keep up with the Joneses", even if anyone wanted to try. Also, they were cited as a demonstration of a proverb of BSU origin- "Old BSUers never die. They just marry and multiply."

All of the children, except Jamie, were born in Fayetteville. He was born in Fort Worth. All of the children, except Jamie, attended the University of Arkansas' Home Economics' Nursery School, and all of them, except Nancy, attended the University of Arkansas' Training School, which is no longer in operation. All attended Fayetteville schools, and are graduates of Fayetteville High School. All attended the University of Arkansas.

First Baptist Church of Fayetteville has contributed much to the spiritual welfare of the Jones family. Beverly and Jamie became members in June, 1951. Each of their children was baptized into the church and nurtured by it in their Christian faith and developement. Both Beverly and Jamie have served the church in various responsibilities.

The Jones family has lived in three houses. First, was a small, three-room, upstairs apartment in the dwelling which was the original BSU center, at 944 West Maple (Maple and Lindell Streets). The first floor was quarters for the BSU.

After the arrival of their third child, the Joneses moved to a new home at 1633 North Garland (Garland and North Maxwell), which was made possible through a 25 year, low interest, G. I. loan. The BSU, which had also outgrown its facilities, moved into a new Baptist Student Center in August, 1957, at the Maple and Lindell street site.

In April, 1966, the Joneses moved to the present family home

at 1654 East Zion Road. The large, old house and the three acre site, which adjoins the Lake Fayetteville Park property, was a good spot for five lively children, and later, for the ten grandchildren who arrived between 1973 and 1986.

This house was formerly owned by Harry and Virginia McPherson. At one time, it housed a tea room, operated by Mrs. "Mac".

An early meeting of the group which later became the Ozark Society was held in the living room of this house. The Ozark Society became a major force in preserving the Buffalo River as a free flowing stream and in influencing Congress to make it a National River. Mr. McPherson, an archeologist, was an ardent naturalist and environmentalist. He and Jamie Jones were strong advocates of preserving the Lake Fayetteville property when some favored selling part of it for residential developement. Later, the city made it Lake Fayetteville Park. It now includes various recreational facilities and an Environmental Study Center, which is used by both the Fayetteville and Springdale school districts.

In September, 1968, Beverly Jones began her teaching career as an elementary school teacher, with a preference for the second grade. She taught at Washington School in Springdale, and since 1971, she has taught at Asbell in Fayetteville.

Jamie III attended the University of Arkansas on a football scholarship. He received both his B. S. and M. S. degrees, and was selected as Outstanding Senior Man in the Physical Education, Health and Recreation department. he began his teaching career at Hoxie, Arkansas, High School in 1974, and has been head football coach since 1977. He and Cecile Lady of Hoxie, were married January 30, 1971. She received both her B. S. and M. S. degrees in Special Education from the University of Arkansas, and has taught in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, since 1974. They have two daughters—Hali Nicole (September 17, 1973) and Kathryn Childs "Kakki" (February 9, 1979).

Susanne completed her L. P. N. training at the U of A Medical Center in Little Rock, in 1973. She worked at Washington Regional Medical Center and later at the Baptist Medical Center in Little Rock. She and Marvin Schwartz were married March 7, 1975. Marvin has a Master's degree in Creative Writing from the U of A. He and Suzanne have lived in Guatemala City, in France, and in Miami, where he had teaching assignments. He has written a history of Vista in Arkansas, to be published soon. He wrote the text for Hampton Roy's photographic journal, *Greater Little Rock-One in a Million*. Several of his poems have been published. They and their two children, Alison Eve (November 19, 1978) and Aaron Whitney (February 5, 1984) now lived in Conway, where Marvin in employed by CCX, Inc.

Charles Russell (Rusty) received his B. A. degree in Psychology from the U of A in 1976. He was active in BSU, serving as both the local and state President, and as a BSU Summer Missionary to the Bahamas in 1973. In 1976-77, he served as both staff assistant and interim BSU Director at the U of A in Little Rock. He worked part-time for J. C. Penney while a student, and upon graduation, became a full-time employee. He is presently Merchandiser for the Men's Department in the Penney's store in the Northwest Arkansas Mall. He and Charlotte Ellen Gill of Dumas, Arkansas, were married August 5, 1978. Charlotte has her B. S. degree in Special Education from the U of A. She taught at Jones Elementary School in Springdale, from 1976-1984. They have four children, Adam Taylor (November 22, 1980), Nathaniel Walker (August 28, 1982), Rachel Ellen (October 11, 1984), and Hannah Elizabeth (October 3, 1986).

Cindy finished high school in 1975 and enrolled at the U of A. She and Michael David Rush were married July 15, 1978. He received his U of A degree in Music Education in 1978. He taught Choral Music in El Dorado Springs, Missouri, and at Ramay Junior High in Fayetteville, from 1981-1986. Since 1986, he has taught math at Woodland Jr. High in Fayetteville. The Rushes have two daughters, Rebekah Ashley (October 3, 1979) and Jamie Ellen (May 5, 1983).

Nancy is a Senior in Marketing at the U of A. In January of 1987, she became a full-time employee of I. B. M. Prior to full-time employment, she had worked part-time for Dillons Supermarket and for I. B. M.

By: Jamie L. Jones

Henry T. Jordan

Henry T. Jordan and Irene A. McChristian were married at Fayetteville, Arkansas July 17, 1937 at Washington County Courthouse by Judge I. R. Rothrock. They have lived in Washington County all their lives, and were neighbors in their childhood. They have two sons, six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren Henry was born at Carter, Arkansas, September 2, 1912, the son of Oscar M. and Maggie Mustin Jordan. When he was five the family moved to the Phillip McGuire farm northwest of Fayetteville and did farm work. Later moved to the Bennet Crouch farm to work. Years later they moved to Lincoln, Arkansas and did sharecropping on several farms. In 1934, Henry joined the C. C. C. and stayed for thirty-three months to help support the family. Later the family moved to Fayetteville and Oscar worked at the University of Arkansas until he retired. They had five sons and seven daughters. All are still living except two. Both of his parents were buried at Mount Comfort Cemetery, northwest of Fayetteville.

Irene was born at Fayetteville, November 1, 1919 north of Fayetteville on the Allen Davis farm, where her dad worked as a farm laborer. When she was four they moved to Dr. N. F. Drake's farm. He was a Professer at the University and ran experiments on the farm, also had a grape vineyard, raised strawberries and other crops. In 1940, they moved to the Lincoln area and Sam worked on several different farms until he retired. They had eight children, three boys and five girls, two died in infancy. Three girls are still living. Parents buried at Grose Cemetery at Japton, Arkansas.

Henry and Irene started married life on J. T. Johnson's farm south of Lincoln. They worked at Risley's Apple Dryer that fall and Henry did what odd jobs he could get that year. They moved back to Fayetteville and did odd jobs and worked on W. P. A. about a year. Their son, Kenneth Ray was born on January 13, 1939. When he was four, they moved to Morrow, Arkansas, south of Lincoln, on the William (Bill) Nolen farm. Bill raised beef cattle, strawberries and had a canning factory. Henry worked for him for several years. Their son Jimmy Wayne was born in Badgetts Hospital at Prairie Grove, February 15, 1946. Kenneth went to Morrow School six years and finished at Lincoln. Jimmy went twelve years at Lincoln. Kenneth's first marriage to Shirley Starkey in 1958 produced three children, Steve Ray, Randy Wayne and Debra Kay. Steven is married to Carol Griffiths and they have one daughter, Amy Jeanne and one son, Jeremiah Ray. Debra Kay is married to Tony Borden and has one daughter, Heather. They all live in Little Rock. His second wife was Pamela Smith, and they have one daughter, Victoria Irene, in 9th grade at Springdale School.

Jimmy was married to Judy Willis, 1965. Have one daughter Lisa Michelle, a junior at Arkansas Tech. College in Russellville, and a son Gary Wayne a senior at Russellville High.

In 1951 they moved to Gem Community. They raised broilers and milked cows for several years, bought 80 acres (present farm) in 1959. Henry worked for Carrington Lumber Company for eleven years as a carpenter. He retired in 1972.

Irene started work at Campbell Soup in 1958 and worked until retirement in 1982. Both are still active on their farm, and raise a few beef cattle and a garden each year.

By: Kenneth Jordan

River Jesse Jordan

River Jesse Jordan was born 17 October 1818, in North Carolina. Jesse married Elizabeth Merryman in Green County, Tennessee, 3 October 1836. Elizabeth's parents were William O. and Susannie Merryman, both born in North Carolina about 1800. Elizabeth was born about 1820 in North Carolina.

The Jordans came to Washington County, Arkansas, about 1843, settling in the Rheas' Mill area. They acquired two large farms along the Illinois River and became quite prosperous. Jesse took an active interest in politics. His name appears on many jury panels of early court records. He belonged to Masonic Lodges at Cincinnati and Viney Grove.

Family of Jesse Powell Jordan (L to R back row) Sarah E. Jordan, Laura A. Jordan, Jesse Taylor Jordan, (front row) Mary S. Jordan, Emma Jordan, James Elmer Jordan on William "Andy" Jordan's lap, Samuel David Jordan, Nancy M. Spears Jordan about 1890 Rheas' Mill, Arkansas.

Jesse Taylor Jordan and Anna May Shearer Jordan January 27, 1904, Westville, Indian Territory, Oklahoma.

Jesse was an outspoken "Union man" living among Confederate neighbors. During the Battle of Prairie Grove, General Blunt's army camped on one of his farms and Colonel Philips' Indian Brigade camped on the other one. Their forage masters relieved him of a new wagon, a yoke of oxen, 217 hogs, 11 horses, 3 mules, 13 beef cattle, 400 bushels of corn, 2500 bundles of fodder and burned all his fences (estimated at 20,000 new rails). He was shot at while hauling flour and staples from Rheas' Mill to starving Federal families in Fayetteville, risking his life assisting families to move north. He wanted to flee north, but Elizabeth refused to leave their home and her aged parents who had moved to Washington County about 1859. Jesse was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Smith for four weeks, but was released when Union officers attested to his loyalty. Rebel neighbors threatened to kill him, so he visited a daughter, Elizabeth West, in Collin County, Texas, about a year. Upon his return, Rebels burned his home and he hid in the mountains until the war ended. Jesse had trusted Federal officers who had assured him he would be repaid for the supplies used by their army. His claims were denied on the basis that he had supplied a Confederate soldier (his son, John) with a horse, saddle and gun. John had received these gifts before the war began.

Elizabeth Jordan died in 1878. Jesse married Mrs. Antoinette Flynt in 1879. Jesse died 7 July 1904.

Jesse and Elizabeth reared these ten children: William Sanford (married Martha Matthews); Elizabeth (wed Avery West); John Asberry (married Margaret Mateer); Nancy (wed Marshall Dickson); Jesse Powell (married Nancy M. Spears); Newton (wed Margaret Pulis); Mary (married James March); Christopher Freslowe (wed Susie Roote, a Cherokee); Alva D. and Jefferson D. (martial status unknown).

Jesse Powell Jordan married Nancy M. Spears about 1868 and farmed in the Rock Springs community north of Lincoln. Jesse was born 11 August 1845, and "Nannie" was born in 1849 in Missouri, probably to Cherokee parents. Jesse was a deacon in the Rock Springs Baptist Church. Nannie died in 1894. Jesse married Mrs. Matilda Clark in 1911, but they later divorced. Jesse Powell Jordan died in 1933.

Jesse and "Nannie" reared eight of twelve children: William Andrew (married Ida Chism); Sara (wed John Rogers); Laura (married Ellis Taylor); Jesse Taylor (wed Anna May (Mary) Shearer); Mary (married Otis Hulse); Emma (wed Samuel Moore); Samuel (married: 1. Dolly Cheatham 2. Eula Northcutt Pryor); James (wed Daisy Sparks).

Jesse Taylor Jordan, born 11 August 1879, married Anna May Shearer in 1904 at Westville, Indian Territory. Her parents, David Franklin and Mary Elizabeth Scott Shearer, moved from Cave-in-Rock, Illinois, during the "land run." "May" was born 16 March 1886 at Cave-in-Rock. Taylor and May lived at the "fair grounds" and Parksdale communities of Fayetteville. He worked at veneer mills and farmed. Taylor died in 1944, and May in 1959. Their children are: Beaulah (married George W. Drain; three children: Lawrence, Donald Wayne, and Wave); Eula (wed 1. Clyde Jones 2. Duane Gay (no children)); Jewell Maybelle (married Cloe Eugene "Tobe" Drain; one daughter, Frances Lee); Clyde (wed Rilla Shumate; three sons: Clyde Jr., Carl, Jesse); Earvel (married Rosalie Gordan; two children); Loyd (wed Lucille Cook; five children: Linda, Karen, Patricia, Joe, Tessa); Lee (married Caroline Russell; two children: Lee R. Jr., and Susan); Berline (wed 1. Wilmar Drain 2. Ernest Rudin 3. Edward Scrivener; one son Brent Lee Rudin); Christine (married Frank Tomlinson; two daughters: Susan and Jeannie).

By: Frances Lee Drain Dockery

Elder Rado Joyce

My grandfather was Elder Rado Joyce. He is listed in the 1880 Washington County Arkansas census, Brush Creek, in the home Alexander and Serena Joyce. I am wondering if he was their grandchild. We do not know who his mother and father were. Elder married Ira Bell Carter in 1905 in Oklahoma Indian Territory. The 1910 Oklahoma census lists them living in Banard Township in Hughes County, Oklahoma and they had three small children and they later had seven more. Their children were Marvin Lofette, John Alexander, Earry Melissa, Denver Lee, Merry Etta, Raymond Edker, Serena, Ora Isebell, Alma Estell, and Jack Melvin Joyce. Five of Elder's children are still living - Raymond Joyce, Mary Sherrin, Ora Lee Tarpley, and my mother Estell Sanders who all live west of Wewoka, Oklahoma and Jack Joyce who lives at 2511 SW 27 Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I will always be grateful to Crawford and Dorothy Morris from Santa Fe Springs, California, for information on Crawford's grandfather. William Henry Oxford and Elder were cousins. Elder Joyce told very little about his life before coming to Oklahoma to work for William Henry Oxford. We know Elder farmed and worked for people. He met and married Ira Bell Carter who lived at a little place called Carson east of Holdenville. They say she had pretty reddish brown hair and loved to square dance. They lived by Wetumka and finally settled in New Lima, Oklahoma a small community west of Wewoka. Ira Bell died in 1937 and Elder died in June 1939. They both died before any of their grandchildren were born. My mother Estell is supposed to have been named after Elder's two sisters Alma and Estell. I don't know if this is true.

Only three of Elder and Ira Bell's children had kids. Fred and Estell Sanders had four. They are Alvie, Rita, Sue, and Linda and eleven grandchildren with eight great-grandchildren. Raymond and Marie Joyce had three children Steven, Mike, and Sherry and they have three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Jack and Lorane Joyce have four children, James, Jackie, Sandy, and John and they have five grandchildren.

I would love to hear from any Joyces living around Springdale or Goshen. Write Rita Orr, 1785 Conner Road, Choctaw, Oklahoma 73020.

By: Mrs. Rita Joyce Orr

Henry Kaiser

In 1978, I began searching for information about my family - where, when and how we came to be where we are today. One of my early findings was in Goodspeed's History of Arkansas published in 1889.

Goodspeed stated that in 1829, my 4th great grandfather, William King, and his son-in-law, my 3rd great grandfather, Turner Hamblet, came to Madison County from Lauderdale County, Alabama. Turner bought property owned by a lone settler, Leonard Koker, while William settled near the Old Campground near present-day Kingston.

History is sketchy in those early years, but the last three of Turner and Hettie King Hamblet's children including my 2nd great grandmother, Nancy, were born in Fayetteville in 1835, 1838 and 1839. Turner was listed on the Tax Assessment rolls from 1832 to 1840 in Izard, Crittenden, Carroll and Madison counties, which was probably due in part to county lines changing. In addition, Turner and his family were enumerated in the 1840 Crawford County census. Little is known of Turner or his family during the 20 year period between 1840 and 1860. He was in Johnson County working as a laborer in the 1850 census but there was no mention of his family.

By the 1860 census, one of Turner's daughters had married a blacksmith named Eubanks and was living in Pope County. Listed with this family were two of Turner's younger daughters, Susan S. Hamblet and Nancy A. Hamblet, my 2nd great grandmother.

Nancy Kaiser married my 2nd great grandfather, Henry Kaiser on July 9, 1860, while living in Pope County. Henry was born in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1838, and it is not known why he came to Arkansas. But in less than a year after he married Nancy, they had moved to Fayetteville where their first child was born in 1861. The remainder of their seven children were also born in Fayetteville.

Henry Kaiser served the Confederacy in the Civil War enlisting on June 20, 1862, in Fayetteville. He was first shown on the Company Muster Roll of Company C, 2nd Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, as a Private. The next Company Muster Roll lists him as a 5th Sergeant in Company C, Brooks Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. He advanced rapidly to Sgt. Major and was present at the Battle of Prairie Grove. He is listed on the Roll of Prisoners of War but there are no details of this era of his life. Little is known of his family's life during these years either.

After the war, Henry and James Pettigrew were partners in the "Retail Liquor and Grocery Business." Advertisements in the Fayetteville newspaper indicate that Henry was also running "Kaisers's Saloon on the East Side of the Public Square." Whether this is the "liquor" part of the store or a separate business is not known. Henry's brother, William, was in business with J. T. McComb in "Mccomb & Kaiser's Bowling Saloon."

Henry was commissioned as a Notary Public by the Governor in 1875, so in addition to his other business affairs, Henry advertised his Notary services with his office located "at the Court House with Reagan & Pettigrew." Many abstracts of title on property in the Fayetteville area reflect Henry's seal so the Notary Public business must have kept him busy. A few months later, an ad appeared in the Fayetteville paper for "Kaiser & Moore, Real Estate Agents, Office at the Court House, Fayetteville." During this time, Henry and Nancy bought and sold several tracts of land in Fayetteville.

In the 1870 and 1880 census, Turner Hamblet was listed as living with Henry Kaiser and his family. Verbal family history informed me that he died shortly after 1880. In fact, tragedy struck the Kaiser family again in May, 1881, when Nancy also died. This seemed to loosen Henry's ties with Fayetteville and in February, 1886, he was working in Walner's Store in Cherokee Town about 60 miles south of Oklahoma City. In August, 1886, Henry was appointed as U. S. Commissioner of the District Court, Western District of Arkansas, the Court of the Honorable Isaac C. Parker at Fort Smith. Then in April, 1887, he was appointed Postmaster at Wynnewood, Indian Territory. Despite the upward trend of his life, he passed away in 1889 and was buried at Wynnewood.

According to one of Henry and Nancy's daughters, Turner Hamblet and his daughter, Nancy were buried side by side in Fayetteville. As of this date, no record has been found of the site. It was said that a large tree was used as a tombstone and the names carved thereon. If that was the case, the "tombstone" has probably long since fallen by the wayside.

Many years passed before direct descendants of the Hamblets and Kaisers again lived in the Fayetteville area. Turner Hamblet's great great grandson, Jim F. Petty (my Dad), moved with his family to the area upon retiring from the Navy in 1957, not realizing how much of their heritage was rooted here. Later, when his Mother, Bertie Mae Petty, visited, they began to realize just how deeply their family was involved in Fayetteville history.

In 1964, I married a "local boy", Randy Bradley, whose roots also run deep in Washington County history. Our daughter, Sabrina Bradley has grown up here and along with us, has a deep appreciation for our ancestors who helped settle this area.

By: Linda Petty Bradley

William Kaler

William Kaler, born September 8, 1836, died January 20, 1920. He married George Ann Kaler, born August 8, 1866, died June 26, 1916. Their son, Albert Jake Kaler, born December 4, 1880, died February 3, 1955, married September 6, 1901 to Sarah Rowden, born September 25, 1882, died early 1960s. They had eight children; William, born July 26, 1902; Floyd, born December 22, 1903; Emily Eveline (Kaler) Daniels, born December 18, 1904, married August 10, 1927 to George Henrey Daniels, born September 2, 1901. They had five children, T. C. Daniels, born January 9, 1937 in Marsena. He married Marguarete Capitola Sholz, born December 5, 1939. They had five children, Darrell David, born February 18, 1958 in Marshall; Debra Lee, born April 24, 1959 in Marshall, she had one child, Jennifer Daniels, born March 1986. William George, born March 17, 1960 in Harrison, married January 1, 1982 to Sharon. They had one child, William Derek Cody, born May 1983. Donald Leroy, born in Harrison; Joseph Adam, born November 16, 1962 in Harrison. Dorothy Lee (Daniels), born April 16, 1931. She married Melvin Watkins and they had five children: Betty Annette (Watkins) Akins. She married Bill Akins and had one child, Michelle, born in Harrison. Margaret Ann (Watkins) King, she married Gerald King, they had two children: Christina Dawn and Jamie Kayla. Charles Henry married Charlotte and had one child; Jayslm Renae. James Dennis married Cheryl and had one child; James Aaron, born January 14, 1981. Marilyn Annette (Watkins) Cambell, married Rodney Cambell and had two children, Christopher Darnell and Eric Dwight. Julena (Daniels) Blair, born November 8, 1938 in Marcena, married J. B. Blair, born March 27, 1935 in Jasper. They had two children, Angela Fay Blair, born March 2, 1962 in Harrison, who married Allen Wayne Goad. They had two children: Daniel Wayne, born June 12, 1983 in Fayetteville, and April Dawn, born November 16, 1984 in Fayetteville. James Billy, born February 12, 1960 in Harrison. Betty Aline (Daniels) Pendley, born April 27, 1941 in Marcena, died January 22, 1972. She married Robert Leroy Pendley. He died January 21, 1972, they had three children. Betsy Lee (Pendley) Bjorgo, born December 16, 1963 in Rogers. She married Eric Bjorge, they have one child, Jerica Ann, born January 29, 1987. Karen Sue, born May 31, 1961 in Rogers.

Robert Edwin, born August 17, 1971 in Rogers, died January 21, 1972. Bertha (Kaler) Peoples, born April 13, 1907, she married Clyde Peoples, they had three children. Myrtle (Peoples) Scott, born December 8, 1929, she married Wayne Scott. William, born February 12, 1933. He married Joy, and had one child, Buddy. Maxine, died at about age 3. Oda (Kaler) Tayler, born October 6, 1908 in Marshall, she married Zeke Tayler, they had four children. Johnny Lee (Tayler) Fallings. She married Louie Fallings. They had three kids. Steve, Darrell, and a boy. Jeff Kaler, born March 16, 1913, married Dolores and had one child, Sarah Ruth. Troy Claude Kaler, born June 13, 1910, married Bulah William (Kaler), they had four children: Shirley (Kaler) Martin and had one child. Loretta (Kaler) Goss, married Gene Goss. Virginia, and Eugene. Dalphna Imogene (Kaler) McIntire, died September 24, 1980. She married Willie Loranzi McIntire. They had six children. Hannah Verlene (McIntire) Battershell. Born March 23, 1941 in Marshall. She married Billy Jack Battershell, born July 7, 1931 in Marshall. Died October 22, 1986. They had three children. Ronnie Dale Battershell, born July 17, 1958 in Rogers, married to Annette Marie Cannon, born May 15, 1962, November 1, 1980. They had two children. Jennifer Marie, born May 28, 1982 in Springdale. Melanie Lynn, born June 16, 1983 in Springdale. Michael Ray, born October 28, 1959 in Rogers. He married August 21, 1986 to Regina Covette Riddle, born December 31, 1965 in Manchester, Tennessee. Teresa Gail, born October 9, 1969 in Springdale, she married October 21, 1983 to John Wesley Carr, born January 19, 1962 in Russellville. Bobby Jean (McIntire) Fine, she married Doyle Fine, they had one child, Belinda. Sarah Willene (McIntire) Shepherd, born in Marshall, she has one child, Jacob Shepherd. Barbara June (McIntire) Johnson, born in Marshall, she married Michael Johnson, they had two children. Bobby Joe Allen, born in Rogers, and Willard Black, born in Rogers. Peggy Darlene (McIntire) Boling, born in Marshall, she married David Boling. They had one child, Kimberley, born in Bentonville. William Albert Mc Intire, born in Marshall. Married in December 1986 to Sally West. He has two children, Christopher and Jessica and one stepson, Joshua.

By: Annette Battershell

Stirman Karnes

Stirman Karnes and his wife, Gladys Dove (Curtis) Karnes, moved to Cane Hill from West Fork, Washington County, Arkansas, July 10, 1920. They both were descendants of the Andres Karnes -Elizabeth Howry family. Stirman's parents were Charles William Karnes (1868-1944) and Alta Alexander (1873-1966), and his grandparents were John Karnes (1841-1920), Rachel Winn (1843-1915), and William Alexander, (1823-1912), Mary Johnson (1843-1908). Gladys' parents were Robert Graham Curtis (1869-1925), and Effie Stockburger (1874 to 1949), and her grandparents were Franklin Farris Curtis (1833-1902) and Narcissa Jane Karnes (1835-1916), and Alexander Stockburger (1858-1926), Sarah Carroll (1855-1925). John Karnes and Narcissa Jane Karnes were children of Andrew Karnes (1796-1890) and Eliza Howry.

According to a history booklet written by Bernice Rachel Karnes, 1983 entitled *George Karnes and Decendants*, she writes: George Karnes, Sr. was born in Germany. He was in Botecourt County, Virginia as late as March 20, 1798 when he sold his land. In 1797 he bought land in Hawkins County, Tennessee. His five sons and one daughter were born in Botecourt County, Virginia. All but the last son, Andrew were children of his first marriage. In April, 1794, George married Elizabeth Persinger. In 1796 Andrew was born.

George Karnes, Sr. made a will in Hawkins County, Tennessee on 14 October, 1816 in which he named six children and wife, Elizabeth. George died after 1816, and Elizabeth died August 9, 1839, age 81. Her death is recorded in Andrew's Bible. Both are buried in unmarked graves near Rogersville, Tennessee. According to Prentiss Price, genealogist of Hawkins County, Tennessee. . .

Andrew left Tennessee in 1851, and came to a place south of Elkins in Washington County, Arkansas.

Stirman Karnes family - 1946 - of Cane Hill. Back row: Merrill Karnes Brown, Charles Curtis Karnes, Stirman Warren Karnes, C. Marguerite Karnes Deaton. Front row: Helen Allean Karnes Moore, Gladys Karnes, Stirman Karnes, Wanda Karnes Irwin.

In 1852 Andrew came to West Fork where he stayed on the same place until his death in 1890. In 1820 Andrew married Eliza Howry, daughter of Reverend Daniel Howry and Susannah Wax. Susannah was the daughter of Henry Wax and Margaret Gerschwind.

Stirman Karnes moved to Cane Hill after receiving an appointment to the position of rural mail carrier by the Civil Service. On July 12, 1920, he began a mail route that covered the area south and southwest of Cane Hill; and he carried the mail to that area until his retirement, December 1, 1966.

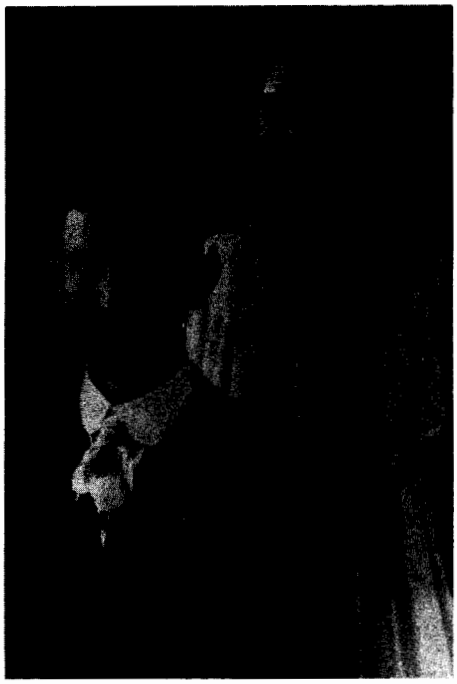
Stirman was born in West Fork, March 27, 1897. He had spent his entire life in West Fork before moving to Cane Hill, with the exception of time spent in the military service during World War I from September 1, 1918 to December 23, 1918, arriving home on Christmas Eve, 1918. He graduated from West Fork High School and was married to his childhood sweetheart (Gladys) on April 28, 1918, at West Fork. He and Gladys had grown up as neighbors and their fathers were first cousins.

After the death of Gladys, April 11, 1966, Stirman married Grace Raines Webb, May 24, 1970, and they still reside in the Karnes Home at Cane Hill (1987). Grace was a native of Tennessee.

Gladys Dove was born in West Fork, August 15, 1897, and had spent her entire life there before moving to Cane Hill. She graduated from West Fork High School and attended teacher's institutes and normal (as they did at that time) to prepare for teaching school. After being certified to teach, she taught at the following schools in the West Fork vicinity: Manilla, Round Mountain, Sugar Hill and Sycamore. She commuted by horseback from the home of her parents to some of the schools. Her teaching career ended in December 1918 when Stirman returned from the army. After moving to Cane Hill with her husband and first child, she lived there in the same house until her death from a heart attack, April 11, 1966. She was buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery. Gladys was active in her church and community, serving on the original board of directors of the Ozarks Rural Electric Cooperative.

Both Stirman and Gladys were members of the First Christian Church in West Fork, and later became members of the Cane Hill Presbyterian Church.

The following six children were born to Gladys and Stirman. All were born in Cane Hill with the exception of Gladys Merril, the oldest, who was born in West Fork and moved to Cane Hill with her parents. Other children were Carlyn Marguerite, Stirman Warren, Charles Curtis, Helen Allean and Wanda Jean. All graduated from Cane Hill High School; all attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, and all were members of the Cane Hill Presbyterian Church.



Stirman Karnes and Gladys Curtis married in West Fork, April 28, 1918.

Gladys Merril was born March 17, 1919, at West Fork. After attending the University (1936-1939), she taught school at Summers High School, Summers (Washington County), Rogers High School, Rogers (Benton County) and Morrow High School, Morrow Washington County, all in Arkansas. She moved to Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas, in June 1944. There she worked at the First National Bank for a short time, at Singer Sewing Machine Company as sewing instructor, at the Sebastian County Tax Collector's Office, and at Hurley Insurance Company, Inc., as office manager and salesperson. On May 2, 1964, she married Maurice Glen Brown, a native of Marion, Illinois, who had spent his adult life in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, before moving to Fort Smith in 1963, where he was co-owner of Brown-Norcross Chrysler/Plymouth car agency. After Maurice's death, November 17, 1966, (burial was in Cane Hill Cemetery), Merrill returned to do college graduate work and has been employed by the Fort Smith school system until the present time (1987). She has one step-son, Jay Scott Brown, who resides in Norman, Oklahoma.

Carlyn Marguerite, born December 20, 1920, attended the University 1938-1941, taught school two years, (one year in Cane Hill Elementary School and one year at Sunset Elementary in Rogers, Arkansas) before moving to Tulsa, Oklahoma, July 7, 1943. There she went to work as a service representative in the business office of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. On June 4, 1960, she married Freddie Howard Deaton, a native of Okemah, Oklahoma, who was principal of East Central Junior High School which was later annexed to Tulsa Public Schools, until he retired in June 1980. During her tenure with the telephone company, Marguerite was advanced to a position in management where she served for several years until she retired in March 1981. She and Howard moved to Claremore, Oklahoma, in 1985, where Howard keeps horses—both thoroughbred and quarter horses, at his farm "Howard Deaton's Breeding Farm". Howard and Marguerite had no children...

Stirman Warren (known as "Son") was born August 21, 1923, at Cane Hill. He attended the University of Arkansas one year (1941-42) before his being drafted into the army during World War II at the age of 19 years. During his army training, he attended the University of West Virginia in 1943. On January 3, 1943, he married Lillian West of Cane Hill, his high school sweetheart. After his army discharge, March 13, 1946, he and Lillian lived in Tulsa until they divorced in July 1949. While in Tulsa, he worked for Santa Fe Bus Company and International Harvester Company. Late summer of 1950, he returned to Cane Hill and re-entered the University of Arkansas where he completed his degree in agricultural engineering in January, 1954. In October 27, 1951, he married Peggy Lou Mason of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. They lived in Tulsa for a short time, and then moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he was with International Harvester, then Dowell Division of Dow Chemical Company and moved to Midland, Texas. He was in Midland until 1962, and then transferred to Fort Smith, Arkansas, when Dowell opened a business there. He and Peggy had five children, one of whom died at the age of 15 days—Jennifer Sue, born August 3, 1962, and died August 18, 1962, and is buried in the Karnes plot in the Cane Hill Cemetery. The other four were boys: Stephen Warren, born February 15, 1953; Randall Clark, born June 13, 1957; John David, born January 7, 1965 and Paul David, born January 4, 1970. Stephen Warren married Kathy Schneider of Fort Smith in July, 1971, and they had one son, Stephen Cory born February 1, 1972. They later divorced and he married Pamela Sue Shoemaker of Liberal, Kansas on December 10, 1980. They have two sons, Samuel Clayton born March 1, 1983 and Travis Warren, born July, 1984. Randall Clark married Merriam Dawn Higginbotham of Fort Smith on December 6, 1975. They have two sons; Randy Michael, born January 3, 1977 and Daniel Jacob, born May 24, 1979. John David married Penny Ann Taylor of Havana, Arkansas on April 22, 1985. They have one daughter, Jenifer Nicole, born September 27, 1985. Paul Edward was not married as of 1987. After Warren and Peggy divorced in October, 1973, he married Wanda Jean (Sloan) Morris, May 26, 1979, with whom he lived until his death from cancer December 6, 1980. From this marriage he had two step-daughters, Carol Jean (Morris) Tuck of Fort Smith and Kathy (Morris) Anderson of Wichita, Kansas. Warren was interred in the Cane Hill Cemetery.

Charles Curtis (known as "Squirt") was born December 6, 1925. Upon completing high school, he was drafted into the World War II army at the age of 18 years, and served until he was discharged, April 23, 1946. After he returned home, he attended the University of Arkansas for two years (1946-1948). He was married to Martha Lee Cuzick of Morrow, Arkansas, January 30, 1947. They lived in Lincoln, Arkansas, where they operated a cafe "on the square" of Lincoln while he attended the University of Arkansas. In 1948, he went to work for the Bank of Lincoln. In January, 1970, he was promoted to president of the bank and continued in that position until his death from a heart condition, January 18, 1974. He was interred in the Cane Hill Cemetery. During his life in Lincoln, he had also ventured into farming and real estate developments in the Lincoln area. He and Martha were the parents of two children; Brenda Sue, born August 16, 1948 and preceded her father in death March 17, 1962, from cancer and was buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery; and Larry Curtis, who was born October 30, 1950, and now lives in Lincoln and is vice president in the Bank of Lincoln. Larry graduated from the University of Arkansas, and married Charlotte Wright of Lincoln. They have three sons: Phillip, born September 5, 1974; Bart Curtis, born April 15, 1977; and Whitney Lee, born August 5, 1981.

Helen Allean (known as "Sis") was born December 30, 1927. After completing high school in 1944, she worked one year before entering the University of Arkansas in the fall of 1945. She did two years of college work to receive a secretarial degree, then worked one year for the Veteran's Administration in Fayetteville. She re-entered the University and completed her degree in personnel administration management in 1950. She taught school one year at Farmington, Arkansas, and then went to work as a secretary for Service Pipe Line Company (an oil pipe line company) in Tulsa, Oklahoma on April 7, 1951. On May 3, 1958, she married Ralph Gene Moore, a native of Vinita, Oklahoma; they lived in Vinita where her husband was in business with his father, C. R. Moore Motor Company, later moving to Pryor, Oklahoma opening a subsidiary of Moore Motor Com-

James Clark Irwin, Wanda Karnes Irwin married December 26, 1949 in Cane Hill Presbyterian Church.

pany. They are the parents of a son and daughter, Michael Karnes Moore, born March 2, 1960 and Ann Elizabeth born October 20, 1963. Michael graduated from Fort Hays University, Hays, Kansas, and married Bonnie Barclay of Arlington, Kansas on June 18, 1983.

Wanda Jean was born February 24, 1930 in Cane Hill. She entered the University of Arkansas after completing high school in Cane Hill in 1946. After two years at the University (1946-48), she taught school in the Cane Hill High School for one year before it was consolidated with the Lincoln High School in the fall of 1949. She then taught the fall semester there before she married. On December 26, 1949, she married James Clark Irwin, a native of Clyde (near Cane Hill), and moved to Prairie Grove. James was the first vocational agriculture instructor in the Prairie Grove High School, and opened the department there in 1948. In January, 1950, Wanda returned to the University and completed her degree in business education in the spring of 1951. On June 1, 1951, she, James, and their two month old son moved to Clyde and lived on his family farm homeplace. James was then principal of Morrow Elementary School, Morrow, Arkansas until 1954 when they moved to Tulsa with their two sons, and James taught in the Tulsa School system the year of 1954-55. They returned to Clyde in 1955 and James became the vocational agriculture instructor for the Lincoln schools until July 1960, when they and their three children moved to Springdale, Arkansas where James became an executive vice president with Tysons Foods, a poultry firm. He worked with the firm until November, 1982, when he took early retirement due to heart surgery. Wanda had a real estate agency there, "Irwin Town and Country Properties" from October 1978 to 1982, and is now serving on the board of directors of the Bank of Lincoln. James continued to manage his family poultry and cattle farm at Clyde to the extent that he was able, and has served on the Springdale City Council from 1969 to the present time. The three children born to James and Wanda were: James Stirman born April 2, 1951, Charles Clark born August 9, 1952 and Paula Kay born July 25, 1955. All three are graduates of Springdale High School and the University of Arkansas. James and C. Clark were members of the Razorback football teams and Phi Delta Theta fraternity 1969-1973. Paula Kay was a member of the Chi Omega Sorority.

James Stirman moved to Little Rock, Arkansas in 1974. He became a member of the Appraisal Institute and is engaged in appraisal and commercial real estate. On May 20, 1978, he married Judy Beth Showalter of Tuckerman, Arkansas. They have two children: Jill Shannon, born June 26, 1979 and James Clark Irwin, II, born March 12, 1987.

Charles Clark Irwin moved to Houston, Texas, in 1975, and was employed with Conoco Oil Company, but returned to Springdale in 1978, and became Vice President of Tyson Foods in the transportation department. He married Georgi Ann Spillman of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in April 25, 1980. They are the parents of two daughters: Carrie Marie born June 8, 1983 and Lauren Kristen born October 11, 1986.

Paula Kay Irwin was married to Terry Lynn Parson of Huntsville, Arkansas, on January 8, 1977 while a senior at the University of Arkansas, and later taught music at Elkins High School and Springdale Elementary Schools. She was divorced in February, 1980 and continued to teach elementary music and high school music in the Springdale Schools until the spring of 1982. On June 19, 1982, she married David Stephen Herdlinger of Springdale, an attorney with Jacaway, Herdlinger and Stanley firm. They are the parents of two daughters: Hannah Kay, born June 26, 1983 and Hailey Ann born August 30, 1982.

More history of the James Clark Irwin family can be found elsewhere in this Washington County History.

The Karnes family is very proud of its heritage in West Fork and Cane Hill in Washington County, Arkansas. They have always taken an active part in their church and community, and have been interested in its welfare. They are a native family, with ancestors moving to Washington County in 1851.

By: Wanda Irwin

William Knox Karnes

My great-great-great-grandfather William Knox Karnes was born April 27, 1802, Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tennessee, died November 18, 1872 (the son of Hannah (Wax) and George, Jr.). William married Rebecca McCullough 1802-18 June 1885. Both buried in Dulaney Cemetery six miles southwest of Belton, Texas. In 1831 they moved to Richland, Washington County, Arkansas. They are listed there in the 1840 census. He was a great hunter, trapper and a farmer. Some of the family had red hair and good voices and the family loved to sing. In 1847 they bought land in Madison County, Arkansas and sold it in 1849 and moved to Milam County, Texas. They had eight children, five of them were born in Washington County. Catherine Douglas Hale born 1825, married February 18, 1845 to James Sherrod born in 1832, Tennessee. He died November 30, 1856. They had Rebecca J. born 1846, Arkansas; Fannie married Henry Corum; Monroe married Mattie Stockton, (daughter of Reverend W. R. D.); perhaps more children. Claudius George Karnes born October 20, 1828, Rogersville. Married in Washington County, Arkansas September 30, 1847 to Jane Massey (daughter of Mary Ann (Mills) and Matthew Massey). Children of Claudius are listed later. Ellen Mary born 1832, married January 2, 1866 to Ramsey M. Cox. Her mother Rebecca was with them in Bell County, Texas 1880 census. Norcissa Howry born 1834, married January 12, 1876 to Cornelius Allen; Penelope Arkansas born 1837, married March 20, 1864 to Arthur Dennison; Annis Olivia born 1839, married February 14, 1865 to Willis J. King; William E. born 1842. He died as prisoner in the Civil War, Camp Douglas, Illinois. Alparitta born 1847, died 1850/60 Salado, Texas.

The four children of Claudius Karnes and Jane (Massey) 1831-1884 were: William Knox Karnes born February 5, 1849 in Madison County, Arkansas, died March 28, 1933 in Arlington, Texas. Buried near Belton. He married December 29, 1868 Sarah Eletha Cadwell born February 6, 1849 Navarro County, Texas (daughter of Aletha and John W. Cadwell). See Williams family later. Alice married William Hannon October 27, 1868. Henry Lewis born October 13, 1853, died November 12, 1918, in Belton. Married November 27, 1873 to Martha Hendrickson. Eva Mary married December 24, 1885 to Henry K. Corley.

Claudius G. Karnes 1828, died July 1, 1856 in Belton. His widow Jane was born September 22, 1831 in Wayne or Ralph County, Indiana, died March 23, 1884 and is buried by her second husband John Hendrickson in Old Belton Cemetery, Bell County, Texas. John was born July 5, 1825 in Buchanan County, Missouri, died April 27, 1884. They were married January 10, 1869 and had two children. Ralph E. born November 20, 1869, married May 6, 1900 to Ida Bone. Pliny F. born July 17, 1872, married June 21, 1898 to Martha Newcome.

The seven children of William Knox Karnes 1849-1933 and Sarah Eletha (Cadwell) were: Sarah Aletha Ann born November 14, 1869 in Belton, Bell County Texas. She married September 8, 1889 John Calvin Stracener born March 18, 1867 in Dublin, died December 23, 1920 in Cotulla, Texas. My grandparents had seven children and they will be given under another family sketch. She married second, September 3, 1924 William Pets Carlisle born December 23, 1861 in Des Moines, Iowa. They moved to Washington County, Arkansas in 1931. Alice born 1872 in Belton. Married Thomas Carnes. Minnie Jane born January 6, 1874, died June 23, 1934 in Los Angeles, California. Married June June 23 to T. B. Buchanan. William W. born October 16, 1877, Belton, died December 1927 in Portland, Oregon, married December 1905 to Anna in Ida. John Wesley born September 28, 1886 in Dublin. Died August 10, 1967 in Dallas. Married August 20, 1911 to Emma E. Bryant. Jesse O'Brean born May 18, 1889, died February 16, 1954 in Tarrant. Married April 6, 1911 to Beuna Ora Bryant.

Several descendants of this sketch on William Knox Karnes 1802-1872, have moved to Washington County, Arkansas at different times. I have a lot of family records but it is impossible to include all of them. I will be glad to help anyone. My address is 3609 W. Potter Drive, Glendale, Arizona 85308. I went to school in Washington County. Have many fond memories of the beautiful fall colors, the Redbud and Dogwood in the spring. I love the Arkansas Black Walnuts and have them shipped to me to this day.

By: Louise Stracener Payne

Vera Clark Kelber

I, was born March 9, 1913 at Durham, Arkansas, the oldest child of Irma McKee and Elbert Clark. I attended and graduated from the Durham High School and attended the Fayetteville Business College. In 1938, I moved to Stockton, California to seek employment.

I was married to Chris Kelber and have one daughter, Janice Loraine Kelber.

I am now a retired secretary, have two grandchildren, Kathleen and Stephen Galgania and reside at 410 South Ash Street, Stockton, California.

By: Mary Clark Todd

Loren Kelchner

Loren Kelchner, a leading landscaper of Washington County, was born in Gentry, Benton County, Arkansas January 18, 1935. He moved with his family to Siloam Springs in 1943 and graduated from Siloam Springs High School in 1952.

Loren is the grandson of James Wilson I and Emma (Conner) Kelchner who moved to Benton County from Kansas in 1914. They were both born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania and had moved to Kansas a few years after their marriage of June 1882. James was a farmer and the Kelchner homestead was in the Fairmount Community.

Loren's father, James Wilson Kelchner II, was born in Kansas and went back to Parsons, Kansas for his bride, Ella Toevs Kelchner. He was a carpenter of the old school and was adept at all skills connected with the building trade including plumbing and electrical work. James came back to Arkansas in 1930 and raised his family here. Loren was the youngest child and only son.

In 1956, Loren married Louise Rutherford, daughter of Earl and Trula (Mabry) Rutherford. They became the parents of four children: Steven Earl Kelchner (born December 23, 1958), Janet Diane (Mrs. Steve Burnett. . .born June 7, 1960), Sandra Gail (Mrs. Paige Combs. . .born January 26, 1963) and Brenda Louise (Mrs. Scott Lackey. . .born April 23, 1965). All of the family now reside in Washington County except Janet and family who live in Siloam Springs.

For a time after his marriage, Loren helped his father-in-law with his produce business. Earl Rufus Rutherford was a forerunner of the large trucking interests of today. He hauled apples from northwest Arkansas to Louisiana, then followed the harvest north through Illinois into Michigan. Later, he owned his own bulk feed trucks and delivered feed to area farmers, until his death in 1962 at the age of 58 years.

Loren and family moved to Springdale in 1961 when Sam Peace's Nursery, for whom Loren worked, opened a new Garden Center there.

Peace's Flowers came into existence in Siloam Springs in 1936 when John Samson Peace bought Thurman's Greenhouse. In the 50s, it was moved from near the Peace family home on South Britt to its present location on East Main in Siloam Springs. Young Sam began raising Nursery stock on forty acres on Highway 59 between Siloam and Gentry. Loren Kelchner got his start in the Nursery business at that location. He began by doing hard labor tending the stock and later became Manager of Peace's Garden Center when it opened in Springdale.

John Samson Peace was a true old-time plantsman and nurseryman who had a deep love for and knowledge of plants. He passed this caring and knowledge on to his son. Both old and young Sam were active in Nursery activities throughout the area, and were very helpful to Loren. They taught him all aspects of the Nursery business.

When Peace's Garden Center in Springdale closed its doors in 1970, Loren began his own landscaping business. Then in 1979, he and partner Greg Mohney bought the old Williams Nursery and Greenhouses. In 1984, Loren sold his share in the Kelchner-Mohney Nursery and is currently landscaping on his own again.

Loren and Louise's current pride and joy is the next generation, their grandchildren: Cassidy Marie Combs (born 1983) and Matthew Cole Burnett (born 1984). Soon there will be another addition when Steve and wife, Brenda (Fanning) have their first child. Perhaps it will be a son to carry on the family name.

By: Vivian Stockton

Carl Kelley

Sebastiano Cali, later known as Carl Kelley was born in Sicily, Italy, February 2, 1878. He died January 25, 1966 and he and his wife, Angela are buried in Cox Cemetery, Morrow Arkansas. He came from Sicily through New York and Ellis Island. Around 1921, he moved to Cove Creek, Washington County, Arkansas, located ten miles south of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, to the top of a mountain, known for years as Kelley Mountain. A two-story log house surrounded by apple orchards is where he made his home until his death. He was a farmer and harvested crops of apples, peaches, tomatoes, beans and strawberries. Carl built a cannery on the land and took his goods to Van Buren, Arkansas by wagon. When he needed supplies, he went into Prairie Grove, dressed in a suit and his best shoes, driving a mule-pulled black buggy, purchased from the Southern Mercantile. He always paid cash and didn't believe in charging. He never learned to drive an automobile and refused to operate a tractor. Many times on trips from the farm to Van Buren, Carl rode his bicycle. A friend named Charlie Lamendola lived nearby and his wife's sister came here from New Orleans. She was an Italian widow named Angela Vacarro Spallitta, with four young children; Mona, Josephine, Jim and Nancy. Carl Kelley married Angela and they had one son, Johnnie, born January 8, 1923 at the farmhouse. All five children were raised on that farm and attended Fly Creek School. Mona married a Terrahova, both now deceased; Josephine married her cousin Nick Lamendola first, then a Guss, all deceased; Jim Spallitta married and now resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Nancy married Joe Giangreco and also lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Johnnie married Maxine

Corrine Sellers, February 27, 1943. Maxine was born January 14, 1925 and her parents were Marion Sellers and Lura Jane Wade. Carl and Angela spoke Italian and only a few words of English. They both became American citizens in the early 1940s and had to study many long hours to learn and write their name in English for the naturalization.

Maxine and Johnnie started out as newlyweds at the farm living with his parents. They had the farmhouse modernized and had it wired even before electricity was brought to the rural area. Johnnie served in World War II and received a Purple Heart and medals for bravery and marksmanship. His name is listed as "Kalley" on his army papers. He was owner and operator of Kelley Canning Company, Prairie Grove, Arkansas and provided employment for many area residents. Maxine and Johnnie had three children: 1. Johnnie Lee Kelley, Jr., born July 22, 1944 - Mock Clinic, Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Married Linda Sue Jordan April 23, 1966 who was born April 26, 1947 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Their children are: Kendra Sue Kelley, August 27, 1969, Fayetteville, Arkansas and Jason Scott Kelley, December 31, 1972, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 2. Carl Don Kelley born January 18, 1948, Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Married: Sherri Witherspoon in 1973. Children: Johnathan Carl Kelley, September 25, 1973, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Married: Debra Casey February 15, 1980 who was born August 4, 1955 in Portsmouth, Virginia. Their children: April Dawn Kelley, born April 22, 1983 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. 3. Angela Joyce Kelley, born December 22, 1949, Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Married: Vernon Inman September 13, 1980. Children: Kelley Jo Inman, born June 10, 1985, Memphis, Tennessee, died October 6, 1985, Nashville, Tennessee.

Johnnie, Sr. died September 2, 1966 of cancer and is buried in the Prairie Grove Cemetery.

John, Jr. and Linda live in Prairie Grove; Carl and Debra live in Lincoln: Maxine lives with Joyce and Vernon in Culleoka, Tennessee.

By: Linda Jordan Kelley

Vergie Viola Kelley

Vergie Viola Kelley (Ola Kelley) was born April 11, 1876 in Jefferson, Iowa to Elijah Kelley and Mary Harrison Kelley. The family moved to Arkansas when Kelley was twelve years old. On April 12, 1893 she married Henry S. Clardy. Henry was killed in a logging accident in 1896. At the time they married, they homesteaded two hundred acres on White River in the northeast section of Washington County. This branch of the water was dubbed Kelley Creek and is listed on the map of Beaver Lake as Kelley Creek. When Beaver Lake came into existence, it took a large portion of Kelley's land and after her death on October 24, 1968 the remainder was sold.

Henry and Kelley had one child, Mary Emmaline (Emmie) Clardy born April 11, 1895. Emmie is still living in Springdale, Arkansas. When Emmie was three years old, Kelley decided to go to Chicago, Illinois to work. She worked as a cook in a large hotel and her wages consisted of three dollars a week and room and board for herself and her daughter.

While living in Chicago, she met and married Barney Boesen (from whom she was later divorced). They moved back to Arkansas on her two hundred acres but he wasn't satisfied to live here and returned to Chicago. Kelley eventually went back to try for a reconciliation but wasn't successful. She came back home and filed for a divorce. Barney came for the final decree and on the day of the trial after leaving the courtroom, an argument took place and in anger Kelley pulled a knife and cut his throat. He lived but didn't press charges.

During the depression Kelley went to Washington State to pick apples but when she got there the truckers were on strike and the apples weren't being picked. Kelley had sold a pair of mules to finance the trip and didn't have enough money to come home on. She went to a church and asked the pastor for work to feed her and the other members of the ill fated party that spent the winter in Washington that year. When Kelley returned to Arkansas her parents had decided to move back to Iowa and Kelley bought their farm of two hundred acres to add to her own two hundred.

Her daughter, Emmie, had married William Quantreal (W. Q.) Macon on June 8, 1912 and they had three children: Cynthia Florence Macon (Stanphill) of Springdale, Arkansas, Ola Berry Macon (deceased) and Thomas William Macon of Springdale.

Emmie and W. Q. were divorced while he was serving time in the federal penitentiary for bootlegging whiskey (a venture undertaken equally with Kelley but one for which he took the total blame) and Emmie married William Walters and they had one daughter, Opal Emmaline Walters (Clark), (deceased).

Kelley continued to make moonshine and bootleg for a number of years until legal whiskey became too cheap and easily attainable for people to seek out illegal booze.

She acquired another two hundred acres by purchasing the Harve Marks farm which bordered her acreage and quite a bit later, bought the last forty acres that comprised her section of land (640 acres) on the courthouse steps at Fayetteville, Arkansas. The property had belonged to her brother, Bert Kelley, and he had died without a will.

Kelley was a mid-wife, going wherever she was asked to deliver babies. She delivered her first baby at the age of fifteen and it was her sister's. The baby was breech and the mid-wife had given up on delivering it. Kelley washed her hands in whiskey (she believed whiskey was the cure-all), waved her hands in the air to dry them and proceeded to turn the baby. Both the baby and mother lived; probably due to the fact that Kelley was smart enough (long before sterile conditions were considered important to health) to realize cleanliness was mandatory.

Although Kelley lived near water all her life, she never learned to swim and once during an emergency, she drowned a pair of mules trying to get across the swollen creek to go after a doctor. She managed to cling to a limb after both mules were gone and the next day a neighbor heard her hollering and rescued her.

In the early nineteen fifties Kelley bought a pair of old broken down rodeo nags and broke them to pull a wagon. She sworn she put that wagon back together a dozen times after jumping to avoid being hurt by the wild horses as they crashed through the brush and broke up the wagon repeatedly. Kelley was in her seventies then.

Kelley loved music and played the banjo and fiddle every opportunity she had. When she was eighty years old there was a write up about her in the *Springdale News* complete with a picture of her playing her banjo and the caption read, "Life begins at 88".

She had built a new house, the first modern one she'd ever lived in, and was in the process of building a dance hall and cafe but she had just moved into her house and friends and relatives gave her a housewarming. When someone would arrive, she'd appoint a guide to show the newcomer through. "Be sure and show 'em my new hot water bottle", she'd say from her chair in the front yard. The hot water bottle was a water heater. She couldn't believe the closets in the house either and vowed to take her dresses out of the boxes and trunks where she'd always kept them. Kelley had worn pants all her life (probably close to sixty years before pants became fashionable for women).

Mrs. Kendle Sigmon was there and told the story about the time when she and Kendle had just gotten married (thirty years prior to this) and were working at a canning factory. Kelley was working there too but wouldn't work with the women at the packing shed. She went out to the fields with the men to pick and could pick more tomatoes than any man there. The first night, Kendle said that he would try picking tomatoes just one more day but that if he couldn't beat that old woman at picking tomatoes the next day, he was going to quit. The next day he nearly killed himself trying to out-do Kelley. Kelley sang and whistled and spent considerable time looking at the sky as she picked and she beat him again that day. He quit. Kelley was fifty-eight.

Everyone in the area knew Kelley was an easy touch. She would give the last bite off her table to anyone with a hard luck story and did many times. She was also just as kind hearted with

her family. Besides her one child and four grandchildren, Kelley had twelve great-grandchildren: William Quantreal Stanphill (son of Florence Macon Stanphill); Betty Jo Macon Taylor, Willa Dean Macon Johnson, Wanda Macon Paine, Jeannie Macon Reynolds, and Patty Macon Sweat (daughter of Ola Berry Macon); Tommy Wayne Macon, Ronnie Macon, Donald Macon and Shirley Macon (children of Thomas William Macon); and Arvis Lee Clark and Jerry Wayne Clark (sons of Opal Emmaline Walters Clark).

Kelley was ninety two years old when she died and was buried within ten miles of where she'd lived most of her life.

Fisherman from many states can tell you where Kelley Creek is.

By: Billie Barrett Stanphill

Jesse R. Kelly, M. D.

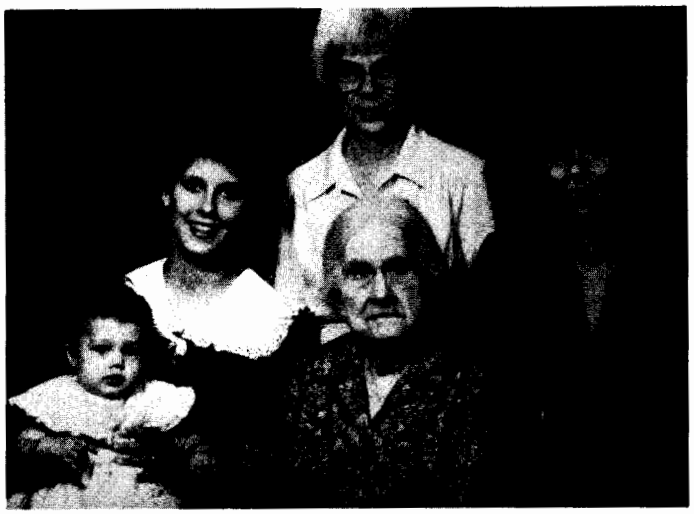
Jesse R. Kelly was born in Habersham County, Georgia, November 29, 1833. He was the eighth of nine children born to Hiram and Elizabeth McGee Kelly, native North Carolinians. They moved to Georgia and settled in Habersham County. They also lived in Cherokee County.

William H., Julia Kelly, and George Lee Benson

Elizabeth died when Jesse was fifteen. He lived on the farm with his father and later studied medicine at Atlanta Medical College, where he graduated in 1859. At age twenty-one he married Elizabeth Ann Richards of South Carolina, who was born October 9, 1835. They had nine children.

In 1858 Hiram Kelly moved to Arkansas and settled in Madison County. In 1878 Jesse and Elizabeth Ann also moved their family to Washington County, and settled in the Goshen Community. In addition to his medical practice Jesse operated the general store and was postmaster there for five years. He was an ordained deacon and also a licensed minister of the Southern Methodist Church.

At age nineteen Julia Ellazene Kelly, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Ann, married William Hamilton Benson (b. 3/11/1858). He was the youngest of nine children born to Isaac and Rebecca McDonald Benson. Rebecca was born February 9, 1816, probably in Rhea County, Tennessee. They moved their family to Arkansas and lived in Ouachita County where Isaac died in 1866.



5 generations: Left, seated - Lisa Lilly Garton, Sarah Rebekah Garton, Lola Benson Sawyer, Linda Henson Lilly. Standing in back - Rebekah June Sawyer Henson.

Rebecca decided it was an unhealthy place to live and moved with her children to Washington County in 1868.

Julia and William lived near Fayetteville for about two years. They then moved to a farm located on a mountain east of Goshen. Their youngest daughter still lives there. They also had nine children—George Lee, Lola Earl, Elsie Irene, Rebecca Ann, Clyde Walker, Jessie Hazel, Lennie Velma, William Bryan and Woodrow Wilson.

In addition to saddle horses and mules they had cows, pigs and chickens which provided plenty of milk, butter, eggs and meat for the family. An abundance of fruit and vegetables of all kinds were grown, canned and dried for use during the winter months.

As each child became old enough, they helped with the work. Sundays they went to church or Sunday school. Occasionally there was "all day preaching and singing with dinner on the ground."

Julia disliked shopping, so that was done by her husband or daughters as they didn't mind the long trip by wagon to Fayetteville. In addition to helping with the outside work and housekeeping chores at home the oldest daughter, Lola, stayed with a number of families who needed help with nursing or with housework during an illness. She enjoyed this type of work and did it from time to time for many years.

On a trip to Eureka Springs to visit friends she met George Washington Sawyer. "Mike" as he was called was born in Staunton, Illinois, July 1, 1866. He came to Eureka Springs about 1901, purchased a grocery store and operated it for a number of years. He was married to Tillie McCutcheon shortly after arriving in Arkansas. Their only child, a son, died of pneumonia when he was about four years of age. When Tillie became ill with cancer Mike asked Lola to help nurse her and look after the house. She died several months later. Lola and Mike were married on February 13, 1919.

For a time after marriage Lola helped in the grocery store. They had one daughter, Rebekah June, born at their home in Eureka Springs. About two years later Mike decided to quit the grocery business and buy a farm in Washington County near Lola's family. It was located a mile south of Mayfield and was known as the Allison place.

Since Mike was a "jack-of-all-trades" he built their house almost single-handedly. They planted a small orchard, a big garden and sowed oats, corn and wheat for his horses. Mowing and raking hay, then putting it in the barn filled the long summer days with hard work, but it usually lasted until spring.

In May 1931, Mike died suddenly from a stroke. Lola and June remained on the farm until she entered high school in

Fayetteville. After graduating from University High School in 1938. June and David Roberts Henson were married on September 13, 1939.

They had two daughters, Linda June, born September 22, 1940, in Fayetteville City Hospital, and Mary Ann, born in the same hospital on December 11, 1945.

Lola Benson Sawyer lived to see her great-great granddaughter, Sarah Rebekah Garton. Her greatest joy was rocking Sarah to sleep as she sat by the warm fireplace.

By: June S. Henson

Clyde Henry Kendrick

The family history of Clyde Henry Kendrick begins around the turn of the century when his grandparents, John Henry Kendrick and Emma S. Nail Kendrick, traded their homestead and its sod hut where they lived in the Oklahoma Territory for a farm in Lowell, Arkansas. Clyde's father, Garland Edgar Kendrick, was born there in 1902. His mother, Willie Rhea Carter Kendrick, was born in Camden, Arkansas, in 1902. Her family moved to Fayetteville around 1910. They were married in 1920, and Clyde, the second of five children, was born in Lowell in 1923. He grew up on their family farm there during the depression.

Clyde began his first semester at the University of Arkansas in 1941, but interrupted his education there to serve three years as an aviator in the Naval Air Corps during World War II. He was honorably discharged in December, 1945. These years were the only years of his life when Clyde did not actively farm.

Clyde returned to the University of Arkansas in 1946 and continued his education there through 1952 receiving a B. S. degree in Agriculture and doing graduate work in animal nutrition. During those years, he farmed, taught veterans in Rogers, and most importantly married and began a family. He and Betty Lou Wharton Kendrick had known each other from their early years when they rode the school bus together. Betty was born in Lowell in 1925, one of four children of Harley Wayne and Mary Shackelford Wharton. Betty graduated from Central Baptist College in Conway. Clyde and Betty were married in 1947 and lived in Lowell until 1953 when they moved to Springdale. They were both active in church, community, PTA and Jaycees.

Clyde began work in 1952 with the Farm Bureau Co-Op in Springdale as a field service man and finished as nutritionist and production manager in Fayetteville in 1964. During those twelve years that he worked at the co-op, the family lived on Shipley Street in Springdale until 1957 when they moved to a farm on Elm Springs Road. They raised grapes, cattle, and chickens. Betty was a member of Oak Grove's Home Demonstration Club, and Clyde was active in promoting the baking and eating of pies. They lived there until 1978 when Clyde sold his farm, semi-retired, and moved back to part of the original family farm in Lowell, Arkansas.

Clyde and Betty were members of First Baptist Church from 1954-1963 and of Elmdale Baptist Church from 1965-1979.

Clyde and Betty are the parents of four children. (1) John Henry Kendrick was born in Fayetteville in 1948. He and his wife, Patricia Adams Kendrick and their two children, Brian and Andrea, live in Springdale. John is a general surgeon. He and his family are members of First Baptist Church of Springdale. (2) William Charles (Bill) Kendrick was born in 1952, one of the first babies born at Springdale Memorial Hospital after its opening in 1952. He and his wife, Carol Perry Kendrick, and their two children, Carrie Beth and Michael, live in Springdale where Bill is a family physician. They are members of University Baptist Church in Fayetteville. (3) Brenda Ann Kendrick Mallory and (4) Linda Jan Kendrick Wright were born in July 9, 1954. They were the first set of twins born at Springdale Memorial Hospital. Brenda and her husband John live in Little Rock, where she is a departmental business manager at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Campus. Jan and her husband Chuck live in Hot Springs with their children, Ashley and Spencer. Jan is a physician and director of the Arkansas Rehabilitation Services offices there.

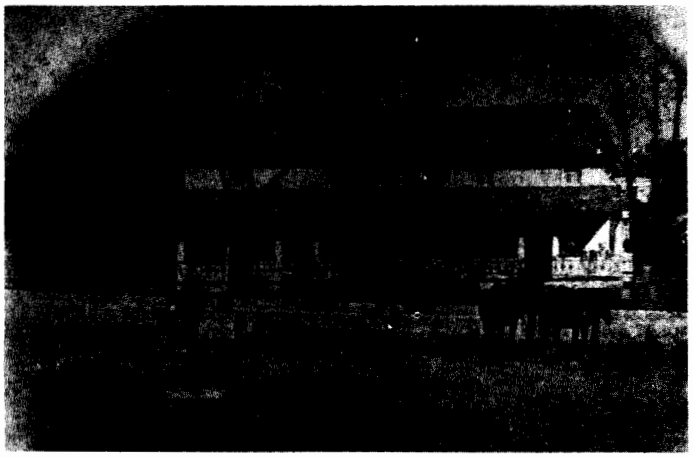
All four children attended Springdale schools, including one year for John and Bill at the Oak Grove two-room school just before it closed. All four attended the University of Arkansas. Remarkably, by working both at his "city job" and on the farm, Clyde was able to put all four children through the University of Arkansas and three of them through medical school.

Clyde is now retired and collects antique wood working tools. His nationally known collection fills a four-room house.

By: Pat Kendrick

John Kennan

The Kennan name goes back to about 1832 in Arkansas History. I shall try to thread the male lineage to present day, 1987.



This is a picture of John Kennan's home taken about 1860 but torn down in about 1965. He was grandfather of Tom Kennan, Sr. It had Civil War scars-mostly bullet holes and a large spring of water in rear. Had a large farm and when others had crop failure he would give them part of his to tide them.

John Kennan, Walter Alexander Kennan, and George Fickland Kennan.

My basic information comes from a history of the Kennan Family written by George W. Kennan in 1935. George was a jeweler in Springdale, Arkansas. He was a grandson of the first Arkansas John Kennan, born in Kentucky in 1795, homesteaded land in Madison County in 1832, and married Elizabeth Evans. They had eleven (11) children, only four (4) sons lived to manhood, who had children, they were (1) John, Jr., (2) Joseph, (3)

Alexander and (4) George Fickland. John Kennan (d 1884) and Elizabeth Evans Kennan are buried at the Wesley Cemetery in Madison County. (1) John, Jr. b. 1823, first born son of John and Elizabeth Evans Kennan, married Mildred Shumate, they had nine (9) children, only (2) sons have male heirs, they were (1a) Walter Alexander Kennan and (1b) William A. Kennan. John, Jr. was a farmer and stockman, etc. They lived at Draketown in Madison County, Arkansas. Both are buried in the Wesley Cemetery at Wesley, Arkansas. (1a) Walter Alexander (b.1857-d.1947) married Marguerite Parker, they had thirteen (13) children, eight (8) sons and five (5) daughters. The sons were, (1a-1) William G., (1a-2) John, (1a-3) Samuel, (1a-4) Charles M., (1a-5) James O., (1a-6) Edward, (1a-7) Earl and (1a-8) Thomas C. (1a-1) William G. (b.1903-d.1970) married Beulah Shofner, they had four (4) children two (2) sons and two (2) daughters. The sons, John Raymond (b.1904-d.1980) married Wylmah H. Gibson, they had no children. John Raymond (J. R.) was a teacher, superintendent and Washington County School Supervisor. He served as County School Supervisor from 1937 until his death in 1980. He had no heirs, but left a great heritage by his contribution to education in Washington County. Norman C. Kennan married Blanche Edwards, they had three (3) children one (1) son and two (2) daughters. Their son, Gary is married and had two (2) daughters. (1a-2) John married Stella Cole, they had two (2) children, one (1) son, Carl and one (1) daughter. Carl married Betty Dickson they had four (4) children, four (4) sons, Edward, Larry, Tommy and Jack. We do not know of any male heirs. (1a-3) Samuel died young, but was never married. (1a-4) Charles M., married a Clark, had three (3) children, two (2) sons and one (1) daughter. One son died young, the other son, Loyd married and has an adopted son, Terry. (1a-5) James D. married a Stokenbury, they had one (1) daughter. (1a-6) Edward married a Boden, they had four (4) children, but no male heirs. (1a-7) Earl married and had one (1) daughter, but no male heirs. (1a-8) Thomas C. married Myrtle Brashear, they had three (3) children, one (1) son Thomas, and two (2) daughters. Thomas married a Bailey, they have three (3) daughters, no male heirs. Earl (1a-7) and Thomas C. (1a-8) are the only surviving children of Walter Alexander Kennan, Earl moved to California in 1922, worked for Standard Oil of California (Chevron) for 41 years, retired and now lives with his wife Nola in Fayetteville. Thomas C. retired from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, now lives in Springdale, he devotes many hours to volunteer work with the Springdale Chamber of Commerce and other civic interests, plus very active in church work. Thomas served one term as State Representative from District 9. No male lineage through the Walter Alexander and Marguerite Parker Kennan link. (1b) William A., married a Hall, like his brother Walter Alexander, they too, had thirteen (13) children, only one (1) son, George White Kennan. George White had one (1) son, Paul, and Paul had one (1) son Vernard, but as of this date, no male heirs. The end of the John, Jr. lineage.

(2) Joseph (b.1828-d.1884) married a Messick in 1854, they had five (5) children. Joseph died the same year as his father. Joseph was a tanner of leather, and a farmer, his children were, four (4) daughters and one (1) son, their names, Mary Alice, married a Harp, Francis married a Parson, Nora B. married a Head, Elizabeth married a Chadwick and John William, the only son married a Jones. (2a) John W. (b.1869-d.1931) had three sons, (2a-1) Edgar, (2a-2) Shelby and (2a-3) Walter. Only one son, (2a-2) Shelby Preston (b.1902-d. unknown) married and had children, he had no sons. He moved to California as a young man. Joseph lived near Springdale, which this was a Springdale Family. No male lineage from Joseph's link.

(3) Alexander Marshall (b. 1831-d.1916) married a Roberts in 1859, they lived in and near Springdale, he was a millwright, a tanner, and a shoe and boot maker. Later in life he bought land near Springdale and had an orchard. They had eight (8) children, they were (3a) George William, Annie Elizabeth, (3b) Charles F., (3c) White McClelland, Willie Ada, Mary Francis, and twins, Geno and John (b and d 1874). (3a) George William b. 1861, married a Cannon to this union three children (3a-1) Asa Ray, (3a-2) Earl Leon and (3a-3) Audrey J. George William was a jeweler by trade, for many years he had a store in Springdale. (3a-1) Asa Ray (b.1888) a jeweler and optometrist by trade, his home was in Fort Smith, Arkansas, married a Ford, they have one (1) son (3a-1a) William Ray (b. 1923) he owned and operated Kennan's Jewelry in Fayetteville for many years. William Ray is married and has one (1) son, William Ray, II (3a-1a-1), he is married to a Humphrey, they have two (2) sons and live in Texas, the sons are Jeffrey (b.1977) and Mathew (b.1978). These two (2) sons are the first link with the original Kennan name in the genealogy of the first 'Arkansas John Kennan'. (3a-2) Earl Leon moved to Nebraska from Arkansas, married, but had no sons. (3a-3) Audrey J. (b.1899-d.?) married a Pierce, no children by birth, an adopted son, David. Audrey J. was a jeweler, they owned and operated a store, later they had an antique business for many years in Fayetteville and Springdale, Arkansas. The only link for the third son, Alexander Marshall is through the lineage of Asa Ray (3a-1).

(4) George Fickland (b.1837-d.1896), the fourth and last son of the original John and Elizabeth Evans Kennan. His home was in Rogers, first married a Cartwright, no children, second marriage, he married a widow, Mitchell. To this union four (4) children were born, they were, Jane, (4a) Alvardo Alexander, (4b) William Burnett and Zilphia, only two (2) male heirs. Alvardo Alexander married a Rieves, they had two (2) children, (4a-1) Harry George (b.1891) and Clara (b.1892). (4a-1) Harry George left no male heirs. (4b) William Burnett (b.1871) married Willingham, they had two (2) sons, (4b-1) George William (b.1901) and (4b-2) William Burnett (b.1908). (4b-1) George William (b.1901-d.1986) married a Stephenson, they had one son (4b-1a) George Stephen (Steve), he married a Hester, they had two (2) daughters, as of this date in 1987, no male lineage. (4b-2) William Burnett (Bernie) (b.1908) married a Madden, they had one son, (4b-2a) Billy Bob, his mother died in 1934, he later married a Judge, they have four (4) children, they are Barbara, (4b-2b) David, Shirley and Cindy. (4b-2a) Billy Bob married a Sue Mitchell, they have two (2) children, they are Amy and (4b-2a-1) William. This date William (4b-2a-1) is not married, therefore, no lineage. (4b-2b) David married a Lester, they have two (2) children, (4b-2b-1) John David and Angela. (4b-2b-1) John David Kennan is direct lineage to the first John Kennan, he is a great-great-great grandson.

As of 1987, there is only two (2) direct links between the first John Kennan of Arkansas, first being Jeffrey Kennan and Mathew Kennan, brothers through the third son, Alexander Marshall Kennan (1831-1916) and the second being John David Kennan a descendent through the fourth son, George Fickland Kennan (b.1837-d.1896).

The Arkansas John Kennan's father was William Berry Kennan of Kentucky. Family folklore has it that this is a direct lineage to Thomas MacKennan, one of two (2) brothers coming to the United States in approximately 1630, Richard and Thomas MacKennan. When they arrived at the ship to sail to America, the "K's" were being loaded before the "M's", the prefix of "Mac" was dropped by Thomas, therefore, he was able to board the ship.

By: Earl Kennan

Albert J. Kerr

Benjamin Kerr's three sons were all born in Wayne County, Illinois and raised in Gasconade County, Missouri. When the Civil War came along Benjamin and his two older sons, James and Thomas joined the Confederate Army. Later his youngest son William joined the Union Army. Benjamin died in Gasconade County in 1867 of a disease he contracted while in the army.

James, my grandfather, participated in at least one of the battles at Wilson's Creek, Missouri (just south of Springfield) and it is believed that he spent some time around Fayetteville and in the western part of Madison County during the war. In March 1868 James married Mary Ellen Neely in Gasconade County, Missouri. Their children were: Sarah, Mary, Henry, Martha, Malissa, Ida, John, Albert (my father), Arminia. Mary Ellen died of childbirth complications with a tenth child on July 10, 1889.

James remarried in 1891 in Missouri to Elizabeth. Sometime about 1895-1896 William's wife died, and he and his children and James and his family moved to Fayetteville. James, Elizabeth and their family settled in a house that was located in the vicinity of the old Bear Brand Hosiery Plant, now the University of Arkansas' "Engineering South" building. Albert Jefferson attended school and worked at a store on the west side of the square, until he was 13 years old, at which time, he ran away from home and went to his oldest brother, Henry, in the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) south of Tulsa.

Albert worked as a cowboy until he met, courted, and married the local school teacher, Lenore Algerine Lawrence, my mother, on February 5, 1910 at Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

When Albert got married, he quit working as a cowboy and started farming. Albert and Lenore moved to Green Forest, Arkansas in 1912 and lived in a small house on Lenore's parent's farm. Her parents were getting old, and they had a big farm so Albert farmed their place. In 1924 they moved to Coin, Arkansas (about 6 miles s. e. of Green Forest) to an eighty acre farm they bought. Albert farmed and raised sheep and cattle there for a couple of years.

In 1926 the family moved to a 120 acre farm about two miles southeast of Gentry, Arkansas. The family, in 1928, moved to the Vaughn Community, about 8 miles west of Bentonville, and remained there for sixteen and a half years. Twelve children were born to Albert and Lenore, seven sons and five daughters: however, four of the boys were either stillborn or died soon after birth, the eight who lived were: Mary, Grayce, Alberta, Paul, Betty, Albert B., Jessie, and Karl. Six of the eight children that lived graduated from the Vaughn High School. During World War II all three of Albert's sons served in the army.

In August 1944, Albert sold his farm and he and Lenore moved back to Fayetteville. They bought a small home at 213 East 13th Street (corner of Washington Avenue and 13th Street). In addition to being a farmer Albert was also a carpenter. He worked at this trade until he retired in 1960. Albert died January 28, 1967, and Lenore died February 27, 1974. Both are buried in Fairview Memorial Gardens.

By: Karl M. Kerr

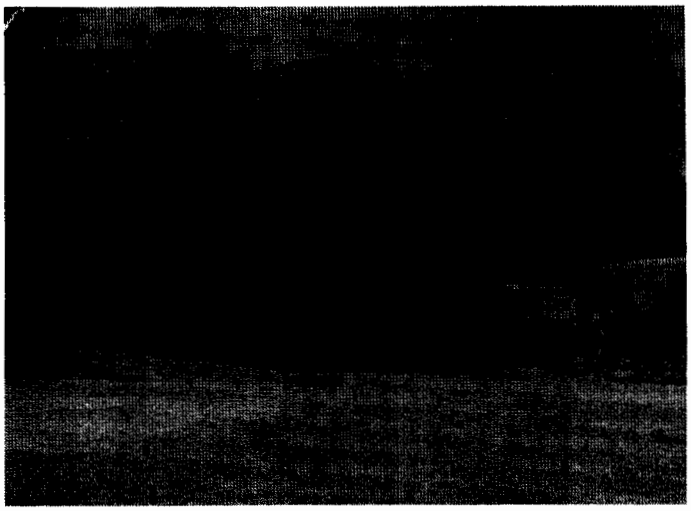
Dr. J. B. Kilgo

Early in the year, before crop plantin' time, in 1892, a young medical doctor named John Booker Kilgo, moved into the beautiful little valley we know today as Savoy. He brought his wife and three children with plans to build his dream home. They came by way of Waldron, Scott County and Sebastian County. He had been trained by his father in the ways of medicine, back in RaraAvis, Mississippi after the War Between the States. It was said he could treat a case of the fever when he was only 12 years old. Dr. A. W. Kilgo, the father of John B. has lost one eye in an accident and his remaining eye was becoming very weak. J. B. Kilgo arrived in Arkansas from Mississippi and settled in Scott County. It was here March 9, 1881 he received his Certificate to Practice Medicine and Surgery in the State from the Board of Medical Examiners of Scott County. While awaiting his practice to build, John taught penmanship at Chaney's School in Gilmore, Indian Territory.

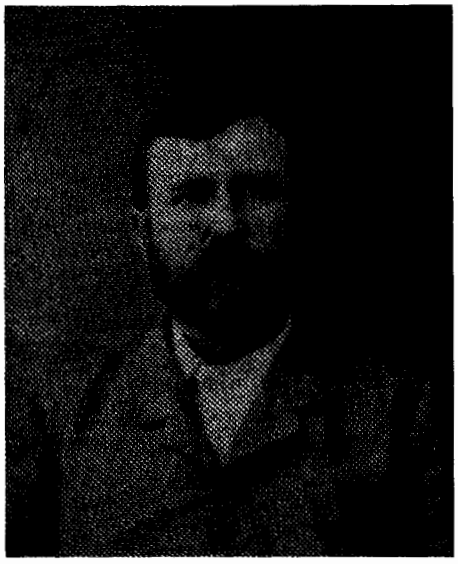
It was in Sugar Loaf Valley, Sebastian County (near Mansfield) that he met, courted and married the beautiful young Leni Leota Smedley (granddaughter of Joseph Smedley, an English subject who came to this country as a missionary back in 1829, and served as minister of the 15th Street Baptist Church in Philadelphia and later was employed by the U. S. Government to teach in the Mushalatubby District of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory). Dr. Kilgo and his new bride returned to Waldron to make their home.

In the Spring of 1892 the family left Scott County and moved north to Washington County. There were three children at that time, Lucy Delphia (10) by a previous marriage, Eva Theresa (4) and Booker Benjamin (1). The two youngest were born in Waldron.

Not long after the family settled in, John had an opportunity



Dr. J. B. Kilgo's water-powered grist mill, Savoy, Arkansas.



Dr. John Booker Kilgo

to purchase a water-powered grist mill, located on the banks of the Osage Creek. A dam had been built to raise the level of water to a height for supplying power to the mill's turbine.

The family had selected a choice piece of land on top of a small hill overlooking the valley for building their dream home. It was soon started and a grand house it was . . . solid as a rock, made of red clay brick, featuring a huge front porch on which to sit out the heat of the day, a giant fireplace stood at one end, and the place was fenced all around to keep the children from straying. Pine trees shaded the place where they played. It was a peaceful place until May 20, 1898, when the sound of an oncoming freight train sounded the coming of a killer cyclone. It touched down only a short distance from the house and in seconds destroyed their dream home. Very little was left standing and as nature so often does, left John's mother's mantle clock lying face down on a pile of bricks that was once their house. When the clock was picked up, not a single piece of glass or wood was broken. John dusted it off, set it on a level spot and it started running, beginning at the time the cyclone struck.

J. B. Kilgo, his wife and family lived in Savoy 18 years, doctoring folks, operating the grist mill, running a general store and raising a family. In 1909 they moved with their 10 children to a 600-acre farm, near Cottage Hill in southeastern Benton County,

Mrs. Leni Leota Smedley Kilgo

where he built a grist mill and saw mill. Here on what was known as "The Stevenson Place" near the town of Best, two more children were born to the couple. The family later moved to War Eagle, Benton County, only four miles away where J. B. purchased a large water-powered grist mill on the War Eagle river, a fine mill that had been built by a Pioneer settler named Blackburn, prior to the War Between the States. He later purchased a general store, then settled down to a semi-retired life and let his sons and daughters run the businesses.

Dr. J. B. Kilgo died in 1934; Leni Leota Smedley Kilgo died in 1938. They are both buried in the Austin Cemetery, near Best, Arkansas.

Wayne Kilgo is a grandson of Dr. J. B. Kilgo.

John Booker Kilgo, born 19 October 1854 in RaraAvis, Itawamba County, Mississippi. Married, first time, to Helen M. Huckaby on 3 November 1878 in Scott County, Arkansas. Two children, both female, were born to this union. The oldest, Emma (1879 or 1880) in Waldron, Scott County, died at the age of five. Lucy Delphia, born 16 September 1881 in Waldron, Scott County, was raised by Dr. Kilgo and his second wife. Lucy D. later married William M. Parker.

Dr. Kilgo married, second time, Leni Leota Smedley, 14 March 1886 in the Indian Territory, near what is now Poteau, Oklahoma. Children by this union were: Eva Theresa (F) 22 September 1887 in Waldron, Scott County; Baby Kilgo (F) died at birth (1889) Waldron, Scott County; Booker Benjamin (M) 9 December 1890 in Waldron, Scott County; Eunice Mary (F) 8 November 1892 in Savoy, Washington County; Jaska Jerusha (F) 14 November 1894 Savory, Washington County; Theodore "Pete" (M) 29 December 1896 Savoy, Washington County; Lena Leota (F) 19 September 1898 Savoy, Washington County; Carl (M) 19 December 1900 Savoy, Washington County; Gussie (M) 4 March 1902 Savoy, Washington County; John Booker II (M) 31 January 1904 Savoy, Washington County; Lillie Virginia (F) 26 April 1906 Savoy, Washington County; Blanche Adeline (F) 11 January 1908 Savoy, Washington County; Eugene (M) 24 February 1910 in Best, Benton County; Dixie (F) 31 October 1911 Best, Benton County.

Dr. and Mrs. Kilgo raised Agness Lee, daughter of Helen M. Huckaby (J. B. Kilgo's first wife) and Dr. Lee (H. M. Huckaby's first husband).

By: Wayne Kilgo

John Kimbrough

John Kimbrough came to America from England as a youth. The family was Baptist and came for religious freedom. One of the son's name was Thomas. He came to Dutch Mills, Arkansas in early 1800 from Tennessee.

Seated: left to right: Anna Ruth Venable, Ann Dixon, Cathie Reeves, Mary Ellen Venable, Edna Stires, Jerry Little, Bobbie Swain, Wesley Pinkerton, Leslie Pinkerton. Standing: left to right: Billy Sue Webb, Marilyn Jean Swain, Ava Nell Casey, James Robinson, Billie Corzine, Gayle Victory, Bruce Little, Billie Freeman, Billie D. Choate, Jackie Gentry. Teacher: Mrs. Anna Venable, 1948.

Luginbuel Home, Grandparents and grandchildren. Front: Anna Ruth Venable, Jim Venable, Mary Ellen Venable and Bert Luginbuel. Back: Jennie Venable and Daisy Luginbuel.

Thomas had a son named Felix who went to Nacogdoches, Texas to school, married Henrietta Baxter and came back to Dutch Mills where he lived the remainder of his life. Died 1905. He was active in church and was the organist. There have been many school teachers and musicians in every generation since.

Thomas, Felix's father, along with brothers and sisters were charter members of the Liberty Baptist Church now 104 years old. The church is still used by the Baptists and the auditorium is the original. It is thought the lumber was hauled over the mountain having floated down the Arkansas River to Fort Smith.

Felix was the father of my mother, Daisy Kimbrough Luginbuel, born September 8, 1878. She was the oldest of several children. The other children were: Wilson July 23, 1880, a farmer and teacher, married Fannie Allison one daughter Lillian Frances married Odis Jones. He also married Lydia Reed children Henrietta, Wilson Jr. and Jim Kimbrough. Baxter March 21, 1887 married May Washington. He married again Ora

May, 1938. Bill Venable, Jim Venable and Lacy Venable.

White two sons Felix and Baxter Jr. Susie, had a daughter Virginia married Al Hadfield. Ethel, never married and was a school teacher in California. Died of cancer. Albert married Elizabeth Leonard two sons John and Joseph. John Lives in Houston and Joseph in Oklahoma City.

My father, Elbert White (Bert) Luginbuel, was the youngest son of Peter and Elizabeth Reid Luginbuel. Peter was born in Germany and Elizabeth was from Missouri. Northwest of Dutch Mills they moved to a farm he built that is still, standing and the house still has one original room. Bert built onto it and now has eight rooms. Peter and "Aunt Lizzie" lived here until their death and are buried in White Rock Cemetery. He died in 1899 and she in 1921.

Bert was born November 17, 1876. He farmed the place and January 4, 1903 married Daisy Kimbrough. They lived on the Luginbuel place and bought the shares of his brothers and sisters. He was a hog farmer also raising grain. When he had some grain to sell he took it to Westville, Oklahoma where there was a railroad. Much of the grain was fed to the animals, it was a small herd. Daisy churned and sold butter enough to pay for my piano lessons from Mrs. White at Lincoln. I rode horseback unless I had eggs to deliver. Daisy had a flock of Dominac chickens. She set hens in the spring and took most of the summer to have fryer size meat that was canned for winter.

The school teachers at White Rock often boarded at our house. Some farm workers stayed there too. She was a very good cook. She said her father told her when she married he hoped that Bert would make her a good living and she could have all the sugar she wanted.

He did make a good living. Besides this farm he bought the Blake place between here and Dutch Mills. He was elected to be a road overseer in Dutch Mills Township. At that time every man eighteen years and older was expected to work on the road four days a year. He had a very strong team of mules. He rose early and drove miles before the work began on the road.

He was a deacon in the church and was a good bass singer. Daisy played the organ. In 1923 a kidney disease, Nephritis, developed and he was never very well again. He died October 15, 1944.

Daisy spent her remaining days here. Even when Bert was ill, Daisy started a Sunday School class at Glendale where several young girls attended. These girls came to a revival at Liberty Baptist Church in Dutch Mills where several conversions took place and they joined the church.

Daisy had a massive stroke and died March 23, 1953. She is buried in the Dutch Mills Cemetery.

By: Anna Venable

Oscar M. Kimbrough

Oscar M. and Bethene (Beth) Kimbrough came to Springdale in July of 1951 after Oscar's graduation from Dental School in Kansas City, Missouri. Oscar was a native Arkansan, born and reared near Monticello, Arkansas. He served in the National Guard just before World War II and was stationed in Alaska in the Aleutian Islands when war came. He then went to Europe where he served in the Army Artillery until 1946 when he was discharged. He went into the service with the rank of Second Lieutenant and after completing 20 years of service by being in the Army Reserves he earned the rank of Major.

Beth was working in Kansas City when the two met on a blind date in January of 1949 and they married in December of 1949. Beth, who was reared on a farm in Platte County, Missouri, and related to half the people there, was a little reluctant about moving to Arkansas away from all of the relatives that surrounded her during her early years.

It was a very hot day in July when they arrived - very little air conditioning in those days - and Beth was pregnant with their first child. However, they felt very fortunate to be moving into a nice five room house having lived in a very small apartment in Kansas City.

Springdale had a population of just over 5,000 in 1951 and Oscar described it to Beth as not having very many paved streets - he came first to look it over. Beth was pleasantly surprised to find it was a progressive and rapidly growing town and seemed like a good place to live, raise a family and start a dental practice, which all proved to be true.

Oscar purchased a dental office, which was air conditioned and located over the First State Bank, from a dentist who wanted to leave Springdale.

Their first child, Ann Elizabeth, was born October 3, 1951. Oscar's practice grew and also the family. Randal S. Kimbrough was born September 17, 1954. Oscar and Beth became active in church and civic affairs and enjoyed the friendly and growing community.

In June of 1957, tragedy came and their little daughter, Ann Elizabeth died of a brain tumor. The following year on May 20, 1958, another daughter, Anita Lynn was born.

In 1960 Oscar built a dental office on Meadow Street and moved his practice there. On May 10, 1963, another daughter Janet Rae was born.

Oscar bought a farm on Wagon Wheel Road in 1964 and started raising polled herefords and chickens. Although this was a hobby he thoroughly enjoyed, he worked hard at being a part time farmer.

In 1974 tragedy came again to the family and Oscar died of cancer. Randy was in college, Anita in high school and Janet in elementary school. After Oscar's death Beth worked as a secretary for Central Elementary School for several years until the school closed in 1983. She then retired to do some traveling and baby sitting with grandchildren.

After Randy graduated from college in June of 1976, he married Marsha Donathan, a dental hygenist, from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and then went to dental school in Memphis, Tennessee. After graduation they came back to Springdale to practice denistry. They have three children, Scott, born August 15, 1983, Amy, born January 11, 1985, and Mark, born June 1, 1987.

Anita married Charles Deines, who also grew up in Springdale, in June 1978. They live in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and have one child John, born October 31, 1986.

Janet, a teacher at Southwest Junior High School, married Richard Harris, a native of Alma, Arkansas, in May of 1985. They reside in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: Beth Kimbrough

Hugh Kincaid

Hugh Kincaid was born in Scammon, Kansas in 1905, the son of Charles and Mayme Reid Kincaid. Educated in Pittsburg, Kansas Public Schools and Pittsburg State Teachers College, he moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1929 to manage Leon's Shoe Store. There he met and married Mary Frances Gose, who was then employed as a saleswoman for a ladies ready to wear store. Mary was born in Decatur, Texas in 1913, the daughter of Emory and Neita Gose, and had moved with her family from Decatur to Fayetteville in 1932.

Hugh and Mary were long-time members of Central Methodist Church and were active in church and civic affairs. He served on the Fayetteville City Council, on the Board of Trustees for AM&N College in Pine Bluff, and was President of the Lion's Club. She was a PEO and member of the choir at Central Methodist Church. He established Kincaid & Company, a real estate and insurance company, and was active in the business for over thirty-seven years until his retirement in 1985. He enjoys his friends and hobbies of golf and fishing, and remains active as an usher in his church.

Mary Kincaid died February 28, 1981. Despite many years of paralyzing illness, she had remained active in the management of her household and a loving presence in the life of her family. Her unwaivering courage, unselfishness, and the love and joy she gave to family and friends were an inspiration to all who knew her.

They had three children, Hugh R., Neita Ann and Rebecca Lea, all of whom attended the Fayetteville Public Schools and the University of Arkansas. Neita Ann was married to Michael R. Watson of Springdale, Arkansas. They have three children, Mike, Jr. of Springdale, Mark and Lea Ann who both reside with their mother in Arlington, Texas. Rebecca Lea is married to Donald Bliebtrey formerly of New York and they are currently living in Japan with their son Ryan, where they are stationed with the Corps of Engineers.

Hugh R. Kincaid was formerly married to Diane Divers of Washington D. C.; they have two children, William R. Kincaid and Kathryn Lea Kincaid. Hugh R. served as Fayetteville City Attorney, on the Fayetteville School Board and as State Representative in the Arkansas Legislature. He is engaged in the practice of law in Fayetteville with the firm of Kincaid, Horne & Trumbo. He is married to the former Brenda Burney Campbell of Helena, Arkansas, who moved to Fayetteville from Helena, Arkansas in 1981, with her daughter, Jenny Campbell. Brenda Kincaid is a teacher at Leverett Elementary School in Fayetteville. They are active members of Central Methodist Church.

By: Hugh Kincaid

L to R, Jack C. (father), Arline L. (mother), Regina D. (daughter-in-law), Corwin J. (son), and Sylvia J. (wife) in front of new house in September 1981.

L to R, Jack J. King with his friend, Kerry Patrick, after a successful Washington County hunt in October 1986.

Jack J. King

Jack was born 24 September 1937 in Keokuk, Iowa and raised in Hamilton and Virginia, Illinois. He married Sylvia J. Shortridge on 1 July 1956. She was born 14 November 1937 in Philadelphia, Illinois. Jack graduated from the University of Illinois. Jack graduated from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Architecture Degree on 18 June 1960.

He entered the U. S. Army as an Engineer Officer and served proudly for 20 years. He had not intended to be a career serviceman but liked the leadership challenge of being a Paratrooper. Seven years were spent overseas, three of those in the Vietnam War. He commanded the 307th Engineer Battalion in the distinguished 82nd Airborne Division. His military awards included: Ranger Tab, Senior Parachutist Badge, Combat Infantryman Badge, Republic of Vietman Campaign Medal, Vietman Armed Forces Honor Medal First Class, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation with Palm, National Defense Service Medal, Meritorious Unit Commendation, Vietnam Service Medal with Eight Campaign Service Stars, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Bronze Star with Second Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service Medal, and Legion of Merit.

He was also fortune to have two assignments with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at Tulsa District, Oklahoma. In 1970 he worked in part on the McClellan-Kerr Navigation System. His second tour there was in 1979-80. Both assignments gave him the opportunity to see most of Oklahoma and adjoining states where he developed a special fondness for Northwest Arkansas. Jack retired as a Lieutenant Colonel on 1 September 1980.

Jack and Sylvia purchased 200 acres in Madison County in 1971. In 1977, they decided to purchase 40 acres in Washington County, south of Baldwin along Ed Edwards Road on top of Robinson Mountain overlooking Fayetteville.

They moved to Washington County in August 1980 and rented a trailer on Thunder Mountain. Against the advice of numerous friends who said such an undertaking would end in divorce, the Kings displayed their pioneer spirit and commenced building a geodesic dome house on the 40 acres in March 1981. Their son, Corwin J., was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on 27 September 1961. He found a few hours while attending the University of Arkansas (UA) and holding down a part-time job to lend a helping hand on the house. Although the house was not

finished (It probably never will be to Sylvia's satisfaction; that is good though because it sometimes takes a woman's prodding and always her special touch to make a house a home), they moved into it in September 1981.

Jack thought he had retired from working for others but took a job in July 1982 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia with Caudle, Rowlett, and Scott and Metcalf and Eddy Architect Engineer Joint Venture. They provided design and construction management of Saudi Air Force facilities. He worked there 27 months and "retired" again in September 1984.

Meanwhile, Sylvia kept the home fires burning in Arkansas. She did join Jack for four trips to Europe seeing parts of these countries: West Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Austria, and England. Jack added another 15 countries visited during his military and business careers.

Corwin graduated with a Bachelor Degree in Agriculture Business in May 1983. He married Regina D. Green on 9 July 1983. She was born 27 June 1961 and was from Doddridge, Arkansas. She also graduated from the UA in May 1983 in Journalism. Both enlisted in the U. S. Army to continue the proud tradition of serving their country; they will complete their service soon and have been accepted for further studies at the UA beginning with the 1988 Spring semester.

Jack and Sylvia remain busy with 40 acre, house, garden, horse, and six hunting dogs. They've added to their out-of-doors enjoyment by purchasing 40 acres with small cabin overlooking a beautiful creek in Brown Hollow, almost seven miles east of Winslow.

Both Jack and Sylvia attend Baldwin Church of Christ.

Jack is most happy when Sylvia lets him off to hunt, fish, or train his Labrador Retrievers. Sylvia enjoys traveling and is a loving wife and mother and a great cook.

Jack has a future goal to sketch and paint the beautiful Arkansas Ozarks; we'll hope he starts that soon.

By: Jack J. King

Albert Logan Kirk

Albert Logan Kirk, born June 11, 1860 in Jackson County, Tennessee, died June 22, 1930. Married July 13, 1884 to (Mattie) Martha Jane Armstrong, born July 4, 1868, died September 1, 1941. They are buried at Ganderville Cemetery in Summers, Arkansas. He made his home in Summers, Arkansas on about 100 acres. Two log cabins once stood tall and alive. A creek known as the Kirk's Creek today separates the two log cabins. Only one is still half standing today. John Donald (J. D.) Kirk born December 10, 1916 at Summers, Arkansas. John Donald Kirk was in W. W. II. Was married April 17, 1944 to Mae Bell Wright. Their children, Donna Jean Kirk April 17, 1945, married December 25 to Frankie Higganbotham. Their children, Dewayne Higganbotham born December 6, 1966, Darline Higganbotham born May 25, 1969. Robert Frank born March 19, 1947. Charley Webster Kirk born January 13, 1892, died January 15, 1970, married April 11, 1911, at Union Town, Arkansas, to Dovie B. Smith born September 9, 1893, died September 25, 1972. Zella Arville Kirk born January 27, 1912, married March 4, 1928 to Dock McCrary, in Lincoln, Arkansas. O. C. McCrary married October 16, 1951 in Stilwell, Oklahoma to Wonza L. Willis. Marina Denise McCrary born August 21, 1954 in Stilwell, Oklahoma, married May 17, 1974 to Gltazi Jakay. April Azizi Jakay, born in Staffand, Kansas. Amnee J. Jakay born in Great Bend, Kansas. Cheryl Ann McCrary born February 7, 1957 in Great Bend, Kansas, married November 7, 1976 to Clayton Sherwood and he died July 13, 1977, she remarried. Liza Marlene McCrary born September 22, 1958 died June 26, 1978. Jana Sue McCrary born April 3, 1963. Olin Clifford McCrary born August 14, 1965. Chester Allen Kirk, born October 23, 1914, died September 4, 1960, married April 25, 1936 to Avis West. Susie Bell Kirk born November 20, 1916 married to Marion Spencer. Logan Simmons Kirk, born April 6, 1919 died January 2, 1988, married November 21, 1947 to Delona Darline Warkentien, born April 29, 1928. Children: Alicia Lee Kirk born June 19, 1946 died June 14, 1967, married Wayne Renzo Hurst. One boy Wayne Renzo Hurst Jr. born 1965 died June 14, 1967. Both Mom and son were killed in a car accident in 1967. Charline Kirk born May 12, 1949, married April 30, 1970 to Willard Price Posey born 1942. Children: Betty Ann Posey born March 1971.

The family of Albert Logan and (Mattie) Martha Kirk, Top back standing - Ross, Bob, Albert, John, Charley, Frank, Nan. Front sitting - Bill, Albert Logan (father), (Mattie) Martha Kirk (mother), and Jim the baby, Saddie Kirk.

Joyce Lola Posey born March 1972, Cathy Darlene Posey born about 1974, Wendal Price Posey born about 1974. Charlie Webster Kirk born July 21, 1951 married December 21, 1974 to Linda Vaughan born September 2, 1951. Children: Lynnette Darlene Kirk born January 25, 1978, Lindsey Gail Kirk born July 11, 1981, Albert Kirk born about 1985. Jack Kirk born December 23, 1952 married June 13, 1975 to Joannie Marie Barnes born October 30, 1955. Children: Gerald Junior Kirk born October 3, 1978. Jane Kirk born December 23, 1952, Jack and Jane are twins, married April 16, 1970 to Jesse Mosses born 1951. Children: Rebecca Ann Mosses born October 18, 1973. Jessica Gail Mosses born July 13, 1978. Shiella Kay Mosses born December 11, 1979. Nancy Ann Kirk born June 5, 1954 married April 26, 1974. Children: Gregory Clark Brewster born May 6, 1979; Kyle Brewster born about 1983, married to Richard Lynn Brewster. John Madison Kirk born December 27, 1955 married to Donna Kay Holden born January 2, 1956. Children: Teresa Ann Kirk born May 3, 1974. Robbie James Kirk born January 19, 1978. Sharon Kay Kirk born May 25, 1957 married July 11, 1975 to Dennis Loyd Carte born June 29, 1954. Children: Tammy Lee Carte born March 14, 1978. Jason Loyd Carte born October 27, 1980.

By: Joannie Kirk

Dessie Harrison Kirk

Edmund Osburn was born in Virginia in 1813, died about 1878 and is buried in the Sunset Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas. He was first married to a Pennington, who died in Kentucky. His second marriage was to Perlina "Liney" Blevins. Edmund and his first wife (first name unknown) Pennington were the parents of the following children: Nancy Jane, Jesse, Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth. Edmund was a Primitive Baptist Preacher. In 1858, he and Perlina moved with their family to Crawford County, Arkansas. In 1872, he moved to Washington County.

Nancy Jane Osburn, born in Kentucky in 1832, was the oldest child of Edmund and his first wife. At age 14, she married Daniel Blevins, born in 1831 in Kentucky. Dan Blevins was a Mason, a member of K of H and a lifelong Democrat. Old Timers remembered him as a colorful Primitive Baptist Preacher. He was in military service from 1861 to 1865. He served as

chaplain with the rank of Captain with the 5th Kentucky Inf., CSA. He moved with his family and parents, William and Ava (Collins) Blevins, to Washington County in 1866. He then moved to Madison County and from there to Oklahoma. He is buried near Braggs, Oklahoma. Daniel and Nancy Jane were the parents of the following children: Malinda, Angeline, Ellen, William Edmund, Nancy June, F. M., John H., Naitelda, Thomas H. and Albert J.

Angeline Blevins was born in 1850 in Kentucky, married Henry LeMaster, born in 1849, also a native of Kentucky. They later moved with their family to Washington County, Arkansas. They were the parents of the following children: Mary Jane, Nancy Ellen, Martha A., Roda Elizabeth, Danel Tomas, Cynthe C., Caldona, W. Harvey, Maga Myrtle, Manford, Walter C.

Mary Jane LeMaster, born in 1868, Washington County, married William Noah Kirk, born in 1860, in Kentucky. Noah was a son of Milford Hayden and Nellie Ellender (Little) Kirk. He came to Madison County with his parents about 1883. His father owned a 275 acre farm near Combs, where he resided until his death. Both his father and mother are buried in the Combs Cemetery. Noah moved to Hazel Valley in Washington County where he farmed. He then operated a grocery store and a teamster service. Later, he farmed in the Wyman and Greathouse Springs Communities. In later years, he operated a grocery store in Pea Vine, Oklahoma. Noah and Mary Jane were the parents of the following children: Alpha, Dessie Harrison, Henry, James, Bertha, Dove, Ernest, Oscar, Jewel and Charlie. Mary Jane told her grandson, John Kirk, that she started smoking a pipe when she was 5 years old. John would always light her pipe for her when she was visiting his family. William Noah was "the horse" of this part of the family. He was slight of build but very muscular. He made quite a bit of money but did not spend it wisely. One story told about him was that when the community had a turkey shoot, they had to furnish two turkeys, one for Noah and another for second place. When asked why his daddy was in the Union Army when Kentucky was neutral, his answer was, "He supposed it payed better than cutting cordwood". When he was in his late 70s, he shook so badly that he had to use two hands to keep from spilling his coffee but could knock a squirrel out of the tallest tree, looking through his Woolworth glasses. When he was 79, he walked from Fayetteville to 5 miles south of Westville, Oklahoma, a distance of 35 miles, in a day. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

Dessie Harrison Kirk was born at Hazel Valley in Washington County in 1888. He married Hester Eliza Tunstill, also a native of Washington County, where they lived their entire lives. They were the parents of three children: Mary Canzaidie, Elizabeth Maxine (married to Prodice Lee Herron) and John William, (married to Thelma Marie Beard). After leaving Hazel Valley, he came to Fayetteville and worked at installing water lines from the square to the University of Arkansas. He was employed on the construction of the Fayetteville City Hospital. He then worked for the W. E. Graham Grocery Company as a clerk. For the next thirty years, he worked as a meat cutter for various markets in Fayetteville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are buried in the Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville. (Refer to Hester Eliza Tunstill and John William Kirk)

By: Thelma (Beard) Kirk

Hester Eliza (Tunstill) Kirk

Alexander and Martha (Wilson) Neill, both natives of Logan County, Kentucky, were born in 1802 and August 9, 1807, respectively. About 1825, they moved to Morgan County, Illinois, where they resided until 1832 when they moved near the Goshen Community in Washington County, Arkansas. He was a farmer and a highly respected citizen. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Alexander and Martha Neill, James and Hettie Oxford and Jack and Lydia Denton founded the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church in 1853, which is one of the oldest churches in the state. Both Alexander and Martha are buried in the Goshen Cemetery. A list of their children are as follows: John A., George and Jane were born in Illinois: Margaret, James, Thomas, Andrew, Willis, Mary and Martha were born in Arkansas. All six sons born to this family served in the Confederate Army. Only one, John A. Neill, returned.

Margaret Ann Neill, born March 11, 1833, married December 13, 1860, the Reverend John W. Dutton, born July 25, 1842. John W. Dutton was the son of Moses Dutton, born in Virginia, and his wife, Elizabeth Harris born April 25, 1821 in Tennessee. They migrated to Washington County around 1843. Moses was a circuit riding Methodist minister and operated a wagon factory in the Goshen community. He was appointed Postmaster at College Grove—changed to Goshen, June, 1876—in January, 1876 and again in June, 1876. Both Moses and Elizabeth are buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Some of their children were as follows: James, Martha, Sarah, Margaret, N. W., J. E., Chesie, M. V. and R. M.. John W. Dutton was also a Methodist minister. He served during the Civil War. Both John W. and Margaret A. Neill Dutton are buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Their children were as follows: Thomas, Henry, George M., Kanzada, Moses, Edmond "Ed", Martha, Andrew, James "Jim", Jennie, Willis Thomas J.

Kanzada Dutton was born March 24, 1866; married September 20, 1895, John Williams Tunstill, born January 31, 1864 in Ashley County, Arkansas. Mr. Tunstill owned and operated a farm in the Richland Community. He sold this farm and moved to a farm on the mountain south of the Baldwin Community, where he farmed and operated coal mines. He later became the farm manager for Lottie Stone, the farm that later became known as the Verna Lee Farms. Both Kanzada and John W. are buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Their children were as follows: Marvin,, Hester Eliza, Margaret, George, Artie, Harry, William, Clarence and Blanch. (John W. was the son of John G. Tunstill, born April 21, 1835, Wilson County, Tennessee and Margaret Catherine Yancey, born December 18, 1837 in Kentucky). Mr. Tunstill moved to southeast Arkansas where he farmed. He also had one-half interest in a drug store in Hamburg, Arkansas, with a brother. He served in the Confederate Army four years in Company G, First Trans-Mississippi Regiment. In 1876, he moved to Oxford's Bend, Washington County, Arkansas, where he farmed for six years. He sold this farm and bought a farm at Goshen and built the Goshen Mill. He owned a 230 acre farm at Richland. He continued running this business until July 1, 1888, after which he farmed and dealt in stock. He was a very successful business man. He was a Mason and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Tunstill was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. To this couple were born the following children: James, Mary, Maggie, George, Homer, Charles, Eliza, William and Owen. Both John G. and Margaret Tunstill are buried in the Goshen Cemetery.

Hester Eliza Tunstill, born July 15, 1888, married Dessie Harrison Kirk, July 10, 1910; died August 14, 1962. (See John Kirk and Dessie H. Kirk).

By: Thelma (Beard) Kirk

John William Kirk

John William Kirk, son of Dessie Harrison and Hester Eliza (Tunstill) Kirk was born March 12, 1915 at Fayetteville. He attended the Fayetteville public schools and Fayetteville Business College. He served in World War II in the European Theatre from 1943 through 1946. Upon his return from service he married Thelma Marie Beard, daughter of Charles Esper and Floy Elizabeth (Bridge) Beard of Conway, Arkansas. Thelma was a graduate of the Vilonia, Arkansas, public schools and a graduate of the Arkansas State Teachers School of Business, Conway, Arkansas. She was employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad in North Little Rock, Arkansas, the Social Security Administration and the U. S. Census Bureau in Fayetteville. John was employed by the Arkansas Employment Security Division for 33 years. He is an internationally known knifesmith. He was one of the founders of the Knifemakers Guild in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1970. He has been a demonstrating craftsman in the National Crafts Festival, Silver Dollar City, Missouri for 21 years. He has also demonstrated his craft at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. Two daughters were born to this couple, Anita Marie and Rita Gayle.

Danny and Anita Proffitt, children: left - David Wilkins, center - Andrew Kirk, right - John Tanner

David and Rita K. Whillock

Anita Marie was born September 29, 1951. She attended the Fayetteville Public Schools. She received her B. S. E. degree from the University of Arkansas, and Masters of Religious Education from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Texas. She taught school and was employed as a Career Education Consultant with Project CAP. She was married February 13, 1982 to Danny Lynn Proffitt, son of Billy and Vivian Proffitt of Dyess, Arkansas. Danny attended public schools in Poinsett and Mississippi Counties. He received a B. S. degree in Zoology in 1974 from Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, Arkansas. He is a graduate of the University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Campus, Little Rock, Arkansas. He is Assistant Professor of Medicine in the Department of Family and Community Medicine at the AHEC Northwest Family Practice Residency Program in Fayetteville. He is board certified in family medicine. They are the parents of three children: David Wilkins and John Tanner, born January 27, 1985, and Andrew Kirk, born June 22, 1987.

Rita Gayle was born November 28, 1953. After attending Fayetteville Public Schools, she received a B. S. E. in Speech and Drama in 1975 and a Master of Arts in Speech Communications in 1978 from the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. In 1986 she received her Doctors of Philosophy in Speech and Dramatic Art from the University of Missouri at Columbia. She was married June 30, 1978 to David Everett Whillock, son of Everett and Bernell Whillock of Fayetteville. David attended Fayetteville Public Schools and received the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts in History and Political Science from Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas in 1976; Master of Arts in Speech and

John and Thelma Kirk

Dramatic Art with emphasis in Film Studies from the University of Arkansas in 1979; and Doctor of Philosophy in Speech and Dramatic Art, with emphasis in Radio, Television and Film, from the University of Missouri at Columbia in 1986. Both Rita and David are members of the Department of Communication Arts at the University of Alabama, Huntsville, Alabama. (Refer to Hester Tunstill and Dessie H. Kirk)

By: Thelma (Beard) Kirk

Madge Lindsey Kirkpatrick

This is history of my family on my mother's side, from the time they came to Washington County, Arkansas, from Georgia. In 1852 John Calvin Stockburger and his wife Martha Ann Reed came to northwest Arkansas from Cohutta, Georgia. With them came the Reed family, Robert and Elizabeth Fagala Reed and their grown children. They came to Arkansas in a caravan of covered wagons with several other families. Robert and Elizabeth were my great-great grandparents. They homesteaded land about one mile northeast of West Fork near the present site of the Newlin Realty Co., on Highway 71. They built a double log house with a dog trot through the middle. I remember my mother and aunts and uncles telling me about an old hollowed out rock that stood beside the back door of the house. It stood about waist high and was used for washing their hands when they came in from the fields. Another hollow rock on the ground was used by the children to wash their feet after they had been playing barefoot in the yard.

One of the Reed daughters married a man named Wakefield. They lived near the Baptist Ford Community Church south of Greenland. During the Civil War a band of bushwhackers tried to rob them. Wakefield would not tell them where his money was hidden, so they hanged him from a tree in the yard and rode off. Mrs. Wakefield who had been hiding nearby, cut him down with a butcher knife before he strangled to death.

Robert Reed died a few years after they came to Arkansas, but Elizabeth Fagala lived to be 96 years old. She died in September 1897. I remember their telling how in her older days, she smoked a clay pipe, using home grown tobacco. She was almost blind but her mind remained keen. The grandchildren always loved to get a coal of fire from the fireplace to light the pipe for her.

The Stockburgers homesteaded about three miles northeast of the Reed place. They chose a mountaintop for their home. The site was about one half mile north of the present Mineral Springs road. They built a double log house with a dog trot in the middle; it was used as a dining room in the summer. There was a large loft above each room and a cellar under the north side room. There was a huge fireplace in each room and a porch on the back of the house. One of the attractions of the homestead was an everlasting spring of cold, clear water. The spring was about 200 feet down a rocky hillside below the house. The water was drawn up by a windless to a springhouse at the top of the hill where it was carried to the house in buckets. The wash place where the wash kettle and the washboard were kept was by the springhouse.

John Calvin and Martha Ann Stockburger were my great grandparents. They were married in 1849 in Georgia. He was a well educated man for that day. He was a doctor of sorts. Since there were not many doctors in the country at that time, he was called on as a doctor quite often.

They homesteaded and later bought quite a bit of land. At one time they owned all the land from Round Mountain to the White River bottom. They had ten children who lived to be grown. They were: Marcus Alexander. b. 1850; Nancy Elizabeth, b. 1852; Jacob Wilson, b. 1854; John Robert, b. 1856; Martha Annie, b. 1859; Joseph Adam, b. 1861; Mary Dorinda, b. 1864; Elisha Edward, b. 1868; Lydia Emma, b. 1869; Calvin Columbus (Tum) b. 1873. Both Marcus Alexander and Nancy Elizabeth were born near Cohutta, Georgia, prior to the move to West Fork, Arkansas, where the remaining children were born. John Calvin was a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Jacob Wilson became an ordained minister in that church and preached in many congregations in the area. His name is still on a roster at the West Fork Presbyterian Church.

At the time there were no public schools in the area. There were scattering county subscription schools which held school about three months out of the year. The teachers for these schools usually lived with their student's families and taught school for their room and board. The nearest subscription school was about four miles from the Stockburger homestead. The Stockburger children attended school there until the building burned in the 1870s. This school was called Old Shanghi School. Daniel Chapman gave land about one-half mile from the Stockburger home for a new school. A one room schoolhouse was built on this property and the school was named Round Mountain School after the mountain on which it was located. Capable teachers were hired and paid a salary. The standard books used were the *Blueback Speller*, *McGuffy's Reader*, and *Ray's Arithmetic*. All the Stockburger children got most of their education there. They either walked or rode horseback to school in all kinds of weather. Annie Stockburger taught school at Round Mountain for several years after she grew up.

Joseph Adam Stockburger, the sixth child of John Calvin, was my grandfather. He married Annette Etta Bentley, who came to Arkansas with her family from Wisconsin. Joe and Etta were married in 1882. Grandma's family went on to California and Grandma never got to see them again. Joseph and Etta (As my grandmother was called) had seven children. They were: Ina b. 1883; Ernest Allen, b. 1885; Lee Calvin, b. 1887; Myrtle, b. 1889; Joseph Howard. b. 1891, (died of Diphtheria when four years old) Winona, b. 1895, and Robert C., b. 1898.

The thing I remember about my grandmother was that she was a very unselfish person and enjoyed doing things for her family and neighbors any time they needed anything. Her good cooking stands out in my memory. Her house was always clean and the clothes were washed even when she had to carry them down to the spring branch to get water to wash them on the washboard and boil them in an old iron kettle, My grandfather had a big barn where he kept his horses and cattle and a few pigs for meat. They had a corn crib and a smokehouse. I remember riding in the wagon with grandpa and sometimes he would let me drive a little. He had an old horse named 'Ol' Snip" that I could ride. Grandpa always took his family to church on Sunday. Church was held in Roundmountain School house. I remember my mother telling me that the preacher almost always came home with them for dinnner. Grandma had to cook dinner for the preacher and the family.

Winona Stockburger married Ernest Lindsey in 1916. They were my parents. My father came here with his family from Texas. They lived near Greenland. He and my mother met at the Baptist Ford Church at a Decoration. They had two children; Harold R. Lindsey, b. 1918, and Madge Lindsey (Kirkpatrick) b. 1924. We lived in Texas most of the time until I was grown. My dad ran a cotton gin in Dodson, Texas. About the time of WW II we moved back to Arkansas to live permanently. My parents were active in the Baptist Ford Church. My mother taught Sunday School class and my dad was song leader and was a member of the Church Board.

My husband, Wathen Kirkpartrick, lived in the same neighborhood that we did. He and I both graduated from Greenland School together. We were married in 1941. We have two children, Terrence Lindsey, b. 1953, and Winona Annette, b. 1959. Both of our children graduated from Greenland School and Terrence graduated from the University of Arkansas and from North Carolina State University. Annette attended the University of Arkansas for three years.

Terrence married Toni Anderson in 1972. They have two sons, Matthew Terrence, b. in 1974, and Wesley David, b. 1977. Annette married Boyd Darling in 1980. They have one son, Andrew Boyd, b. 1986. Terrence now works for the University of Arkansas at the Southwest Research and Extension Center in Hope, Arkansas. Annette and Boyd own a florist shop (The Flower Bud) in Fayetteville. Our grandsons are the seventh generation of the family since the first Stockburgers came to Arkansas in 1852. We still live on part of the original homestead of John Calvin and Martha Ann. Most of the Stockburgers who have died are buried in the Baptist Ford Cemetery near Greenland.

By: Madge Kirkpatrick

Charles J. Kitchel

Charles J. Kitchel and Minnie Johnson Kitchel, originally came to Brentwood, Arkansas in 1922, from Alta Loma, Texas, with three of their four children: Ernest Willard born 1907, Charles Johnson born 1909 and Minneford Francis born 1911. Lloyd Bruce born 1913, died of diphtheria in 1916. All of the children were born in Alta Loma, Texas.

Charles J. Kitchel was born April 2, 1879 in Minnesota. His father was Willard Barnes Kitchell, DOB 1842, and his mother was Mary Norris Kitchel. Willard's father, Edward Cobb Kitchel, DOB 1802, and his eight brothers and sisters, were the first generation to drop an "L" from the original spelling of Kitchell. Edward Cobb Kitchel's father, James Leonard Kitchell, DOB 1777, dropped an "L", after being captured by the British in August 1813, at the Citadel in Detroit, Michigan, without a shot being fired. It is said he was very bitter after a winter of captivity, during which he lost toes and fingers to frostbite, because his British captors failed to provide warm clothing in the harsh winter. Possibly this was his way of protesting - since the Kitchells came to America in 1639 from Kent County, England.

Minnie Johnson's parents were Isaac Ernest Johnson and Lillian B. Ford. Isaac and Lillian moved to Fayetteville in June 1928, and lived here until their deaths. Lillian died in 1942 and Isaac celebrated his 100th birthday on January 25, 1957 and died September 3, 1957. Both are buried at Sons Chapel.

Charles J. and Minnie Kitchel were married January 11, 1906 at Houston, Texas. After arriving at Brentwood, Minnie taught school there in 1922 and 1923. Ernest rode a bicycle from Brentwood to Fayetteville to attend high school during the year. In 1923 the family moved to Fayetteville and on May 7, 1923 they bought property on 3rd Street (now 6th Street) and built a house. Charles was a house painter and had absorbed turpentine through his hands, he died in 1946 of tularemic poisoning. Minnie died in 1974, both are buried at Sons Chapel.

Ernest W. married Eva Andrews in 1932 and moved to California. They had one daughter, Karolyn. Ernest died in 1977.

In 1929, Charles Johnson Kitchel married Anna Marie Morsani, whose parents, Adele Papili and Emedio Morsani, both born in Italy, were among the original settlers of Tontitown, around 1898/9. Charles and Anna's children are; Anna Marie Kitchel Selders, Lillian Adele (Dell) Kitchel Houghland and Margaret Eileen Kitchel Brown-Owens. Charles was a painting contractor for many years in the Fayetteville area. He died in 1970 and is buried at National cemetery. Anna lives in Tulsa.

Minneford Francis Kitchel and Richard Lee Holt were married in Fayetteville, Arkansas on August 16, 1930 by N. M. Ragland. All of her life she was an avid reader and also worked crossword puzzles, her "brain work", as she called it. When the 10 children were growing up, I have been told she would sit in a rocker, with a "babe" on her knee and a book in her hand reading. I guess that's how she maintained her sanity over the years.

At family gatherings over the years - meals didn't start until after the "Doxology" had been sung by the entire clan. At Thanksgiving and Christmas there was always "Fruit Salad" with a special dressing, which many of us have learned to make. These are two of the Kitchel Family traditions, that were carried down from when the family used to gather on holidays in Texas. Many a family dinner has ended with a song fest and are fond memories for all.

Richard died September 18, 1982 and Minneford February 25, 1984, both are buried here in Fayetteville, Ark. at National Cemetery.

The Kitchel-Holt descendants are now scattered in many places around Arkansas and other states. There are many families, from the different lines, still in the Fayetteville area. My information has come from talking and writing to many different people and I have enjoyed them all. They are all part of this history

By: Barbara Rogers Holt

Lady: Betty Williams, Franklin Williams, back Jeff, Kit (on father's left), center Phil Williams, 1961.

Ina Helen Knerr

George Frederick Knerr and Nancy Ida Corbett Knerr, my maternal grandparents, first settled in Fayetteville in June of 1910. G. F. Knerr was of third-generation Alsatian-German descent; his parents were George Jacob Knerr and Elizabeth Crile of Allerton, Iowa. Nancy Ida Corbett, of English descent, was named for her maternal grandmother, Nancy Magee Clough (1805-1890), Nancy Magee's sampler made in 1814 when she was nine years old, hangs in my house today (1987).

My grandmother's maternal ancestry goes back to colonial days with William Frampton of Philadelphia, who was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania and a Justice of Philadelphia in 1686. Later, beginning in 1780, another William Frampton of the same line served three years in the Pennsylvania Militia of Cumberland County, "to guard the frontier against the incursions of the Indians."

The father of my grandmother, Nancy Ida Corbett, was Samuel Rush Corbett, named after Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her mother was Evaline Clough, a daughter of Nancy Magee Clough, whose Frampton colonial ancestry has been noted.

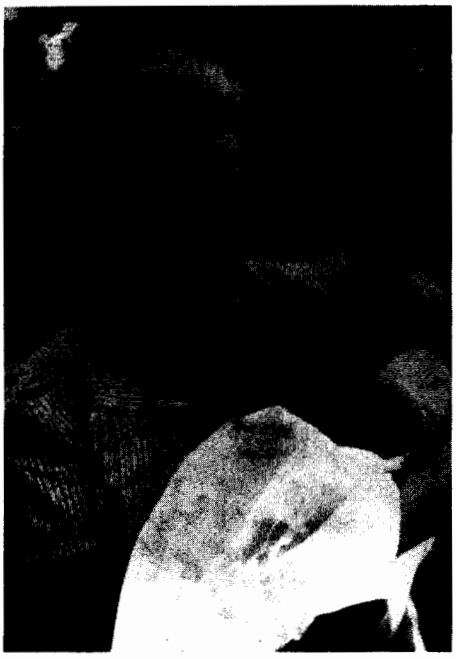
These four families - Knerr, Crile, Corbett, Clough - along with many others, had migrated westward from Pennsylvania, as the country moved west, and eventually had settled in southeastern Iowa. My grandparents were married in Allerton, Iowa, on December 3, 1884. Four children were born to them in Allerton: Ina Helen Knerr (1885-1963); Karl Corbett Knerr (1887-1939); Bee Irene Knerr (1893-1971); and Dorothy Dee Knerr (1901-1981).

In 1910 Grandfather Knerr sold his hardware business, and the Knerr family moved to Fayetteville. Fayetteville was chosen over several other locations because of the University, the natural beauty of the surroundings, and because of the availability of a suitable house with land. They purchased the "old Judge Walker house", on a site of about fifty-nine acres on East Mountain (now Mt. Sequoyah), and began their Arkansas saga. At present (1987) their great-grandson, Christopher Bassett T. Williams, called Kit,

Nancy Ida Corbett Knerr, 1926

occupies that very same house on most of those very same acres, along with his wife Emily and their two children, Aaron Evan and Ashley Corbett. It is interesting to note that Kit's great-grandfather, George Frederick Knerr, was born in the year of 1849, while Kit himself was born a hundred years later in 1949.

Grandfather Knerr did much of the work of restoring and improving the old house, which was first built in 1872 and finished in 1878. He laid two large concrete porches with sidewalks; he hammered up a decorative pressed tin ceiling on the upper south gallery; he added a laundry-bathroom downstairs



Ina Helen Knerr, holding baby Jeff Williams, 1946

Children: Betty, Trixie Bee, Dorothy (Bassett children), 1924 Mother Bee Knerr Bassett

and updated the bathroom upstairs; he built on a concrete-floored kitchen porch; he put in a stairwell and stairs down to the cellar from the kitchen; he enclosed the lower south gallery to make a small, inner sewing room and a south screened porch. And all this was just the beginning. As time passed and allowed, he also built in wide bookshelves for the south parlor (which became the "library"), and a china cabinet in the dining room as well as the storage closets in both stairwells. Outside he built a large barn and put a concrete floor in it. He also built the first concrete-floored chicken house in northwest Arkansas (Aunt Ina Knerr, who always got her facts straight, is my source for this "first").

Grandfather also fenced most of his acreage, including the site known then and now as Ghost Hollow. He gave real meaning to the term: "return to the farm", and he did all this, plus maintaining the necessary livestock, after a successful business career. Incidentally, none of the remodeling he ever did violated the architectural integrity of the grand old house.

Nancy Ida Corbett Knerr, his wife, was widely and thoroughly self-educated; she and her husband had a large library of books. She was a superb cook and an expert seamstress. Her bread and doughnuts were famous among her family and friends. In 1916, she won first prize at the Washington County Fair with her entry of an elegant red, white, and gray quilt in a Double Irish Chain pattern. In 1986, that same quilt was one of thirty selected for an official Arkansas Sesquicentennial event, a display at the Rogers Historical Museum and a book: *Stitches In Time, A Legacy Of Ozark Quilts*.

Grandmother Knerr was a painter with a good eye, again, self-taught. Her oil paintings and her easel remain cherished possessions within the family. She read the *Kansas City Star* and the Fayetteville *Daily* every day. (That was the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* in those days). She always had three or four books of substance in various stages of being read, as well as many magazines. She never threw anything readable away so I have a large collection of interesting old magazines today.

Grandmother was a passionate lover of the outdoors and of all plants that bloomed. She enlisted her family in planting a "living fossil" ginkgo tree, a beautiful specimen whose fanlike leaves turn pale gold in the fall and drop off, all at once in one day, in a golden circle around the tree. Grandmother's yellow rose bush, brought from Iowa, flourished, as did the newly planted japonica hedge and the rare, fragrant spice bush. Winter-flowering jasmine grew profusely under the bay windows. Phlox, wisteria, and grape hyacinth added their color in the spring along with the bushes of forsythia, "mock orange", and spirea in bloom. Every year there were all the bulbs, and progressively pansies, petunias, day lilies, and chrysanthemums, just to name the most obvious. There were always flowers from the yard in her house, in what came to be known to her grandchildren as "Grandmother's house". (See: Washington County Historical Society's publication: *Flashback*, August and November, 1983).

Karl Corbett Knerr, the Knerr's only son, had graduated from the University of Iowa in 1906, and had tried his hand at various business opportunities in Iowa. He came to Arkansas in 1910, however, with the rest of his family, and used Fayetteville as his base of operations for a number of merchandising ventures. In 1918 he enlisted in the Army and served as an officer in the quartermaster corps. At the time of his death in 1939 at the V. A. Hospital in Fayetteville, he had been the manager of the Ward Hotel in Fort Smith for many years. Since he had not yet married, there are no Knerr descendants bearing the surname on this line. Three great-nephews, however, bear his name in part: Jeffrey S. Knerr Williams, Philip F. Corbett Williams and Tod Corbett Bassett. A great-grand-niece is Ashley Corbett Williams. As is evident, Uncle Karl's middle name was Grandmother's maiden name.

Dorothy Knerr, the youngest daughter, was nine years old when the Knerr family came to Fayetteville. She went to Washington School and graduated from Fayetteville High School in 1918. After obtaining her college degree from the University of Arkansas in music and education, she married Lyle L. Bryan in 1922, in the library bay window setting of the Knerr house where her older sister Bee had been married three years before. Lyle Bryan, Dorothy's husband for fifty-three years, was the first and last Packard dealer in Washington County.

Dorothy K. Bryan was a member of D. A. C., P. E. O., Zeta Tau Alpha, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church. She also did early volunteer work for the Red Cross, the blood bank, and the free clinic for crippled children which was held at the new County Hospital (now Washington Regional Medical Center). Aunt Dot and Uncle Lyle did not have any children. They led full and fruitful lives, however, with a large and close circle of longtime Fayetteville friends. Aunt Dot died on Christmas Day, 1981, at the age of eighty.

The oldest Knerr child was Ina Helen Knerr. She achieved many academic honors throughout her entire education. They culminated in being elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the University

of Iowa in 1904, the year she graduated. After teaching in Nebraska for some years, she came to Fayetteville in 1910 with her family. Superintendent F. S. Root hired her to teach in Fayetteville High School, then a new building at the corner of School and Center Streets. (Later the building became Hillcrest Junior High School; still later it was torn down to make room for the city's senior housing project, Hillcrest Towers). Aunt Ina taught English for a number of years, qualifying along the way in many other subject areas, as some teachers did in those days. The junior and senior classes of Fayetteville High School for 1914 and 1915 presented her with a handsome engraved silver loving cup when she decided to change fields.

Graduate work in library science at Northeastern Oklahoma College at Tahlequah and the University of Illinois led to a position in the University of Arkansas Library. During her years as head of the cataloging department there, she saw her nieces and nephews go through the University, as well as many profound changes occur in staffing, building, and organization throughout the institution. She was the one staff member to refuse to sign up for Social Security when it first started. No one could budge her, from President Futrell on down. She adhered to her principles of responsible self-reliance quietly but firmly. For years she walked to and from the University, winter and summer. Only the severest weather stopped her, for a ride in Uncle Lyle's current Packard.

Aunt Ina was a member of P. E. O., Chapter K, and the Outlook Club. She helped establish the founding chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the University some time in the thirties. (Only 12 percent of all colleges and universities in the nation qualify to have chapters. The University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, is the only institution in Arkansas that has been granted a chapter).

Aunt Ina kept and preserved many interesting records of her own family, of the old house and the Walker family, of the University, of the town of Fayetteville, and of Washington County itself. She kept a catalogue of the many varieties of annual and perennial flowers and shrubs which she gave her friends and in turn was given by them. She had a particularly green thumb in later years with African violets.

Aunt Ina was a true giver. For years she harvested persimmons from the tall trees by the barn, cracked and picked out black walnuts from the many walnut trees in the big yard, and baked scores of persimmon puddings at Christmas time to give to her friends and family.

Her circle of friends was wide and eclectic; they were all sorts and conditions of people. She was always doing small things for her friends, in ways gratefully received and lovingly remembered. She was the much beloved "Nina" to my three sons - cookie-maker, story-teller, nature-walker without equal. They have honored their unforgettable memories of "Nina" with a special brick in the lobby of City Hospital. To quote the *Northwest Arkansas Times'* editorial page of December 16, 1963 (back in the days when the death of a well-known citizens was considered news): "Miss Knerr knew the value of being a good friend, and she practiced this art through her lifetime. . . It has been a better world for many because of Miss Knerr." Aunt Ina's family are in heartfelt agreement with this expression.

Finally, the Knerr daughter who produced the only Knerr grandchildren was my mother, Bee Irene Knerr. She graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1916 and taught for awhile in El Dorado. During college she was active in Blackfriars, a drama group, and wrote stories for the university literary magazine. Her favorite courses of study were geology and German. She became a member of Phi Beta Phi, an affiliation she fondly carried on all her life, from seeing her three daughters initiated, to participating actively in alumnae functions, and to becoming a delegate to the National Convention (her first air trip) some time in the early sixties.

Back in 1918 she took a position with a bank in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and met my father, Woodson W. Bassett. (The history of the Bassett family with regards to Washington County is related in another part of this book by my sister-in-law, Marynm Shaw Bassett). Bee and Woodson were married in January, 1919, in the library window setting of the Knerr house (described before). Three daughters were born in rapid succession, in 1920, 1921 and 1922. So Mother had her hands full from the start, to say the least.

In 1926, my parents' only son, W. W. Bassett, Jr. (Bill) was born, three years before the Great Depression altered our lives. My father had been moderately well off as an oil broker in the boom state of Oklahoma, but he lost everything in the Crash and the successive shock-waves of those terrible times.

Throughout the relatively moneyless years, Mother scrimped, scraped, saved; cooked (lunches for teachers) as well as for her family, sewed all our clothes, canned everything from the garden possible; borrowed money when she had to from Aunt Ina, accepted "hand-me-downs" for us gratefully from better-off friends; used up, made do, and did without. After I graduated from high school in 1937, we moved back to Fayetteville so that we could all go to college. Mother somehow got together the money for our tuition and books. She eventually decided to get a job, and found one in the Registrar's Office at the University. She was forty-eight years old and worked until she was sixty-five. My father, sadly enough, had been fifty at the onset of the Depression and it was too late for him to ever recover much. However, he gradually built up a small real estate business in and around Fayetteville, and was eventually able to produce a modest income. It occurs to me that my parents may have been among the first two-income families for their time and place, even as late as it came.

Mother was a true gourmet cook, from scratch. Her pastries, casseroles, and just plain everyday cooking were without equal. She knew the secret of seasoning, and practiced it so that her art of cooking lives in the memories of all her children. And she could sew anything. She once made me a dress for a dance, that I had only drawn a picture of for her; and she did it perfectly, and in red and white stripes at that. Once she made an evening cloak from our velvet dining room draperies (she no longer had a dining room); I ultimately presented that cloak to the drama department of the University, where I sometimes still see it in productions.

Mother, like all the Knerrs, read voluminously and passed the habit on to all her children. The same year, 1966, in which she observed her fiftieth college class reunion, I observed my twenty-fifth. Mother always had a strong sense of observances, of family ties and values and standards, of family celebrations. When I married Franklin Springer Williams in 1945, the ceremony took place in the same library bay window of the Knerr house that was used by my mother and father in 1919 and by my aunt and uncle in 1922.

The new Williams family went on to grow in its way and to return in its time to Fayetteville, and to put down its roots on family soil. My husband, Professor Franklin S. Williams, now an emeritus distinguished professor of management, bought the Knerr house and land in 1960. In 1975, the house was officially entered on the National Register of Historic Places and designated as the Walker-Knerr-Williams House. Since then the library bay window has again been the setting for the weddings of two more Knerr descendants. Jeffrey S. Knerr Williams was married to Janet Sue Penner on December 23, 1978. Christopher Bassett T. Williams was married to Emily Jean Evans on December 29, 1983.

So the Knerr family, in its traditions and its celebrations, in its values and its choices, has continued a steady line from 1910 to 1987 in Washington County. The youngest Knerr descendant in Fayetteville, though only two, is already happily at home in the big old house and the wooded rolling land surrounding it, found on the south shoulder of Mount Sequoyah and reached by way of Knerr Road.

By: Elizabeth (Betty) Corbett B. Williams

Irene Stracener Kurnyta

I was born in Jayton (Kent County), Texas on October 14, 1919. I lived a good part of my childhood there, and in LaSalle County where I attended school until the third grade. We had to learn rapid reading, spelling, math, geography and Texas history

in those early years. When I was about eight years of age, the whole family moved to Tate (Scott County) Arkansas. Each family traveled separately. My grandparents were in a covered wagon, we were in an old Model T-Ford. They were to go straight to Scott County, we were to stop along the way for work when available. We stayed a short time in Belton, and were there when the big barn burned. I remember being horrified as the pigeons flew over the fire and fell one by one into the blaze.

L to R: Edith Louise (Stracener) Payne, Eleatha Gertrude (Stracener) Mauksch, Susan Margaret (Stracener) Galle, Irene Elizabeth (Stracener) Kurnyta.

Seated: Edward Joseph Kurnyta and Irene Elizabeth (Stracener) Kurnyta. Standing: Betty (Kurnyta) Dwyer, Rose Mary (Kurnyta) Morris, Margaret Ann (Kurnyta) Bols, Barbara Jo (Kurnyta) Manning.

Row 1 - L to R: seated; Edith Louise (Stracener) Payne, Addie Lee (Moreland) Stracener, Sylvia A. (Stracener) Simons, Elizabeth Irene (Stracener) Kurnyta. Back row: Susan Margaret (Stracener) Galle, Eleatha Gertrude (Stracener) Mauksch.

Irene and Edward Kurnyta at the Union Star School well, September 1942.

We then went to McAlester, Oklahoma. I think my dad worked in the oilfields for awhile. We wound up getting to Tate in January, 1929. That was a bad year, as we all know. Not only did the market crash, but crops failed. Many of our animals died, I never quite understood it. I know we were in trouble. Someone decided to pack up and come to West Fork, where my beloved step-grandfather was able to homestead property, across the road from what is now known as Hardt. (Between the old Union Star School and Blackburn.) My grandfather cut and hewed logs to build a cabin about twenty by twenty, with upstairs loft, (see picture with the John Calvin Stracener history.) We eventually added another room with a breezeway between so there was more room. There is nothing there now except the huge oak tree that stood in the yard. He fenced a part of the fields with rails, that he split himself, with little help from us. I don't remember what happened to the car, but to get to West Fork, we came in a covered wagon. The powers that be were in the process of paving seventy-one highway. It had been gravel to that time. Detours took us in rough and strange country. I think it was through Chester, and up the mountain, however the road came then. I wish I remembered the way it was, but I'm sure glad I don't have to do it now. My four sisters and I attended school at Union Star. We had a different teacher almost every year. My favorite, was the one that sent me to West Fork to sit in on the eighth grade exams. No one was more surprised that I when I received a passing grade and was able to go to high school there. In the fall of 1935-36, I lived with the Walter Doke family who had four year old, Carl and Teddy was on the way. Walter was at Devil's Den in the CCC's and only came home on week-ends, though I was not accepted socially at school, I was very happy in their home. I had enough to eat, and the little boys made me feel loved

and needed, as did she. As it happened, I left school to work and help my family. My dear Mom got sick. For a time, we were in a Hazel Valley Orphans Home. My sisters were there longer than I. Through a good friend, I found a job in the Chicago area.

With a bus ticket to Chicago and $3.00, I, in my ignorance, headed for that big, bad city. However, Chicago was very good to, and, for me. I had a job, a place to live, and could be whatever I wanted to be. I was homesick and lonely for my family. I had $10.00 in my pocket on Christmas Eve. I went to a large department store downtown and, for the first time in my life, I could send my sisters Christmas gifts. I got mittens, hats, warm sox, scarfs and such. The nice clerk helped me wrap them and mailed them for me. What a happy experience for that lonely little country girl. I took the elevated train back to Evanston, and as I was walking home through the snow, I heard carols being sung from a tiny church, all the while the bell kept ringing, inviting me to come. I did just that. I have attended many churches since that, and before, but never one that made me feel as warm and cared for. I love church bells. What ever happened to them?

I met Edward Kurnyta in 1939, we were married in September, 1942 and came to the Ozarks and Grandpa's farm for a wedding trip. He had never been out of Chicago, so it was thrilling for me to show him the wilds of "Honey Holler" down back of the (then deserted) log cabin. That life was a million light years ago for me.

I showed him the "then beautiful" College Avenue. We attended the Presbyterian Church, where I knew my favorite people would be. Dora Deen, singing, and Mildred Gregg at the piano. That was the only time he would ever hear Dora sing in her beautiful contralto voice. However, he never stopped telling about her and this country, especially College Avenue with its umbrella of maple trees from one end to the other. We stayed in "The Mountain Inn" when it was an elegant hotel. We could look out on College Avenue, since it was September, the splendid color was in full array. We had a lot of good years together, with some rough years to work through. We were married September 19, 1942. He died June 15, 1979. Our children were as follows: 1. Elizabeth Louise Kurnyta, born June 14, 1943, married May 29, 1961, James E. Dwyer, born November 22, 1936. 2. Rose Mary Kurnyta, born July 16, 1944, married March 8, 1961, Kenneth Winkler, born May 8, 1939. married (2) 5th August, 1965, Robert Edward Morris, born July 9, 1944. 3. Margaret Ann Kurnyta, born December 30, 1946, married August 6, 1972, Edward Martin Bols, born June 25, 1945. 4. Barbara Joe Kurnyta, born January 7, 1949, married December 28, 1973, James David Manning born in April 8, 1948. 1. Betty has one daughter, Jessica Sundet Dwyer, born June 11, 1966. Jessica is currently attending school in Seville, Spain for one year. 2. Rose Mary has three children, two sons and a daughter. Her sons of the first marriage were adopted by her second husband. Robert Wayne Morris, born December 16, 1961, married September 20, 1986, Veronica Ann Kacena, born December 14, 1961. Dennis Edward Morris, born July 16, 1963, Victoria Marie Morris, born June 30, 1966, she plans a wedding in April, 1988. 3. Margaret has one son: Matthew Kenneth Kurnyta Bols, born October 19, 1979. 4. Barbara has no children.

In 1980, I retired after several years of working as a Quality Control Technician for a large pharmaceutical company. I had always said if ever alone, and able to do so, I would return to northwest Arkansas for my retirement years. I hope I am able to return, to a small degree, some of the help and love that was shown me in my early years, not by all, but a few wonderful people. Even though I have used only a few names in this story, you each know who you are and may I publish my undying love and gratitude to each one for what you did for me and my family. I was able to graduate high school, and get some special college courses needed for my job.

I am very proud of my sisters for what they have done with their lives, mostly because they are all honest and hard working people, all like myself, retired. We lost our mother in death July 15, 1958. She had eighteen happy years with us in the Chicago area, mostly with Susan. On October 16, 1985, my sister Susan Stracener Galle died, and her husband, Frank Leonard, followed her a year later, October 24, 1986. They left one adopted daughter. The other sisters are scattered about the country, from Illinois to Arkansas to Arizona. (See John Calvin Stracener History.)

I have great pride in my daughters. They are products of the best years in my life. I enjoy the friendship I maintain with them in their adult life. I especially enjoy being spoiled by them now that I'm in my dotage years. There are very few things I would change if I had my life to live over. I have a rich heritage in Arkansas, especially in Washington County and Hempstead County, where my mother was born. See: John Calvin Stracener History, Mathew Massey History, Henry Wax History, William Knox Karnes History, Seth Mills History. For genealogical resources and information see the above.

By: Irene Stracener Kurnyta

Robert Y. Landron

Robert Y. and Jennie Landron were my grandparents and came to Fayetteville in the 1890s. He was a carpenter contractor in the Fayetteville area. They first lived at 89 Duncan; then they lived at 205 West South Street, a two story house in front and three in the back with a white picket fence around the yard. They had five children of which only two lived to adulthood; Belle and Reuby (my mother).

Their Residence.

Grandfather contracted to build many of the prominent buildings in Fayetteville - the Hotel Washington, the county jail, the county courthouse and many of the buildings at the university. He was a very successful businessman as he retired about 1917 and lived very comfortably until he died in 1944.

Grandmother made sure they always had a cow and chickens to provide the family with milk, butter and eggs. In the summer, the butter and garden edibles were kept in a cellar-like room in the back of the house. In there, they kept barrels of newspaper wrapped apples, as well as a stalk of bananas hanging from the rafter. My mother spent many hours in there after school reading books and eating the fruit and dipping her finger in the butter.

An incident of significance occurred when my uncle Charley was in grade school. He was a very active boy, giggling and talking to his friends in class. Geography books in those days were huge books, maybe 20" square because they had large maps in them. Charley's teacher, with a geography book in her hands, walked up behind him while he was misbehaving and struck him on the back of the head. He fell to the floor unconscious. One of his friends ran to Grandmother's house across the street and told her what had happened. She got a small pistol, and slipped it into the pocket of her apron. The child perhaps saw this and ran back to tell the teacher that my grandmother was very angry. By

Robert and Jenny Landron. Baby - Belle.

the time Grandmother got to the school, the teacher was gone. Grandmother tended to Charley and took him home, getting angrier by the minute. She went to where the teacher lived and found she had just left for the train station at the foot of Dickson. When Grandmother got to the station, the train was pulling out. Needless to say, that teacher was never seen in Fayetteville again. Charley was prone to seizures after that and eventually died as a direct result of having a seizure which caused him to fall from a tree.

My mother was a friend of the Judge Williams family who lived in Greenland. Judge Williams served as County Judge for many years and had a large family. This was a marvelous thing for my mother as her only sister was eight years older than she was. She loved to go down to the Williams' house. If the children couldn't play, she helped them hoe in the field while the "Judge" leaned on his hoe and talked to the passersby.

Mother said many times, she and her mother walked to Farmington to pick strawberries in the spring. Also, when the huckleberries were in season, Mother was put on the train to go to Winslow to get some. She was to come right back and was instructed not to talk to strangers on the train.

Since the house Mother was raised in was a large house, Grandmother rented one bedroom to a prominent educator at the University, Professor Root. He loved to play checkers with my mother, who was about 15, in the evenings. His home and family lived in St. Paul, I believe, but boarded at Grandmother's house during the school year. He was fascinated with Mother's intelligence as he challenged her with trick questions constantly.

At one point, while staying there, he became agitated with his students at the university, complaining about how difficult their final exam was for their teaching certificates. He decided he was going to show them that it was not. He told my mother he wanted her to come to the university and just try to answer some questions he had for her. She went and was the only one who made a 95. Professor Root was overjoyed the night of Commencement to announce this fact and present her with her teaching certificate.

Thereafter, whenever a grade school had need of a substitute teacher, Mother would get permission to miss her classes in High School (as she was an honor student) to teach.

One day, Professor Root decided to watch and see how well she was doing. The class was dismissed, and to his surprise, all the children were lined up and as they passed Mother, they kissed her "Goodbye". Professor Root went up to her, shook his head and said, "Reuby, that will never do".

By: Marilee H. Curtis

Robert C. Lane, Jr.

Samuel Lane was born January 16, 1817 in Warren County, Tennessee. He came with his parents, Ransom Lane and Nancy Hall Lane and his three brothers from Tennessee, via New Salem, Illinois. They left their farm near New Salem in 1832 and settled on Richland Creek in Madison County, Arkansas. Samuel lost both parents soon after coming to Arkansas and had to make his own fortune. He went to work for $4 per month. He married Nancy Vaughn in 1841, and owning nothing but one span of ponies and their household goods, the couple began married life. Samuel accumulated 700 acres of land and this was divided among his ten children. One of his sons was Zimiri Lane, born May 6, 1846 in Madison County, Arkansas. One of Zimiri's brothers was Robert, who was born in 1842 and killed at the Battle of Pea Ridge. Zimiri, a farmer, met a Tennessee girl, Annis Armstrong, and they married on October 28, 1865. Thomas was one of five boys born of this union.

All Lanes: circa 1910. 1. Sylvia Lane; 2. Lee; 3. Elbert; 4. Thomas; 5. Erdie; 6. Elmo; 7. Ellar; 8. Robert; 9. Eddis; 10. Gene; 11. Lena; 12. Corbett

Thomas Lafayette Lane, born December 18, 1869, met Eller Susan Denny, born March 15, 1870, and they were married on August 10, 1889 in Hindsville, Arkansas. Thomas and Eller lived on a farm in Madison County raising hogs. Around 1902 Thomas loaded a wagon full of hams and pork shoulders and made a two day trip to Springdale where he sold them. He decided to stay, brought his family, and started a grocery store on Emma Avenue across from the old post office which was west of Spring Street. (See related photograph).

Thomas and Eller, who lived on Rhodes Avenue, had twelve children as shown: 1. Cereal Erdie Lane, June 30, 1890 to January 31, 1915; 2. Gertha Delena Lane, February 21, 1892 to February 24, 1962; 3. Elbert Lafayette Lane, July 27, 1893 to July 29, 1945; 4. Corbette Lane, November 30, 1895 to March 27, 1923; 5. Omer Eddis Lane, December 16, 1897 to April 21, 1953; 6. Sylvia Jewell Lane, October 7, 1899 to November 14, 1973; 7. Eugene Lane, September 13, 1901 to October 4, 1980; 8. LeeRoy Elsworth Lane, August 12, 1904 to August 27, 1974; 9. Elmo Murray Lane, July 26, 1906 to June 14, 1958; 10. Robert Cline Lane, March 17, 1909 to April 7, 1987; 11. Martha Wilma Annis Lane, April 16, 1911 to June 22, 1961; and Denny Woodrow Lane.

Thomas Lafayette Lane about 1906.

Denny is the sole survivor of these children and lives in Springdale with his wife, Virginia Lee Sanders, whom he married in June 30, 1940. He worked for Vegetable Oil Product Company in Wilmington, California for 20 years and then moved back to Springdale where he purchased "Dale's" Hardware from Dale Sigmon. Their contract was a handshake. Dale's Hardware was located in Dwight Thornsberry's shopping center next to the Post Office in Holcomb Street. He ran this store with his wife until their retirement. Most of the other children are buried in the Bluff Cemetery on Shiloh street in Springdale.

Several relatives or the descendants of this family still reside in Washington County. Lena Lane married Walter I. Kelly on June 28, 1922. Lena was Thomas and Eller's oldest daughter. They had two sons, Walter, born September 29, 1925 and Robert Kelly, born February 13, 1929. Robert is a graduate of Annapolis, retired Commander of the U. S. Navy and is currently residing in Fayetteville, Arkansas. His daughter, Cathy Wells, born August 12, 1961 and her son Michael Ryan Wells, born January 27, 1987 also reside in Fayetteville.

Cline and Elmo Lane were permanent residents of Washington County for most of their lives. Elmo married Anna Mildred Wisdom on March 28, 1940. Their daughter Marjel was born June 4, 1946. She is still living in Springdale.

Cline married Dorothy May Foster on September 22, 1935 and had a daughter, Shirley, born June 24, 1936 and a son Robert Cline Lane, Jr, born August 27, 1941.

Cline and Elmo ran the Springdale Amusement Parlor which was located at 105 E. Meadow and became a hangout for a lot of the young men of the community.

Cline died March 5, 1987 and his wife still lives in Springdale.

Cline and Dorothy's son met Carole Ruth Peebles, born April 15, 1945, in 1967 while attending the University of Arkansas and they were married on August 31, 1968. Carole received her Master's degree in English at the University of Arkansas. She currently has a contract with the writing center at the University. Robert works for the Department of Human Services, and is the Food Stamp Supervisor for Washington County. Robert and Carole live with their family in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Carole and Robert have five children as shown: 1. Robert Cline Lane III, born March 22, 1970; 2. Andrew Patrick Lane, born July 4, 1971; 3. Alisson Leigh Lane, born October 5, 1973; 4. Meredith Anne Lane, born September 13, 1975; 5. Patrick Thomas Lane, born July 8, 1978.

By: Robert C. Lane, Jr.

Carl Lang

Margaret Aiken and Carl Lang were born and raised in Illinois, she in Chicago and he in LeGrange, and had met and married in the "windy city". She was of British ancestry and his family had come from Sweden: their union was a good American blend. They had planned to hold their wedding ceremony in the little Methodist Church they attended, but the guest list kept growing until they had to move the service to a large hotel, but with their own minister officiating. In due time, three daughters blessed the young couple and made them a family: Elizabeth Jane (Betty), Nancy Aiken and Sally Ann. Their mother's musical talent and the family's cultural interests enhanced the girls' upbringing.

Carl Lang operated a "moving and storage" business in LaGrange, but he was not content, and in 1946, he decided to sell out and move to another area. He and Margaret had often read a newspaper column in the Sunday *Chicago Tribune* called "Marge's 'Sunrise Mountain Farm'", which told about life in Ozarks of Arkansas in glowingly unrealistic terms. The Langs were impressed to go south and see for themselves. Arriving in the Fayetteville area, they were charmed by the people they met and by the beautiful scenery, although the roads were terrible, compared with northern highways.

The Lang's daughter, Betty, had a fine secretarial position in Illinois and wanted to stay, but the two younger girls came: Sally enrolled at Fayetteville High School, and Nancy started her first year at the University of Arkansas in Home Economics. The parents bought what they envisioned as a "retirement farm", a picturesque sixty acre place on Highway 16 East, between Elkins and Durham, on the corner of the Sulphur City Road. Carl took a job with the City of Fayetteville to offset losses when the buyers of his business in Illinois defaulted on their contract.

Margaret, years before, had taken training in business procedures, and had done the work of an executive secretary for Carl's business from their home. In 1956, she was able to use this experience as secretary to the head of the Agronomy Department at the University of Arkansas. Things went well until Carl became very ill. His untimely death on December 15, 1964, was the hardest blow of Margaret's life; yet she managed, with God's help, to make a life of her own.

Mrs. Lang has been involved for many years in civic and cultural pursuits. She has long been an active supporter of the Arkansas Symphony and Guild and of the Mental Health Association, the Fayetteville Public Library and the Music Festival, the Washington County Historical Society and the Arkansas Historical Association, as well as being active in the Central United Methodist Church and in the youth groups it fosters. Margaret has been keenly interested in music therapy, which she has encouraged as a Patroness of Sigma Alpha Iota, a national music fraternity affiliated with the University of Arkansas. She still finds her music a great source of solace and pleasure.

Mrs. Lang has a wide circle of friends in the Fayetteville area, and she knows most of the fine families who have made the city what it is today. Now, at ninety years of age, Margaret Lang is a living sourcebook of information concerning the century she has experienced. With a faultless recollection of detail—dates, names, relationships, events, anecdotes—she loves to recount the happy and sad, the frank and funny episodes of her life and times. Her blue eyes twinkle and her hands gesture as she talks, giving her listeners a feeling of having relived her memories with her. One is led to believe her incapable of forgetting.

Mrs. Lang's three daughters married long ago and moved to distant states with their husbands. But she keeps in touch by phone and letter, and her grandchildren are a great source of pride to her. In January, 1987, she sold her home on Rebecca Avenue and now resides in a lovely apartment in Butterfield Trail Village. However, rather than feeling put "out to pasture", this young-at-heart lady has a fresh outlook on life. She has renewed many old friendships and made any number of new ones. She is frequently invited to play the piano at the Village social events. Even today, her touch on the keys is sure and strong, and everything she plays is remembered from years ago

without the aid of sheet music—a nostalgic feast for all who listen.

The Carl Lang family has always supported, and Mrs. Lang continues to contribute to, the best features of their adopted location.

By: E. S. Browne

Nada May Langford

Nada May Rogers, born 16 February 1903, Carthage, Missouri, daughter of Homer E. Rogers and wife Fanny May Sayers Rogers. In 1912 the parents and daughters Nada and Rosa Nell moved to Washington County, Arkansas, bought eighty-five acre farm, on the mountain between Lincoln and Wedington. On it was an old log house, a large apple orchard and a log building apple drier, the family harvested and dried the apples and sold enough to buy sixty acre farm on the joining section in 1917. This sixty acre farm was the "Home Place" of the Rogers family until sold in 1941 to the Government, a part of the Ozark National Forestry.

Lod W. Langford and wife Nada May Rogers Langford were married 5 January 1926, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

Nada would help drying the apples and other farm work, often caring for her sisters and brothers, Rosa, Edmond, Marie and Irvin, when the parents would take wagon loads of apples to Oklahoma and haul hay back for the livestock. In warm weather Nada would clean the house, have the children eat and sleep on the porch, play under the large Mulberry tree, to keep the house spotless clean, when the parents returned.

Mother played the organ for Sunday School and Church, held in Mountain View rural school house. Marie attended at age five years, Nada took her so Mother could help with the fields of fruit. A man was the teacher, all Marie can remember is sitting by her sister at the back of the room and peeking around the tall desk with all those books etc.

Nada and Rosa were religious and sympathetic to all living creatures, when one died, it would be given a proper funeral and buried in a cemetery, with a rock headstone. Nada would preach, Rosa would sing, Edmond was made to cry, Mother wondered why he cried, until told, "some one had to mourn the dead."

The Rogers family moved to Wagoner County January 1924. Nada married Lod W. Langford 5 January 1925, a veteran of World War I, parents of six children, they shared their home with Edmond and Marie Rogers, while they attended Coweta High School at Coweta, Oklahoma. Nada was a member of the Coweta Baptist Church, a devoted wife, mother and excellent homemaker.

Lod W. Langford born 21 January 1892, Dawson County, Georgia, son of Berrien Barton Langford and Cora Lee Edwards. Lod was an excellent barber, loving husband and father. Children: Floy May born 1926; Lewis Harve born 1928, lived nine months; Ruby Lois born 1929; Thomas Carl born 1930; Norma Jean born 1932.

Nada was excellent cook, often doing cooking for her parents when a young girl. She would work at anything but sew clothing. She would buy fabrics for her sister Marie to make dresses for the children. One Easter Floy was dressed in pink, Ruby in blue and Norma in yellow organdy, three prettiest children in Sunday School.

Nada's health began to fail, the family moved to the "home place" in Arkansas, thinking her health would improve, then back to Coweta, Lod returned to Barbering. Nada died 12 January 1945, both Nada and her husband are buried in Elwood Cemetery, Wagoner, Oklahoma. After Nada's death, Lod and children moved to Vallejo, California. He worked in the Naval Shipyard. The children attended school.

Floy married Frank Schwartzenburg of Marksville, Louisiana. She is Governor Edwin Edwards secretary, Baton Rouge. Major Frank Schwartzenburg, Jr.; Nada Marie married Ted Burns; Gail married Lieutenant Frank Webb; Lieutenant David Schwartzenburg; John married Debra Speed, he is a student of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana; Irvin married Kayleen Speed, he is a student of L. S. U.

Ruby Langford married Robert Gaskill, Long Beach, California parents of Lieutenant Robert Gaskill, Jr.; Linda married Rick Mills; Frank married Suzette Richie; Denis and Clara are not married.

Dr. Thomas Carl Langford, dentist, Sadalia, Missouri married Thea Darnieder, parents of John Langford, Thomas Edward married Jill Roberts; Belinda married Rick Durham.

Norma Jean Langford married Reynard Hebert, Officer in Air Force. He was killed in a motorcycle accident in California. Norma and family moved to Shreveport, Louisiana parents of Jeanine Hebert married Wayne Travis; Debra Ann married James Weems; Joyce Marie married Larry Simeck; David and Bruce are unmarried.

By: Marie Sittler

Moses Lankford

Moses Lankford was the father of George Washington Lankford who was born September 10, 1842 in Tennessee. George fought the Civil War in Mississippi, and at one time was under the command of General Lee. Following a battle fought at Fort Donaldson, George spent several months in a federal hospital as a prisoner, recuperating from the measles, which left him in poor health the rest of his life.

On February 22, 1864 George married Julie Ann Anglin in Middleton, Dickson County, Tennessee. They moved to Arkansas in 1874. They settled on a ten-acre farm with a log cabin, which they rented, in Wedington Gap. They purchased the place in 1922 for $800.

Among their twelve children was William Parrish Lankford. He was born February 29, 1886, at Wedington. Around 1905 or 1906 he married Sarah Elizabeth Calhoun. She was born 1886 Crawford County, Arkansas. Sarah's father William was born in Alabama. Her mother was Josephine Meres. Josephine's father was leaving home during the civil war before she was born. He told his wife, "If I fail to return, spank the baby and have it pick itself a pretty name on its twelfth birthday." William did not return home as he was killed by bushwhackers. On her twelfth birthday she picked out the name Josephine. Sarah Elizabeth died October 29, 1938 and is buried in the Little Rock State

Cemetery. William Parrish second married Ella Slaughter. She was born in Denning, Arkansas, daughter of Thomas Slaughter and Mary Lou Eads. William died February 12, 1974 and is buried at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Children of William and Sarah: Lloyd Allen born in Missouri, married Thelma Christians. Buelah Marie born in Missouri, died at three weeks. Burl G. born in Texas, married Edna Wright. Lela Audra born March 4, 1912 Robinson, Arkansas, married Millard Pense December 24, 1930. He was born December 24, 1913, son of John Pense and Nancy Hilliard. Herman born 1914 Robinson, Arkansas, married first Lavita Sisk, married second Jean?. George Garland born February 22, 1916 Robinson, Arkansas, married Pearl Pense November 12, 1938. She was born February 22, 1920, the daughter of John and Nancy Pense. Ethel Lorene born March 27, 1918 Texas, married Homer A. (Booge) Duncan April 19, 1937. Raymond born 1920 died at age four. Harold born 1922 Arkansas, married Alta? J. D. born December 18, 1924 Wedington, Arkansas, married Shirley Buchannan. Vernon born December 14, 1926 Wedington, Arkansas, married Lucille Pense November 2, 1947. She was born October 2, 1928 Prairie Grove, Arkansas, daughter of Dewey and Annie Pense.

Children of William and Ella: Sonny, Lawrence, Joan born July 24, 1945, Gravette, Arkansas, married Jimmie Don Pense October 30, 1970. He was born October 4, 1939 Winfrey Valley, Arkansas, son of Aaron and Velma Pense.

By: Beverly Pense

Sylvester David Lashley

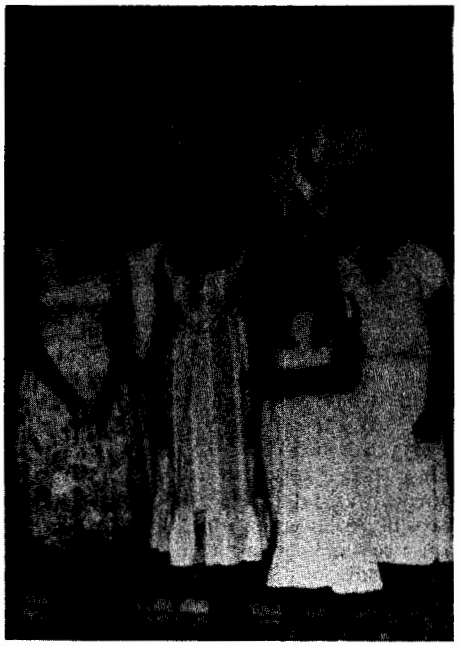
Sylvester was born to Katherine Agnes Schedivitz (born 1870 in Austria) and Sylvester Samuel Lashley, an Englishman in Oxford, Kansas August 17, 1900, two months after the death of his father. Katherine remarried Edward Metz and bore him two sons: Leonard and Edward. Mr. Metz died leaving them the family farm. Katherine married Dr. Fegan and moved to Prairie Grove where her youngest son, Henry T. Fegan, was born October, 1917. Dr. Fegan made house calls in a horse and buggy taking his family with him quite often. After the death of Dr. Fegan, "Syl" took care of his mother and 3 brothers. Syl worked days and educated himself at night to be an accountant from about the age of 14.

Syl Lashley, Helen (Hansard) Lashley, Lorita (12 years old) and David (10 years old). In 1942.

Syl and Mary Helen Hansard (born July 7, 1906 in Fayetteville) were married October 12, 1927 and lived their entire married life in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Syl's youngest brother Henry lived with them and their two children, Lorita and David after the death of their mother Katherine. Henry served in WWII in the Navy and lived the rest of his life in Fort Worth, Texas with wife Mary Sullivan and one son and one daughter.

Syl worked for Arkansas National Bank until it went under in the depression. He then was an accountant for Central Canning Company until after WWII when he opened his own accounting practice, where both his children helped him. He lived his life for his family until his death in 1963. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery along with Helen who lived until 1987. At his death, a colleague commented, "Fayetteville has lost a pillar of honesty and integrity".

Sharon, Mary, Jimmy, Lee Ann, Lorita (Lashley) and Hill Simmons.



Back: Lanell and David Lashley. Front: Lisa, Dana, Rene, Adrienne, Shelley.

Helen lived 25 years after Syl and helped raise nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. She was an example of faith for all her family and friends, always helping others. She lived her last years fighting cancer, but displayed a strength only God could have given her. She left a legacy of faith, concern for others, and a sense of humor to remember her by.

Their daughter Lorita (born September 19, 1930) and son David Eugene (born June 2, 1932) still reside in Fayetteville. Both children went to Washington School where their mother also attended (when it was called North School). Both graduated from Fayetteville High School where they were active in school activities. Lorita was interested in music where she sang in the girls trio and glee club and accompanied the boys glee club and band solos on the piano. She sang in the Presbyterian church choir while growing up also. David was an outstanding athlete, being elected all conference guard two years and all state guard 1 year. Both were members of the National Honor Society. Both were active in church work as their mother had set the example.

Lorita attended the University of Arkansas for two years from

1948-1950 when she married Henry Hill Simmons (born January 10, 1925 in Crawford County) April 2, 1950. While raising four children on their farm northeast of Fayetteville, Lorita worked in her Daddy's accounting office until his death. She returned to the University of Arkansas and graduated in 1972 with a Business Education degree. Hill served three years in the Naval Air Corps during WWII then graduated from the University of Arkansas with a degree in Animal Science. He worked 36 years for the USDA as a meat inspector until his retirement in 1987. All the children graduated from Springdale High School where Lorita taught in the Business Department. The children helped with the cattle, thus earning their college money. The family belongs to the First Presbyterian Church in Springdale. Lorita has worked with music in many different areas, Hill served on the session and all three daughters have kept the nursery for several years. Lorita volunteers at the Fayetteville City Hospital with music for the patients and clerical work. Both parents have served as scout leaders and 4-H leaders. Lorita has a needlework shop attached to their home-Country Cupboard.

James Henry Simmons (born December 8, 1950 in Fayetteville) attended the University of Arkansas for 2-1/2 years before joining the Coast Guard. He is now a Warrant Officer having served for sixteen years. He married Sharon Gipson April 13, 1972 and they have two children living with their mother in Springdale, Traci Dawn (born September 3, 1974) and James Craig (born November 25, 1976).

Sharon Kay Simmons (born December 1, 1952 in Fayetteville) graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1973 with a Home Ec degree and taught school in the Russellville area for eight years. She married James Phillip Shepherd (born January 20, 1951 in Mississippi) May 5, 1973. They have two sons who attend the Russellville schools. Jim works in management for Tysons and the whole family works on their cattle ranch. They are all very active in church work. James Hill (born May 5, 1977) and Terry Michael (born October 15, 1979) are active in sports as well as school and farm work.

Lee Ann (born July 14, 1957 in Fayetteville) graduated from the Universtiy of Arkansas in 1979 with a Business Ed. degree. Upon her high school graduation in 1975, she was the Arkansas Betty Crocker Leader of Tomorrow. She is now Data Processing Supervisor for Anheuser-Busch in Chicago, Illinois. Her husband Steven Rozanske (born June 6, 1956 in Wisconsin) is also an executive with Fellowes Mfg. They were married in Kauai, Hawaii May 11, 1987.

Mary Jean (born March 28, 1963 in Fayetteville) lives at home and is attending the University of Arkansas, working toward a Nursing degree.

David Eugene graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1955 with a degree in Industrial Engineering. He was on the Razorback football team with a scholarship and was also an honor student. He married Mamie Lanell Allen (born August 18, 1934), a University of Arkansas student, April 10, 1955. David served two years with the Army before working for Humble Oil Co. until his father's death. He took over his father's accounting practice and is still living and working in Fayetteville where he and Lanell have raised five daughters. The family is very active in the First Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville as well as numerous civic activities. Lanell and David have coached girls' softball teams and David has coached youth center football teams for years. David was presented the first Outstanding Citizens Award in Fayetteville in 1984. All the daughters graduated from Fayetteville High School where they were active in school affairs.

Lisa Lanell (born February 8, 1958 in Houston, Texas) graduated from the University of Arkansas with honors, earning an accounting degree. She has worked in Fayetteville area as an accountant and married Howard Higgans (born June 4, 1955) November 28, 1987. They are both CPA's and now reside in Harrison, Arkansas. Lisa has been active in church work, serving on the session and sponsoring from the University of Arkansas in 1983 with honors, earning a teaching degree. She lives in Fayetteville where she is a kindergarten teacher.

Shelley Denise (born June 21, 1961 in Pampa, Texas) graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1983 with a degree in finance and banking. She is an account executive with Fidelities Investments in Chicago, Illinois. Shelley was active in softball and basketball, lettering in girls basketball in Jr. and Sr. high school and earning all state and all-American honors her senior year.

Dana Allen (born November 9, 1964 in Fayetteville) graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1987 with a degree in personnel management.

Adrienne (born February 19, 1966 in Fayetteville) graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1988 with a degree in physical education. Adrienne has been very active in sports - primarily soft ball and gymnastics. She plans to continue her studies leading to an advanced degree in adaptive physical education. She served her church as a youth group advisor while in college.

By: Lorita Lashley Simmons

Tom Watson Lavender

Tom Watson Lavender was born August 21, 1905 at Prescott, Arkansas. The family moved to Texarkana when he was five years old. He attended school there. He came to Fayetteville in 1925 to attend the University.

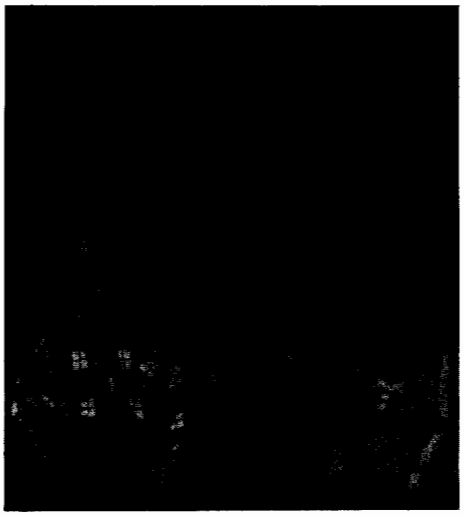
Mildred and Tom Lavender, February 15, 1989, in a Valentine photo from the *Northwest Arkansas Times* where their romantic first meeting (in Fayetteville) was front page news.

In 1929 he met Mildred Louise Cannon (see Cannon line) who was born January 21, 1911, at Mt. Comfort. She attended school there and was in the University when they met. They were married April 12, 1930 in the middle of the depression. Tom did construction work as foreman and superintendent until the war started with Japan in 1940. He worked on defense construction until July 29, 1943 when he enlisted in the Navy Sea Bee Battallions as a Warrant Officer. He was later promoted to full Lieutenant and served in the Solomon Islands until the war ended.

While he was overseas Mildred worked in the Army Flying Academy, where she kept flight records. This was in Ontario, California and Jerry, nine and Fayre, seven, attended school there.

When Tom came home November 12, 1945, we came to Texarkana and started The Lavender Construction Company. We operated the company there until 1956 when we moved most of the operation to Fayetteville. In 1951 we had another son, William Thomas, who started to school in Fayettville. For awhile we operated the business from two offices, at Texarkana and Fayetteville and worked other projects within a 200 mile radius.

In the meantime Jerry and Fayre had both graduated from



Tom and Mildred Lavender's grandson, Eric W. Doege, and his family: Wife, Joan and children; Karl, Sarah and Jana.

the University and had married. William had also grown up and graduated from the University of Arkansas. We retired from large construction business in 1963 and started building duplexes and apartments for ourselves. We bought a 209 acre farm for recreation purposes and built a house on it as a second home.

April 12, 1980 we celebrated our 50th wedding anniversary and had a giant family reunion of the Cannon and Lavender families. We had 150 family relatives from both coasts and in between.

Lavender geneology: Jacob Lavender, born July 14, 1815, died October 8, 1879, married Annie Lavender, born April 11, 1821, died May 4, 1880. Thomas Jefferson Lavender, born August 9, 1849, died December 30, 1902 and married Rebecca Mayes, born September 20, 1849, died February 10, 1929. Joseph Melvin Lavender, born July 15, 1879, died 1948. Married Morino Olivia Price (daughter of Thomas Andrew Price), born March 20, 1881, died 1956. Tom Watson Lavender, on August 21, 1905, married Mildred Louise Cannon, born January 21, 1911. Married April 12, 1930. (See Cannon, Cunningham and Tuttle lines). Their children are:

(A) Jerry Melvin Lavender, born May 18, 1932, married Sally Reams Timby, born July 29, 1936, married May 7, 1956. (1) Frances Olivia, born February 22, 1957, married Craig Galloway, born October 18, 1949. (a) Jason Galloway, born August 2, 1973. (b) Whitney Galloway, born November 7, 1974. (2) Karen Louise Lavender, born June 23, 1958, married Robert Moon. (a) Philip Blake Moon, born April 25, 1986. (b) Shannon Rene, born October 14, 1987. (3) Lisa Kathryn Lavender, born September 22, 1960, married Gary Lynn Morgan. (a) Joshua Lee Morgan, born May 28, 1982; (b) Jacob Landon Morgan, born August 30, 1987. (4) Stephanie Lynn Lavender, born September 28, 1965. (5) Traci Ellen Lavender, born May 30, 1968. (B) Fayre Morene Lavender, born November 21, 1934, married Hans Kurt Doege, married him December 25, 1954. (1) Eric Warren Doege, born November 23, 1955, married Joan Kaufman, born January 31, 1956, married on December 15, 1979. (a) Sarah Jean Doege, born September 30, 1981; (b) Jana Katherine, born August 30, 1983; (c) Karl Joseph Doege, born April 27, 1985. (C) William Thomas Lavender, born October 22, 1951, married Deborah Lentz, born April 23, 1953, married September 14, 1975. (1) William Thomas Lavender, Jr., born June 27, 1977; (2) Benjamin Allen Lavender, born May 26, 1980.

By: Mildred Lavender

Marian Carter Ledgerwood

Although she is not a native of Washington County, Marian Ledgerwood's roots go deep in the county. All of her ancestral lines had migrated to the county before 1850 except for her Carters, who came in the fall of 1851.

Marian Mae Carter was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma on 21 January 1923, daughter of Von Carter and Ella Mae Jones, who were married in Washington County in 1913. Marian was the third of five children. Her sister, Edith Carter, lives in Tulsa, where she was employed by an oil company until her retirement. Von Richard (Dick) Carter lived in Muskogee, Oklahoma where he was Superintendent of the Oklahoma School for the Blind for 33 years. After his retirement, he and his wife moved to Tulsa, where he died in March 1987. George William Carter and family lived in Tulsa, then Chicago area for over 20 years. He also was employed by an oil company, and he has retired to Tulsa. John Ed Carter lives in Columbia, South Carolina, where he is employed by a chemical company.

Each of these Carter children finished high school in Muskogee and graduated from Northeastern State College at Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Marian taught music in Tahlequah High School until she moved to Tulsa to work. She married Leroy William Ledgerwood Jr. (Bill) in Muskogee on 21 July 1946. He is a native of Springfield, Missouri.

They lived in Tulsa, where her husband, a mechanical engineer, was employed by an oil company research lab. In May 1961, they moved to Talara, Peru (South America), where they lived two years. They returned to Tulsa for only 18 months, then were transferred to New Orleans for 18 months. Finally, in July 1966, they were sent to Houston, Texas, where they lived for 20 years. After Bill's retirement, they moved to Hot Springs Village, Arkansas.

The Ledgerwoods have two children and seven grandchildren:

1. Ruth Ellen Ledgerwood, born 11 March 1950 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, married James A. Warren in Houston in 1959. Her husband is employed by a gas pipeline company. They live on the Warren Ranch near Hockley, Texas, and have two children: William James Warren, born 1975 in Houston, and Kelley Elizabeth Warren, born 1975 in Houston.

2. Leroy William Ledgerwood, III (Roy) was born 24 October 1963 in Tulsa. He is a mechanical engineer living in Houston, Texas. He married Sharon Coble shortly after he graduated from Texas Tech University in Lubbock, in 1975. He completed his Master's Degree at Rice University. They have five children, all born in Houston: Suzanna Ledgerwood, born 1978; Alisha Ledgerwood, born 1980; Erin Ann Ledgerwood, born 1981; Leroy William Ledgerwood, IV (Bill), born 1984; Ellen Mae Ledgerwood, born 1986.

Having obtained a degree in piano in 1944, music has been a continuing interest in Marian's life. In 1957, a Ledgerwood genealogist introduced her to the study of genealogy and family history. The fascination of this hobby has resulted in a large store of data on all her own lines, as well as those of her husband. She is currently in process of organizing these data on her computer, and expects the endeavor to occupy most of her time and thoughts for the remainder of her life.

Some Washington County family lines on which Marian has compiled significant information include: Carter, Arnold, Campbell, Rutherford, Jones, Shumate, Hash, and Riddle.

By: Marian Carter Ledgerwood

Thomas Jefferson Lee

Thomas Jefferson Lee, of Greenland, was born July 18, 1844 in Monroe County, Tennessee, one of eleven children of Mary Harris and Calvin Lee. Thomas J. Lee was the grandson of Captain Thomas Lee, who served in the North Carolina Militia and the Revolutionary War. The Lee's had extensive land holdings and slaves in North Carolina and later in Tennessee. Land grants were given to Captain Lee for service in the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Jefferson Lee married Eliza Catherine Eakin, March 22, 1866 in Monroe County, Tennessee. She was born June 7,

1842 and died January 17, 1908 in Greenland, Arkansas. Thomas and Eliza were the parents of nine children, all of whom were born in Tennessee, except Amanda. The children were: Susan E., 1867, Taylor F., 1869, Margaret, 1869, Mary E., 1871, Eliza A., 1874, Nancy J., 1877, Thomas Sherman, 1878, Amanda, 1881, and an infant son who died at birth.

Thomas J. Lee joined the Union Calvary at age twenty, 1863, for a period of three years and served at Natchez, Mississippi until 1865, (eastern Tennessee remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War). His health was poor for some time and he later received a pension for disabilities that were service connected.

The Lees moved to Arkansas in 1881 in a wagon to Waldron and a little later to Greenland. He was a farmer and added to his land as he was able and was a respected member of the community. Eliza took her spinning wheel and her loom and was known for her weaving abilities, making coverlets and rugs for her family and others.

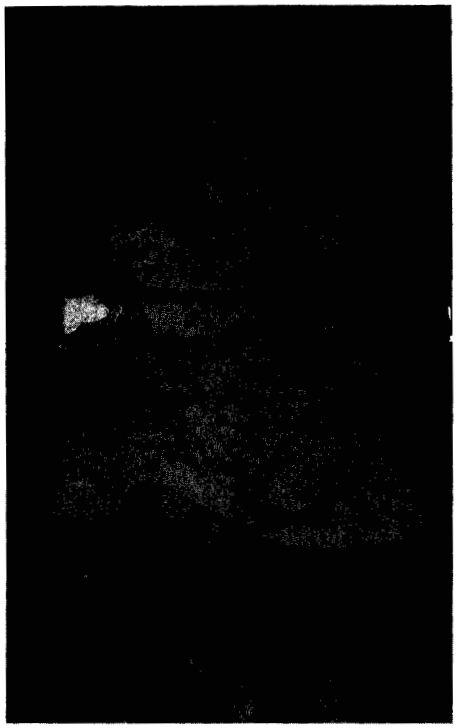
Mary (Polly) Lee was the only daughter to marry and raise a family. She married Ellis Edward Sutton and they had seven children. (See Jeremiah Sutton Family). The four other sisters-Susie, Liza Nannie and Mandy were known throughout the area as "The Lee Girls". All lived well into their nineties.

Taylor Lee married Belle Snyder and had four children: Maude, Dora, Robert and Dee. Sherman married twice: Bertha Miller, who died at the birth of a child and then Carrie Williams. Sherman died at age forty-five in 1924. Nancy (Nannie), at about age fifty, married Jake Cruise, who was from Tennessee.

In the early days of Greenland, there was a post office, a general store, and a blacksmith shop. Nannie, at one time, was the postmistress and was proud of the fact that she "worked out". The "Lee Girls" lived life in a quiet, hard-working manner with courtesy and gentleness and continued to live in the family home until death.

Thomas Jefferson Lee and his wife, Eliza, lived until 1910 and 19, respectively, and are buried in Campbells Cemetery, as are the other family members. The Lee land was divided among family members and much of it is still owned by family; five generations and more still living on the same land.

By: Peggy Sutton Devers



Carl Roy Lenox

Ed Snow, half-brother to Eva, Carl Lenox, Carl's dog Spot. At house at Fishback School in 1920s.

Carl Roy Lenox

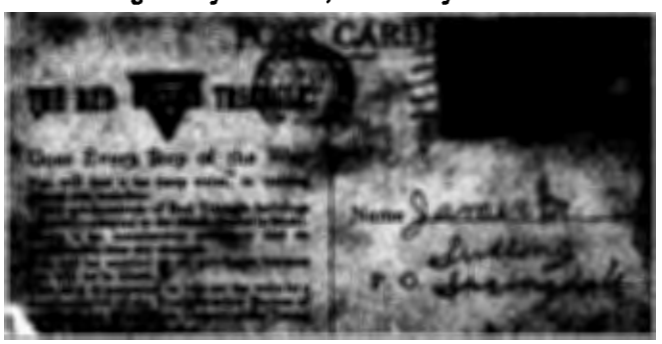
Carl was born in Washington County, Arkansas, near Springdale, April 21, 1896, first son of Richard Cameron (Cam) Lenox (born June 5, 1868, near Republic, Missouri) and Fannie Belle Riggins (born in Arkansas, December 17, 1872). Cam (24) and Fannie (18) married August 16, 1891 by J. L. Routh, JP, per original license. Married Lic. Book J, P. 22. Other sons were William Archie (born November 26, 1903), Harvey Edgar (born March 15, 1907) in Arkansas. (See related biographies of Thomas M. Sullins and Eva F. Gash.) Cam was a farmer. They lived near Zion and Sonora in Washington County, Arkansas. The three boys attended grade school but Harvey never did want to go. In the mornings he'd climb a tree so his mother couldn't catch him and make him go to school.

Carl married Eva Gash Sullins (widow with 3-1/2 year old daughter, Ada) on August 26, 1919, Edward E. Hale officiated (from original license). Carl farmed; they rented several places, one from his grandfather, John Riggins, on Clear Creek. They lived on Ira's corner and Carl had a job digging the ditches and laying the water lines in Springdale in about 1920. There is a picture of this. Carl and Eva picked strawberries in Missouri, picked apples and cut grapes in Arkansas. Carl worked for his Uncle J. O. Graham at Fishback in the apple orchards. Ada started to school at Fishback. Carl also worked on the same place for Quality Orchards after J. O. sold the farm. They lived on Mr. Riggins' farm when Ada was about 8 and she went to school at Zion. The house set back up on a high hill above Clear Creek and above the spring from which they carried water to use in the house. When the creek would be flooded, Carl would use John Henry, a balky horse, to set Ada across the creek so she could go to school. He used John H. to plow and to pull the buggy. One time John H. wouldn't go when hitched to the buggy; Carl got so mad he gathered sticks and built a fire under the horse's belly. John H. merely moved up enough to get away from the fire, leaving the buggy directly over the fire and Carl had to fight fire like mad to keep from burning the buggy. The writer always bet on a horse named John Henry, who ran until he was 10 years old, because of this old balky horse that they had when she was a child. They finally sold John H. (the balky one) although the writer was always fond of him.

Ada also picked strawberries and grapes when she wasn't in school. Finally, on December 4, 1926 Carl bought 20 acres of the land from his mother which she had inherited from her father, John Riggins. Price was $800 and a vendor's lien was retained for $750 at 8% interest to be paid within 5 years. The family moved on to it and built a little house. Mrs. Lenox wasn't a business woman; she had mortgaged 40 acres (including Carl's 20) to E. B. Cummings for $290 on July 6, 1925. They foreclosed on the 40 acres before Carl knew it was mortgaged; that was after the death of his mother in 1928. So, they took the place and Carl and Eva moved back to Fishback where Carl worked for Quality Or-

chards. Ada graduated from 8th grade at Fishback. About 1931 Carl received a bonus from government for service in World War I. Carl served in the army in WWI as a private in the Infantry from May 26, 1918 until he was honorably discharged on April 4, 1919. His discharge shows he was a farmer, dark brown eyes, black hair, ruddy complexion, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 22-1/2 years old. His character was excellent. Notations in his diary: "Sailed for France about September 22, 1918. Landed in France October 6, 1918; boarded ship at Marseille, March 1, 1919". (To come home) "Landed in Spain March 4, 1919. Sailed 6, landed in New York March 17". He also had a lot of addresses in the book of his army buddies. Stamped in book, "Grown and packed by A. P. Bayless, Butterfield, Missouri". That is where Eva and Carl went to pick strawberries, so Carl carried the book with him after the war. He was only in touch with one of his army friends after the war and he lived at London, Arkansas. They never did get to see each other but did correspond.

After Carl got the bonus, he bought back 10 acres of the original 20 he had bought from his mother, paid for it, farmed and raised chickens until Eva got sick in 1952. Carl was very sick in 1937 with a goiter; had surgery and spent many months in VA Hospital in Fayetteville. Carl deeded the farm to Ada in 1937 because she had never been legally adopted, but they were to used it as long as they needed it, which they did.



Card from Carl Lenox at Camp Pike to James R. Sullins, Springdale, Arkansas, dated June 12, 1918 during WWI.

The Lenox men were usually short and all of them became prematurely bald. Carl wore a size 6 shoe. His father's mother was supposed to have been 1/2 Cherokee Indian; could have received land and money but she refused to admit she was Indian and wouldn't apply for her Indian rights. Carl's father's parents are buried in Friendship Cemetery near Springdale but their names are not now known. Mona Cooper Sullins said that Carl's grandfather worked for her father in about 1894. Mona was born July 8, 1886, died August 14, 1972 and she was about 8 years old when he worked there. His wife had been dead several years. Mr. Lenox finally went blind. Richard "Cam" lived with his son, Archie and wife, Lona, after his wife had died and he was old. Fannie died in 1928 of a ruptured appendix (it is thought). She couldn't be persuaded to go to the doctor; said it would kill her if she had surgery. Eva, her daughter-in-law, stayed with her for about 10 days, cooked waited on her, did the washing, etc. until Fannie died. Ada stayed with her granddad Sullins during this time. Cam died March 28, 1939. He and Fannie are buried in Zion Cemetery. Richard and Rebecca Lenox could have been Carl's grandparents. Lenox people came to Missouri from either Kentucky or Tennessee, and later some came to Arkansas. Carl and Eva had no children. Carl taught Ada how to shoot a 22 pistol when she was at home, about age 14. She wouldn't try a shotgun. Carl always liked kids. He taught the neighbor's son how to drive a car, to plow, took him fishing and camping, after the boy's father died. This one said Carl was like a second father to him. Carl also helped his two younger brothers. Carl liked hunting and fishing. Most of the time they had a dog.

Archie, second son of Cam and Fannie, married Avis Benson (sister of May who married Will Riggins and Garcie who married Otto Sullins); had one child, Hazel who is now living at Lowell. She married Howard Ingram; they have children and

Probably 1912, at home place, John and Sarah Riggins, all living children and spouses, all grandchildren at that time. #15-in background, boy on horse, Carl R. Lenox, subject of this biography, about 16 years old. Left to right-back row: #1-Jasper O. Graham; #2-baby, probably Harlan, third son of Jo and Lizzie; #3-Elizabeth, wife; #4-Richard C. "Cam" Lenox; #5-Fannie (Parents of Carl, Archie and Harvey); #6-Andrew J. Cardwell; #7-baby; #8-Nancy Lavina (Andy's wife); #9-Robert Benjamin "Bob"; #10-wife, Ada Wilson; #11-their baby; #12-Charles F., married Etta; #13-John Wm. "Will"; #14-wife, Lizzie May Benson. Row two: #16-probably Frankie Lula Cardwell, married Fred Penn Reed; #17 & 18, seated, John H. and Sarah (Billingsley) Riggins; #19-writer cannot identify this child or any children on front row. Made at the about 1-1/2 miles west of Zion Church and School. Riggins' land had three houses in the 1930's. It is now owned by George Anderson, John Faubus, Lindsey's sub-division; owner of original old home place is unknown to writer.

grandchildren. Archie and Avis divorced, he married Lona Weeks who had three children, Velma, Marvin and Lindel (Bill). Marvin was killed in a car wreck in 1966 and the other two are deceased now, too. Lona lives in Wichita, Kansas. Archie and Lona had Betty and Jolene. Betty married Mendal Frank Butler, son of Frank Butler of Pratt, Kansas, November 27, 1953. They have lived in Wichita for many years and Betty has taught school. She worked her way through college. Their children: Melia, born 1955 or 1956, Linda and Michell. Jolene married Larry Dinkel, had Andy, Alan Thomas and Angela. Jolene worked up until she died on December 30, 1986 in Wichita. Ada bought a house in Fayetteville in 1951. Archie had been a carpenter in California and he worked on the house; so did Carl and Eva. Eva became very ill in 1952; Ada took her to Barnes Hospital in St. Louis; came by ambulance on September 1, 1952. She'd had a heart attack in the hospital. Lona stayed with her in the daytime for awhile at Ada's house. Lona and Archie were divorced in about 1954. Arch married Martha Sturdy who had 3 sons by her first marriage. Martha helped him regain his health after he became ill with Tuberculosis. They lived in Lincoln, Arkansas where he helped run her business until he died January 23, 1985. He is buried in Zion Cemetery. Martha is living in Lincoln and helps run her family's business. The third son of Cam and Fannie, Harvey, married Lucille Smith; had son, Alvin. When they divorced Alvin went with his mother. February 13, 1943 Harvey married Jewell Weston. She had started working as secretary at the University of Arkansas in the 1930s, going back and forth on the train; took many courses while there. After many years, she took a job at George's in Springdale, then with Willis Shaw, Elm Springs, Arkansas. Jewell retired at age 70. She and Harvey took care of Jewell's mother for 16 years (until her mother's death). Mrs. Weston thought of Harvey as her son and he returned the affection. Harvey died after a prolonged illness on March 6, 1985. Jewell still lives in their home at Elm Springs. Harvey's son, Alvin, visited him after he grew up and he now

lives in Camino, California. From Lenox Family Bible (printed 1854): Richard Lenox, born October 1823; Rebecca Lenox (wife) born June 16, 1827, died January 20, 1894; Jas. R., born September 20, 1849; Wm. H., born August 31, 1851; Mary Elizabeth, born June 24, 1854, died October 13, 1856; Nancy Elen, born May 5, 1856, died August 25, 1857; Susan F., born December 18, 1858; Thomas I., born April 1, 1861; Jas. R., died 1862. Some Cauthons are listed, relationship unknown. Margaret Jane Lenox (Maggie), born January 1, 1865 (sister to Cam) married Robt. (Bob) Graham, born December 16, 1863. Richard C. Lenox (Cam) born June 5, 1867 (1868). Charles R. Lenox, born February 5, 1870; Lee Clarence Graham, born? 20, 1887; Charles Walter Graham, born June 2, 1889; Mary E. Graham, died 1893; Edwin Franklin Graham, born September 26, 1894; Shara May born September 29, 1896; Jesse Jay Hugh Graham, born September 7, 1898. Last three may be children of Maggie and Bob. They had Lee, who was killed in WWI; May married Buddy Justice, later divorced; one son who was handicapped. As far as it known, Mag and all her family are deceased. The story goes that a distant kinsman of Carl was killed and his wife was hanged by bushwhackers after the Civil War.

Fannie was the daughter of John H. Riggins, born April 21, 1839, died July 31, 1923 and Sarah Cathern Billingsley, born October 31, 1848, died April 24, 1929. Both are buried in Zion Cemetery. Married March 8, 1868. Eight children: Mary Malinda, born March 2, 1869, died October 28, 1878, buried at Son's Chapel; Nancy Lavina, born February 27, 1871; Fannie Bell, born December 17, 1872; Charles F., January 4, 1876; John Wm., April 16, 1878; James Louis born December 27, 1881 (Bible) (Grave Mkr 2-27-1881), died February 16, 1898, Son's Chapel; Sarah (Lizzie) Elizabeth, November 1, 1883; Robert Benjamin, born February 22, 1886. Sarah's parents were: Burrow Billingsley (born 1824) and Malinda Francisco (born November 12, 1825, died March 21, 1860), married December 2, 1845. Sarah was 10 when mother died. Burrow married again. His parents could have been John and Rebecca, born in Kentucky. Sarah had two brothers John and George and sister Mary. John Riggins had two sisters: One married a Graham: children - Frances married Cooper; Alice married Cooper; Bob, James and William. Mary married George Cornwell who was killed by bushwhackers after the Civil War. They sent two little boys to the house but kept the wife there while they killed her husband. She cried until her eyeballs came out. Not much is known about John Riggins before he came to Arkansas. He must have had a substantial amount of money. He always wore a black suit and didn't seem to work, yet he left six living children land and money (about $18,000) when he died in 1923. They thought he had more and that he had buried it. Many people dug around over the land for years hunting treasure. None of the land remains in any heirs' hands at this time. Sarah was an invalid for many years. They always kept a hired girl. John would get in his buggy and go to Oklahoma to buy a barrel of whiskey which he brought home and stored in a little well house beside the dug well. His grandson, Carl and a friend got to taking some out and replacing it with water. Carl was about 16. Finally Mr. Riggins said, "Egad, this tastes just like water". Carl's brother, Archie, seven years younger, told on them, so that put a stop to the whiskey stealing.

By: Ada Sullins Anderson

Henry Lewis

Henry Lewis was second of sixteen children born to Bracken and Matilda (Preston) Lewis, the first nine born in Floyd County, Kentucky before the family moved to Washington County, about 1835. Bracken Lewis was the last of three children of Zachariah and Rachael (Bracken) Lewis, married 1786 in Orange County, North Carolina. Zachariah died about 1802 and Rachael married Peter Mankins (1770-1881) in 1803; they had eleven children, most of whom moved to Arkansas with the Lewis children.

Henry Lewis, born November 23, 1822, married February 4, 1847, Mary Elizabeth Massey, born 1830 in Wayne County, Indiana, the daughter of Matthew Massey (see sketch) and Mary Ann Mills, daughter of Seth Mills and Charity (Thornburg). Henry and Elizabeth had seven children: (1) Matthew, born about 1848, died at age 21; Mary Jane (1850-1883) married May 26, 1867, William Springston (1846-1923) had six children; lived near Elkins and Durham, Arkansas. (3) Nathan, born about 1852, married his step-sister, Lucinda E. Pool, had three children, Moses L. and twin sons who died in infancy. Moses L. Lewis was born about 1875, married but his wife died in childbirth, and he went to New Mexico with his cousin, Leland Stanford Terhune. On July 30, 1907, he murdered Leland and buried him in an irrigation ditch, where the body was found several days later. After Nathan's death, Lucinda married Lewis Stone. (4) Bracken Lewis, born about 1854, also married a step-sister, Emily Jane Pool; in 1881 they moved to Bell County, Texas, where her health failed, and she was bedfast over ten years before Bracken died with liver cancer. They had no children. Emily moved back to Fayetteville where a niece cared for her. (5) Edie/Edy (1856-1885) married Dr. William Orrick Shannon in Washington County in 1873, and had four children: (a) Ober Lee (1874-1955) m. in 1896, Mary Lourinda Taylor and had 14 children born in Durant, Oklahoma, where he was a substantial business man. His wife died in 1960. (b) Cora Priscilla (1876-1907) married William Isaac Conn; had 4 children. (c) Allen Dewitt (1878-1891) and (d) William O. (1884-1884). (6) Sarah Adeline Lewis (see below; and Joseph A. Terhune sketch) (7) Henry (1862-1878). Henry Lewis, father of these seven children went to the Civil War and died in a southern prison in 1863/64 and was buried in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1866, his widow, Mary Elizabeth (Massey) married Auguston Clayton Pool at Springston, Arkansas. He was a widower with five children: Mary; George Washington; Lucinda E. and Emily Jane who married Lewis' brothers (above); and Margaret who was blind. He and Mary Elizabeth had Seth, born 1869, and Julia, probably Seth's twin, and Lillie Ann Pool, born 1872, who married Jesse Franklin Son and had ten children: James Walter; Bert Franklin; Arthur Ellsworth; Nellie Vivian; Gertrude Emily; Jimmie Ray; Edgar Allen; Oren Justus; Cecil Augustus, Jesse Clayton. (6) Sarah Adeline Lewis, born September 5, 1859, was a very small girl when her father, Henry, went away to the war. That occasion was imprinted on her mind because her mother cried; someone seated the little girl on the gate post and held her safely there to watch her father's departure. A few years later, Auguston C. Pool became the father remembered from her growing-up years. On September 28, 1876, Sarah Adeline married Joseph Allan Terhune (1856-1937) and had 10 children: 1. Milton Augustus; 2. Annie Belle; 3. Leland Stanford; 4. Myrtle Alma; 5. Hubert Lyman; 6. Joseph Edmond; 7. Ina Mildred; 81. Pearl Eugenia; 9. Susan Jewell; and the tenth child, Glenn Allan Terhune, who is the only survivor in early 1987. (See Joseph Allan Terhune).

By: Dorsey Woods Terhune

James Lewis

James Lewis was born in Ashe County, North Carolina, about 1801. His parents, John Lewis and Rachel Henson moved to Cutshin, Kentucky, where his paternal grandparents, James Lewis I and Winetrey Henson lived. James grew up on Cutshin Creek, moving with his parents to Morgan County, Kentucky, some time between 1826-1828.

In Morgan County he met Nancy Reed, the daughter of Revolutionary soldier Benjamin Reed who had received a land grant in Morgan County in 1824. James and Nancy married in Morgan County on August 18, 1828. Soon James' sister, Martha Lewis, married Nancy's brother, Daniel Reed.

In 1834, both the Reed/Lewis families moved to Washington County, Arkansas leaving behind Daniel and Martha Reed. Traveling by wagon train, the company consisted of James Lewis and wife Nancy and their 6 children, William R., Benjamin, James and John and 2 small daughters, Ben Reed and his son James and wife Nancy Ferguson and children and several more families who settled in the Middle Fork Valley.

James and Nancy Lewis are listed in the 1840 census of Washington County in White River Township.

In 1844, they had another son, Daniel J. Lewis. Daniel J. was their last child as James died shortly after Daniel's birth. In 1845, widow Nancy Lewis married Kelly Ferguson. They moved to Lawrence County, Missouri, leaving Nancy's older sons, William R. and Benjamin with Nancy's nephew, Daniel Reed in Washington County.

In 1851, William R. Lewis married Nancy Webb and moved to Burnett County, Texas. About this time Nancy Lewis Ferguson died in Missouri and the Lewis children apparently were placed in the homes of relatives as they disappear until October, 1863, when Daniel J. Lewis returned to the Middle Fork Valley to meet and fall in love with Eliza Frances Jones, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Jones. They were married on October, 1863 by Eliza's maternal grandfather, Reverend Riley Jones.

Daniel Lewis enlisted in the 1st Arkansas Cavalry Company B on September 25, 1863, the same company that his father-in-law had served in the previous year and had lost his life in a skirmish near their home. Daniel remained in the service until August 25, 1865, when he was mustered out in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Daniel and Eliza established a home on the banks of the Middle Fork River where Daniel took up farming. In January, 1866, their first child was born - a son named James Hugo. Two years later he was joined by a baby sister, Margaret Rachel.

Daniel's health was deteriorating by August, 1870. He had contacted a lung disorder while in service and had never recovered. Realizing his life was ebbing, he took Eliza and the children to Burnett County, Texas to be near his older brother, William R. He died there on August 15, 1870. Eliza and the children returned to Arkansas to her mothers home on Middle Fork.

Eliza married Joel Ramsey before 1880 and they had one child, a son William John. Joel died and she married John O'Brien. They became parents of 3 daughters - Nannie, Mary, and Ada Mae, born at Tacoma, Washington. Eliza died of a heart attack in Tacoma and was buried there. John brought the children back to Arkansas and lived at Springdale.

James Hugo Lewis married in Texas Rachel Arsula Cornett and had several children. The family lived in Arkansas until after 1910 and then moved to Washburn, Missouri, where they lived until their deaths. Both are buried in Washburn Prairie Cemetery near Washburn.

Margaret Rachel Lewis married James Monroe Malone on June 11, 1883. They lived near West Fork in the Mineral Springs Community and raised a large family. Margaret Rachel died on September 3, 1942, and is buried in the Mineral Springs Cemetery besides her husband, James Malone.

By: Wanda Malone Buckner

R. M. Lichlyter

The following is a history of the coming to Washington County of the pioneer Lichlyter and Woods families. It was related in 1934 to Miss Hester Lichlyter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lichlyter, by R. M. (Dick) Lichlyterof Johnson on the occasion of an Old Settlers Reunion at Cane Hill.

It was spring and there was a hurry and bustle in the two mountain cabins near the river. The poplars and oaks were budding in promise of future foliage to match the green of the pines and cedars scattered over the steep hillsides. But nature could offer no greater hope than that which stirred in the hearts of the two mountain men who all winter long had sat by their great log fires while the rain and snow swept over the thickly wooded region, and dreamed of the coming of spring and the beginning of their great adventure. It had been strange how these two, upon coming from the settlements along the coast had built their cabins near the same clear spring on a mountainside in eastern Tennessee and there had become fast friends.

Their children had played together. They had shared fortune and misfortune together. One's joy was shared with the other and one's sorrow was grief to the other as well. So it was not unusual that when more families moved in from the east and the settlements became larger that these two, more timidly at first and later with more confidence, began to speak of opportunities to be found beyond the mountains.

Travelers from the west country spoke of rich lands and sparkling springs, along with adventure and freedom to be had for the taking. So it was that these two fast friends planned that in the spring when streams were full enough to insure safe passage they would pack their personal effects and along with their families would journey through the mountain passes into the land of promise, the ever-beckoning.

At first they had considered using their great wagons, pulled by their trusty oxen, but the roughness of the surrounding country and the absence of trails and roads necessitated travel by water rather than land. Accordingly, they felled two immense poplar trees and after days of painstaking labor hewed out the logs to be used for boat gunnels.

Upon these two gunnels was built a sturdy flat boat large enough to accommodate the two families and those things necessary for the establishment of their homes in the new country.

At last all was in readiness in the year of 1840, and the families of R. M. Woods and David T. Lichlyter launched their great flat boat on the French Broad River in the Lookout Mountains of eastern Tennessee, near what is now Knoxville, intent upon finding for themselves and their children success in an unknown land.

The boat, of necessity, was large. The Woods family consisted of the father and mother and seven children: Kizzie, Mintie, Dick, Jr., Joe, Jake, George, and Mary.

The Lichlyter family included father, mother and eleven children: John, Aaron, Anderson, Gideon, George, William, Rufus, Julia, Jane, Phine, and Harrison. So the happy group departed from those things familiar to them and steadfastly turned to the west, the land of hearts desire.

Following the course of the French Broad River until it flows into the larger Tennessee River at Knoxville, the happy families continued on their journey guiding their boat into the waters of the Tennessee, floating down the river through the scenic Lookout Mountains past the settlement of Chattanooga and then bearing south and west, floated through northern Alabama, back into Tennessee again, past the towns of Columbia and Nashville, on past Paducah, Kentucky, to where the Tennessee joins the Ohio in its journey to the great Mississippi.

The days began to increase in number, and no doubt the hearts that were eager and hopeful in the beginning were heavy with misgivings and doubts. As nearly as possible these people continued their usual home life on the boat. Dirt was piled in one corner so that a fire could be built on which meals for the hungry children could be prepared. The fire was probably kept blazing throughout many nights to drive away the gloom of darkness and chill of the night air on the river.

Difficulties were encountered on the way, but none approached the proportions of that which confronted the little party at the passage in the river now known as Muscle Shoals. The fact that their boat was large and unwieldy presented an immense problem to the two men as they looked over the foaming water churning and roaring through the boulders and narrow passages. Pilots who knew the channels were hired and by diligent work of all hands and the shrewd knowledge of the pilots the large vessel was finally steered through the dangerous shoals and rested in the smooth water on the other side. Thankfully the little group continued their way down the majestic Mississippi. Each day brought new wonders. Rich dark soils, huge trees, climbing vines and many other new views now greeted the travelers.

At last, safe sailing brought them to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and with encouragement of friends, there they decided to go up the Arkansas until they should find a desirable landing place.

Accordingly, their boat was towed up the Arkansas by a steamboat and the wanderers landed in the settlement of Van Buren. In this settlement they heard of regions to the north which were open for settlers. Moreover, these regions promised good water and health for their families, as well as desirable land for their families.

So, deserting their commodious flat boat, they loaded their property into ox wagons and trekked slowly overland until they

chose a place near the head of Cove Creek. There they built cabins and established their homes to rear their families.

As the children grew from boys and girls who had been friends into adulthood, they married and established homes of their own. Mintie Woods became the bride of John Lichlyter, and Mary Woods married Joe Reed, and Kizzie Woods married Jonse Reed.

After several years David Lichlyter and his son John moved north to the little town of Springdale. From that date to the present many of their descendants have lived in Washington County, particularly in the Springdale and Johnson communities.

It is interesting to note that much of the land in Springdale, especially around the Memorial Hospital was once owned by David, while much of the land south of Highway 68 and west of Highway 71 and in the Shady Grove area was owned by his son John Lichlyter.

A genealogy of the Lichlyter family from 1741 is available in the Springdale Library.

By: R. M. Lichlyter

Oscar Lierly

The Lierly family arrived in Washington County, Arkansas in 1883 when Stephen Chesley Lierly (September 24, 1841 to September 21, 1911) and his second wife, Martha Goodson (March 5, 1851 to June 16, 1888, moved their family by wagon from Winfield, Kansas. They brought with them their daughters Ida May (November 23, 1871 to December 15, 1924, married Ham Tressner), Mary Bertha (March 15, 1876 to February 18, 1939, married Ed Rice), and sons Stephen C. (November 6, 1878 to September 6, 1883) and Oscar Leonard, Reverend (April 17, 1881 to September 5, 1960). The family settled on a small farm one quarter mile west of the Round Mountain Cemetery. The family had moved to Arkansas hoping that the mountain climate would improve the health of Martha who had tuberculosis.

Oscar Leonard Lierly and wife "Allie" on Mother's Day 1947.

Shortly after their arrival tragedy struck. On September 6, 1883, Stephen C. died of diphtheria and his infant brother died on the same date. The two were buried in a common grave in the Round Mountain Cemetery. They were joined by their mother on June 6, 1888.

All of Lierlys in the U. S. A. (some 16 different spellings) can trace their ancestry to a Solomon Layrle (1710 spelling) who was born in Constance, Germany in 1681. Solomon's son, Johann Christopher, was born in 1710 at Constance. Christopher came to America in 1736 as a Lutheran missionary-teacher for the Dutch colony near Charleston, South Carolina. (The Dutch had left New York when the English took over the colony.) After serving for a number of years, Christopher returned to Germany where he remained until 1754 when he returned to America on the ship Richard and Mary. He landed in Philadelphia where on September 30, 1754 he took the oath of allegiance to the English Government.

According to Strassburg, Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Vol 1, pgs, 605, 607, and 608, Christopher signed his name three different ways: Christipher Layrle, C. Leyrle, and Johnn Christopher Layrle. Soon after his arrival, Christopher married Anna Maria Catherina (last name unknown) and moved to Harper's Ferry where their six children were born. Zachariah (June 6, 1757 to 1847), Thomas?, Peter (1760), Christopher, Jr. (1763), Jacob (1766) and Barbra (1770). Zachariah served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, while Christopher, Jr. was a wagonmaster.

In his book *Rhinelanders On the Yadkin*, Carl Hammer has reproduced the original German-language will of Johann Christopher Layrle, date October 12, 1784. In the English tradition of the same will, the name has been changed to: "John Christopher Lyerly, a planter in Rowan County, in St. Luke's Parish and state of North Carolina. . ." (Lyerly is the current spelling in North Carolina). In the will he has this for his sons: "Second, to my eldest son, Zacharius Lylerly, because he, when he reached his majority, received a mare, a cow, and a calf, but shamefully lost them by gambeling and drinking and entered upon a very Godless life, indeed, even cursed his father and laid hands upon him and threw him to the ground, I leave one shilling Sterling and exclude him from everything else". "Third, to my son Peter Lyerly, because he left his father for a considerable time and also leads a dissolute life; notwithstanding, if he marries a wife of German nationality, he shall have a horse and fifty acres of land. . .should he marry, however, against my will, into another nationality, then he shall not have land, but the young horse".

Zachariah and wife Catherine Van Pool were the parents of John Lirele (1850 spelling) who was born October 9, 1798, Rowan County, North Carolina. In 1816 the family, with others, started a westward trip that carried them to Union County, Illinois. On the trip they wintered in Tennessee in 1817 and Morganville, Kentucky in 1818. Arriving in Union County, Illinois in 1818, they settled at the junction of the Hughes Creek and Clear Creek. Here, Zachariah and others were instrumental in the founding of St. John's Church in Union County.

John Lirele moved to Missouri where his son Stephen Chesley was born September 24, 1841 to his second wife, Elmira Lane. The family later moved to Winfield, Kansas where Chesley married Mary A. Gaunt and on her death to Martha E. Goodson.

In Arkansas, Chesley supported his family by farming and working at his trade, carpentry. The children attended the Round Mountain School and the Baptist Church of that community. (Chesley and his wife had been members of the religious group known as Dunkards.) They baptized the candidate three times, face down, once for the Father, once for the Son, and once for the Holy Spirit.

Young Oscar attended school for only three years (the term was only 3-4 months depending upon the amount of money raised) and then dropped out to learn the trade of carpentry and to assist on the farm. On October 2, 1898 he was married to Mary Alice (Allie) Kirkland, a neighbor and former classmate. Their first home was a small rented farm on Round Mountain. It was here that the Lierly children were born: Garland Lee (June 7, 1900 to October 15, 1970, married Velma Thomas), Lemuel Marion (February 23, 1902 to February, 1983, married to Mila Osborn), Bonnie Earline May 21, 1904—married Lester Atkin-

son), Opal Flora (March 14, 1906 to July 29, 1982, married Virgil Ray), Raymond Leonard (May 27, 1909—married Louise Williams).

In 1913 Oscar purchased a small farm located at the junction of Arkansas Highway 16 and Harris Road. Here a two room house and barn was built. There were many overnight visitors as the house was on the main road to Fayetteville and people traveling from eastern Washington County and Madison County would spend the night before going to Fayetteville and often as they returned.

In 1917 the farm at Harris was sold and 80 acres of rough, hill land was purchased, two miles west of Wheeler, Arkansas in the White Oak Community. The family remained here until 1939 when the house was sold and a house purchased at 812 North Leverett.

Oscar Lierly was called to the ministry in 1913 and at once began to preach in the local Baptist churches. Becoming a preacher was very difficult for Oscar because his limited education made reading difficult. To solve this problem he took his Bible with him each time he went to the field and while the team would rest, Oscar spent the time reading the Bible. This became a life-time habit, whenever he was resting he would read from the Bible. When his sight failed him he would sit and repeat the many scriptures he had memorized.

From his conversion until his death, Oscar was active in the Fayetteville Baptist Association. He is first mentioned in the associational minutes in 1914 when he was often the chairman of the Foreign Missions Committee. This interest in mission work continued until his death. Brother Lierly served the Fayetteville Baptist Association as local missionary 1917-1922, 1929-1933 and 1946-1958.

Brother Lierly was ordained February 7, 1915 at the Pleasant Valley Church. At the time he was pastor of four churches, preaching at one each weekend (normally there were services on Saturday night and Sunday morning and evening.) These churches were Apostolic (now Round Mountain), Goshen, Mt. Vernon and Pleasant Valley.

From 1914-1923 Brother Lierly traveled by horse to pastor the churches and to hold revivals. As a missionary he was normally away from home for 200-250 days each year.

During his years on the mission field Brother Lierly was responsible for leading more than 3,000 to Christ, performing 1,500 marriages, and conducting over 2,000 funerals. In April 29, 1917 he was instrumental in the establishment of the Sycamore Baptist Church at Wheeler, Arkansas. In 1931, he assisted Brother D. N. Keck in the establishment of Calvary Baptist Church of Fayetteville, Arkansas. The original church building was located at the corner of Cleveland (York) and Leverett. He became the pastor of Calvary in 1933, a position he held until 1945. Brother Lierly retired from the ministry in 1958 because of failing health.

During his ministry Brother Lierly served as pastor of the following churches: Apostolic 1915, 1936; Bethlehem 1922; Calvary 1933-45; Goshen 1915; Liberty 1924-25, 1928-30; Little Elm 1924-25, 1931-34; Mt. Pisgah 1924; Mt. Vernon 1915; Oakland 1924-26, 1928; Pleasant Valley 1915; Prairie View 1955-56; Providence 1936; 1946-48; Spring Creek 1922-23, 1928-31; Sycamore 1922-25; Zion 1935.

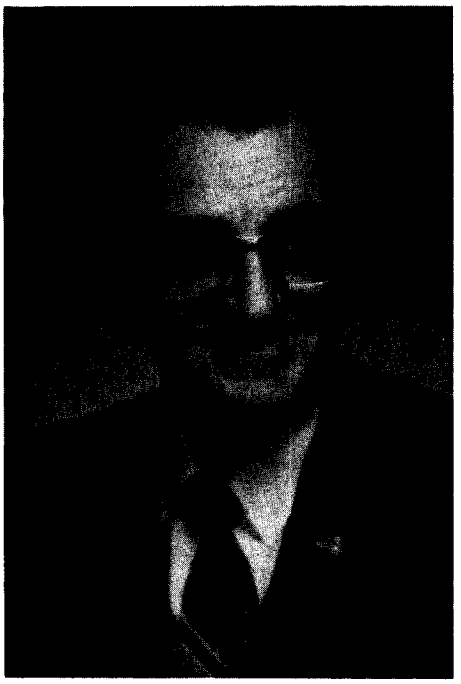
By: Carmen L. Lierly

George Henry Liles

George Henry Liles son of Thomas M. Liles and Ola Mae Easterly Liles was born November 1, 1912 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He grew up in Fayetteville, attended Fayetteville Public Schools. He attended Fayetteville High School for two years where he was a member of the National Honor Society and Frank Barrs Band. He graduated from University High School. George attended the University of Arkansas for two years and was a member of the R. O. T. C. Band. In 1930 George joined the Arkansas National Guard for three years, attending summer camp in Pensacola, Florida for two summers and one summer in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

On June 1, 1934 George started his telephone career with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. He worked in Helena, Jonesboro, Blytheville and West Memphis in the Construction Department. On March 17, 1935 George married Margaret Elizabeth Eason. They spent the next four years moving around Arkansas. In 1938 George was sent to New Hampshire with many telephone men to help repair damage done by the hurricane.

In 1939 George was transferred to Pine Bluff, Arkansas where daughter Vida Mae was born on December 21. Six weeks later George was transferred to Jonesboro, Arkansas in the Maintenance Department. In 1941 George was transferred to Newport, Arkansas in charge of outside maintenance. When the Air Base was built just east of Newport, George was responsible for maintaining service to the base. While living in Newport son Thomas Arthur was born on December 14, 1943.



This picture was made in June 1975 when George retired from Southwestern Bell Telephone Company with 41 years of service.

In May 1945 George was transferred to Fort Smith, Arkansas where he worked in the Plant Department. In 1947 he was transferred to the Engineering Department as Facilities Engineer serving Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, Bentonville, and Eureka Springs to the north and as far south as Mena, Arkansas. In November 1951 George was transferred to Fayetteville as Exchange Engineer still responsible for the towns to the north.

On June 1, 1975, George retired with 41 years service. George is a member of the First Baptist Church, Washington Lodge #1, Western Arkansas Consistory, 32nd Degree Mason, Far West Chapter #1, Royal Arch Mason, Order of the Eastern Star of Arkansas, University City Chapter #495 and the Evening Lions Club. George and Margaret reside at 2749 Loxley in Fayetteville. George spends his time working in his yard and caring for his mother who resides in City Hospital Geriatic Center. They also like to travel. The history of George's family appears elsewhere in this History Book.

This history was preserved through the cooperation of both brother and sister with deep appreciation to Vida Mae Atherton.

By: Thomas Arthur Liles

Ola Mae Easterly Liles

Ola Mae Easterly born in Springdale, Arkansas May 6, 1892, the daughter of George Secretas Easterly and Martha Jane Spencer Easterly. The family lived on a farm west of Springdale, now the Sandy Boone addition. She was next to the youngest of nine children. Ola Mae attended schools in Springdale, Arkansas. In June 1909 Ola Mae started to work for the North Arkansas Telephone Company as a night operator. She became acquainted with Thomas (Mack) Liles who was working for the North Arkansas Telephone Company in Fayetteville as a night operator and attending school. On May 17, 1910 Ola Mae and Mack Liles were married in Springdale, Arkansas where they resided for awhile. Ola Mae has spent all her life in this area except for about a year and a half spent in Oklahoma where Mack worked for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. They moved back to Fayetteville in October 1912.

On November 1, 1912 son George Henry was born. Ola Mae was a homemaker and a very good seamstress. On December 19, 1914 daughter Martha Maxine was born. The family lived on South Church Street for awhile.

In June 1915 Ola Mae joined the First Baptist Church. She has been very active in all Church activities and is a member of the Lydia Sunday School Class. In 1922 Ola Mae joined the Order of the Eastern Star of Arkansas, University City Chapter #495, serving in a number of offices. In June 1972 she was awarded a fifty year pin by the Eastern Star.

Ola Mae and Mack lived on Sutton Street for several years before buying a large house on Cleveland Avenue which is now the home of Theta Tau Fraternity, an honorary engineering fraternity.

In 1970 Ola Mae and Mack moved to 410 Adams Street. Ola Mae continued to reside there after the death of Mack in May 1979. In January 1985 she became a resident of Fayetteville City Hospital Geriatric Center.

The history of Ola Mae's family appears elsewhere in the History Book.

By: Vida Mae Liles Atherton

Thomas Macklin Liles

Thomas Macklin Liles, born August 12, 1889 on a farm southwest of Fayetteville on the old pump station road. His father's parents were Eli S. Liles, born June 2, 1818 - died April 4, 1889 and Nancy E. Liles, born July 3, 1823 - died July 13, 1905. His mother's parents were George Chamberlain, born in 1848 and died in 1943 and Martha Ann Claton Chamberlain who died in 1879. Mack's parents were Henry Rufus Liles, born September 11, 1848 - died October 16, 1929 in Upland, California and Jennie Jane Chamberlain Liles, born January 4, 1873 in Alabama - died April 15, 1971 in Upland, California. At the age of fourteen, Jennie's family moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas where she met and married Henry Rufus Liles. Mack was the oldest of thirteen children. In 1898, the family consisting of four boys and one girl moved to Cisco, Texas. Before returning to Fayetteville in 1906, Mack worked a few months for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Mack made his home with two aunts - Mrs. Emily F. Black and Miss Mary E. Liles - while attending school and working nights as an operator for North Arkansas Telephone Company. Mack and Ola Mae Easterly were married May 17, 1910. They were transferred to Sallisaw, Oklahoma and then to Westville, Oklahoma. In October 1912, they moved back to Fayetteville where Mack went to work for Southwestern Bell which had bought North Arkansas in 1911. A new office was built on the corner of Meadow and Block Streets, a two story brick building. There were 547 telephones in Fayetteville at that time, most of which were out of order more than were working. Everything was different when he started to work. They used the big, long telephones with wet batteries and one was all a man could carry. Mack liked all telephone work, but preferred outside. At first they did not have autos and very poor roads. Mack, being responsible for the long distance lines from Winslow to the Missouri line had to hire a saddle horse or a horse and buggy in order to locate trouble. Sometimes he rode the train as the long distance lines were located along the right of way. In 1916 Mack sustained a fall which broke his back and kept him off work about two years. Mack was very respected among the telephone men and trained many of them for the company. He was promoted to Wire Chief - a title he held until his retirement in 1954 with 44 years of service. He was a member of First Baptist Church, and honorary deacon, a 32nd degree Mason, a member of Washington Lodge #1 - with both York and Scottish Rites - a member of the Shrine Scimitar Temple of Little Rock, a member of Amritta Grotto of Fort Smith, and a member of Eastern Star of Arkansas, University Chapter #495. Mack and Ola Mae have two children, George Henry and Martha Maxine. George followed his dad starting his telephone career in 1934 in the construction department. He married Margaret Elizabeth Eason, they have two children, Vida Mae and Thomas Arthur (Tommy). George worked in various departments for Southwestern Bell. He retired in 1975 as an Engineer with 41 years service. Daughter Vida Mae married James C. Atherton, Jr., they have three sons, Chris an oil field worker in Texas, Bob with an air conditioning company in Corpus Christi, Texas and David with a subsidairy of Sears in Hondo, Texas. They also have seven grandchildren. Vida Mae works for G. M. A. C. in Corpus Christi, Texas. Tommy had two children, George Lamar of Rogers, employed by Wal-Mart and Mary Margaret of Harrison who works for Levi-Strauss and attends college. Tommy is employed with Southwestern Electric Power Company in Rogers. Tommy's wife Lalah has two sons, Steven Dwayne O'Neal of Elm Springs, Arkansas is employed with Tyson's Foods and Gary Lee O'Neal of Fayetteville who attends the University of Arkansas and is a Commissioned Officer of the Army National Guard. Lalah is employed by Masters Supply, Inc. of Springdale. Maxine married James Herbert Hatfield. They have two children, Martha Sue Hatfield Carter of Dallas, Texas and James Thomas Hatfield (Jim) of Fayetteville. Sue has two children, Matt and Terry, both of Dallas. Jim has two daughters, Kelly and Sonja of Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Liles, taken in the backyard of their home at 1236 West Cleveland Ave. in Fayetteville, Arkansas on their fifty-seventh wedding anniversary.

Thomas Macklin Liles spent the last fifteen months of his life as a resident of City Hospital Geriatric Center. He died May 12, 1979.

By: Thomas Arthur Liles

W. E. Linebarger

The Linebarger Family arrived in Washington County in the person of David Monroe Linebarger. He was our grandfather. He was the son of Michael H. Linebarger and Elizabeth Smyer Linebarger.

Top row: left to right - Bert Smyer, Mrs. Graves, Linebarger, Harris, Webber, Price. Bottom Row: left to right - Brooks, Rankin, Jones, Martin, Sara Elizabeth Reeves, Umbaugh.

New Methodist Church that Daddy built - 1931

D. M. Linebarger was born at Newton, North Carolina in 1851. On his way to Springdale, he stopped at Hindsville, Arkansas in 1871 to marry Susan Whitner, our grandmother. Soon after, they moved to Springdale where they lived fifty years. Grandpa was actively engaged in the early growth of Springdale. He was in the lumber and building business. He built one of the first homes on Holcomb Street. It was throught Grandpa's efforts that the Lutheran Church was organized. When he died, he was the last charter member of his church.

David and Susan's family grew up to eleven children and seven survived; three sons and four daughters. They were Elmer, Loy, Everett, Anna, Bertha, Mary and Maud. Our father William Elmer Linebarger was born in 1882. As time passed, six of the children moved to other locations but Daddy, known as Elmer, remained in Springdale.

Grandmother, Susan Linebarger, died June 9, 1919. We, the

Elmer and Bennie Linebarger and children: Richard Webster and twins, Faye and Frances - street West Emma - 1919.

twins, Faye and Frances, were born June 7, 1919. Daddy said he took us next door so Grandma could see us before she died. It is impressive to us that Grandpa died exactly fourteen years later June 9, 1933.

Our parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Linebarger were married October 27, 1914. Our mother's name was Bennie Webster when she married Daddy. Her parents were William Atkinson Webster and Sara (Sallie) Elizabeth Greathouse. Grandpa Webster was born in Tennessee in 1848. He came to Washington County soon after the Civil War and married December 25, 1879. They lived at Elm Springs and reared five daughters: Aunt Nora (Mrs. J. G. Webber), Aunt Nellie (Mrs. Lee Fair), Aunt Bob (Mrs. Frank Smiley), Aunt Fannie (Mrs. Lee Derrick), and our mother, Bennie (Mrs. Elmer Linebarger). Grandpa Webster's family were actively engaged in the Civil War as revealed by the legacy of letters sent home from the battlefield. Grandpa Webster died 1927 and Grandma in 1933. Mother said that her daddy worked hard so that his daughters did not have to work in the field but could become clerks and school teachers.

More written records were kept of Grandma's, Sarah Elizabeth's family. Her mother and father were Robert Ambrose Greathouse and Margaret Blount Greathouse. Members of the Greathouse family have lived in Arkansas more than 150 years. The first ancestor in America was Herman Groethausen. In 1709, it is recorded in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania that Herman Groethausen obtained 500 acres of land from William Penn. The Greathouses came to Washington County in 1856 and settled in what has become known as Greathouse Springs. Grandma grew up at Greathouse Springs and after she was married, she lived at Elm Springs. When we were growing up, we usually went to Elm Springs Sunday afternoon.

The William Elmer Linebarger family began when our brother, Richard Webster Linebarger was born August 18, 1916. World War I was in progress and Daddy registered for the draft. The great flu epidemic reached Washington County and Daddy was not called to war because he caught the flu. Around 1922, the Elmer Linebarger family moved from the little white house on West Emma to the house westward.

It is no exaggeration that growing up in Springdale on Emma Avenue was the happiest of times for us, Richard, Faye and Frances. It was climbing trees, playing hide and seek, riding a new tricycle or bike, popping corn, making fudge, catching lightning bugs and picking strawberries to earn money for 4th of July. We remember when Daddy killed hogs and Mother made sausage, when Daddy milked the cows and Mother churned butter and we made ice cream. Daddy brought in bushels of apples, peaches, grapes and Mother made good things to eat.

Daddy built buildings over the state of Arkansas. When Richard was grown, he joined his father in the Linebarger Con-

struction Company. Daddy built the first movie theater, Concord, in Springdale. It cost ten cents to go to the movies to see Tom Mix, Hoot Gibson, Tom Tyler, Richard Dix, Clara Bow, Our Gang, Will Rogers and Shirley Temple, to name a few. At the Concord, we saw the first "talkie" movie, Al Jolson, in the "Jazz Singer" and in 1941, we saw the first long epic movie "Gone with the Wind".

In the twenties and thirties we could walk to school, church and town. Miss Ola Watson taught us first grade reader "Baby Ray". Miss Ola also taught our father. Miss Deaver taught us second grade. When we were in the third grade, we went to grade school on Highway 71. Daddy and Mr. Fraser built the new high school on West Emma and when we went to seventh grade, we could just walk across the street. The E. B. Cummings house was just west of the new high school and the W. E. Linebarger house was directly across the street. Edward Cummings was Richard's friend and Lula Mae Cummings was Faye and Frances best friend.

In 1931, Daddy built the new Methodist Church, on Main and Brother Bolin was our preacher. As senior adults in 1987, we remember the old M. E. Church South on Emma Avenue where we were converted to Jesus Christ and joined the church. Daddy contracted, hammered and sawed and when the new church building was finished it was free of debt. Daddy use to say, "I handled every stone that went into that building". Mother and Daddy loved their church. We grew up, were married and our babies were dedicated in the church. Brother Wiggens dedicated Faye and Fred's son, Walter, with water from the river Jordan. The first funeral in the new church was for Uncle Jim Webber, husband of Aunt Nora. Our parents last service was in the church that they helped to build. Our memories of friends and experiences could fill a book like the church choir, Mrs. Price singing and Clara Ewalt Shaw playing the organ.

In between his construction business, Daddy found time to build a rabbit house so Richard could raise chinchilla rabbits. Rabbit was supposed to be better than chicken to eat. We had only one meal of rabbit that no one could eat. This project was short lived. We always had a family of kittens to take care of. Then we liked to go with Richard to take the cows to pasture on Pleasant Street past the Watts, McQuaids and Owens.

It was a happy time. We had a horse named Reddy. Our cousin, Buddy Linebarger, came from California and he wanted to ride in front of Reddy so he could "steer". One time, Richard built a tree house in the big Walnut tree in the field and mother made a telephone from it to our back porch with a copper wire and cigar box. In those days, we cut out paper dolls from Montgomery Ward Catalogs and Ladies Home Journal. We also liked to swing on the grape vines across the street where Mrs. Kelso lived and where the new high school was built later.

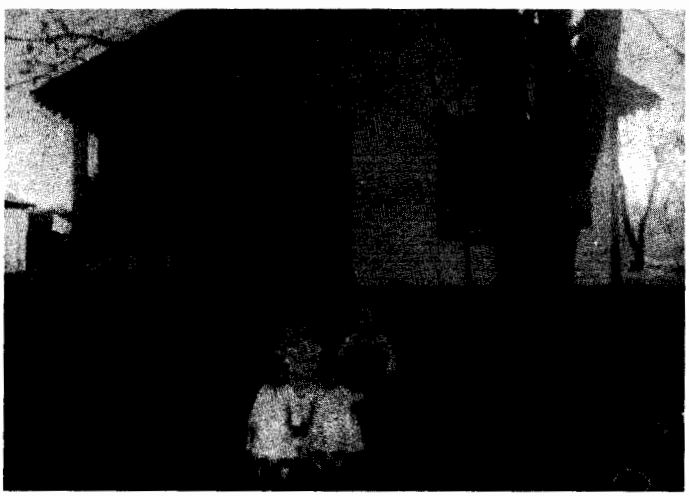
We played horse shoes, hop scotch, marbles, jacks and walked on stilts and almost wore out our knees and the sidewalk roller skating. Mrs. Crutcher lived in the big house on the south corner of West Emma Avenue and Highway 71. We were halfway to town when we crossed the highway on our way to Cogers, Joyces or Applegates to get a Coca-Cola or Eskimo Pie. We shopped at the Cash Dry Goods, the Hub and later Lichlyters. Groceries came from Needham's maybe Savit or Clems Grocery across the tracks. It was an exciting time of the year when we picked wild flowers, filled match boxes and secretly delivered May baskets up and down Emma Avenue to the Farrers, Jarvis', Allens, Cummings, Gibsons, Fowlers and Knolls.

Daddy and Mother drove us on a trip to California and we went swimming in the Pacific Ocean. Mother had her long hair cut and her cousin talked her into riding the roller coaster. We rode the ferry, visited Fisherman's Wharf and Richard was lost a short while in Golden Gate Park. It shocked all of us to see women wearing beach pajamas on the streets of San Francisco on their way to the beach. We saw the Mojave Desert, the Great Salt Lake, Yellow Stone National Park, Pikes Peak and many relatives. Mother and Daddy took us on other big trips like an excursion trip to the Rio Grande Valley and the Chicago World's Fair.

When we were very young, we had a Model T., Dart, Hupmobile. They had running boards. Sometimes Daddy would stop his car and offer someone walking a ride. Maybe he would

Model T, Richard, back seat, Daddy, front seat, Twins (Faye and Frances) on running board.

The Linebarger house Westward on Emma Avenue.



Little White House on Emma Avenue. Ruby McDaniel (cousin), twins (Faye and Frances Linebarger) and Richard.

accept and when his destination was just a block or two, he would ride standing on the running board at the front of the car. In those days, car doors opened from the front to the back. Daddy had to replace many back car doors. He would start to slowly drive into the garage on Pleasant Street and one of us would jump out of the back seat, leaving the car door open. One time, we drove out to Elm Springs without a back car door.

In 1987, Bennie and Elmer Linebarger's children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren live all over the United States. Their son, Richard Webster Linebarger married Selma Corinne Batson in Dardanelle, Arkansas in 1940. Richard was educated at Kemper Military College and both Richard and Corinne at the University of Arkansas. Richard served in the U. S. Air Force and he and his father were engaged in defense construction. Richard and Corinne lived in Little Rock, Arkansas and had four children, Susan, Ann, Richard, Webster II and John William. Richard died 1965. Corinne Linebarger lives in Little Rock.

Susan Linebarger graduated from the University of Arkansas and married William R. Overton. William, a lawyer, was appointed Federal Judge, Little Rock, Arkansas. Susan and Bill have two sons, William Ford, twenty; who attends the University of Arkansas and Warren Webster, seventeen; who attends the University of Texas. Susan is entrepreneur of "A Very Special Tea Room" in Little Rock.

Ann Linebarger is in the restaurant business in Memphis. She is entrepreneur of "Just for Lunch, Etc." in Memphis. Ann is married to Albert James Barnes, Jr. Ann and James live in Memphis and they have one son, John Howard, sixteen.

Richard Webster Linebarger, Jr., known as Dick served twenty years in the United States Air Force. He is retired and is an engineer for GTE and U. S. Sprint in Phoenix, Arizona. Dick is married to Ann Margaret Henly. Dick and Ann Margaret Linebarger live in Phoenix and have two children, Richard Rollo', eight and Robert Webster, six.

John William Linebarger graduated Memphis State University as an electrical engineer. He has designed cable systems for major cities in the United States. John is International Cable Consultant and he works in and out of the United States. He is married to Geneva (Ginny) Williams and they live in Long Valley, New Jersey with their two children, Laura Ann, twelve and John Williams, nine.

Bennie and Elmer Linebarger's twin daughters, Faye and Frances, graduated from Springdale High School, 1937 and University of Arkansas, 1940.

Faye married Dr. Fred Clarence Wallace in 1943 and Frances married Henry Herbert Reeves in 1941. Faye met Fred when she was in training in Memphis for medical technician and he for medical doctor. Frances met Henry when he was teacher and athletic coach at Springdale High School. It was war time and Faye's husband served the U. S. Marines as a doctor in the South Pacific Command. Frances' husband served the U. S. Air Force as a flight instructor in the Air Training Command. After the war, Dr. Wallace became an opthalmologist in Memphis and there, Fay and Fred raised their family. Col. Reeves served thirty years in the Air Force and Frances and Henry raised their family in eight different states and Alaska and Germany.

The Wallaces had four children; Walter Moore, Fred Clarence, II, Richard Allen and Ann Elizabeth. Walter graduated from Vanderbilt University. He attended Harvard and now works for a private health organization in White Plains, New York.

Fred, II graduated from Old Miss and married Anita Grimes. They have a son, Fred, III, sixteen and a daughter, Stacey, thirteen. Fred and Anita and children live in Brandon, Mississippi. Fred is district manager of Merck Pharmaceutical Company.

Richard Allen (Dick) was born 1949 in Kansas City. He graduated a BA in fine arts from Washington University in St. Louis. He received the Master of Fine Arts degree from Cranbrook Academy at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Dick works for the Internal Revenue Service. Ann Elizabeth Wallace, Faye and Fred's daughter and Gayle Suzanne Reeves, Frances and Henry's daughter was the youngest of Bennie and Elmer Linebarger's grandchildren. They missed the fun of going to their grandparents to visit as they were growing up. Ann grew up in Memphis and graduated a B. A. in Arts and Science from Memphis State University. She works for the Vance Boyd and Son, Jewelers in Memphis.

The Reeves have three daughters, Sara Elizabeth, Kathryn Anne and Gayle Suzanne. Sara attended Southwestern in Memphis and graduated Trinity University, San Antonio. She is married to Lt. Col. George Edward Meyer, Jr., Ret. George served twenty years in the U. S. Air Force and is now Systems Analysts for Mutual of Omaha. Sara and George lived in Plattsmouth, Nebraska and they have two children. Matthew Reeves, fifteen; and Elizabeth (Betsy); thirteen.

Kathy Reeves graduated high school in Weisbaden, Germany attended University of Arkansas and graduated University of Colorado. In Colorado, she met and married Lt. Merl (known as Duke) Morehouse, graduate of the Air Force Academy. Lt. Col. Morehouse is stationed at Randolph Air Force Base. Kathy teaches school at the base and Kathy and Duke have two children, Gretchen Leigh, fifteen; and John Andrew; twelve.

Gayle Reeves is married to Marshall Scott Stinnett and they live in Portales, New Mexico. Scott is editor of the Portales News Tribune. Gayle received her B. A. in physical education from Texas Lutheran College in 1978, earning membership in "Whose Who American Colleges and Universities" and playing on the Texas Lutheran National Championship Volleyball Team in 1975 and 1976. Gayle received her Masters degree in Science from Eastern New Mexico University. She teaches at the University.

This is the story of the W. E. Linebarger family of Springdale, Arkansas to 1987, and to be continued.

Remembering today: Sara, two year old falling in the fish pool and grandmother having it filled up for a rock garden; grandmother's canary dying and Sara and Kathy singing "Who Killed Cock Robin" for its funeral; Sara and Kathy dressing up in old formals to present "plays"; all of us going to church on Easter and hunting Easter eggs; Sara writing her name on the wall of her newly papered room; grandmother stuffing a Santa Claus suit one Christmas and putting him outside the window so the grandchildren could see him and them rushing to bed because Walter heard reindeers on the roof; Dick singing "How Much is that Doggie in the Window" and "All I Want For Christmas is my Two Front Teeth"; and Kathy and Fred building a little green turtle village and Susan, Sara, Ann and Kathy playing in the red bud tree and drinking koolaide.

By: Frances L. Reeves

James Litteral

James Litteral and his wife Ruhama (Welty) are buried at the east end of the Mount Comfort Cemetery, in this county. He was born circa 1801 in North Carolina and died in 1882. She was born circa 1805 in Tennessee and died in 1886. They were married and all their children but one were born in Tennessee (probably Meigs County), before they migrated to Washington County, Arkansas in 1846, where James Litteral is listed in the Original Land Entry Book. Litteral Township of Washington County, Arkansas was named for his son Jacob Litteral, who owned a large farm on Clear Creek, in the present Wheeler Community.

Their children were: (1) Susan Narcissa "Sukie", born January 6, 1832 and married Benjamin Franklin "Doc" Pollock, a Springdale druggist, after Civil War service. (2) Elizabeth "Liz", born January 23, 1833 and married George W. Sparks. (3) Jacob W. "Jake" Litteral, born August 10, 1840 and married Adelia Ann Hatcher whose uncle founded Webb City, Missouri. About 1893, after serving in Civil War, they moved to that area of Missouri, where Jake was involved in the mining boom, and banking interests. (4) Penelope Jane, born October 20, 1843 and married Daniel Lanning Bruner, a Benton County farmer and Methodist Lay Preacher, who also served in the Confederate Army. (5) Sarah M., born circa 1844 and married Lafayette "Fete" Mason, listed on census as Clergyman, and also served in that war. (6) James Litteral, Jr., born circa 1850 in Arkansas. In 1870 he married Margaret Bonham, and it is believed they moved to Walla Walla, Washington.

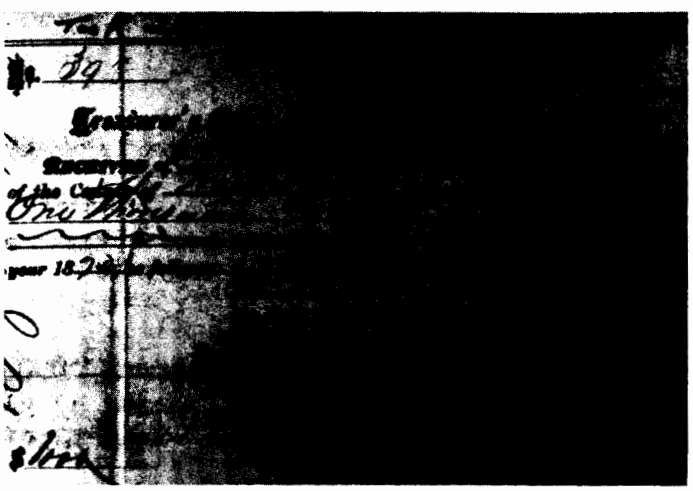
Nathan Washburn Tuttle, born September 12, 1802 in Georgia, was the oldest son of Solomon and Mary (Patrick) Tuttle, pioneer settlers of the Mt. Comfort community northwest of Fayetteville, in this county. The subject apparently was named after his paternal grandmother, Rebecca Washburn, who married James Tuttle, Jr. Nathan was a circuit riding preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. On February 2, 1826 he married Ann Elizabeth "Annaliza" Riddle, who was born May 7, 1807 at Rowan County, North Carolina, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Slater) Riddle. She was the granddaughter of Stephen Riddle, who established Riddle's Ferry on the Yadkin River in North Carolina in 1777.

Nathan Tuttle's farm, southeast of the Mt. Comfort Cemetery, much later became the Washington County Poor Farm, for a time. Nathan died at the age of 37 years, on October 26, 1839, leaving reportedly three daughters, but as of now the middle one, Martha Green Whitacor, remains only a name. Annaliza Caroline "Callie" Tuttle, born June 5, 1827 in Tennessee, and married Benjamin Henderson "Hence" Wilson, had four daughters before her death in 1855. Mary Elizabeth "Mate" Tuttle, born September 6, 1835 and married George Singleton "Sing" Trammell, and they and their eight children lived at Tuttle, Arkansas. Around 1847, the mother Ann second married a widower named Thomas Smith, a prominent farmer, and miller of Tuttle, Arkansas. The two room brick home they lived in during the Civil War, where bushwhackers burned Tom's feet in the fireplace, is still standing, just east of Tuttle. No evidence is left now of the 100 grave pioneer cemetery on this farm, behind the house and barn, where her daughter Callie was buried. Tom and Ann Smith's graves are in the Tuttle Cemetery, as are the Trammell's.

By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

Benjamin Franklin Little

Benjamin Franklin Little was the first Republican sheriff of Washington County, serving from 1868 until 1872. He was born in Bedford County, Tennessee on September 13, 1839, the son of John and Margaret (Johnson) Little. John and Margaret were married in 1829 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and then moved to Bedford County, Tennessee, around the Shelbyville area. The 1850 U. S. census shows John Little and his family to be living in Civil District #3, Bedford County, Tennessee.



June 3, 1868, Benjamin Franklin Little. First Republican Sheriff of Washington County, Arkansas.

Benjamin Franklin's parents were early settlers in Washington County, coming to West Fork from Tennessee around 1851, where they settled down and John began farming. John and Margaret Little had twelve children—Elizabeth Ann "Betsy" (1831-circa 1900) who married John Farmer Brown and then Israel Boren; Angus York (1833-1895) who married Clamency Lenis Brown; Lucy Matilda (1835-1898) who married John Steele; Samuel R. (1837-1908) who married Judy Ann Robinson; Benjamin Franklin (1839-1909) who married Elizabeth Caroline Woolsey, John (1840-?) who left as a young man headed for California and was never heard from again; Rebecca "Becky" (1842-?) who never married; Pamelia "Amelia" (1845-1906) who married William B. Parks; Martha Eliza (1847-1923) who married Alexander Robinson; Mary E. (1849-1935) who married Henry Ramsey; Nancy (1854-1893) who married Robert Weber; and Mark "Bud" (1835-1926) who married Sarah Hope.

Benjamin Franklin Little was eleven years old when he and his family moved to West Fork, Arkansas, and 20 years later on November 13, 1870, he married Elizabeth Caroline Woolsey (born July 29, 1845; died March 21, 1910; buried at Goshen, Washington County). They had six children; two of them died as infants. These were Mary Caroline "Babe" (1872-1874) and Julius Caesar (1876-1877). Both of these two babies are buried at Baptist Ford Cemetery, located between Greenland and West Fork.

Their other children are as follows: John William "Bill" (1873-circa 1930) who married Josie Mhoon, moved to Whittier, California and died there; Emily (1878-1957) who married William Ryder Sweetser and who is buried at Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas; Lillie Dell "Liss" (1880-1955) who married Dr. Charles E. Swift and is buried at the Goshen Cemetery; and Minnie Bell (1883-1937) who married Felix A. Oliphant and then Henry M. "Buck" Tisdale, and she too is buried at the Goshen Cemetery.

During the Civil War, Benjamin Franklin Little served for three years as a Sergeant of Company D, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, United States Volunteers. His army record with the War Department shows the following: B. F. Little, age 17 years, height 5'9", complexion fair, hazel eyes, dark hair, born in Bedford County, Tennessee, occupation farmer, enlisted June 23, 1862 at Washington County, mustered into the service July 3, 1862 by Lt. Col. Mills at Springfield, Missouri. He was promoted to Corporal on July 1, 1863, promoted to Sergeant on June 1, 1864. The Company Muster Roll of January/February 1863 shows him to be on attached duty with a forage train; August 31, 1864 he is sick in camp; March/April 1865 he is on detached duty with a train to Ft. Smith, Arkansas; August 23, 1865 Muster Roll shows that he was last paid to February 28, 1865; his clothing account was last settled on October 31, 1864. The amount for clothing in kind or money advanced was $42.95, due U. S. for arms, equipment returned $3.00, due $100, on Remington Revolver returned $8.00.

The balance of his service record from the War Department were General Affidavits concerning his application for pension. These affidavits were from people who personally knew of his illness while serving in the army at Springfield, Missouri. One was dated November 18, 1889 from Wm. P. Clarke, 1st Lt. Co. D, 1st Arkansas Cavalry stating that Benjamin F. Little had served as a Sgt. in Co. D, 1st Regiment Arkansas Cavalry commanded by Jessie M. Gilstrap and was discharged at Fayetteville, Arkansas August 1865 and that while on duty at Springfield, Missouri he was disabled by chronic diarrhea.

Another affadavit dated December 19, 1889 from William N. Taylor, a resident of Anna, Crawford County, Arkansas, stated that he knew of Benjamin F. Little's condition with diarrhea disorders. Dysentery was a common ailment among soldiers on both side during the Civil War with thousands of deaths occurring from it. Benjamin Franklin stated in one affidavit that he had been unable to obtain his records from either of the two Regimental Surgeons and that the two doctors who had been treating him since his discharge, Dr. Pollard and Dr. Paddock, were both now dead. Noland Northern of West Fork stated in an affidavit that he had known of Benjamin F. Little's disability for the past 19 years and James Graham of West Fork also said that he knew of Mr. Little's suffering for the past 10 years. Also, there are affidavits from Joseph C. Bellew of Fayetteville and Joseph

E. Smith of Goshen stating that they have personal knowledge of Benjamin Franklin's illness.

In 1872, Benjamin Franklin Little moved to the community of Goshen where he owned a farm of over 222 acres. In 1895, the following was listed as personal property for taxation in Goshen Township for him. Four horses valued at $140, 7 cattle valued at $60, 3 mules valued at $70, 10 sheep valued at $10, 18 hogs valued at $20, 1 carriage valued at $150, 1 gold watch valued at $5, 1 piano valued at $30, $300 in cash and $50 listed under Other. The total assessed valuation was $700 and it showed that Benjamin F. Little was in School District 128.

When Benjamin Franklin Little died, the following was in *Fayetteville Weekly Democrat*: "Ben F. Little died at his home near Goshen this morning of a complication of ailments. He was 68 years of age and was extensively acquainted, having been sheriff of the county after the war. The burial will take place tomorrow". He is buried along side his wife in the Goshen Cemetery.

There are quite a few descendants of Benjamin F. Little and Elizabeth Caroline Woolsey in and around Fayetteville today. Eliene Sweetser Morrison and her husband Doyle Morrison live in Fayetteville. She is the daughter of Emily Little and William R. Sweetser, and granddaughter of Ben F. Little. Joe Swift and his wife live in Bentonville. He is the son of Lillie Dell Little Swift and is the grandson of Benjamin F. Little.

By: Doyle E. Morrison and Mary B. Clark

Dr. Felix Nickle Littlejohn

Dr. Felix Nickle Littlejohn, born June 30, 1828, and Sarah Ann Elizabeth Littlejohn, born September 27, 1835, were married in Washington County, Arkansas by Lee B. Smith, December 16, 1856. He built a large two story colonial house in Evansville. There were 16 panes to each sash in the huge window. The portico had three huge round columns. Upstairs was a balcony with banisters around that. There were four fireplaces made from native stone. The Littlejohns had 10 children: Susan Elliot, Maria Linsay, Caroline Elizabeth, Eddie Sonora, Alonzo Derolzo, Felix Derolzo, William Samuel, Clorena, Hamlet Napolean and Bish Marvin.

Bish Marvin Littlejohn & Gertrude Mae Littlejohn. Pappa Bish & Grandma Littlejohn "Gertrude Mae"

Family Reunion: left to right: 1. Gerald Eugene Tindle; 2. Jim Marvin Tindle; 3. Opal Littlejohn Tindle; 4. Virginia Ann Cantrell; 5. Corrine Mae Fisher; 6. Mary Sue Shelton

Thomas Benton Briggs & Wife Sarah T. (Holman)

Bish Marvin was born in the house that his father built. Dr. Littlejohn died January 7, 1893 when Bish was 16. He married Gertrude Mae Briggs November 30, 1900. Her parents, Thomas Benton and Sarah T. (Holman) Briggs were both born in Texas and had moved to Evansville, Arkansas after the Civil War. Gertrude had 13 brothers and sisters: Emma; Roger; Viola; Lee; Earl; Virgil; Garve; Oma; Cline; Jess; Lula; Troy; Allene. Roger married (1) Dolly Larmore, (2) Nina Reed, had two children: Roger, Jr. and Max. Garve married Ola Reed, had three children: Byrl, Bill, and Frank. Viola married Horace Carson, had 6 children: Col, Frank, Rowena, Joe, Bobbie Lou, and Melba. Jess married Nora Rogers, married had two children: Bill and Mary Margaret. Earl married and had two children: Lera and Doss. Oma married George Starr, had four children: Lucille, Reba, Rex, and Kaletta. Virgil married and had 6 children: George, Ruth, Sarah, Imo, Joe, and Sam. Bish and Gertrude had five children: Ruby, Opal, Felix, Lee, and Christine. They moved from Evansville to Stilwell, Oklahoma in 1910, so their children would have a nine month school year. Evansville had only three or four months of school at that time. Also making the move to Stilwell were Bish's mother, Sarah Ann Elizabeth and Gertrude's parents. The move brought mixed emotions for each family

member as Washington County was dear to their hearts and held many happy memories. Four years later, July 20, 1914, Sarah Ann Elizabeth died. She was taken the 10 miles back to Evansville to be buried beside her husband, Dr. Felix Nickle Littlejohn in the Lewis grave yard. The hearse was drawn by horses. A topless surrey carried the family. Frank Waters drove the team and Hamlet (Uncle Pole) sat beside him. Bish, Gertrude and three children sat in the front seat and Opal and Ruby sat on the back seat, each little girl held a white all over embroidered parasol, as a shade from the hot July sun.

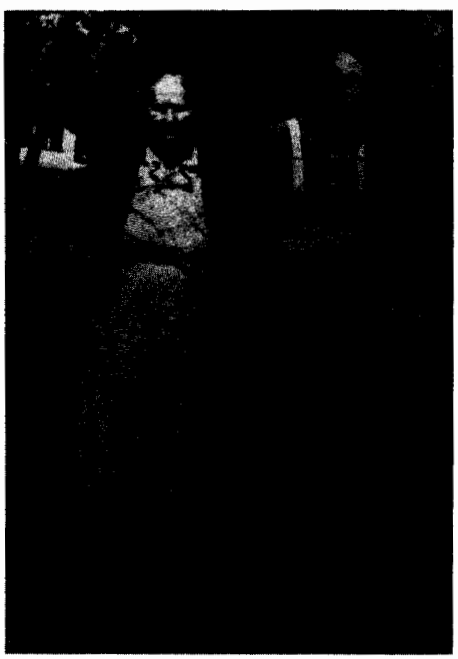
The Littlejohn families were a part of the early history of the area, living there long before Arkansas became a state. Sarah Ann Elizabeth's parents were William and Elizabeth (Lipscomb) Littlejohn. He was a lawyer. Her brother, N. B. Littlejohn was a veteran of the Civil War, where he lost a leg. Others in her family were teachers and doctors. Bish Marvin Littlejohn's sister, Eddie married Jim White, had three children: Pearl, Sloan and Eddie. Jim's sister, Ann, raised the children following the death of the mother. Sister Clorena married Frank Waters, had four children: Baby, Rupert, Felix and Velma Louis. Bish and Gertrude both born in Washington County. All except one of their children were born there. Following the move to Oklahoma, Christine was born. Ruby married W. J. Overstreet, Opal married January 29, 1924 to Carl Andrew Tindle. Felix married Naomi Curtiss, Christine married Levi Carlile. Lee married (1) Loraine Fitzgerald, (2) Velma Chandler. Children of Opal and Carl Andrew Tindle: Gerald Eugene, Corrine Mae, Jim Marvin, Virginia Ann and Mary Sue. Corrine married, had three children: Diana Kay, Donna Rae and Bruce Edwin Rustin. Corrine married October 26, 1971 to Forrest Glenn Fisher, their child April Suzanne was born April 8, 1977.

This was written in loving memory of my aunt Ruby Littlejohn Overstreet, 1901-1980.

By: Corrine M. Fisher

Samuel Alford Littrell

Samuel Alford Littrell was born January 21, 1866 in Eudora, Kansas to Alford and Teresia (Allen) Littrell. Around 1884, Samuel married Malinda Alice Lee, born April 17, 1870 in Osage, Arkansas. Malinda, nicknamed "Kate" was the daughter of George and Margaret (Mulholland) Lee and was the great-niece of Robert E. Lee and John C. Calhoun.



Malinda Alice "Lee" Littrell and Samuel Alford Littrell - 1943

Samuel Alford Littrell, Samuel Ray Littrell, Virginia Scott, Charlotte Spears and Kenneth Dwaine Spears - January 1959

Samuel and Malinda's first five children: Alfred, Fred, Harley, Clarence, and Winnie were born in Berryville. Later, living in Drake's Creek, three more children were born: Cliffie, Ray and Fay.

In 1919, the family moved to the Wheeler community, farming before moving on to Fayetteville where Samuel worked for a Mr. Harter. It is during this period, that Samuel and his son, Ray built the gate posts and dug the first grave in the Fairview Cemetery, east of town. He also was the custodian for the First Christian and Presbyterian Churches.

Samuel, later was one of the "old timers" that sat around the square in Fayetteville and visited with friends.

After Malinda's death, December 28, 1943 Samuel lived with his son and daughter-in-law, Fay and Nannie. Samuel Alford Littrell died February 14, 1963 and is buried beside Malinda in Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

Their first child Alfred, was born in April 1886. He first married Bertha Boyd and they were the parents of three children: Guy, Arvil and Willie Lee. His second marriage was to Quint Burchett and they had two children: Cliffie and Lena.

Fred Littrell, born March 14, 1888 married Alta Neal and they had one child, Georgia Rose.

Harley, born in 1891 and died as a child.

George Clarence, born February 14, 1893 married Ada Cloe Neal and they were the parents of nine children: Anitia June Bourdon, James Samuel, Billy Eugene, Betty Ann, Dorothy Bourlene, Faye Louise, Mary Ellen, Robert Allen and Paul Lee.

Winnie Emaline, born November 5, 1896 married Willie Lee Fritts and they had three children: Freda Burlene, Kathleen Gertrude and Bettye Ruth.

Cliffie Adaline, born March 25, 1900 married James Fred Horner and they had one child: Cliffie Louise.

Samuel Ray, born March 21, 1902 married Carrie Salverson and they were the parents of three children: Virginia Lee, Lilly May and Samuel Ray, Jr.

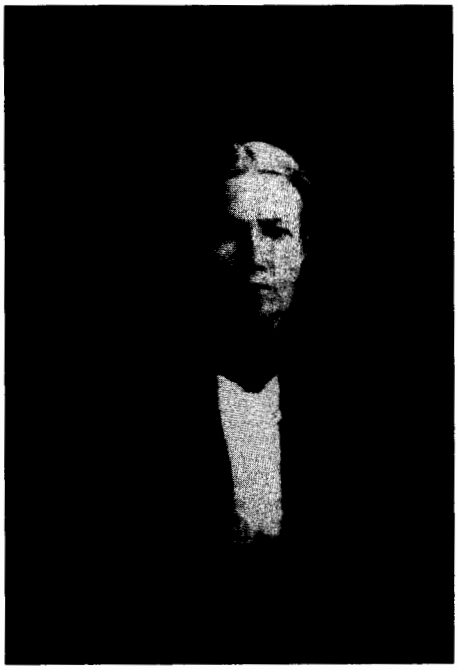
Leo Fay, born March 13, 1907 married Nannie Morrison: no children.

By: Charlotte Woodward

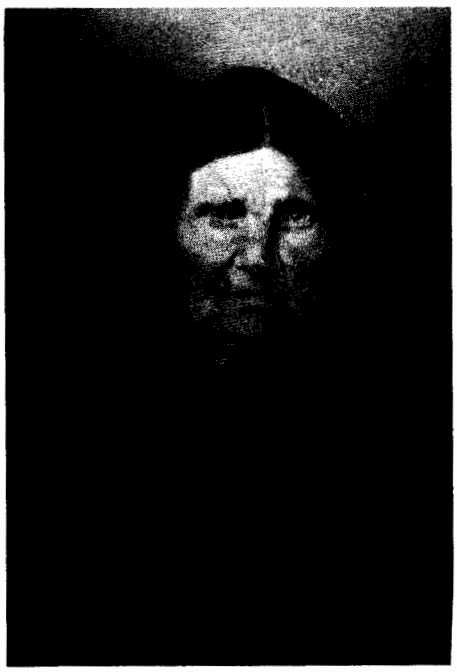
Wiley Lively

Wiley Lively was an early Washington County, Arkansas resident. He came to this County from Hamilton County, Tennessee sometime between 1853 and 1858, buying property in 1858 and 1859 in Washington County. He lived in the Cincinnati area until his death in 1878. He was born around 1805, probably in Georgia, although it is also reported he may have been born

in Tennessee, Alabama or North Carolina. He married Eliza Ann Price, daughter of Richard Price. She was born in 1820 in Alabama. They are buried in the Wedington Cemetery.

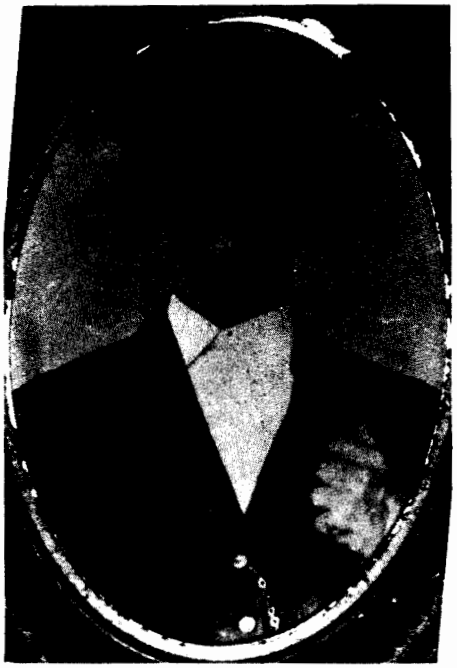


Mary Ann Lively Yarberry.



Eliza Ann Price Lively.

The children of Wiley and Eliza Ann were Richard Edard born 28 December 1838 in Walker County, Georgia; John Oliver born in 1842 and died in the Civil War, Nancy A. born 1844, Laura Jane born 25 August 1845, Malinda E. born in 1847, Mary Ann born 29 March 1849, Harriet born 1851, Juda Elizabeth born 28 March 1853, were all born in Hamilton County, Tennessee; Martha born 1858, James W. born 5 May 1860 and William H. born 1864 in Washington County, Arkansas.



Silas Frances Yarberry.

Richard Edard married first Eliza J. Crittenden on 26 July 1868. Their children were George C. born 5 November 1869, and John Oliver born 3 August 1871. Richard Edard married second Sarah Cook on 16 April 1874. She was born 7 June 1836 in White County, Tennessee and died 6 March 1889. Their children were Hugh F. born 27 April 1875, Eliza Ann and her twin born 27 August 1876, and Richard Haywood born 2 December 1878. The third wife of Richard Edard was Susan L. Spears, born 9 October 1870, died 15 May 1891. Their only child was Samuel C. born 29 April 1891. Richard's fourth wife was Lou Jones whom he married in Stephenville, Texas. They had one child Charles Jenkins born 8 November 1896. Richard Edard moved from Washington County to Texas and later to Oklahoma. He died 28 May 1928 and is buried at Prague, Oklahoma.

Nancy A. Lively married William J. Thurman on 8 March 1868. One child James Edgar married Margaret Cravens on 19 June 1904. Other children were Bob, Sam, Sally, Sissie, Fanny, Nina and Johnathan.

Laura Jane Lively married James K. Anglin. She died 17 July 1890 and both she and James are buried in the Wedington Cemetery. Their children were Mary A. born 28 July 1883, James born 8 July 1877, Nona born 1873, Andrew born 1875, Margaret born 1876, Robert born 1878 and Isham born February 1880.

Malinda E. Lively married Robert W. Scott on February 14, 1872.

Mary Ann Lively married Sanford Francis (Frank) Yarberry on 29 August 1867. She died 6 January 1908 in Denver, Colorado and is buried in Wichita, Kansas. Frank was born 9 February 1849 in Benton County, Arkansas, and died 3 July 1939 in Denver, Colorado. Their children were Mary Sarah (Mollie) born 22 August 1868, Emma and Alice E. (twins) born 11 April 1870, Oliver Houston born 2 May 1872, Daniel Boone born 11 November 1873, William Bose and Kate C. (twins) born 2 March 1877, Silas Francis born 11 September 1880, James Washington born 19 May 1883, Pearl R. born 11 February 1887, Lillian M. born 27 April 1889, and Myrtle A. born 24 September 1890. Mary Ann and Frank Yarberry moved to Colorado in the 1870s and lived at times in Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Harriet Lively married Bob Anglin. A child of theirs named Annie married Leonard Phelon on 4 June 1905.

Juda Elizabeth Lively was married 5 June 1873 to Vernon

Fleming Bibb. Vernon was born 8 March 1848 in Tennessee and died 19 November 1909. Juda died 10 July 1908 and both are buried in the Wedington Cemetery. Their children were Vernon Wiley born in 1875, Maude D. born 10 February 1879, Mardie May, Annie, Grover Oliver, Ara Adna, Edna Elizabeth, Laura Jane and Minor Atchie. These children were all born in Washington County, Arkansas. Juda and Vernon lived around the Lincoln and Cincinnati areas.

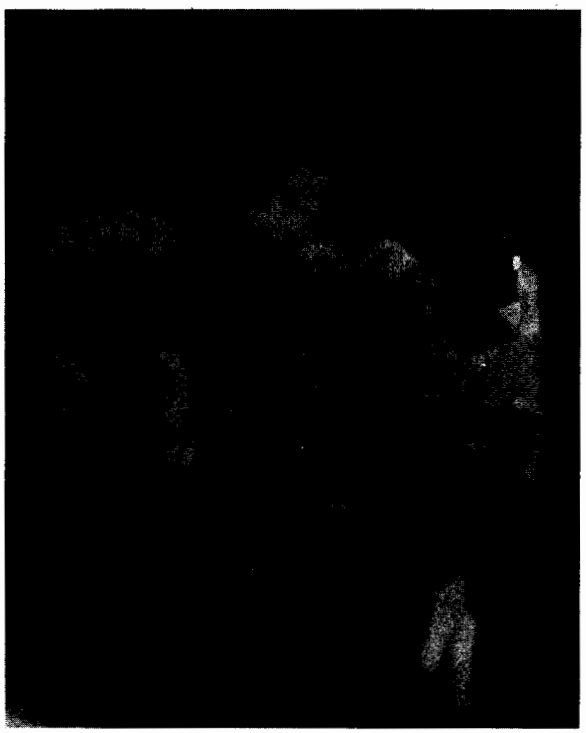
Martha Lively married Aaron Christian on 1 June 1879 and they had three children, Edgar, Elmore and Bob.

William H. Lively married Julia Ann Neal on 13 May 1892. Their three children were Hugh, Maudie and Cordia.

By: Dorothy J. Turner

Henry Pinkney Loftin

Great-grandfather Thadyus Henderson "Coop" Loftin was born in Alabama, March 11, 1858, and came to Arkansas with his mother when he was a small boy.



Garrett Hollow School. Oscar Loftin back row, brother Vernon 3rd left to right, sons of Henry P. Loftin.

We believe his mother to be buried in the Antioch Cemetery, 4 miles south of Morrow, Arkansas, with only a rock for a headstone in the Loftin row. No one knows her name.

Coop Loftin possibly had two brothers, but they had gotten separated from the family during the Civil War. George and Jessie, apparently older brothers and they were thought to be married, Jessie to a Mary and George to a Elizabeth. One had a son named John.

Great-aunt Luannie "Annie", daughter of Coop, always said if we find other Loftins with their name spelled the same, they must be our lost relatives.

Thadyus Henderson married Sarah Francis Burrow March 14, 1882 in Crawford County. They had three children: Henry Pinkney Loftin (my grandfather), James Abraham Loftin and Luannie Loftin (who never married).

The Loftins lived in the communities of Skylight, Cove Creek, Garrett Hollow and on to Morrow, where they lived until their deaths.

After Coop Loftin's wife Sarah died, his daughter, Annie lived with him until his death.

Sarah (Burrow) Loftin's parents, Isam K. and Mary Ann (Clanton) Burrow are buried in Garrett Creek Cemetery, south of Prairie Grove and Cove Creek.

The Garrett Hollow School located in the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park was the school where the Loftins attended when it was located at Garrett Hollow. My dad, Oscar Omer Loftin and his brother Vernon, sons of Henry P. Loftin are in the school picture in front of the school building.

Henry Pinkney Loftin had five sons: Oscar Omer, Vernon, Ray, Ernest Omer (Grandma forgot she had already named her oldest son Omer, it was told) and Arvel Stanford. Vernon and Ray did not have middle names.

Grandma was Florence (Walton), twin to Flora, two other sisters, Fanny and May, brothers - Fred, Elmer, Alfred and Virgil Walton. Parents were Mary Ellen (Rhodes) and John Walton both born in Indiana. Married May 7, 1885 in Washington County, Arkansas, they later moved to Morris, Oklahoma. After John's death??? she, Mary married George Cole and left him, came back to Arkansas about 1920 and lived until her death, 1959. (Always remembered as Grandma Walton). She lived with her daughter, Florence and Henry; his sister, Annie, had moved in with them after her dad Coop had died. Annie was always helping out her brothers, Henry and Jim, with their families and grandchildren.

Grandpa Henry used to laugh and joke about the "bad times" all three women gave him. He was a very good Christian man. I never saw him mad at anything or anybody. I spent a lot of good times with them.

Grandma Florence raised her five boys, washing on a rub board and she couldn't see going modern, to a wringer washer, during World War II, I remember. She didn't want the butane refrigerator that my dad tried to give them before they put in electricity. They kept milk and butter in a well bucket, hung down in hand-dug well and the icebox with big block of ice came later.

James Abraham, (Grandpa Henry's brother) married Alta (Pitts) and they had six children: Charlie, Irene (Loftin) Abshier, Clyde, Glenn, Dean and infant Eugene, who died, two days old.

My dad Oscar Omer Loftin married my mother, Martha Maude (Cuzick) from Odell, Arkansas. She had only been off the Mountain at Odell, once, I believe she said when she married my dad. They were the parents of three of us children: Icephine (Loftin) Sears, Aftin Leroy and Jimmy Dale.

My dad worked for the Washington County Road Department most of his working years, grading roads. Moved to Beaumont, Texas, in 1945, worked in shipyard, at end of war moved to Yakima, Washington, for a while. Back to Arkansas and to Washington County Road Department until retirement.

By: Mrs. Icephine Loftin Sears

Jackson Long

Jackson Long was born in 1817 in Kentucky. His father's name is not known, his mother was Elizabeth _____ Long, and was born in 1788 in Virginia.

He moved to Morgan County, Indiana and married Sarah Ann Weathers August 21, 1839. She was the daughter of John Weathers and Elizabeth Cooper. They lived there until 1842-43 when he moved his family to Pulaski County, Missouri where he and the family were enumerated in the 1850 U. S. Census. He then moved on west to Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri for two years before moving to Marrs Hill Township, Washington County, Arkansas.

Land records show that he bought 40 acres in Section 22, Township 15 N., Range 32 W., October 23, 1856 and paid $150.00 for it. Most of this 40 acres except for the extreme upper north side is under the waters of the Bob Kidd Lake; two miles west of Prairie Grove. The hill to the north side of this lake rises to 1400 feet.

He kept this tract of land until the 20th day of June, 1859, when he sold it for $140.00. He continued to live in Marrs Hill

Township and was enumerated there in the 1860 U. S. Census, with the post office address listed as Fayetteville, Arkansas. Listed in the family at that time were: Jackson Long, age 43, born Kentucky, Sarah, age 38, born Indiana, Mary, age 16, born Missouri, John, age 12, born Missouri, Martha, age 10, born Missouri, Lucinda, age 7, born Missouri, Andrew, age 5, born Missouri, Isabel, age 4, born Arkansas, James, age 9 months, born Arkansas, John Taylor, age 26, born Arkansas, Elizabeth, age 19, born Indiana.

The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, age 19, had married John Taylor and she and her husband were living in the household. The family continued to live there or near by and John Marion Long told of carrying water for the troops during the Civil War, as they maneuvered into position for what was to become the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862. On hearing the gunfire on the day of the battle; he climbed the hill to the north of their place, and looked below into the valley to the northeast. He recalled the men, firing and shooting, horses were neighing and mules braying and tolf of "openly crying" as he watched what was happening.

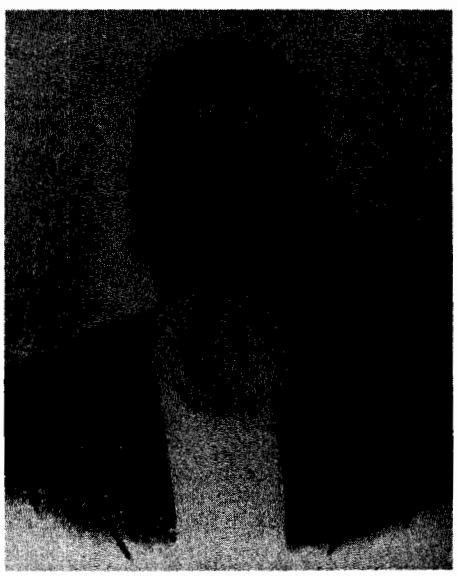
No record is known when and where Jackson Long died, however, the family moved on south to Scott County, Arkansas after the Civil War.

Marian Lucinda Long, age 7, in the 1860 census, married Edward Wells Barnes December 18, 1867, and this writer descends from the fourth of their fifteen children.

By: B. O. Roop

Loyd Luginbuel

The roots of Peter Luginbuel are in Germany at which time the name was spelled Luginbihl. Petri Luginbihl sent his children to Switzerland for religious freedom. A number of these children married Swiss, thus known as German-Swiss nationality. From Switzerland three sons and two daughters came to the United States. Peter Luginbihl, who was one of them, was born in Switzerland and came with his two sisters to the States. He came to Arkansas in 1866.



Petri Luginbuel

He married Elizabeth Reid in St. Joseph, Missouri. They moved to near Evansville, Arkansas and built a home near Evansville Creek. He was a carpenter. From there he moved to near Cane Hill, Arkansas and helped build the McClellan home. This home has been restored and now is in excellent condition. It is now a historical site.

From Cane Hill he moved to Dutch Mills, Arkansas and built a home and a log barn. Both are in good condition and are owned by his granddaughter, Anna Venable and her husband Bill Venable. There he died and is buried in White Rock Cemetery near Dutch Mills, Arkansas. He retained the spelling Luginbihl, which appears on his marker. His children were two sets of twins. One set Anna Laura and Charles Noble, the other set, Elbert (Bert) and Estell. Also two other children, Mary Elizabeth (Molly) and Amanda. All were born in Washington County and lived here.

Three sons and two daughters came from Switzerland to the States. In the States the name was spelled Luginbyl. And in 1900 the spelling was changed to Luginbuel. Mary Elizabeth (Molly) married Sam Choate and then Doc Barnes. Her children were Bess, Caney, Doll, Newt and Sam. Bess married Jim Chandler. Their children were Anna Mae, Christine and Irene. Caney married Jim Adair, their children were Annie, Daisy, Jessie, Madison Bates and Ebb. Doll married Guy Tweedie. Their children were: Mary, Sina, Ruth, Isabel and Geneva. Anna Laura married Charles Reed. Children were Orpha, Elbert, Joe Peter. Joe Peter married Myrtle Hargrove and had one son, Guy Allen. Elbert Jacob (Ebb) married Cora McGill. Children were James Warren, Daisy, Lilian, Ann, Amalee and Fount Ellis.

Charles Noble married Mary Jane Watson and their children were Fred, Lawrence Allen, Thomas Reid, Loyd, Elbert Ray, Jefferson Peter, and one daughter Louetta all born in Washington County. Lawrence Allen married Luna M. Hilton and had one daughter Virginia. Thomas Reid married Lola Norwood, had one daughter, Jacqueline and one son Jack. Loyd married Edna Rankin and had one daughter, Janice Sue and one son Loyd Wayne. Elbert Ray married Bernice Switzler and then Ethel Martin, no children. Jefferson Peter married Ruth Caldwell. They had one daughter June Elizabeth and one son Jefferson Peter.

Loyd Luginbuel was born October 25, 1902 at Dutch Mills, Arkansas, the son of Charles and Mary Jane Watson Luginbuel. He attended public school in Dutch Mills. Loyd Luginbuel moved to Lincoln and with his brother Reid established the Luginbuel Funeral Home in 1924. After a short time, Reid moved to Vinita, Oklahoma and established a funeral home. Loyd remained in Lincoln. In 1938 they established a funeral home in Prairie Grove. Loyd is a licensed funeral director in Arkansas and Oklahoma. He is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club in Lincoln and the Lions Club in Prairie Grove. He has been a member of the Lincoln Masonic Lodge 615 for over 60 years. He is also a member of the Lincoln Eastern Star and the United Methodist Church.

Janice Sue was born at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. She attended public school in Lincoln and is a graduate of the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, Arkansas with a major in Music and Education. Janice was married to William Hibbard and had two children, Keri Ann (Hawley) and William Robert.

Loyd Wayne was born at Prairie Grove, Arkansas and attended public school in Lincoln. He is a graduate of the Dallas Institute of Gupton Jones, College of Mortuary Science in Dallas, Texas. He is a licensed embalmer in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Loyd Wayne married Sharon (Morris) and had two children, Stacy Wayne and Amy Renee.

By: Loyd Luginbuel

William Lynn

William and Anna Lynn, my great-grandparents, would have been born in the early 1800s probably in Indiana. Family letters, dated 1879, indicate they were related to the Lynns of Lynnville, Indiana, where John Lynn was the founder of that small town.

William and Anna had three daughters. Laura was born 1842 (probably Indiana) and Lydia D. was born 1844, Indiana. The third daughter, my grandmother, Mary Ann, was born in Washington County, Arkansas, on 15 March 1857.

Before coming to Arkansas, William and Anna moved from Indiana to Granby, Newton County, Missouri. Lydia married there "at her parents home six miles from Granby" as stated in her husband's (Jonathan Wood) Civil War pension records.

Laura married Mr. Sullivan and went to live in Webb City, Jasper County, Missouri.

The earliest known date that William and Anna were in Washington County was 1855 when William and "Ann" joined the Shiloh Baptist Church at Springdale. In October, 1856, they left the church.

Sometime after Mary Ann's birth, it is believed William and Anna left Washington County. My great-great-great uncle, Joel Baldwin (Bentonville, Benton County, Arkansas) wrote in 1879 to his nephew and niece (William and Anna): "It seems that you have got youre fill of Indian Rule and customs. I thot it would not suit me to live amongst them. . . Now, you say you think you will settle youre self. I think that is the best you can doe for youre self and family for you and Anna are getting old and you cant make a holmb (home) by moving from place to place. How fare are you from Cincinate in Washington and Illinois Creek Church. It seems we are in adjoining counties once more."

Two months after this letter was written, Mary Ann Lynn was married to my grandfather, David Wesley Mahan, on 4 July 1879, in Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1880, they were living in Pope County, Arkansas.

After years of searching, nothing further has been found about William and Anna. Are they lying at rest someplace in Washington County or did the wonderlust once again urge them on to other frontiers?

By: Clora Grace Booker Porterfield

John L. Lyons

John Little Lyons came to Washington County, Arkansas before 1880. He was born February 27, 1849 in Morgan County, Kentucky to John and Clarissa Lyons. John Little migrated to Illinois and them on to Washington County, Arkansas. He lived in Reed Township at a place called Thompson Switch. John was a farmer.

John Little Lyons father, John, was born in Virginia 1828; and his mother, Clarissa was born in Kentucky 1831. After John's death, Clarissa married Augustus C. Pool (December 15, 1878) in Washington County, Arkansas.

John Little Lyons was married three times. The first marriage was to Mary A. Nickell, born in Kentucky. They had a large family. Some of their children are: Logan, Marion, Harley, Jessie, Dessie (twins), Truman, Shurman, Henry, Andrew and Zurrilda J.

After the death of Mary, John Little married the second time to Sarah Gardner, and soon afterwards married the third time to Mary Ann Leslie Nickell. Mary Ann's first marriage was to Joseph D. Nickell, March 25, 1888 in Washington County, Arkansas. They were the parents of Elizabeth (1888), Purlena (1892), Millie (1894) and Dora Alice (1895).

John L. and Mary Ann with their three children Dora Alice (John's step-daughter), Rosa Velt and Ted moved to Lockesburg, Sevier County, Arkansas in 1905 or 1906. They shipped their possessions and the family made the transfer by train. John farmed at Winters Valley for a year, and then bought a farm. In 1908, he bought a Blacksmith shop in Ben Lomond, Arkansas. While he lived and worked in Ben Lomond, a team hitched to a wagon ran away with John severely injuring him.

The family moved to the country between Ben Lomond and the Cassatat River at Gravely Point. Here, the children attended school and church. During the time the family lived at Gravely Point, John took Pellagra and was hospitalized for 1-1/2 years at Broken Bow, Oklahoma. His son, Harley, lived at Broken Bow.

Mary Ann and the family moved to Forman, Arkansas so she could find work and provide for the family. She worked for a doctor. After John's return from the hospital, their last move was to a farm (known as the Body Farm) between Forman and Red River, so the children could work.

John Little Lyons died May 8, 1928 — Little River County, Arkansas. Mary Ann Leslie Lyons died July 21, 1930 — Howard County, Arkansas. John L., Mary Ann and Ted Lyons were buried in Dollie Hyde Cemetery in Little River County.

John Little Lyons and Mary Ann Leslie Lyons' children: Rosa Velt Lyons — October 19, 1901, Washington County, Arkansas — still living at Marianna, Arkansas. Teddy Lyons — May 29, 1903, Washington County, Arkansas. Deceased — spring of 1933. Walter Lyons — April 12, 1906, Sevier County, Arkansas — deceased late 1960s or early 1970s. A car hit and killed Walter as he was walking across the street in Tipton, California — buried in California. Mamie Lyons — June 22, 1908 — Sevier County, Arkansas — deceased June 22, 1943. Densmore Lyons — February 2, 1910 — Sevier County, Arkansas — still living in Arizona.

Rosa Velt Lyons married Joseph A. Hart of Haworth, Oklahoma on February 16, 1918 in Forman, Arkansas. He was a farmer and business man. They moved to Portales, New Mexico and then back to Arkansas in the winter of 1924-25, first to Mount Ida and then to Lee County in December 1926. Rosa and Joseph A. had six children: Mary Elizabeth (Roberts) of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mamie Beatrice (Calaway), Mavis Katherine (Cox), Edwin Leon Hart, Calvin Anderson Hart all of Lee County, Arkansas and Dorothy Nadine Hart of Widener, Arkansas. Joseph Anderson Hart died April 26, 1943.

Rosa V. married Charley Cheney June 1945 and Cheney died in September 1952 of tuberculosis. Rosa married Thomas H. Stepp in 1958. He died of a heart attack in December 1980.

Rosa V. still resides in the Hart home where she moved in January 1933. She will be 86 on October 19, 1987. Besides her six children, she had 15 grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren.

Walter Lyons married Ruth (last name unknown) and they had two sons, John William and Marion Wayne.

Mamie Lyons married Charlie Smith. She had a daughter, Opal. Mamie lived in Little River County at the time of her death in 1943.

Densmore (Denny) Lyons married Clara (last name unknown) and their two children are Catherine and Keith. Denny is still living in Arizona.

By: Beatrice Calaway

Moses Malone

Moses Malone married Susan Catherine Fetzer in Blountville, Tennessee in January of 1844. He was the son of William Joseph Malone and she was the daughter of Jacob Fetzer, Jr.

They established their first home on the south fork of the Holston River near Bluff City. There they became the parents of four children: William Joseph, named for his paternal grandfather, Jacob, named for his maternal grandfather; Mary (later to become the wife of Adam Jones and mother of U. S. Deputy Marshall Frank Jones) and Elizabeth who married Nelson Jones.

Between 1854 and 1855 the family moved to Washington County, Arkansas where the remaining six of their children were born—Margaret Medline, John Riley, James Monroe, Malinda (Maggie), Benjamin and George.

Moses was a farmer and a disabled veteran of the Mohawk Indian War. He and Susan bought a farm in the West Fork Township where they raised their family and would remain there until their deaths in 1893 and 1905. Moses was buried in March 1893 in the Mineral Springs Cemetery. He was the 2nd person interred there. Susan remained on the farm until her death on March 5, 1905, and was buried beside her husband at Mineral Springs.

Their children married and most of them stayed in the area. William Joseph married Rebecca Brown Jones and they had five children. They died near Rutherford, Oklahoma. Mary married Adam Jones and became the mother of U. S. Marshall Frank Jones who served in the Oklahoma Territory.

Elizabeth married Adam's brother, Nelson Jones. They didn't have any children. Jacob married Martha Phelan and had nine children. Medline married (1) I. M. Thornton (2) Mifflin Cutright. John Riley married Sarah Owen and had two sons, Oscar and Ray. Roy became a minister and Oscar owned a barbershop in Fayetteville for many years. Malinda married

J. A. Shore and had several children. George never married. He died in 1933. Benjamin married Alice Ramey. They had no children.

James Monroe, my grandfather, married Margaret Rachel Lewis. They had seven children: William Ralph who married Alice Payton. They had two sons and two daughters. Everett married Zona Woods and they had two sons. Noah Delbert never married. He was killed by a train at West Fork in 1906. Maude married Arthur Black and had three daughters. Perry married Sarah Samuels and had three sons and Edgar married Christina McDonald and had one son and two daughters. Tolbert, my father, (called Todd) was born August 13, 1893. Named by his cousin, Jimmy Malone, he was given the name "Tolbert" after U. S. Deputy Marshal Paden Tolbert who rode with Jimmy's father, William Joseph Malone and his cousin Frank Jones a marshal in Oklahoma Territory.

Tolbert married (1) Marie Collins; (2) Pearl Shepherd; and they had a daughter, Tolberta, born May 4, 1923, who married (1) Garland Smith (2) Simeon Ward. She had two sons— William Garland and Tolbert Russell Smith. Tolberta died on March 27, 1986. My father's last marriage was to Mildred Shepherd. They had four children. Veronica, who died as an infant, Wanda who married Robert Buckner, Mildred Jean who married Frank Crawford, Jr. and Tolbert, Jr. who married Patty June Patrick.

Robert and Wanda Malone Buckner have three children—Robert, Jr., Brenda Jean Buckner Beckstrom and David Lee Buckner and 14 grandchildren.

Frank and Jean Malone Crawford have two children—Shane A. Crawford and Krista J. Crawford Aamodt.

Tolbert, Jr. and Patty Patrick Malone have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. Tolbert Malone died on January 5, 1964, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. His widow, Mrs. Mildred Shepherd Malone lives in Fayetteville. Tolbert is buried at Mineral Springs Cemetery near West Fork, Arkansas.

By: Wanda Malone Buckner

John Brackin Mankins

Much has been written about Peter Mankin(s), Sr., but I have found little concerning his oldest son, John Brackin Mankins, my great grandfather.

He was born June 23, 1804, in Orange County, North Carolina, and was five years old when the family moved to Floyd County, Kentucky, where they settled on the Big Sandy River.

It was there that he married Mary "Polly" Sloan on November 9, 1819 at the tender age of 15 years.

He relocated to Washington County, Arkansas, probably in 1833 when Peter Sr. and other family members made that move. While Peter Sr., Peter Jr., and Samuel settled on the Middle Fork of the White River, about one mile west of Sulphur City, early land records show that a John Mankins located east of Durham on or near the White River and the Madison County line. I believe this to be John Brackin Mankins.

This would be where the last three of his and "Polly's" children were born.

Two other brothers, Isaac and Walter, settled at Hazel Valley, close to where two branches come together to form the Middle Fork of the White River.

Next he married Matilda Gibson on June 24, 1839, in Washington County. Their six children were born in Madison County; their fifth, John Henry Mankins, my grandfather, was born on March 4 or 8, 1848.

Land records of 1845 indicate that John Mankins was located just north of state Highway 16 and little to the east of where Hickory Creek flows into the main White River. This would be between Patrick and Combs.

In 1850 he was mining in the Mt. Shasta and Placerville area in California. Family tradition says that he made several fortunes in gold but squandered all by gambling in San Francisco.

I remember as a child I played with gold veined rocks that my father said were from various mines of his grandfather (John B.).

In the *History of Tulare and Kings Counties, California* by Eugene L. Menefee and Fred A. Dodge (1913), there is an article telling of John Mankins and party arriving in that area. It reads: "Late in April, 1854, had one been standing on Main Street, Visalia, he would have witnessed the entry of a unique cavalcade. There were ten riders traveling in single file - your humble servant one of them.

"That broad-shouldered man, weighing above two hundred and twenty pounds is "Dad". He is always in the lead and is dressed throughout in smoked buckskin with fringes up the legs, and a hunting shirt, also fringed roundabout. Add to the costume a very high plug hat, imagine him then with a mop of raven black hair falling over his shoulders, with coal black piercing eyes, seated on a large dapple gray horse. A hunting knive is at his girdle, a six-shooter on either side of the saddlehorn and he carries a "sharp-shooter" rifle in front. Such was J. B. Mankins, forty-niner and pioneer of pioneers.

"After Dad came next two boys, nearing manhood, one girl of eleven, a young Indian boy, two Jews and then three boys aged fourteen, eight and six. We were all, except the Jews, dressed wholly in buckskin, well fringed. For hats we wore bearskin caps.

"We pitched our camp just across Mill Creek, north of Visalia. The tules then came very close to town and the mosquitoes were very numerous. The town consisted of one store, a blacksmith shop and a tavern. . . "I remember quite well Mrs. John Keener, Sr. She had gotten sight of us and perceived that we were sadly in need of repairs, for you see, we were half-orphans. So she had Dad get some cloth, and she made us up some clothes, for it became necessary for us to conform to the usages of civilization".

The article was written at a later date by the six-year-old - my grandfather, James Henry Mankins.

The Mankins name is recorded, probably for my grandfather, James Henry Mankins, on maps in the foothill area west of Sequoia National Park where there is a Mankins Spring, a Mankins Flat, and a Mankins Creek.

There is also a Mankins Circle, a residential street in Porterville, California named for my next to oldest brother, Elvin Orland Mankins, (deceased), former Agricultural Commissioner of Tulare County.

On December 7, 1864, John B. married a third time, to Lydia Boyd in Tulare County, California. He returned to Washington County, Arkansas and married there a fourth time, to Jane Wood on September 25, 1869.

John Brackin Mankins died in 1876. I have no knowledge of where he died but I have heard that he is buried near Mariposa, California, just west of Yosemite National Park.

That would indicate that he had returned to California after his fourth marriage.

By: James Pardue Mankins

Peter Mankins

Peter Mankins was born in 1770 in Maryland to John and Masa Mankins. Tradition says his mother was a full-blood Delaware Indian. As a young man he moved to Orange County, North Carolina. There he married a widow with three children. They later moved to Floyd County, Kentucky, then on to Washington County, Arkansas in 1829.

A grandson, George Van Hoose, tells of his family's trip and arrival in Arkansas. They left Floyd County, Kentucky on the 3rd of May 1839 by way of the Big Sandy River, in a moving Boat and two flat boats loaded with tanbark and hogshead staves for the market at Cincinnati, Ohio. They camped at Covington, Kentucky for two weeks to sell out there, then boarded a steamboat, the "Trident", for Van Buren, Arkansas. They went through the canal at Louisville which was just opened, then down the Ohio to the Mississippi, which they followed until they reached the mouth of the White River. They then proceeded up the White to a cut-off between it and the Arkansas. They traveled the Arkansas until they reached Van Buren, a town of "possibly a dozen houses". They camped there a week until two ox-drawn wagons came for them, driven by George's Uncle Bracken Lewis and his

cousin, "Brock" Lewis. About noon, June 17, 1839, they arrived at West Fork and went to Wilson's (Charlotte Fine Wilson) where a big dinner and relatives waited to greet them. They then went over the mountains to Middle Fork to his grandparents, Peter and Rachel Mankins, arriving at their farm about five that evening. He was so overjoyed to be at "Granny's" that he went out and found a huge flat rock, climbed upon it and "danced for joy".

He speaks of a cave where bears and panthers once lived, and where the walls were covered with names and dates of previous visitors-many of them his boyhood chums. I remember my grandmother telling of panthers circling their house and screaming in the night. She also spoke of a spring with the "best water you ever tasted".

Peter Mankins married September 23, 1803, Rachel Bracken Lewis, a widow with three children: George Washington Lewis, born 1797, in North Carolina, married Mary Mankins, had 9 children, married twice later, no children; Lydia Lewis, born 1799 in North Carolina, married John Van Hoose, had 12 children; Bracken Lewis, born 1801 in North Carolina, married Matilda Preston, had 15 children. Peter and Rachel had 11 children: John B., born 1804, North Carolina, married "Polly" Sloan, had 8 children, married Matilda Gibson, had 6 children, two other marriages, no children; William, born 1806, North Carolina, married Mahalia Preston, had 2 children (William was killed in 1932); Walter, born 1806 North Carolina, married Polly Low, had 8 children; Edith "Eda", born 1810, married Enos Mills, had 4 children; Henry born 1811, killed in a sawmill accident, not married; Peter, Jr., born 1813 in Kentucky, married Narcissa Mills, had 10 children, married Esther Hanna, had 1 child; Samuel, born 1805 Kentucky, married Docia Williams, had 14 children; Millie, born in Kentucky, married William B. Fine, had 12 children; Rachel, born 1819 Kentucky, married Jonathan Fine (a brother to William B.), had 14 children; Sarah, born_____; and Elizabeth, born_____.

Peter Mankins, Sr., died December 30, 1881, aged 111 years. Unusual note: Peter Mankins, Sr., was born September 1, 1770 and for the next 6 generations a female descendant was born in September. His daughter, Millie Mankins Fine was born September 10, 1817. Her daughter, Sarah Ellen Fine was born September 15, 1845. Her daughter, Mary Minnesota Nott Newkirk was born September 25, 1865. Her daughter, Alta Elizabeth Newkirk Cutright was born September 3, 1903. Her daughter, Betty Jean Cutright Pulley, was born September 7, 1926. Her daughter, Peter's great-great-great-great-granddaughter, Pamela Dianne Pulley Mathis was born September 29, 1953.

By: Betty J. Pulley

Rachel Bracken Lewis Mankins

Peter Mankins lived for 111 years, three months and eleven days; was one of the early pioneers in Arkansas Territory and the progenitor of many Washington County families. As a child he played around the George Washington Home, lived thru the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

Arkansas (from the Indian word meaning downstream people) became the 25th state on June 15, 1836. Fayetteville was incorporated as a village the same year. One of the chain bearers for the surveyors was named Mankins.

There were but few houses in Fayetteville when the Peter Mankins family came to the Arkansas Territory. Peter cleared the cane breaks along the West Fork of the White River, built a home near the river and lived there for the rest of his long, eventful life. In 1834 three parcels of land were listed in his name in Township 15, 29th West and 5th meridian, known as White River Township.

Here Peter had celebrated statehood in 1836, supported the building of schools and churches; worked for good government, never missed a chance to vote, first as a Whig and then a Democrat. He had voted for Thomas Jefferson and General Hancock and 13 others in between. He went thru the turmoil of the Civil War; in 1861 saw Arkansas become one of the Confederate States of America, the division of families and friends. At age 90 he was held prisoner by the Union troops. In 1868 saw Arkansas re-admitted as a state under the Reconstruction act.

Peter Mankins, Sr. was born September 19, 1770 at Cedar Point, Maryland now in the DC area, in almost the exact spot where the Kennedy Center is located. Died December 30, 1881 and is buried in the Reese Cemetery. His death was reported to the newspaper by Col. J. H. VanHoose who wrote "I dare say he never uttered an untruth willfully in the whole course of his life; there was no deceit or hypocrisy in him. He was always plain and outspoken, honest in his dealings with his fellow man, and ever ready to assist the needy and distressed. If he ever had an enemy he outlived them all for he had only friends."

But Arkansas is not the only state Peter helped settled. As a lad he had watched George Washington's army as it marched thru Alexandria, Virginia, to meet Cornwallis. In 1803, in Orange County, North Carolina, he married Rachel Bracken Lewis, widow of Zachariah Lewis and mother of three children at the time of her marriage to Peter. (George, Lydia and Bracken Lewis).

Peter and Rachel had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Three sons, John B., William and Walter - named for his uncle, were born in Orange County, North Carolina.

In 1809 the Mankins and the Lewis children came from North Carolina thru the Cumberland Gap to the Block House, a rude fort, near Prestonburg in Kentucky. Peter cleared a beech forest and built a home near the fort.

During the War of 1812, that solidified American Independence from England, Peter was in charge of Harmon's station; repair the block houses and put them in condition to protect the women in case of trouble with the Indians. In 1827 Peter sold his farm to Samuel Porter, went to the newly opened country of Illinois for a year; returned to Kentucky, purchased a big farm near Paintsville, sold that one to Moses Preston. Returned to Illinois stayed there for about another year before his move to the headwaters of the White River. The eight children born to Peter and Rachel in Kentucky were: Peter Jr., Henry, Samuel, Edith (married Enos Mills), Rachel (married Jonathan Fine), Millie who married William B. Fine, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Rachel was the daughter of Isaac Bracken and Rachel Stalcop, whose marriage is recorded in the records of the Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware on August 31, 1769.

Members of the Price family (now owners of the farm in White River Township) think it was Peter's first wife, (Rachel) who is buried on the farm that was their homeplace.

By: Ouida Hunter Harkreader

Francis Marion Mannon

Francis Marion Mannon, son of Moses and Mary Mannon, was born April 9, 1836, Cane Hill, Arkansas, died August 21, 1899 in Blackburn, Arkansas. First marriage was April 9, 1856 to Malinda Caroline Taylor. Children were: 1. John Hiram born January 4, 1858, died February 12, 1935. Married Adeline Winn, their children were Ella and Ollie. Second marriage was to Alice Baily born November 11, 1858, died October 30, 1936. Their children were Bonnie Bell, Jennie, Carrie, Fronia, Sidney, Laura, Clifton and Margaret Lucretia. Hiram had an early day Post Office and a grocery store in Blackburn, Arkansas. 2. William Washington born 1859, died 1914 Ft Smith, Arkansas, married Betty Spencer children were Oscar, Della, Rena and Florence.

Second marriage of Francis was October 15, 1866 to Margaret Lucretia Taylor. Their daughter, Mary was born May 19, 1867, died January 1937, married Richard Chandler, children were Levi, Harve, Frances and Carrie. Ira, a son was born to Francis and Lucretia but died as an infant.

Third marriage of Francis was October 10, 1868 to Susan H. Ford born July 4, 1845 in Tennessee, died March 21, 1898. Francis and Susan are buried in Blackburn Cemetery. Children born were: 1. Martha Emeline born October 9, 1869, married John Johnston, children were Pearl, Ellen, Elijah and Matilda. Martha died in spring of 1889 after given the wrong medication by Dr. Esom. 2. Sarah born 1874, died 1922, married Ben Ashen. 3. Minerva Jane born April 10, 1876 died November 21,

1922, Wagoner, Oklahoma, married April 25, 1892 to Grant Johnston. Children: Elisha, Lou, Lillian, Myrtle, Henry Miner, Francis M., Sarah, Della Mae, Melva, Florence, Capitola, and Pat. 4. Adeline born April 9, 1879, died May 7, 1960, Wagoner, Oklahoma. Married John Johnston after death of sister Martha. Children born Ruby, died as an infant and Boaz. 5. Charles born 1880, died 1896 after an accident with run-away mule team. 6 and 7. (Twins) Lou and Louis born 1882 died 1883. 8. Nancy born October 17, 1884. Married William Arnold July 2, 1903, died 1949 Orosi, California. Children born to Nancy were: William, Violet, Wayne, Virginia, Ruby, Viola, Glenn, Leslie and Faye. 9. Henry Walker born May 25, 1887, died May 30, 1968, Wagoner, Oklahoma. Married November 13, 1908 to Minnie Florence Redfern born October 2, 1890, died January 6, 1978 in Wagoner, Oklahoma, buried Elmwood Cemetery. Children: Pauline born January 12, 1910, died May 23, 1932 married H. C. McFarland. Howard born June 9, 1912, married Irene Akin have two children. Marvin Felix born 1914, died 1915. Irene born October 2, 1917, married Glenn Gant had three children. Harold born April 29, 1922 married Jean Mannon had two children then married Jean Burja. Lewis "Hank" born September 29, 1924 married Tommie Asher they have four children. Sue born October 25, 1934 married Jerry Neil have two children.

Francis Marion and his brother, Ira W. served in the Civil War from June 14, 1862 to August 23, 1865 under Captain James Allison, Company "D", 1st Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, Union Army. When discharged Frances was 29 years old, 6 feet, 1 inch tall, blue eyes, light hair and fair complected. He homesteaded land on Blackburn Creek in the community known as Anna that is now included in the Devil's Den State Park. Part of the fireplace chimney can still be found and most of his children were born here. He was a deeply religious man, reading the Bible to family and visitors nightly. He had a beautiful tenor voice and could be heard singing over the valleys.

He was a good provider, a farmer and blacksmith. And a great lover of flowers. A seed catalogue was a prized possession.

After the death of his father, Francis, though only 13 years old, worked for a freight wagon route from Fayetteville to Springfield, Missouri. He told of one trip they were hauling large wooden barrels of whiskey. The older men made a hole in the barrels under the hoops, bored holes and drank and drank all the whiskey they wanted before plugging the holes and replacing the hoops. Because of his young age Francis wasn't allowed to drink.

The schooling obtained by the children of Francis and Susan was from the Mt. Olive School in Blackburn and the building was used as a church on Sundays. Most only got to go through the fourth or fifth readers or grades.

By: Mrs. Irene Gant

Moses Mannon

The Mannon family clan came from Tiaquin County Galway, Ireland. Their chief residence was the Castle of Clogher until most of their estates were lost to the O'Kelleys in the 17th Century. Moses Mannon married Mary Simpson of Ireland. they, along with four Mannon brothers, Hawkins, Taylor, and Eaton families came to Tennessee, then moved by oxen pulled freight wagons to Cane Hill, Arkansas. They lived in these wagons until they could build their cabins.

Records show Moses paid land taxes in 1828. He was granted Patent Number 894, April 15, 1837, township 14, North Range 33 West and signed by Martin Van Buren for 80 acres and another 80 acres September 20, 1839.

Moses died in the late 1840's on land he homesteaded on Lee Creek in Blackburn, Arkansas. He is buried in the Taylor, Mannon, Eaton Family Cemetery. These acreages are now included in Devil's Den State Park. It is reported that Mary Mannon married John Eaton after the death of Moses. Later tax records show the two younger Mannon children - Charity and Ira Washington living in the Eaton household and Mary is now the wife of John Eaton.

Children born to Moses and Mary Mannon were Faith, Sarah, Henry Dave and Isaac but no information available of these. Other children were Victoria Mannon, married Andrew Poor. Betsy Ann Mannon born Cane Hill 1828, married Charles Toon (their children were William, Ira, Mary, Shelton and Charity). Amanda Mannon born Cane Hill 1834. Francis Marion Mannon born April 9, 1836 Cane Hill, Arkansas, died August 21, 1899 in Blackburn, Arkansas, buried in Blackburn Cemetery on land donated for a cemetery by his oldest son, John Hiram Mannon. Charity Mannon born Blackburn, Arkansas 1842. Ira Washington Mannon born November 26, 1844, Blackburn, Arkansas, died March 18, 1887 in Mansfield, Arkansas and buried in Mansfield Cemetery. Married Melvina Nancy Taylor. Two sons were born to them - Hiram Hosea, born 1860, died 1883 from Tuberculosis and Frank Furiban Mannon born 1868, died April 30, 1901. Married Adelphia Stanford (their children were Caryle and Hiram Gladstone Manning - born June 21, 1891 and died July 11, 1963). He had five children.

Second marriage of Ira Washington Mannon was to Rebecca Elizabeth Duncan, born October 2, 1854, died January 10, 1918. (Their children were Oscar born 1879, died 1894. Susanna (Suzie) born March 22, 1882, died March 26, 1970. Married Green Bethel Henley, their children were Reba, Clara, Edith, Roy, Naomi, Lowell and Mildred.) Isaac Mannon was born March 10, 1886, died March 12, 1956, buried in Mansfield, Arkansas. He married Della Hanes. (Their children were Wilma, Joel, Bermond and Delia.)

During the Civil War, Ira Washington and his brother, Francis Marion Mannon enlisted in the Union Army June 14, 1862 and served together under Captain James Allison. They were first sent to Springfield, Missouri, then in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Both were discharged August 23, 1865. Ira was 23 years old and Francis was 29. Ira developed digestive and lung problems while in the service and never in good health again. His grandson, Bermond Mannon still lives in the Mansfield area.

Descendants of Moses and Mary Mannon now live from Virginia to California and many places between, many use the name Manning but know it was originally Mannon. The Mannon, Eaton, Hawkin and Taylor families were some of the first settlers in Washington County, Arkansas. Records show that many of these died from Tuberculosis, known as Consumption then. This disease was widespread among early settlers, some were later treated in a Hospital in Booneville, Arkansas.

Descendants of Ira and Francis Mannon have an annual reunion in May to keep in touch. There were Mannons living in Washington County more than 150 years, the last one was Clifton Mannon who died May, 1982, a great grandson of Moses. Submitted by Irene Mannon Gant, Great granddaughter of Moses.

By: Mrs. Irene Gant

Joy Pratt Markham

Joy Pratt Markham typified the motto which appears on Arkansas license plates. "Land of Opportunity". She was a nature mystic and an idealist.

Once Sunbeam Thomsen swam with her in the camp she ran on the hill west of the stadium. Sunbeam said, "Let's kill that poisonous snake", but Joy said something like, "No, it's a child of nature just like us".

Joy taught the children of Fayetteville gentry more about horses than just how to ride them: "You won't enjoy your ride unless your horse does," she said.

She sponsored the University Horseback Club. Emerson "Hoppy" Foulke, a blind student from Joplin, Missouri, rode with them. Joy assigned one member always to ride beside him and tell him when to duck under branches.

When she gave birthday parties for her son, Gay Pratt Markham, born about 1930, she would let the other children play with his pet snakes (non-poisonous).

While a student at the university, Gay flew a small plane with another student, Ray Bowman of Chicago. They crashed and died. But Joy and family didn't have elaborate funerals, didn't discuss death and sickness.

People come to the "land of opportunity" to fulfill their

dreams, as did Joy, and find fertile ground. For instance, when that fellow came to build a pyramid at Monte Ne, he was not the butt of all jokes, as he would have been in Texas. Nor did people flock to his feet to relish his ideas for a season, as they would have in California. But, when authorities announced long after his death, that his pyramid would be covered by a waterway, the press was full of indignant articles.

By: Marnelle Thomsen

Isaac Marrs

It is believed that Isaac Marrs and his two brothers Hugh and James, came by flatboat up the Arkansas River and made the first settlement in Prairie Grove Valley in 1826. Isaac and his wife Catherine came from Logan County, Kentucky with the following children. John b. 1803, Hugh b. 1805, William b. 1806, Jane b. 1808, Catherine b. 1810, Franklin b. 1812, and Andrew Jackson b. 1814. They settled for about 7 years "somewhere" in Arkansas, where two of their children were born: James b. 1821 and Alexander b. 1824. Final settlement was made in Washington County where the following children were born: Rosanna b. 1826, Elizabeth b. 1828, and Andrew Buchanan b. 1831. Although Isaac appears on the Sheriff's census of 1829, his first land purchase was for 160 acres near Cane Hill on 1834. Isaac died in 1851 leaving Catherine, who lived with her daughter Rosanna and son-in-law Levi West until her death sometime after 1860.

Isaac Marrs is father of Andrew Jackson Marrs.

Andrew Jackson Marrs lived in Washington County until 1836 when he and his brothers John, Hugh, William, and Franklin resettled in Newton County, Missouri. Andrew Jackson married Martha Danley in 1837. He had some formal education, was a lay preacher, a Republican, and a Southern sympathizer during the Civil War. He owned over a section of land and donated acreage for Hazelgreen Cemetery in Newton County. His obituary stated that he was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county and that he died at his residence in Benton Township. His death occurred in 1888 and Martha (Danley) Marrs died in 1882, both are buried in Hazelgreen. They had the following children: William b. 1839, Isaac b. 1840, Andrew b. 1841, John, Ira, Martha b. 1843, Nancy b. 1845, Sarah b. 1851, Mary b. 1853, and Claiborne b. 1861.

Martha Marrs b. 1843 married James William "Will" Borden in 1859. He was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1838, and came to Newton County with his widowed mother Eleanor (Griffith) Borden and his brothers, John and Adam. Will Borden served in the Confederate Army and was in the battles of Helena and Prairie Grove, Arkansas and Wilson's Creek in Missouri.

In his will Andrew Jackson Marrs left his daughter Martha Borden approximately 360 acres in Benton Township, which Will and Martha lived on until their deaths, his occurring in 1910, Martha died in 1919. Both are buried in Hazelgreen. Will and Martha (Marrs) Borden reared four orphan children and had seven of their own: Lafayette b. 1861, two infant sons that died during the Civil War, Mary b. 1869, Amanda b. 1871, Sarah b. 1873, and Ader b. 1876. Ader Borden b. 1876 married in 1893 to Allen Hansford "Hance" Green (b. 1873 Madison County, Arkansas. He served as Newton County jailer and deputy sheriff). Their wedding announcement stated: "the bride was dressed in cream cashmere, trimmed in cream silk, lace and ribbons, the groom wore the usual black". Ader (Borden) Green died 1954, "Hance" died 1936, both are buried in Hazelgreen. Their children, all born on "Marrs" land were: Cecil b. 1894, Nellie Grace b. 1897, Mary Ruth b. 1904, Willa Mae b. 1910.

Cecil Green b. 1894 married Vesta Walker (daughter of Thomas and Lorena Walker and granddaughter of early Newton County residents Elisha and Sarah Kerr Walker). They were married 70 years and lived all their lives on acreage of the original "Marrs" land. Their dual deaths occured in September 1894. They are both buried in Hazelgreen. They had four children: Christine Green b. 1915, Kathryn Green b. 1917 d. 1985 married Ernest Pogue, both buried Hazelgreen, son Shearl Pogue b. 1936. Quintin Green b. 1919 d. 1974, ashes at sea, married Ada Davison, children: Quintin Green II b. 1946, Jeffrey Green b. 1949. Lila Green b. 1921 married (1) Jerry Hayner, children: Rebecca Hayner b. 1940, Christopher Hayner b. 1952 (2) John Johnson (3) Robert Trautz.

Christine Green b. 1915 married Clovis Love (b. 1908 Newton County, Missouri, son of Lee and Nancy Edmondson Love, d. 1984 Solano County, California, buried in Hazelgreen). Children: Connie Love b. 1935 Stella, Newton County, Missouri, married/divorced. Ira Lawson, children: Matthew Lawson b. 1959 England, Amy Lawson b. 1962 Solano County, California. Kenton Love b. 1944 Vallejo, Solano County, California, married JoAnn Hinkle, children: Angela Love b. 1968, Ryan Love b. 1970, both born in Solano County, California.

Nellie Grace b. 1897 d. 1956, married (1) Torrance McMahon, they had two sons: Hugh Paul b. 1917 and James b. 1920. Nellie married (2) James Carter. Both Nellie and James Carter are buried in Williams, Arizona.

Mary Ruth b. 1904, d. 1984 married Guy Patterson b. 1900. Both are buried in Hazelgreen. They had the following children: Roy b. 1920, Kenneth b. 1922, Bobby b. 1924, Jack b. 1928, Patsy b. 1933. Jack b. 1928 Boulder City, Newton County, Missouri, married Berna Jean Taylor b. 1931 Seneca, Missouri. Their son Scott was b. 1957 in Bentonville, Arkansas, he and his wife the former Trisha Haught have a son Brett.

Willa Mae b. 1910 d. 1978 married (1) Claude Rogers (2) Dan Gallagher, she and Dan are buried in Hazelgreen.

By: Connie Love Lawson and Jack E. Patterson

Faun Martin

In 1883, Adeline Hunter Martin (born 1858 at Excelsior Springs, Missouri) left Linn Creek, Missouri, with her mother, Minnie Wells, and Adeline's two children, five-year-old Molly Hunter and her two-year-old half-brother Faun Martin. Adeline, who was 3/4 Cherokee and 1/4 Irish, walked with her little group from Linn Creek to Lead Hill, Arkansas, a distance over one-hundred miles. At this time, Adeline was married to Thomas Martin (born 1845 at Okemah, Oklahoma). Martin, a Cherokee, was an evangelist who traveled throughout the Cherokee Nation preaching his sermons. Probably due to his frequent absences, Adeline left her husband and started walking to Arkansas, hoping her first husband would help care for her family. However, upon arriving in Lead Hill, William Hunter refused to take in the bedraggled group. Instead, his brother or son, Charley Hunter, took in the family.

The W. L. Barnes (Faun Martin) family, ca. 1909. Probably taken at the family home in Brightwater, in Benton County. Left to Right: Lillian, W. L., Bertha, Ana Stolzel Barnes and Josephine.

Photo of the three Barnes daughters, ca. 1909. Left to Right: Lillian, Bertha and Josephine.

Shortly after the women and children settled in with Charley, Adeline became ill and died of pneumonia. Minnie also became sick and died several months later of the same illness. Charley continued to care for Molly, but allowed a nearby couple, Benjamin and Josie Barnes to adopt Faun in 1883.

Benjamin Hubert Barnes, born in New York City in 1847 and his wife, Ana Josephine Stolzel, a native of Bremerhaven, Germany born in 1854, changed Faun's name to William Lester and raised him as their only child. As a small boy, W. L. Barnes was visited several times by his grandfather, Dave Martin, Indian name Wahitchka. Martin, a tribal leader of the Cherokees, was married to Ruby Martin, Indian name Acheecaw. W. L. apparently never met his father, Thomas.

W. L., in fact, did not know he was a Cherokee or adopted until he reached his late twenty's. During this period, he met and married Sarah Effie Hardee, an Anglo, and had four children; Lillian Mary (born 1902), Josephine (born 1905 and died several years later from diptheria), Bertha Thelma (born 1906 in Brightwater, Benton County, died 1982 in Fayetteville) and Benjamin Hubert (born 1913).

After living in the Harrison area several years, the Barnes' moved to Siloam Springs. Despite his failing eyesight due to a bout with childhood measles, W. L. worked for the railroad. W. L. died in 1964 and Effie in 1972. The oldest daughter, Lillian, lives in Baldwin and Benjamin later moved to California.

As a young girl growing up among other Indians, Bertha was greatly impressed with the "Medicine Man". Once, after thinking to herself that she was hungry, the medicine man brought an apple out of his pocket and gave it to her. This same man would never cross a bridge without first looking underneath, for the Indians would leave unwanted children there for others to find. Bertha remembered the medicine man raised at least fifteen of these "bridge" children.

Bertha married L. E. McCoy (1904-1980) in Siloam Springs in 1926 and had two children. John Robert (born 1929) lives in Durham, has one son, Steve (born 1952) and is married to Sandra Wyatt. Betty Jean (born 1931) married Barry Houston Parks in 1957, lives in Prairie Grove, and has two girls, Susan Lynn (born 1962) and Karen Kee (born 1965).

By: Susan Parks

Willis D. Martin

Willis D. Martin was born September 14, 1837, died December 29, 1893. He married Rebecca Kendrick Martin, born December 18, 1843, died 1924. Both were born in Ohio. Willis and Rebecca Martin arrived in Washington County about 1884 with three of their children. Samuel D. Martin 1874-1919, Dolly Mae Martin 1878-1930, both born in Indiana and died in Washington County, Arkansas. Lucy Rebecca Martin born July 6, 1883, in Missouri on the way to Arkansas, died September 17, 1967. Mary E. Martin 1887-1951.

Top row, standing left to right: James W. Carter, John Carter, Hannah (Carter) Murphy, Jerome Carter, Nancy (Carter) Martin. Bottow row, left to right: Joe Carter (son of James W. Carter), Mae (Rauch) Carter (wife of James W. Carter), Lon Dee Carter (son of James W. Carter), Joseph Liburn Carter, Edna (Carter) Rhodes, Jane (Starr) Carter, and Eva (Carter) Burns.

Willis D. Martin was a well-educated man. He was a Methodist minister and an early school teacher in the Starr Hill School known as Black Jack (now Lincoln). He taught school and preached in the same building. He was also a justice of the peace and performed wedding ceremonies at Starr Hill. He would preside at preliminary trials held in the area. Once when robbers of William and Ann Vandever were captured and brought back for such a trial, it was held on the front porch of the Vandever home with nearly every one in the area watching.

Willis D. Martin's son, Samuel Martin was also a justice of the peace after his father died. He also married many couples around Lincoln for nearly 20 years.

Samuel D. Martin was born June 21, 1874, in Indiana. He died January 28, 1919, during the flu epidemic. He married Nancy Jane Carter born June 16, 1874, died 1936. They are buried in the Lincoln Cemetery on land given by the Carter family for a cemetery.

John Wesley Martin, Patsy Martin and Dana Pridemore Martin.

Nancy Jane was the daughter of Joseph Liburn Carter and Jane Starr. They were married at Fort Scott, Kansas, on July 14, 1861. They came to Washington County around 1870. Joseph Liburn Carter built the first store in what was to become Lincoln in Starr Hill Township.

Jane Starr was the daughter of James Starr and Belinda Clem.

Children of Joseph Liburn Carter and Jane Starr are Lilly Mae Carter 1862-1881, John W. Carter 1864-1950, James Carter 1866-1945, Hannah Carter b. 1869. Jerome Michael Carter 1871-1967, Nancy Jane Carter 1874-1936, and Eva Nettie Carter b. 1881. The children of Nancy Jane Carter and Samuel D. Martin are as follows: Ruth Martin October 19, 1896-June 27, 1976, married Robert Kirk. They had two children, Sam A. Kirk, U. S. Air Force who flew with the Royal Air Force in England during the World War II. He was lost in action March, 1943. J. D. Kirk married Mae Bell Wright. J. D. served with the Coast Guard in World War II.

Ruby D. Martin, October 2 1898, married Claud E. Roy in 1923. Claud was a World War I veteran and died December 14, 1985, at the age of 90. Ruby and Claud had no children.

Dexter C. Martin, February 24, 1901, married Fred Tennant. Their children are Vernon Tennant, Forest Tennant, and Dana Ruth Tennant.

Anna Mae Martin, April 8, 1903, married Bryan Edmiston. Their children, J. B. Edmiston and twins Paul D. and Pauline E.

Willis D. Martin, June 27, 1906, married Dora R. Armstrong. They had one child, Jewell Dean.

Samuel Victor Martin, September 11, 1908-January, 1986, married Jewell Strickler. They had no children.

Frank Will Martin, November 10, 1910-May 30, 1962, married Marie Glenn. They had two children, Glenn W. Martin and Nettie Ruth.

John Wesley Martin, January 26, 1914, married Dana Lois Pridemore December 5, 1913. They had one child, a daughter, Patsy Ray Martin June 19, 1933. She married Thomas Lee Houser October 25, 1928-December 3, 1978. To this union were born two children, Lois Ann Houser December 16, 1952, and Michael Lee Houser July 3, 1955. Lois Ann Houser married Stephen Lee Thompson and they had one son, Jeffery Lee Thompson December 24, 1970.

By: Dana and John W. Martin

Littleberry Epps Mason

Littleberry Epps Mason, born 22 January, 1809, Greensville County, Virginia was fourth of eight children of William and Rebecca (Richardson) Mason. Littleberry's father, Major William Mason and grandfather Major John Mason served in the Revolutionary War in Virginia.

Anna Elizabeth Mason 1875-1920, first wife of William Alex Philpott, daughter of Henry Clay and Nancy (Watson) Mason and granddaughter of Littleberry Epps and Anna Rebecca (Morrison) Mason.

The Mason family moved from Virginia to Athens, Limestone County, Alabama. Littleberry's sister Mary Gilliam Mason married Joshua Lanier Martin, governor of Alabama. Littleberry's sister Mary Gilliam Mason, Mary M. Martin married Joshua Lanier Martin governor of Alabama. After Mary's death, Governor Martin married Sarah Ann Mason, Mary's sister.

In 1835 Littleberry married Anna Rebecca "Ann" Morrison and moved to Washington County, Arkansas. Devout Methodists (the Mason family were founders of the first Methodist church in America), Littleberry and Ann deeded 1.6 acres of land in 1861 for the establishment of Mt. Hebron Church and cemetery. Because of the Civil War the deed was not recorded until 1866. Church trustees then were Thomas Bingham, Samuel H. Johnson and Littleberry and Ann's son John Mason.

Littleberry and Ann were the parents of eight children: 1. William Henry Mason 1839-1890, married 1868 Emaline Holmes, daughter of Watson and Dorcus (Snider) Holmes. 2. John Mason 1840-1864, married Glorvinia (maiden name unknown) in 1860. 3. David Mason 1841-1909, married 1867 Darcus T. Williamson. 4. Lafayette Mason 1844-1907, married 1863 Sarah M. (maiden name unknown). Lafayette was a Methodist minister. 5. Mary Gilliam Mason 1846- married 1872 Hugh H. H. Blair, son of Andrew and Nancy Blair. 6. Martha Jane Mason 1848-1871, married 1874 Robert Buxton. 7. Henry Clay Mason 1849-1871, married 1871 Nancy Malinda Watson, daughter of Isom and Elizabeth (Stephens) Watson. 8. Thomas Maxwell Mason 1852-1916, married 1875 Mary Adeline Steward, daughter of William and Martha (Haback) Steward.

Littleberry and Ann were living in Clear Creek Township in Washington County at the time of the 1850 census. Littleberry purchased land in Benton County from Frederick Cox in 1851. Several other land transactions are recorded in Benton County from 1851-1870 between L. E. Mason and others, including several of his sons.

Ann Mason died in 1864 and Littleberry died in 1878. Even though Mt. Hebron Cemetery was well established at the time of Littleberry's death it is said that he was buried beside his wife Ann on the family farm in Benton County.

By: Loye Philpott Roach

Mathew Massey

The four Massey children were born in Wayne or Randolph County, Indiana. They moved to Washington County, Arkansas in 1838 and settled in White River Township. They are listed there in the 1840 Census page 255 with their step-father Joseph Thompson. Joseph went to the gold rush of California prior to 1850 and was never heard of again. His widow, Mary Ann (nee Mills) is listed in the 1850 Census, Washington County with some of her children.

Mary Ann Mills was born November 7, 1811, Jefferson County, Tennessee, died 1884. She was the daughter of Charity (Thornburg) and Seth Mills 1782-1976 (see his history). Mary Ann married October 12, 1825 in Wayne County, Indiana, Mathew Massey. His will was proven February 18, 1833 in Randolph county, Indiana. They had four children. 1) Sylvester C., born about 1826. Married March 12, 1846, to Perlina Skeen. About 1853 they moved to Lane County, Oregon. 2) William M., born about 1827/8. Married March 6, 1851 to Nancy Lewis in Washington County. 3) Mary Elizabeth, born 1829/30. Died June 4, 1878 in Washington County. Married February 4, 1847 in Washington County to Henry Lewis born November 23, 1822 in Kentucky. After his death she married Augustus Clayton Pool. 4) My ancestor, Jane Massey, born September 22, 1831. Died March 23, 1884. She was a seamtress and did beautiful handwork and hemstiching, which she taught to her children and grandchildren. They taught the art to all of their family. She married in Washington County, September 30, 1847 to Claudius George Karnes, born October 20, 1828, died July 1, 1856. They had four children. William Knox Karnes 1802-1872. She had two children by her second husband, John Hendrickson 1825-1884. The Bible lists John's nine children by his first wife Rosina D. Bone, born October 30, 1830, died July 19, 1867.

We know that Mathew Massey had two brothers, William and Phineas and we think there was about twelve of the children of Jane (Morrison), born August 26, 1773 in Orange County, North Carolina. Died about 1840 in Randolph County, Indiana. She married in Orange County September 30, 1791 James Massey. They had both been members of the Quaker Church but got kicked out of the church because of their civil marriage. Besides our subject, Mathew Massey, we know that William married May 17, 1820 to Bathia Craven; and Phineas, married December 11, 1826 in Wayne County, Indiana to Elizabeth Ann Mills, born June 23, 1809, Jefferson County, Tennessee, died October 15, 1829. Before February 1830, Phineas was dead leaving a son, John an orphan. Betsy and Janes were daughters of Seth Mills and Charity. Both were Quaker families.

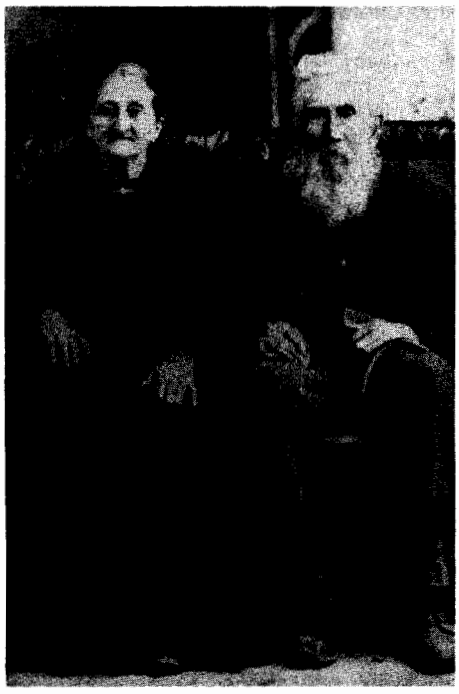
Mary Ann (Mills-Massey) 1811-1884 and her second husband Joseph Thompson had five children. (A) Aaron Linton, born September 23, 1836, Indiana. Died 1885 in Arkansas. Married October 18, 1860 Sarah J. Pool and married July 8, 1870 Mrs. Eliza (Summer) Prater; (B) Henry, born about 1838 Washington County; (C) Martha A. "Polly", born about 1840 Washington County, married about 1867 Bracken Wilson; (D) Seth, born about 1842, died in 1863 in Confederate Army; (E) John C. Thompson born about 1844 Washington County, died Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Mathew Massey's will was dated December 3, 1832 and filed February 18, 1833. The Massey-Thompson family left Randolph County, Indiana 1838. After a long journey of several weeks east of the Mississippi River, they crossed at St. Louis and continued their journey to Washington County, Arkansas. Settled on land at the Middle Fork of the White River. In the area later known as Carter's Store, near Durham.

By: Irene Stracener Kurnyta

Charles Willett Masterson

Charles Willett Masterson was born in Ohio December 8, 1828. He came to Washington County, Arkansas about 1874. Charles was the eldest child of 15 born to Smith G. Masterson and Margaret Reed of Ohio. He was the grandson of Charles Masterson and Esther Smith of Kentucky and Ohio. Charles was the great-great grandson of John Masterson and Louraina Willett of Virginia to Mason County, Kentucky. According to family legend, John was the son of William Masterson, who married Jemima (?) Tucker from England. William, Hugh, and Moses came to Virginia from Ireland in the mid-1700s and their forefather was Aaron Masterson of Scotland.



Charles Willett Masterson and Nancy Jane Prunner Masterson

Charles Willett married Susan Reddick in 1849 in Schuyler County, Illinois. They had three children. Smith Jonathan was born in 1850. Two daughters, Melvina and Dorcus, were born in 1858 and 1862 in Illinois. Susan died and Charles married Nancy Jane Prunner (the daughter of John Prunner and Phoebe Foglesong, who were both born in Virginia) in Schuyler County, Missouri on January 11, 1870. They moved to Monegaw Springs, Missouri. Charles was a farmer and befriended Cole Younger of the infamous James-Younger-Dalton gang even though he was a volunteer and some of his brothers served in the Union Army. According to legend, Cole and his brothers Bob, John, and Jim came to the springs to visit Charles. They were caught by the Pinkertons and a gunfight ensued in which John Younger was killed. The Youngers then killed the Pinkertons and left John to be buried by Charles Masterson. Charles gave him a nice funeral and Cole maintained their friendship and repaid his debt in later years by helping Charles when he was in need.

Charles and Nancy Jane had 10 children: Moses in Missouri, Viola in Benton County, Arkansas (08-14-1875), William J. in Washington County (03-07-1877), Aaron Thomas in Washington County (04-19-1879), Minnie in Washington County (06-12-1881), Noah in Washington County (08-30-1883), Albert, Laura (02-24-1889), and Fanny (all in Washington County), Clara in Madison County (02-13-1893). Most of the descendants of Charles Willett Masterson had large families and lived in or near Washington County. Charles died January 14, 1917 and is buried near Stilwell, Oklahoma. Nancy Jane died in 1927 and is buried at Qualls, Oklahoma.

Charles Willett built the large house which still stands. Every brick in the chimney is still intact and the pecan trees he planted are still bearing fruit. The japonica, forsythia and roses, even though mowed down, sprout annually. Their seedlings have been transplanted in many states preserving a cherished heritage that is forever ours.

Smith Jonathan married Mary E. and moved close to Charles Willett's brother Sylvester in Franklin County in 1880. He had Kay, Clay, and Margaret. Melvina married Monroe Brashear and had Major, Dorcus, and Maude. Dorcus married Douglas Kees and had Charles Willett, Melvina, Minnie, Monroe, Nancy, Amanda, and James. Moses died in infancy. Viola married Otho Melton and had Grace, Clarence, Blanche, Ora, Ina, Fama, Freda, and Alma. William J. married Minerva Hall. They had Doyle, Charles, Lola, Viron, George, Orpha, Orva and Freida. They also had a baby boy that died in infancy. William J.'s second wife was Nora Russell. They had a daughter named Loreta. Aaron married Mollie Eubanks and had Clyde and Mittie. His second wife was Rosa Della Smiley, the daughter of William Smiley and Mary Myers. William was the son of Sam Smiley and Rose Ann Myers of Cumberland County, Kentucky. Sam was the son of Daniel Smiley and Esther Ritchey, both of whom were born in Virginia prior to 1774. Legend tells that the parents of Daniel came from England around 1700. Aaron and Rosa had Cora, Ova, Dora, Grace, Charles, Emma, Lola, William, Carl and Louise. Minnie married Abraham Eubanks and had Ted, Glennie, Jewel, Abraham, Richard, Euell, and Cecil. Noah married Minnie Allen and they had Earl and Irvin. Albert died in infancy. Laura married Commodore Rogers and had Elsie, Ola, Juel, Earl, Claude, Clyde, Bertha, Blanche, Clara, Nettie, Vernon, Laverne, and Will. Fannie died in infancy. Clara married Claude Hutchinson and had Lester, Harold, Claude and Scott.

Charles Willett and his sons were land owners in Washington County. They grew, hunted, and trapped their food, spun, knitted, and sewed their clothing, and many of them danced and sang for entertainment. Aaron Thomas did the Jig, Knock the Back Step, and Double Shuffle. They played games of horseshoes and cards.

Their descendants proudly carry on the family heritage throughout the world.

By: Louise Masterson-Pierce

Cecil H. Mathis and Mary Anna "Cole" Mathis. Picture taken in 1924.

James Charles Mathis

James Charles Mathis, born January 28, 1828 in North Carolina. He married Lucy Jane Oliver, born August 1, 1828. They were married in Shelby County, Tennessee, December 1847. James Charles joined the Confederate Army in Jackson, Tennessee, in 1861. He was captured at Donaldson, Tennessee, February 1861. He was sent to Camp Douglas Prison Camp, near Chicago, Illinois, and died there August 24, 1862. He was buried there (military papers from Tennessee State Archives). Lucy Jane died 10 years later, Shelby County, Tennessee.

Grandfather William James Mathis and Grandmother Mary Jane "Grimmette" Mathis, Jacksboro, Texas on their wedding anniversary, picture taken in 1939.

Their children were: John Thomas, born November 29, 1848; Sara Jane, born January 12, 1851; William James, born April 5, 1855; Lucy, born?. After their mother died, the children left and went to Texas, probably Dallas. Grandfather William James married Mary Jane Grimmette in Dallas, Texas August 1, 1877. Grandmother's father and mother, Charles and Cynthia Grimmette lived in Mansfield, Texas. Charles was born May 8, 1840, Hardeman, Tennessee; Cynthia, born November 27, 1860. Charles Grimmette joined the Confederate Army, was in the Calvary as a private, he served in Col. Newsome's Regiment. Joined fall of 1862, and released at the end of the war (Pension papers from Tarrent County, Texas filed by his wife Cynthia). Charles Grimmette died August 31, 1903, Mansfield, Texas. Cynthia died in the late 1930s, in Mansfield. Their children were: Mary Jane, John William, Nancy Elizabeth, Mandera Emeline, Sara Ann, Georgia Bell and Mark Alexander.

Grandpa and Grandma Mathis moved to Jacksboro, Texas after they married and they were the third family in Jacksboro. He built a house out from the town, later moved closer because the Indians were stealing his cows. He built on top of a little hill, so he could see better if the Indians came, they didn't. He later built a larger one across the road. Their children were: Molly, born February 1879, Mattie, born December 20, 1880, Beulah, born September 1881, Nora Lee, born April 23, 1884, Lelure Bell, born February 16, 1886, Cecil H. Mathis, born January 20, 1888, William Ray, born October 1891, John Thomas, born January 30, 1894, Allie Hazel, born April 1895, Charles James, born August 1898, died at birth; Lucy Pearl, born August 1899. Cecil H. Mathis was our father; he married our mother, Mary Ann Cole, November 10, 1909. Mom said he was the handsomest boy in Jacksboro and the richest, because he had a nice new buggy. Where Grandpa Mathis was more of a cattleman than a farmer, Daddy was a farmer. He went to northwest Texas, was in Floydada for a while, then moved to a farm area near Plainview and he did well there. He died August 3, 1925 when he fell from the top of a windmill while working on it. He died a little while

after the fall. The three eldest children were with him. They say he was a sweet and kind man. Grandma Mathis came and took him back to Jacksboro to be buried in the Wesley Cemetery. Grandma was of Scottish descent, was very thrifty and had her way about everything. Grandpa was Irish, not a big man, but was a sweet person.

Cecil Mathis and Mary A. Coles's children are: (1) William Hershell, born September 1, 1910, Jacksboro, Texas. He married Marie Vaughn, September 6, 1931, Plainview, Texas. Their children were Raymond Eugene, born February 25, 1933 and Frances Maxcine, born June 12, 1936, died June 15, 1940. Hershell died in World War II, New Hebrides Islands, September 17, 1945. Buried in Plainview, Texas. (2) Mary Ola, born November 16, 1911, Jacksboro, Texas, married Ray Floyd. Children are Charles Albert, called "Sparkie", he married Linda?? and Charles Allen, not married. (3) John Leonard, born January 1, 1915, Jacksboro, Texas. He married Marie Moore, in 1935. Their children: Jackie Leon, died about March 1983; Margie and Peggie Ann. Margie married John Fry. Peggie Ann is now divorced. Her children, Danny, Jay and David White. (4) Gladys Lorane, born Floydada, Texas, August 9, 1920. Married Leo Clifford Grenning, born May 25, 1918. Their children are: Sharon Lee, born July 30, 1945, married Earl Stanley Parry, Jr., July 13, 1968. Their children are Cynthia and Jeffery. Sharon is president of a women's club, Stanley is comptroller, Chief Financial Officer for Seattle Steel Company. Patricia Grenning, born September 9, 1955, married Anthony Andrews. Children are Billy and Garrette. They own a fish store. (5) William James, born July 23,???? in Floydada, Texas, he married Bernice Pyle, September 5, 1941. Their children: Larry Don, born July 1942, Plainview, Texas; Michael Ray, born 1943. (6) Charles Harold Mathis, born November 26, 1924, Plainview, Texas, married Virginia Murphy, May 12, 1948. Their children are: Deborah Louise Mathis, born March 4, 1950, married Mark Lyle Runnells, born May 21, 1949. Deborah is a teacher, Mark is assistant district attorney, Klamath Falls, Oregon. Their children are: Christopher Matthew, Kathleen Elizabeth and Collin Buff Charles. Jacqueline Ann, born June 27, 1951, married Dr. William Ericksen, Director of Counseling at Southern Oregon College. Jacqueline has her masters in Environmental Science. Their children are: Jessica Cole and Stephen Garrett. William Patrick Mathis, born September 27, 1952, is in the Army Reserves and is getting his degree from Southern Oregon College. Carolyn Marie Mathis, born August 22, 1954, married Russell Groves. Russell is employed in Land Management, U. S. Forest Service. Carolyn is a manager of catering for Safeway Stores; she has her degree in psychiatry. Their children are: Virginia Helen and Michelle Elizabeth. Thomas Charles Mathis, born November 22, 1956, not married, is employed with the U. S. Forest Service. Mary Melanie Mathis, born February 14, 1958, married Gerald Williams. He is assistant school superintendent, Portland, Oregon. Their children are: Ryan Stephen Haggert, Kristen Haggert, both from a previous marriage and James Daniel Williams. Audrey Jane Mathis, born March 5, 1962, married James Reel. He is a contractor and Audrey Jane is a student at Southern Oregon College. (7) Geraldine Ivonne Mathis, born January 3, 1926, Fairfield, Texas married Thomas D. Goodwin, born August 3, 1923, they had one child, Judith Ann. Our mother, Mary Cole Mathis, died March 6, 1960, buried in Plainview, Texas beside her son William Hershell and his two children, as she wanted to be.

By: Geraldine I. Goodwin

Mary A. "Cole" Mathis

Mary "Cole" Mathis was our beautiful wonderful Mother. She was raised in Jacksboro, Texas, Jack County. Mary was the great granddaughter of John Cole and Mary McDonald Cole who settled in Summers, Arkansas in 1829. John and Mary moved to Texas in 1843. As Mary Anne put it, I had the best Daddy in the world, and proud of being a Cole. The years she was growing up were happy. Grandpa had a big farm and a few cattle. They went to a little red school, it had one room. She told of the trips to Dallas, and of all the pretty clothes she bought and had their pictures taken, and about visits to the family. They had big birthday parties, since she was born on April Fools Day. They always played jokes on her, the one she repeated every birthday was when they baked her a cotton cake and came in singing "Happy Birthday" then when she cut it found it was made of cotton, she cried, then they brought the real one. Grandpa hired a lot of men at certain times of the year, and the older girls had to help Grandma cook for them, Aunt Pearl took care of her. They had a lot of music in their home. Her Daddy played the violin and Mom played the piano, they played for the town functions. Mom could play the French harp too. We used to marvel at her playing "Red Wing" on it. She told me about her very old Grandmother, Grandma "McBride" Branson, I think she was her great grandma. Mom said she would sit in her rocker upstairs all day smoking a corn cob pipe. When company came from out of town to stay, she had to sleep with her and she would wrinkle her nose and say "My, she smelled awful". The older girls married and moved to Oklahoma. Aunt Maggie died three days after her child was born. Grandma Mary Elizabeth, born January 3, 1854, died March 17, 1908. After Grandma died, Grandpa married Cora Singleton, Aunt Maggie's mother-in-law. Grandpa died November 29, 1912. The children buried him next to Grandma with a double headstone, with beautiful inscriptions of poems on each. Aunt Pearl said "even though Grandma was their step-mother, she was the best". Grandpa took a boy to raise by the name of Oro, no one knows who he was. But it shows what Mom always said, "William P. Cole, Sr." was a good man".

By: Geraldine Goodwin

James Martin Mayberry

The Maberry/Mayberry family of Washington County, Arkansas is thought to have originated in New Jersey with Fredrick and Barbara (Nalls) Mayberry. They were the parents of eleven children of which their son Jacob married Rhoda Womax, March 4, 1790, in Bedford County, Virginia.

Front seated-James Martin Maberry-on lap Henry R.- James A. mother seated Annie (Horne) Maberry-on lap Olive, Lizzie Robison seated-Standing Virgie Neale. Back row- L-R Eunice Lee, Ethel Anderson, Frank Maberry, Opal Brooks, Nettie Ridenour.

The Mayberry family appears to go their separate ways, some into Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, Arkansas and many other states along the way. David Maberry, Sr. appears to have settled in Overton County, Tennessee and to have married Nancy Stroud. They were living in Fentress County, Tennessee in 1831 with five children and were listed in

the 1840 Census in Cane Hill Township, Washington County, Arkansas where he continued to live until his death in 1877. He and Nancy are buried side by side at Prairie Grove Cemetery along with their daughter Rachael who died at about thirteen years of age. Many of their children and their families are laid to rest in the same cemetery.

Their family was Sarah Ann b-1821 m-1st. Moses Edmiston, 2nd Aaron Taylor. Elizabeth, b-1323 d-? m-Alexander Marrs. Jacob D. Maberry b-1826 m-1st. Rachel Moore, 2nd Mattie (Martha). George b-1827. Nancy b-1829 m Alexander Marrs. David, Jr. b-1831, d-1908 m-Frances Caruthers. John b-1832 d-1910 m-1st Mary Jane Pass, 2nd-Cora Lee Weber. Mary b-1835 d-1927 m- Benjamin Holt. Rhoda b-1837 d-? m-Marquis Mitchell. Abraham b-1839 d-circa 1869 m-Emmandotha Goddard. Rachel b-1841 d-circa 1854. Artema b-1843 d-1899. m-A. B. Rich.

George, John and possibly one other Maberry son left Arkansas and traveled overland to California in 1851. John stayed for over two years but returned to Arkansas. George disappeared, but was thought to have still been alive according to his father's will drawn up in 1875 when he was named as an heir. John married Mary Jane Pass in 1854 and settled down in Marrs Hill Township and raised a family of six children: Thomas b-1855 m-1st Susan Null, 2nd Cora Maberry. Anne b-1857 m-Mr. Tillman, 2nd Mr. Marrs. Elizabeth b-1858 m-Ben Collins. Ava Jane b-1860 d-1903 m-James Posten Luttrell. John Abner b-1863 d-1954 m-Lillian Rose Cowan. James Martin b-1866 d-1940 m-Sarah Annie Elizabeth Horne. Mary Jane was critically injured in a cyclone and several months later she died. John remarried in 1899 to a Cora Lee Weber. They were the parents of four children: Ruth b-1901 m-1st Luther Brassfield 2nd-?. Unnamed baby born who only lived a short time in 1902. James Logan b-1903 m-1st Mildren Miller, 2nd Edith Dixon. Thomas Jefferson (Billy) b-1904 d-1951, m-DeEtta Petersen. Logan and Edith Maberry live near Dayton, Texas and Ruth, his sister, is living in Lincoln, Arkansas. Olive Bledsoe, daughter of James Posten and Ava (Maberry) Luttrell is living at Deer Island, Oregon near her son James and his family.

James Martin and Annie (Horne) Maberry were the proud parents of thirteen children: Lizzie, b-1894 d-1984 m-1st Williams Horn, 2nd Joe Robison. Orvie b-1896 d-1916. Nettie, b-1897 d-1984 m-1st William (Ab) Ridenour, 2nd Frank Henderson. Opal b-1898 d-1974 m-Jess Brooks. Frank b-1900 m-Nancy Anna Layne. Ethel b-1902 m-Roy G. Anderson. Loreen b-1905 d-1917. Eunice b-1908 m-Charles Eugene Lee. Virgie b-1910 m-Joseph D. Neale. Avie b-1913 d-1913 (4 months old). James b-1914 d-1969, m-1st Aleta Phelan, 2nd Josie Morningstar. Henry b-1917 d-1969, m-1st Roberta Johnson. Olive b-1921 m-1st Robert Porter, 2nd Ted Herrmann. Annie (Horne) Maberry died February, 1936 and was laid to rest with her son Orvie and daughters Avie and Loreen. James made a trip to St. Helen's with the younger members of the family in August of 1936 and returned to Arkansas in 1838. He died at the home of his daughter Virgie and was laid to rest with his wife and family at Mt. View Cemetery in May, 1940.

By: Ms. Roberta M. Maberry

Sanders Mayberry

One of my ancestral lines is from Washington County, Arkansas. Their earliest appearance is in 1832. And with a mountain along the western edge of the county named for them, Mayberry Mountain, they must have been among the earliest arrivals in this part of the state.

In some of the families papers we found a statement. By following the names given we have found it to be true, as far as we have gone. It is: "Mary Jane Mayberry was the daughter of Rachel Moore, who was a daughter of Lucinda Crawford, who was a daughter of James Crawford and Nancy Crawford, which said Nancy Crawford was a daughter of Hannah Buchanan Sawyer, which said Hannah Buchanan Sawyer was a daughter of Andrew Buchanan, who was a son of Samuel Buchanan who came from Ireland about 1702."

My Granny, Maggie Belle Sanders was born in Washington County, Arkansas in 1880. Married Benton Jackson Wilson in Oklahoma where their four children were born. They moved to southwest Missouri in 1916, where they lived their remaining years.

Maggie's father was Isam Hurney Sanders (b. 1841 in Tennessee, d. 1886 in Arkansas), son of Steven Sanders and Hexie Harris. Mary Jane Mayberry (b. 1847 in Arkansas, d. 1928 in Oklahoma) was the daughter of Jacob D. Mayberry (b. 1826 in Tennessee) and Rachel Moore (b. 1825 in Tennessee, d. 1857 in Arkansas). The other Mayberry children were: Nancy, Martha, Sarah, Margaret and Amanda.

Jacob D. Maybury was the son of David Maybury (b. 1799 in Tennessee, d. 1877 Washington County, Arkansas) and Nancy Stroud (b. 1799 in Tennessee, d. 1884 in Washington County, Arkansas). They came to the valley area of Rheas Mill. Most of these ancestors are buried in the Prairie Grove cemetery. Other Maybury children were: Sarah, Elizabeth, George, David Jr., John, Mary, Rhoda, Abraham, Rachel and Artema.

Rachel Moore Maybury's parents were John Pyeatte Moore (b. 1788, d. 1844 in Arkansas) and Lucinda Crawford Moore (b. 1799, d. 1881 in Arkansas). Lucinda Crawford Moore was a daughter of James Crawford (b. 1772, d. 1854) and Nancy Sawyer (b. 1771, d. 1854). James Crawford was a son of John Crawford (d. 1846, Lincoln County, Tennessee) and Elizabeth Nancy Sawyer was a daughter of Hannah Buchanan and James Sawyer. Hannah Buchanan Sawyer was a daughter of Andrew Buchanan (d. 1794 in Washington County, Virginia) and Joanna Hay (died c. 1795). Joanna was a daughter of Patrick Hay of Ireland.

We hope to continue the search for the rest of the family who helped to settle northwest Arkansas.

By: June Wilson Davis

Amanda Peerson Mayes

My grandmother, Amanda Peerson Mayes was born in Washington County, Arkansas and spent most of her life there. She lived during part of the war years in California, (Manitou County) Missouri, and also in southern Indiana. Her memory books, in which friends had inscribed pleasantries and poetry to her, have several addresses in Newtonia and California, Missouri. Many pictures of her as a young girl were made at Jerseyville, Illinois.

There was never a more patient or kind grandmother than my grandmother, Amanda. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church in Springdale and I can recall going to church with them on Saturday morning when a foot-washing was held. I was about 5 or 6 years old but have a vivid recollection of a red-bearded, tobacco-chewing preacher harranguing the audience in a sing-song manner, leaning off the pulpit now and then to let go in a convenient spittoon. In spite of this, the people were attentive and reverent. My grandmother Amanda, in fact all the Peersons that I knew, were always clean and neat in personal appearance and in their homes and yards where everything was spic and span. My grandmother was well-known for her needle work and quilting, and the last time I was in the old Mayes house west of Johnson, Arkansas, the rings were still hanging in the ceiling where she hung her quilting frames.

My father Charles S. Mayes, was born at Johnson, Arkansas 28 November 1872. He attended college in Fayetteville. He was married 16 August 1893 to Lillie E. Slauter of Springdale, by Rev. Davis. Mrs. Maude Hanks, a life-long resident of Johnson until recently, wrote me about the wedding and how the wedding party was taken to the Petross home in Springdale in a coach drawn by 4 show horses, then to the Slauter home for the dinner for the wedding party. Father and Mother then boarded a train for Eureka Springs for their honeymoon. On their return, Amanda (Mrs. Wm. Mayes) had a dinner for them and friends from Johnson, including Mrs. Hanks, attended.

When they were first married, they lived at Johnson, about 1/2 mi. west, known as the John Late Place, and 2 sons were born there, Buell and Dayne. A few years later they built the home one block east of the railroad which was later to become the

Hugh Lichlyter home. Charles Mayes ran the store at Johnson for a few years and about 1904 to 1909, farmed and ran a strawberry shed at Johnson. In 1909 or 1910 he moved to Waterloo, Iowa, buying fruits for Waterloo Fruit & Commission Co., and this firm is still in business.

I was born in 1906 and named after a Mr. Vale, the founder of this firm. In 1911, I believe, we returned to Johnson and I attended the 2nd grade there, moving to Muskogee in 1912. Charley Mayes, as he was generally known, became one of the largest handlers of carlot produce of the time and was particulary heavy on strawberries from that time until the mid-30s. At one time he and another interested party bought 150 carlots of strawberries at one time. He maintained a seasonal office at Springdale or Fayetteville for many years, during the spring and fall seasons, and in 1929 was sales manager for Central Sales Agency at Fayetteville, which comprised leading associations from all of northwest Arkansas.

My father told me of the time, about 1880 to 1881, when Grandfather Mayes took him on one of those freight wagons to Ft. Smith. There were several wagons in the train and father said one of the drivers stopped at a still located in a hollow not far from Fayetteville and bought a gallon jug of whiskey. Late that evening as it was nearing supper time, the train passed a little farm house in the hills with a split rail fence around the yard. The chickens had just been fed, and this particular driver who had been tapping the jug, stopped his team, wrapped the lines around the brake handle and walked over to the fence, watching the chickens for a moment. Then he pulled out his pistol and started shooting into them. The astonished farmer and wife came out barefooted to see what was happening, but the driver just climbed the fence and started picking up chickens. He then settled with the farmer, and before long everybody was eating fried chicken. Father's biggest thrill came the next day when he saw his first railroad train in the distance, from the top of a hill near Van Buren.

I also recall a story which was told as truth but may have been a gag of the times. Grandfather being a Republican had little opportunity to celebrate a political victory in that area which seemed to be predominantly Democratic. However, it was said that a Republican Senator was elected and the Senator with the Republican leaders attended a rally at the schoolhouse. The schoolhouse was across the creek, with access by a footlog, and horses left on the other side. After the appropriate number of speeches given and the appropriate number of jugs sampled, they started home on this bright moonlight night. Grandfather said the first man out, mistaking the shadow of the footlog for the log itself, walked out into the creek and yelled back, "Look out thar, Senator; thars been a helluva rise; that water's waist deep over the footlog".

Carl Mayes was Asst. Postmaster at Fayetteville, and he died in December 1929. Carl was also Postmaster of Springdale for 9 years, before the 11 years he spent at Fayetteville. Charles S. sold his home in Johnson, Arkansas to Gideon Lichlyter in 1909 when he moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma.

By: Vale Mayes

James P. Mayes

Mary LouVena Long was born July 22, 1854, the 11th of 12 children. She was born to Nicholas and Jane (Cooter) Long. She was a small black haired, blue-eyed girl. On March 26, 1871, she became the bride of a young neighbor lad, James P. Mayes, born October 10, 1850.

They were raised outside Morristown, Tennessee and were both members of the Kidswell Ridge Baptist Church.

A few days after their marriage they set out on a long journey to northwest Arkansas. The first step of the way was by train to Memphis, Tennessee, then the long way down the Mississippi River by steam boat. They hired a wagon in Van Buren, and came over the mountain to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where they were met by James' brother (Black Bill). Black Bill's mother was half Cherokee; she wanted to name him Little Black Hawk, but Dad wanted to name him William so he ended up being named Black Bill William Mayes. They arrived in the afternoon on Good Friday in the Mountain Home community, northwest of Goshen, Arkansas.

They bought a farm about 1882 and lived the remainder of their lives there. They raised 8 children, losing only one small girl.

In the spring of 1883, James received word that his mother was on her deathbed and he went back to Tennessee to see her. Vena was left with 5 children, but she plowed the crops and had them laid by when James returned in August. Two letters that he wrote are in existence.

The last three children were born, and September 1894, James died of typhoid fever. Vena's parents also died; she never saw any of her relatives except one of her sisters after she left Tennessee in 1871. Her two youngest children, Benjamin H. and Bessie (Hilton) lived at home with her.

Benjamin married Fannie Scott on October 1, 1911. They raised two children, Kendall, born August 23, 1912, and Mayne, born May 15, 1919.

And on one of the hottest days in August, Kendall took a bride, Bessie Kelly. Bessie was born February 9, 1913. They slipped off on August 20th, 1932, went into Fayetteville, Arkansas, were married and kept it a secret for three weeks before they told their parents. Kendall's parents said they were going to have it annulled, but they never did.

Kendall and Bessie lived on the homestead and raised five children. Kendall went into the Navy in February 1944; he left the homestead, 4,000 chickens, and 4 small children for Bessie to take care of. When Kendall came home from bootcamp he found everyone fine, but things weren't so good when it was time for him to report back to duty. He left his Bessie expecting their 5th child. But everyone made it just fine while Kendall was away serving his country. Kendall passed away July 16, 1977.

Four of their children are still in the area, Carl, born September 5, 1933; Donald, born June 5, 1935; Peggy, born August 21, 1941; Larry, born January 6, 1945; Preston, born November 2, 1937. Preston makes his home in Missoula, Montana.

Larry and Peggy live near the old homestead on a farm that Kendall and Bessie bought in 1942.

Larry married Myrtle Sue Stansel, born June 3, 1948, on August 3, 1973 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They have two children who are being raised near the old homestead. They lived in Fayetteville several years before they bought their house and had it moved on the farm that was bought back in 1942. They bought their home August 9, 1984.

Tim Stansell, from my first marriage, born July 27, 1967, graduated from Springdale High School June 6, 1986. Shay is in the 6th grade at Lee Elementary in Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Myrtle Sue Mayes

Samuel Mayes

Samuel Mayes, was born in Georgia, probably Elbert County, on 7 August 1808. His father is said to be Edward Mayes but no proof of this. It is obvious however from various Georgia and South Carolina wills, that he descended from the Scotch-Irish Mayes that came from Ireland into Lancaster County Pennsylvania, about 1725. Some of these Mayes migrated about 1760 into Iredell County North Carolina and on to Union County and Spartanburg County, South Carolina a few years later. The parents of Samuel Mayes and his wife Susan/Sussanah apparently moved on to Georgia in very late 1700s.

Samuel's mother was Susan/Sussanah Rutledge, the daughter of John James and Jane Officer Rutledge. According to some biographers she descended from Edward Rutledge, a Governor of South Carolina and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Such writers as Carl Sandburg, and historian Ida Tarbell so stated, but no direct descent can be confirmed. It is believed her father was a cousin of this distinguished Rutledge.

Samuel Mayes had four sisters that are known, Mary, Jane, Malinda and Minerva. There may have been others.

About 1805 many of the Georgia Mayes, Rutledge and other

members of Cumberland Presbyterian flock, that included Millers, Camerons, and Hawthornes under the guidance of Rev. James McGrady moved on to Henderson County Kentucky. Samuel's parents, however remained in Georgia and from an old letter it is said they both died in 1814 from a malady said to be milk fever. About 1812-13, most of the group in Henderson County Kentucky, had migrated on to Illinois territory in what is now White County, then Gallitan County. From this same old letter as quoted by Mrs. Chalon T. Land of Enfield in 1965, it was stated that uncle Tommy Mayes and uncle Billy Rutledge cut rounds from a large tree to fashion wheels for an ox-cart and went back to Georgia to pick up the five Mayes children. Some Georgia relative donated a mule and on the return trip Mary the oldest rode the mule carrying Minerva, a small baby on a pillow. Samuel trudged alongside the ox-cart and Jane and Malinda rode the cart with their belongings. On arrival the orphans were parcelled out among their kin.

Three of the Rutledge families of White County, Illinois, moved on to Montgomery County, Illinois, ca 1826 and Samuel Mayes, then about 18 years went along and there worked in the tannery of Joseph Miller. On September 22, 1833, he married Lucinda Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller and Jane (Duff) Miller and the Millers along with their family, their new son-in-law and his bride all moved to Arkansas territory, settling south of Fayetteville just north of the present airport in Washington County.

Samuel worked in Miller's tannery at Fayetteville and became a substantial citizen of Washington County. He served as Justice of Peace and performed many marriages, owned land and farmed south of Fayetteville.

Samuel and Lucinda had six known children, Joseph M. Mayes m. (1) Sarah P. Collins who died shortly after marriage. M. (2) his widowed sister-in-law Rhoda (Sutton) Collins. Second child Emily Mayes married John W. Wilson, son of John and Jane (Ratliff) Wilson. It is told that she was tortured by bushwhackers during civil war, being tied up by her thumbs and pulled from the floor, but would not reveal whereabouts of her husband. Third child was Robert H. Mayes who married Charlotte Wilson, the daughter of Thomas and Charlotte (Fine) Wilson, lived near Farmington. The next son was William E. Mayes,, m. Amanda E. Peerson, daughter of John and Sarah (Sally Miller) Peerson. They resided at Johnson, Arkansas. Another son, Samuel Jr. Mayes m. (1) Jane Webb and on her death m. (2) Rebecca Ford, daughter of James and Amelia (Ingram) Ford. The youngest son, James Franklin (Frank) Mayes m. Germania Belle Shreve daughter of Wilson and Barbara (Mock) Shreve.

After the civil war, Samuel Mayes Sr. and son William E. Mayes joined with Jacob Q. Johnson to restore the old Hewitt Mill at Johnson. It had been destroyed through depredation of the Civil War. Samuel lived just west of the mill and Johnson lived east while William E. Mayes lived on the farm adjoining Johnson to the east.

A few years after death of Samuel Mayes Sr., that occurred 3 February 1879, William Mayes sold his interest in the mill to the Johnson family. He then engaged in farming and stock raising. William Mayes had served in the Union Army during civil war, as Lieutenant in Battery A., First Arkansas Artillery, and was commander of this battery at end of war, as Capt. Denton Stark was absent.

Samuel Mayes Sr., was a first cousin to Ann Mayes Rutledge, of New Salem, Illinois, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Polly Miller) Rutledge. She was known in legend as sweetheart of Abraham Lincoln and it is believed would have been his wife but for her untimely death in 1835.

From the descendants of Samuel Mayes in Washington County, Arkansas, there were marriages noted to following families: Barker, Porter, Driver, Owen, Timbrook, Tuck, Lewellen, Douglas, Rogers, Caldwell, Gilbreath, Gollahar, Cowan, Witcher, Reiff, Arnett, Hudson, Hight, Giles, Moore, Hayes, Peerson, Slauter, Johnson, Roberts, Aherns, Guisinger, Harrison, Towery, Swaggerty, McKee and others.

Two other Mayes families came to Washington County, Arkansas, early but no known relationship with the above.

Rev. John Mayes b. Guernsy County, Tennessee, 23 June 1810, married Sarah McGhee. Rev. Mayes was son of William and Elizabeth Moody Mayes. His son Wm. Zarro Mayes was builder of University of Arkansas "Old Main".

Wm. H. Mayes b. Tennessee 8 January 1832, md. Louisa Joyce came to Washington County, Arkansas, about 1858, lived in Goshen area.

By: C. Vale Mayes

William E. Mayes

There is no doubt in my mind that the mounted officer in the picture of the 1st Arkansas Battery U. S. A. was my grandfather, William E. Mayes who was Lt. in command of the battery after 25 January 1864. Cpt. Stark had been removed from command due to illness or injury. I am sending a later tintype of him and you will note the likeness in face, beard, size and build. I have the buttons and epaulets from his uniform. My brother had the sword that he is holding upright, and the sash that is wrapped around his waist.

William E. was the most colorful of my Arkansas ancestors. He had a quick wit and a story for every occasion. His father, Samuel, born 1808 in Georgia, came to northwest Arkansas in 1830, settling near the site of present-day Greenland. His mother was Lucinda Miller Mayes.

William E. joined the Confederate army in 1862—forced to join according to Goodspeed or possibly joined as a home guard. He was signed by Col. T. M. Gunter and listed as a Pvt. in Co. A, 2nd Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. Shortly thereafter he was listed on the company roll as a deserter. At the same time he was shown as enlisting in the U. S. Army and assigned to the 1st Arkansas Light Battery Vol. as 1st Sgt.

His brother, Samuel, was also shown on the CSA roster (AWOL) and then enlisted as a Pvt. in the 1st Arkansas Battery U. S. A. William Mayes was promoted to 2nd Lt. on 10 September 1863. I am attaching copies of his Civil War record which covers various phases of his war experience. He saw active duty at Cassville and Rolla, Missouri; at Fayetteville, Prairie Grove and Ft. Smith in Arkansas and at Ft. Gibson. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pryor Creek, the Narrows and Fayetteville, plus several skirmishes. I have heard him tell of the fighting at Prairie Grove and about turning over bodies after the battle to see if any were his brothers.

He told me of an amusing incident in Fayetteville near the close of the war when all hands were bored and wanted to go home. Some curious and enterprising soldier discovered that there were kegs of liquor in a commissary building up on a piling foundation. By the use of a brace and bit and a little "wildcat drilling", they soon struck oil, or liquor if you please, and shortly, several nose bags (for horse feeding) were filled and just as quickly emptied. Everything was getting hilarious until the officer of the day had the bugler give the "Call to Battle". My grandfather said everyone sobered to a degree and that his brother Samuel, who was in charge of a 4 horse team to handle an artillery gun, brought up a cannon at a gallop with only 2 horses hitched.

After the war (1869) William E. married Amanda E. Peerson and shortly thereafter built a home at Johnson, the lumber being hauled from War Eagle sawmill. With Jacob Johnson and the Sr. Samuel Mayes, he built and operated the old mill at Johnson in Washington County. It was run by a water wheel, powered by a mill race utilizing the big spring which is now at the fish hatchery.

He also operated a freight business for many years, between Fayetteville and Ft. Smith, taking flour and meat to Ft. Smith and bringing back freight for Fayetteville merchants. After 17 years he sold his interest in the mill to the Johnsons and it is still (1963) being operated by them. The last time I was in this mill, a few years ago, the original walnut timbers inside were slick and polished by almost 100 years usage.

William E. was a student in Arkansas College, Fayetteville, leaving school there about 1860 or 1861. In 1889 he was Commander of the GAR Post 34 in Springdale. He was a member of

the AF&AM. I also recall that when I was a boy, he was active in the Anti-Horse Thief Assn. which was quite a social club as well as a protective organization. He was a staunch Republican and was candidate for office at times but never elected. He was several times Marshal of the Day at the Decoration Day observance and parade in Fayetteville. He was one of the organizers of the Fruitmen's Union at Johnson, Arkansas, and one of the first to raise strawberries in that area.

I recall reading about Joe Ellis in one of the Flashbacks"" and he was well-known to me as a child, for he lived with my grandfather most of his life. I believe his real name was James Malcomson. He was Scotch-Canadian and, as I now recall the story, had enlisted for some wealthy northerner for a fee of $1000, which was permissable, and it was thought that he had repeated, by deserting and enlisting again for someone else. At any rate, he was supposed to have marched to the sea with Sherman and drew a pension as Joe Ellis. He was the first postmaster of Johnson and the post office was then in my grandfather's home. Joe was killed by a passenger train at Johnson when he failed to hear the train due to deafness. I am sending a picture of him and also his obituary. This obituary was written in the *Springdale News* by "Mulkeepmo", which was the name used by Marion Mason of Johnson, Arkansas, a brother of Mrs. Maude Hanks.

Great-uncle Samuel Mayes II served with the 1st Arkansas Light Battery U. S. A. Cpt. Denton D. Stark wrote a letter on his behalf for having been a. w. o. l. beyond his leave due to the presence of guerrillas in his neighborhood. They lived in Elm Springs, Arkansas most of their life and both are buried there.

By: Vale Mayes

James Mayfield

James Mayfield, a Baptist minister in Washington County, Brush Creek Twp., 1850 census, was born 14 May 1801 in South Carolina. It is not definite that Elijah Mayfield was his father as the courthouse in Hickman County, Tennessee burned in 1865, destroying most records. However, it is definite that Elijah Mayfield and the Langleys were acquainted there before both families removed to Arkansas. Elijah stated in his Revolutionary War pension application that he was born 10 June 1762, in Amherst County, Virginia. At the age of twelve, he moved with his family to Montgomery County, Virginia and enlisted in the army there in 1779. After his discharge, he went to Davidson County, Tennessee where he was captured by Indians and held in captivity about a year. Around this same time his father, James, and two brothers, Isaac and Sutherland were killed by Indians. Elijah married at Long Island of the Holsten River and went to South Carolina for 17 years; to Jefferson County, Kentucky for 16 years; and to Hickman County, Tennessee in 1818. The Mayfields arrived in Washington County, Arkansas in 1840. The James Mayfield killed at Eaton's Station near Nashville had a wife named Ellender.

James Mayfield was killed by bushwhackers in 1865 while working in the fields. The younger men were away at war and the women had to carry him up the hill, dig his grave and bury him. Dying intestate, his wife, Matilda, and Alfred A. Langley were appointed administrators and in the affidavit, the following were listed ah heirs: Elizabeth M. Neil of Missouri (she had married James R. Neil in 1852), Mary S. Langley and Susan Langley of Madison County, Arkansas, Martha J. Smith (married Robert C. Smith in 1855), Elijah Mayfield, Harriet Hickman, Polley Mayfield, Ellender Mayfield, Lucinda O. Mayfield, Aramanta Mayfield and William G. Mayfield, all of Washington County, Arkansas.

The following was copied from the James Mayfield family Bible; copied by Ovid Puryear of Mayfield, Arkansas who is the last living grand-descendant of James Mayfield. He was married twice and the Bible record was dlvided by children of the first wife (name unknown) and children by the second wife, Matilda Jones, born 1 September 1818 in Kentucky, died 4 February 1892, buried Mayfield Family Cemetery. James died 7 June 1865, buried Mayfield Family Cemetery. Elizabeth born 13 September 1827 in Tennessee; William F. born 22 December 1828 in Tennesse; Mary Saphronia born 13 November 1832 in Tennessee, married Alfred Langley 19 August 1860; Martha J. born 29 January 1834 in Tennessee; Elijah born 3 January 1836 in Tennessee; Harriett born 12 March 1840 in Tennessee; Mary "Polly" born 20 August 1842 in Arkansas, died 10 March 1902; Susan born 3 July 1844, married 19 November 1865 to James K. "Polk" Langley, died 25 January 1892; James L. born 24 July 1847 in Arkansas; Ellender born 13 May 1849 in Arkansas, married "Polk" Langley, died 12 February 1893; Lucinda Orlenda born 31 March 1852; Armanta born 16 September 1854, died 28 September 1910, married William F. Clayton born 28 September 1856, died 9 April 1950; Abigail born 1 May 1857; and William Green born 31 October 1859, married Sarah J., died 11 March 1935. Polly, Susan, Ellen, William G. and his wife, Mary E. Griffin, Mantie and William F. are all buried at the Mayfield Family Cemetery as well as Allen A. and James A., sons of J. K. and Susan Langley, and Jane, wife of J. H. Griffin, born 10 August 1861, died 30 September 1887.

William Arthur's father was Sutherland Mayfield. His mother was Elizabeth S. Mayfield. Nancy Liggett's father was John Liggett. It is believed that she is buried beside William A., who is buried in Forest Park Cemetery at Springdale, Arkansas. They are found on the 1850 and 1860 Washington County census for Arkansas. Isaac Lynch is the son of William who is kin to John Wesley Lynch who married Elmira Fitzgerald.

William Arthur Mayfield was born 28 October 1818 in Hickman County, Tennessee and died October 1885. He married circa 1838 Nancy Liggett, born 1818 in Ohio, and died April 1898. Their children: Phebe born 1839 in Arkansas, married William Sims; John born 1840 in Arkansas; Mary E. born 1842 in Arkansas, married 24 February 1871 Jasper Newton Fitzgerald; Sarilda born 1843, married Isaac Lynch; Caroline born 1848; James Archibald born 1849 or 1850; Martha born 1855, married Andrew Jackson Fitzgerald, Jr.; Rebecca born 1852.

James K. "Polk" Langley was born in Hickman County, Tennessee, and his family moved to Arkansas in 1847-48. His father was Alfred A. Langley, born in Wilson County, Tennessee in 1811. His mother, Elizabeth, died in 1860. Soon after, Alfred married Mary Saphronia Mayfield. On 19 November 1865, "Polk" married Mary's sister Susan. After Susan's death in 1892, he married their sister Ellen. His fourth wife was Sallie Blake. He died in Thalia, Texas. The family Bible of "Polk" Langley and the comments I have regarding Robert E. Griffin I will leave out in the interest of space since they have nothing to do with the Fitzgerald portion of the family. If you want to read about that it has been published once in the *Flashback*.

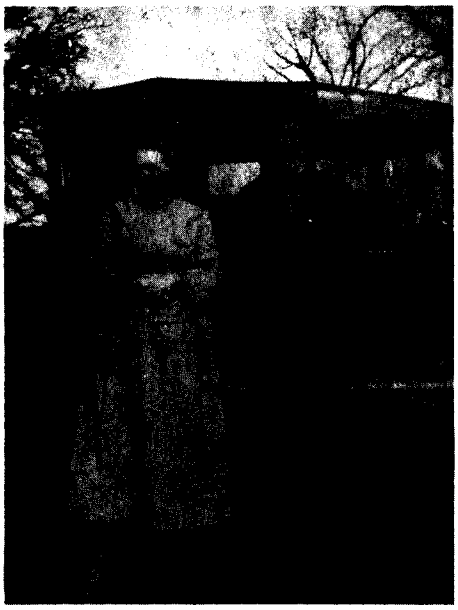
Elijah Mayfield died in 1930. He and his wife, Sarah J. (born 1837, died 1909) are buried in Goshen Cemetery. Before 1898 George Mayfield carried mail by horseback from Fayetteville to Huntsville for $10 a month. In the spring of 1925 a canning factory was built in Mayfield for processing tomatoes. The land was granted by Big Green Mayfield. The canning factory was the only factory in Mayfield that furnished work for the Mayfield community people in the fall, as well as furnishing nearby markets for the tomatoes grown in that area.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen

William McBrien

A newly built English ship docked at a Scotland port. A teenage Scot boy named William McBrien was enticed into the ship and kidnapped. He was wanted for a drummer boy. This ship was headed for the English Colonies in America. He served on this trip, but never returned to his homeland. He became a Methodist preacher and married an Arcadian French girl who he met in the Colonies. Records show only one son Richard was born to this couple.

Richard married a Pennsylvania Dutch girl named Elizabeth. They had three sons, John, James and Richard; two daughters, Sarah and the other's name we could not find. Their home was in Bradley County, Tennessee. Richard died February 5, 1863. Elizabeth McBrien died December 1, 1862.



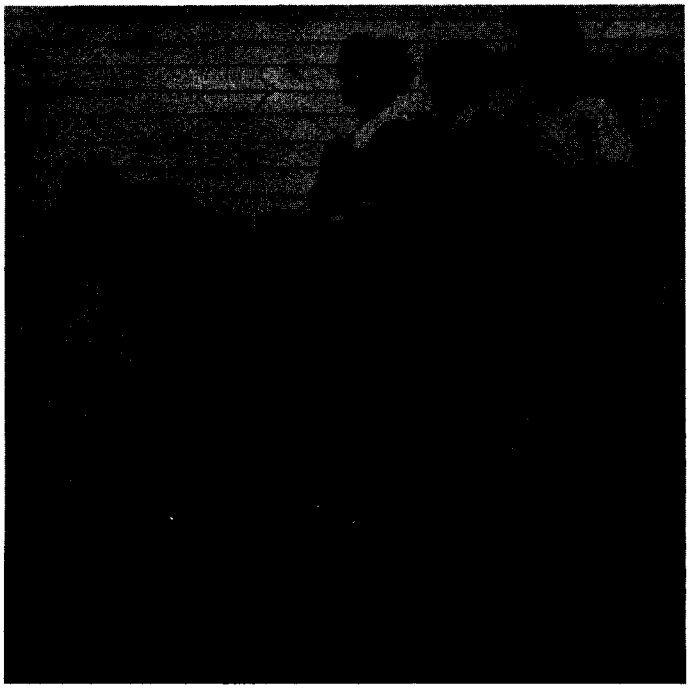
R. A. McBrien and Sarah O. Denton

House - built in 1885

John and James married sister, James married Mary and John married Margaret Barnes. That made their children double cousins. James and Mary's children were born in Bradley County, Tennessee. Their names: Marjorie, Jane, William, Sarah, John, Anne, Martha and Callie. The dates not available to us.

John McBrien, born November 1, 1812 and Margaret (Peggy) Barnes, June 1820, had ten children: James October 20, 1839, Phoeby Jane 1841- November 8, 1880, Mary E. September 24, 1843 - April 30, 1880, Sarah January 11, 1846 - July 23, 1876, John W. 1847, Richard Anderson April 8, 1849 - July 15, 1933, George L. September 11, 1851 - June 10, 1880, T. J. May 4, 1854, Nan April 26, 1857, Ben April 10, 1860.

Richard Anderson McBrien married Rose Moore. A son, John Alvin was born to them on October 20, 1873 - February 1957. After Rose died, R. A. or Dick as some called him, came to Washington County in the 1870's. Here he met and married Sarah Olive Denton, daughter of G. J. and Charlotte McCary Denton, September 4, 1879. Sarah was born near old Vineyard Schoolhouse in the Vineyard Community. She and R. A. had six children. Lulu Edna September 20, 1880 married J. W. Bean (Tosh), children: Richard Denton and Mark (Mex). She died June 1910. Lottie Belle, June 20, 1885, married M. C. (Col) Starr, children: Juanita, Sam Dick, Denton McClure (Mack) and Colbert. Lottie died January 1936, Col, October 1958. Corra October 13, 1890 married John N. Bellamy in 1912, children: Sallie Marguerite, February 17, 1913, John McBrien July 12, 1915 - August 1975, Carl N. June 26, 1922 - July 12, 1981, Harold Owen September 14, 1928 and Anna Louise February 6, 1930 - April 12, 1931. It was said that Carl called her "Louisianna". R. F. (Frank) January 5, 1894 - 1965 married Kate Whillock, children: Billy and Burl. Joe Denton September 8, 1898 - September 1964 married Jessie Hall. Clyde Eugene November 30, 1901 - June 14, 1954 married Dora, children: Patsy and Debra.



Corra McBrien Bellamy, Mayme Chambers and Luetta Bellamy

R. A. McBrien built a gabled fronted two story house on the western edge of what was once Greersburg, now near Evansville. The house was built when his daughter Corra was five. After Corra's mother, Sarah Olive died March 1, 1925 at the age of 63, she and John came back to live in the house she was born in, to care for her father. He died July 15, 1933 at the age of 84. Bellamy died October 9, 1939. At this time, Corra and her two sons Carl age 16 and Harold age 11 too over the farm. Carl continued on the farm after his marriage to Mary E. Payne in September 1943. They had two sons, Carl Glenn June 14, 1945 and James Allen September 20, 1947. There has been a Dairy on this farm for at least three generations. Glenn took over the Dairy at the time of his father's death in 1981.

Glenn married Priscilla Gyles Bellamy June 19, 1964. They have three sons, Timothy Carl February 3, 1968, Scott Allen June 24, 1970 and Anthony Glenn July 31, 1979. This makes five generations that have lived in this house.

By: Priscilla Bellamy

Lucinda C. Wright McCamey

Lucinda C. Wright McCamey, known as Lucy, born December 17, 1872 in Randolph County, Arkansas.

Daughter of William M. and Adeline (Brown) Wright, moved to Springdale when Springdale was a small town.

Lucy and her brothers picked strawberries on their farm, and sold them in town going door to door. They resided in the area when the railroad was built thru Springdale. The children sometimes carried drinking water to the workmen.

Later, their father bought a farm ten miles west of Springdale, on the Wildcat Creek, which was later to become the Harmon community. She married William F. McCamey on February 9, 1893, and together they raised eight children.

William Franklin McCamey (father), born February 25, 1873 - died July 10, 1936, Lucinda Charity Wright McCamey (mother), born December 17, 1872 - died July 14, 1935, Grace Lea McCamey Twogood (daughter), born October 11, 1894 - still living in Hemet, California, Lillie Belle McCamey McNeely (daughter), born January 19, 1897 - died February 2, 1971, Dewey Elmer McCamey (son), born February 10, 1899 - died June 11, 1970, Clyde Area McCamey (son), born December 23, 1901 - died August 15, 1984, William Roy McCamey (son), born June 6, 1905 - died October 27, 1983, Thelma Mae McCamey McNeely (daughter), born March 27, 1908 - died January 15, 1955, Clovis Garland McCamey (son), born February 8, 1911 - died May 30, 1941 and Nolon Eugene McCamey (son), born September 20, 1915 and still living in Harmon, Arkansas.

By: Edna McCamey

William Franklin McCamey

William Franklin McCamey, born February 25, 1873. Occupation - farmer. Resided at or near Tontitown, Arkansas. Married Lucinda C. Wright on February 9, 1893.

William raised grapes, strawberries and apples. He built and operated an evaporator for the processing of apples. The older sons picked and hauled the apples from local farms in the Tontitown area to the evaporator where they were peeled by four ladies of the community, employed by W. F. McCamey. After peeling, the apples were sliced and spread out for drying. The peelings were hauled to Rogers, Arkansas to the vinegar distilling plant. The dried apples were sold to local merchants and some were packed and shipped to various other states. The average output was 50 bushels of apples per day.

The family of William F. McCamey consisted of his wife, Lucinda, three daughters, Grace, Lillie and Thelma and five sons, Dewey, Clyde, Roy, Garland and Nolon. One daughter, Grace still living and residing in Hemet, California, and one son, Nolon, residing in Harmon, Arkansas, numerous grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren residing in the Springdale and Southern California areas.

By: Edna McCamey

John McClellan

John McClellan, born December 23, 1768, Washington County, North Carolina, died November 15, 1842, Boonsboro, Arkansas (changed to Cane Hill in 1843), the son of William McClellan and his wife Barbara Walker. He married in 1794, Knox County, Tennessee, Mary "Polly" Wallace, daughter of William Wallace. *Kings Mountain Men* by K. K. White (1924) states: "John McClellan was a Lieutenant and served under Shelby at the Battle of Kings Mountain and in 1790 was sent to Southwest Point Station to keep the Indians from molesting the Cumberland settlement." *Sevier Family History* by Cora Sevier and Nancy Madden makes note that Capt. John McClelland commanded the garrison at Southwest Point, the junction of the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers, in protecting the settlers and travelers from the Indians. He also served in the War of 1812.

The nine children of John and Mary Wallace McClellan were born in Tennessee and the family moved to Somerville, Alabama about 1820. John's brother, William L. McClellan with his wife, Elizabeth Conway Sevier, daughter of Governor John Sevier, had arrived at Fort Smith, Arkansas in the spring of 1826, where he had been commissioned by the Department of War, Office of Indian Affairs, to serve as Indian Agent for the Choctaws west of the Mississippi, and was probably responsible for his brother and family coming to that area.

Col. John McClellan was named as one of the board of trustees when Cane Hill College was founded, and was nominated as a presidential elector in the Campaign of 1840. A weekly newspaper, *The Tornado*, published at Little Rock during this campaign, dated September 26, 1840, states: "John McClellan is an old bear hunter and land surveyor in Washington County, where the people know, esteem and respect him. He has done his country service in the Indian Wars, and Arkansas will do him the small honor to make him the elector of the highest office of the world. He, too, is a good Democrat, and will go for Van Buren and Johnson."

John McClellan was probably the first of his family to be buried in the family cemetery on his farm at Cane Hill, which later belonged to his son, Evan White McClellan, and in 1962 was owned by the late Charles Getty McClellan, a great-grandson of White McClellan. It is no longer owned by the McClellan descendants.

Children of John McClellan and Mary Wallace McClellan. 1. Matthew Wallace McClellan, born 1795, married in 1814 to Dolly Amanda Campbell. He died in 1872 at Cane Hill, Arkansas (10 children). 2. William Blount McClellan, born in 1798, married in 1825 to Martha Thompson Roby. A graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, he served in both the Alabama House and Senate for a number of years and in 1836 was elected Brigadier General. He died at his country estate, "Idlewilde", Talladega, Alabama, at age 83, October 11, 1881. (He had 16 children). 3. Barbara Walker McClellan, born in 1800, married in 1819 to John Taylor Rather, died in 1826 in Alabama (had one son). 4. Charles McClung McClellan, 1802-1844, died Cane Hill, Arkansas, unmarried. 5. Elizabeth Price McClellan, born 1804, married Ewing W. McClure, a merchant and postmaster at Cane Hill (1845). They lived in a home near the Old College Spring, also known as the McClure Spring. She died in 1885 at Cane Hill, Arkansas, no children. 6. Sarah Walker McClellan, born in 1806, married first Judge Charles W. Peters and second to John Wilson. She died in 1860 at Cane Hill, Arkansas, no children. 7. Olivia McClellan, born 1809, married to William Harvey Campbell. They came to Cane Hill, Arkansas in 1833, but returned to Alabama, where she died in 1837. (They had one son). 8. Evan White McClellan, born in 1811, married in 1840 to Sarah Jane Truesdell, daughter of John Truesdell. White McClellan died at Cane Hill, Arkansas in 1882, (nine children). 9. Mary Ann McClellan, born in 1817, married to Dr. William Parker McCorry and second to Reverend Thomas Benton Ruble, died in 1879 at Cane Hill, Arkansas (two children).

Submitted by Bobbie Jones McLane, (Mrs. Gerald B.), (great-great-granddaughter of William Blount McClellan). Of 222 McMahan Drive, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71913.

By: Bobbie Jones McLane

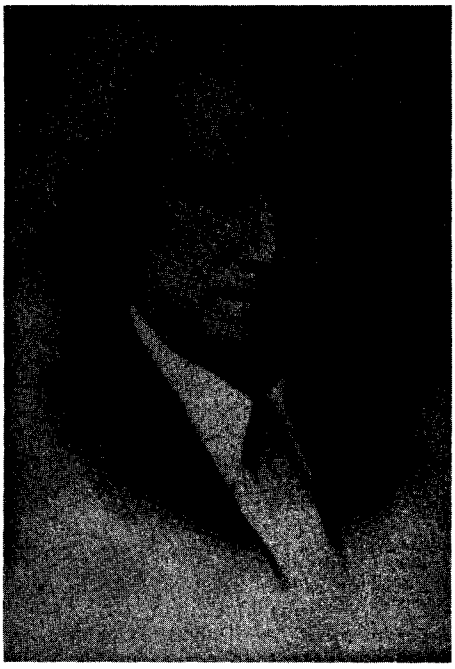
Chalmer Kirk McClelland

Chalmer Kirk McClelland came to Fayetteville, Arkansas from Newnan, Georgia, bringing his wife and five small children, aged 11, 9, 4, 2 1/2 and 1 years of age. He was a descendant of the Eleven Lords of Kircudbright, Scotland from whom most McClellands, Mclellans, and other variations of the name 'Maclellan' descended.

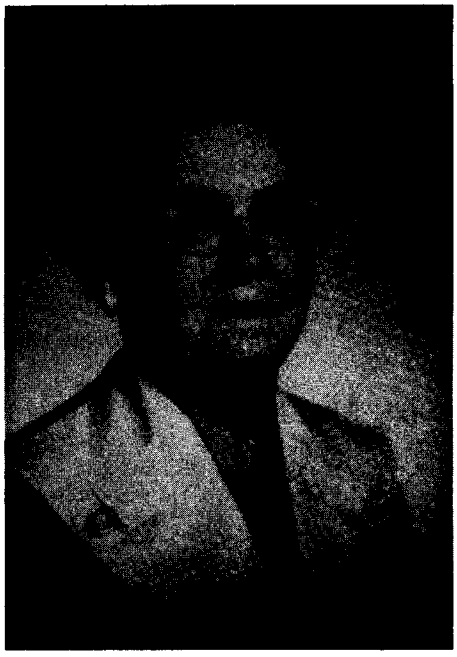
Chalmer Kirk McClelland was raised on a farm near the Ohio-Pennsylvania stateline, graduated from Ohio State and Cornell Universities and took employment with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and, ultimately the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture at Fayetteville. During his tenure there, he helped train thousands of young Arkansas boys to be good farmers, at the same time doing tremendously important crop research on corn-hybrids, cotton diseases, and soybean cross-breeding. One variety of soybean was named the "Mack" by geneticists with the National Soybean Association, honoring his outstanding research, all of which was done at the University Farm in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

His wife, Annie Hibernia Bramlette, born in Pontotoc, Mississippi and raised in Longview, Texas in a family of thirteen children, was an elementary teacher in Plain Dealing, Louisiana, having been educated at the Women's Teachers College in Denton, Texas.

After marriage, they had five children and lived at government experiment stations in North Carolina, Kansas, Hawaii,



Chalmer Kirk McClelland, 1944.



Annie B. McClelland, 1944.

Arkansas and Georgia, before moving to Arkansas after World War I. Their five children all survived, all attended the Fayetteville Public Schools and the University of Arkansas, and all grew up, married and had families of their own, some of whom still reside in Fayetteville and Washington County.

During the period from 1920, when this McClelland family first came to Washington County from Newnan, Spalding County, Georgia, until 1956 and 1959 when the father and mother, respectively, passed away, they devoted themselves to raising and educating their children to be industrious, God-fearing citizens and patriotic Americans. Brief, thumbnail biographies of these children follows:

(1) Ann McClelland, also known as A. G. and Annie Grace, born December 10, 1910, resides in Houston, Texas. (m. Richard Maxey, deceased) lived in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Mammoth Springs, Russellville, Pine Bluff and Fayetteville, Arkansas before moving to Houston, Texas. A licensed attorney in Arkansas, she served as corporate secretary and as an executive officer of an oil refinery in Houston, later being employed by the Astrodome at its inception, is now retired and devoted to her many nieces, nephews and a host of friends all over the world, as well as her four brothers.

(2) Colonel Chalmer Kirk McClelland, Jr., (U. S. A. Retired), resides in San Antonio, Texas, is a property-owner in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Born December 28, 1911, graduated from West Point, married Mary Josephine (Dodie) West of San Antonio, Texas, retired from service after World War II, acquired a small trucking firm, which he promptly built into a major refrigerated common carrier, supplying national distributors across the country with frozen meats. Is part-owner of the New Orleans Saints, NFL Football Professionals. He and his wife also have four daughters, all married with children of their own, all residing in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

(3) Clement Bramlette McClelland, born September 24, 1916, now resides in Fayetteville, Arkansas, married to Doris Cook of Mexia and Houston, Texas. After graduating from the University of Arkansas, attended the University of Texas Law School, practiced law in Houston, served as Probate Judge of Harris County, helped found an International Franchising Corporation (Kwik-Kopy Printing), retired to Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, to assist his wife, Doris, in operating a uniqely appointed restaurant called The Farmers Daughter, and his franchised business. They raised three children, two of whom lived in Fayetteville, as do two of their grandchildren.

(4) James Edward McClelland, born January 12, 1918, now resides in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, married Maurice Ash of Fayetteville, Arkansas (Washington County), graduated from University of Arkansas Engineering School, served as Commissioned officer during World War II, and after being associated with an engineering firm for two years in Houston, Texas, "Ep" and Maurice settled down into the community life of Fayetteville, Arkansas whre he has had an active career as a professional engineer, served as head of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and like his father, has faithfully served as a member of the Presbyterian Church choir, and has also sung in civic opera and other civic entertainment, as well as other projects aimed at the betterment of the city, county and state. He and his wife sired three children, all educated in Fayetteville and Washington County, and they have several grand-children. In addition to musical patronage, he has actively participated in the arts and is recognized as a talented watercolor artist.

(5) Thomas Bramlette McClelland, like his brothers and sister, he received his education in the public schools of Fayetteville, graduated from the University of Arkansas School of Engineering, followed by a Masters Degree from Purdue University, married Virginia Cowen of Canada. When the City of Houston decided to harness the nearby San Jacinto River for its fresh water supply, and needed a civil engineer trained in soils engineering, they sent to Indiana for him. After completion of the San Jacinto Dam, he formed an engineering consulting firm that soon would have offices in all parts of the world, serving the needs of several major oil companies, and he still heads this company, although his business is temporarily oil-depressed. he and his wife, and their five children, all work and live in Houston, Texas.

As heads of the McClelland Family in Fayetteville and Washington County, both Chalmer Kirk McClelland and his wife, Annie Hibernia Bramlette McClelland, did their utmost to set good examples for their children, participating in as much of the community life around them as possible. She was president of several PTA groups, depending upon which school her children were attending sometimes. Kirk, for part of his contribution, helped farmboys take part in the Washington County Fair activities, encouraging them to exhibit their livestock, poultry and produce and showing them how to attract the eyes of

the judges at the fair. Annie was Chairman of the Harmon Playground Planning Committee and was largely responsible for the founding of the playground and athletic field that is still today an important part of the Fayetteville School System. Kirk, as he was known by many, or "Professor Mack" helped support his family by "Keeping Gardens" on the East side of the University campus near where he raised his family. All the neighbors on Reagan Street, Ida Avenue, Gregg Street and Arkansas Avenue enjoyed the 'fruits of the labors' of Professor Mack and his boys. In addition to canning many vegetables and some fruits from the University Farm, Annie was busy being chairman of the Fayetteville Library Board. The library at that time was in a little green clapboard house, one block North of the Fayetteville Square on East Street where part of the McIlroy Bank & Trust Company main offices are now situated. Kirk supported Annie in her many civic endeavors but once he said to her in his typical Scotch humor, "Annie, the telephone company says that when you die, they are going to put a telephone on your grave, because you are one of their best customers and they don't want to lose you." Kirk and Annie are both buried in the National Cemetery, located South of the Fayetteville Square. Kirk was a veteran of the Spanish American War. Also, he was active in Washington Lodge #1, A & A F M, and received a 50-year pin recognizing his active Masonic life. They were the mainstays of the old First Presbyterian Church that stood for many years at the corner of N. College Avenue and Spring Street but is gone now, replaced by commercial buildings. Kirk sang in the choir, was Sunday School Superintendent and a Ruling Elder. Annie gave the Ladies Auxiliary her untiring assistance.

By: C. McClelland

Clement Bramlette McClelland

One of five children of Chalmer Kirk McClelland and Annie Hibernia Bramlette McClelland, brought to Fayetteville and Washington County in 1921 from Newnan, Georgia where the older McClelland owned three bottom-land farms. He and all of his brothers and sisters were raised in Washington County and all attended public schools and the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. "Clem" was born in Griffin, Georgia, was only 4 years old when he arrived in Arkansas. The family lived in several rent houses during the early residence in Fayetteville, and all of the residences were one block or, at the most, two blocks from the University of Arkansas campus where the family head was employed as a professor of Agriculture. Clem attended Leverett School, Fayetteville Jr. High School and the University High School (Peabody) followed by an arts and science curriculum at the University of Arkansas, including 2 years of law school. After obtaining an arts degree, he transferred to the University of Texas Law School at Austin, Class of 1939, was licensed to practice law in Texas and did just that. . .in Houston, Texas, for ten years, served as Probate Judge of Harris County, Texas for twelve years and lived in Texas for 36 years before returning to Washington County, Arkansas in 1976, where he resides as of this time. While growing up in Fayetteville, he was part of the life of the First Presbyterian Church, he was active in the Boy Scouts of America, participated in several dramatic productions, and played the saxophone and clarinet in Owen Mitchell's dance band after he entered college, where he also became an active member of several campus organizations. He was a member of Sigma Chi, national social fraternity, Blue Key Honor Society and was elected Business Manager of the 1936 Razorback, U of A Arkansas year book.

While growing up in Fayetteville and Washington County, Clem was a fairly normal product of the times, and, though times were hard during the 20s and 30s, he and his associates laughed a lot, and their existence was happy and wholesome, even in the depths of the Great Depression. Folks did not have much, nor did they expect much. One family car and one overcoat was shared by the McClelland boys. If one of the brothers was wearing "the" overcoat, the others went cold, or did not go out. If it was one of the brothers' time to use the family car, the others either rode with him, or rode with someone else, or walked to

T. Bramlett, Dodie, Maurice, Ann, Clem & J. E., Doris, Col. C. K., Jinnie.

wherever they needed to be. There were a lot of "leg muscles" developed during that time.

After landing in Houston, Clem met and married Doris Cook, the belle of Mexia, Limestone County, Texas, and they sired and raised three children, two of whom later moved to Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. Their three children, all born in Houston, Harris County, Texas are as follows: Micki Flintoft, a writer, born 25 October 1945, first married William S. Newkirk, then Emanuel A. (Buz) Lawrence, deceased, then Donald Flintoft who is a successful criminal lawyer in Houston and is currently helping to raise Chablis Lawrence, the product of her first marriage, who attended Leverett School when she was younger and when she was residing in Fayetteville with her grandparents, currently attends Emerson College in Boston, Massachusetts. The second child of Clem and Doris McClelland was Anne Hamilton, born March 24, 1947 and while married to Jim Hamilton, had two daughters, Daphne and Hayley, currently resides in Washington County, Arkansas, and after a number of years learning air tariffs, trade routes, etc. is currently employed as a Travel Agent for World Travel at the Mall in Fayetteville. The third child, a son, Clement Kirk McClelland, was born March 7, 1949, married Jocelyn Brady of Miami, Florida and Kennybunkport, Maine, received drama scholarship to Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, but changed career goals and transfered to University of Southern California where he graduated Cum Laude in Cinematography. Kirk and his wife lived in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas for several years where he managed the restaurant inaugurated by his parents in 1973 and known as The Farmers Daughter Restaurant. After several years of residence in Washington County, he and his wife moved to Sarasota, Florida to commence his career as a film producer. Currently they still reside there and are the parents of a son, Catlan Adam McClelland.

Doris Cook McClelland, wife of Clem McClelland and the mother of Micki, Anne and Kirk McClelland, as stated above, having actively engaged in supporting her husband's commitment to a public career, and having thoroughly devoted herself to her children's activities, whether it was Girl Scouts, Brownies, Pta, March of Dimes, or a myriad of other activities, decided to move to Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas and start a restaurant, which she did in 1974, and chose the old farmhouse built by the Davis-Nettleship families on old Johnson Road, as the location for the restaurant, known as The Farmers Daughter, and she operated it successfully until its closing in 1984. Her arrival in Fayetteville preceded the return of her husband Clem by two years. In 1976, he opened a Kwik-Kopy Printing franchise at 2218 N. College which he continues to own and operate at this time, although he ended his "36-year leave-of-absence" to come

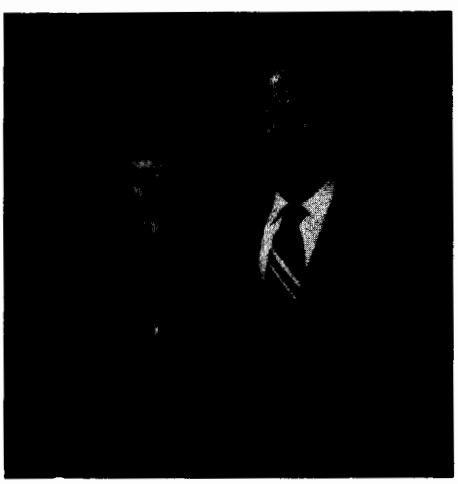
back to Fayetteville and retire. Prior to returning to Washington County, he had always been a "joiner" (Chamber of Commerce, Masons, the Shrine, Alumni Associations, First Presbyterian Church, Bar Associations, and other organizational groups), so it was his vow not to "join" anything, but he made one exception: He applied for and was accepted by the Sons of the American Revolution. He has always had a keen interest in his ancestry and the subject of genealogy, ergo: Family History.

By: C. McClelland

James Edward McClelland

James Edward McClelland, Sr., was born January 12, 1919 in Griffin, Spaulding County, Georgia, of Chalmer Kirk McClelland, Sr., and Annie Hibernia Bramlette McClelland. He was the fourth child and the third son of that union. When Edward (as he was called by his parents) was 26 months old, the family moved from Georgia to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where the father was to be employed as a teacher and a researcher for the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

Raymond & Lillian Ash, parents of Mrs. J. E. McClelland



J. E. and Maurice Ash McClelland

Edward was ten years younger than his sister, Annie Grace (later "Ann", the oldest child of the family) and the sister enjoyed asking him, when he was very small, to tell visitors his name. Not yet speaking plainly because of his age, Edward would say, "Eppie Ma Cutter", and the sister began calling him "Eppie," and later shortened it to "Ep." Edward was known to all from that day forward, as "Ep" or sometime "Eppie." Parents of the children never changed, however, because the nicknames seemed inappropriate to them. To them, their son was always "Edward."

Edward ("Ep") received his early education in the Fayetteville Public School, and was a student under such notables and long-time Washington County residents as Mrs. Bunn (Louise) Bell, Miss Clarene Tribble (later Mrs. Virgil Blossom), Miss Mary Ripley (later Mrs. George Holcomb), Mrs. Norman (Elizabeth) McCartney and Miss Ruth Crozier. After graduating from Fayetteville High School in the spring of 1935, Edward attended the University of Arkansas and, in 1940, received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering. While in attendance at the University, Edward entered the advance ROTC program, and in his senior year was chosen to be the Captain (Commanding Officer) of both the Pershing Rifles and Scabbard and Blade. That same year he served as Lt. Colonel (second in Command) in the Cadet Corps.

Upon graduation, Ep worked for Arkansas Power & Light Company in Pine Bluff, Arkansas and the St. Louis-Southwestern Railway Company (Cotton Belt), also in Pine Bluff, and on July 9, 1941, was called into military service as a Second Lieutenant. He was ordered to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, where he was assigned to research and development of arms and ammunition of all types.

On May 16, 1941, Ep married Lillian Maurice Ash of Fayetteville, the daughter of Raymond F. and Lillian Turner Ash. Maurice was born in Bartlesville, Oklahoma on October 31, 1920, and the family moved from Bartlesville to Fayetteville, Arkansas in mid-year, 1921. Maurice also attended the public schools in Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas. While in the University, Maurice volunteered for pilot training under President Franklin Roosevelt's program to mass-develop pilots during peace-time. Maurice was the first woman in Arkansas to become a certified pilot under the CAA program. After World War II, Ep entered the construction business in Fayetteville following one year in Houston, Texas where he worked for a consulting engineering firm. In 1963, he formed a consulting engineering firm which he incorporated in 1967 under the name, McClelland Consulting Engineers, Inc. Ep and Maurice bought a household goods (Red Ball Transfer & Storage Co., Inc.) company in 1956, and Maurice operated the company until 1971, when it was sold. Ep and Maurice were active in community, professional and service organizations within Fayetteville and the State of Arkansas. Ep was active in the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce, the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, the Fayetteville Rotary Club and various engineering organizations. Maurice was active in the Altrusa Club, PEO, was in the City Hospital Auxiliary and was on the Board of Directors of Abilities Unlimited. Both were active in their church, the First United Presbyterian Church, and both worked for the cultural betterment of the community, through the NW Arkansas Community Concerts Association, the North Arkansas Symphony and its auxiliary, and the Music Festival of Arkansas. Ep continued his army affiliation through the U. S. Army Reserve and retired from that program as a Lt. Colonel in 1965.

From the marriage came two sons and a daughter: James Edward (Jim), Jr. (b. July 30, 1943), Raymond Kirk (b. December 14, 1945 - named for his two grandfathers, Raymond Ash and Kirk McClelland) and Linda Maurice (b. September 30, 1949). Jim was born during World War II, in Baltimore, Maryland, while Raymond and Linda were born in Fayetteville. All three attended public schools in Fayetteville and all attended the University of Arkansas. Jim worked for a consulting engineer in Little Rock after graduation and lated joined his father's engineering firm (McClelland Consulting Engineers, Inc.) where he became President of the Company in 1986. Jim married Patricia Ann Finley of Little Rock in 1965, and they had two children: James Edward (Jay) McClelland, III (b. September 7, 1969) and Kirk Finley McClelland (b. October 13, 1974.)

Raymond turned to beef cattle after attending the University,

and chose a farm west of Goodman, Missouri, for that enterprise. He married Connie Garlow Creamer of Joplin, Missouri in May, 1986. Connie had a daughter by her first marriage, named Audra, who was eleven years old at the time of Raymond's marriage to Connie.

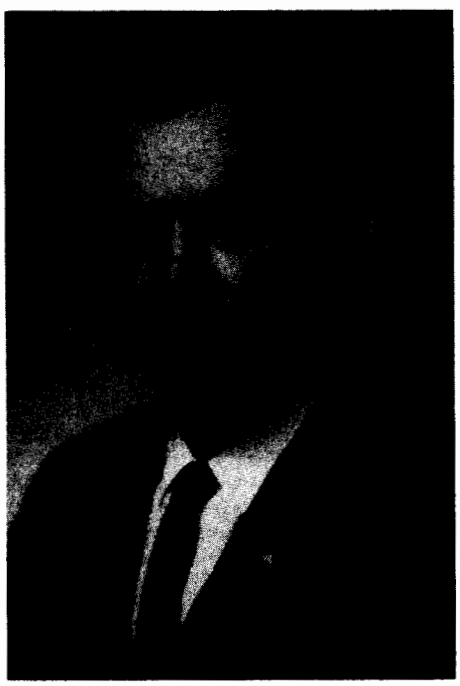
Raymond also worked for the Veteran's Administration in Neosho, Missouri, and Connie was a secretary for the manager of an industrial plant in Joplin, Missouri. Raymond and Connie were landlords, also, owning rental houses in Joplin, Missouri. The Garlow's (Connie's family) were natives of the Neosho area in southwest Missouri.

Linda McClelland studied music at the University of Arkansas, choosing the piano as her major. After graduation. she entered the Campus Crusade for Christ program, and served at the University of Nebraska and at Rice University in Houston, Texas. Linda married Joseph Rogers of Mena, Arkansas, a graduate in architecture at the University. Linda and Joe settled in Dallas, Texas, where Joe graduated with a master's degree from the Dallas Seminary, then began his career as an architect. Joe and Linda had two children, James Lucas (Luke) Rogers (b. August 30, 1978) and Ann Katherine Rogers (b. September 9, 1984).

By: J. E. McClelland

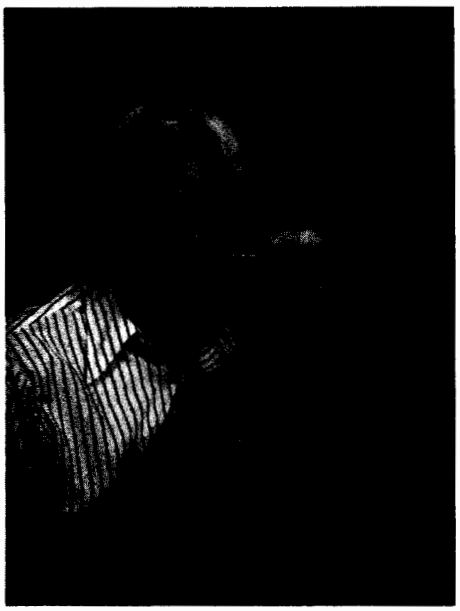
J. C. (Mack) McConnell

J. C., or Mack as he was called, came to Cincinnati, Washington County, Arkansas in 1935. His father, Samuel McConnell was born in Shawnee, Oklahoma. There, Samuel met Mary Margaret Johnson and they were married in 1895. Their first son Mack, was born July 10, 1898. On Christmas Eve, 1919 he married Mary Elva Jones. Within seven years, they had five children, all born near Tulsa, Oklahoma. There was Carl, Juanita, Irene, George, and Vivian. During the early depression years, the family lived in Bowden, Oklahoma. Mack had a small garage business there. He worked on the Arkansas River Bridge at Tulsa, Oklahoma and last worked on an oil lease for V. P. Rader before moving to Arkansas.



J. C. (Mack) McConnell - Constable, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The family moved to Washington County, Arkansas in 1935 to manage a farm owned by V. P. Rader. The farm was located three miles north of Cincinnati, Arkansas on the old line road.



Buck and Juanita Wilson - 1975

The depression was still existing and there was a drought which made things very bad. Mack managed that farm very well. He had a sawmill, raised strawberries, milked cows and had beef cattle. He also farmed. He employed many of the local citizens, paying them the going wage. To some, he paid.75 cents per day, plus their noon meal, others he paid.10 cents per hour. With five children, one might think he got free labor from them, but those five chidren had to be clothed and fed. He made a profit for V. P. Radar, but none for himself. It took all that he could make to raise his family. While living in Cincinnati, he was on the schoolboard and used his influence to establish a hot lunch program for the school. He was influential in obtaining "rural electric" for the community. He was very energetic and civic minded. He belonged to the Cincinnati Masonic Lodge #102 AF&AM. Mary belonged to Eastern Star. He left the farm in the early 1940 years and went to Bremer, Washington. He worked in the shipyards to help in the World War II effort. After the war was over, he returned to Siloam Springs, Arkansas and operated a feed store for a few years. He even fed a few bunches of broilers himself, manually. He owned and operated a semi-trailer rig, going across the country to do his hauling.

He moved into Fayetteville, Arkansas and bought the University Apartments, which he operated for several years, then sold them in the 1960s. He invested his money in three homes on Oakland Street, all of them side by side.

After he retired, he got a job with the City of Fayetteville as Constable. He held this position for many years, until he could not walk or drive. He died in November of 1981. He had given his best to his fellow man. Mary died in November of 1984. Both are buried in "Old Union Cemetery", in Cincinnati, Arkansas.

Four of their children live in Washington County, Arkansas. Carl McConnell married Doris Buckley and lived in California for forty-two years. He divorced her and came back to Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1984. He married Mattie Prather, the widow of the late Jim Prather. Juanita McConnell married Glenn Randolph. He was killed in an automobile accident in 1961. They have two children, Glenita and John. In 1971, Juanita married Buck Wilson, a World War II veteran. She has never moved from Cincinnati, Arkansas. Irene McConnell married Leon McReynolds, a World War II veteran. They lived in California until 1977, then moved back to Arkansas. They have three children, James, Brenda and Jackie. Irene lives in Cincinnati, Arkansas.

George McConnell was in World War II, then went to Oregon and California. He has two children: Rusty and Sallie. He now lives in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Vivian (Bib) McConnell married a Camp Chaffee soldier, John Patrick, moved to California and had a son, Thomas. John died in 1962. Later, Vivian married Fred Meisel. She still lives in California.

By: Juanita Wilson

Dr. E. G. McCormick

James McCormick, a Scottish colonist and strict Presbyterian, moved to Londonderry, Province of Ulster, Ireland, some time in the mid-1600s. In 1702, he and his wife had a son, Thomas. When Thomas reached the age of thirty-two he emigrated to America, along with a brother, Hugh. Both men lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, until Thomas crossed the Susqehanna River in 1745 and settled in Cumberland County.

Family gathering in front of W. E. N. Phillips residence, northeast of Prairie Grove, circa 1934. Top row, left to right; Dr. McCormick, Mrs. E. G. McCormick, Ruth McCormick, Arthur McCormick, Mrs. W. E. N. Phillips, Jim Parks, Berniece McCormick, Grover McCormick, Hattie Bristow, Mrs. Gordon Bristow, Mrs. Jim Parks, W. E. N. Phillips, Mrs. Grover McCormick and Gordon Bristow. Bottom row, left to right; Donald Parks, Barry Parks, Gordon Phillips, Joe Parks, Dolly Ann McCormick and Jonathan Phillips.

Thomas, who died in 1762, and his wife had a boy, Robert, in 1737. Robert married Martha Sanderson in 1770 and lived in Juniata County for nine years, raising their three boys and two girls. Tired of fending off Indian attacks, Robert moved his family to Rockbridge County, Virginia in 1779. Another son was born in 1780 while Robert was serving in the Revolutionary War under General Nathaniel Greene. Robert was wounded during the fighting at Guilford Court House, but recovered and returned to his family where he stayed until his death in 1818.

Robert and Sarah's fourth child, William (1776-1837), remained in Rockbridge County and married a Sarah McClelland. One of their sons, Thomas M. (1809-1887), owned and operated flour mills in Rockbridge and later Augusta County. Thomas married Elizabeth Campbell on November 25, 1830 and had six girls and one boy. After his wife's death, Thomas, along with a son, James William (1833-1886), sold their flour mill in 1875 and moved to Prairie Grove, Arkansas. James brought his wife, Mary J. (1833-1891) and their seven Virginia-born children. The oldest was twenty year-old Ephriam Graham (E. G.) (1855-1938), Thresa (born 1857), who married W. N. Butler in 1880, William T. (1858-1907), Sally A. (born 1861), Lafayette (Fay) Clark (1863-1951), Dorse (1866-1938), and Jennie A. (born 1872), who married James Pittman in 1899.

James' eldest son E. G. spent three years traveling and teaching school in Washington County, Prairie County and Iowa. In his spare time, he studied medicine. He enrolled at Missouri Medical College in St. Louis and graduated with a Phd. in 1881. Dr. McCormick practiced medicine in Lee's Creek (Crawford County) and married Mamie Gilliam (1866-1950), daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Gillliam. The McCormick's had three children, W. Grover (1885-1958), Minnie Myrtle (1886-1978), and Arthur A. (1891-1949).

Dr. McCormick and his wife moved to Prairie Grove in 1884. The area of Dr. McCormick's practice covered about thirty miles, and on excursions into Indian Territory, he rode "Old Dick", an Indian pony. Besides his medical practice, Dr. McCormick was also active in community affairs. In order to curb the prevalent drinking and rowdiness ocurring on the streets of Prairie Grove during the 1880s, Dr. McCormick and a Dr. Mahan incorporated the town on a piece of notebook paper by writing a petition and sending it to the county judge.

Dr. McCormick also opened the first drug store in town with his brother William, started the first canning factory, founded the local paper, and helped develop the Southern Presbyterian Church in 1888. That same year, Dr. McCormick strung a telephone wire from his office to William's Pharmacy, and eighteen years later, he and M. M. Collier incorporated the Prairie Grove Telephone Company.

The McCormick's eldest son, Grover, attended the University of Arkansas and was a member of the Student Army Training Corps during World War I. Grover lived his life in Prairie Grove with his wife, Annie Magruder (1876-1949).

Myrtle married James Clay Parks in 1910 and had five sons in their Prairie Grove home. The oldest boy was James Fay (1911-1976), followed by Howard (born in 1913 and died in infancy), identical twins, Barry Houston and Donald Ephriam (born 1919) and Joseph Carroll (1922-1984). The McCormick's youngest child, owned a Ford dealership in Prairie Grove and married Ruth Fain (1900-1956). They had two daughters, Berniece (born 1919) and Dolly Ann (born 1932). Berniece, who lives in Prairie Grove, married Willard Brooks (1915-1986) and has two children, Mary Patricia (Treka) (born 1944) and John Charles (born 1948). Treka lives in the Gentry area with her husband Curt Vaughn and two girls, Treka Brooke (born 1974) and Amy Laurel (born 1982). John works for Cooper Industries in Bella Vista, and is married to Carolyn Watson (born 1950). They have one daughter, Ashley Ryan (born 1978) and a son, John Crawford (born 1982).

Dolly Ann and her husband, Vance Ward, live in Hanover, Pennsylvania, not far from where brothers, Thomas and Hugh first settled in the 1730s. They have two daughters, Lesa Ann (born 1955) and Vicky Ruth (born 1957). Lesa is married to Fred Darville, and has two children, Hunter Ward (born 1985) and Laura Taylor (born 1987). The Darville's reside in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Vicky has one son, Colby Ward (born 1984) and a daughter, Kristin Taylor (born 1980), and lives with her husband, Ed Jacobs, in Hanover.

By: Susan Parks

John McCoy

The first record I find of the McCoys in Arkansas is the 1870 Census listing my great-grandfather D. N. McCoy, wife Mary E. and four children, J. H., M. E., John and William. They came via wagon train from Greene County, Missouri along with other relatives and acquaintances. They were farmers and after settling first in Elm Springs Township where other cousins lived, they migrated to Clear Creek, near Greathouse Springs. They grew hay and corn in the bottom land and grapes and strawberries on the higher ground. They also grew apples at Grandview, where the old Grandview Church and Cemetery once stood. This is where I grew up. I remember standing on the front porch and admiring the towers of the University of Arkansas, which my father had attended and dreaming of following in his footsteps some day.

My grandfather was called "Big John" McCoy and he looked even bigger beside his petite wife, the former Emma C. Hewitt, daughter of Lewis and Angeline Hewitt of Elm Springs. The Hewitt Clan had migrated from Tennessee. My grandmother told of coming by covered wagon and of encounters with Indians on the way. I think she was relating stories she had heard her

mother tell, because she was born in Arkansas. She was quite a story teller, but she couldn't hold a candle to her younger sister Ellen (Mrs. John Cline). They told how, during the Civil War, the bushwhackers robbed them of their money, horses, meats, canned goods and household belongings. Their father, concerned how he was to feed and clothe his family, saddled up his horse and left his pregnant wife and seven children and went to Texas to earn money to buy winter clothes and food. Upon his return on October 2, 1864 he was greeted by his older children who told him they had a new baby brother. He ran into the house, picked up his week-old son and returned to remove his saddle bags and was shot and killed with his baby in his arms. The thieves then took his horse, saddle bags and money and fled into the woods. Needless to say, the family really had a struggle from that time on. "Big John" and Em, as my grandmother was called, had three children. Myrtle, who was a school-teacher, died at the age of 26; Carl who attended University of Arkansas and Fayetteville Business College, then wound up marrying a "school ma'am", Mae Meade, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Good of Salem and eventually joined his father in the farming industry. His sister, Helen went to Business College and moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma and eventually to Los Angeles, California where she met and married Earl Kilgore. After a few years, she convinced her parents and "Little Meade", Carl and Mae's oldest boy who had spent most of his life "helping out" at his grandparent's farm, that they should come to California. Meade stayed in California, but Grandpa was not well, so the grandparents returned to Arkansas where he died in 1928.

Carl and Mae, my parents, had five children. Besides Meade, born December 21, 1908, there was Frank, born January 19, 1911, Pauline (me) born December 10, 1912, John Perry (who everyone called J. P.) born March 27, 1915, and Harold born January 8, 1917 and died in infancy. We lived in the country and did all the things country kids do. We attended Stony Point School. My first teacher was Miss Gusie Phillips and Mrs. Frankie Cardwell Reed was my teacher when I graduated from eighth grade. My brother Frank and I went to high school in Johnson where Jeff Banks was the teacher. Sometimes we rode double on horseback and how well I remember one morning the horse was "loping" along and the saddle girth came loose and the saddle turned and came completely off, and with it Frank and me all in a heap. Another time, we hitched "Redwing" to a racing cart and gave him a loose rein. As we approached the gully between Archie Luper and Bennett Maxey's house, right at the bottom of the dip "Redwing" stumbled, the cart flipped and out we flew. We brushed the dirt off ourselves and the horse, righted the cart and continued on to school. My mother (Mae) renewed her teaching credential and went back to the schoolroom for four years. She taught at Stony Point, Salem, Peaceful Valley and Shady Grove. At Salem she taught all eight grades, in the other schools she was principal in two-room schools. In the fall of 1929, we had a public auction and loaded our 1926 touring car with all our belongings and Mother, Dad, three kids and our German Shepherd named "Barry" joined Meade, Grandma and Aunt Helen in California.

Aunt Helen was a public stenographer and Grandma McCoy (Em) was making a good living peddling dressed chickens and eggs door-to-door. Her customers all called her "the poor lady from the chicken farm" while in reality she picked up the dressed chickens at the warehouse and re-sold them. She died in Los Angeles in 1939 and was buried at Mount Comfort.

Aunt Helen (McCoy) Kilgore, then divorced, returned to Arkansas where she worked for Judge Volmer at the Courthouse in Fayetteville for a while, then bought and operated the Elberta Hotel in Gentry for a year or so, then retired in Springdale, where she lived until her death in 1976.

Unable to find employment in the Los Angeles area, our family (Carl, Mae and four kids) moved to Betteravia, a small settlement owned by Union Sugar Company, which had a factory there. Carl and the two older boys, Meade and Frank went to work at Puritan Ice Company in the nearby town of Guadalupe, while J. P. and I attended high school in Santa Maria. Meade and Frank worked in the packing sheds and vegetable fields for several years, then eventually married. Meade and wife, Katherine had two children, James Harvey born 1938 and died 1965 and Janice Carol (Trefts) born 1941. Janice has three children and five grandchildren. Meade died in 1984.

Frank and Benita (Powell) raised four children, Mary, Beverly, Donald and Frances and have twelve grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Frank worked for Union Sugar Company from which he retired in 1973. He died April 25, 1987.

After two years of junior college, I (Pauline) worked for General Telephone Company for thirty-five years, first as an operator, then as a supervisor. I married Albert Domingos in 1940 and we have raised four children — Robert who is a bilingual school teacher with two children Marie and Clay. Carlos (Carl), who owns and operates a muffler shop, is married to Georgeanna, a high school tennis coach; and they are the parents of two boys Tony, age 18 and Paul age 16. Tony is a Freshman in college and Paul is in high school. Gary, our youngest son, after spending two years in the Navy, graduated from San Jose State College and is now an Electrical Engineer in Scotts Valley, California. He is the proud owner of two black and white dogs. Our daughter, Joy Annelle died of cancer in 1965 at the age of 17.

My mother (Mae) died in 1967 at the age of 87 and dad (Carl) after retiring from Union Sugar Company, Betteravia in 1956, died in 1983 at the age of 96. J. P. is retired and he and his wife, the former Ruby Gray live in Laguna Beach, California near their three children Debbie, Linda and John and their three grandchildren.

By: Pauline McCoy Domingos

Samuel Houston "Huce" McCoy

Samuel Houston "Huce" McCoy, son of John Newton and Martha Cox (Delozier) McCoy, was born May 17, 1870, at Robinson, Benton County, Arkansas. In his years of young adulthood he taught school at Wager, Jay Bird, Stoney Point and Brush Creek. On December 23, 1900 he married Flora Ellen Wilson. She was born July 24, 1880 at Benton County, Arkansas, daughter of Will Arch and Charity Angeline "Angie" (Estell) Wilson.

They had two daughters, and while they were small, Huce had a general merchandise store in Elm Springs, and Flora kept boarders. Their two girls were, Violet, born February 26, 1905 at Robinson, Arkansas, who married Elliot Cole and had Frances Sue Talley; and Adene, born February 1, 1915 at Springdale, Arkansas, who married Allen Nelson Hallberg and had Ingred Ann, Richard Allen and Joan Lee. Then tragedy struck the young family. The father died on the younger girl's birthday, February 1, 1916, and he was buried at Elm Springs Cemetery.

Left to raise her girls, Flora traded their farm for the Commercial Hotel in Springdale on Holcomb Street. In 1919 she sold it and built the Southern Hotel on Holcomb Street, which was later called the Alvin Hotel. In 1935 she bought a two story house on Main Street (where the auditorium of The Art Center of The Ozarks now stands), remodeled it again called it the Southern Hotel. She gained a wide reputation for mouth-watering meals served to boarders. Pictures of the hotel and an article about it can be found in the January 12, 1967 issue of Springdale News, before Urban Renewal tore down the landmark structure.

Flora then married widower Henry Bloomfield Rice on February 3, 1918 at Springdale. He was the mayor of Springdale from 1921-22. He and his first wife Nannie Vaughn children were: Bulah, Victor, Gene, H. B., Jr., and Don Rice. Henry died March 2, 1956, at age 82, and was buried at Bluff Cemetery. Flora died March 10, 1967, at age 86, and buried at Elm Springs.

By: Violet (McCoy) Cole

David McCurdy

About 1835, Elizabeth Appleby McCurdy moved with her children and their families to Washington County, Arkansas. One son, John stayed in Williamson County, Tennessee. Some of the Appleby family may have made this move with the McCurdy's. The two families were not only close friends but had inter-family marriages in several generations, which began in Pennsylvania.

Sometime around 1730, the McCurdy family came to the colonies and after a short time settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. John McCurdy, Sr. was born about 1708 in Ireland and died 1761 in Cumberland County. According to the Orphan's Court records, he had twelve children. We have no information on these children except David. David was born about 1728 and in 1752 married Agnes Weakley, who was the daughter of James Weakley and Jane Wilson Weakley of Devonshire, England. David Sr. and Agnes had six children; Agnes who married William Appleby (his second), John 3rd married Elizabeth Groves, James, Mary married John Calvert, David Jr. married Elizabeth Appleby and Janet who married William Hodge. In the years 1787-1791, several families of McCurdys, Applebys, Groves, Hodges and others moved from Cumberland County to Elbert County,, Georgia. Of John McCurdy Sr.'s children, records indicate that only David, Sr. and his children with their families made the move to Georgia. In 1787, Stephen Groves, John McCurdy, Jr. and some neighbors sold their lands in Cumberland County and made the first group movement to Georgia. When they reached South Carolina, they were told about the Creek Indian raids on the frontiers of Georgia. Because of this problem, they stopped in Abbeville County, rented lands, raised a crop and continued their journey in the fall of 1788. They settled in what is now Madison County, Georgia. In 1806, Allen Leeper made a trip to Tennessee and purchased land in what is now Marshall, Maury and Giles Counties. He returned to Georgia with such glowing reports of the area that many of his neighbors and friends joined him in the Duck River area in Tennessee. David McCurdy, Sr. died in 1795 in Elbert County, Georgia, so David McCurdy, Jr. and his family joined the groups who moved to Tennessee. David McCurdy, Jr. was born about 1769 in Cumberland County and married Elizabeth Appleby who was the daughter of William Appleby and Nannie Megehin. David and Elizabeth had ten children; William, James, David, John, Nancy, Samuel, Isabella, Allen and Wilson. David Jr. died in Bedford County, Tennessee in 1834. Shortly after he died, his wife Elizabeth and children moved to Washington County, Arkansas.

During the years since 1850, some descendants remained in Arkansas, but many moved to Greene County, Missouri and various parts of Texas. Of course, as in all families, the McCurdys and Applebys are scattered to many parts of our country. The descendants (over 1500) are too numerous to list them all. Several of the McCurdys and Applebys are buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery near Fayetteville, Arkansas. Among the earliest is Elizabeth Appleby McCurdy (1770-1845), who was the wife of David McCurdy, Jr.

My ancestor, William McCurdy, son of David McCurdy, Jr. and his wife Elizabeth Cheatham McCurdy moved from Washington County to Greene County, Missouri sometime before 1850. They were married 28 December 1814 in Williamson County, Tennessee and had six children. The name of the first child is unknown, then, Phoebe, William Cheatham who married Nancy Tomerlin, Thomas married Nancy Appleby, James married Sarah Appleby, Mary Elizabeth married James Appleby. William and his wife Elizabeth also had guardianship of David Appleby McCurdy who was born 1834 in Arkansas and he was married to Hulda Jane Gregory. Unsupported facts indicate that David was the son of William's brother Allen. No record can be found for Allen and his wife Elizabeth.

William Cheatham and his wife Nancy Elvira Tomerlin moved to Greene County between 1851-1854. William and Nancy had eight children; Sarah, Mary, William Alexander, Ann, David, Martha, James and Elizabeth. No information is available on these children except William Alexander who was born in 1847 in Washington County, Arkansas. William married Sarah Jane Mitchell in 1866 and had eight children; Edward, Margaret, John, Charles, Clara, Mary, William and James. Edward, who was born in 1867, married Ellen Adkins and they had eleven children. Of the eleven children, only William Edward had children. William married Almeda Jane Perry in May, 1922 and they had two children; Patricia Jean born in Oklahoma and Margaret Mignon born 1932 in Oklahoma. Margaret married John Millin and they had three children, Patricia Anne, born 1955 in Missouri, John, born 1960 in Ohio and Michael born 1961 in Pennsylvania. Patricia Anne married Jack Barker and they have one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth born 1982 in Oklahoma. As of the writing, Margaret Mignon and her husband John Millin are living in Columbia, South Carolina where he is a doctor in the Army based at Fort Jackson. Patricia, Jack and Sarah Elizabeth are living in Somerset, New Jersey, son John is living in Dallas, Texas, and son Michael is graduating from medical school in May of 1987 and has not determined where he will live. The other daughter of William and Almeda is retired from American Airlines and living in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

By: Patricia McCurdy

James Donald McCurdy

Almost all of his ancestors were closely inter-related as far back as the 1700s when they settled in Pennsylvania after immigrating from Northern Ireland. The McCurdys descended from a Scottish Clan that occupied the Islands of Arran and Bute just off the coast of Scotland since the 1300s. The first documentation of the family name was on August 16, 1506, when King James IV granted title to lands on the Isle of Bute to the Clan.

James Donald McCurdy and wife, Judy Ann Kifer, after their marriage in 1853.

Almost all of the family was killed in the religious wars that King James I waged against the Presbyterians who refused to convert to Catholicism. In November of 1666, King James sent the Royal Army against the Clan on Bute Isle and almost all of the Clan was killed except five brothers who stole an open row boat and, without provisions, headed for Northern Ireland. Four of

them survived the cold windy crossing and landed in County Antrim where they settled and at least two of them married and started families. One came to America shortly after they arrived in Ireland but there is no record of his descendents. All of the McCurdys in America are descendents of these brothers.

The Washington County McCurdys descended from a John McCurdy through his son, David, and his grandson, David, Jr., who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania ca. 1769 and married Elizabeth Appleby, daughter of William Appleby, August 25, 1789. David, Jr.'s will, probated in Williamson County, Tennessee in 1834 leaves property to his wife, Elizabeth and his children: William, James, John, Samuel, Allen, Wilson, David II, Mary Dryden and Ibby W. Brewer. All of these beneficiaries except John and perhaps the daughters moved to Washington County and settled in Prairie Township in 1836 and most are buried in Old Mount Comfort Cemetery.

On the plaque at Old Mt. Comfort, in addition to listing the Applebys as Pioneer families, it states that a McCurdy was one of the first four Confederate soldiers from the county to die in the Civil War at Wilsons' Creek. Others recorded as serving in the Confederate Army were James D., 34th Arkansas Infantry and William (Will) McCurdy, a son of Samuel, who later moved to Crawford County Arkansas served in the 8th Arkansas Regiment.

When she was in her 80s, Mary Jane, oldest daughter of James Donald, dictated a narrative of her life and of her parents and grandparents to a daughter-in-law describing the family's move from Tennessee, the lifestyle as early pioneers and relates in vivid detail the devastation inflicted on the area by the "Feds", the suffering of the civilians and the aftermath of the battle of Prairie Grove which was fought a short distance from their farm.

William (Will) Appleby, the father of Elizabeth, was born in England, ca. 1742, married Nannie McKeehan ca. 1765 and at least two of their children were born there. They settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania in 1771 where Will served in the Revolutionary War. The children of his first marriage were: William, Jr., Elizabeth, Grace, Jean, John, and James.

After Nannie's death in 1780 in Pennsylvania. Will married Nancy Agnes McCurdy, daughter of David McCurdy, Sr., on February 7, 1787 and from this marriage two children were born, David and Samuel.

This was the first of many marriages between these two families. Two of Wills' daughters, Elizabeth and Grace, married brothers of Will's wife Nancy - Elizabeth married David McCurdy, Jr. and Grace married James McCurdy. Nancy, therefore, was not only the sister of Elizabeth and Grace, she was also their step mother-in-law. Among the Applebys who also moved to Arkansas with the McCurdys was Andrew Appleby who married Susanna Kifer, Joseph Appleby and H. Appleby.

Martin Kifer, born 1812 in Sevier County, Tennessee was a son of Jacob Kifer whose father was from Wintenberger, Germany, and Susan Welty whose father, John Welty, was from Bren, Switzerland. Martin married Rachael Clabo in Tennessee and most of their twelve children were born there. Their oldest daughter, Judith (Judy) Ann was born 11/2/1831 and married James Donald McCurdy 10/12/1854 in Fayetteville. Martins' wife, Rachael, died in Prairie Township in 1863 at the age of 52 and avoided most of the suffering her family endured during the Civil War. Martin died and was buried at Bowie, Texas, in 1897.

James Donald McCurdy, son of Allen McCurdy and Elizabeth Herrin, was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, 11/2/1831 and became an orphan at the age of four and was raised by his uncle Wilson McCurdy and died in Prairie Township, where he was a farmer, at the age of 44 as a result of the CSA leaving his wife, Judy, with eight children; Mary Jane b. 1855, Martin b. 1857, David b. 1859, Thomas William b. 1861, Lee Ann b. 1863, Charles b. 1867, Jacob Rufus (Rufe) b. 2/15/1869 and James D., Jr. b. 1875 - the same year his father James D. died. Judy was a very devout and an exceptionally determined woman. After her husband's death she moved with her children (the oldest of whom was Martin age 18) to a farm in Denton County, Texas, later bought her own farm and raised all of her children there. When she was 91 years old she had an eye removed at home and lived two active years afterward.

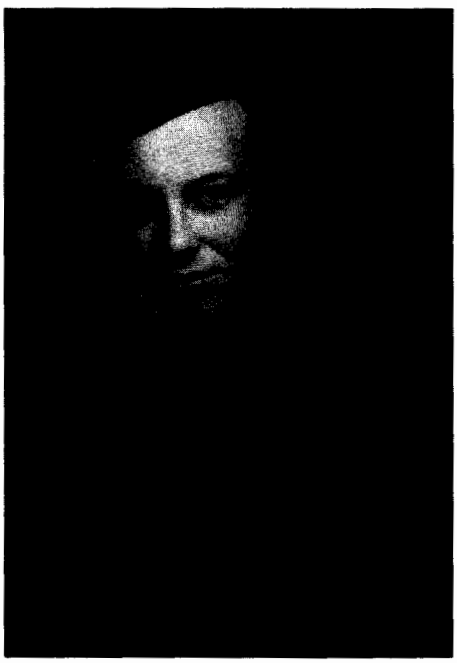
Most of the McCurdys and some of the Applebys moved to Texas but the oldest son of David, Jr. and Elizabeth Appleby, William, with some of the Applebys moved to Greene County, Missouri.

References: Census data from Tennessee and Washington County, Arkansas; 1. The Ancestorial McCurdys by Percy Blanchard published in England. 2. The Unbroken Circle, the life history of Mary Jane McCurdy Weaver, by Minnie Dee Weaver.

By: J. R. McCurdy

T/Sgt. James (Jimmy) E. McCurdy

Jimmy descended from the McCurdy's of Washington County through both of his grandparents, Jacob R. McCurdy and Willa Stella McCurdy who were second cousins. Jacob R. was born 2/15/1869 in Washington County, the seventh oldest child of James D. McCurdy and his wife, Judith (Judy) Ann Kifer.



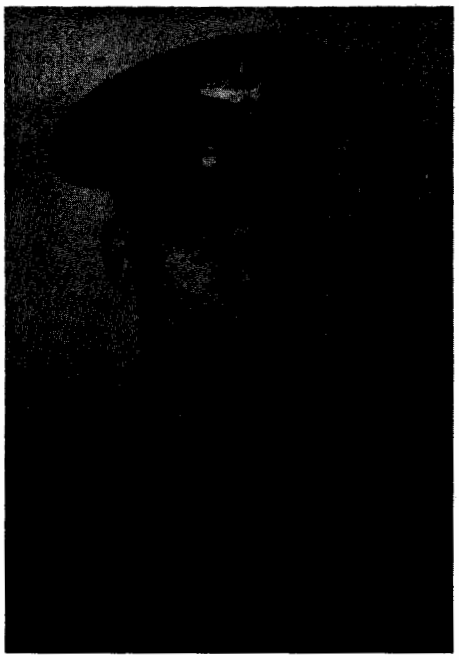
T/Sgt. James (Jimmy) E. McCurdy, US Army Air Corp.

Stella McCurdy was born 1/15/1876 in Arkansas, the first born child of William (Will) McCurdy and Annie Bledsoe. Will was born in Arkansas, the third oldest child of Samuel McCurdy a brother of James D.'s father, James.

His grandparents, Jacob R. and Stella were married in Denton County, Texas, where both families had moved to after the Civil War and his parents, Clarence E. b. 11/30/1894 in Denton County, and mother, Bernice Exum, b. 12/6/1896 in Bell County were married 7/4/1917 in Wheeler County.

He was born 12/19/1919, graduated from Amarillo High School as a member of the National Honor Society and was attending Amarillo College when he entered the Army Air Corp in 1942. He graduated from the Spartan School of Aeronautics at Tulsa, Oklahoma, completed Gunnery School and Combat Crew School at Biggs Field, Texas, and was assigned to the 351st Bomb Group as an Engineer-Gunner.

His crew went to England in April of 1943 and began flying combat missions on B-17s over Germany with the 8th A/F. On July 30 after completing a mission to Kassel, Germany, while returning to England the plane lost an engine and, as stated in the November issue of *Air Force Magazine*, became a straggler and a target for enemy fighters which destroyed the hydraulic system, the electrical system, shot out the remaining three en-



S. Sgt. J. R. McCurdy

gines one by one after the original damaged engine had been restored to partial operation.

Jimmy was mortally wounded and three others severly wounded but they destroyed three enemy fighters, one of which was shot down by Jimmy after receiving his mortal wound. The crippled B-17 made it to England with the one remaining damaged engine and crash landed at an Air Field under construction but Jimmy died the following day from his wounds.

He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest decoration for military action. The citation states: "T/Sgt. Jimmy E. McCurdy, 34149971, Air Corp, Army of the United States, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism while serving as an Engineer-Gunner on a bombing mission over continental Europe, 30 July 1943. The airplane on which St. McCurdy was serving was knocked out of formation by enemy fighters, thereby becoming the target of concentrated attacks. During the air battle which followed, Sgt. McCurdy was mortally wounded by an exploding cannon shell. Despite great pain and with complete disregard for his personal safety, this airman stuck to his guns and fought the enemy until he collapsed. The extraordinary heroism in the face of death, coolness and skill displayed by Sgt. McCurdy reflect the highest credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.

As a memorial to T/Sgt. McCurdy the Air Force named the Base Headquarters Building at Amarillo Air Base after him. In 1987, Sgt. McCurdy was selected as a Centennial Celebrity for the Panhandle of Texas. His body was returned home and is buried with his parents and grandparents in Llano Cemetery at Amarillo, Texas. His younger brother, S/Sgt. J. R. McCurdy b. 12/10/21 was also an Engineer Gunner flying on A-20 Attack aircraft in the Pacific Theatre with the 3rd Attack Group of the 5th A/F.

James (Jimmy) E. McCurdy b. 12/1/1950 and Ann B. Marrow b. 10/16/61, the children of J. R. are sixth generationTexans and live in Dallas which is less tha fifty miles from where the families settled after moving from Washington County, Arkansas, in 1876.

By: J. R. McCurdy

Wilson McCurdy

Wilson Appleby McCurdy, son of David McCurdy and Elizabeth Appleby, was born about 1816 in Tennessee. After David died the family moved to Washington County, Arkansas. Wilson and his wife, Rhoda Elvira Tomberlin McCurdy, were living there at Prairie Township at the time of the 1850 census with children; William 6, Mary 4, and Franklin 2.

In the 1860 census Wilson, called William, was living at Ada, Mountain Township with his wife, Rhoda and children; William 16, Mary 13, Franklin 12, James 10, John 8, Robert 7, Nancy 6, and Samuel 10 months. It is thought that Wilson and Rhoda moved to Llano County, Texas, after the Civil War.

William, son of Wilson and Rhoda, married Mahala Fowler in 1869 and they spent their last days in Texas. Their children were Baxter born 1870 at Arkansas, Charley born 1873 at Arkansas, Walter born 1875 at Texas and Minnie born 1878 at Texas.

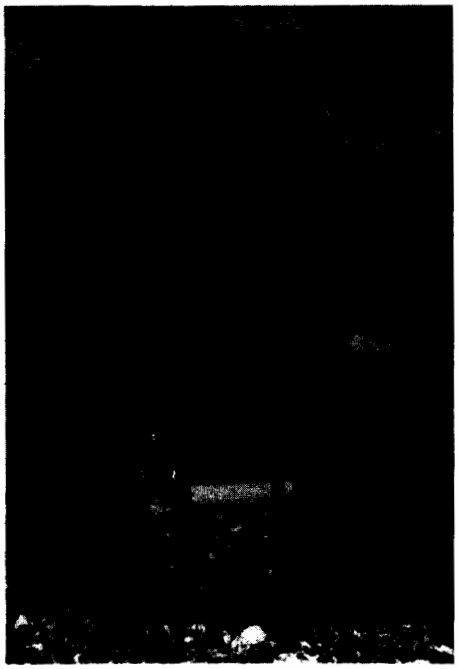
Franklin Columbus called "Lum", son of Wilson and Rhoda, married Nancy Elizabeth Jackson at Waco, Texas in 1873. They had 3 children before he died in January 1883 at Kempner, Texas, of tuberculosis. Their children were William Albert born September 9, 1874 at Waco, Texas, Cora born August 19, 1876 at Weatherford, Texas, and Mary Ethel born May 16, 1880 at Round Rock, Texas.

Samuel, son of Wilson and Rhoda, married Louisa Hicks November 16, 1881 at Llano County, Texas. Their children were Susan Alice born December 9, 1883, Rose Lee born May 10, 1886, Mary Alma born February 13, 1889, Maude Pearl born September 23, 1891, Carrie Amy born July 30, 1894 and Dennis Ray born July 20, 1897.

By: Mrs. Lewis Neill

William McDonald

William and Rebecca McDonald came to Washington County, Arkansas from Barourville, Knox County, Kentucky in the 1800s. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters. They were Gillis, Abner, Prichard, William, Jim, Dora, Rachel, Susan, and Katherine.



Rev. William McDonald and his wife, Rebecca McDonald.

The McDonald's homesteaded land and built homes. Rock was chiseled for the foundation and chimneys. Logs hewn and hauled from trees cut to clear the land were used to build the home. The roof was covered with reved shingles, lumber was sawed at Caudles's sawmill on Lee Creek to floor it. Water came from dug wells. Food was grown on the cleared land to feed the large family. The children learned to work at an early age.

Jim followed his father by becoming a minister. He and Nancy Smith McDonald raised 10 children, seven sons and three daughters. Henry McDonald was one of the seven sons. He was my father.

Jim (my grandfather) passed away before I was born, but I have good memories of watching my grandmother, Nancy, carding and spinning wool with which she knitted socks and things.

Living near my grandmother's home, I was privileged to see her live a long and active life.

As the oldest son of Jim and Nancy McDonald, my father had more work to do and was responsible for helping to make the living. He married my mother, Martha Cau in 1893.

To this union six girls and one boy were born: Maud, Mae, Minnie, Louella, Lillian, Ida, and Jim.

Living on a farm, we were just about self-sustaining. We raised all the food we needed. My father owned a steam engine and grain separator that he used to thresh grain in the summer. He had a sawmill also, that was run by the steam engine. Weather permitting, he'd saw lumber for neighbors and others in the community all winter long. When it was too cold, he'd sit in front of the fireplace and make axe handles by hand. He'd get 25 cents for each axe handle. He also half-soled shoes for extra money.

By: Lillian Curtis

George McGarrah

This is a brief recounting of McGarrah family history as told to me, Ruth Morris, by my maternal grandmother, Elizabeth McGarrah Reed, born in Fayetteville, March 9, 1843, third child of William McGarrah and wife, Sarah Elizabeth Wolfe McGarrah, and granddaughter of George McGarrah and wife.

McGarrah's were Scottish - Date unknown, they sailed from native Scotland to Nova Scotia, where they remained for a time. Not content, they chanced passage on a ship sailing for Charleston, South Carolina, America. We know a son, William McGarrah was born January 1, 1790 to George McGarrah and wife, in Charleston. It was in Carolina they met and decided to join company with the two Simpsons, Shannon and Alexander families for the journey westward. These families and their belongings, loaded onto a flatboat, came down the Tennesse River into the Ohio, down the Mississippi to the Arkansas, where they were towed up the Arkansas to Phillips Landing (Van Buren).

From Phillips Landing, they traveled north into Lovely Territory. Not aware they were trespassing on Indian rights. (Near the Arkansas-Oklahoma line.) In the area that became Vineyard, they chose to settle. Claimed land by possession. . .planted corn. . .attempted permanent settlement. In August, 1826, a company of U. S. soldiers from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, were sent to order them off as they were considered trespassers. Soldiers cut down the green corn with their swords. After the soldiers left, families shocked the cut corn and considered where to resettle.

After their long travel together, families decided to choose different directions. Alexanders to (Greenland), Shannon (southwest of Lincoln), Simpson (Vineyard-Evansville) McGarrah's going northeasterly, settled at site of the big spring McGarrah's Spring, Spring Street, Fayetteville). Here they claimed rich land and marvelous timber. Wild game in abundance. . .even buffalo and elk. Bear and elk were many, as late as the late 1850s. (Grandmother and slave, Caroline, had an encounter with a bear in a blackberry thicket) near the big spring.

Log cabins were built. McGarrah's were skilled in blacksmithing. . .opened a shop. It was in McGarrah's blacksmith shop, on a Sabbath afternoon in 1830, a handful, faithful to Cumberland Presbyterian belief, assembled and organized a church. Among those who signed the charter covenant were, Mr. and Mrs. George McGarrah and sons, John, James and William. Members worshiped in the blacksmith shop for one season, then in homes of members, among them James McGarrah.

First court sessions - March and July 1829, held in McGarrah cabins. First expenditure of first Circuit Court, $8.00 to John McGarrah. William McGarrah opened a store at present site of the Hilton Hotel. (Store key, walnut yardstick used to measure bolt goods, and tailor's walnut pressboard are still in family possession). April 11, 1836, Judge J. M. Hoge directed the court clerk to "pen to William McGarrah and Mathew Hubbard a dram shop license" for a twelve month period to retail spiritious liquors in Fayetteville, upon sheriff's receipt of $20.00. William prospered, became a slaveholder. Was commissioned First Lieutenant, First Regiment, Arkansas Territorial Militia, May 5, 1830. His company was mustered out when the Cherokees were brought through. William deeded ten acres for site of Arkansas College/Christian Church. (Corner of College and Dickson.) In July, 1858, he sold John Butterfield land for the Overland Mail Station, (now courthouse site). William sent Sarah and Elizabeth to private schools, supported church and education.

Civil War upheaval was to cost William his life. Bushwhackers raided his home. They tortured him to reveal money. Enraged because he had none, they hung him from a tree in his yard and left him to die. When bushwhackers left, wife and slaves rushed to save him. He survived this cruel experience, but was never "right" again. He had hung too long and suffered brain damage. . .an invalid. He died May 3, 1864. A sad ending for a man who had been kind to man. . .white or black.

William and Sarah were survived by their children; Sarah, Mathew, Elizabeth, James Sutton and Mary Jane. Their grandchildren were borne by daughters, Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Williams), and Elizabeth (Mrs. A. W. Reed).

Elizabeth's children were Robert Wakefield, John Albert, William Martin, Jerdon Carter, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. H. R. Hope), Emma Josephine (Mrs. E. L. Morris) and Miss Rachel Augustine Reed.

Mathew McGarrah fought for the Confederacy, survived the battle of Prairie Grove and the Civil War, to meet an untimely death at 38, when kicked in the head by a horse he was attempting to shoe.

James Sutton McGarrah married Mary Irvin. Farmed near Harris Switch. Died June 8, 1911 without issue. Mary Jane (Mrs. Robert "Texas Bob" Reed) died in childbirth, without issue.

The gold rush of 1849 had lured Colonel John McGarrah (commissioned August 13, 1832 - Arkansas Territorial Militia), and brother James to California. James vanished. . .no information as to his fate. John tired of California. . .resettled in Texas to live out his life.

William McGarrah was only son of George McGarrah and wife to have issue. Death of James Sutton left none of McGarrah name. Descendants of "Aunt Sallie" Williams and Elizabeth Reed represent this pioneer family in Washington County, one hundred and sixty-one years from the beginning in 1826.

By: Ruth Morris

John F. (Jack) McGarrah

John F. (Jack) McGarrah was born March 8, 1805 on Caney Fork, Tennessee. Jack and his twin brother George McGarrah, Jr. were the sons of Colonel George McGarrah, Sr. Soon after the twins were born, the family moved to Missouri. In 1820 John F. (Jack) McGarrah married Mary Pauline (Polly) Graham in Missouri. Polly was born 1804, in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. Tradition has it that Polly was one-fourth Cherokee Indian. Polly's mother and father, Elijah and Sarah Graham moved from Green County, Kentucky in 1811 to settle in Washington County, Arkansas. The story of their lives is written in this book.

Jack and Polly McGarrah could neither read nor write, but each had great natural abilities. The uniqueness of these brave pioneers is found throughout the story of their lives. In 1823, Jack and his brothers George and William, moved from Missouri to Fayetteville which in those days still a young pioneer town and beginning to grow. That same year, Fayetteville was named the County Seat of Washington County, and the brothers helped to build most of the public buildings there. Jack was a man of vision, and well liked among the men of the community. His

keen interest in politics led to his being elected to serve two terms as Representative to the Second and Third Arkansas General Assemblies 1838-1840.

August 13, 1832, Jack McGarrah served as a Colonel in the 2nd Regiment of the State Militia Cavalry, Crawford County, Arkansas. In 1842, Jack sold land in Sec. 12-T18N-R30W in Benton County, and the family moved to Texas where he established a Trading Post at Buckner, three miles northwest of McKinney.

On April 3, 1846 an Act of the Texas Legislature created Collin County, and Buckner was chosen as the County Seat. Jack was Buckner's first Postmaster (November 25, 1846 until June 10, 1847), and donated 50 acres of land to be used for the town's public use. He was also the first Representative elected from Collin County to the Texas State Legislature.

In February of 1843, Jack McGarrah and his friends, J. H. Wilcox, David Helms, Joe Harlan, Blankenship and Rice were putting up logs for the Trading Post, when Dr. Calder from the new settlement of Cedar Springs (now Dallas) rode by. He asked if there were any hostile Indians in the area. They assured him they had seen none. He had scarcely ridden 200 yards, when he was ambushed by two Indians who dragged him out of sight behind a group of trees. Then sixty more Indians came riding out of the woods with bows and arrows and attacked the men building the Trading Post. When daylight came, eleven men rode out to rescue Dr. Calder. The Indians set fire to the prairie in an effort to stop them, but the men were able to get through. They found Dr. Calder in the woods. He had been scalped. They brought his body back to camp where they buried him. McGarrah bravely stayed on for the next five years at the settlement under the constant threat of another Indian attack.

In 1848, it was determined that Buckner was not the geographical center of the county. That spelled the end of that historical old settlement. The Courthouse and the Post Office were moved by ox teams across the open prairie to the present site of McKinney, and Buckner reverted to agricultural land uses. Today a new community is growing where Buckner once stood. A Texas Historical Marker has been placed three miles west of McKinney on State Highway 380 honoring Jack and Polly McGarrah as early pioneers.

In 1848, gold was discovered in California. In 1849, companies of men were gathering at Johnston Station (now Arlington), and the new Fort (Fort Worth) to begin the trek to the California gold fields. Jack once again showed himself to be a man of vision, an opportunist, and a man of great dreams. He was forty-six years old, and the father of a large nearly grown family, when he followed the lure of California gold. In 1850, he and Tola Daingerfield Dunn (Tola was Jack's son-in-law), Thomas McDonald, George Washington (Wash) Ford, and other neighbors and friends joined a caravan of one-hundred fifty men gathered at Fort Worth and began the slow overland trip to California. Descriptions of these groups of Argonauts tell that each man usually had a couple of pack mules as well as their saddle horses, and trailed at least one beef for food.

This is the story of their journey as told by Wash Ford. The route went through Comanche country to El Paso, passed through Apache land and the deserts of the southwest. The caravan lost all its animals in raids by the plains Indians. The group was almost without food for six days. On one occasion when starvation threatened, a Mexican horse was killed and eaten. After seven months on the trail, suffering the scorching heat of the desert, the freezing cold of the mountains, lack of food, sickness, and constant threat of Indian attacks, only half of the men reached California.

The Collin County men went to Sonora, Tuolumne County, California, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains east of San Francisco. Sonora was known as "The Queen of the Southern Mines", the site of a big bonanza often called the "Richest Single Pocket Mine Ever Discovered in California". Jack McGarrah died of a fever around 1852 at Sonora, California. Daingerfield, McDonald and Ford decided to return to their homes and families in Texas. Remembering the hardships of the overland route, and being successful enough, it was decided to make the return by ship. They sailed from San Francisco in 1853, and after touching port at Acapulco, cholera broke out aboard the crowded ship. About two hundred died and were buried at sea. Mr. Ford said it was through fear and trembling that he reached Panama, and crossed the Isthmus by foot. They then boarded another ship bound for New Orleans. Tola Dunn contacted Yellow Fever and died in Alexandria, Louisiana, unable to reach his home in Texas. Wash Ford and Thomas McDonald returned to Collin County to tell the story. Whether or not they brought back any California gold remains a mystery. Mary Pauline (Polly) Graham McGarrah died in 1887 and is buried at the McLarry Cemetery, three miles north of McKinney, Collin County, Texas.

Jack and Polly had ten children. The first two were born in Missouri: (1) Elizabeth McGarrah, born September 15, 1821, married James Herndon in Arkansas had twelve children: Mary Elizabeth Herndon, married Alexander M. Ingram; John McGarrah Herndon, 1st married Lafayette Atkinson, second marriage to Ella Chastain; George Henry Herndon, married Lucy Frances McDonald; Joshua Dillingham Herndon, married Catherine Telitha Jenkins; Virginia Herndon, married Evan Faris; James Herndon, Jr., married Diantha Thompson; Walter Leslie (Tobe) Herndon, married Mary Montgomery; Ell Nora Herndon, married John Charles Montgomery; Harrison Jamison Herndon, never married and three infants deceased. (2) Male died young, born 1822, living in 1840 Arkansas census.

Jack and Polly's remaining eight children were born in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas: (3) Sarah (Sally) McGarrah, born 1824, 1st marriage to Tola Daingerfield Dunn in Buckner, Texas, had five children: Emily E. Dunn, married W. B. Faulkner; Elizabeth J. Dunn, married J. F. Wilmuth; Cynthia Ann Dunn, married Francis M. Hunn; William Daingerfield Dunn, married Mary W. Kendall; Mary Virginia Dunn, married Robert A. McLarry; (3 cont'd) Following the death of her husband Tola, Sarah (Sally) McGarrah, second marriage to John R. Jones, April 21, 1858. They had one daughter: Emeritt Jones, born 1860 in Collin County, Texas (4) Cynthia Ann McGarrah, born September 10, 1827, married George Henry Herndon, Jr. The story of their lives is written in this book. (5) Jane C. McGarrah, born 1828, died 1829. (6) Eliza Jane McGarrah, born 1831, married November 11, 1847 in Buckner, Texas to Dr. Gerard Alexander Foote, a pioneer physician. He served as a surgeon in the Texas Rangers. Eliza Jane and Gerald had six children: Laurence A. Foote; Henry S. Foote; Edwin Foote; Ludwell A. Foote; Mary E. Foote, married R. H. Logan; Ella Foote, born 1831 in W. A. Rhea. (7) Randolph M. McGarrah, born 1833 in Fayetteville, served in the Texas Rangers under his father and disappeared mysteriously. Randolph married Nancy A. King of Denton County, Texas, March 15, 1855, had issue. (8) Seburn G. S. (Graham Sneed?) McGarrah, born 1835 in Fayetteville and is said to have gone to Indian Territory. (9) James Conway McGarrah, born 1838 in Fayetteville, married Mary Ann Wilson, June 11, 1868 in Collin County, Texas. Served in a Collin County Company in the Confederate States of America. James and Mary McGarrah had six children: Laurence McGarrah; Daingerfield McGarrah; Walter McGarrah; George McGarrah; Julia McGarrah, married Dun Durett; married Shelie Adcock. (10) Mary Margaret McGarrah, born March 31, 1841 in Fayetteville, married Edward Rollin Stiff, January 15, 1856 in Collin County, Texas, died August 1899 in McKinney, Texas. Mary and Edward had fifteen children: Alice A. Stiff (1857-1914), married Joseph M. Bounds; Eddie Elliott Stiff (1860-1913), married Eli S. Horn; Sterling Price Stiff (1862-1919), married Cora Golladay; Clint Stiff (1864-1917), 1st married Lou Bradley, second married Belle Mixon; Glenn Stiff (1866-1929), married Edna Emberson; Leva Stiff (1867-1935), married William Malcolm Henry; Winfred J. Stiff (1869-1944), married Morris Mitchell; Oliver H. Stiff (1872-1939), 1st marriage to Mary Emerson, second marriage to Margaret Thompson; Roll L. Stiff (1873-1938), married Nell L. nfi; Ernie Stiff (1874-1937), married L. Lee Elliott; Sallie Stiff (1876-1951), married Dr. J. A. Wall; Jessamine Stiff (1878-1932), married James S. Gillespie; Lou Stiff (one source says Lon) (1881-1889); Jack Stiff (1884-1958), married Emma Lee Acuff.

By: Ellis Cashon

William "Bill" McGarrah

In 1912, William moved with his folks from Idaho to Devils Den area in Arkansas to cut timber ties for the railroad. He would load his wagon at night and leave early the next morning for Winslow. He was paid 1.50 per tie.

In 1918, he moved to Rogers, Arkansas and started to work for Coin Harvey at Monte Ne. He helped build the railroad from Rogers to Little Piney. If you look, you can still see where the railroad went through the bluff at Monte Ne.

He hauled the mussel shells that were used in the building of the fireplace in hotels. He also turned concrete by hand to earn ten cents an hour. He kept records and placed them into Mr. Harvey's tomb for future generations and stored a Model T Ford in the cave that was sealed up by Beaver Lake engineers.

Mr. Harvey built two log hotels that were the largest in the world, at that time. They were called Row Hotels. One was Missouri Row and one was Oklahoma Row. A lot of famous people entertained there: The George Ell Girls and fiddlers. Pless Matthews famous jig dancers would be there to shake bones and wait for spectators to pitch coins to them.

By: Harold McGarrah

Sarah Isabelle McGee

Sarah Isabelle (Harris) McGee was born near Elkins, February 22, 1899, the 14th child of John Taylor and Perdemia W. (Harrelson) Harris.

John J. Harris as a boy, had lived around Elkins (Hood). They came in two covered wagons. They were on the road several months coming from northeast Missouri. They arrived in 1892 with 7 children. Anna E. married John Marrs, a neighbor. C. Edward married Minerva Shibley of Van Buren. Lee Harris was married 2 times, Fanny died and Ethel of Sallisaw, Oklahoma. Estella married Walter Hale of Sulphur County. Mary Susan married John Shumate. Albert Harris married Mary West. Martha married Raymond Rice. Overton (O. T.) Harris married Anne Laymon. Daniel died as a child. Those born in Arkansas: Elmer E. Harris married Beulah Robinson; Mabel Y. Harris married Herman Witt; Sarah Isabelle age 88 is the only one left, married James McGee.

James McGee was born in Little Rock and his parents moved near Sulphur City. There they lived until they passed away.

James H. McGee and Sarah I. Harris were married November 23, 1921. To this union there were 10 children. The oldest, Hugh McGee was killed in WW2; one child died when near 2 years old; eight are living and married. Blanche married Huelet Burris of West Fork. Agnes married Ted Hughes of Kansas City. Katherine married Ray Jones (who is deceased). James, Jr. married Joan Webb of Independence, Kansas. Wilma married Troy Laha. William married Joyce Waite and lives in Wichita. Nancy married Paul Sarum of West Fork. Marinel married Harry Mills.

By: Sarah McGee

Blanch May Leas McGowan

Blanch's husband Cyrus died in 1957. When the last child left home, Blanch moved in with her daughter Ruby's family in Lowell, Arkansas. They soon bought a house in Springdale, Arkansas and moved into it on August 3, 1960.

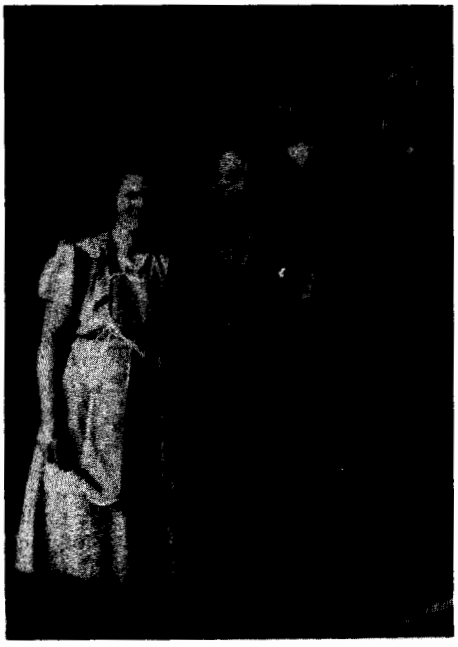
Blanch took care of her granddaughter, did the housework, took care of neighbor kids before and after school for working parents.

In 1962, Blanch bought a trailer house. They set it up in the back yard for her. Now she again had a home of her own.

Blanch loved to walk. Until the age of 74 she walked to town with her grocery cart. She'd shop, go to the library and to the beauty parlor. Her one "splurge" in life was having her hair done. She'd return from her walk with a full cart. This kept her healthy and happy.

The grocery cart took the place of the "little red wagon." It was a portable, lightweight fold-up cart with two wheels. Made of aluminum, it had a deep wire basket, a shelf beneath and a long continuous handle and could be pushed as easily as a baby buggy.

Hazel M. Stotler receiving "Best Community History Award" at the 1987 Arkansas Historial Association Convention in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Bob Besom on her right and Mary Ellen Johnson on left congratulating her for her efforts.



Blanch May Leas (38) and Cyrus Erwin McGowan (43). Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, Dickey Heights. Mom in her sweet heart apron with a paring knife in her hand. Summer 1941.

Every summer, Blanch would go visit her children who lived all over the United States. She had little chance to travel while her own family was growing up. She was at home raising 14 children without even having a family car.

Now she traveled by Greyhound Bus and rejoiced in seeing things she'd only read or heard about. What a thrill for her to visit the United States Capital, to sit in on a Senate session and to see the Changing of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A lifelong ambition was fulfilled when she visited the place where her great-grandfather Gordon fought for the Iowa North in the Civil War—Gettysburg.

On the west coast Blanch felt the ground move, her first earthquake. The powerful Redwood Forest impressed her with its size and beauty. She visited the U. S. S. Osterhaus De 164, the

ship on which her son served during WWII. She was awed and delighted with history and beauty from all over the United States. The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln held special meaning for her as did her own place of birth in Northboro, Iowa.

Blanch kept busy cutting out patterns wherever she visited. There were always new babies needing diaper shirts or grandchildren needing pants or play clothes. She was always available for birthings or operations as members of her family needed her.

Quilt pieces and books traveled with Blanch, too, and there was a handmade quilt for each child and grandchild. Some members received a baby quilt at birth and a full size quilt later.

She was well known for the quilts she made from material saved from worn out overalls, tied or tacked. Her picture appeared with an article about her hand-made quilts in the *Springdale News* in 1976. She pieced quilt tops until arthritis forced her to stop.

When this happened, she could hardly hold a pen and was forced to give up another pastime, letter writing. Her letters had been a much awaited joy for many who depended on her for family news and a word of comfort.

During her lifetime, cars, planes, moon walks, radars, electricity, indoor plumbing, telephones, air conditioning, television, paved roads and additional states had been added to the Union. She had watched the burden of housework lightened by modern conveniences she'd never dreamed of in her youth.

Today, 10 of Blanch's 14 children are living. All were raised in Sulphur Springs. She has 25 grandchildren, 31 great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren.

Blanch still reads, watches birds, rabbits, squirrels and the neighborhood cats and dogs. She still loves her flowers and the Ozark Hills of Arkansas.

In 1978, after respiratory failure, diabetes was found. In 1984, a hysterectomy and cancer (her first surgery, at 81) and in 1986 a broken left hip. She's more steady now, on her feet, than before but still walks with the help of a cane.

We are blessed, for she is a joy to still have with us. The Lord has been very good to the McGowan family. (Please see McGowan Story in Benton County History Book.)

By: Hazel M. Stotler

Leon Lomax McKeehan

Leon Lomax McKeehan from Texarkana, Arkansas (son of James W. and Pearl Lomax McKeehan), and Lillian Grettelle Durham from Ringgold, Louisiana (daughter of John Pinckney and Minnie Estes Durham), were married August 22, 1925 in Springhill, Louisiana. She, a graduate of Louisiana College, taught Home Economics, and he, a self taught accountant, worked for the railroad.

A son, Maclyn, was born to them August 29, 1926. A trip to northwest Arkansas persuaded them to settle in Fayetteville in 1927. Fortunately, Leon secured the position of Chief Accountant at the University of Arkansas. They became lifetime active members of First Baptist Church of Fayetteville. That December 18, their first daughter, Mateel was born, and the next year they bought a house on Ozark Avenue, where I, their second daughter, Marleen, was born June 4, 1931.

A dramatic change came in 1934 when we bought a 20-acre farm on Goshen Road (now Highway 45 East) bordering Oakland Road. This has now come to be known as McKeehan's Corner Road. The farm, covered with apples, grapes and strawberries, gave us fruit to eat, sell, and trade in those depression years. Through my childhood we ate a diet so weighted with grapes and apples, that I was forty before I'd actually select any dish containing these. There was one benefit; however, we traded fruit for subscriptions to a dozen magazines in the mid-thirties which ran clear into the sixties.

The children began school at the University Training School, then transferred to country schools; Maclyn and Mateel to Son's Chapel, and I to Braden School. We then went to University High School (which was closed about 1960).

My father had lost a leg at 16 in a train accident, so he continued to work at the University during World War II, up to 12 hours a day, adding to his own job, those of Business Manager, Purchasing Agent, and Comptroller. At the war's end, rather than return to his former position and salary, he resigned, and worked two years for the U. S. Government inventing uses for war surplus.

In 1947, my parents created McKeehan's Fabric Center, the first store of its kind anywhere. Located at 18 East Center, it offered in one facility, every item one could need for sewing and other needlework, plus a sewing room with cutting tables, metered sewing machines, and even an instructor to assist or sew for you. *Women's Wear Daily*, the 'Bible' of the clothing industry, had a feature on this unique store which was later condensed in *Vogue*, and again in *Reader's Digest*. The sewing "boom", and quality products spelled the store's success until my parents retired in 1965.

From the time they moved to this county, my parents worked for its betterment. My father labored almost single-handedly to get electricity, and later natural gas to the rural areas, and persisted until he saw Highway 45 paved through to Huntsville. Througout life, Leon had many inventions to his credit, such as automobile turn signals.

Leon died February 5, 1975 at 81; and Lillian, May 15, 1987 at 82 in Fayetteville. They are buried in Son's Chapel Cemetery. Both live on in their accomplishments, their friends, and their family. All three of their children received Bachelor's degrees from the University of Arkansas. Maclyn went on to receive his Doctorate in Nuclear Physics at M. I. T. in 1951 at age 25, then worked on the "H" Bomb, and helped design the first nuclear powered submarine. "Nautilus". December 24, 1955 he married Georgette Deignault from Vermont and they had two children, Grant and Michelle, who live in Boston, Massachusetts. Mac, 31, died of brain tumor August 6, 1958.

Mateel went to Dallas to work after college, where she met and married lawyer William Howard Gray of Huntington, West Virginia in 1950. They have three sons: Scott of Phoenix, Arizona; Kirk of Austin, Texas; and Brent, also of Phoenix, Arizona. They have one grandson.

After getting a B. S. in Zoology, I attended Southern Baptist Theological Seminary one year in Louisville, then went to Texas Women's University in Denton, Texas to get my Occupational Therapy Degree. While doing my clinical training, I met Clare Venema, a student at the University of Michigan Dental School in Ann Arbor. We were married on August 31, 1956 in Fayetteville, returning here in 1961. We have five children, Chris, Craig, Karen, Kathryn and Kimberly. We have a granddaughter, Sarah Crettelle Hunter. See History of Dr. Clare Venema, and Marleen McKeehan Venema; this document.

By: Marleen Venema

George McKinney

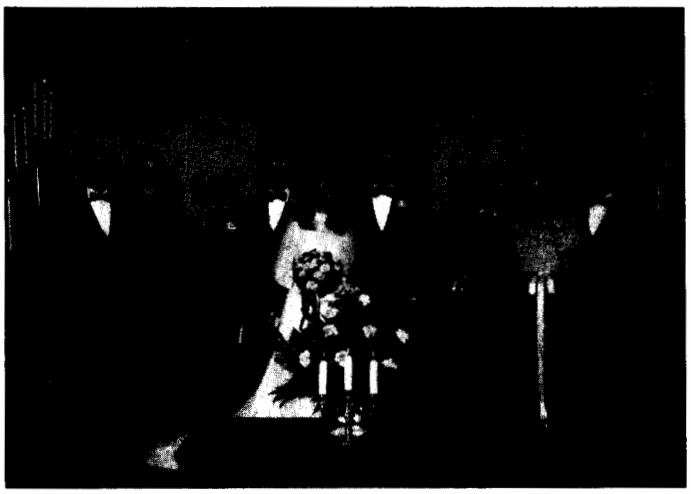
George Fredrick McKinney (1887-1962), youngest son of Sarah Frances Webb and George Franklin McKinney, a native of Belfount (Boone County) Arkansas and Lillie Mae Staten McKinney (1895-1977), only daughter of Jessie Buchanan and Rufus Staten, of Ponitac, Mississippi, moved to Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas with their 11 year old son, Bobby, in 1939.

George McKinney had been in the insurance business in Harrison, Arkansas in 1932 and traveled the state from 1935 to 1939 for The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York as an agent and field man.

Lillie Mae and George established the McKinney Insurance Agency on the second floor of the old McIlroy Bank Building (north side of the square) on July 5, 1939. Lillie Mae was the first secretary and the first policy issued was insuring a car owned by Phillips Motor Company, the Chrysler/Plymouth dealer in Fayetteville.

The McKinneys lived on East Lafayette at the time, across from St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and Bobby went to Washington Grammar School, and Fayetteville High School. He became the unofficial "head of the household" when George entered World War II as a "recalled" Captain of the Coast Artillery.

L to R: Janie, Bob, LaNita Terry, Rick, Julia Ann and Tom McKinney. Sons Chapel June 26, 1982, Fayetteville, Arkansas.



Rick and LaNita McKinney, Louise Blackwell, Bob McKinney, Cindy Rea, John McKinney, Julia Ann, Janie and Tom McKinney. Temple, Texas December 31, 1983.

L to R: Janie McKinney, Becky Lancaster, Cara Lancaster, Vicki Hileman and Tom McKinney, Mike Faupel and Art Evans. Mt. Kessler October 25, 1986, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Lillie Mae continued the business until the spring of 1945 when George came home. Lillie Mae remained active professionally, being a member of Altrusa Club. She was a Board Member of Arkansas State Teachers College in Conway (now U. C. A.), and also was appointed to the War Manpower Board from Arkansas during the Korean Conflict.

The two senior McKinneys left a heritage of family commitment, a strong protestant work ethic and community service.

Bob McKinney attended Fayetteville High School where he was a cheerleader, vice-president of the senior class and a member of the National Honor Society. He attended Boys State and was elected a representative. In 1946, he was an orationical champion from Fayetteville High and as Northwest Arkansas representive, placed second in the state contest. Bob attended the University of Arkansas and graduated in 1952. He was selected for Who's Who on the U. of A. Campus and was a distinguished military graduate of R. O. T. C.

During his high school years Bob dated a lovely blond girl whom he had met in the third grade in Little Rock. Julia Ann Paisley, only daughter of Jewel Clinton Blackwell who was born in Nocona, Texas in 1898 - child of Julia Agusta Clinton and James Sandy Blackwell of Dardanelle, Arkansas - and Thomas Paisley, born in 1894 in Auverne, Arkansas - only son of Loula E. Rankin and Drury Lacy Paisley. Julia Ann grew up in Little Rock, graduated from Little Rock Central High in 1946, Southern Seminary and Junior College, Buena Vista, Virginia; in 1948, and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1950. Bob and Julia Ann were married in Trinty Cathedral in Little Rock on June 16, 1951.

Of this union, four children were born. George Thomas, born at Fort Benning, Georgia, December 6, 1952; John Robert born at Army-Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas March 3, 1954; Richard Paisley born in Honolulu, T. H. (now State of Hawaii) June 22, 1956 and Mary Jane born in Fayetteville, Arkansas February 10, 1964.

At the time of this writing, Tom is in Graduate School at the University of Arkansas. He married Vickie Lee Hileman on October 25, 1986 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. John married Cynthia Ann Rea in Temple, Texas on December 31, 1983 and they are living in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Rick married LaNita Carol Terry in Fayetteville on June 26, 1982 and they have one daughter, Paisley Anne, born August 29, 1987. Janie has graduated from the University of Arkansas with a B. S. in Earth Science. David Joshua was born to Cindy and John on October 24, 1987 and Vicki and Tom are expecting a baby in October, 1988.

Tom, John, Rick and Janie have all been an important part of the McKinney agency, working summers and while they were in school. We are very proud that Rick is a partner in the Agency and his wife, LaNita is the office manager. They are the perpetuity of the Agency. The McKinney's will follow a rich tradition in helping build northwest Arkansas, following George and Lillie Mae McKinneys lead in contributing to civic pride and growth. The family continues to serve the area in community and business-professional service. There's no doubt that the younger members of the clan will carry the standard into the next generations.

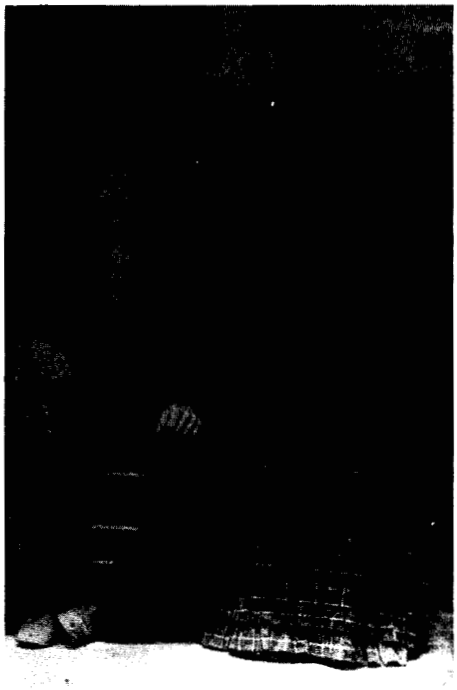
By: Bob McKinney

Lewis McMillan

The McMillans (McMillens), a family of Scotch-Irish origin, first settled in Arkansas in the early 1800s. Lewis McMillen, son of the Illinois pioneer, Hugh McMillen, moved with his wife Charlotta (Joy) McMillen to Arkansas to settle near Fayetteville. Prior to 1822, they moved back to Illinois where Lewis died, leaving Charlotta a widow with five children to raise: Hugh, Polly, Comfort Allen, Perminde, and Lewis.

Charlotta stayed in Illinois until 1834, when she returned to Arkansas with her children. On June 11, 1836, she received a U. S. land grant in Washington County, Arkansas, in Section 29, Twp 16N, Range 29W.

Her oldest son, Hugh, born 1815, married and he and his



Louis Allen McMillan, wife Sarah A. Murrin, sons Wesley Monroe McMillan and Samuel Lee McMillan.

Comfort Allen McMillen and wife Lydia Maxwell McMillen.

Martha McMillan Kammenzind

Polly (Mary) McMillen Moulden

wife, Hannah, lived in nearby Madison County, Arkansas, for a while and later moved to Neosho, Missouri, where he made his living as a merchant. They raised seven children; Mary, Andrew, John, Martha (Kammenzind), Louis Allen (m. Sarah Murrin), Nancy, and Kesler Lawson.

Polly (Mary) McMillen, born 1816, was Charlotta's oldest daughter. She married Tom Moulden and they raised four children; James Liburn (m. Susan Murphy and later became the Sheriff of Collin County, Texas), Nancy (Sanders), Eveline Mary (Skelton), and Marinda.

Comfort Allen, born 1818, married Lydia Maxwell and they had six children; William Andrew (m. Fanny Reed), James Rylie (m. Mary E. Thomas), Martha Jane (Taylor), Mary Elizabeth (Turner), Elbert Newton who died at the age of 16, and Henry Lewis who died at the age of two when he drowned in a washpot.

Perminde (Mindy) McMillen, born in 1820, married James Collins and they were the parents of one child who died as an infant.

Lewis McMillen, born in 1822, married Almeda Tunley and they raised seven children; William Alan (m. Martha Jane McMillen), Benjamin, Lewis Wes, Elisa J. (m. D. M. Lovelace), Ethalinda (m. G. T. Johnson), Thomas (m. Mary Mankin), and Charley who died while still in his youth. After the death of Almeda in 1884, Lewis married widow Mattie Flowers and they had one child, Bula.

The family was very faithful to the Presbyterian Church and all were staunch Democrats. They attended the White River Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Charlotta (Lotty) is listed in the church minutes of the September 12, 1835, meeting of the Session at the "campground." Her son, Comfort Allen, later joined the church in 1838. In 1851, Lewis McMillen and his wife, Almeda, gave 14 square rods of land in Washington County for the "valuable consideration of having a convenient school house and meeting house."

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF Arkansas TOWN OF Fayetteville

I, John A McMillan born in Madison Co in the State of Arkansas aged Eighteen years, and by occupation a Farmer Do HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have volunteered this 19th day of September 1864, to serve as a **Soldier** in the **Army of the United States of America**, for the period of *THREE YEARS*, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, John A McMillan do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the **United States of America**, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Fayetteville Ark this 13 day of Sept 1864 } John A^D McMillan mark

BEFORE Lieut Thomas Brooks

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above-named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

Examining Surgeon.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, John A McMillan previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service. This soldier has Blue eyes, Light hair, Fair complexion, is five feet five inches high.

Thomas Brooks 2d Lieut 26 Co

26 Regiment of Ark Vol Volunteers,

Recruiting Officer.

(A. G. O. No. 74 A. R.)

Mustered into the service of the United States, in Company L 1st Regiment of Ark Volunteers, on the 13th day of Sept, 1864, at Fayetteville Ark

Lieut Thomas Brooks 2d Lieut 26 Co

Mustering Officer.

When the Civil War began, three of Hugh's sons, John, Andrew, and Lewis, went to Washington County, Arkansas, and joined the Union Army. They all served in Company L of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry. Many years later, Lewis would entertain his grandchildren with the story of how they spent a long rainy night in Mississippi after being captured by Confederate soldiers, and how they managed to break apart a rain barrel and fashion a make-shift ladder out of the barrel staves to escape during the thunderstorm.

Early in 1845, the Comfort Allen McMillen family, along with the Maxwells, and others living nearby, left Washington County to travel overland by ox teams to Texas to settle on Peter's Colony land grants. They settled in Collin County and Comfort Allen McMillen is credited with being one of the founders of the community of Murphy, Texas.

After her family had been raised, Charlotta lived for a while with her son, Lewis, and his wife, Almeda, and helped with their brood of children. In the early 1850s, Lewis and Almeda also moved to Texas and settled near his brother, Comfort Allen, in the community of Allen, Texas.

In 1854-55, Comfort Allen returned to Arkansas to bring his mother, Charlotta, and his recently widowed sister, Mary Moulden, and her family to Collin County, Texas. Later his sister, Perminde Collins, would also join them and locate to the north of Murphy, Texas.

Like so many others living during these years, Comfort Allen and Lewis made their living by farming and raising livestock. Their mother, Charlotta, was a weaver and Mary Moulden helped support her family as a knitter.

Patsy Jo McMillan, the author of this sketch, is the daughter of William Franklin McMillan and Katheryn Drake McMillan of Wylie, Texas, and is the great, great, great, granddaughter of pioneer Lewis McMillen and his wife Charlotta. She and her husband, James Cron, live in Mesquite, Texas, and both work for the Dallas County Sheriff's Department.

Descendants of this fine family number well into the hundreds. Among those living descendants are: Howard McMillan, Alicia Blythe, Trent Blythe, Allison Blythe, Robin Lansford, Scott Lansford, Paula McMillan, Sara McMillan, Wanda Murphy, Joe Wesley Hart, Margaret Hart, Joe Hart, Karen Hendrick, Glenn Murphy, Dale Murphy, Pam Howell, Irene Murphy, Tim Howell, Misty Howell, Ray Boyd, Marguerite James, Mary Eubank, Fred Boyd, Michael Ray Boyd, John P. Boyd, Elmer A. McMillan, W. M. McMillan, Dan Petrosky, Sylvia Enloe, Janna Daniels, Lonnie McMillan, Jim Bob McMillan, Terry McMillan, Laverne Laster, Neal Laster, John Laster, Grace Hastings, Naomi Cade, Wava Hahn, Charlene Deaton, Glenn Enloe, Gayle Smith, Derek Deaton, Lynsey Deaton, Susan Schuchard, Stephanie Smith, Thelma Bearden, Francis Bearden, Judy Bearden, Nelma Rogers, Janell Rogers, Jea Lou Rogers, Joyce Rogers, Frank Rogers, Lavern Rogers, Joan Rogers, Sherry Rogers, Karen Rogers, Patricia Rogers, Kay Rogers, Betty Aiken, Rickey Aiken, Terry Aiken, Ronnie Aiken, Fred Allan McMillen, John Allen McMillen, Robert A. McMillen, Fred Michael McMillen, Albert Taylor, Carlile Taylor, Barbara Benny, Brook Benny, Virginia Logan, Taylor Logan, and Lezlie Logan.

By: Patsy J. McMillan

D. B. McNeal

John McNeal, born in County Down, Ireland in 1779, came to America and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania. One of his sons, James, went west to Washington County, Ohio, where a son, David B. McNeal was born. It is with David B. (D. B.) McNeal that the story of the McNeals of Washington County, Arkansas begins.

McNeals taken in Hartford Arkansas about 1905 From the left standing Eva McNeal, Ernest McNeal, D. B. McNeal, Mable McNeal, Fred McNeal, Charles McNeal, Roy NcNeal, Seated Blanch McNeal, child is Grace McNeal

D. B. McNeal migrated to middle Tennessee and married Eva Baldwin, a school teacher from Marysville college.

In the 1890s D. B. moved his family to Missouri and then down the wire Road into Arkansas, with the women and children in the wagon and the boys and cow walking behind. They camped one night at the spring just south of the present Fayetteville High School.

The family settled in Hartford. With the help of Eva's brother, a merchant in Mansfield, D. B. established a general store in Hartford. D. B. was a good businessman and Hartford was a lively coal mining and farm trade center. The store prospered and the children were educated at Henderson-Brown College in Arkadelphia. Son Charlie won several gold and silver medals. One year he received both athletic and scholar of the year awards.

About 1910, D. B. retired and moved to Prairie Grove. He opened the Prairie Grove Drug Co. With his son Fred as manager. Fred McNeal invented a tray to hang on automobile doors as a food tray. He reaped little or no benefit from this widely used invention.

A daughter of D. B. and Eva, Mable, married Harley Lunday and lived in Tulsa. A son, Roy, became head coach and athletic director at Southern Oregon College. Ernest died while in college.

D. B. was one of the few staunch Republicans in the county and he let it be known. When asked by the reunion committee to fly a Confederate flag on the drug store, he agreed but put a Union flag above it.

In 1913 D. B. established the D. B. McNeal and Son General Mercantile in Farmington, with son Charlie as partner. Originally the mercantile was in the brick building east of the present post office, but in 1915 they purchased and moved into the Sidwell store next door. Charlie married Sue Woodruff, a student of Cane Hill College. The McNeal store prospered. Starks Brothers Nursery employed sixty men. The trip to Fayetteville was difficult, so farmers came to trade at McNeal's. We stocked everything, food, hardware, farm supplies, clothing, and bought flour and feed by the train car load. It was reported to be the largest store in Washington County. In strawberry time it required ten people to handle the trade. I guarded the cash drawer. Troy Toney operated a satelite store in the Appleby Farm.

Aside from family, Mace (Red) Howell was the only full time employee. He was a very talented person. He could build or repair anything.

When discipline was necessary, Charlie went to the buggy whip rack. The dogs tucked their tails and slunk away, and the boys promised to cease and desist from their mischief.

With the depression came hard times. Books of account show total sales of less than five dollars some days. A huxter line was started. A truck would be loaded with merchandise and go from farm to farm. Some sales were for cash or credit, but most were trades for chickens, eggs, and butter. Wiley Hembree ran the route for two dollars per day.

About 1932, a hammermill was added to the operation. The farmers brought in grain and it was ground into feed, flour, and meal. A portion of the finished product was usual payment for the grinding. My job was to sack feed and to weigh wagons on the wagon scales. One day the engine blew up, setting the mill on fire. The fire spread to the old mill on Goose Creek and the McNeal store outhouse. All three structures burned to the ground and were never replaced.

With the approach of World War II, business improved and Sue McNeal operated the store until 1974. The building now houses a furniture and antique business.

Charlie and Sue McNeal had two sons, Bill and Charles. After military service Bill traveled the northwest selling for Budd Post and Hardwood Co. He later owned McNeal Pump Co. Bill married Loss Ann Beaver. They had one daughter, Debbie. She is now Mrs. Eddy Hill, a school teacher, residing in Benton, Arkansas.

Charles left Washington County at an early age and served in the U. S. Marine Corps in World War II and Korea. He is now owner and manager of Goff-McNair Lincoln Mercury in Fayetteville. Charles married Ruth Smith daughter of Alfred Smith, manager of the large Appleby farm in Bethel Grove. They have four children. David, an entomologist in Washington D. C., Eddie, sales manager at Goff-McNair, Marcia, now Mrs. Mark Taylor of Fayetteville, and Marty, a musician, assistant manager and bouncer at Norma Jeans.

David and wife Jennifer have two sons Robert and Will. Marcia and husband Mark have three children Shannon, Zack, and Nicole Taylor.

Thus the seven generations of the Washington County McNeals.

By: Charles McNeal

Stark Mhoon

The first settlers on Round Mountain, east of Fayetteville, Arkansas, were Stark and Mathenia Mullin Mhoon in 1836. Both were born in North Carolina 1809-11 and married in Tennessee. He was of German and Cherokee Indian descent. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mullin, both born ca. 1778 North Carolina.

Children: I. James E. b. ca. 1831 Tennessee, m. 18 February 1851 Arkansas, Finy Dane, b. ca. 1832. II. Margaret Jane b. 21 February 1833, d. before 1889. M. 20 November 1853 Arkansas, Robert Fletcher III, b. 10 January 1831-33, son of Robert, Jr. and Mary (Polly) Wilson Fletcher. Their children were: Camila, Nancy Elizabeth, Jessie T., Sarah Frances, Mary Annie, Martha Nelvina, Robert Edmund Lee, James A., and John Edward. This family settled in Texas, leaving Arkansas 1863-64. III. Sarah Elizabeth b. 18 February 1835 Tennessee. IV. John Thomas b. ca. 1837 Arkansas, m. 7 September 1858 Arkansas, Nancy Jane Davis.

V. William Green b. 16 March 1840 Arkansas, d. 14 February 1919. Buried Strain Cemetery. Married 16 March 1859 Arkansas, Martha Jane Melair, daughter of William and Sarah Melair, b. 3 December 1830 Arkansas, d. 18 December 1914. Buried Strain Cemetery. Their children were: 1. Sarah Emma married William Heaton. 2. John Thomas, died at age 20 of smallpox. 3. William R. married Mary Jenkins. 4. James M. married Fannie Alice Elliott. 5. Andrew A. married Mary Jenkins. 6. Dora F. married N. E. Musselman. 7. Albert Ashley married Rhoda B. Couch. 8. George. 9. Minita Belle, died at age 1 year 4 months. William Green was in the Union Army during the Civil War. After the war he finally acquired considerable acreage and became a prosperous farmer.

VI. Martha T. b. ca. 1841 Arkansas, d. before 1889. Married 16 July 1860 Arkansas, Merideth Cravens, b. ca. 1832 North Carolina. Children: 1. Cleopatra Matilda b. ca. 1862-32. m. (1) _____ James, m. (2) 27 January 1884, Joel Henry Ferguson. 2. John William b. 8 September 1866, d. 22 January 1953. Buried Haywood, Oklahoma. About four months before John William was born, Merideth was working in the fields when a man rode up on horseback, got off his horse, shook hands with Merideth and shot him with the other hand. It was over some dispute about the Civil War. Martha m. (2) 21 November 1872 Arkansas, Bradley C. Verner. They moved to Indian Territory near McAlester, where Frank Verner was born. He married Nettie Tucker, 19 October 1897 at McAlester.

VII. Wilson R. b. ca. 1843. VIII. Mary Jane b. ca. 1845. Married James Keele. IX. Marquis Lafayette b. ca. 1847. Married 16 September 1869, Nancy J. Adams. Mathenia died at the birth of Lafayette or shortly after. Stark then married her sister, Sarah Mullin, b. ca. 1819 North Carolina, d. 1881-1882. They married 11 May 1847 Arkansas. Children:

X. John S. b. ca. 1850 Arkansas, married 30 December 1869, Sarah J. Heaton. XI. Roena b. ca. 1852 Arkansas, married John Jenkins. XII. Robert G. b. ca. 1854, married Minerva N. Langford.

Stark and Sarah went to Jefferson County, Illinois in 1853, and returned the following year. After that, they moved back and forth from Washington County, Arkansas and Newton County, Missouri, where he was when he died. He did own land in Washington County in the 1860s.

By: Thelma Johnson Curtis

Alfred E. Mileur

The family of Alfred and Mary Mileur moved to Washington County Arkansas in December, 1936. They drove a car pulling a three-wheel trailer with their belongings from Sudan, Texas. At that time they had a small son and Mary was expecting her second child in about a month. On the trip from Texas, the trailer jack-knifed and overturned. They spent one day recovering their belongings and a number of chickens that Alfred was moving. He had show chickens and received many blue ribbons from Texas and Oklahoma. This story was passed down through the years.

Alfred Emil Toussiant Mileur was born November 1, 1896 in East St. Louis, Illinois. His father was a French immigrant, coming to America when he was fourteen years old. His name was Henry Alfred Mileur, born July 26, 1868, in Bourdonnay, France. Alfred's mother was Barbara Lucy VanClooster of Murphysboro, Illinois, where the Mileurs had settled after coming to this country. Henry and Lucy were married April 19, 1892, in Murphysboro. They moved to St. Louis, St. Jo, Joplin and finally to Indian Territory around 1900. Henry acquired 160 acres in the Oklahoma land run. The land is still in the Mileur family at Rush Springs, Grady County, Oklahoma.

Mary Magdalene Coleman was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, March 29, 1900. Her parents were Albert Francis and Alice Marine Searcy Coleman. They were both born in Crawford County, Indiana. They moved to Rush Springs, IT in 1901. There Alfred and Mary met, grew up and were married July 11, 1921, in Wichita, Kansas. The Colemans moved to Lincoln in 1926. Their health became bad and this was the reason for Mary and Alfred to move to Arkansas.

Alfred worked in oil fields of Oklahoma in the early days of the oil boom, living in Santa Fe, Ardmore and Rush Springs. Their first child, Robert Joseph, was born July 13, 1927 in Duncan, Oklahoma. Alfred and his family then moved to Sudan, Texas, and worked in a chicken hatchery and feed store, then to Washington County, Arkansas. They moved onto a small farm in the Beaty Community north of Lincoln. Their second child, Mary Alice, was born January 9, 1937, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Bob and Mary Alice both attended the one room Beaty School. Bob attended eight grades then transferred to Lincoln High School where he graduated in 1944. He was employed by the Bank of Lincoln for a number of years. He married Verona Bella Kidd, July 4, 1948. They then moved to Oklahoma City. They later moved to Midwest City where they are still living. Bob and Belle were both employed at Tinker Air Force Base. They have two children. Sharon Swain of Lincoln and Ronald Gene of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mary Alice graduated from Lincoln High School in 1953. She married Roger Pitts June 22, 1958. After Roger's graduation from the University of Arkansas in 1961, they moved to Hot Springs and later to Hope. In 1964 they returned to Lincoln where they are living now on the Sugar Hill Ranch. They have children, Russell 22, Sarah 20 and Alicia 18.

Alfred and Mary's third child, Barbara Ann, was born August 15, 1941 in Prairie Grove. The family moved off the farm into Lincoln in 1945. Barbara attended twelve years of school in Lincoln, graduating in 1959. She married Don Griscom July 11, 1964. They live southwest of Lincoln on a farm, raising cattle and apples. Don also drives a bulk milk truck for Mid-America Company. They have two children, Cara, 21 and Curtis 17.

Alfred and Mary had an enjoyable life in Lincoln. Alfred was a meat cutter and worked in several of the local markets. He also enjoyed the outdoors. He liked fishing, hunting and gardening. Woodworking was also one of his hobbies. Mary enjoyed all types of handwork and sewing. Another hobby of hers was music. She was pianist and organist at the Methodist Church in Lincoln where the family belonged.

Alfred died December 2, 1973, at his home in Lincoln. Mary continued to live in the family home until 1980 when her health failed and she moved into the home of Roger and Mary Alice Pitts. She remained there until April 1983 when she was moved to Sunrise Manor in Fayetteville. She died in Fayetteville September 12, 1983.

Alfred and Mary are both buried in the Beaty Cemetery north of Lincoln.

By: Mary Alice Pitts

Joseph Miller

Joseph Miller and family came to Washington County, Arkansas in the fall of 1833, settling about three miles south of Fayetteville at north end of present airport, on what is presently known as Willoughby Road.

He was born in Kentucky in 1795 and his parents are unknown to compiler, but he had brother Benjamin born 1790 or earlier, that married Eliza Briggs and another brother, John Miller, born Kentucky, 1793, married in Gibson County, Indiana in 1814 to Mary (Polly) Roberts.

Joseph Miller is first found in Gibson County, Indiana, when he married Jane Duff November 17, 1817. Joseph and Jane Duff Miller had three children that showed their birth being in Indiana, but do not find them in census of Gibson County, Indiana in 1820. About 1823, Joseph and family moved to Montgomery County, Illinois in or near Hillsboro, Illinois. There, he was engaged with his brother, Benjamin and Judge Hiram Rountree in several business enterprises, a tannery, a freighting business and a tavern. The tavern located just across from present Court House, and according to a local history the rates at tavern set by city fathers at 12-1/2 cents for room, same for horse with hay, 12-1/2 cents for breakfast and 18-3/4 cents for dinner and supper.

A severe blizzard in winter of 1832-3 killed a large amount of wild animals and domestic, as well, curtailing the tannery operation and it is presumed this caused the family's migration to Arkansas Territory.

After arrival at Fayetteville, he built his tannery in a ravine just west of square near present Frisco Railroad tracks. A spring on the hillside supplied water for the operation. A few years ago, a Mr. Berry had a flower growing operation on this site and related that he plowed up bits of oak timbers and pieces of skinning knives there. Joseph Miller built a two-story stone house, which has since been reduced to one story, unoccupied for quite a few years, but still defying the elements, on Willoughby Road about two miles east of U. S. 71. A very interesting stone above and to the left of front door has many peculiar markings cut into the stone, reminding one of the hex marks on the homes and barns of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Also, the huge capstone on the well made from one stone.

From Joseph Miller's first marriage, he had the following children: Lucinda, born 1818, married 1833 to Samuel Mayes, she died 1888, buried Combs Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas. A son, William H. Miller, born Indiana in 1820, maried Martha Landers in 1840, died 1871, buried Miller Cemetery on home place. Third child was Julia, born Indiana in 1822 married F. L. Nathan Thomas. It is believed she died in 1859, place unknown. John McDowell Miller, born 1826, Illinois, married 1846 in Arkansas to Clarissa Privett. He died 1897 in Collins County, Texas near Weston. Daughter, Nancy, born Illinois, 1828 married 1847 to _____? Evans, married (2) John T. C. McCaffery, no other information.

Joseph Dillard Miller, born 1833 in Illinois married 1854 to Elizabeth Paul and have no further information. In 1840, census of Washington County, Arkansas, there was a child (female) in the Miller household that I cannot identify and not found in 1850 census. A son, Hiram Rountree Miller was born 1835 in Arkansas and there are three marriages in Washington County, Arkansas for him (1) to Mary E. Cox in 1858, (2) to Rebecca Rutherford in 1860 and to Mary E. Carney in 1870. Apparently left Arkansas as no further information. A daughter, Harriett Miller born 1836 married Thomas Howes 1851-3. Believed she moved to Texas where husband died as she resided back in Fayetteville with father in 1860 census and she had three children. Last child from Joseph Miller first marriage was Mary, born 1837, married to Obed C. Cate, 1853. She died in 1890 and buried Reiff's Cemetery, Washington County, Arkansas.

Apparently, Joseph Miller first wife Jane died about 1840-42 as he married (2) Cyrene Flack, widow of Willis Hill Privette about 1842 or earlier, and she brought five of her children from first marriage to this household. A daughter, born in 1843, was Phoebe Jane, and she is believed to be from second marriage. She married first, Orin August Phillips in 1861 and (2) William T. Jones in 1865. From second marriage of Joseph and Cyrene Miller, also had two more daughters, Cyrene (Caroline) married to George Mayes, she died 1903 in Bailey, Oklahoma and Sarah (Sally), born 1948 married Thomas Fine in 1866 and believed to have migrated to Collins County, Texas.

Joseph Miller died February 18, 1869 at home in Washington County, Arkansas. Although many descendants are buried in old

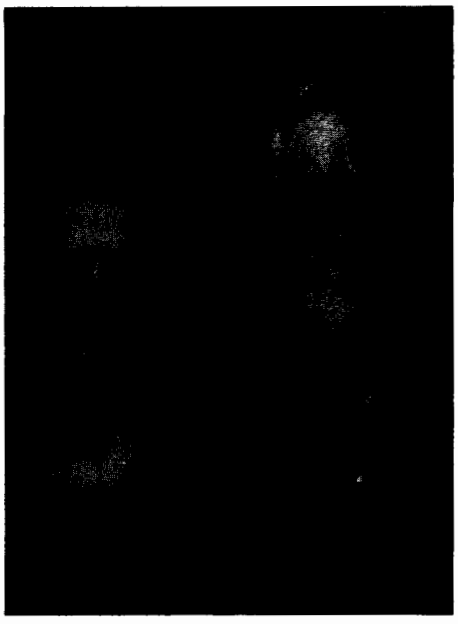
Miller burying ground about 1/4 mile south of old home, do not find a stone for Joseph or wife. He had accumulated in his lifetime about two thousand acres surrounding what is Greenland and it was known as Miller's Valley.

In Illinois, he was a member of Methodist Church. After second marriage, was member of Christian Church. His second wife, Cyrene went to Collins County, Texas, where some of her children had settled and she died there in 1883.

By: C. Vale Mayes

Peter Clavel Miller

One of the early settlers of the Round Mountain community, Richland Township, was Peter C. Miller, who came to this county from Kansas. He was born March 17, 1841 in Indiana and died February 22, 1928. He is buried in the Round Mountain Cemetery. He served with the Thirty-Third Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War. He was the son of John Wagoner and Mary A. Warren Miller who came to Indiana from North Carolina in 1839. He was the grandson of John and Christina Bolick Miller. Peter Clavel married Catherine Elizabeth Lefavor (Le Fevre), January 23, 1865 in Morgan County, Indiana. Catherine Elizabeth was the daughter of Isaac and Mary Cooper Le Fevre and the granddaughter of Abraham and Mary Magdelaine Broch Le Fevre. Peter Clavel and Catherine Miller settled on a farm which property now contains the present Round Mountain Missionary Baptist Church. Their children: A. Henry Washington Miller, born February 14, 1868 - died February 5, 1950 and married Rosa Belle Brown. Issue four children: Pearl C. Miller born August 27, 1893 - died March 16, 1984, Ruth Ida Miller, born October 17, 1905, Ray Brown Miller born March 4, 1909, Mabel Miller born October 19, 1911 - died February 2, 1918.



Peter Clavel and Ida Alice (Adair) Miller

Franklin Pierce Miller born March 25, 1871 - died December 25, 1910, married Elvira Cupps. Issue five children: Melburn Miller born 1897 - died 1914, Logan Miller born August 21, 1900, Peat Miller born October 5, 1902, Bessie Miller born August 26, 1905, Hazel Miller born July 16, 1908.

Mary Elsie Miller born February 22, 1873 - died July 19, 1972, married Oscar Smith January 29, 1892. Issue three children: Dudley Porter Smith born November 20, 1893 - died March 29, 1978, Arley Franklin Smith born February 20, 1895 - died February 4, 1945, Errie Clavel Smith born December 01, 1897 - died November 8, 1961.

Edward Willis Miller born February 12, 1875 - died June 26, 1937, married Manuela Campo a Mor, 1910, Mexico. Issue one son: Edward Clifford Miller born April 09, 1913 - died August 17, 1984.

Minnie May Miller born November 12, 1877 - died February 20, 1956, married Ackland Eason Smith January 08, 1896. Issue four children: William Clyde Smith born February 24, 1898 - died October 30, 1920, unmarried, Eva May Smith, born June 23, 1902 - died November 1951, Lynn Smith born September 3, 1904, Agnes Pauline Smith born September 29, 1912. John Clavel Miller born September 8, 1882 - died circa 1929-30 unmarried.

Catherine Elizabeth Lafavor (Le Fevre) died April 18, 1885 and is buried in the Round Mountain Cemetery. Peter C. Miller married the second time to Ida Alice (Adair) Brown, November 15, 1885. They had five children: Ida Catherine Miller born September 5, 1886 - died March 11, 1978, married Charles Bassel Cate January 25, 1905. Issue four daughters: Alice Bernice Cate born January 23, 1906, Ina Catherine Cate born August 14, 1909, Madge Esther Cate born December 8, 1911, Julia Adair Cate born February 16, 1917 - died September 3, 1981.

H. W. Magnolia Miller born July 27, 1888 - died December 27, 1980, married Dr. James Walter Walker, October 2, 1907. Issue four children: Maxine Miller Walker born August 22, 1908 - died May 12, 1981, Helen Virginia Walker born November 3, 1910, James Allen Walker born November 4, 1913, David Louis Walker M. D., born May 13, 1923. Lucretia Alida Miller born March 24, 1890 - died July 1973, married Arthur Earl Mhoon. Issue six children: Ruby Bell Mhoon born June 20, 1911, Leon Miller born April 17, 1913, Ida Alice Mhoon born February 4, 1916, Marie Elsie Mhoon born April 20, 1919, Zola Louise Mhoon born September 19, 1921, James Earl Mhoon D. O. born July 27, 1928.

Gussie Jennie (Jean) Miller born December 25, 1891 - died July 13, 1980, married Delbert W. Hall. Issue one daughter: Dorthea Elaine Hall born January 30, 1921.

Stella Adair Miller born October 14, 1895 married Alva Wilcoxen. Issue two daughters: Francis Virginia Wilcoxen, Muriel D. Wilcoxen.

The following is an autobiography by Henry Miller, preacher and poet, Round Mountain community. Taken from *Browns Memorial Sketch Book*. Written circa 1938. "I was born in Indiana February 14, 1868. When three years old, my parents moved to Kansas, lived there nine years, moved then to Washington County, Arkansas where I still live. I was ordained to the Ministry at the age of 43. I pastored churches as Missionary and also as Moderator of the Fayetteville Association. My grandfather, John Wagoner Miller lived and died a Missionary Baptist preacher. My father, Peter Miller died a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church. I have a son, Ray Miller who is a Deacon in our church, making four generations of Baptists.

My nearest church, when I was converted, was at the district school house four miles away. Seven of us got letters and organized a church at a school house one mile away. That was in 1902. In 1925, we built a church house on land that joins my farm. Now I am 70 years of age, and can go to church and not get off my own land. The Lord seemed to move the work nearer me as I grew older and used me in helping to establish this church, with a Baptist preacher for a son-in-law, and a Baptist preacher for a brother-in-law, and my wife and three children are all in the Baptist work. I feel like I merit a place among Baptists".

By: W. Eugene Smith

William M. Miller

William M. Miller was born 18 January, 1831 in Arkansas. He married Melvina Lee 18 January, 1855. The William M. Miller family lived in Washington County, Arkansas over thirty years. Melvina was in the household of her parents Elizah Lee and Nancy A.? in 1850 Benton County, Arkansas census. The following brothers and sisters were listed as: John Lee born around 1840, James J. Lee born around 1842. He married Susan Miller 17 December, 1864 in Washington, County, Arkansas.

Mary E. Lee born around 1845 and married to Joel Ramsey 29 April, 1863, Marion Lee born around 1847, and Sarah E. Lee born around 1849. Mary E. (Lee) Ramsey died 6 January 1872.

William and Melvina had the following children: Mary Malindy born 5 December, 1856 and died 8 December 1858, Jasper Newton Miller born 8 April, 1859, married E. C. Battenfield 11 June, 1893 in Washington County, Arkansas. Jasper died 5 May, 1889, Thomas Jefferson born 7 September, 1861, died 11 March, 1886, Sarah M. G. born 27 February, 1863, Adline S. born 7 October, 1866. She married John Statham, James W. born 30 January, 1869 and died 12 February, 1869, Richard William born 1 February, 1870. He married Alpha Lucinda Neal and he died 25 March, 1918 and was buried in the Yarnaby, Bryan County, Oklahoma cemetery, Robert Allen born 6 November 1872 in Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas. He married Bettie Jane Stacy 25 February, 1897 in Carrollton, Carroll County, Arkansas, Effie Bell born 3 October, 1877 in Elm Springs, Arkansas and she married John Wilson (Wilce) Maloney. She died 2 January 1932 near Albany, Oklahoma and was buried in the Yarnaby, Bryan County, Oklahoma cemetery, and Margaret Linia (Maggie Lee) born 6 March, 1890.

William and Melvina came to Indian Territory around the turn of the century. William died 24 October, 1904 at Yuba, Blue County, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) and was buried in the Yarnaby, Indian Territory Cemetery. Melvinia died around March, 1909 (??) at Yuba, Bryan County, Oklahoma and was buried in the Yarnaby, Oklahoma cemetery. Melvina was born in Arkansas 18 April, 1839. Her father, Elizah Lee was born in Indiana around 1815. He died 3 June, 1862.

By: Arleta Miller Curtis

Jacob Grant Mills

This is the story of my grandfather, Jacob (Jake) Grant Mills, born near Fayetteville, Arkansas, Washington County, September 15, 1865. A few months before his birth a group of hostile renegades came by their home and murdered his father and two brothers. Another brother escaped through a side window. The men tried to set fire to the home and his mother and his older sister, Lettie would smother out the flames. Several years later, he and his family moved to Texas. They settled in Hamilton, Hamilton County, Texas. On the 9th of August, 1894, he married Sarah Castle (Cassie) Dawson.

Jacob and Sarah had five children. Their first born, a daughter, Bertha Viola, was born April 18, 1896 in Holland, Bell County, Texas. She married Ollie Kinsey. They had no children and she passed away in the summer of 1934. Their second child, Barney Tolbert was born December 18, 1897. He married Frances Miriam Johnson and they had four children as follows: Leona Daphine, Dorothy Nadine, Elsie Mae, Clarence Barney. Barney Tolbert was born in Holland, Bell County, Texas and he died in June, 1978 in Roswell, New Mexico. The third child was Elsie Bell, born April 29, 1904 in Harvey, Bryan County, Texas. She married Woody Washington Newton in 1923 and they had three children: Cassie Mae, Dollie Jean, and Woody Duane. She resides in Garden Grove, California and at the age of 83, she rides her bicycle to the store and beauty shop. Her second husband is Clarence E. Roark. The fourth child of Jacob and Sarah was Sherman David, birth date July 28, 1906. His birth place was Hydro, Caddo County, Oklahoma. He married Ella Edith Mackie in Lubbock, Texas and they had two children: Bettie Jean and Nolan Hoke. He is a retired barber and he plays in fiddle contests in and around Waco, Texas where he lives. The fifth child they named Virgie Beatrice, birth date December 21, 1909, birth place Hydro, Caddo County, Oklahoma. She married H. B. Wakefield and had two children: Donald and Jorieta. After his death, she married Everett Fowler. She passed away in June, 1981.

Grandfather Mills had eleven grandchildren and twenty-six great grandchildren. His death date is September 26, 1946. He was buried in Moody, Texas and when his beloved wife passed on February 28, 1967, she was laid to rest by his side.

By: Cassie M. Hartsell

Seth Mills

About 1838 Seth's family and grandchildren followed his brother Isaac and others of the family to Washington County, Arkansas. They crossed the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Missouri. Most of the family settled in the area called the Middle Fork of the White River. Seth gave each of his children land and a good start in life as they married. He gave land for Mount Zion Church, school and cemetery. Enos L. Mills, born December 7, 1831, died September 7, 1868, buried there may be a nephew.

Seth Mills was born June 19, 1782 and his wife, Charity Thornburg, January 18, 1790. Both in Guilford County, North Carolina to strict Quaker parents, Walter and Mary (Baldwin) Thornburg: Aaron and Charity (Mendenhall) Mills. Seth was married October 16, 1808 at Lost Creek, Jefferson County, Tennessee. They moved to Wayne County, Indiana August 1814. Some of their thirteen children had civil marriages there. Four children died in Indiana.

Bushwhackers lamed Seth by burning his feet to make him tell where he had supposedly hidden some money. He was not able to continue farming so became a shoe cobbler. He was killed in a peach orchard near Ramey's Farm. I think his wife Charity died in 1875*. I believe they are buried in Mills Cemetery. The headstones were removed after 1904. Seth's administrator was Benjamin Ramey, April 1876*. Benjamin was husband of Seth's granddaughter Lavinia Lewis 1851-1949.

(1) Elizabeth Ann June 23, 1809—October 15, 1829. Married December 11, 1826, Phineas Massey. Both died in Randolph County, Indiana (A) John, guardians Mathew Massey February 1830, William Massey, August 1833 and Charles Burrough, February 1834.

(2) My ancestor, Mary Ann born November 7, 1811, died 1884 Belton, Bell County, Texas. Married October 12, 1825, Wayne County, Mathew Massey, Will December 3, 1832, recorded February 18, 1833 in Randolph County. Son of James and Jane (Morrison) Massey. Four children: (A) Sylvester C., born 1826, married March 12, 1846* Perlina Skeen; (B) William 1827, married March 6, 1851* Nancy Lewis; (C) Mary Elizabeth 1829/30, married February 4, 1847* Henry Lewis, s/o Bracken and Matilda (Preston) Lewis; (D) Jane 1831-84, married September 30, 1847* Claudius G. Karnes, s/o William Knox Karnes. Jane married second John Hendrickson. Mary Ann (Mills Massey) married Joseph Thompson April 24, 1837. (See Massey History for Thompson children).

(3) Aaron L. born November 19, 1812, died January 3, 1852 Little Rock on the way home from California (gold rush) via Panama. He married October 13, 1833 Millie Samuels, born November 20, 1816. They had eight children: (A) John Riley, born February 1, 1834, died 1862*. Married Mary C. Painter; (B) Mary Ann September 23, 1835—December 4, 1842; (C) Enos M. December 12, 1837—September 7, 1863*. Married September 1855* Margaret G. R. Roberson, born May 18, 1838, Hawkins County, Tennessee, died July 6, 1912*, d/o Pricilla Howry, January 26, 1808-March 30, 1894* and John Roberson, born 1803, died August 18, 1883*; (D) Lewis William, born April 3, 1840, married Sarah Edmusson; (E) Sarah Ellen, born August 26, 1842, married Lewis Farris, (F) Francis Marian, born November 15, 1844; (G) Charity, born September 21, 1847; (H) Ransom Henry, born February 12, 1850, married Sarah Ramey.

(4) Kinsey born May 19, 1814, died June 14, 1834 Wayne County, Indiana. (5) Enos born February 29, 1816, died before 1852*, married June 14, 1838 Edy/Eda Mankins. She was the daughter of Peter Mankins September 19, 1770—December 30, 1881*, and his wife Rachel (Bracken Lewis), who he married September 23, 1803 in Orange County, North Carolina. (A) Martha Jane, (B) Lydia, (C) William Riley, (D) boy born June 12, 1843. There may have been others.

(6) Henry, born May 22, 1817, married about 1840, Millie Reed. (A) Seth Phineas, (B) Cristena, (C) Rebecca, (D) Thomas. I believe they lived in Dade County, Missouri with sister Sally. (7) Sally, born October 8, 1819, married John Camp, they lived in Greenfield, Missouri. (8) Jacob, born February 6, 1822. Killed by bushwhackers about 1865*. Married December 18, 1845*,

Edy/Edith Lewis, born March 14, 1826 Floyd County, Kentucky, d/o Bracken and Matilda (Preston) Lewis. Some of the children were: (A) Moses, (B) Franklin, (C) Sarah Elizabeth married Gilland, (D) Enos P. married Rebecca J., (E) Tolbert, (F) Emily, (G) Jacob G.

(9) Seth Thornburg Mills born February 2, 1824, died of measles in the Civil War. He wrote many letters about his family that have been published in *Flashback*. He married October 14, 1852, Minerva Strain, d/o George Douglas and Mary Elizabeth (Wood) Strain. Minerva's brother, Robert M. Strain, married Priscilla Mankins, 1847-1918, d/o Peter Mankins, Jr., 1813-1903* and Marcissus Mills. (See Isaac Mills 1786 to 1855).

(10) Rachel, born March 1, 1826, died January 13, 1886*, married about 1841, John Jackson VanHoose, born January 3, 1819 in Floyd County, Kentucky. He died January 20, 1904. They had thirteen children. He was s/o John VanHoose December 12, 1792 to July 12, 1882* and Lydia Lewis September 22, 1799-January 28, 1857*.

(11) Lettie Elizabeth, born December 20, 1828, died March 14, 1913*. Married November 6, 1845* George Washington Lewis, born May 30, 1821 Floyd County, Kentucky, died August 4, 1895*, s/o Matilda Preston 1803-1881/83* and Bracken Lewis 1801-1891*.

(12) John L. Mills, June 29, 1830-March 2, 1832. (13) Lucinda, March 4, 1834-March 4, 1834 Wayne County, Indiana.

June 5, 1843 Seth's brother, Aaron (born December 18, 1791) was living with Seth, and trying to sell his land so he could go to Columbia. I do not have any other information on this brother, but he could have left descendants in Washington County, Arkansas.

"*" Denotes Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Judith A. Schulz

Seth Mills

Seth Mills (June 19, 1782-1876) was born in Deep River, Guilford County, North Carolina to Aaron and Charity Mendenhall Mills. December 12, 1794, Aaron died the next year in 1795 and the Mills family moved to Lost Creek, Jefferson County, Tennessee. In 1804 Seth made a trip to Ohio and stayed a year and returned to Tennessee where he married Charity Thornburg on October 16, 1808. The Mills and the Thornburg families were devout Quakers. It was about this time that the Quakers were migrating from Pennsylvania and from the south east toward Ohio, Indiana and west from there.

1815 was the date for Seth Mills family to move to Lick Creek MM in Orange County, Indiana. Seth Mills was installed as the head of this church. Charity Mendenhall Mills died February 19, 1836 at the age of 82 years.

In 1838, Seth, his brothers Isaac and Aaron, Jr. migrated to Arkansas from Indiana. They planned on setting up a Quaker settlement in Arkansas. This could not be done as Arkansas would not let them practive the Quaker religion in a public church. So they met in their homes.

Isaac Mills went back to Missouri with the intention of going to California. I have not found proof if Isaac made the trip to California. I have heard that he died in Missouri and his family went on to California. The Isaac Mills left two daughters with Seth and Charity to live in Arkansas, Julia Ann Mills, married Selvester Powell November 20, 1851 and Narcissa married Peter Mankins, Jr. Aaron Mills lived with Seth and Charity the rest of his life in Washington County, Arkansas. He is probably buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery as is the rest of the family.

Seth owned a lot of land which he gave to some of his children. I have been told that Seth Mills was a large man over 6 feet tall with brown hair and blue eyes. Had a very good personality. He liked to tell stories of his past life and was very, very religious.

During the Civil War some of the publications says that his feet were burned by bushwhackers. I have been told by my grandfather whose father told him that his feet were burned and the right foot was broken and cut. This foot was probably never set and that is why he could not hardly walk again. I was told that the family knew the men who did this horrendous torture to Seth as an old man. They thought that he had money, but Seth never gave in to them. My grandfather was George W. Mills (1876-1966) was 89 and 9 months, was the son of James W. Mills (1856-1941). James W. Mills was 20 years old when Seth Mills died. He lived very close to him all his life until 1876. In fact Seth saw my grandfather as a little baby.

Seth Mills lived to see all his sons die and most all of his grandsons before his death. He was living with his grandson Franklin Mills who was the son of Jacob Mills when he died at the age of 92 years old.

Seth was buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery which is located close to the Reece Cemetery on the White River. Seth gave the land for the church, school and cemetery in 1863 when his grandson Enos, the son of Aaron L. Mills was killed by bushwhackers while coming home from the hospital in Fayetteville after being wounded and the Confederate Army had taken over the hospital and released the prisoners. He was in Lewis Bracken's apple orchard and bushwhackers shot him. He was dragged into the bushes until all was clear and then buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Seth was a kind man who lived his beliefs. Charity Thornburg Mills (January 18, 1789 - to about 1875) born in Deep River Guilford County, North Carolina. She and Seth were born and raised in the same community. Both families moved at the same time from North Carolina to Tennessee. Charity was the daughter of Walter and Mary Baldwin Thornburg. They were also devoted Quakers.

Charity was a small woman who had brown hair and brown eyes. She was a kind and gentle person. She loved people and was loved by every one who knew her. She, like so many other pioneer mothers, had so many hardships. She smoked a pipe, as the Quakers called a pipe of peace.

Charity died before 1880 census and is buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery with Seth. It is thought that she died about 1875.

Seth and Charity had thirteen children. They raised ten children to maturity, their children are as follows: Betsy Ann Mills, born July 23, 1809, married Phineas Massey December 11, 1826, died October 15, 1829. 2. Mary Ann Mills, born July 7, 1811 married first to Matthew Massey and second to Joseph Thompson. She had children by both marriages. She died 1886 in Belton, Bell County, Texas. Joseph Thompson was a County Judge. 3. Aaron L. Mills (November 19, 1812) married Pamelia Samuels, November 5, 1832 (D) January 3, 1852 in Little Rock, Arkansas. Aaron L. and Pamelia were married against the Quaker Church as she was not a Quaker. She joined the Quaker church and all was well. Aaron L. died after an extended trip to California, Panama, Havana, New Orleans. Coming home he died of pneumonia and Yellow Fever. Pamelia Samuels Mills married James P. Dickerson June 1852 and had several more children. 4. Kimsey Mills, May 3, 1814 and died June 16, 1834. Was 20 years old. 5. Enos Mills, born February 29, 1816, married Edith Mankins June 14, 1838. 6. Henry Mills, born May 22, 1817, married Milly Reed. It is not sure whether he died in Missouri or Arkansas. 7. Sarah Mills, born October 8, 1819, married December 18, 1845 John Camp. She and John was given land by Seth but sold out and went to Missouri, came back to Arkansas. She died in Greenfield, Arkansas. 8. Jacob Mills (February 6, 1822), married Edith Lewis December 18, 1845 and (D) 1862 was killed by bushwhackers during Civil War. 9. Seth Thornburg Mills (February 2, 1824) married October 14, 1852 to Minerva Strain and (D) 1862 during the Civil War with measles. 10. Rachael Mills (March 1, 1826), married 1841 to John Jackson Van Hoose, died January 13, 1886.

11. Lettie Elizabeth Mills (December 20, 1828), married George Washington Lewis, November 6, 1845. (D) March 14, 1913 is buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery. 12. John Kindley Mills, born June 29, 1830, died March 2, 1832. 13. Lucinda Mills, born, March 4, 1834 - died same day.

I am a direct descendant of this family. In fact George Washington Mills was my grandfather, James W. Mills was my great grandfather, John Mills was my great-great-grandfather, Aaron L. Mills was my great-great-great-grandfather and Seth Mills was another generation.

My great grandfather and grandfather told of their past history on numerous occasions. They lived in those times and therefore I can pass the information on to others of another generations. Each generation married young so a lot a generations could be passed on down. Most of the men lived long lives. Seems as if the Mills family was a strong stock and healthy and sturdy stock. All of them were Quaker down to James Mills. His father died when he was a boy of 6 years old. So the others in the family were helpful in his raising. They all lived in a close community. I am very proud to be a descendant of this family.

By: Norma Muir

Isaac Mills, Sr.

Isaac Mills, Sr. was born March 29, 1786 to Quaker parents Charity Mendenhall, born January 19, 1754 Rowan County, North Carolina. She died February 10, 1836 in Wayne County, Indiana. Married January 18, 1774 in Guilford County, North Carolina, Aaron Mills, Sr., born December 22, 1749 Frederick County, Virginia, died December 15, 1794 in Jefferson County, Tennessee, prior to Isaac's marriage there June 23, 1811 to Rachel Beales in a civil ceremony. Both were disowned by the church for marrying contrary to discipline. If they were reinstated into the church, the records have not been found. Isaac must have been a high tempered young man as he was condemned a couple of times for fighting.

Isaac and family moved to Wayne County, Indiana about 1815 and on to Washington County, Arkansas prior to 1836 when his daughter Narcissa was married. Isaac and son John are on White River Township 1840 census. Isaac sold his land in the spring of 1843. I think he went to Dade County, Missouri before going to Oregon. Some neighbors from Missouri and family members went with Isaac, including son Owen who left his wife behind. Polly and William Wilson, Margaret and John Mills with their families went to Oregon. Some of the family stayed in Washington County.

Isaac Mills (1786-1855), wife was Rachel Beales born 18 or 28 November, 1793-5, died in Oregon February 28, 1889. Her parents were John and Abigail (Morgan) Beales. I am sure their records can be found in the Lost Creek Quaker records of Jefferson County, Tennessee.

Isaac and Rachel had thirteen or more children (1) Priscilla born July 20, 1812, died December 29, 1900, married December 27, 1829, Obed C. Thornburg, born 1812, died November 3, 1907; (2) Mary Ann, born March 29, 1813; (3) John Beales Mills, born April 23, 1815, died 24 or 25 May, 1907, married April 16, 1837, Margaret Hurst, born 1818. (See children later); (4) Narcissa, born November 30, 1816, died December 17, 1863. Married about 1836 in Washington County to Peter Mankins, Jr., 1813-1903, see family later. (5) Henry, born January 11, 1818-April 27, 1819. (6) Polly, born January 30, 1820-January 9, 1849, married March 5, 1840 William Wilson, May 1, 1820-October 3, 1899, see family later. (7) Owen, born December 21, 1821, married Prissilla Blair and left her about 1843/46, and married January 26, 1888 Hannah S. Brand. (8) Laura Jane March 26, 1824 - July 15, 1868, married May 23, 1844, Richard Arthur, June 7, 1824, July 22, 1869, son of William and Catherine (Hicks) Arthur. (9) William A., September 1, 1826, March 1, 1906, married March 22, 1848, Rachel (Joy) Fisher, April 22, 1822, December 11, 1868/69, daughter of Reuben and Rachel (Way) Joy, (perhaps Quakers). (10) Isaac Clarkson Mills, born August 27, 1828. (11) Charity Mariah, born April 28, 1830, died 1912, married October 19, 1854, William Phillips, Clackamas County, Oregon. (12) Rachel Emily, April 17, 1832-February 14, 1921, married March 2, 1854, Enos Thomas Mendenhall, son of Enos and Lydia (Griffin) Mendenhall. (13) Julia Ann, born March 17 1834, married January 26, 1854, Jesse Cornelius, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Adams.

John B. Mills (3), 1815-1907 and Rachel (Beales) children with approximate birth dates. John died in Yakima, Washington. (A) Rebecca J. 1838, married 1856 to Silas K. Witt; (B) William Riley, 1841-1884, Amelia Miller; (C) Isaac C. 1843, married 1860, Rusina; (D) Jasper, 1845; (E) Mary A., 1849, married 1868, Charles D. Vaughn; (F) Martha, 1850-1883, married Albert Wilson Saxton; (G) John F., 1854, married 1883 Sarah Jane Armsworthy; (H) Virginia, April 10, 1857, August 5, 1933, married November 7, 1878, John Wesley Saxton. (I) Margaret, 1858, married May 12, 1881, Chauncy Goodnoe.

Narcissa (Mills) Mankins, 1816-1863, (#4). I will now give the family of Peter Mankins, Jr., born August 1, 1813, Floyd County, Kentucky, died 1903, Washington County, Arkansas, married there about 1836. Approximate birth dates of children. (A) Rachel, married April 19, 1855, William Ballard; (B) William, 1839; (C) Nancy Jane, 1841, married Cosby or Causby; (D) Walter, 1842; (E) Mary, 1844, married John Cates; (F) Millie, 1846, died single in 1861; (G) Priscilla, 1847-1918, married Robert M. Strain, brother of Minerva Strain that married Seth Thornburg Mills, son of Seth, 1782-1876. They were children of Mary Elizabeth (Wood) and George Douglas Strain. These children are of Priscilla and Robert Strain, born 1838 in Arkansas. (a) George Ann; (b) Manerva J.; (c) Lydia A.; (d) Mary J.; (e) Walter A.; (f) John E.; (g) William J.; (h) Earl Albert Strain, born November 22, 1884, died November 5, 1962, Modesto, California married August 8, 1909, Haskell County, Texas. (H)* (I) Sarah Mankins, 1854 in Arkansas, married 1868, George W. Ballard. (a) John, (b) William, (c) Winnie B., (d) George. (J) Peter III, 1856, married Mary E.; Peter Mankin 1813-1903 married second, about 1865, Mrs. Esther (Hanna) Gilliland born 1824 Kentucky. (She married July 29, 1849 Thomas J. Gilliland, and had Clementine, who married Johnson Crawford). (K) Esther Mankins, 1867, married L. A. Gilliland. *(H) Elizabeth Ann Mankins, 1852, married Patel Simpson.

Polly (Mills) Wilson (#6), 1820-1849 and William Wilson, 1820-1899. Children (A) John R., (B) Rachel, (C) Charity M., (D) Isaac C., (F) Mary or Mariah, (F) William B., (G) Thomas, (H) Minerva, (I) Flora E., (J) James H., (K) Anna L. Wilson. William married second to Sarah (Phillips) Tidwell, and third Sarah Heard.

Isaac Mills and Rachel have many descendants still living in Washington County, Arkansas as well as Oregon City and Portland, Oregon and the State of Washington and other places.

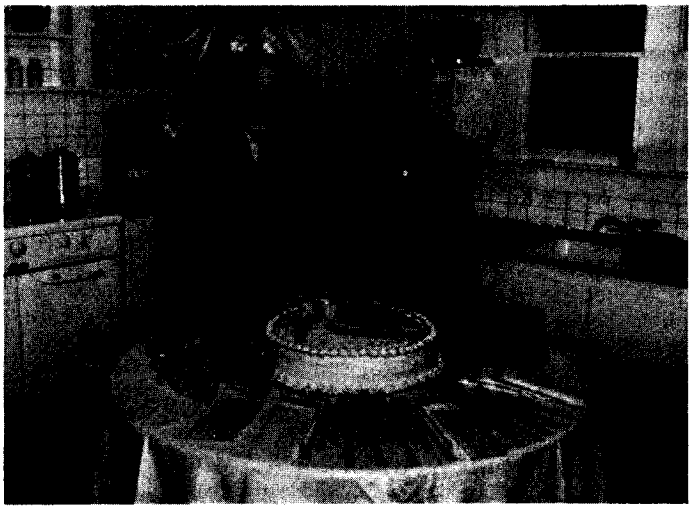
By: Judith A. Schulz

Austin Millsap

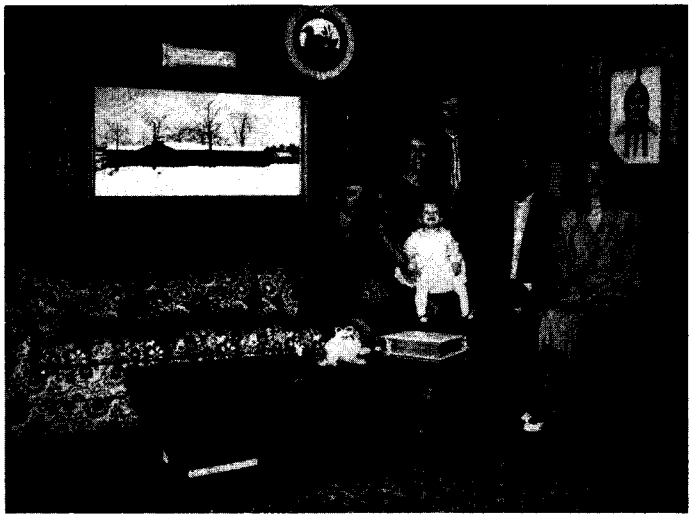
"Early in 1954 our Millsap's Family Association in Jackson, Mississippi, was formed for the purpose of collecting family history on the descendants of Thomas Millsap I, who came from Ireland to Augusta County, Virginia, about 1740. He was a weaver and settled there with his wife and their four sons — Robert, Thomas, William and Joseph. There were also daughters in the family but not as much is known about the daughters. Their descendants have scattered to every state in the union and spell their names in various ways — Millsap, Milsap, etc. Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, was founded in 1892 by the Methodist Episcopal Church South was named in honor of one of the descendants, Major Millsap." From Mrs. John T. Watkins, Hammond, Louisiana.

My grandfather, Austin Millsap (a descendant of Thomas Millsap) lived in Washington County from 1894 until 1951. I lived with him and my grandmother for three years. He often told about things that happened in his early life. I remember how he told me that the origin of the name Millsap was derived from a river in France where the family lived until about the 15th or 16th century. They then went to Ireland and lived there until coming to America in 1740. Around the Revolutionary Period Thomas Millsap went to Georgia. My grandparents often talked of their days in Newton County — how grandfather had hunted for bears in his early days and how he made trips by wagon from Jasper to Clarksville, Arkansas, and to Springfield, Missouri. The move from Newton County to Washington County was made by covered wagon drawn by oxen. Before moving to Washington County, Austin served as postmaster of Walnut, Arkansas from September 24, 1883 until March 26, 1886.

The following is taken in parts from an article written in 1950 when grandfather was 100 years old. He was then living



Grandparents 1952. Austin Millsap, Jane Snow Millsap, Austin's 100th birthday.



Mitchell family portrait taken during the Easter holidays, 1988. Standing- Mary A. Nash Mitchell, Left to Right-Kendall Pendergraft, Stephanie Mitchell Pendergraft, Dwight Almond Mitchell, Kristi Dawn Mitchell and our precious granddaughter Megan Michelle Pendergraft. The two oil paintings are some of Mary's work. The painting on the left is of our home and on the one on the right is of Sitting Bull. All in all I believe the Lord gave me a special husband, two great daughters, a terrific son-in-law and a very precious granddaughter.

with my aunt, Mrs. Carl Stearns, near Tontitown. (By Fred Starr for the local Fayetteville paper, 1950.)

"Mr. Millsap was born in Fanning County, Georgia, September 12, 1850. He was the son of Thomas Millsap and Winnie Coats Millsap. He was the oldest of six children — three boys and three girls. He moved with his mother to Jasper, Arkansas, in the late 1860s where he lived until moving to Washington County near Greenland in 1894. He resided there until 1942. He recalls vividly the horrors of the Civil War for those living on the border between the north and the south. He witnessed the murder of his father by bushwhackers the day before he was to leave to join the Confederacy. The taste of poverty and suffering his family endured in the lean years following the death of his father is still fresh and bitter to him although 85 years have elapsed. In those far-away lean years the family subsisted without any "store bought" goods, either food or clothing."

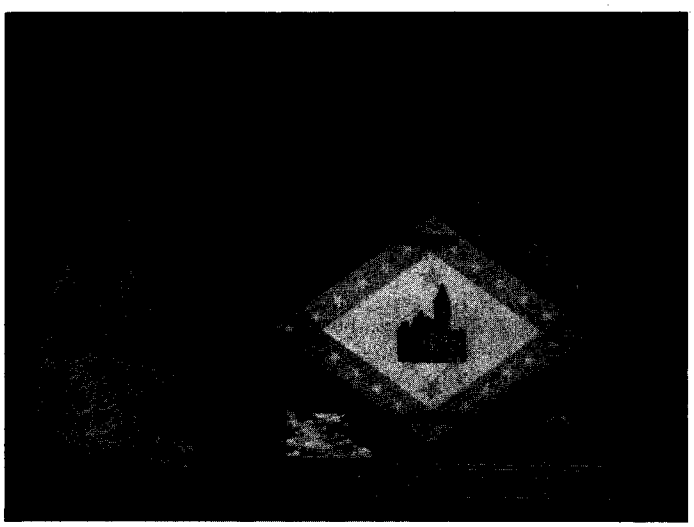
On St. Valentines day 1880 at the age of 30 he married Jane Snow in Walnut, Arkansas, (now Swain). They had seven children — six boys and one girl. They now make their home with Laura, the only girl and her husband, Carl Stearns. The sons were; Chester, Artiebury, Walter, Talmadge, Coats and Jesse.

"Mr. Millsap has spent his entire life on the farm and has never "honed" for the bright lights. He is a member of the Methodist Church and has never indulged in the use of tobacco and strong drink. When asked to what he attributed his five score years of healthful living he didn't think his habits had much to do with it. He just happens to come from a family of long-lifers. His mother died at the age of 94. The Millsaps have 25 grandchildren and 35 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild."

Plans are being made to hold open house for relatives and close friends of Mr. Millsap on September 12 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns. There will be a cake topped with 100 candles and the honoree seems to think he has enough pep left after 100 years of living to blow the candles out with one mighty puff.

Author's note: Mrs. Laura Stearns Harper, now 91, lives at Springdale, Arkansas, the only child of Austin and Jane born in Washington County.

By: Daisy Millsap Skillern



Mary Mitchell with entry for Cover Painting Contest for Washington County History Book 1987.

Dwight Almond Mitchell

Mariella Tennessee Cuthbertson Nash, (b. 9/7/1913 at Ivanhoe, Oklahoma), married William Ernest Nash, (b. 8/2/1907 at Blackwell, Oklahoma) on September 1, 1932 in Maysville, Arkansas. Their four children are Darla Jean Nash b. 12/13/35, Billy Dean Nash b. 7/12/37, Mary Anita Nash b. 3/2/40, and Bobby Wayne Nash b. 2/3/46.

Ray Almond Mitchell b. 7/19/1910 and Hazel Fern Deal of Kay County, Oklahoma, had Dwight Almond Mitchell b. 8/24/36, Danny Ray Mitchell b. 2/10/35, and Karen Fern Mitchell b. 12/30/44.

Dwight Almond Mitchell married Mary Anita Nash on June 19, 1960, in Blackwell, Oklahoma. To this union was born Stephanie Jean Mitchell b. 4/23/63 and Kristi Dawn Mitchell b. 1/11/66.

In June 1972, Dwight, Mary, Stephanie and Kristi were preparing to take their usual vacation in Arkansas when some friends from Ponca City, Oklahoma, called and told them about a "Tastee Freez" being for sale in Springdale, Arkansas. This was of interest to them since Dwight's job with Clinton Oil Co. had turned into more hours and days than he had been hired for thus making a change in careers look pretty good.

They purchased the business and took possession August 22, 1972. Boy did they ever jump out of the frying pan right into the

fire. Dwight had never cooked a hamburger in his life, to sell, but in a short time the little family got it all together.

Stephanie started the 4th grade in Westwood Elementary and Kristi started 1st grade at the same school.

Four years later the business was sold as was their home at 2903 Morlan. The family moved on some acreage south of Tontitown, Arkansas and began farming.

In time a swine farm was in full swing with Chester White being the predominant breed. Cattle were soon grazing on the farm. Helpful neighbors came around to answer questions and solve problems.

Dwight went to work for the University of Arkansas Swine Research Farm in the fall of 1983.

Both girls became involved in 4-H activites, which involved Dwight and Mary, also. Both girls graduated from Springdale High School.

Stephanie graduated from the U of A with a degree in elementary education. She and Ralph Kendall Pendergraft b. 5/27/62 were married July 16, 1983. On June 22, 1987, little Megan Michelle Pendergraft made Dwight and Mary very happy grandparents. Stephanie is presently employed at Cintas in the office and Kendall has a part ownership in a 4-K dairy farm.

Kristi started working for Springdale Memorial Hospital in May of 1983 as a receptionist in the emergency room. She worked there through her 12th grade in high school and two years of college at the U of A. On 8/1/87 Kristi went to work for the Family Clinic in Springdale as an X-ray and lab technician. Kristi also works evenings and weekends for the Express Clinic as a receptionist.

March 2, 1981, Mary began an art business. She hand-paints pottery which is sold in stores such as the Ozark Bazaar. She enjoys painting Indian Chiefs. Two of her paintings, Dull Knife and Quannah Parker, hang in the office of Northwest Arkansas Refrigeration.

By: Mary Mitchell

Richard Mitchell

Moving West, Richard and Cynthia H. (Owenby) Mitchell were surely on the move in 1850 as they have not been found in any census. However, there were two Mitchell girls (Jane - age 17, and Lucinda - age 10) living in Franklin County, Arkansas, with the William Londagin family. We believe this to be the Mary Jane in this story.

Richard and Cynthia purchased land on Round Mountain, Washington County, in 1858. They had the following children who were born in Tennessee: Sarah; Mary Jane (born September 6, 1833); William A. (married Harriett W. Shipley); Lucinda (married James Hughes); Benjamin (married Nancy Dunlap); Martha Ann (married James R. McClelland); Elis (?); and John (married Emaline (?). The following were born in Arkansas: Caroline (married John Thomas); Nancy L. (married William W. Barrett); and Harriett C. (married William S. Looper).

This couple is recorded in the 1880 Census as living with their son, John. Richard is shown as having been born in Kentucky, and his parents in Virginia. Cynthia was born in Tennessee, and her parents in North Carolina. The *Springdale News* printed a list of "Old People of Elm Springs Township" on July 16, 1887. Therein, we find Richard and Cynthia. This is the last record we have on this couple.

Mary Jane Mitchell married William (Wid) Boyd (see Boyd story) on November 8, 1855, in Washington County, Arkansas. They had the following children all of whom were born in Washington County: James C. - February 2, 1857; Margaret L. - November 25, 1859 (married Thomas J. Oxford); Katherin - March 1861 (married Seymour Smith); Benjamin Edward - October 22, 1863 (married Easter Florence Graham - see Graham history); William Ann - February 9, 1869; and Thomas Wright - April 1879.

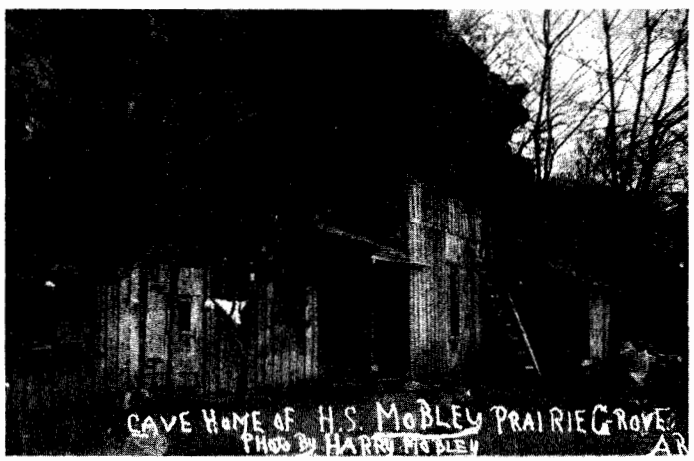
Mary Jane and Wid lived on a farm which was a land grant received in 1860, plus additional land purchased adjacent to this property. The land is ten miles east of Fayetteville and south of present Highway 45. In 1874 they acquired 40 acres on Round Mountain for the timber thereon. The farm had two good free-flowing springs which have never been known to go dry. Wid built their house above one of the springs so they would have easy access to the water. He planted an orchard around the house.

The date of Wid's death is unknown except that it was before January 1888. Mary Jane's son, Benjamin Edward (Ben), assumed responsibility for the farm and taking care of his mother and the children still at home at an early age. Some years later Mary Jane moved to Westville, Oklahoma, to live with a daughter, Margaret L. Oxford. She died April 1, 1917, from a stroke. She is buried in the Baptist Mission Cemetery, Westville, Oklahoma. Her grave was unmarked until about ten years ago when we placed a small marker thereon.

By: Eugenia M. Olsen and Lonina L. Moore

Rev. H. S. Mobley

H. S. Mobley was born in Florida, 1869, but the family moved to Missouri when he was just a lad. Educated at the University of Missouri, Columbia, he met Blanche Hamill of St. Louis while she was visiting friends. They were married in 1892 and moved to Evening Shade, Arkansas.



Original cave home of H. S. Mobley family near Prairie Grove. Later wood was replaced with native stone.

At Corning, Arkansas, H. S. headed a lumber company and later owned and edited a newspaper. He actively continued theology studies and preached from time to time.

In 1904, the young Mobley family moved to Prairie Grove, Arkansas, where he became the minister for the Christian Church.

In 1908, H. S. Mobley bought 168 acres of mountain and forest land near Prairie Grove. (In 1988, this farm is partially under the present Prairie Grove city lake.)

Rev. Mobley reasoned that it was only sensible to use the resources provided free of charge by nature. The overhanging cliffs on the property were soon converted into living quarters for the family. Later this became known as "Cliff Heights".

When H. S., Blanche, and sons, Harry, Clayburne, Charles and John Roe moved into the "cave" it consisted of a sheltering cavity approximately 16 ft. high, 78 ft. long and 18 ft. deep.

The ceiling that nature had provided was a vaulted dome shape, curving downward in back. The light brown, dull red and grays of the rocks gave a neutral background to the Mobley furnishings. A great, square, sweet-toned ebony piano and a heavy old mahogany sideboard were placed in the home near the easy chairs and books below the coal-oil lamps for good visibility.

Partitions were built to give the bedrooms privacy. A chalk line on the floor indicated where the kitchen ended and the dining room began.

A modern sink was installed for Mrs. Mobley. Baby George

was born in " Cliff Heights". His swing hung from a ledge jutting from the back wall.

Sixteen glass windows were placed into the new rock work when Edgar Reese agreed to help the family remove the original boards placed on the front and replace it with stonework.

Reese built the silo and many improvements to the farm and home, including the fireplace which is still standing in 1988.

The wood floors were covered wih linoleum and the fireplace was used only for heating. A large cookstove was the appliance used for preparing family meals.

Water came from a nearby spring flowing into a retaining cistern, then into the house.

A section of the overhanging cliffs became a "boys club" where friends of the Mobley's spent many happy hours. A music room, photography studio, and workshop eventually evolved.

Apple Hill was both school and church for the Mobley family. H. S. was actively involved with the Farmers Union of Arkansas, Federal Farm Land Bank, and many state agricultural colleges. He traveled extensively for the International Harvester Company's Farm Life Extension Bureau.

Mrs. Mobley and the boys tended to a dairy and farm.

Harry passed away in 1988 in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. He gave the information for this story along with Maisie Mobley, his wife, and Alma Mobley, a sister-in-law to Mary Ellen Johnson in May of 1987.

A newspaper, the *Chicago Commercial Appeal*, printed an article about "Cliff Heights", January 25, 1925. Another article was printed by the *Springdale News* (Washington County, Arkansas), May 17, 1987.

By: Mary Ellen Johnson

John Rippeto Moneyhun

John Rippeto Moneyhun was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, December 26, 1838, the first of twelve children of Thomas and Jesten (Delp) Moneyhun. He was of Irish descent as both his great-grandfather and great-grandmother Moneyhun were born in Ireland.

The family lived in Pumpkin Valley on the north side of Copper Ridge in that part of Hawkins County which later became Hancock County. They raised flax and sheep from which they obtained linen thread and wool yarn and in turn made their clothing. Thomas made the shoes for the family. All the children learned to read and write.

John married Susannah Hartley in 1860, and to this union ten children were born. They were: Cornelia, George, Mary (died young), Tom, Lula, Jessie, Harry (died young), Maude, Ben and Earnest.

On October 1, 1862, John and two of his brothers, Larkin and Benjamin, enlisted in the Confederate Army. Larkin had enlisted earlier, was wounded and honorably discharged. Toward the end of the war Larkin received a second wound and Ben was captured and put into prison where he was held about six months and set free.

Soon after the war was over, Larkin and Benjamin went (probably by horseback) to Madison County, Indiana, where Moneyhun and Delp relatives lived. John and Susannah with their two children and only the clothes on their back went by horseback into Scott County, Virginia, where some of Susannah's relatives lived.

John was still in Scott County, in 1867 according to the Tax List, but in 1870, he was in Richland Township, Indiana, working as a farm hand. His mother and father, Thomas and Jesten, had gone to Indiana earlier after much persuasion from family members living there. In Indiana, the soil was richer than back in the mountain country but the climate was miserable. Malaria was the dreaded disease.

Apparently the climate affected Susannah's health because her Hartley relatives living in Arkansas, wrote and begged her to come to Arkansas for her health. About 1878, John and Susannah came by covered wagon to Washington County, Arkansas, and settled east of the Oakland Church. Here their last two children, Ben and Earnest, were born. The family lived in two different houses there, one being on the 'Old Shepherd Place'.

The 1880 Census, Springdale Township, (Vol. 2, p.258) lists: John 43 Tennessee, Susannah 40 Tennessee, Cornelia 16 Tennessee, George 14 Tennessee, Thomas 12 Virginia, Lula 10 Indiana, Jessie 8 Indiana and Maude 4 Indiana.

The 1890 Washington County, Prairie Township Assessment lists: J. R. Moneyhun 1 poll tax, 4 horses/125.00, 4 cows/20.00, 2 hogs/5.00, 1 carriage or wagon/20.00, 1 watch/5.00, value of all other property/40.00, total value/90.00. School District 4. J. George Moneyhun's name appeared in 1890 in the Richland Township, and in 1892 George was listed in the Prairie Township.

John Rippeto was a religious fellow. His daughter, Cornelia, had a preacher son, and John's son, George Moneyhun, became a preacher of the Holiness Faith, and preached over a large area of Washington County. His daughters, Lula, Jessie and Maude, taught school in many of the schools of Washington County and the surrounding area. All his sons were carpenters and farmers. . .trades they probably learned through life out of necessity.

Lula, Jessie and Maude returned, one by one, to Anderson, Indiana, to live. Jessie came back to Washington County, and lived out the last few years of her life. The other children of John R. Moneyhun spent the remainder of their lives in or near Springdale.

In 1910 John and Susannah observed their 50th Wedding Anniversary at their home near Springdale. This writer's husband, Keith Moneyhun, has a punch cup (with gold trim) from this event.

For years relatives gathered in Anderson, Indiana, for an annual Moneyhun Reunion. John and his family attended several of these reunions. In 1913, at the 10th annual reunion, the only reunion where all eleven surviving brothers and sisters gathered, John was 75 years of age and the oldest member of the family present.

In June of 1919 John went to Anderson, with two of his children, to attend a Gospel Trumpet Meeting and stayed for the reunion in August. He died the following December 20th, just 6 days before his 81st birthday. He was buried in Friendship Cemetery on the east edge of Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Mildred Moneyhun

Barbara Moore

On July 20, 1971, the David L. Moore family moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas from Lawton, Oklahoma. Included in the family were: David Leslie Moore, born at Apache, Oklahoma, June 26, 1941. Barbara Sue (Hawkins) Moore, born at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, September 13, 1942. Ben David Moore, born at Frederick, Oklahoma, December 15, 1966. Laura Beth Moore would join the family on February 6, 1972.

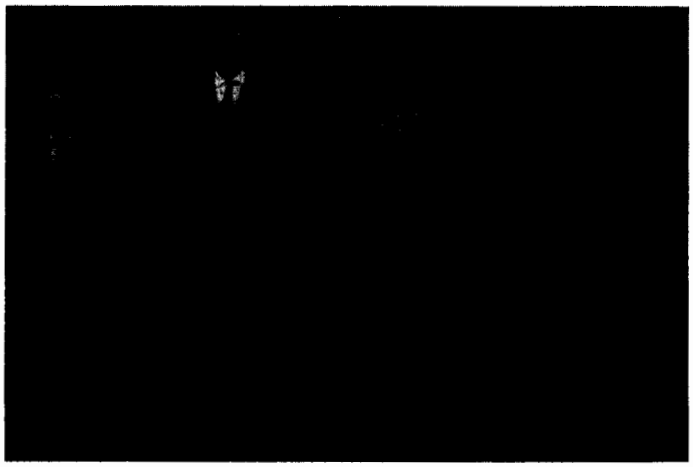
David started a new job as clinical social worker at the Veteran's Administration Hospital. Barbara was a homemaker until Laura started school. Barbara then renewed her teaching certificate and became a library media specialist for the Springdale and, a year later, the Fayetteville Public School. She completed her Master's Degree in Instructional Resources at the University of Arkansas in 1984. Ben was an honor graduate from Fayetteville High School in 1985 and now attends the University of Arkansas. David has been involved in United Community Services, served as President of the Fayetteville Kiwanis Club and serves his church, First Baptist in Fayetteville, as a deacon and Sunday School teacher. Laura is now a sophomore at Fayetteville High School.

By: Barbara Moore

Charlotta Lynch Morgan

Charlotta Lynch's life in early Arkansas had it's adventures. Her granddaughters, Grace Bell Goucher, remembered stories Charlotta told her, and recorded them for history. Charlotta was born in Tennessee July, 1840 to Joseph and (Lucinda?) Lynch.

Charlotta recalled her father, Joseph Lynch, building a houseboat and set out westward, with his children on the Missis-



Left to right: Emery Bell; I. L. Bell; James Jeffery (Jim) Bell; baby Irene B. (Wallingford); Hattie Bell; Letha B. McBroom. Five front: Grace (Goucher); Morris Henry Morgan; Niada (Brown); Charlotta (Morgan); Virgie (Harrington).

sippi River. She had two brothers; Hiram, and Isum. Five sisters; Caroline (Evans), Elizabeth (Ford), Sarah (Woodruff), Susan (Moore), Adeline (Hutton) (Evans).

When they arrived in Arkansas, Joseph traded the houseboat for a wagon and team and continued westward to the Clifty Community where they homesteaded and built a log cabin. The area was still untamed and sparsely settled. One of the problems the new arrivals faced was that of "big cats", presumably panthers or cougars.

One of Charlotta's daily rituals was carrying water to the homestead from a nearby spring. On one such trip, Charlotta noticed a big cat watching her. He followed her path from above, tree to tree. When she told her father about the cat, he speculated that the animal was trying to find a place to attack.

Not long after that, Charlotta was preparing supper in a newly built cabin which was still without a door. A baby was on a pallet on the floor. Suddenly, a large cat appeared in the doorway, and Charlotta watched as it gazed at the baby. Having heard cats were afraid of fire, they grabbed pieces of lighted stove wood and backed the cat out of the door. The next day, the door was framed and finished.

Day to day existence demanded much of the family, who had to kill or grow what they would eat and preserve it to last through winter months.

During the Civil War, Joseph Lynch left his daughter, Charlotta in charge of the family.

One morning, Union soldiers came to the Clifty homestead. They told Charlotta she must get ready to leave because the "Bushwhackers" were coming, and the area would soon be a battleground. The Lynch's belongings were hurriedly packed that night. The next morning soldiers brought her a wagon and team of oxen, since she didn't have a team of her own. Their belongings were loaded and the Lynch family set out for Fayetteville. As they left, Charlotta noticed the soldiers had taken the wagon and oxen belonging to her neighbors.

In Fayetteville, Charlotta began work in the Union Army Hospital. There she met a young, dark-eyed Union soldier who was recovering from smallpox, Morris Henry Morgan. Charlotta and Henry were married about 1865. They lived in Blue Mound, Missouri and later moved to Clifty.

The couple had four children; Thomas, Hattie (Bell), Isum and Sarah (White).

The children shared in the sorrows as well as the joys of the community, rather than being "protected" from the certainties of life, children attended funerals of neighbors, and grief was learned through experience.

Grace Bell Goucher remembered when her grandmother, Charlotta and mother, Hattie Bell, voted for the first time. Jim didn't think his wife should vote, but she was interested in the elections, and voted despite his objections.

As the years wore on, Charlotta and Henry grew older. They moved in to the Long Valley Community to live with their daughter and family, Jim and Hattie Bell.

Beautiful bed coverlets were made by Charlotta and her daughter, Hattie. Assorted fabrics were cut into designs and pieced into quilt tops. Charlotta's great-granddaughter, Rita Goucher Sharp has a section of a quilt top pieced into dime-size octagon shapes, sewn together in tiny stitches to form a larger octagonal piece.

Bible reading was a daily part of Charlotta's life. Her children recalled that she often read as they sat and listened. She walked to a Nazarene Church, when she lived at Blue Mound, Missouri.

In April, 1928, Charlotta lapsed into unconsciousness. She had a gangrene infection in her leg. Dr. Acree of Huntsville attended her, but said he could do nothing. Three days later, she died. Charlotta Lynch Morgan is buried at the Huntsville Cemetery, beside her husband, Morris Henry Morgan, but the tales of her adventures and daily life keep her memory alive in her descendants the memory of a strong woman - an Arkansas pioneer.

Charlotta's sister Caroline's children were: Ed, Frank Evans. Frank married Cherba Brown. The child of Elizabeth Lynch (Ford) was George Ford. Sarah Lynch (Woodruff) didn't have any children. Susan Lynch (Moore) had two children; George and Ollie Moore. Adeline Lynch Hutton, Evans had three children, Will Hutton, Babe and Herman Evans.

Hattie Emaline Morgan was born January 10, 1881 at West Plains, Missouri. She and James Jeffery Bell were married on April 15, 1900 at West Plains, Missouri. Hattie died March 4, 1956 at Hermisten, Oregon.

James Jeffery Bell (Jim), was born March 6, 1873 at Searcy County, Arkansas, the son of Malachi and Martha Hilsabeck. He died at Hermisten, Oregon.

The family of James Jeffery and Hattie Bell were Gladis (Lawson), I. L. Bell, Emery W. Bell, Letha (McBroom), Grace E. (Goucher), Virgie V. (Harrington), Niada (Harrington) (Brown), Laura Bell (infant death), M. Irene (Wallingford) and James Jeffery (Jay) Bell.

By: Rita Sharp

James (Green) Clark Morgan

James Green was born in New York, October 22, 1909. While P. C. (Perry Chances) Morgan was the Orphan Train agent that took James (Jimmie) Green from the Children's Aid Society in New York, and rode the train to Washington County, Arkansas. He first was adopted by a Mr. Clark but would run off and come to Mr. Morgan's until finally Mr. Morgan adopted him. He took the name James Clark Morgan, which he used the rest of his life. Jimmie became the 13th child of P. C. and Lizzie Porter Morgan.

At the time P. C. and Lizzie separated, there were four children at home; Lucy, Ruby, Tommie and adopted son Jimmie. The children were divided. Lizzie took Lucy and Tommie. P. C. kept Jimmie and Ruby. P. C. was a school teacher so the little family moved around a lot. It was about 1928 when Ruby was burned very badly and died. She was married to Harley Longenbaugh. She is buried at Pitcher, Oklahoma.

October 14, 1932, Goldie Frances Morgan, daughter of James Lee (P. C. and Lizzie's oldest son) and Ocie Tess Rice Morgan, became the bride of Jimmie Clark Morgan. He was her uncle by adoption, but no "blood" relation. They lived at Bixby, Oklahoma.

Jimmie was farming and the next year, August 18, 1933, a baby boy was born to the young couple, named James Marion. While Jimmie and Goldie were living in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, their daughter Vivian Gale was born March 9, 1935. This completed their little family. Times were hard, it being the middle of the depression and Oklahoma suffered drought for several years. Jimmie and Goldie moved themselves and their two little "tots" to California. For a time, they lived at a government camp called "Sun Set Camp", in Kern County, California. Jimmie worked in

the orange groves, his wife, Goldie, worked as a waitress. Then they moved to Edison, California and from there to Napa, California. At Bassalt, Jimmie worked in the shipyards as a welder. This was during the years of World War II.

After the War, they moved back to Edison where once again Jimmie worked in the orange groves and Goldie waitressed. In 1948 or 1949, Jimmie and Goldie bought a cafe in Lamont, California. The rest of their lives were spent in business for themselves. Jimmie and Goldie are buried in Arvin Cemetery, Lamont, California.

In later years, Jimmie loved to go to the mountains and to fish. Usually, he went alone. Jimmie never talked much about the Orphan Trains or about being adopted.

Jimmie had a "real" brother, Deyo Clark that was on the Orphan Train at the same time but they became separated when Mr. Morgan took Jimmie off the train in St. Louis because Jimmie had typhoid fever.

(In the summer of 1987, Vivian Gale received a call from Naomi Mitchell in Fayetteville, Arkansas asking about her father's early life. Naomi Mitchell is the daughter of Deyo Clark. Cousins that did not know about each other had found a connection. Naomi was indeed Jimmie's brother's child. The brother he never mentioned to his children).

Jimmie, their son, married Lenore between 1960-1964, Vivian Gale married Jesse Marney, in 1955. Vivian Gale and Jesse Marney's children are Steven W. Marney and Dewayne.

Steven married Dianne who had a daughter, Janine, by a previous marriage. They have two boys, Steven W. Marney and Sean Matthew Marney.

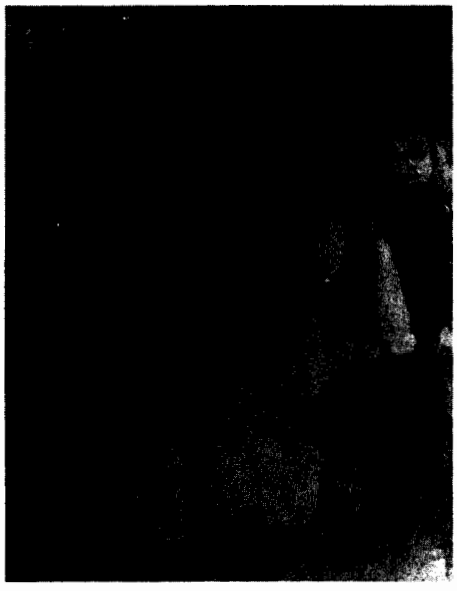
DeWayne married Pam. They have two girls, Meridith Leah and Amanda Renea Marney.

The government camp mentioned earlier was near Bakersfield, California in Kern County. The name was changed to Sunset Camp Grapes of Wrath. This is one of the things President Franklin Roosevelt did for our country during the depression.

Jimmie Clark Morgan and Deyo Clark's stories are stored in the archives of the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America, Springdale, Arkansas.

By: Gayle Morgan Marney and Iva Flo Jackson

Josiah R. and Maggie (Johnson) Morgan with daughter Viola. Taken early 1911 Maple, Oklahoma.



Maggie Elizabeth Johnson (oldest girl standing in photo) with parents William Henry and Martha (Snider) Johnson. Maggie married Josiah Morgan 1908 Crawford County, Arkansas. Other in photo are: Minnie, Leona, Mertie and Harvey.

Josiah Rufus Morgan

Josiah Rufus Morgan, known as Jo or J. R. was born 19 August 1888 at Winslow. He was the first born of nine children born to James S. and Martha Jane (Harlan) Morgan. James was the second child born to Joseph and Nancy Catherine (Smith) Morgan who came from Whitley County, Kentucky to Crawford County, Arkansas (1880-1900 census). Martha Jane Harlan was a daughter of David B. and Elizabeth C. (Dorris) Harlan. (Subject of another sketch)

Josiah grew to be a tall young man of six foot one and loved music. He took piano lessons for a time but was unable to pursue it as he would have liked. He met a young girl from Mountainburg just under five feet tall and 89 pounds whom he wished to date, but she said "no" and left it at that. Josiah later found out what church she attended (Cain) and decided to go there to see her once again. After church he waited for her at the door and when she got there she said to him "you think you are smart, don't you." Anyway this led to a courtship which ended in marriage on her parents front porch. Josiah and Maggie Elizabeth (Johnson) married 23 August 1908 at Turner Settlement near Mountainburg. Maggie was born 1 June 1888 at Mountainburg, the oldest of six children born to William Henry and Martha Arsinda (Snider) Johnson. Martha being a daughter of Chester and Elizabeth (Pickard) Snider. William Henry Johnson was born in Vienna, Illinois 1843 and died in Little Rock, Arkansas 1915. Upon his death bed he confessed to his family his real name was "May" and not Johnson. His parents have not been determined to this day.

Upon their marriage Josiah first got Maggie some chickens as he knew they had never been allowed to have any at home. The family moved soon to Maple, Oklahoma (Sequoyah County) where they appeared on the 1910 census. Here they started their family of ten children. (1) Joseph Clifford, born June 1909 (died July 1909) (2) Minnie Viola, born 1910. She married Henry Clay Hayslip and had five children. Gene, Betty, Almeta, Jerry and Brenda. Viola died 1986 in Oklahoma City. (3) Lovie Bell, born 1913. She married Miley Lee Curtis and had three children: Joy, Duane and Linda. Lovie married 2nd to Charles Arnald Head and now resides in Oklahoma City. (4) Hettie Mae, born 14 January 1915 and lived 15 days. (5) Ruby Marie, born 1916. She

Josiah and Maggie (Johnson) Morgan with all their children. Taken Christmas Day 1955 in Oklahoma City. Children are left to right: Viola, Lovie, Ruby, Gracie, Marvin, Thelma, Flossie and Bertha.

married Joseph Abner Mullins and had three children: Melba, Jo and Ronnie. She now resides in Clute, Texas. (6) Gracie Leona, born 1918. She married Vernie Robert Weitner and had two sons, Bobby and Wayne. Gracie and Bob now live in Burnet, Texas. (7) Marvin Harold, born 1921. He married Virginia Wright and had five children: Bill, Dennis, Deanna, Connie, Ronnie (twins) and David. They now live in Oklahoma City. (8) Thelma Lorene, born 1923. She married Elwood Kenneth Jones and had children Kathy and Ken. Thelma died January 1960 in Oklahoma City. (9) Flossie Oleta, born 1925. She married Clarence Marvin Davis and had Kathy Jeanette Davis and Martin Dean Davis. Kathy married Walter Patrick Hollomon and had Kim and Renee; Martin married Cherly Bruce. Flossie married 2nd to Herman Dewey Owens and had a son Howard Dewey Owens (unmarried) living in Austin, Texas. Flossie and Herman live in Freeport, Texas today. (10) Bertha Rae, born 1926. She married Robert Everett and had children; Glenda, Charles and Tina. Bertha married 2nd to Walter Holbrook and now live in Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Josiah and Maggie never forgot their Arkansas roots, but upon moving to Oklahoma they were sharecrop farmers for many years. They later (1939-40) moved to Oklahoma City where he became a carpenter and along with his son-in-law Miley Curtis built many homes there, one of which he lived in until his death, 14 February 1976. Maggie preceded him in death, 15 January 1972. Both are buried in the Resthaven Memorial Gardens there. They were members of the Bethlehem Primitive Baptist Church. Their children have held the "Morgan" Family Reunion each year in Lake Murray State Park near Ardmore, Oklahoma since their death.

By: Flossie (Morgan) Owens

Morris Henry Morgan

Morris Henry Morgan was in a fix. The Rebel soldiers' horses were overtaking his. He spurred his horse into the brush and crammed the message he was carrying into his mouth, as he had been instructed to do. As he passed a blackberry patch, he threw himself into the briars. It was dark enough that the Rebs followed the horse. Henry stood up slowly and returned the order to his pocket.

"If there was a place on me not stuck, I couldn't tell it", he would later tell his children. "I hurt all over".

Now he was in enemy territory without a horse, and a Rebel regiment not far away. Henry knew this part of Arkansas, and remembered a hollow tree near the spring where he thought they would camp. He crawled into the tree and waited. Eventually, Henry heard horses approaching and managed to peer out through a crack at Rebel soldiers. The captain came so close that his horse looked at Henry's feet and legs and he feared the animal would give him away.

Hattie Bell Morgan - Thomas Morgan, Morris Henry Morgan and Charlotta Morgan Lynch.

The men went down to the spring, and began supper preparations. Tired and stiff, Henry waited and watched, planning his escape route. At last, the soldiers bedded down and Henry began to work himself out of the tree. He made straight for the Captain's horse, a good mount. "The horse seemed to know what I meant to do. As soon as I jumped on his back, he was in a dead run", Henry remembered.

He made for headquarters with the Rebels in pursuit, but he had chosen his horse well, and it outran them.

Henry recounted this Civil War adventure to his children and grandchildren. It is only one of his many stories compiled by his granddaughter, Grace Bell Goucher, before her death in 1984.

Henry was born in Overton County, Tennessee on March 31, 1841, and died in the Long Valley Community in Madison County, Arkansas in 1930.

His father came from England to Tennessee. His mother was a Cherokee Indian. Henry's father was a millwright by trade, except for one month out of each year when he would travel to St. Louis, Missouri, to settle land disputes with farmers. Henry's father would build a mill on a river with living quarters connected. The Morgan family would live there until the mill could be sold, and then move on to start another mill home.

When the south began recruiting and drafting soldiers, Henry and Mitch, his brother, were in a quandary. Neither believed in slavery. So the two boys and a friend set out on foot to join the Union Army.

Knowing their plans, Rebel sympathizers set out after them on horseback. The boys headed for a bluff that was almost a mile long, counting on the rough terrain to slow the horses. About 30 feet from the bottom of the bluff, there was a tall tree that leaned over into the bluff's top. The boys had climbed it once before on a "banter", or dare, but this time it meant the difference between being a Yankee or a Reb. They made the climb and reached Union headquarters at Cassville, Missouri to enlist in 1862.

The boys were separated. Henry, small for his 21 years at 5'5", was chosen for dispatcher in company E and B, First

Arkansas Calvary under General Blunt. Mitchell, it is believed, served in the regular army.

A volunteer was needed to take a dispatch from Missouri to Fayetteville. It was many miles, enemy territory, and the chances of making it were not good. The captain asked for volunteers. Nobody came forth. Finally, Morris Henry Morgan said, "I will do it, but I want my pick of the horses". The captain was not real happy, but agreed. He was instructed that if the enemy came close and was going to capture him, he was to take the written dispatch, put it in his mouth and swallow it. It was a difficult ride and he encountered the enemy many times on the trip. He said he had the paper in his mouth several times. He finally reached the post where the message was to be delivered. The horse fell dead when he stopped. (The location was where a livery stable then stood at the location of the Center Street Church of Christ of Fayetteville.)

Henry frequently complained to listeners about the food in the war. "We hardly ever got to eat beans that were well done. The cook had a large kettle, and when they had to move camp, two soldiers carried the kettle on a pole riding horseback to a safer campsight, where the cook would start another fire for the beans.

Henry served three years for the Union Army. His name is on the muster-out roll at Fayetteville, Arkansas, August 23, 1865. He contracted smallpox, and was admitted to the Union Army Hospital in Fayetteville. There he met Charlotta Lynch, a young girl from Clifty, Arkansas, who was working in the hospital. After his recovery, they were married.

They had four children: Thomas, Isam, Hattie (Bell) and Sarah (White).

Henry professed the Christian faith. He went to church once a year, and was baptized in a river.

As he grew older, he walked the three miles to Huntsville. Upon his return, the grandchildren ran to meet him, hands outstretched for their usual treat of peppermint stick candy.

Morris Henry Morgan died quietly at the age of eighty-eight. He was buried by his wife, Charlotta Lynch Morgan in the Huntsville Cemetery.

The memories of Grace Bell Goucher composed by her, before her death in August 29, 1984.

Presented by her family - John Goucher and daughter; Virginia Goucher Harvey - (McElHaney), Ardith Goucher Tackett, and Rita Goucher Sharp. Thanks to Dena James for editing.

By: Rita Sharp

Myrtle Jennings Morgan

Myrtle C. Jennings and Clifton C. Jennings were two children who came on the Orphan Train from New York to Arkansas. Born in New York, they were taken to an orphanage in 1904 due to the death of their father. After approximately three years in the institution, Perry C. Morgan brought these two very frightenend children to new homes in 1907. Myrtle hung on to Clifton for dear life. He was all she had left in the world. Clifton assured her that he would take care of everything and tried to console his little sister. Clifton was two years older but they were so near the same size that folks thought they were twins and this kept them from being separated.

Their first home in Washington County, Arkansas was with a family named Shreaves. A very young Shreaves boy was showing the chickens to Myrtle and Clifton, who had never seen one before, and showed them how to gather eggs. So enthused with their new responsibility, the children gathered every egg in sight, including the ones under the "setting hens". With pockets bulging with warm eggs and carrying all their hands could hold the three started back to the house. The young Shreaves boy tripped and all three children fell. Eggs were smashed everywhere, including those about to be hatched. All three were soundly admonished, (thrashed).

Later Clifton and Myrtle were moved to the home of Mr. Porter. He was a crippled man that had to crawl on his knees to get around. He had a large dairy and Myrtle recalled him on his

Myrtle Jennings Morgan and Clifton Jennings.

knees planting garden and letting her help put the seeds into the ground. They were exceptionally good foster parents even though they had three children of their own. Myrtle and Clifton loved Mother and Grandpa Porter very much and stayed in touch with them until their deaths.

Myrtle returned to New York several years later to live with grandparents. When her grandparents died she was again brought to Arkansas by Morgan. She was about 16 years old and was taken to the Morgan home. Paul C. Morgan, son of Perry and Lizzie Morgan, came home on a visit and met Myrtle. It was love at first sight. In 1918, they were married in Wheeler, Arkansas by Reverend Lierly.

Perry "P. C." Morgan was in real estate and was a school teacher in Kansas as well as Arkansas. Myrtle remembers the story of the Morgan horse. After transporting Mr. Morgan, and whatever others attended school at that time from the Morgan household, to school, the horse would take the empty buggy home and return at the proper hour to re-load for the trip home.

Myrtle Jennings Morgan is the last one of P. C. Morgan's immediate family still living. She and her husband Paul, moved to California in 1936 and have lived there over 50 years. Paul died in 1970.

P. C. and Lizzie Morgan had thirteen children. They are all deceased, but there is a host of grandchildren and great-grandchildren scattered throughout the United States.

Myrtle and Paul have seven children. They are; Daisy Cotton of Bakersfield, California, Ernest Morgan of San Diego, California, Helen Wiltfong of Bakersfield, California, Maxine Hollingsworth of Bakersfield, California, Jean Blair of Atascadero, California, Ralph Morgan of Sacramento, California, and Lola Ledbetter of Bakersfield, California.

Clifton Jennings married Lola Cottle of Mounds, Oklahoma. They had two sons and lived in Okmulgee until their deaths. Clifton was a very successful businessman. He was a painter, paper-hanger and owned an aluminum screen business. Their two sons are; Clifton Jennings of Tulsa, Oklahoma and Roscoe Jennings of St. Louis, Missouri.

P. C. Morgan's story and others of his family are elsewhere in this history book.

By: Helen Wiltfong

Perry Chancy Morgan

P. C. (Perry Chancy) Morgan was born August 12, 1861, in Elkhart, Indiana, the son of Chauncey D. and Lucy Ann Wasp Prettyman Morgan. His father, a private in Captain Townsend's Company, of 48th Regiment in Indiana, Infantry, Volunteers, died June 8 of July 1863 at Millikins Bend, Pest Hospital, Louisiana of smallpox and camp diarrhea. His mother died about 9 years later and his only sister, Capitola, a year or two after that.

Being left without family Perry lived with a lawyer who had a large library which he had access to. To keep from being lonely, Perry read books and became self educated.

June 28, 1885 at Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, P. C. married Elizabeth Caroline (Lizzie) Porter. She lived at Montrose and he at Brownington, Missouri. Lizzie, the oldest daughter of James S. T. and Virginia Porter, was born December 27, 1866 in West Virginia and moved west in a covered wagon pulled by oxen.

Soon after James Lee was born, the Morgans moved to west Kansas near Garden City, where several more children were born. Then one evening P. C. came home in a hurry, with moving on his mind. He and family loaded 3 wagons quickly and in the middle of the night pulled out for northwest Arkansas. It was on July 21st, 1898 they stopped at El Reno, Oklahoma where son, John, was born in a covered wagon. Lizzie being one of the drivers. They waited three days before moving on to Savoy, Arkansas. Later they lived at Fayetteville, Springdale and Wheeler, where they had a nice home. One house burned and they built another still bigger and better. Lucy said it had 13 rooms, but a cousin said 23. So it was a big house in its day. P. C. Morgan taught 39 or 40 terms of school, sold real estate and was an orphan agent for about 10 years. It was between school terms when P. C. and Mr. Trent (orphan agents) went to New York City, New York traveled day and night by train bringing with them the homeless children whom were taken from their parents. If for any reason parents could not provide for a child it would be taken away and placed in the Childrens Aid Society, then put up for adoption.

Myrtle Jennings and her brother Cliff, were born in Brooklyn, New York. Their father died so they were taken away from their mother to a Catholic convent in New York City, this is where the orphan agents got them and brought them to Arkansas with the rest of a train load of children.

P. C. and Mr. Trent would take the orphans to the court house at Fayetteville, line them up on the lawn for prospective parents to look over. Myrtle and Cliff were picked by a lady who only wanted Cliff. The agents would not allow the children to be separated. So she took both of them. She was so mean to the children, worked them hard and long hours with little to eat until after about three years the agents took them away from her.

Another orphan, James (Jimmy) Green was adopted by a Mr. Clark. P. C. would place him in homes but he would always run away and come back to him. P. C. liked Jimmy and finally adopted him increasing his family to 13 children. Their children: James Lee, Dave Estes, Florence Elizabeth, Minnie Virginia, Katie Faer, Joseph Frederick, Paul Christain, John Oliver, Frank Cameron Porter, Lucy Capatola, Ruby May, Thomas Samuel and adopted son, James Clark.

Tom Porter said of P. C., "he had a way of getting a job and making good money when no one else could", of which he spent. P. C. played the organ and piano and taught music lessons — was also an artist, painted many water color scrolls for family records.

P. C. and Lizzie separated, dividing their possessions and the children who were still at home. P. C. took Ruby and adopted son, Jimmy. Lizzie got Lucy and Tommy. P. C. was mean to his own family, many leaving home or getting married to escape his cruelty.

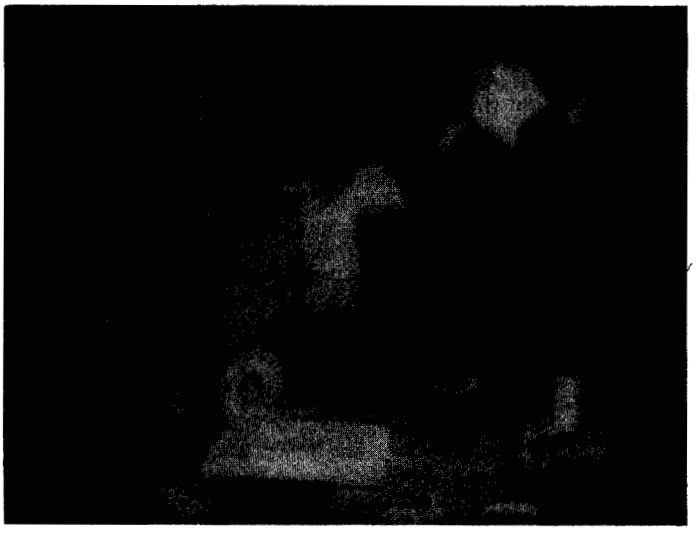
In later years Perry Chancy Morgan lived with his children. One day he had Frank Roat take him to the Old Folks Home at Bristow, Oklahoma where he died March 24, 1939. He is buried in J. B. Renolds Memorial Cemetery, at Mounds, Oklahoma where he was given his cemetery plot by a friend. His tombstone reads, "Perry C. Morgan 1861-1939". It seems a small monument for a man who made so great a contribution as a teacher and founder of homes for so many orphans. P. C. Morgan never forgot his early life as an orphan, and perhaps that is one good reason he will be remembered.

Grandma Lizzie had a little house by her son, Jim, near Sapulpa, Oklahoma. While there she helped start the June-Rose Assembly of God Church and taught the little tots in Sunday School for many years before moving to Bakersfield, California, living by her son Paul, for many years. She was sick with cancer when her son, Frank, took her home with him to Lake Port, California, where she died, April 27, 1959, but is buried at Bakersfield.

By: Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Hill

William Wesley Morgan

The history of the Morgan family in Washington County began with P. C. Morgan. Although P. C. played an important role in the placing of hundreds of orphans during the 1910s, he and his wife Elizabeth (Lizzie) Caroline Porter Morgan, also raised thirteen children of their own.



Willie and Mary Alice Morgan - 50th Anniversary Left to Right: Willie, Mary Alice, Donna, Darrell, and William Wesley Jr.

Willie and Mary Alice Morgan "1933"

One of these children was Dave Estes Morgan. Dave was born July 14, 1888 in Garden City, Kansas. He married Alta Lou Richardson, daughter of Sam and Julie Richardson, in December of 1910. They raised six children; Georgia, Willie, Aileen, twins Raphael and Ralph who died as infants, and Rephael.

William (Willie) Wesley Morgan was born March 8, 1916 in

Hogeye, Arkansas. In his boyhood years, his education started at the Sycamore school in Wheeler where his grandfather, P. C., was the teacher. Willie was delighted that his grandfather was going to be his teacher. His happiness was short-lived however, for when he arrived at school, his grandfather did not greet him the way he was accustomed. Instead of treating him like his grandson, he treated him like any other student. P. C. did not want to show favoritism toward Willie and his sister Georgia, so he was more strict with them than the other students. He expected them to set the example for the rest of the class. While this did not seem to bother Georgia, it did not set well with Willie. Willie attended many other schools including White Oak, Goshen, and Fayetteville, but his fondest memories come from the little school which sat on the banks of Clear Creek, Sycamore.

During this time, a young girl from Horton, Kansas came to Wheeler with her mother Georgia Anne Brown and step-father Francis Ellsworth Brown. Her name was Mary Alice Happy. Georgia Anne had always wanted to return to a farm like she had lived on in her childhood. Since Mary Alice was accustomed to the city, she did not share her mother's delight with the new farm life. Her temperament eased somewhat as she soon began to discover activities to her liking. She took piano lessons from Grace Lively for 25 cents a lesson, even though she had to ride a horse two miles to get there. Mary Alice became so accomplished that she began playing the organ at the White Oak Community Church. Mary Alice also enjoyed various school and church functions. It was at one of these functions that she met Willie Morgan. They had met years before when they attended White Oak School and didn't pay much attention to each other. However, that night, there was a spark of interest between them. After years of courtship, Willie and Mary Alice were married in the Howe church on April 28, 1934.

After they married, they lived in the White Oak community and then moved to Siloam Springs. In September of 1934, Willie and Mary Alice left Arkansas and moved to Oklahoma. They bought some land in Pryor, Oklahoma and have lived there for the past forty-six years.

Willie and Mary Alice have three children: William Wesley, Jr., James Darrell, and Donna Leazette.

William Wesley, Jr., born December 28, 1935, married Patricia O'Bannon July 2, 1960. They have three children: William Scott, Robert Jarrell, and Patricia Lynn.

Darrell, born May 5, 1941 married Barbara Willis March 31, 1962. Their children are Shanan Renee and Jay Darrell.

Donna, born May 27, 1957, married Craig Hendrickson August 4, 1979. They have one child, Katherine Amanda.

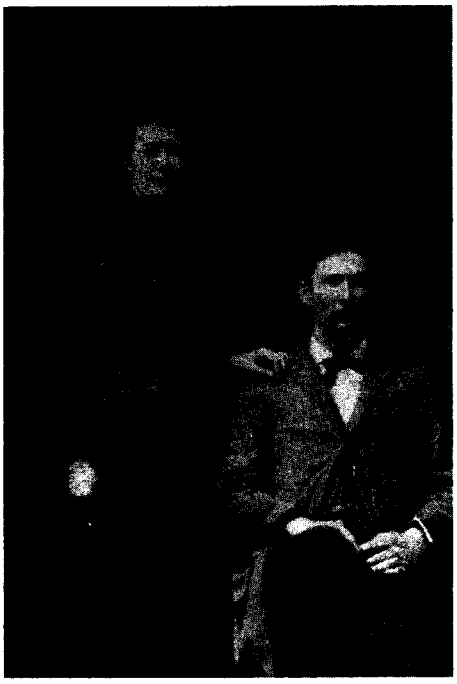
Although Oklahoma is embedded in the everyday lives of Willie and Mary Alice, the fond memories of Washington County keep Arkansas forever in their hearts.

By: Donna Morgan Hendrickson

Emmett L. Morris

It was the "first" day of school in Hood, Arkansas (later Elkins), a damp September morning in 1887. Sixteen year old Emma Reed and her cousin, were discreetly appraising their new teacher. He was attempting to build a fire in the wood stove to break the chill in the schoolroom. What could they expect of him? Would he be lenient or stern? Their conclusion, judging from the frown on his face, as he struggled with the fire — He would tolerate no breach of discipline. (Their decision proved correct). Twenty-six year-old bachelor, Professor Emmett L. Morris, recently from Kansas, was too absorbed in his duties of the day to give particular notice to any pupil. It was not a romantic setting. . . the first time Emma Reed saw E. L. Morris, nothing to foretell that five years later, they would be married.

For Professor Morris, the school term went well. He made friends, as well as enjoyed the social life of the community. He was invited to make his home with John Ballard and his wife, Ann Shumate Ballard, both descendants of early valley settlers, whose farm lay along the White River bottom. He accepted their offer of hospitality, and a friendship was formed between



Emmett Lee Morris and Emma Josephine Reed Morris

Ballard/Morris families that has lasted more than one-hundred years. Between school terms, he grew corn crops in partners with Mr. Ballard. He began to feel "at home" in Arkansas, and he was courting Miss Emma Reed, daughter of A. W. Reed and Elizabeth McGarrah Reed. In 1889, she wrote in his Autograph Album. May the 6, 1889 - In the Book of Life - God's Album May your name be penned with care. And may all who here have written-Write their names forever there. It was signed: Emma Reed.

In the Spring of 1892, they were making wedding plans. Relatives and friends would attend church services in Elkins, then gather at the Reed home (later known as the McGarrah - Reed House) where Emmett and Emma would exchange vows before the Reverend L. J. A. Prather, a Presbyterian minister, at noontime. Afterward, the wedding dinner for the party. And so they were married. . . a lovely Sunday, May 15, 1892. The next day, Ann Ballard gave the "Infare" dinner for the couple. (Customarily given by the groom's family). Emmett was living in the Ballard home, and had no relatives nearer than Morris cousins in North Carolina. (One was William Morris, Keeper of the Perpetual Fire, near Saluda, North Carolina. Now a historic site). Ann and John were happy to host his Infare dinner. Ann's wedding gift was a hand-painted glass, coal oil lamp. The couple lived in Elkins a few years, but both preferred living in the country. Emmett bought good orchard land on Salem Mountain (Mt. Salem, betweem Elkins and Sulphur City). Set an apple orchard of Ben Davis, Winesaps, Mammoth Black Twigs, Arkansas Blacks, which in time grew prize winning apples. He was combining farming with his teaching career. Through the years, sons were born to Emmett and Emma. Their first born, Everette, lived only three weeks, born at Elkins, July 25, 1893, died August 15, 1893. Earl Reed, born August 20, 1894 at Elkins, died August 22, 1971 at Lincoln. John Howard, born September 15, 1896 at Carter's Store, died at Farmington, August 7, 1967 buried in Farmington Cemetery. Willard Lee, born May 12, 1899 at Sulphur City, died at Lincoln, Arkansas, August 28, 1981. A daughter, Ruth was born October 19, 1912 at Sulphur City. Sons Everette, Earl and Willard are buried in Mt. Salem Cemetery. In 1918, it was from this farm home near Sulphur City, that sons, Earl and John were called to serve in World War I. Earl served in the Medical Corps, Base Hospital, Camp Travis, Texas. John

served on the battlefield in France. No news from him until a telegram in 1919 from the ARC that he had landed at Newport News, Virginia. The family had not known whether he was living or dead. Emma Morris kept every communication from the War Department, Earl's letters, and mementoes. John's few letters from France, that came in a bundle, months after his return home. Uniforms, all items related to their World War I service, until her death November 7, 1957. Ruth Morris continued the preservation. In October 1987, Shiloh Museum of Springdale, Arkansas became interested, presented a display of the Emma Reed Morris Collection of World War I Memorabilia. In January 1988, Ruth Morris was pleased to formally donate this significant collection to Shiloh Museum, for permanent preservation. In 1919, Professor Morris went to the Lincoln area to teach Belview School. In 1922, a final term at Pleasant Hill School (west of Lincoln) closed his forty year teaching career. He had moved his family to a farm one mile east of Lincoln, and bought in February 1920 (now Ruth Morris home on Highway 62). His widow, Emma (born September 3, 1871 at Hood, Arkansas) survived him twenty-five years - dying November 7, 1957, in the home. Together, they lie in Mount Salem Cemetery.

Two tributes to E. L. Morris, in regard to his life as teacher and friend were well expressed by a relative, and a fellow teacher. Brother-in-law, J. C. Reed said, "Emmett would live as long as there was anyone alive, who had known him". The fellow teacher concluded his written tribute with the line, "He lived by the side of the road and was a friend to man".

John Morris was the only child of Emmett and Emma to marry. Texas born, Gladys Loraine Houser, (born December 2, 1900) in Collin County, became his wife October 19, 1929. To them was born one child, John Howard Morris, Jr. (born December 5, 1937) in Corpus Christi, Texas. He inherited his grandfather's teaching talent, is a history professor in a Wharton, Texas college. Earl and Willard Morris lived on the Lincoln farm until death. Willard was an insurance agent for Washington County Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville for forty-five years. In 1988, their only daughter Ruth, and grandson, John (both single) are left of the Morrises.

By: Ruth Morris

Franklin Clay Morris

The children of Moses Burl and Catherine Bell (Merrick) Morris, all born in Madison County, Arkansas, were: Edith Pearl Morris, born January 16, 1886, (still living) Azzie Belle Morris, born March 4, 1888, died October 26, 1891, buried Lower Camp Ground Cemetery, Madison County, Arkansas. Franklin Clay Morris, born July 27, 1891, died May 7, 1966, buried Huntsville Cemetery, Huntsville, Arkansas. James Denver Morris, born May 15, 1896, died April 30, 1975, buried Berryville, Arkansas. Ina Jane Morris, born July 31, 1905, died November 23, 1973, buried Kingston, Arkansas. Mary Oda Morris, born December 1, 1897, died November 7, 1961, buried Huntsville Cemetery, Huntsville, Arkansas. Lonnie Burl Morris, born January 4, 1899, died August 15, 1921, buried Lower Camp Ground Cemetery, Madison County, Arkansas. Daisy Amboline Morris, born March 22, 1903, died October 21, 1982, buried Alabam Cemetery, Madison County, Arkansas. Margaret Ellen Morris, born October 17, 1907, died April 15, 1984, buried Huntsville Cemetery, Huntsville, Arkansas. Curtis William Morris. (no information)

Upon reaching manhood, Franklin Clay Morris left home going to Springfield, Missouri to study telegraphy. It was the desire of so many young men at this time in history to secure a job with the railroad and this was a requirement to know telegraphy. The depots hummed with the rhythmic clicking of the telegraph keys, sending messages across the wires. Young men starting a career as a telegraph operator faced a rough road at first. The railroad's system of seniority permitted an operator to "bump" anyone who had fewer years of service. Because of this, beginning operators must expect to work at the less desirable places until seniority was accumulated. Thus, railroad families moved many times. At the age of 23, Franklin Clay married Flossie Mae Boatright, August 14, 1914 in Huntsville, Arkansas. She was born April 2, 1894, died January 24, 1963, buried in the Huntsville Cemetery.

Franklin Clay began his railroad career working for the Illinois Central Railroad in Love, Mississippi on a spur out of Batesville, Mississippi. The railroad hauled spruce pine for airplane props. In the spring of 1918, he began work with the Frisco Railroad in Arkansas, living at Mountainburg, Arkansas. In 1933, the family moved to Springdale, Arkansas, where Clay worked until his retirement in 1949.

The children of Franklin Clay and Flossie Mae (Boatright) Morris are: Kenneth Albert Morris, born November 16, 1916, Batesville, Mississippi, married Drucilla Ann (Head) on March 16, 1946 in Springdale, Arkansas. She was born June 23, 1923. They have one son, Gary Lynn Morris, born December 24, 1946. He married Carolyn Louise Ames, born July 11, 1947 on October 2, 1970. Issue, one daughter, Alicia Dawn Morris, born March 24, 1973, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

James Arthur Morris, born September 11, 1918, Combs, Arkansas, married Izella Mae Brewer, born November 23, 1919, Rogers, Arkansas. They were married in Pineville, Missouri, September 7, 1940. "The Family of Izella (Brewer) and James Arthur Morris", (1) Carolyn Ann Morris, born September 16, 1941, Rogers, Arkansas, married Reverend George Douglas Westmoreland, born January 4, 1937, Tupelo, Mississippi. Married in Verona, Mississippi, January 7, 1961. The family of Carolyn (Morris) and Reverend Doug Westmoreland; Sonja Ann Westmoreland, born December 31, 1961, Tupelo, Mississippi, married James (Jim) E. Carlton, October 29, 1983 in Nashville, Tennessee. Jim was born January 20, 1960, Nashville, Tennessee. (The wedding ceremony was performed by her father.) Sandy Jo Westmoreland, born November 20, 1963, Tupelo, Mississippi, Scott Morris Westmoreland, born July 31, 1976, Nashville, Tennessee. (2) Martha Fay Morris, born April 2, 1943, Rogers, Arkansas. Married William Paul Schroeder, II, born January 8, 1943, married July 23, 1966, Corinth, Mississippi (The wedding ceremony was performed by her father). Children: Geoffrey Paul Schroeder, born August 19, 1968, Memphis, Tennessee, Gretchen Nicole Schroeder, born November 29, 1972, Paducah, Kentucky. (3) Kenneth Loy Morris, born April 15, 1945, Rogers, Arkansas. Married Madeline Claire Phillips January 24, 1970, Canton, Mississippi, she was born January 16, 1950. They have two children, Virginia Davin Morris, born November 4, 1977, Jackson, Mississippi, Claire Elizabeth Morris, born May 22, 1986, Jackson, Mississippi.

Franklin Clay and Flossie Mae (Boatright) Morris were the parents of two sons, named above, and one daughter, Betty Jane Morris, born February 23, 1923. She was a school teacher and loved her students dearly. She died May 10, 1978. Buried Huntsville Cemetery.

By: Drucilla (Head) Morris

Edward Morris, Sr.

Edward Morris, Sr. came to the colonies about 1655, settling in Northumberland County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Presley relict of Peter Elder in 1687 in North Farnham Parish. (Book B 1, page 101, Index to Rappahanock and Essex Counties.)

Their son, Edward Morris, Jr. married Elizabeth Hammond, May 25, 1727. Their son, Hammond Morris, Sr. born December 5, 1733, married Mary Tuggle Brown. Hammond and Mary sold land in Prince William County, Virginia in 1778 and moved to Stokes County, North Carolina.

A cake recipe was written by Mary Tuggle Brown Morris and has been handed down in the family, it is in her own writing and is dated 1779. "Bath Cake Recipe", "Mix together one quartern of flour and a pound of butter, five eggs and a cup full of yeast and set before the fire to rise. When effected, add quarter pound of sugar mauled fine in an earthen pottle and (add) an ounce of carraways mixed in. Adda little treakle. Make into little cakes the size of a pippen and place in an iron spider, and cover with cloth, to rise. When affected put on the iron top. Cover same with hot ashes and coals and surround with same, and bake. These cakes are good with tea. If they are to be sent to a fine

gentleman's table omit the caraways. Split and butter and insert berries or fruit and pile same on top. Whist some fresh cream and add some sugar mauled fine in earthen pottle. Put some on top of cakes and sent away. This recipe is more than 100 years old. My people brought it from England to the colonies. (Signed) Mary Morris.

(History tells us there are hot springs at Bath, England. Here the Roman Colonists in Britain developed a fashionable watering place. Ruins of the Roman Baths at Bath, England may be visited today).

Three of Hammond and Mary Morris's sons served in the Revolutionary War, William Morris, N C S # 7252, Jesse Morris, N C S # 38236 and Travis Morris, N C and Virginia S # 33123.

Their son, named Shadrack Morris, Sr. born 1773 in Prince William County, Virginia, died December, 1848 in Limestone County, Alabama, near Athens, Alabama, married Elizabeth (Sallie) Hutchings. She died in 1823 in Stokes County, North Carolina. Their son, Joshua Morris, born May 3, 1807, died in Arkansas at the close of the Civil War. He married Eunice Jordan. Their son, John Shadrack, born December 27, 1829, at Sparta, Tennessee, died December 27, 1912, married Elizabeth Margaret Hudson. Their son, Moses Burl Morris, born March 28, 1861 Madison County, Arkansas died June 16, 1933 in Kingston, Arkansas, Madison County. He is buried at Lower Camp Ground Cemetery. He married Catherine Bell Merrick, born August 16, 1865, died February 13, 1971 in Springdale, Arkansas. She is buried at Lower Camp Ground Cemetery.

They were married in Lawrence County, Missouri, October 12, 1884. Much has been written about this remarkable person, Catherine Bell (Merrick) Morris. At the time of her passing, she was 106 years old.

In an interview, when asked as to what she credits with her long life and preservation, she said by living close to the Lord. She further stated that she came from a family of Republicans, but that her husband was a Democrat. When the time finally came, with the passage of the Woman's Suffrage Amendment in 1920 that she could vote, she, at the age of 55, started voting regularly a straight Democratic vote.

Born the year the Civil War ended, Catherine Bell moved with her family from Lawrence, Kansas to near Springfield, Missouri, when she was four years of age. She lived there until her marriage at the age of 18.

The wedding took place in October, and all through the summer, the bride-elect had busied herself with putting up food for her new home. Her husband's parents made the trip with him to Missouri for his bride, and three days later, they started back to Arkansas. They had to camp out two nights on the journey home. Catherine Bell remembered that she had the wagon so full of canned goods and other items for her new home that her husband's parents hardly had room to sleep in the wagon.

It was to be two years before the young bride would get to go back to visit her family.

The couple first settled in Big Sandy Mountain and West of Marble in Madison County. Later, they traded their farm and home for a drug store in Marble, Arkansas, which Mr. Morris operated for some time. Then the family moved to Purdy, Arkansas, where Mose Morris established the first Post Office in the community. He served as postmaster and ran a general store, keeping a farm going all the while. After his retirement, the couple moved to Kingston, Arkansas where they were living when Mr. Morris died. After his death, Catherine Bell moved to Springdale, Arkansas, to make her home with her daughter, Edith Pearl Morris Boydston.

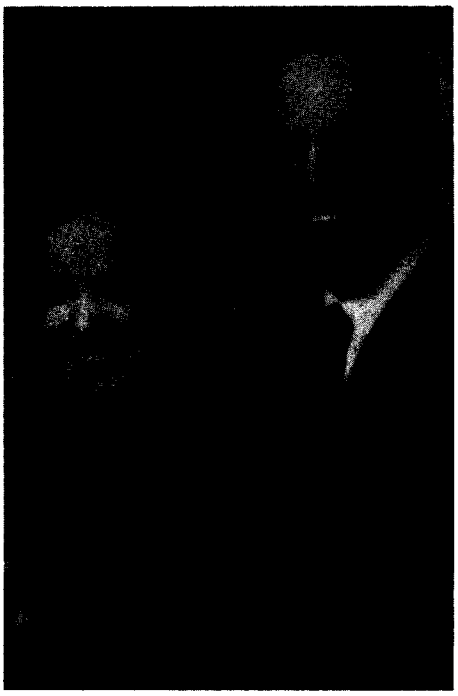
At the time of this writing, her daughter, Edith Pearl Boydston is still living, being 100 years old.

Moses Burl and Catherine Bell (Merrick) Morris were the parents of ten children. (See the Franklin Clay Morris Story.)

By: Drucilla (Head) Morris

Charles David Morrison

As one would travel on Highway 71 about nine miles south of Fayetteville in West Fork, there stands an old service station, its use now changed from years ago. Our folks purchased an old homestead of about 30 acres in 1950. This was located some 200 yards north of the old service station. The property was purchased from the Newlin Real Estate at that time.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Morrison

Prior to moving to West Fork, Mr. Morrison started working for Gulf Oil Company in Cleveland, Oklahoma about 1934, went to Hobbs, New Mexico with Gulf and on to Oil Center, New Mexico. He then retired from Gulf Oil as a switcher after 30-31 years of service. This is when they decided retirement years would be enjoyable in Arkansas thus they purchased the farm to raise sheep and hay. A fire destroyed their barn. It was thought the fire was caused either from a transient or spontaneous combustion from freshly cut hay stacked in the barn.

During the time they lived in West Fork, Mayme Morrison worked for a time canning spinach at the cannery where Popeye stands today in Springdale.

They decided that farming was too much for them and they leased the property to their neighbors, Kitty and Reubel Neely and moved to Glendale, California in 1964 leaving some of their household and personal belongings in their care.

Charles and Mayme Morrison had 3 children. Their son, Charles, Jr. joined the Navy from Fayetteville, and he has 4 children. The daughters are Betty Weiss of Riverside, California (3 children) and Zelma Gates of Las Vegas, Nevada who has one child.

By: Charles Morrison, Jr. and Pauline Morrison

James Richard Morrison

James Richard Morrison and Elizabeth Brotherton were married on 31 January 1860 in Washington County, Arkansas. His age was listed as 54 and her age was 26 and they were married by Larkin Tankersley, J. P. James was born about 1806 in North Carolina (as recorded on the 1860 Census). His parents are unknown to me at this time. However, a Joseph Morrison also lived in Washington County, his birth place also listed as North Carolina. I believe they are brothers and Joseph married Phoebe Brotherton in 1851. She was the sister of Elizabeth. Elizabeth was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Kerby Brotherton. She was born on the 25 October 1833 in Arkansas.

Benjamin and Elizabeth Brotherton were married in Greene County, Tennessee on 11 November 1811 by Elijah Billingsley. Benjamin is not listed on the 1850 Census of Washington County, Arkansas. Elizabeth is listed as age 52 born in Tennessee along with three children: Phebe age 20 born in Tennessee, Benjamin age 19 born in Tennessee and Elizabeth age 17 born in Arkansas.

James and Elizabeth Morrison are found on the 1860 Census in the Mountain Township, Post Office - Billingsley. Their children were: Annie Elizabeth born 12 January 1863 married William Ferrell Barron on 18 July 1881 in Washington County. She died 9 February 1932 in Grayson County, Texas. William and Annie had eight children: Nora Ethel was born on 24 December 1883 in Washington County, Arkansas. She was my grandmother, and she moved with her family about 1894 to Grayson County, Texas. There she met and married Samuel Lee Gurley on 15 September 1901. He was the son of Daniel Woodard and Mary Jane Fielder Gurley. Sam and Nora had two baby boys that died as infants, then on 17 June 1911 they had a daughter Eunice Pearl. She was born in the Farmington Community in Grayson County, Texas. She married George Clay Hall on 28 July 1928 in Denison, Grayson County, Texas. George was the son of Wilburn Henry and Minnie Porter Hall.

George and Eunice had two children: Donald Everett was born on 2 July 1929 in Sherman, Grayson, Texas and he married Peggy Ann Moore on 24 October 1953 in Pilot Point, Denton, Texas. Donald died on 13 March 1976. They had three children: Denis Don born on 26 July 1954 and he married Regina (mnu) in May 1984 and they had a daughter, Samantha Lynn born on 12 August 1986. Hal Lynn Hall was born on 24 April 1957 and is not married. Bettye Diane Hall was born on 25 September 1960 and married Doug Wright on 1 September 1984. Margie Nell Hall was born on 24 March 1931 in McKinney, Collin, Texas and married William Lee Abbe on 24 February 1951 in Sanger, Denton, Texas. He is the son of William Ralph and Gladys Foster Abbe. They had three children: Maury Lynn Abbe born 1 February 1952 and died on 2 February 1952. Devin Lee Abbe was born on 29 April 1954 and married Laren Sue Buchmeyer Abbe on 9 January 1976. Laren is the daughter of Henry and Alice Graves Buchmeyer of Dallas. Carey Mark Abbe was born on 12 July 1955 and married Lynn Lorraine Gahl Abbe on 20 March 1982. She is the daughter of David and Jean Peters Gahl. They have one son, Todd Alan Abbe born on 16 April 1984.

The other children of William Ferrell and Annie Elizabeth Morrison Barron were: Macie Rellas, Willie Ommer (died as an infant), Virgil, Avery, Ada, Minnie Alma and Henry Clay. The other children of James Richard and Elizabeth Morrison were: James E. born about 1865 and married Jennie Harris on 27 September 1905 in Washington County, Arkansas. I have no other information on this family.

Mary Clint Morrison was born about 1867 and married Corsey S. Tankersley on 31 May 1891 in Washington County, Arkansas. He was the son of Leonard and Isabella Benson Tankersley. They had one daughter Lizzie Belle Tankersley born 23 December 1902 in Mena, Arkansas. Mary Clint died about 1919. Corsey married Mrs. Ida Smith. Belle married the son of Mrs. Smith, Edward. They had two children: Ethel Mae and Aultan Leon Smith. Mrs. Ida Smith Tankersley died and Edward left Belle. Belle died on 31 January 1934 and Corsey reared her two children.

Rufus Richard Morrison was born on 27 September 1868 and married Mary Frances Ramsey on 20 November 1892. She was the daughter of Richard Marion and Mary Elizabeth Taber Ramsey. Rufus Richard died on 1 November 1923 and is buried in Hughes County, Oklahoma. They had eight children: Emmett was born 27 September 1893, Ethel was born 24 March 1895, Lillie was born 3 March 1901, Fannie May was born 18 November 1906, Richard Ray was born 14 February 1908, Velma Marie was born 4 February 1911, Barney was born in 1914 and Myrtle was born in 1916. I have not found any record of the deaths or burial place of either James Richard or Elizabeth Morrison. They are on the 1880 Census of Washington County, Arkansas but I did not find them on the 1900 Census. I hope to continue to research this family and perhaps uncover some of the unanswered questions.

By: Margie Abbe

Robert Morrison

Robert Morrison, born 1728 in Scotland, arrived in the United States in 1750 and settled in Pennsylvania, moved to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in 1764, served seven years in Revolutionary War near Charlotte, North Carolina, died 12 August 1810. For war service was given 650 acres of land in Tennessee, married Sarah _____ in 1755. She died 6 October 1816 and had five sons and six daughters.

Gail Diane, Lena Rose Morara Morrison, Carol Jean, Gerald Keith Morrison.

John Jones, Maxie Price Morrison 1902.

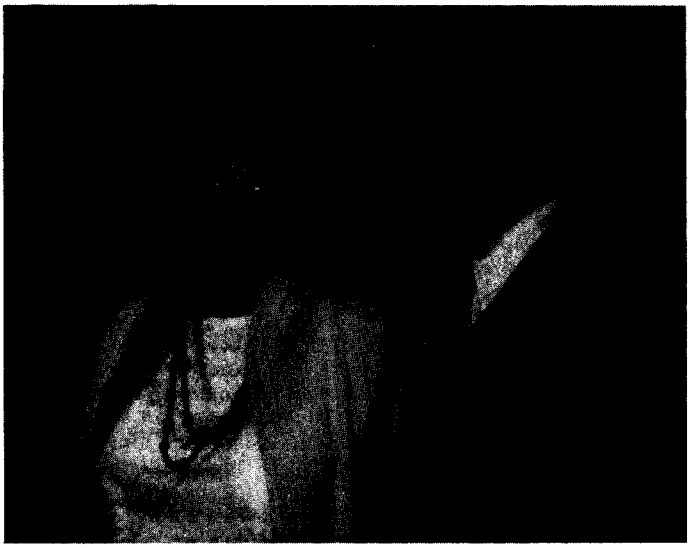
One son Robert Morrison Jr., died and his widow and all her children except one son moved to Benton County, Arkansas after 1852 and settled near Pea Ridge, Arkansas. In 1958 Robert Jr.'s great-great granddaughter Miss Oma Morrison lived at 327 South East Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Another son James Morrison of Bedford County, Tennessee, born 23 August 1765, died 13 January 1842, married Sarah Caruthers, born 1777, died 29 May 1859, on 5 November 1796. James of Scotch Irish ancestry settled in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina before Revolutionary War and in 1815 moved to Tennessee and in 1836 to Coles County, Illinois, near Mattoon. They had eight children. A son, James Harvey Morrison, born 15 January 1810, died 14 June 1888, married Sarah Caroline Allison, born 2 December 1823, died 13 January 1865, on 23 August 1839 and they had 14 children. One son James Allison Morrison was born 20 October

1948 - Donald John, John James, Doyle Edwin, Gerald Keith Morrison.

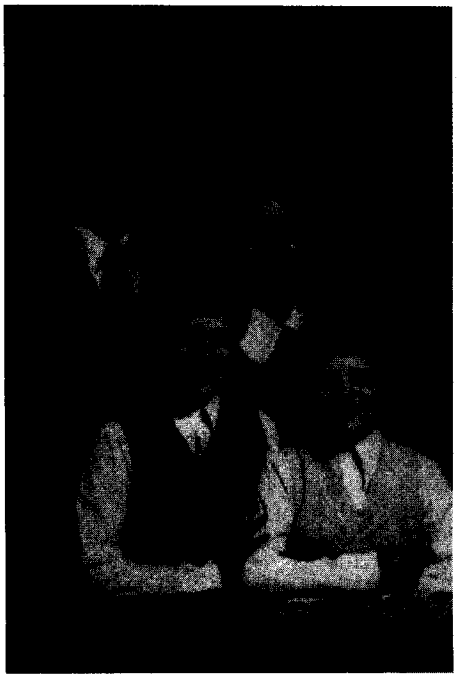
1986 - Martha Anne Morrison, George Douglas Talbott, Jr.

1949 - R to L: "Chan" C. D. Ambrose, Roscoe, John, Roma Morrison Ambrose, Eliene Little Sweetser Morrison, Maxie Belle Price Morrison, Patricia Ann Ambrose, John James Morrison. Front; Doyle Edwin Morrison, Jr. and Marilyn Maxine Ambrose.

1845 at Farmington, Illinois, died 25 October 1921 at Sweet Springs, Missouri, married Mary Ann Jones, born 18 November 1849 at Repton Derbyshire, England, died 24 April 1941, on 1 January 1868 at father-in-law home near Rankin Vermillion County, Blue Grass, Illinois. Burial for both at National Cemetery Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.



June 6, 1986 - 50th Wedding Anniversary - Eliene Little Sweetser, Doyle Edwin Morrison.

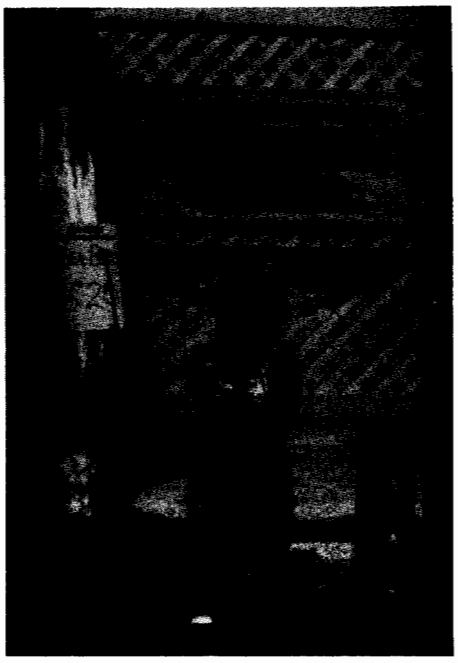


1974 - Doyle Edwin, Jr., Jimmie Patricia Stephens Morrison, Doyle Edwin, III "Tracey", John James "Jamie" Morrison.

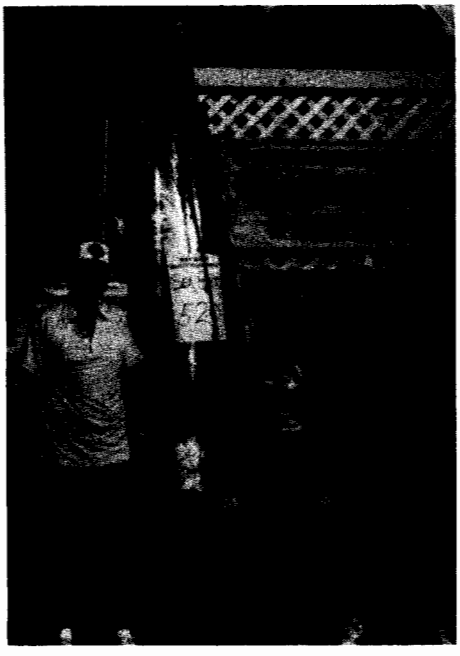
James Allison Morrison enlisted 23 December 1863, soldier in army at age of 19, Company E 5 Regiment Illinois Cavalry, mustered in 1 February 1864 at Camp Butler, mustered out as Corporal on 27 October 1965 at Springfield, Illinois. Quote from James, "The first year of our married life we lived on a farm at ten miles grove west of Paxton, Illinois. Later we moved into the farm home of Father and Mother Jones near Rankin, Illinois. After eight years we sold the farm and moved to Independence, Kansas for eleven years, then spent seventeen years at Sulphur City, Arkansas, five years Sweet Springs, Missouri and six years at Gerron, Montana".

Tribute by friend, "The day never too busy for family prayer night and morning, Sunday never found the family absent from

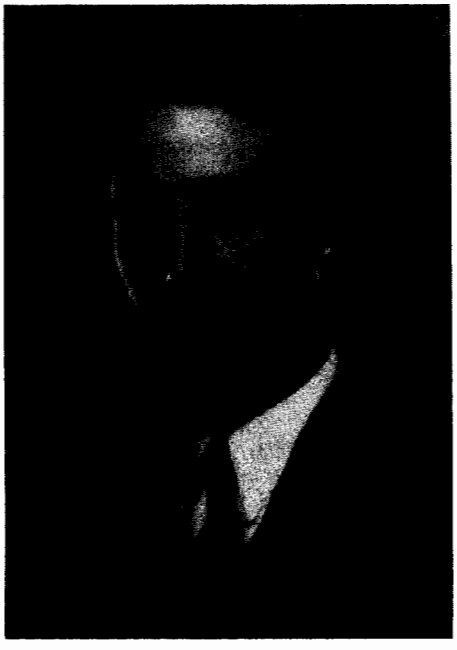
10-27-1981, Brian Hugh, Lourene Mae, Russell Kent, Donald John Morrison, Jr.



Ed Morrison, Martha Morrison, John Morrison.



October 1987, Martha Anne Morrison with record 520# Blue Marlin, winner of the 6th Annual Key West Marlin Tournament.



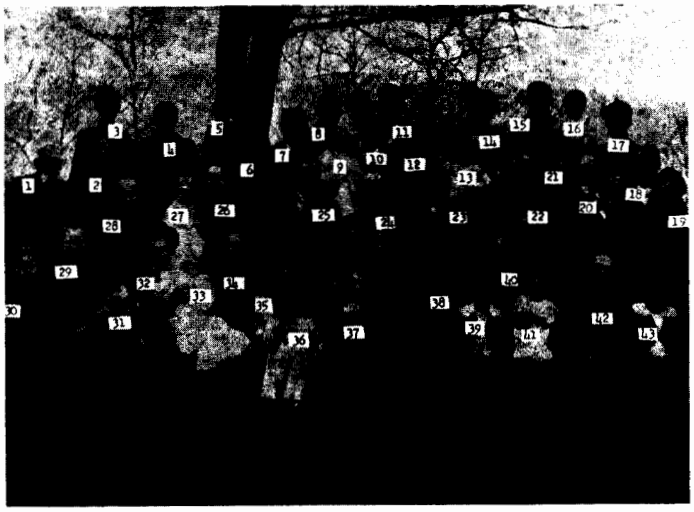
June 8, 1930 - Donald John Morrison

the services of the church. He served the church in some official capacity, as teacher, superintendent, member of the board and as secretary of the board. He was a fearless, champion of the prohibition movement when that cause needed fearless support."

Six children in family, John Jones Morrison was born 20 December 1875, died 29 March 1950, married Maxie Belle Price, born 14 November 1885, died 18 January 1972, on 20 July 1902 at Elkins, Arkansas. Both buried Fairview Cemetery Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. They lived at 424 Northwest Street for 14 years and in 1920 moved to Elkins, Arkansas for two years working as clerk in mercantile store. Moved back to Fayetteville and became a partner in Litteral Canning Company at railroad tracks on North Street with other canning factories at Wheeler, Savoy and Robinson. They had four children, Roma Lucille, born 26 March 1903, now retired from Fayetteville Public School system, married Roscoe Conklin Ambrose on 22 August 1929 who was a local printer and weekly newspaper publisher, born 30 December 1890, died 24 November 1975, buried at Fayetteville National Cemetery. Three children John Roscoe, Patricia Ann and Marilyn Maxine Ambrose.

Donald John Morrison, born 21 September 1909, died 25 October 1981 at Fayetteville Geriatrics, buried in Fayetteville Fairview Cemetery. He was electrical engineer with Montgomery Ward and Company and became a civilian employ of United

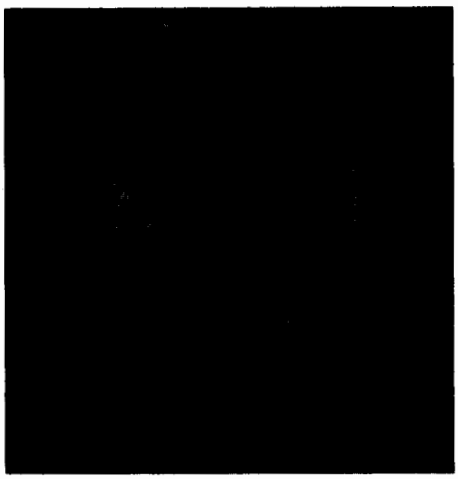
Morrison family and home at Sulphur City, Arkansas - 1900. R to L: Sarah Ann (Sadie) Morrison, Edwin Kingsbury Morrison, Francis Joseph (Frank) Morrison, Mary Ann Jones Morrison (mother), John Jones Morrison, James Allison Morrison (father), James Ernest Morrison. Seated: Mary Ann Cook (Antie) Phillips (Aunt of Mary Ann Morrison). House built by George W. Van Hoose.



100th Birthday party for Mary Ann Cook (Antie) Phillips at Morrison Home at Sulphur City, Arkansas, March 30, 1903. 1 Mr. Bonney, 2 Mrs. Bonney (Parents of Mrs. Mintun), 3 Mrs. Cora Brooks, 4 Mrs. May Hood, 5 George Bassett, 6 Lydia Stokenbury, 7 Henry Stokenbury, 8 Dr. Bronson, 9 Edith Stokenbury, 10 John Stokenbury, 11 Rev. W. Stokenbury, 12 Pearl Stokenbury, 13 Ethel Stokenbury, 14 Ina Hood Reed, 15 Tom Hood, 16 Ernest Hood, 17 Mrs. Everett Hawes, 18 Mr. Everett Hawes, 19 Mrs. Mintun, 20 Mr. Mintun, 21 Millie Hood Layman, 22 George Van Hoose, 23 James Allison Morrison, 24 Daisy Ramey, 25 Edwin Kingsbury Morrison, 26 Mrs. Mollie Bassett, 27 Clara Bassett, 28 Mrs. Ramey, 29 Mrs. Robert Harris, 30??, 31 Ralph Morrison, 32 Mrs. Edwin (Madge) Morrison, 33 Ruth Morrison, 34 Sarah Ann (Sadie) Hood, 35 Eunice Hood, 36 Carol Morrison, 37 Mary Ann Cook (Antie) Phillips, 38 Mary Ann Morrison, 39 Fred Hood, 40 Mrs. J. W. McConnell, 41 Clara McConnell, 42 Mrs. Stokenbury (mother of Henry and John), 43 Herman Bassett.

States Navy and retiring after years of service at China Lake, California. Married Altha Dotson 5 May 1931 at Chicago, Illinois. Born 20 October 1911, children names are Donald John Jr., Bryan Hugh, Russell Kent and Laurene Mae Morrison.

Doyle Edwin Morrison, born 29 July 1914 Fayetteville, Arkansas. Employed by Duke Lumber Company, Lewis Brothers Hardware, First National Bank, served over two years in United States Army, 1947 accountant and office manager for Abshier



10-27-1981, Lena Rose Morara Morrison, Gerald Keith Morrison.

Bryan Motor Company (now Lewis Ford Sales) and retired after 33 years. Married Eliene Little Sweetser, born 17 February 1916. Two children, Doyle Edwin Jr. and Martha Anne Morrison.

Gerald Keith Morrison, born 8 November 1919 at Fayetteville, Arkansas, died 5 June 1984 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, First Presbyterian Hospital, buried National Cemetery Fayetteville, Arkansas. Graduate University of Arkansas, served 362 United States Army Band, band director and teacher in Ponca City School system, 1977 opened Morrison Music Store in Ponca City, Oklahoma. Married Lena Rose Morara at Lake Village, Arkansas on 2 February 1941. Two daughters, Carol Jean and Gail Diane Morrison.

By: Doyle E. Morrison

George Morrow

The Reverend George Morrow was the first of the Morrow family to settle in Washington County. He was the son of John Morrow. He was born December 2, 1800, in North Carolina. He later moved to Tennessee and from there to Cove Creek in Washington County, about 1820. Apparently he followed his sweetheart, Elizabeth Buchanan, from Tennessee. The Buchanan family came from Ireland to Virginia in 1702. Then moved to Tennessee. Elizabeth was the granddaughter of Samuel Buchanan, first member of the Buchanan family in this country from Ireland. She was the daughter of John Buchanan. She was born December 25, 1797. After George and Elizabeth both settled in Washington County, they were married December 28, 1820. They built the Morrow homestead in Morrow in 1828.

To George and Elizabeth were born ten children. John, William, James, Hugh, Mary, Robert, Julian, Amanda, Margaret and George Wilson.

When the Morrow homestead was built, native timber was used. They raised their own food and meat. They farmed the land with the use of slaves. The family was active in the Presbyterian Church. The girls played their grand piano for entertainment. After the Civil War, carpetbaggers came through Morrow. The family had to hide food in a chimney. The carpetbagger emptied all the feather beds and pillows looking for money. The Morrow home was one that was not burned during the War. George died August 23, 1892, after being thrown from a horse. Elizabeth died July 25, 1877. They are buried in a family burying ground behind the homestead.

The youngest child of George and Elizabeth was George Wilson, born May 2, 1842. He stayed on the homestead in Morrow. He married Samantha Russell of Cane Hill, December 7, 1865. Samantha, daughter of Ann Coulter and James Bryant Russell, was born January 14, 1840 at Cane Hill.

The children of George and Samantha Morrow were Annie,

Hugh, Ena, Stella, Maggie and William. This family also grew up on the homestead. George Wilson died February 18, 1935, at the age of 93. Samantha died June 21, 1905. This family of Morrows are all buried in the Bethesda Cemetery near Morrow.

Of the six children of George and Samantha, Hugh Oscar stayed in Morrow on the homestead. Hugh was born in Morrow December 6, 1876. He married Mary Elizabeth Cole of Cane Hill, June 5, 1904. Mary Lizzie was the daughter of Mary E. Woods and Samuel T. Cole. She was born June 19, 1873, at Cane Hill. The Cole family was orginally from Pennsylvania. The Samuel Cole family moved to Washington County from Russellville. They were cotton farmers on the Arkansas River. The weather and malaria was so bad they decided to move to the mountains. Samuel Cole died October 31, 1951. They are buried in Bethesda Cemetery.

The children of Hugh and Mary were, Mansie Elizabeth, born March 30, 1908. Samuel Wilson, born October 24, 1910. Reuben Cole, born August 31, 1912. Sidney, born April 13, 1916. Of these children, Wilson stayed in Morrow and is still living in the original Morrow home. Wilson married Pauline Reed of Cane Hill on July 7, 1934. Their children were Patsy, born August 25, 1935. Keith, born December 5, 1937 and Paul, born April 12, 1940. Patsy Morrow married Charles Cluck of Summers on December 26, 1953. Their children are Anita Young, born October 14, 1954. Samuel, born February 22, 1956. Charlotte Allee, born June 9, 1958. Eric, born September 22, 1959. Regina Yell, born June 18, 1961.

Keith married Sylvaleen Long of Prairie Grove on May 1, 1958. Their children are Richard, born September 9, 1958. Gary, born August 29, 1959. Linda, born September 16, 1961. Keith died January 1, 1984 and is buried in Bethesda Cemetery.

Paul married Betty Deichler of Kansas City July 15, 1961. Their children are Paul, born January 5, 1963. Jennifer, born March 22, 1968.

Mansie Morrow married Sterling Pitts of Lincoln on August 8, 1934. They have one son, Roger Morrow Pitts. Roger married Mary Alice Miluer of Lincoln on June 22, 1958. They have three children. Russell 22, Sarah 20 and Alicia 18.

Reuben Cole married Helen Davis of Cane Hill, December 5, 1934. They had one daughter, Barbara Jean, born June 1936. Cole died November 20, 1958 and is buried in Bethesda Cemetery.

Sidney Morrow married Jackie Edminston of Westville, Oklahoma, in 1943. Their children are Delores, born October 6, 1944. Carol, born in 1946 and Sandy, born June 9, 1947.

In 1988, the Morrow homestead will be one hundred sixty years old and a member of the Morrow family has lived in it all of those years.

By: Mary Alice Pitts

Sam E. Morrow

Fannie Parks Morrow Sloan raised her family alone and her oldest child. Sam had to drop out of school after the 4th grade to help support the family. Sam always regretted his aborted schooling, and yet it was he who took in his stepfather, George Washington Sloan in later years.

Sam and his first wife, Josephine, operated a dairy farm. They had one child, Myrle. Myrle married Jimmy Ladd, and after his death, Bill Bowling. She died in 1982. Sam's second wife was Martha Cleo Dominy, whom he married about 1934. They had two daughters: Camelia, born 1936 and Martha Janet, born 1944. Camelia married William France Smith in 1961, and they had a son, William Morrow, born 1963 and a daughter, Whitney Jean, born 1965. Martha has two daughters: Angela Christine McBride, born 1963 and Cheryl Diane McBride, born 1965. Angela married Randy Ryan 1987 and Cheryl married Michael Williams 1986. Sam died in 1967 and Cleo died in 1985. Both are buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Bess Sloan married Sydney Cawood Vinson, a pharmacist, in 1907. Their only child, Frances Couella, was born in Fayetteville in 1908. Later, they moved to Tahlequah and then to Claremore, Oklahoma. Frances married Jesse Dunbar Davis, an attorney, in 1929 and they settled in Tulsa where Frances is well known as an artist. They have two children: Sydney and Brett, both born in 1942. Sydney married William A. Russell in 1961 and they have two sons, William III "Trey", born 1963 and Hugh Vinson, born 1965. Trey married Victoria Meade in 1987. Brett married Laura Ann Abney in 1965 and they have one child, Sloan Elizabeth, born 1968. Syd Vinson died in 1959 and Bess died in 1974.

Ethel Sloan married Frank Newton Humphrey in 1916 and they had two children: Frank, Junior 1918 and Betty Ann, born 1924. Frank, Junior married Lucille Tabor in 1944 and they have two daughters: Linda Kay, born 1950 and Denise Marie, born 1960. Linda Kay married Bruce Sands in 1973 and they have one son, Brendan, born 1977. Denise Marie married Blake Frere in 1982 and they have one daughter: Lauren Michelle, born 1986. Betty Ann married Robert Hall in 1946, and they have two daughters: Melinda, born 1951 and Patricia Ann, born 1954. Melinda married Jeff Clammer and they have two daughters: Katherine Erin, born 1980 and Chelsey Jane, born 1984. Patricia Ann married Mike Young. Ethel died in 1962 and Frank, Senior died in 1974.

Van Ray Sloan married Willie Norvell in 1922 and they had one son, Sam Norvell, born 1924 in Fort Smith. Both Van Ray and Willie died when Sam was a child, and he went to live with his Aunt Bess in Claremore. Sam married Barbara June Green in 1949, and they had two daughters: Nancy, born 1950 and Sarah Ann born 1954. Nancy married Robert Walker and they have two children. Sarah Ann married Brian Ray Leavitt in 1973 and they have six children: Adrianne Lorraine, born 1974; Joel Sam, born 1976; Taylor Mikscott, born 1978. Brent Frederick and Vaughn Ray, born 1982 and Sloan Norman, born 1985. Doctor Sam Norvell Sloan, a dentist, died in 1980.

By: Martha McBride

R. M. (Mack) Morton

William Morton was born March 18, 1804, in Lincoln County, Tennessee. On October 9, 1827, he married Rachel Crawford, who was born March 7, 1803, in Virginia. They came to Arkansas in 1830, locating near Prairie Grove, Arkansas. William Morton was a member of the Presbyterian Church and strongly opposed to slavery. He died in 1880. Rachel Morton died in 1877. William and Rachel were the parents of: James Alese Morton - born December 23, 1828 - died May 26, 1830; Twins: James A. Morton and Nancy Jane Morton - born February 19, 1831; John Macklin Morton - born September 4, 1833 - died in 1905; Twins: Martha Elizabeth Morton and Mary Margaret Morton - born February 27, 1838, Mary Margaret died February 28, 1838. William Thomas Morton born January 1, 1841 - died in 1880. Nancy Jane Morton married a Staples. She died in 1921. Martha Elizabeth Morton married William D. Rogers in 1856. She died in 1912.

In 1860, James A. Morton married Harriet Louisa Tollett, daughter of Henry and Eliza Brown Tollett, and they located on their farm east of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

In 1861, James A. Morton was strongly opposed to secession, but when the war broke out he joined the Confederate Army. He was captured about 1862, and was held a prisoner at St. Louis, Alton, Rock Island and New Orleans until the war ended. He returned home to find his property had all been destroyed, but he immediately set to work and became one of the wealthier land owners of the county. James A. Morton died November 30, 1885, and Harriet Tollett Morton died in 1905. James and Harriet were the parents of three sons: William Hubert (Will) Morton - born July 28, 1861; Roland Macklin (Mack) Morton - born June 3, 1866; and James Edward (Ed) Morton - born??.

William H. (Will) Morton married Betty Smith, daughter of William Clayburn and Katherine Hunter Smith, on March 13, 1884. They were the parents of three daughters and two sons. Will Morton died on April 12, 1934 in an automobile accident. James Edward (Ed) Morton, youngest son of James A. and Harriet Tollett Morton, married Molly Johnson, and they were the parents of a daughter, Frances and a son, Austin.

On December 19, 1886, Roland Macklin "Mack" Morton,

married Katherine "Kate" Smith. Kate was born on February 27, 1865, daughter of William Clayburn and Katherine Hunter Smith of Farmington, Arkansas.

William Morton and Mack Morton married sisters.

Mack Morton was one of the pioneer leaders in the Ozark Canning Industry, a partner in the first canning business established in northwest Arkansas. He was also a successful stockman and farmer (the first to raise strawberries in the community).

He served as sheriff of Washington County for four years. He served as superintendent of the Walnut Grove Presbyterian Church for over fifty years and served as an Elder of the Church for over forty years.

In a letter to a Fort Smith paper in 1926, Mack Morton wrote of going to Fort Smith, Arkansas with his father in the early winter of 1874. He was eight years old at the time. They were on the road for three days, a snow storm struck making travel difficult. They remained in Fort Smith three days selling a load of apples.

On the return trip, they brought three bales of cotton back to be delivered to Neosho, Missouri. They rested two or three days at their home at Walnut Grove and were then on their way to Neosho to deliver the cotton. While there, Mack Morton saw his first railroad mail car, and two passenger cars. His father insisted that he go through the train and look it over, but he was afraid and was content to stand off at a safe distance and watch it pull out for its destination. On the return trip home, his father took on a load of freight for Fayetteville.

Mack Morton died June 30, 1945, in the same house in which he was born. His wife, Kate Smith Morton, died August 12, 1953, at the Fayetteville City Hospital. They are buried at Cemetery Hill, Walnut Grove Community, Washington County. Mack and Kate Morton were the parents of: Grace Morton - born October 27, 1887. She celebrated her 100th birthday on October 27, 1987. Ruth Morton - born March 9, 1891 - died October 8, 1919; Albert Russell Morton - born February 27, 1894 - died July 15, 1908; Mamie Morton - born March 24, 1897 - died February 13, 1985.

On November 23, 1910, Grace Morton married Johnathan Clark (Jonce) Barnett. He was born January 20, 1876, to George Washington and Martha Ann Clark Barnett of the Steele Community in Washington County. Jonce Barnett died July 1, 1959. Jonce and Grace Barnett were the parents of: Mack Hunter Barnett - born May 11, 1913 - died September 13,1914; Martha Katherine Barnett - born April 11, 1916; Jack C. Barnett - born October 14, 1918 - died January 5, 1978; Mary Ruth Barnett - born June 1, 1921 - died July 22, 1923; Doris Laree Barnett - born March 16, 1923 - died May 14, 1935.

Martha Katherine Barnett married Wilson Nolen Couch, son of Claude C. and Jim Nolen Couch. Wilson died May 7, 1981. Katherine and Wilson Couch were the parents of one son, Arthur Wilson (Art) Couch. Art married Sylvia C. Flores of Texas and they are the parents of Katherine Ann Couch and Arthur Allen Couch.

Jack C. Barnett married Helen Wyatt, daughter of James Edward (Jim) Wyatt and Cecelia Conway Wyatt and their children are Katherine Jo and Clay Bradford. Jack died January 5, 1978.

Katherine (Kathy) Barnett married Robert B. Thompson and they are the parents of two sons: Robert B. Thompson, Jr. and Hayes Barnett Thompson.

Clay Bradford (Brad) Barnett married Linda Weber of North Carolina.

Mamie Morton married Clyde A. Carnes, son of Edward A. (Ed) Carnes and Charlotte Avice Meyers Carnes, on August 21, 1917. They were the parents of two sons: Clyde Morton Carnes and Kenneth Russell Carnes.

Morton Carnes married Genevieve Dean Stewart, daughter of Dr. William Luther Stewart and Mary Walker Stewart of Louisiana. They are the parents of two sons: Ronald Morton Carnes and David Walker Carnes.

Kenneth Carnes married JoBelle Reed, daughter of Joe Reed and Winnie Delozier Reed of Fayetteville Greathouse Springs. They are parents of two daughters: Clydia Gayle and Lana Sue.

Clydia Gayle Carnes married Carl Eugene Combs and they are the parents of two sons: Justin Blake Combs and Lex Austin Combs.

Lana Sue Carnes married Allen Dale Turney and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: Matthew Allen Turney and Kenna Gayle Turney.

Clyde A. Carnes died April 24, 1983, and Mamie Morton Carnes died February 13, 1985. They are buried at Cemetery Hill, Walnut Grove Community, Washington County. Refer to the Henry Clay Tollett History and the Clyde A. Carnes History.

By: Mrs. Morton Carnes

Joseph Daniel Mott

During the late 1870s, the Motts began homesteading in Arkansas. Loammia O. and Mary J. Mott with their 19-year-old son, Joseph Daniel, moved to Benton County from Missouri and established residence along the river near what is now the Evert Andrews farm. Loammia's older son, Sye B. and Sye's wife, Artemetia also relocated in Benton County.

Back row standing L-R: Benton Elmer, Loammia Orange, Fredrick Arthur, and Mary Alice. Seated - Joseph Daniel, holding Lydia Abigail, Sye Orion, Lydia Ann and Edna Letitia. Family of Joseph Daniel and Lydia Ann Mott - 1901 Washington County, Arkansas.

When Loammia O. died in 1881, the river was flooding and the family was unable to reach the Brady Cemetery. Therefore, Loammia O. Mott was buried high on the quiet, peaceful 'mountain' above his home. The grave is marked with an engraved tombstone and is visited by various members of the family. The location of Mary J. Wheeler Mott's grave is unknown at the present time.

In 1881, Joseph Daniel married Lydia Ann Wheaton and established their home in Washington County. The forty plus acres bordered the Oklahoma Territory line, three miles north of Cincinnati. Joseph and Lydia had children Mary Alice in 1882, Benton Elmer in 1883, Cecilia Elizabeth in 1885, Loammia Orange in 1886, Fredrick Arthur in 1888, Joseph Edwin in 1890, an infant son who died in 1892, Sye Orion in 1896, Edna Letitia in 1897, Lydia Abigail in 1899, and Theodore Earl in 1902. Two children died in their first days and Cecilia Elizabeth died at 16 months of age.

Joseph Daniel and his oldest sons farmed their land, occasionally hiring out to neighbors. Lydia and the girls made their own soap in a big kettle in the yard and dried fruit on the roof of their log home.

In 1903, Edna became ill with diphtheria. Her parents carried

Back row L-R: Lydia Abigail, Edna Lititia, Theodore Earl, Sye Orion, Frederick Arthur, and Loammia Orange. Front row L-R: Mary Alice, Lydia Ann, Joseph Daniel and Benton Elmer. Joseph Daniel and Lydia Ann Mott Family about 1918.

Joseph Daniel and Lydia Ann Mott about 1918.

Left to right: Lydia Abigail, Mary Alice and Edna Letitia Mott, daughters of Joseph Daniel and Lydia Ann Mott about 1905.

Left to right standing: Benton Elmer, Loammia Orange. Seated: Theodore Earl, Frederick Arthur and Sye Orion, sons of Joseph Daniel and Lydia Ann Mott about 1905.

her to the loft of the cabin to segregate her from the other children. Edna survived the dreaded illness and none of the other children became ill.

In 1905, Joseph Mott was seriously injured in a hunting accident. In spite of available doctors, the leg had to be amputated below the knee. His condition was so critical that his brother, L. O. Mott of Braymer, Missouri, was telegraphed to come to the bedside. L. O. wrote the following account of his visit for the Kansas City newspaper, *The Comet*.

"I left Braymer Thursday the 23rd and took the Kansas City Southern for Siloam Springs, Arkansas, arriving there at 10:30 the morning of the 24th. From Siloam Springs to Ballard, near the Arkansas line; there, I had to go on foot through a heavy timber country for about four miles east to Washington County, Arkansas. I found my brother very low and weak. I stayed with him until the 30th, on which date I started for home. He was receiving the very best of care, and nursing by his neighbors - a noble, generous, sympathetic, big-hearted Southern people. We hear lots of hard yarns on Arkansas and on the Arkansas people, but I want to say that they are as a rule, as law abiding people as we could see anywhere, and have some of the best laws. They have a whiskey law there prohibiting the sale of whiskey, and the law is fully enforced. Sunday gaming and hunting and Sabbath breaking is a thing of the past in northwestern Arkansas."

L. O. also mentioned the courtesy of the train crew on the Port Arthur Route, and the thousands of acres of apple and peach orchards bearing fruit. He also wrote about a short trip to

Siloam Springs, saying "On the road I wanted to smoke and soon found I had no matches. We stopped at two or three houses to get a match, but matches seemed to be scarce. I finally loaded my pipe, went to a house, and asked for a light. I was told to help myself at the stove. I raked the ashes around and finally found a small coal, lit my pipe and started away. I was just climbing into the buggy when the lady came running out after the coal of fire, saying it was all they had. The fire was all out."

Joseph Daniel recovered from the surgery with only one minor complication. The amputated leg was buried in too small a box, making Joseph so uncomfortable that the boys had to rebury it in a larger casket before their father could rest and recover his strength.

In 1906, Joseph and Lydia sold their homestead to R. S. Morris and moved to the Oklahoma Territory near what is now Glencoe, Oklahoma. In 1915 they moved to Stillwater, Oklahoma, where they lived comfortably until their deaths at ages 78 and 71, respectively. Their surviving descendents include 24 grandchildren, 62 great-grandchildren and a large number of great-great grandchildren.

By: Theda Tedder

John Isham Mount

John Isahm Mount born June 29th, 1844 near Cainsville, (Wilson County) Tennessee moved with his parents to Washington County, Arkansas about 1850. He enlisted in the Confederate States Army in Co. "G" 16th Arkansas Infantry in October 1861 and served with that unit until the end of the war.

Weir family - 1906 James Cox and Tennessee Barnett Weir; Left to right - Earl, Elmer, Claude, Rose (Lester), Lillian (Mount), Opal (Hart) and Otis.

Catherine Elizabeth Barnett was born November 9, 1846 near Shelbyville, (Bedford County) Tennessee. She and John Mount were married February 25, 1869 by the Reverend M. D. Steele in the Methodist Church at Elm Springs, Arkansas.

John and Catherine lived in Fayetteville, Arkansas where he held several elected offices. He was a deputy sheriff there. Sheriff Patton and John Mount were patrolling the streets on July 2, 1881, the night President Garfield was assassinated. That night, three or four of the drunken Reed family from West Fork, Arkansas rode into town which they did frequently. They wore guns and shot out store windows, terrorizing people and rode upon the steps of the Courthouse. The previous week, one of their gang swore that they would get Patton. John Mount was killed instantly by mistake and Patton died soon thereafter.

Catherine Mount (John's wife) was left with four small children and the fifth child, a baby girl, was born two months later. Their only son, Edgar, was eight years old the day his father was buried in Mt. Comfort Cemetery, Arkansas.

Back row - Bonnie Quinn, Carolyn S. Johnson, Joyce Behl, Dale Hart. Front row - Arthur C. and Opal Weir Hart, Charles Hart; descendants of Tom and Susan Barnett.

John Mount was a Mason, and the Masons bought a ten-acre farm on a rocky hillside with a two room house and a pair of oxen which they gave to the family. Their boy (Edgar) had to stop school entirely as he was the sole bread-winner for his mother and four sisters. In those days, women could not work outside the home if they had children. However, they could teach school, if qualified, or become a servant.

Their children were: Emma Dean Mount Farish, born February 1, 1873 near Elm Springs, Arkansas died February 17, 1924 near Stony Point, Arkansas and buried in Elm Springs Cemetery. Thomas Edgar Mount, born July 3, 1875 near Elm Springs (Washington County), Arkansas. He died July 17, 1927 and was buried at Yale, Oklahoma. Martha Elvira Mount born April 3, 1878 at Elm Springs, and died in June of 1946 at Elm Springs, Arkansas.

Olive Irene Mount Glover, born August 29, 1879 at Elm Springs, Arkansas (Washington County). She died October 26, 1962 in Los Angeles, California, and was buried in Elm Springs, Arkansas. She taught school several years at Mount Comfort. John B. Mount, daughter and youngest child (named after her father) born to John B. and Catherine Mount August 16, 1881 at Clear Creek, Washington County, Arkansas. She died April 6, 1909 in Elm Springs, Arkansas, and was buried in Elm Springs Cemetery. She also taught school at Mount Comfort. From the above five children, a total of fifteen grandchildren were born. Farish: Ada Craig, Carrie Sutton, Jewell Diven, Tom Farish and Hunter Farish. Mount: Brent Mount, Carmen Bell, Lillian Rigney and Billy Hardesty. Glover: Ralph, John and Holmes Glover. Three girls, Kathryn Glover, Patricia Glass and Madge Noel.

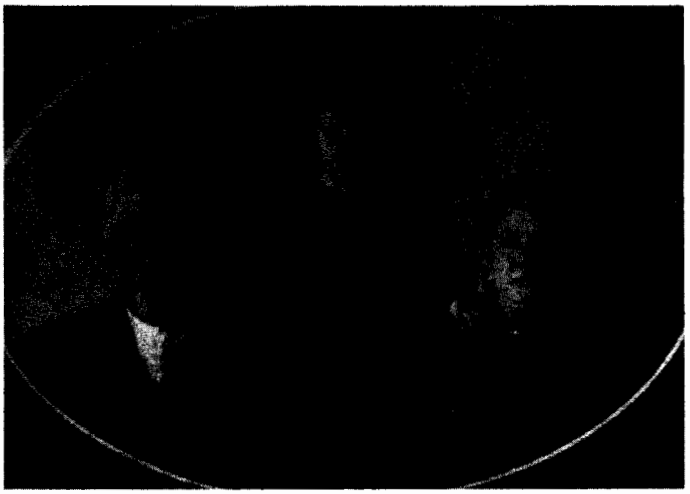
John Mount's sister, Susan married Catherine's brother, Tom Barnett. They helped Catherine with the children after John Mount's untimely death.

By: Carolyn S. Johnson

Thomas Mullins

Thomas Mullins, tobacco farmer and manufacturer, prominent citizen of Washington County, Arkansas, was born November 1, 1816 in Wake County, North Carolina, son of David Mullins and Polly Burgess, also natives of North Carolina.

Thomas Mullins married October 10, 1936 to Matilda B. Mims, born November 27, 1816, daughter of John and Sarah Mims, Caswell County, North Carolina. After marriage moved to Wake County, North Carolina, near Raleigh, where they engaged in tobacco farming and manufacturing, as they did on all their moves west. Three children were born while living in Wake



Fayetteville, Arkansas - 1905. Picture taken after Charles Harrison Mullins brought Inez Mullins back from Harrison, Idaho to live with her grandparents. Left to right: Thomas Jefferson Mullins, Inez Lorraine (Mullins) Siegnor, Theodocia Virginia (Stearns) Mullins.

Fayetteville, Arkansas 1928. Back row, left to right: Charles Harrison Mullins, born in Fayetteville June 1, 1878, died Los Angeles, October 15, 1954. Dora Emma (Mullins) Banks, born Fayetteville, November 22, 1870, died Johnson, Arkansas in February 1931. Frances Martha (Logsdon) Mullins, born September 22, 1882 in Colfax, Washington died, Los Angeles, December 10, 1975. Front, left to right: Ruth Lillian Mullins, born February 6, 1916 in Endicott, Washington, Ananel Mullins, born October 9, 1919 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Picture taken on the side of the old Mullins Home. Built in late 1868. (Home was torn down). My parents and sisters.

County: Mary Margaret, September 23, 1837; John, 1839 and Thomas Jefferson, October 26, 1841.

The spring of 1842, moved to Rockingham County, North Carolina, where two sons were born, James W. in 1843, William Madison October 17, 1845.

April 1846, loaded their possessions on two wagons pulled by 8 mules and a 2 seated buggy pulled by 2 horses moved to McNairy County, Tennessee where 2 daughters were born: Martha J., November 30, 1847 and Frances, February 12, 1850.

The spring of 1852, sold farm, moved to Christian County, Missouri, purchased tobacco farm and was very successful. Two more daughters were born, Susan, April 12, 1853, Emma, born July 3, 1855. Daughter Mary Margaret married Newton Jasper Tillman, October 23, 1857 at Greene County, Missouri. Their first son, John Newton was born December 13, 1859 at Springfield, Missouri.

Taken at Fayetteville - Family Reunion in early 1890s. Left to right (standing): Thomas Jefferson Mullins, Jr., John Stearns Mullins, Charles Harrison Mullins, Dora Emma (Mullins) Banks, Lynn Clinton Mullins. Sitting left to right: Thomas Jefferson Mullins, Sr., Theodocia Virginia (Stearns) Mullins.

During the Civil War, Thomas Jefferson Mullins and Newton Jasper Tillman served several years.

After the Civil War, the Mullins and Tillman families moved to Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, in the summer of 1866.

Thomas Mullins purchased 80 acres of land from Edward and Lucy Freyschlag, for $600.00, September 7, 1866. The S. W. of N. E. Quarter Section 34, Township 17, North of Range 30, West, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.

Still engaging in tobacco farming and manufacturing. Thomas was elected County Judge, Washington County, Arkansas in 1879 to 1886. His wife Matilda died June 1, 1877. Thomas married second wife Annie Parks on October 20, 1880.

The family fenced off a portion of the farm, for burial plot at the time known as Mullins Cemetery. The propety is now owned by Mrs. Clifton Wade of 501 Forrest Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The following members of the Mullins and Tillman families still buried there: Newton Jasper Tillman, born January 1, 1832, Bedford, Tennessee, died February 21, 1895. Mary Margaret (Mullins) Tillman, born September 23, 1837, died October 26, 1877. Samuel Jefferson Tillman, born 1867, died 1886. J. (male) Tillman, born January 14, 1866, died May 3, 1884. Infant (daughter) Tillman, born and died 1873. T. E. (son) Tillman, born August 11, 1877, died November 10, 1877. The 4 children above were children of Newton Jasper Tillman and Mary M. (Mullins) Tillman. Martha J. (Mullins) Bray, born November 30, 1847, died November 18, 1888. Susan (Mullins) Stearns, born April 12, 1853, died November 24, 1892.

Clinton Mullins, son of William Madison and Sophia Ruth (Freyschlag) Mullins, removed grave markers and remains of his father and mother and sister Emma to Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville, 1916.

Thomas Mullins died February 11, 1891, Farmington, Arkansas, buried side by side with his wife Matilda and daughter Emma at Evergreen Cemetery at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The children of Thomas and Matilda B. (Mims) Mullins, with the exception of John settled and farmed in Fayetteville area.

Thomas Jefferson Mullins married Theodocia Virginia Stearns, February 11, 1869, daughter of Stinson Sewell and Minerva (Reed) Stearns. Their children: Dora Emma, born November 22, 1869; John Stearns, born March 26, 1871; James Garland, born November 26, 1876; Charles Harrison, born June 1, 1878; Thomas Jefferson, born October 21, 1882, Lyne Clinton, born 1884.

William Madison Mullins married Sophia Ruth Freyschlag, May 20, 1871, daughter of Edward and Lucy Freyschlag. Children: William Edward, born March 6, 1872; Lucy Gertrude, born November 14, 1873; Norma F., born June 27, 1879; Matty Emma, born July 2, 1875; George Walker, born February 11, 1881; Thomas Clinton, born February 27, 1885.

Martha J. Mullins married Patterson Bray, March 25, 1866. Children: Mark, Willie O., Thomas and Emma.

Frances L. Mullins married Edward S. Ellis (second wife) September 14, 1881. Frances died March 19, 1914, buried Gehring Chapel. Son Thomas Ellis, born June 18, 1882.

Susan Mullins married Cyrus Persia Stearns, February 27, 1877. Children: Homer E., born January 11, 1880; Martha Jane, born October 10, 1878.

Emma Mullins, born July 3, 1855, Christian County, Missouri, died April 20, 1871. Never married.

Mary Margaret married Newton Jasper Tillman October 23, 1857, Greene County, Missouri. Children: John Newton, born December 13, 1859 at Springfield, Missouri; Martha Emma, born September 24, 1861, Springfield, Missouri; Frances Anna, born December 30, 1891, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Four other children died young, buried at Old Mullins Cemetery.

James W. Mullins married Margaret 1866, died 1894, Asotin, Asotin County, Washington Territory. Children: Lena, born 1877, George, Nellie, Hugh, Edwin, Julia, Cleveland and Hugh Edward.

Charles Harrison Mullins, born June 1, 1878, Fayetteville, Arkansas, son of Thomas Jefferson and Theodocia Virginia (Stearns) Mullins. Spent his first 20 years on father's farm and received his education in Fayetteville.

In the summer of 1898, travelled by train to Harrison, Idaho, where his brothers John and James were employed by O. R. N. Railway as conductor and brakeman.

Charles hired on as a locomotive fireman, worked there until the summer of 1904; when he moved to Endicott, Washington, where his brother John purchased a livery stable, after losing a leg in a train accident.

Charles was elected County Sheriff, Whitman County, Washington, 1904 - 1908. Married Frances Martha Logsdon, September 25, 1906. Frances, daughter of Tyrah Haydn and Frances (Leaming) Logsdon. Their first son Paul was born April 26, 1907.

In the fall of 1908, purchased a farm at Jerome, Idaho, where Marjorie Lucille was born March 9, 1909. Sold farm and moved to Twin Falls, Idaho, where irrigation projection was being completed. Bought 80 acres of prime land south of town. Sons: Eldon, was born September 22, 1911, died September 19, 1913; Clinton, born April 19, 1914, died April 19, 1915. The farm was very productive. But after the deaths of Eldon and Clinton, decided to sell farm to brother John. The family moved back to Endicott, Washington, October 1915. Charles worked in a grain elevator until the spring of 1916. Another daughter was born, Ruth Lillian, February 6, 1916.

Charles emigrated to Calgary, Canada, June 1916. Hired on as a locomotive fireman on Canadian Pacific Railway. The rest of the family came to Canada, July 1917, to Bassano, Alberta and later to Medicine Hat, Alberta, spent winter of 1917 there. Charles failed eye-ear test as fireman, but accepted a job in Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Medicine Hat, was transferred June 1918 to Edmonton, Alberta. Lived in Edmonton until retirement, 1948. While working on railroad, built one or two houses a year as a profitable sideline. The last child, Ananel, was born October 9, 1919.

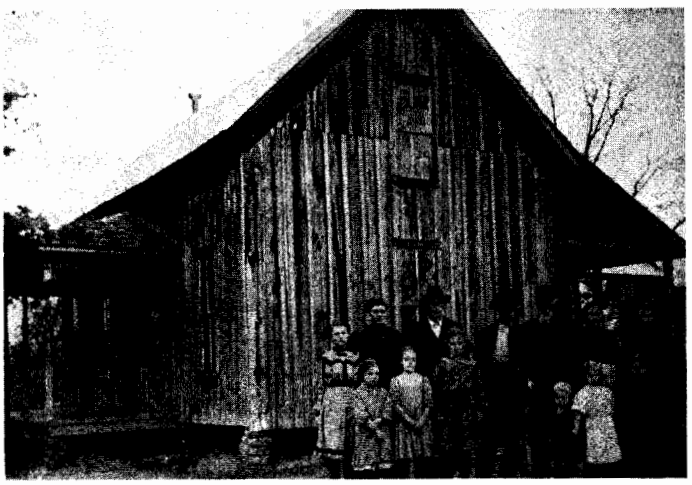
After retirement, moved to Bellingham, Washington, worked as a steam engineer with pulp mill, 1948 - 1949.

The fall of 1949, moved to Los Angeles, California, where he and his wife Frances resided until their deaths: Charles, October 15, 1954 and Frances December 10, 1975. Buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Hollywood, California.

By: Paul Mullins

Fred Pennington Murrie

Fred Pennington Murrie, a prominent farmer of Washington County, Arkansas, was born in Illinois February 2, 1852. He was the son of Joseph G. Murrie b. 1813, Illinois, probably of Welsh-Irish descent. We have no record of the number of his family. Three of his sons arrived in Washington County, Arkansas in the last quarter of the 1800s. Fred Pennington arrived in 1878. He was living in Missouri near Poplar Bluff, when he married Sarrah Owens, b. July 12, 1857. This was 1873. One child was born before they left for Arkansas. Thirteen children were born to them. James Collin, 1876; Cora Bell, 1878; Granville, 1880; Phinley Bell, 1881; Ollie Grover, 1884; Sarrah Charlotte, 1886; Albert Clinton, 1888; John Wesley, 1889; Mary Leah, 1891; George Leonard, 1892; Rubin Fredric, 1893; Joseph Solomon, 1895; and Thomas Jefferson, 1896. He was in World War I and died while in the army, 1919.



Fred and Sarrah Owens Family, 1896, Cincinnati, Arkansas. The family was raised in this house. Back row L-R: Phinley, wife of James Collin, James Collin, Granville, Fred P. (father of Cora Bell, Sarrah (mother)). Front: one of three girls would be Sarrah Charlotte, next three would be Rubin, Leah and John Wesley. Leah is white dress. G. D. (Buck) Wilson, born in this house.

Some members of this family could have died quite young. In the 1880 Washington County Census the Fred Murrie family had only one child listed, Granville. We know Ollie Grover died the same year he was born, 1884. The early members of this family are buried in the West Cemetery, Cincinnati, Arkansas. Many are marked only with a sandstone rock. The Murries came across country from Poplar Bluff, Missouri to Washington County, Arkansas by wagon, coming over some very rough and hilly terrain. Members of Sarrah Owens Murrie's family came with them. Her father, John Owens, b. 1804, d. 1880, her mother, Rebecca Owens, b. 1820, d. 1899 and a brother, Henry Owens, b. 1861, d. 1879, they are buried in the West Cemetery, Cincinnati, Arkansas.

Fred purchased a farm about three miles east of Cincinnati, Arkansas. He paid for it in gold. He reared his family in a two story board house that sat on rock cornerstones. There were four rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. They farmed and at one time had a broom factory on the farm, growing their own broom corn, making the brooms, then delivering them to surrounding towns and villages, all family operated. This farm was in the Murrie family for 65 years.

Tom Murrie b. 1884 after coming to Washington County,

Arkansas, married and lived most of his married life in Indian Territory later named Oklahoma. He was living at Skiatook, Oklahoma, when he died. There are still descendants of his living there.

Charlie Murrie, b. February 18, 1856, had stayed at Lead Hill, Arkansas, when the family came across country. He married Eliza Gassett in 1880. Shortly after their marriage they loaded up their belongings in wagons and came across to Washington County, Arkansas. They had just dug their sweet potatoes so brought them along to eat on, along the way. As they traveled the weather got freezing cold, their sweet potatoes froze. Rather then lose their valuable food, the family camped and boiled them before they could thaw. They put them in trunks and ate them as they crossed country. The early family of this line died between the years of 1908-1916, except for one son, William Lorenze. All are buried in the Wedington Cemetery, Wedington, Arkansas.

Dorothy Murrie Glenn, daughter of William Lorenze, lives in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. The Murries were a thrifty and hard working people. They had little of life's luxuries. Probably no more interesting or lovable people have ever lived. Often they lived in a one or two room cabin. Large families slept several in a bed. They went through many hardships in their search for land.

I am married to G. D. Buck Wilson, son of Mary Leah Murrie Wilson. He was born in the house on the Murrie family farm, Cincinnati, Arkansas.

By: Jaunita Wilson

Andrew Nail

Andrew Nail was born in 1795 in East Tennessee. His parents were Nicholas and Mary Ann Whitfield Nail. September 20, 1817, he married Sarah "Sallie" Harris. Sarah was born in Virginia March 30, 1796. They came to Arkansas between 1830 and 1836. Also, they may have been in Oklahoma. By 1840, Joseph, Aquilla, Alexander, Matthew and Sarah, the widow of Andrew, were listed in Washington and Benton County Census records.

Nicholas Nail died sometime between October 1813 and April 1829 in Roane County, Tennessee near Kensington. According to Roane County court records, he wrote his will in 1813. In the fall of 1836, Mary Ann wrote hers sons in Arkansas that she was having trouble with the slaves not working and her son Matthew was constantly getting drunk and none of the other children would help her; so she wanted them to come home and help sell them. It was decided that Joseph and Andrew would ride back to Tennessee. (Another son, Thomas, was supposed to be in Arkansas according to Court records, but I haven't located him.) On the way Andrew was ambushed and killed between Arkansas and Tennessee.

After the estate settlement, Joesph started home with the money. From Court records we find he was chased by his brothers but managed to get away. He picked up his family in Arkansas and they moved to Texas.

The widow Sarah began to try to settle Andrew's estate. Several records show that she tried to get Andrew's part of Nicholas' estate. During this time she married Richard Daggett. She was still trying to settle by 1844.

Sarah died September 11, 1856, and is buried in Goad Springs Cemetery west of Lowell. Sharing her tall stone is her daughter, Minerva Graham, born January 18, 1834; died November 9, 1856; Bunk Graham, son of Minerva, born November 9, 1856, died September 16, 1857, and her son John, born November 18, 1820 and died January 9, 1837.

The following are the children of Andrew and Sarah Nail: Nicholas (Nick), married Sarah; known children are: James, Andrew J., Alexander, Lutisha and Mary. Columbus, born 1825 and died 1899, married Martha Ann Cowan, 1849. Martha was born 1825 and died 1900. Had the following children: Milton T., born 1850, died 1918; married 1870 to Mary E. Bradley, born 1852; died 1910. Ann P., born 1856; died 1920; married William Smith; M. V., born May 30, 1854. Alexander. Sarah Ann, married Benjamin Ford. Andrew, born 1830 or 1832, died March 1, 1892; married Henrietta Whitehead, July 19, 1864. Henrietta was born August 22, 1840; died December 28, 1929. Their children: James, John, Samuel Hunter, Joseph, Walter Alexander, Charles Oscar, William Henry, and Claude Columbus. They all lived in the Bloomington area east of present Lowell, Arkansas. John, Manerva Jane, born 1834, married Robert Wright Graham. Parents of Bunk Graham. She died in childbirth. Luticia, born 1836. Married Obediah Kendrick. In 1860 Census a Luticia is listed in the Benjamin (Berry) Ford family as a domestic.

Several descendants still live in Washington and Benton Counties.

By: Vera Lou Fowler

Betty Ruth Neal

Betty Ruth Neal, my mother, was the youngest of eight children born to Jasper Monroe Neal (born January 18, 1893, died February 4, 1967) and Laura Pearl Hooper (born February 16, 1893, died August 2, 1985). They were married in their buggy August 10, 1912 at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. After seven sons: Gaylan, 1913, Howard, 1915, Carl, 1917, Wayne, 1919, Kenneth, 1922, Junior, 1924, J. C., 1927, Betty was born in 1929, the only daughter born to this union. I am sure this would have a lot to do with Grandma and Mom's closeness. As friends, Grandma and Mom would often do large family chores together. I want to share a few of these chores in this history book, as they may be forgotten by our youth.

One large family chore which my children will probably never take part in is that of butchering hogs. Of course, on many occasions, my Grandpa Neal and Dad slaughtered the hogs themselves. But sometimes they would have them scalded and gutted, then bring them home for the family to scrape and cut the meat up. The meat was either salted down for curing or frozen. Mom and Grandma would cut the fat off and would render lard in the old black kettle. It was a half-day job to melt the fat over a fire, and we children were warned to stay away from the hot kettle. Mom and Grandma took turns keeping it stirred. When the lard was done, they strained it and put it into lard cans. Then we all enjoyed the "cracklins" which are small pieces of fried skin. We also would enjoy the pork rind, which she cut from slabs of bacon, cooked on baked sweet potatoes.

Mom and Dad, at one time, milked fifteen cows by hand and sold the milk. Again, my children will not experience this, as dairies of today use electric milkers. Mom was really good at milking, as I recall. She could squirt milk across the barn, through the cracks, and straight into our mouths. Our job, while Mom was milking, was to hold the cow's tail so she would not swish Mom with it

Another chore that my sister, Mom and I still do is that of dressing chickens. I know this chore will not be passed on to my daughter, Laura, as I cannot wring the neck off as Mom does. Nor could my son, David, chop the head off as my Dad does. As a child, I was always so fascinated when Grandma and Mom would dress as many as twenty-four chickens in one day. When they would wring the necks off of four to six chickens at one time, we kids would chase the jumping, headless birds till they were lifeless, then would gather them up for Grandma to scald and all of us to pick the feathers. There always seemed to be one headless chicken that just knew where I was standing and it would jump at me which always made me scream, and my brother, Donald, laugh.

I really enjoyed spending the night at Grandma's. One of my earliest memories is that of Grandma quilting. Her quilting frames suspended from the ceiling and in front of the TV. My sister, Barbara, and I would sit under the frames poking the quilt so that her chalk and thimble would jump off. Soon she'd play "Timble Thimble, whose got the Timble" with us before going to bed.

My parents saw many important changes in their lives and I think have shared a lot of good times and hard times together. Charles Russell Walker and Betty Ruth Neal were married January 12, 1948 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They have four children: Charles Larry, born November 18, 1948; Donald Eugene, born May 8, 1951; Candes Ann, born November 3, 1952 and Barbara Ruth, born March 16, 1955.

Larry is married to BeAnn Dennis and have three sons: twins, Charles Douglas and James Brian, born 1967 and Eric Wade, born 1974. They live on a farm in Viney Grove, Arkansas, and have a successful business, Walker Masonry Company.

Donald is married to Sheroll Smith and have one daughter, Jessica Dawn, born 1979. Don received his BS degree in Agriculture at the University of Arkansas in 1973. He is the president of the First National Bank of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, where they make their home. Sheroll received her BS degree in Elementary Education from the University of Arkansas in 1974.

Candes is married to Jim Wilson and has two children: David Oliver, born 1978 and Laura Ann, born 1980. They live in Greenland, Arkansas. Candes received her BS degree in Home Economics Education from the University of Arkansas in 1975. Jim received his BSBA degree in 1974 and is Vice President at McIlroy Bank, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Barbara is married to Clay Woody and has three children: Jeremy James, born 1978, Kara Suzanne, born 1985, and Andrew Clayton, born 1987. Clay is the Service Manager for Lewis Ford Company in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: Candes Walker Wilson

Milton Newendyke

I was born August, 1940, the youngest of four children, Ronald James, Eunice Jane and Elizabeth Ann were all older than me.

I played a piano at the age of 2. I could play my sisters' simplest piano recital pieces at this early age. I visited my sisters' school, but I could not attend there because I had to go to a special school in Jacksonville. I had to stay in a dormitory with strangers and it didn't work out so well, so my folks had to move to Clinton, Iowa, where I could go to school and come home at night.

I had a strange experience when I ran my hand along a store counter and touched a cactus.

My mother got me an old-fashioned Edison phonograph that I used a lot.

I once tried to stay at the school because my sister thought I should. I was in the 4th grade. I got mother-sickness, homesickness or whatever. I only stayed a week, then returned to my old routines of day school.

I knew too much was done for me, but that was just the way it was.

In 1953, epilepsy hit me. Strange lights began flashing and I didn't know what was happening. I was told that I had suffered terrible convulsions. I had to go to the Mayo Clinic.

I have been collecting bells since I was 7 years old.

In Colorado, the schools were falling down, in bad need of repair.

By this time, studying was hard because of the medical strain. Several of us school children were taken to a concert, afterwards we (myself and a girl-friend) missed our bus, but some people came along and took us home.

I knew Leon Carpenter, a barber in Colorado, who had been a director of a symphony in Austria.

I became a Christian when I was 9 years old because I felt I needed help to get through the epilepsy.

I tried the Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind, but the rowdiness was more than I could stand, so I came home.

My mother died in 1985 with breast cancer.

I have learned to do a lot of the housework.

I have always had a Braille dictionary and Braille Bible in my room. I have a piano, organ and accordion in my room. I can play all three of them.

Dad doesn't like the idea of my selling the piano and organ, but they belong to me. If I ever move out of my father's home, I will not be able to find a place to move them to.

I went to a Halfway House in Colorado that was for the elderly, retarded and other handicapped people. I made some things there and we made some trips, but it closed, due to lack of funds.

Dad is almost 84 now. He is becoming feeble.

A babysitter discovered that I was blind when she realized I could not see the bottle, she had to touch it to my nose in order for me to know it was there. When my mother returned, she told her that I could not see. Somehow, my folks had just not noticed.

I learned to ride a merry-go-round after several attempts. I liked the music, but the horse bucking with me scared me.

I had music lessons.

By: Milton Newendyke

Jonathon Newman

The Jonathon Newman family migrated to Washington County, Arkansas about 1836, traveling by wagon train from the Cherokee Indian Territory of Alabama along with the Buffington family. The Newmans settled near (Summers) and the Buffingtons nearby in the Going Snake District near Westville. According to family legend, Jonathon was born August 19, 1796 in Green County, Tennessee. He married Rebecca Anna Drain Newman (or Whited). No records have been found to establish parentage of either. Records show the family was in the St. Clair area of Alabama during the first part of the 1830s where Jonathon was a teacher in the Cherokee schools and in 1833, was elected Justice of Peace in the Terrapin Creek area. It was here the oldest daughter Louisa Buffington married Ezekial Buffington of Cherokee blood. After arrival in Arkansas, Jonathon was a Justice of Peace and in 1844, became the seventh Judge of Washington County, holding that position for twenty-four years. A number of old records bear his signature. Seven known children were born to Jonathon and Rebecca Anna. 1. Louisa, born 1817, Tennessee, died 1898. Married Ezekial "Zeke" Buffington. One of their sons, Thomas Buffington, later became a principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. 2. Rebecca Shores Nall, born 1822, Tennessee, died 1909, married first to Shores, married second to John Larkin Nall. 3. Mary "Pop" Pogue, born 1823/24, Tennessee, died 1859, married John Pogue. 4. John Wesley Newman, born 1827, Tennessee, died 1878, married first Minverva Riddle, married second Joan Davis Bennett. Lived in California and Arizona. 5. Lydia Elms, Bower, Day 1833, Alabama, died 1912. Married first Edward Elms, second William Bower, third Ruben Day. 6. Aaron Newman, born about 1836, Alabama or Arkansas, married Sarah Choate. 7. Rachel Lovina, born 1839, Arkansas, died 1859, married Edward Osborne Elms. The mother, Rebecca Anna, died February 2, 1848. It was passed down that she was buried somewhere on the home place near Summers. No stone or other trace found. Jonathon married a second time on July 23, 1852 to Matilda Bell, widow of James C. Bell. They had a daughter Matilda Margaret who died at the age of seven in 1862. Jonathon died October 31, 1862 in (Marrs Hill Township) and is said to be buried on the ("Widow Bell's Place"). His will was not probated until after the close of the Civil War.

By: Georgia M. Jeffries

Andy Nickell

Andrew T. Nickell was an old time Methodist circuit riding preacher. The Reverend Andy came to Arkansas from Hazel Greene in Wolfe County, Kentucky in 1874 to locate land for a homestead. He was looking for good healthy water and a land of good hunting. He found it in the hills of northwest Arkansas near what is now Hazel Valley. He returned to Kentucky for his family. It is said that among things that prompted the move was the Reverend Nickell's contention that just too much bourbon whiskey flowed in Kentucky.

The Andy Nickell family moved to Arkansas in 1880. This included his wife China Wallin Nickell and three children: Alice, Bob and Miles. Also included in the Nickell caravan were Andy's parents John B. and Betty Baker Nickell; Andy's four sisters Jane, Fannie, Perline and Polly Ann; Andy's mother-in-law Margaret Jane Graham Wallin and her young son Frank (7 yrs. old), Andy's brother-in-law Joe V. Wallin and his wife Lottie Grubba Wallin; and the George Barker family.

Nickell Family picture; (Top Row): Fred Nickell, Richard Nickell, Ernest Wilson, Henry Peters, Ruth E. Nickell, Miles Nickell holding Byron Nickell, Luther Dennis holding Little Andy Dennis, Josie Dennis, Henry Nickell. (Second Row): Beva Nickell holding Buron Nickell, Dewey Nickell, Jep Nickell, Geneva Peters holding _____ Peters, Georgia Smith holding Symantha Smith, Buelah Nickell, Alice Wilson holding Naomi Wilson, Mae Nickell holding Nina Nickell, Bob Nickell, Cindy Nickell holding Mildred Nickell. (Third Row): Jessie Tow, Linna Smith, Jewell Nickell, Beulah Wilson, Rev. Andy Nickell, Blanche Dennis, China Nickell, Hirrel Nickell, Dove Wilson, Willie (Bill) Nickell. (Front Row): Joyce Nickell, Ruel Wilson, Laymon Smith, Chester Nickell, Ruel Nickell, Alice Nickell, Mona Smith, Lois Nickell, Cellie (Skeet) Dennis, Eulah Wilson, Lonnie Nickell, Mack Nickell, Robert Nickell, Ilah Wilson, Annie Nickell.

The Nickell caravan crossed the Mississippi River by boat and traveled by train to Alma, Arkansas, which was the nearest railway station. They were met there by John Dees from Hazel Valley. He brought wagons and oxen and the caravan made the long rough journey up the Boston Mountains along the Frog Bayou. A heavy snow fell and they had to camp just below Low Gap which is west of Sunset. Andy had dead branches and wood gathered and a huge log heap was made and fired. When it had burned down sufficiently he had the unburned logs pulled away and the embers cleaned off, and the women and children were bedded down on the resulting warm earth. The rest of the company kept warm by the still burning logs.

It is thought Mr. John Dees was also from Kentucky, but was here much earlier. He took the family, sheltered, fed and cared for them until they could be established in their own home. Mr. Dees lived where Joe Nickell and later Luther Dennis lived. The Nickell cemetery is also located on this land.

All those who made the trip settled in Hazel Valley. Andy was a land surveyor as well as a circuit riding preacher, and made many trips to the land office at Harrison in behalf of the settlers obtaining land patents. He was also good with carpenter tools and made coffins for neighbors when needed.

Traveling by horseback the Rev. Nickell preached in churches in Hazel Valley, Brannon Mountain, Delaney, Dutton, St. Paul, West Fork, Mountainburg, Alma, Rudy, Chester and Winfrey. He also traveled to other churches in Madison, Newton, Johnson, Boone and Crawford Counties. It was on a trip to Johnson County that his son, Miles, met and married Ruth Everil Wallis, and to Crawford County that his son Jep met and married his wife Beva Coleman, and to Boone County that his oldest grandson Ernest Wilson met and married his wife Bertha Anderson.

Rev. Andy was told as he neared one church that he might have a rough time of it. He was told there were some rough boys there and he might get run out of the community. The reputed leader of the gang was a large gangling red-haired boy who was the toughest of the lot. Rev. Andy was not discouraged and as soon as he arrived went looking for this big lad. He introduced himself and told the youth that he had been told his bridle and saddle might be cut while he was preaching inside. He asked the lad if he would be so kind as to watch after his horse and gear while he was preaching. The boy proudly accepted the chore and there was no trouble during a successful revival.

The Nickell family was noted throughout the area for their group gospel singing and several of them played the old pump organ. They traveled to many churches and gatherings singing and playing in addition to the elder Andy's preachings. One of the younger sons, Fred, could play several instruments and sing in a lovely tenor at the same time. I have seen him play the harmonica and a guitar at the same time or the harmonica and the organ at the same time.

Andy Nickell lived a busy and fruitful life and many stories and legends grew around his life. He was an outdoors man and an avid hunter. One of his favorite sports, although at that time it was a necessary way of life and also a means of providing food, was coon hunting. He often referred to the baying of his coon dogs as "heavenly music".

One time when Grandpa Andy went to the land office in Harrison, the agent there had a bloodhound which had just whelped. He gave grandpa two of the baby pups and he carried them home in his saddle bags stopping along the way getting milk for his pups. They made the journey safely and grew into very good coon dogs. One of them became a favorite of grandpa's and he named him "Ol Riley" probably after the land agent.

The children of Andy and China Nickell were: Alice Elizabeth b. 1874 d. 1965 m. 1891 to Thomas James Wilson b. 1865 d. 1942. Robert Vardiman Nickell b. 1874 d. 1944 m. 1897 to Lucinda Blevins b. 1878 d. 1917, #2 Lela Wilson b. 1897 d. 1972. John Miles Nickell b. 1876 d. 1961 m. 1899 to Ruth Everil Wallis b. 1872 d. 1938. James Henry Nickell b. 1881 d. 1951 m. 1902 to Martha Mae Osborn b. 1886 d. 1964. Georgia Ann b. 1882 d. 1973 m. to Riley Smith b. 1882 d. 1911, #2 William Dunaway (deceased). Jeptha Curtis Nickell b. 1883 d. 1969 m. 1901 to Beva Coleman b. 1883 d. 1966. Beulah b. 1886 d. 1912 never married. Geneva b. 1888 d. 1971 m. 1901 to Franklin Peters b. 1878 d. 1962. Josephine b. 1890 d. 1957 m. 1906 to Luther Dennis b. 1885 d. 1965. Richard Nickell b. 1893 d. 1946 m. Alpha Brooks. Fred Nickell b. 1895 d. 1926 m. 1918 to Angie Skelton (deceased). William Nickell b. 1897 d. 1954 m. Eunice Chandler (deceased), #2 Addie Wittmeyer (deceased).

In 1916 the pioneer Andy Nickell was laid to rest in the little cemetery which bears the Nickell name. His wife China followed in 1924. Both are laid to rest among their kin in the hills they were proud to call home.

By: Bonnie Paschal

Dora Alice Nickell

Dora Alice Nickell, the daughter of Joseph D. Nickell and Mary Ann Leslie was born September 10, 1895 in Washington County, Arkansas. Dora was the youngest of four daughters, Elizabeth (1888), Purlena (1892) and Millie (1894). Her family lived in Reed Township when she was very young.

In 1905 or 1906, Dora moved to Sevier County, Arkansas with her mother, step-father John L. Lyons, half-sister, Rosa and half-brother, Ted. There was another half-sister, Mamie, and two more half-brothers, Walter and Densmore born in Sevier County. Dora lived at Lockesburg and then Ben Lomond until around 1914 or 1915. The family moved to Little River County. She met and married Wilbur Franks and they had a son, Wilbur. Her son was mute, and was very near to her heart. Dora often spoke of Wilbur in her latter days of life. Wilbur died at six years of age in the late 1920s.

Dora's last husband was Manuel DeLapaz. They lived at Seagoville, Texas (South of Dallas) on a ranch. They lived there until the 1950s or 1960s. From Texas, she moved with her husband, Manuel, to Tipton, California. She remained in California until Manuel's death in early 1970's. Dora sold out and flew to Memphis to make her home with her half-sister, Rosa Lyons Hart Stepp at Marianna, Arkansas. Soon after Dora's move to Arkansas, she was admittted to a nursing home at Stuttgart, Arkansas. When space became available, Dora was transferred to

Crestpark, Retirement Inn in Marianna, Arkansas; so she would be near her sister, Rosa Stepp, nieces and nephews. Dora remained in Crestpark until her death August 13, 1984 at the age of 88 years 11 months and 3 days. Dora was interred in Memorial Park Cemetery, Marianna, Arkansas—August 15, 1984.

By: Beatrice Calaway

John Miles Nickell

John Miles Nickell, born in Kentucky on April 22, 1876, was the third child of Reverend Andy T. Nickell and China Wallin Nickell who came to Arkansas in 1880 and settled near Hazel Valley in southeastern in Washington County.

Back row, left to right: Miles Nickell, Ruth Nickell, Hirrell Nickell Prichard, Alice Nickell Springston. Front row, left to right: Crystal Nickell Paschal, Uncle Bob Nickell and Georgia Nickell

Miles was only four years old when the family made the trip. It was a presidential election year. James Garfield was the Republican candidate and was elected. When the Nickell clan would stop at towns or gatherings, young Miles was put upon a box or store counter and told to holler for President Garfield. On one such occasion, he was put upon a counter and yelled loudly, "Hurrah for John B. Nickell." John B. was his grandfather who also was making the trip.

Reverend Andy Nickell was a Methodist circuit rider and on one of his trips to Johnson County, his son Miles met Ruth Evere Wallis. Miles and Ruth were married March 1, 1899.

Miles came to Washington County while very young and grew up with all the Civil War stories and early settlers. He remembered them very well and told his children these stories many times with no variation. He was the greatest storyteller his children ever heard.

Soon after their marriage, Miles and Ruth bought a hillside farm from his uncle Joe Wallin for $350.00. The transaction and deed were made on October 4, 1899, but the deed was never recorded and a new deed was made and recorded April 11, 1907.

This is the story of their years on this farm as my father, Miles Nickell told me December 31, 1958.

"Uncle Joe Wallin set the orchard out in 1885 with an orchard contract through Stark Brothers Nursery. They were to get the first two crops from the orchards. Uncle Pack Bogan and Uncle Zack Bogan set out orchards at the same time. John White also set out one at the same time, but he set it on government land. Stark Brothers lost their crop there but they made a killing on the other apple crops.

"I made $2,200.00 clear one year on the orchard. Uncle Lewis Thompson wanted to buy it, but I told him he couldn't afford to buy it for what it was worth. Harrison Claypool at Springdale bought apples that year. He bought apples from all over the United States. He said my orchard was the prettiest one he ever saw.

"Another year I sold the crop for $1,600.00 and kept all the off falls. I sold the apples one year to John Osburn for $500.00 and never had to touch the apples. Then another year I sold the crop to Sandford Warford (he was Chris Ritchie's father-in-law) for $500.00 and again, never had to touch an apple.

"I made enough off that orchard to pay for this place (a bottomland farm) if I had taken care of it. I ran sheep and they kept the orchard clear of sprouts and weeds. It sure did help the trees. Most of the trees were York. There ought to be some of those old trees left (actually there was a few Jonathans).

"Uncle Joe put the orchard out on raw new ground. We rolled big ash logs 4 feet through into heaps and burned them. There was no market for the timber then. Every year our apples hit because the north wind was kept off by the Root place which was adjacent to our. One thing that made the land so rich was the buzzard's roost (where those buzzards roosted was the richest ground of all).

"The apples were put in wagons and hauled to the railroad at Thompson Cut.

"Uncle Joe was a rambler and wanted to go raise cotton. He sold the place to your mother and me and moved to Mena, Arkansas".

In 1911, Miles and Ruth Nickell bought the bottomland farm from Aunt Sis Douglas, a widow of George Douglas. They sold the hillside farm to Ernest and Betha Wilson in 1918. The house that was there was built years ago (it may have been over 100 years old) by George Lewis. It had two large rooms with a fireplace at each end, and had high ceilings - 10 feet or more. A kitchen and dining room were on the east side of these rooms and on the west side a new room was made for Aunt Sis to live in for awhile. My mother used to paper the large south room every year with newspapers. We children learned our letters from the walls. My father tore his old house down and built the one that now stands in 1936.

Eight children were born to this union. The first two died as infants and a son died when he was sixteen. Four daughters and a son lived to adulthood and are still living. Hirrel Nickell Prichard was the oldest, Chester A. Nickell next, then Alice Nickell Springston, Bonnie Nickell Paschal, and Crystal Nickell Paschal. All have finished the University of Arkansas and all have taught school. The son and the youngest daughter did not like teaching, but the combined years of teaching of all is well over 120 years.

Chester is today a Baptist minister and a grandson, Jerry Paschal, is also a Baptist minister.

My parents moved to Fayetteville when my older brother and sister finished grade school at Hazel Valley.

We often sang as a family group. Papa as tenor, my brother as bass, one sister and mother as alto and the rest of us as sopranos. We all worked hard, but had fun as a family and have many cherished memories.

Papa and Mother always took us to Sunday School and Church. I remember when I was about four years old how we rode in a new surrey which my father bought for that purpose. We were very proud of that fine surrey. We attended church and school at Hazel Valley, but later when the district boundary was changed we went to school and church at White House.

My father was active in church; he was a Methodist. He was also active in school and community affairs. He served as school director for years and sat on the election board many times. I remember how we used to go to the School Rally at Hazel Valley. This was held on a Saturday sometime in the fall after crops were in. There was always a good speaker, good singing and dinner on the ground.

In the earlier years the men folk played basketball which was quite a sport at that time. My parents worked hard all week through, but when Saturday noon came the men folk went to play ball.

One time my sisters and I drove a buggy pulled by a very spirited mare to a ball game in a field above Hazel Valley. As we were returning home, the mare became excited and ran away, turning the buggy over and throwing us girls out. No one was hurt, and the buggy was not ruined as she stopped soon afterwards. Friends helped set the buggy upright and we drove on home.

In 1944 when Miles Nickell was 68, he returned to his birth place in Hazel Green, Kentucky. He remembered how as a youngster he used to take his mother's goslings down to a spring and let them swim in a pond below the spring. He went to the spring, but he said "Things just don't seem quite natural".

My mother, Ruth E. Nickell, passed away March 11, 1938. My father, Miles Nickell, passed away March 2, 1961. Both are laid to rest in the Nickell Cemetery.

They both worked hard to give their children an education and advantages which they never had. Their is a rich legacy which they passed on to their children. We are proud to be their children.

By: Bonnie Paschal

Reuben Norman

Reuben Norman was born January 30, 1807 in Virginia. He arrived in Bedford County, Tennessee in 1828, and married January 27, 1832 there to Cynthia J. McFarlin who was born March 26, 1805 in North Carolina, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Hays) McFarlin of Guilford County, North Carolina.

Reuben and Cynthia Norman had all their children in Bedford County, Tennessee. They are: Sarah Ann, born 1832. She first married Mr. Reed prior to 1850, but nothing is known of what happened to him. She next married Francis Marion Smiley February 28, 1853 in Washington County, Arkansas. They had nine children born to them there. (They are subjects of another sketch). Mary Elizabeth Norman born 1834. She married James H. Coffman in 1855. William Norman born 1836, Thomas E. Norman born 1837 (buried Elm Springs Cemetery 1917); Rutha Jane Norman born 1839. She married Isaac M. Baggett and had at least six children. Rutha died in 1929 and Isaac in 1895 and both buried in Elm Springs Cemetery. Mandy Melvina Norman born 1841. She married William George Washington Downam in 1858. Nancy E. Norman born 1843. She never married and died 1877 (Elm Springs Cemetery); James Robert Norman born 1845. He married first in 1871 to Mary A. Truett and she died in 1874. He married second in 1876 to Cynthia J. Aaron. James died in 1930, Cynthia died in 1914 and both are buried at Elm Springs Cemetery. Washington County, Arkansas.

Reuben Norman died January 29, 1865, his wife Cynthia J. died February 1, 1887. Both are buried in Elm Springs Cemetery in Washington County, Arkansas.

Reuben and Cynthia Norman appeared on the 1850 Census of Bedford County, Tennessee. They appeared on the 1860 Census of Washington County, Arkansas. Cynthia J. (McFarlin) Norman appeared on the 1880 Census as a widow living with her son, Thomas Norman who was unmarried. They were in Springdale Township.

By: Herman Dewey Owens

George C. Norwood

George C. Norwood was born May 13, 1850 in Camden, Maine. He was the son of John and Sally Norwood. His wife's name was Sophie. He preceded his nephew, Francis Marion to Fayetteville, but we do not know the date he came. He was a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church. He built the church that still stands on East South Street. They are buried in Combs Cemetery east of Fayetteville.

Francis Marion was born in Illinois (probably Monmouth, Warren County) June 25, 1865. He was the son of Hiram Adelbert and Elizabeth Amanda Smith Norwood. He was marri[illegible] Martha Ellen (Ella) Fulk about 1862. She was born in Virginia. He became ill and the doctor told him he should go to a warmer climate. They had two children. Elmer Francis born May 11, 1886 in Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois and Justice Harry born July 22, 1890 in Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois. They came by covered wagon and had to stop and work along the way to earn their living. They had four more children on the way: Arthur born December 28, 1892 and Bertha born March 20, 1894, Buford Marion born November 28, 1895 and Arville born February 28, 1897. All four were born in Missouri, but the last two were born in Grant City, Worth County. They came first to Mena, Arkansas and Elmer, age fourteen, and Jess, age ten, worked in a sawmill. Their last child, Etta, was born July 24, 1902 near Mena, Polk County, Arkansas. Francis Marion's uncle George C. told him if they would come to Fayetteville he would teach Elmer and Jess the carpenter trade. They came from Mena to Fayetteville in the wagon and Francis Marion was on a pallet, not knowing if he would make it or not. They camped on top of Mount Gaylor for a few days so he could regain some strength. It took them two more days to arrive in Fayetteville.

George C. taught Elmer and Jess to build houses and Marion's health improved and he became a miller and lived until July 3, 1922. All the children grew up in Fayetteville and continued to live there during their lifetimes.

Elmer married Pearl Flora Clark June 16, 1909 in Fayetteville and they had the following children: Ruth Elizabeth born June 9, 1910 was married to Martin Lewis Barnhill, Harold Lee born September 10, 1912 never married. He worked with his father in the business. Elmer Francis, Jr. born August 8, 1927. He taught at West Seattle High School, Seattle, Washington for twenty-six years.

Elmer, after running a woodworking shop for a short time, began building houses. In 1928 he and Clyde Williams became partners and built the Norwood and Williams Construction and Lumber Yard. They remained in this business until Clyde's health failed and the business was sold. Elmer then built a shop, office and lumber shed back of his home on East South Street and worked there until he had a stroke in 1960. They were members of the First Christian Church all their married life and Elmer served as building supervisor when the church was built. He died May 10, 1965. Pearl died October 16, 1982. They are buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville.

By: Maureen Norwood

Justice Harry Norwood

Justice Harry (Jess) married Bessie Grace Sinclair July 17, 1911 in Fayetteville. He remained a carpenter throughout his lifetime and built a number of houses in Fayetteville. Their children were: Opal Jessie born July 22, 1912. She worked as a bookkeeper until her retirement; Helen Altine born September 17, 1914 married Joe Mack Woods; Marion Douglas born August 18, 1916 married Ella Mae Bennett. He worked for Campbell 66 trucking firm for many years; Elmer Mack born May 30, 1924 married Wanda Mae Robinson; Charles Edward born May 2, 1926 married Barbara Ball. Jess died July 29, 1939 and Bess died January 10, 1973. They are buried in Fairview Memorial Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Arthur (Art) married Lillie (Lil) Thomas about 1916 in Fayetteville. He was a carpenter and worked on many houses in Fayetteville. They had one son, Aaron Howard born July 27, 1917 who married Mabel Alberta Follett of Rogers, Arkansas. He was a fine finish carpenter and formed a partnership with Clifford Ward. Their business was known as Norwood and Ward. They did cabinet work for large contractors. Art died March 11, 1959 and Lil died July 4, 1982. They are buried in Fairview Memorial Gardens in Fayetteville.

Bertha married Will Poore December 24, 1910 in Fayetteville. She was a member of the First Christian Church. They had the following children; Pauline born June 14, 1912 married John Burson; Billie born February 3, 1914 married Inez ____; Ellis born September 3, 1915 married Carmen Stringfield. He worked for the fire department until his retirement; Lucille born March 9, 1918 married John E. Doren; Doris Jean born March 4, 1923 married Stanley Ruhl; Betty born August 22, 1925 married Clyde Terry; James born September 4,

1928 married Joan Rouse; and Jo Ann born May 17, 1931 married Frank Reilly.

Buford Marion married Lillie Belle (Lillian) Thompson February 19, 1918 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. They were members of the Assembly of God Church. They had the following children; Buford Norman born June 3, 1921 married Maureen Williams of Idabel, Oklahoma. He became a homebuilder in Houston was owner of Monarch Home, Inc., which became one of the top five homebuilding companies in Houston in the early 1980s; Glen Noel born July 2, 1924 married Lois Pearl Treece. He organized a home building company, Norwood Homes, Inc. and became the largest homebuilder in Texas in the 1960s; Jack Paul born May 12, 1927 married Betty Jane Harrod. He also became a homebuilder in Houston and Richmond, Texas with a company named Norwood Builders, Inc.

Arvilla married Bert Rike around 1920. They had no children.

Etta married Robert Dinsmore (Jake) Yarberry December 22, 1919 in Fayetteville. He worked for Bell Telephone Company, beginning as clean-up boy at the age of twelve and staying until retirement. They had two children: Donald Ray born June 11, 1927 married Bille Jean Schoeppey from Fort Smith, Arkansas. He died February 17, 1960 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville; and Leta Mae born June 18, 1929, who married Allen Ingram. She died April 6, 1949 and is buried in Forest Park Cemetery in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

By: Maureen Norwood

William Henry Harrison Nott

William Henry Harrison Nott, born 1818 in Ohio, married Phebe Remy in 1840 in Floyd County, Kentucky. About 1843, William and Phebe and other relatives came to Arkansas settling in the West Fork area.

William and Phebe had seven children, the first two born in Kentucky and the rest in Arkansas: John Arbuth Allen, born 1840, married Sarah Ellen Fine; Samuel, born 1842, died in Arkansas 1846; Christopher Columbus, born 1845, died in Missouri 1863; William, born 1848, died 1854; Cyril Ward, born 1850, married Leathy Forrester, had three children; Peggy Elizabeth, born 1852, died 1856; and Francis Marion, born 1855, married Martha Forrester 1875.

William H. H. Nott died in 1881, buried in Brentwood Cemetery. Phebe Remy Nott died in 1891 in Texas.

John A. A. Nott taught schools and penmanship classes in Missouri and Kansas, then moved to Texas where he was postmaster for many years. He and Sarah Ellen had seven children, all born in Washington County: Calista, born 1861, died 1862; Luallen, born 1863, died 1864; Mary Minnesota born September 25, 1865, married John Franklin Newkirk; William Zachariah, born 1868 - died 1872; Frances Olive Adaline, born 1873 - died 1876; Norma Arizilla, born 1877 - died 1914, not married; and Henry Clinton, born 1879, married Cora Mae Helms, lived in Texas.

John A. A. Nott died in 1919 and Sarah Ellen died in 1921, in Texas, but both are buried in Lowell Cemetery in Cherokee County, Kansas.

Mary Minnesota (called Minnie) married in 1883, John Franklin Newkirk, son of a prominent Dade County, Missouri farmer. Frank and Minnie went to Texas with her parents where they operated a store for a few years, but returned to live near Southwest City in Newton County, Missouri. During this time, two children were born, Arbuth Elwood, 1888 and Sarah Edna in 1892. When Arbie was four years old, he became lost in a wooded area near the Cowskin River. He was found with his dog, safe, about thirty hours later, and seven miles from home. Arbie died of typhoid fever at age twenty-one.

From the Southwest City area, they moved into Indian Territory (now Delaware County, Oklahoma), where their youngest daughter, Alta Elizabeth was born in 1903. In 1905, they bought a farm south of Lowell, Kansas, in Cherokee County, moving there by covered wagon.

J. F. Newkirk died in 1940 and Minnie died in 1959. They are buried in Lowell Cemetery, Cherokee County, Kansas.

Edna Newkirk married Bert Estabrooks and they had five children: Frank, born 1916, married Doris Carr, they have two children, Franklin Howard, Jr. and Leona Elizabeth; Rachel Irene, born 1914, not married; Helen, born 1919 (twin), married Albert Fifhouse, they have two children, Janice and Albert; Hollis, born 1919 (twin), married Carl Colvin, had one son, Eddie, born 1947 - died 1956 and Burton, born 1923, married Frances Whitmer, they have two sons, Burton and Andrew.

Bert Estabrooks died in 1926 and Edna died in 1979. They are buried at Lowell Cemetery, Cherokee County, Kansas.

Alta Newkirk, married Albert Cutright, they had two children. Alta died in 1976 and Albert died in 1957. They are buried in Hillcrest Cemetery, near Galena, Kansas in Cherokee County.

Betty Jean Cutright, born 1926, married Raymond Francis Pulley, they have five children: Mary Margaret, born 1946, married Darrel Endicott, they had one son, Steven Craig, born 1965, died 1981; Ronald Eugene, born 1948, married Barbara Hall, they have four children, Roxanne, Tony, Valerie and David; Pamela Dianne, born 1953, married (1) Daniel Brand, they have one son, Jason; she married (2) Joe Mathis, they have one daughter, Kelly Jo; Patrick Linn, born 1956, married Charlotte Early, they have two children, Adam Scott and Sara Kathryn; and Roberta Dianne born 1965.

Ronald Petty Cutright, born 1935, married Nina Luppold, they have four children: Carol Ann, born 1959, married John F. Ryder, they have three children, Matthew, John and Hallie; Robert Petty, born 1960, married Janet Bowles, they have two children, Austin Petty and Arien Kristina; Phillip Edward, born 1962, married Lauren Minea, they have two children, Dustin and Courtney, and Karen Sue, born 1966.

By: Betty J. Pulley

John J. O'Neal

John O'Neal was born in Cocke County, Tennessee September 8, 1821. He was married in Decatur, Meigs County, Tennessee July 30, 1844 to Mary Ann Moore who was born March 3, 1823 in Cocke County. She was the daughter of Daniel Moore and Catherine.

Mary Ann Moore O'Neal Family about 1895. Back- Louiza O'Neal Webb, Tennessee O'Neal Wiswell, Emily O'Neal Cawood, Tennie Thompson Kennan, Ruby Thompson Goree, Beatrice Cawood Gregory. Front- Ruby O'Neal Eidson, Lillian Webb High, Maud O'Neal Nail, (Effie Webb Goree) standing behind Maud, Myrtle O'Neal Morgan, Nancy Jack O'Neal holding Earnest O'Neal, Grandmother Mary Ann Moore O'Neal, Syrena O'Neal Thompson holding baby Nellie, Mayme Thompson Robinson, Emma Thompson, Harry Cawood and Garland Thompson. The little dog was named Smarty. The lady on the porch was a neighbor. The story as told was that the men got tired of waiting for the photographer who was late coming and went for a walk. They were gone when the photographer arrived, so he took the picture without them.

The O'Neals had the following children: Tennessee Jane, America Ann, Harrison Napoleon, Francis Cass, Mary Serena, Emily, James A. Buchanan and Louiza.

The O'Neals moved to Washington County, Arkansas sometime between April 10, 1849 and April 12, 1851 since the first three children were born in Meigs County, Tennessee. Harrison Napoleon O'Neal was born in Meigs County April 10, 1849 and the next child was born in Washington County, Arkansas April, 1851. The other children were born in Arkansas.

John O'Neal was a farmer. He had land patent for 40 acres and 3 hundredths of an acre signed by President Buchanan the first day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine.

A granddaughter who is now 100 years of age said the O'Neal family moved around during the Civil War so that John O'Neal would not have to fight in the war. That is possible since a child died in March of 1864 in Johnson County and another child died in Madison County July 31, 1864.

One of the terrible tragedies in the family was the death on May 9, 1880 by accident of C. C. Cawood, son of W. H. and Emily Cawood. He was 3 months and 21 days old. He was thrown from his mother's lap when the horse ran away. It was told that the mother said she would never wear kid gloves again. She thought she could have held onto the baby if she hadn't had the gloves on.

Many descendants of John and Mary Ann O'Neal still live in Washington and Benton County. Among them are Ada Kennan Reis, Robert Eidson, Neva Eidson Buchanan, Agnes (Peggy) O'Neal Mason, Gertrude High Sherman, Hazel High Cooper, Montez High Nail, Harold High, Wilma Webb Samuel, Thelma Webb Harris, Vera Lou Goree Fowler and Mabel Goree Bell. There are many others of the next generation and the next.

By: Mabel Goree Bell

James William Oglesby

On November 5, 1935 James W. Oglesby and his family moved to Springdale, Arkansas into a rented frame house on an unpaved road. The road was West Emma Avenue and the house, 1115 West Emma, has been replaced by the Springdale High School.

James William Oglesby 1894 - 1982

Born of Welch and Swiss parents on December 23, 1894 in Tonawa, Indian Territory (Oklahoma) he was the second of four children of James William Oglesby (1858 - 1937) and Savannah Poorman Oglesby (1866 - 1953). He spent the first eight years of his life in Caulksville, Arkansas where his father owned the general store and financed cotton planters who utilized his cotton gin. To escape the malarial climate of this Arkansas River area the family moved to Gravette in Benton County in 1902. His parents, both registered pharmacists, opened a drug store on Main Street, one block from their home on Second Street.

Educated in the Caulksville and Gravette Public Schools and the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, Jim passed the Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy on April 14, 1916 with the highest score of anyone to have taken the examinations to that date. He missed only one question. Part of the exam was to identify by smell alone a collection of unlabeled pharmaceuticals. One eluded him - a pungent, distinct liquid. It was paregoric that kept him from having a perfect score.

His first position was in a drug store in Collinsville, Oklahoma. During World War I he served as a pharmacist with the United States Army Medical Corps at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Following the Armistice he married Edith Thompson on December 31, 1918 in Fort Smith, Arkansas. His wife, the daughter of Dr. John Sherman Thompson (1866 - 1948) and Lydia Lourania Davis Thompson (1866 - 1916) of Gravette, was a teacher in the Gravette School System and had completed a wartime position in Washington D. C. with the Ordinance Department. Jim returned to pharmacy in the family drug store in Gravette and Edith returned to her teaching position. In 1920 they built a home on Second Street from plans drawn by Edith on butcher's paper thumb-tacked to her kitchen dough board. Their home was the first in Gravette to have central heat. They became the parents of two children: James William (April 8, 1922) and Betty (March 18, 1924).

In 1929 the family moved to Oklahoma City where Jim became manager of the Crown Drug Store there. In 1931 he purchased a drug store in Fort Smith, Arkansas on the corner of Grand and Greenwood Avenues. The drug store featured motorcycle delivery of prescriptions, a soda fountain and luncheonette with curb service, a cosmetic and fragrance department, a newspaper, magazine and book department and a branch post office.

In 1935 Springdale was in the depths of the Depression but there was a busy seasonal fruit and vegetable market. It was in the center of this area that Jim found a building for his drug store, 316 East Emma. It opened for business on January 1, 1936. Expansion became necessary and space was tripled by a move eastward in the same block to 320 East Emma in 1941. Following the end of World War II both the building and the interior of the drug store were extensively remodeled and were the cover photograph and feature article of *The Midwestern Druggist Magazine* Vol. xxvii, No. 2 (December, 1951). Periodic remodelings continued and in 1967 the store area was doubled by expanding into an adjoining building. A customer parking lot was added.

In 1972 the store was sold and after 36 years in the same business block Oglesby's Drug Store was operating without Jim Oglesby.

Jim retired to his home on West Emma Avenue (long since paved). His custom home, a modern stone, glass and wood structure had received world-wide recognition; it had been published in a national periodical and internationally in book format in three languages. His house was in the next block from his first residence in Springdale.

He enjoyed travel in the forty-eight contiguous states, Canada and Mexico but rarely spoke of it. Instead, he talked about his shop - a wood-working shop incorporated into his home. It was completely equipped with power and hand tools, some of which belonged to his great grandfather who came westward from Virginia in 1835. Most of his projects were furniture.

He was a member of the Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association, The American Legion and the First Baptist Church. On

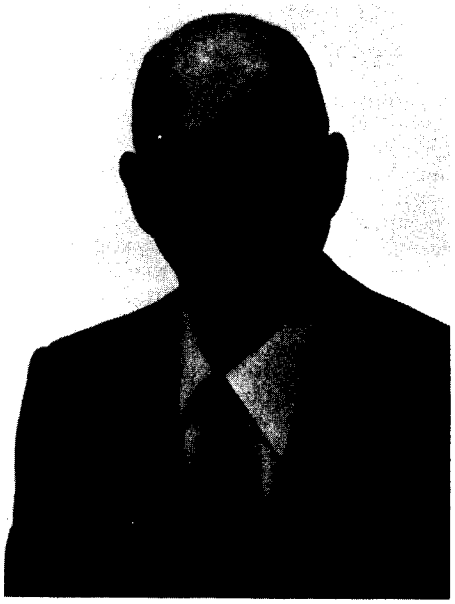
May 24, 1967 the Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy honored him with its Honorary Certificate in recognition of fifty years of servce.

He died May 22, 1982 at the age of 87 and is buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale. He was preceded in death by his daughter (Betty, 1924 - 1958) and was survived by his wife, his son and a granddaughter, Debby (Mrs. Terry Coppage), Tulsa, Oklahoma.

By: William Oglesby

William R. Orton, Jr.

William Rolen Orton, III, Lori Ann Orton, Marion Rogers Orton, William Rolen Orton, Jr., Lisa Marion Orton, Benjamin Rogers Orton, Fayetteville, Arkansas - - 1964.



William Rolen Orton III

William R. Orton, Jr. was born on May 4, 1922 in Texarkana, Texas although the family home at the time was in Fulton, Arkansas, thirty miles north. His father was William Rolen Orton and his mother Mignon Jeanette Johnson Orton. Bill, Jr. was raised in Fulton and Hope, Arkansas. From 1940 to 1943 he attended the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, majoring in music. During World War II he served as a First Lieutenant Platoon Leader in the Fourth Infantry Division in the European Theatre, seeing action in Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, the Hurtgen Forest and southern Germany; he was awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals. After the war he returned to the University of Arkansas and then the University of Illinois where he received his Ph. D. in Mathematics. After a year as a Fulbright student in France he taught for one year at Oberlin College in Ohio and then in 1953 was appointed Assistant Professor at the University of Arkansas. He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1987. Professor Orton's speciality was mathematics education. He wrote numerous papers and developed many special courses for secondary and elementary mathematics teachers; he also directed many in-service, summer, and academic year institutes for teachers. During 1966-67 Dr. Orton worked as Staff Scientist in New Delhi, India under the USAID program; during 1977-78 he served as a Fulbright Lecturer in Tehran, Iran. His hobby was music and he sang supporting and leading roles in several community musical productions. He was active in church work and served as lay preacher and Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

In 1950 William Orton married Marion Claire Rogers of Urbana, Illinois. They had four children - Lori Ann born in 1952, William Rolen, III born in 1954, Lisa Marion born in 1957, and Benjamin Rogers born in 1959. The biography of Marion Rogers Orton appears elsewhere in this volume. Some of the ancestors of William Rolen Orton, Jr. are listed below: Grandparents - George Washington Orton and Cornelia Alice Phillips, August T. Johnson and Sarah Virginia Moss; Great-grandparents - Robert Weakley Orton and Sarah Cochran, Boling Clarke Phillips and Mary Elizabeth Sandefur, Theodore Johnson and Bertha Herrer, Matthew Moss and Jane Elinor Evelyn Herring; Great Great Grandparents - Richard Orton and Lucy Bond, William Cochran and Elizabeth, Eddins Soloman Phillips and Patsy Clarke, Patrick Sandefur and Sarah Dickinson, Gustav Herrer and Wilhelmina Rabel. Great Great Great Grandparents - Robert Orton and Mary, William Bond and Ann, Matthew Moss, John Steel and Ellen Woods.

By: William R. Orton, Jr.

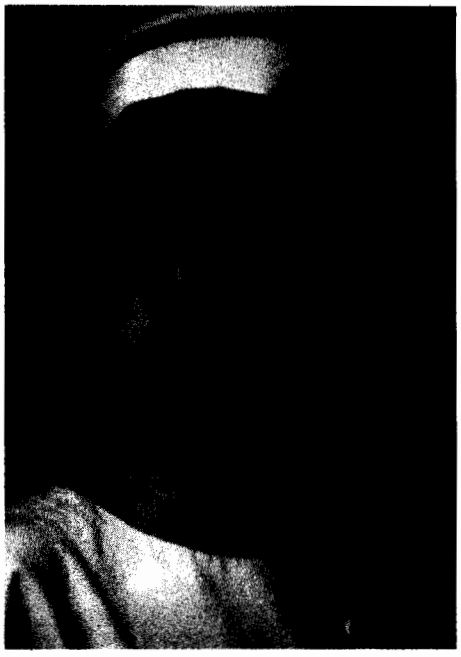
Thomas Overton

The history of the Overtons in Washington County begins for me with my great-grandfather, Thomas Overton. He was born Thomas Lamb in Bedford County, Tennessee in 1836. The family story says he got into a fight with a man in Tennessee and beat him to death, and threw the body down a well. He then came to Arkansas on horse back. He changed his name to Overton after the famous Judge John Overton, one of the founders of Memphis. Judge Overton was one of the richest and most influential people in the country at one time, and helped his good friend Andrew Jackson to become President. At least in changing his name, he picked one with respect, money, and power behind it. Perhaps he wanted people to think he was related to the Judge, even though he wasn't. Or maybe it was just a name he would be able to remember. There was a reward out for Thomas of $100.00 for the killing. Hearing of this, Thomas returned to Tennessee in a year, and collected his own reward. He told authorities he knew Thomas Lamb quite well, and knew for a fact that he was dead. So they gave him the reward — which was really on himself — and he returned to Arkansas where he married and started a new life. My father told this "secret", but after he died, I found out the "secret" had been passed down to everyone in the family, and then some.

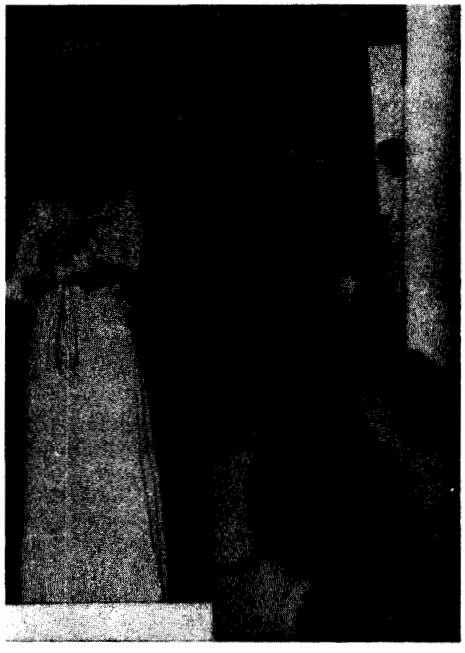
His sister, Emily Lamb, married Jasper Harris, and they settled near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Thomas married Nancy Johnson, born in 1847 in Arkansas. Nancy was the daughter of Isaac and Susan Todd Johnson.

Isaac was born in 1822 in Tennessee and died in 1865 near Cassville, Missouri during the Civil War. (Union side) Isaac's father, John T. Johnson was a preacher, and also came here from Tennessee. John T. Johnson was first married to Nancy Whitely. They had 4 sons: Isaac, William, Solomon, and Micajah. He then married Elizabeth Dunner and they had 7 sons: Albert,



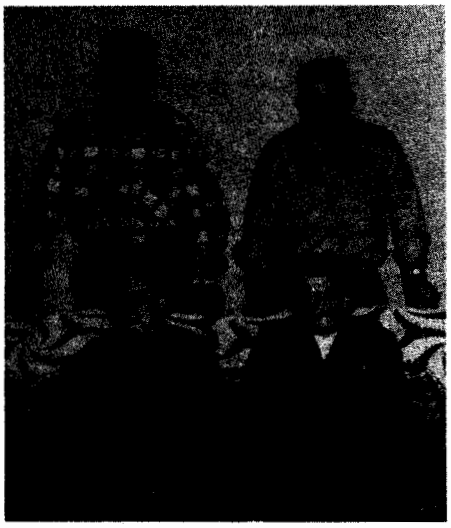
Kerrie Lee Overton, daughter of Raymond R. and Phyllis Overton



1977 wedding of Raymond W. Overton and Chong-Hui Kim, 1986 picture of their daughter, Katherine - 6th generation from Thomas Overton.

Jackson, Francis, John, Thomas, Samuel and Joseph. His third wife was Casy Quillan. He died ca. 1862.

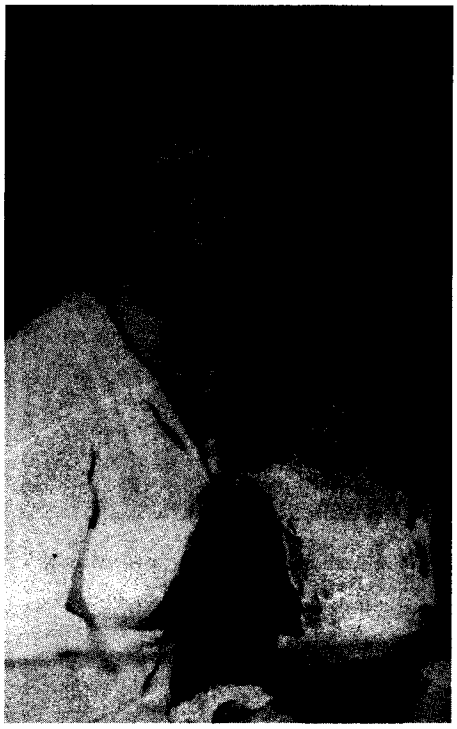
Susan Todd's parents were Owen Kentucky Todd and Sarah Felter. Susan was born near Lexington, Kentucky in 1824. She was a cousin to Mary Todd who married Abraham Lincoln. Susan was 1 of 11 children. The others were: Martha, Eliza, Zerelda, Jane, Maria, Owen Warren, Isabella, Victoria, Elijah, and William. Three of the Todd sisters married three of the Johnson brothers. Susan married Isaac, Zerelda married Solomon, and Jane married Albert. Most of the children were married here and lived in the Brush Creek Community. Susan died here in 1892, and is buried at Joyce Cemetery. Isaac and Susan (Todd) Johnson had 9 children: William, Nancy, Isaiah, Cirelda, Martha Deliah, John, Eliza, Sarah, and Micajah "Cade".



Back row: Tom and Riley, front row: Minnie and Oval Overton.

Left to right: Jarrett Garret, Edd Overton, Jake Overton, Minnie Overton and (their mother) Nancy Overton.

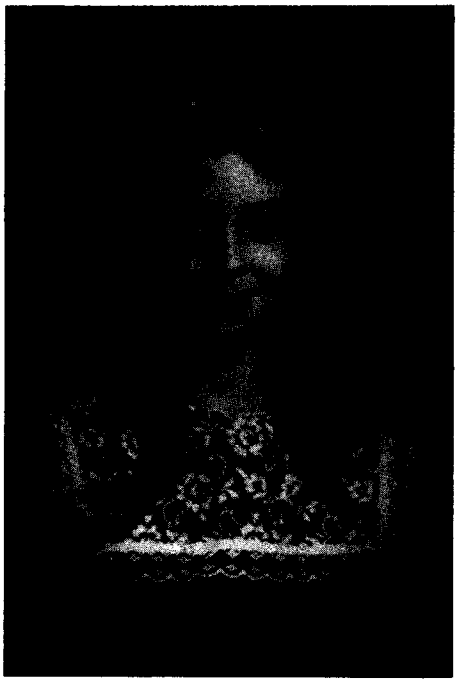
Thomas Overton and Nancy (Johnson) Overton had 6 children: Minnie, John, Edd, Jake and James Riley. Nancy had a son, Jarrett from a previous marriage. 1 Jarrett Garrett married Rhoda McCoy; 2 Minnie Overton married Phillip Mayo and lived in Oklahoma; 3 John Overton married Annie Johnson and lived in California; 4 Thomas Edd Overton was an early pioneer of Springdale, having a fruit packing house here. He married Wonderland Edwards and had a son, Bill. He then married Nora Myrick. Their children were: 1 Eula married a King, then a Clarady. Their children were Dorothy King and Raymond King. 2 Hazel married Charlie Hunt. Their children were Betty and Helen. Both children died young. 3 Harvey married Montez Leak. They had a successful garden center, "The Green Thumb", which is still run by their children. Their children are Donnie, Teddy, Leon and Loretta. 4 Thomas Edd "Cokey" married Betty Jo Dummitt. He was a truck driver for Jones Truck Lines. They had 2 sons, Tommy and Mike. Tommy married Betsy Rhodes; Mike married Vickie Jones 5 H. D. "Dee" married Rose Davis and they had one son, Randy. He then married Inez Nix and they



Shirley Overton Quick and daughter Lana Kay.

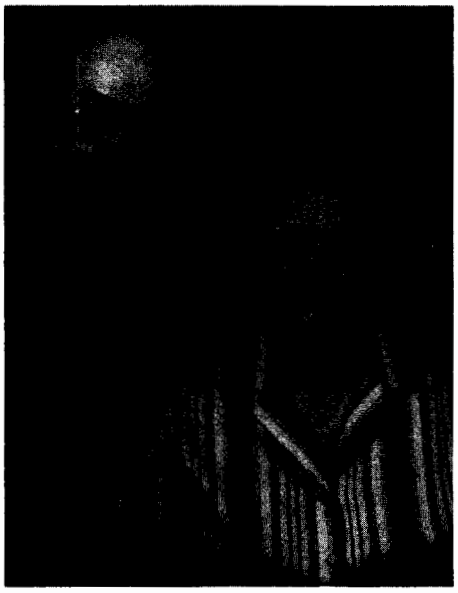
Raymond Overton, wife, Phyllis and son, Raymond Wayne (Butch) Overton.

James Riley Overton son of Nancy and Thomas Overton.



Lana Kay Quick

had one son, Steve. He also was a truck driver for JTL. 6 Maxine married Alan Brisco and lives in California. Their children are DeAnne, Jim Ed, David and Susan. 5 Jake Overton married Opal Vaughan and then Ommie Wright. 6 James Riley Overton was my grandfather. He was a farmer. He met Maude Bragg near Tahlequah while he was at his aunt's house picking cotton. Maude and her folks were traveling through in a wagon. He married Maude after a short courtship and her folks went on and settled near Ava, Missouri. James Riley was born in 1886 and killed in 1931 by a gunshot wound from his brother-in-law while he was sitting on the front porch washing his feet. James Riley and Maude had four children: 1 Minnie married Tidy Leslie. She had one son, Eugene Cloer. 2 Tom married Alice McDonald, and lived in Iowa. Their children are Margaret, Donnie, John Robert and Mary Lou. 3 Oval married Ab Whittle. They had two children, Harold and Vonda. Widowed, she later married Bill Perryman. 4 John Riley was my father. He was born in 1913 in Goshen. He married Mildred Todd. He worked as a mechanic, and was burned in an explosion in his shop when I was 3 years old. He spent 5 months in the Veterans Hospital, and almost died. He was in WW II in the Navy. We moved to Wichita, Kansas for 9 years. Being a mathematical genius, Dad designed and made tools for Boeing Aircraft. This was a great help to me in checking my math problems for school. He could figure the answers in his head faster than I could on a calculator. Boeing, thinking he had a math degree in college, asked him to teach a math class for them, not knowing his education ended in a country school with an 8th grade education. When we came back to Springdale, he was a truck driver, and had his own small trucking company before he died in 1983.



John Riley Overton and wife, Mildred Overton on their 50th anniversary.

There were two children in my family. My brother Raymond, married Deloris Ford and had one son, Raymond Wayne. He later married Phyllis DeSart and they had a daughter, Kerrie. My Raymond Wayne married Chong-Hui Kim, and they have a daughter, Katherine. My brother loved to fly and worked as an airplane pilot. He died in 1972. I am Riley's daughter, Shirley. I was married to Carroll Quick, and have a daughter, Lana Kay. I am very proud of my family and all my relatives. I wish I could have written more about each one, but then there wouldn't be any room left in this book for others to tell of their relatives that they are also very proud of.

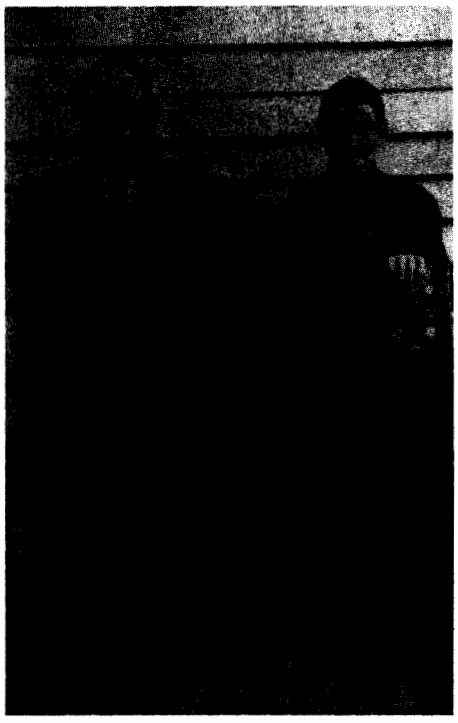
By: Shirley Overton Quick

Porter Morgan Ownbey

In the year 1728, the King of England granted a large tract of land in what is now the state of North Carolina to several of his cousins who were known as the Lord Proprietors. One of these cousins was the Earl of Granville who later sold his share to a land company in Pennsylvania known as the Movarians. In 1752, the Movarians had the large tract of land they had purchased, surveyed and found four white men living in the vast wilderness. One of these men was Jonathan Barrett with his Cherokee wife, "Jarfly" Jarman. One of their daughters, Bathsheba, later married a young man by the name of Samuel Oxford who came into the area from Virginia in 1756.

Among the descendants of Samuel and Bathsheba Oxford, who were early settlers in Washington County, were two Ownbey brothers, Porter Morgan and James Lafayette, sons of James and Elizabeth Oxford Ownbey. In 1856, in Washington County, James married Ava Oxford, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Goodwin Oxford. In 1877, they moved to Bosque County, Texas where he was County Commissioner.

Porter Morgan had married Martha Ann Martin in Walker County, Georgia in 1851. They were the parents of seven children: Judson (married Cornelia Hartley), Julius (married Elizabeth Eidson), Adolphus, Canzadie (Mrs. Will Searcy), Idella Elizabeth "Ida" (Mrs. Sterling Hartwell "Hart" Slaughter), Florence who first married W. H. Bryant and then Almond Olmstead and Theodocia (Mrs. L. B. Reed). They had a large farm in the Sonora area and attended Friendship Baptist Church between Springdale and Sonora. In 1881, the Ownbeys, along with the Boydstons and Bennetts, deeded to the town of Springdale lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in Block seven for public use: it is the site of the Shiloh Museum today. When Porter Morgan

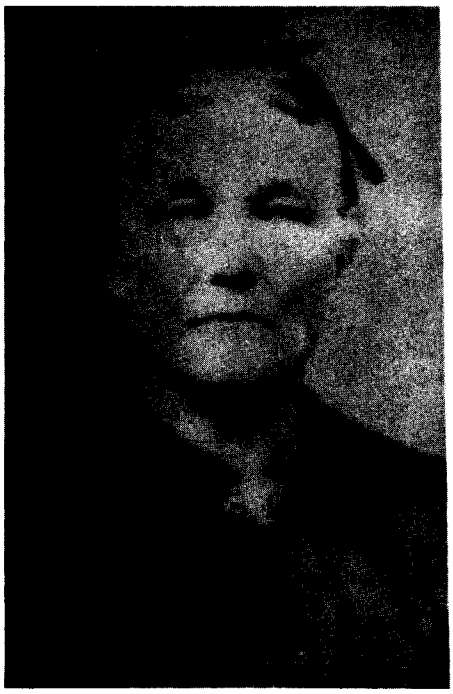


Porter Ownbey 1826-1899 wife: Martha Ann (Martin) Ownbey 1834-1923.

Sterling Hartwell and Ida Ownbey Slaughter - 1878

Ownbey died in 1899, the obituary in the Springdale paper called him "Uncle Porter". Porter Morgan and Martha Ann Ownbey are buried in the Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery. Today, many people in Northwest Arkansas are descended from Porter Morgan and Martha Ann Ownbey. Porter Morgan and Martha Ann are buried in the Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery. Canzadie and Will Searcy had four children: Frank, Lockwood

Marguerite, Birdie and Julian Ownbey



Elizabeth Oxford Ownbey, mother of Porter Morgan Ownbey.

Colonel William Garland Ownbey

W. (married Annabelle Applegate), Millie and Lawrence. Lockwood and Annabelle lived in the Searcy House which is now part of the Shiloh Museum.

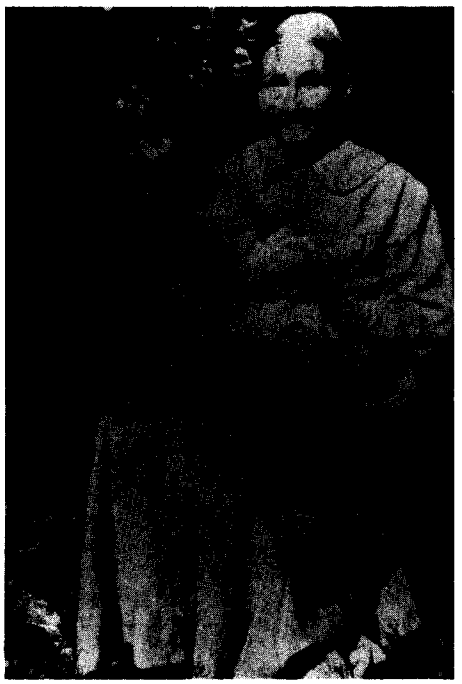
Ida and Hart Slaughter had six children: Judge John Lionel "Lona" (married Ada Bevers), Porter Otto (married Mamie Sherrod), Dr. Theron Hartwell (married Hazel Sandoz), Idessa (Mrs. Edgar J. Browne), Zoe (Mrs. John Hamilton) and Bernice (Mrs. Allen Erwin). Zoe's daughter, Martha Ann (Mrs. Garvin Filton) lives in Harrison. Lona's daughter, Frances lives in Fayetteville and is the widow of Colonel William Carl Smith who was commanding officer of the 142nd F. A. Bn. from 1946 to 1952.

Julius and Lizzie Ownbey were the parents of William Garland, Carl Adolphus and Cora who died in infancy.

Carl A. married Beulah Jones and they had four children: Virginia, Louise, George and Carl Jr. who is married to Mary Gale Booth and lives on a farm west of Farmington. Carl Jr.'s hobby is hiking and he has walked both the Appalachian Trail and the Continental Divide from Canada to Mexico.

William Garland Ownbey (1877-1928) was educated in the public schools of Springdale, the University of Arkansas and the Ohio Institute of Pharmacy. He was a breeder of Champion German Shepherd dogs, a Pharmacist and owned drug stores in Springdale and Fayetteville. In 1899, Garland married Birdie Parker (1878-1952), a native of Illinois and daughter of Theodore and Jane Prater Parker, who came to Springdale about 1887 and Mr. Parker engaged in the produce business. William Garland and Birdie were the parents of two children: Julian and Marguerite. W. G. served the City of Springdale as Alderman, City Recorder and Mayor. His military career included service in the War with Spain in 1898 at Chickamauga Park, Mexican Border service at Demning, New Mexico in 1916-17. He rose to the rank of Colonel and served with the 142nd F. A. Bn. in France 1918-19 and as Commanding Officer of that unit in the 1920s. He was buried with full military honors. Both Colonel Ownbey and Birdie are buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale.

Julian Parker Ownbey (1904-1961) was born in Springdale and was also a Registered Pharmacist like his father. Before moving to California in the 1940s, he was manager of the family drug store in Fayetteville. He married Darlene Owens of Rogers



Martha Salina Ann Martin Ownbey holding her great-granddaughter, Martha Ann Hamilton.

in 1929 and they had two children: Martha Ann (1933) and Vena (1934). Julian died in California in 1961.

Marguerite Elizabeth (1908) was born in Springdale and attended Springdale Schools. Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri and the University of Arkansas. She married Martin Lowry Walker of Springdale in 1929. They had one son, William "Bill" Calvin Walker who is a fifth generation of the Ownbey family living in Springdale and a third generation of the Walker's in Walker Brothers Insurance Incorporated in Springdale. Bill is married to Betty Hooker and they have two children: Juanita Jean "Jeanne" and Jan Elizabeth.

By: Marguerite Ownbey Walker and Ada Lee Shook

Abel Oxford

Abel Oxford born about 1780 in North Carolina the son of Samuel Oxford Jr. and Bathsheba (Barrett). Abel married Edeith (Rogers) December 25, 1800. They lived near Oxford Creek named in honor of Abel Oxford in McNairy County, Tennessee.

Abel and Edeith had ten children: the first Jacob born December 28, 1801. John, Samuel, Thomas, Lavina, Elizabeth, James, Berry Hill, Margaret, and Claiborn. Abel and Edeith moved to Arkansas Territory about the fall of 1830. They are listed in the 1830 and 40 Washington County Census and Abel is also mentioned on some early Washington County juries. He owned land and a deed recorded October 16, 1843 by Abel and Edeith is the last record we have of them.

Jacob, Abel's oldest son came to Washington County also from McNairy County, Tennessee. He arrived about 1833, Jacob and 1st wife Avy had seven children: Lucinda Menephee, William D. (Dock), Thompson, James R., Willis, Lousea M., and Louisa.

Jacob was well known in the community as a good neighbor with an open door. At various times he took in widows and orphans, sometimes even strangers sick or well were welcome. Jacob owned land in the Oxford Bend, Habberton area near Highway 45 East. He left a farm to each one of his children after his death. Oxford Bend, is located in an attractive valley six miles east of Fayetteville. The name Oxford Bend was derived from the names of the pioneer settlers, Abel and Jacob Oxford, and the fact that the settlement is on a bend of the White River. The river winds around the valley, which was renamed Habberton when postal service was established in 1901. In the 1980s the small valley was incorporated with Goshen, Arkansas. When Abel and Jacob settled here, the valley was almost entirely woodland, they both homesteaded a large acreage.

Jacob's second wife was Rebecca (Culwell) they were married in 1839. She came from Alabama with her Uncle James Culwell. She was born August 23, 1823 and died January 2, 1982. She is buried in the Goshen Cemetery at Goshen, Arkansas. Jacob and Rebecca had nine children: Avy, John Wesley, Jacob Jackson, Joshua G., Issac Wesley, Nancy Elizabeth, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Lafayette and Mary Narcissa (Molly). Jacob died of typhoid August 29, 1872. He is buried in the family cemetery at Oxford Bend.

One of Jacob's sons Andrew L. (Andy) continued the family farm in the valley, he was born April 16, 1855 he first married America (Whitney) they had two children Minnie E. and Thomas E. America died December 30, 1879.

Andy then married N. Lucreacy (Howard) they had one daughter Oley Frances. (Creacy) died February 11, 1883.

Andy married Susan (Sharp) his 3rd wife, the daughter of James Sharp and Sophia Caroline (Churchwell). Andy and Susan had four children; William Early, Wilbern Clinton (Clint), Tishue Lucreacy (Lula), and Eler Jewell. Andy enjoyed hunting and fishing. He continued to farm in the same valley as his father Jacob and grandfather Abel.

Andy's son Clint was born October 9, 1889. He married Ethel (Roberson) February 28, 1912. She was the daughter of Ezra Ezry Roberson and Alwilda (Webb). Clint continued the tradition of farming in the Oxford Bend Valley. They had two sons Euel Ezra and Glen Leon. Euel was born May 25, 1913, he married Eileen (Burson) December 22, 1937. She is the daughter of William H. Burson and Lucy Ellen (Stuart). Both Euel and Glen had farms in the same valley, as previous generations. Euel, died February 20, 1984 of cancer. Clint, Ethel and Euel are buried at Sons Chapel Cemetery.

Euel and Eileen have two sons Deryle born December 18, 1938. He married Patricia (Eldridge) they have two children Bradley and Kimberly.

Keith Euel, born January 21, 1945 married Linda (Fields) July 6th 1971. She is the daughter of William J. Fields and Virginia (Elliott). Keith and Linda had four children: Sarah Deann, Kraig Douglas, Laura Leane and Kyle Duane, twins. We still continue the tradition and live in the Oxford Bend Valley today.

Clint's son Glen born January 20, 1915 married Helen (Heinrich) July 4, 1945. They have four children; Gary, Glenda, Larry, and Randall. Glen, Helen, Glenda and her son John Paul Thomas, Larry his wife Pamela (Black) and their two sons Andrew and Jeremy also live in the valley and we hope the tradition continues for several more generations.

By: Linda (Fields) Oxford

Dr. Keith Euel Oxford

Dr. Keith Euel Oxford, was born January 21, 1945 in Fayetteville Arkansas. The son of Euel Ezra Oxford and Eula Eileen (Burson). He grew up on his parents farm in the Oxford Bend Valley. They grew poultry and cattle. He went to school at the Habberton School for six years. Then he went to Springdale High School.

He went to the University of Arkansas Medical School in Little Rock, Arkansas for five years and received a B. S. in Pharmacy. After the six month apprenticeship to receive a Pharmacy license, he joined the United States Navy. He spent the next six years at various duty stations: California, Portsmouth, Virginia, Orlando, Florida, and on the U. S. S. Sanctuary in Vietnam.

After his tour of duty on the Sanctuary Ship, he returned home on a short leave. He had met Linda (Fields) the daughter of William J. and Virginia (Elliott) Fields. They met at the Church of Christ in Fayetteville, once before he left for his first Navy duty in 1969. They wrote for three years every day and spent short leaves together.

When he returned from Vietnam they were married July 6, 1971, in the home of her parents.

They moved to Corpus Christi, Texas for two years to finish his service at the Naval Air Station. They moved back to Fayetteville in the summer of 1974 Keith had applied for a job at the Washington Regional Medical Center in order to get back to Washington County. Both our families live here.

Our daughter Sarah Deann was born November 14, 1974. In the Spring of 1975 we started building our home at Oxford Bend in the Habberton Community, now annexed by Goshen. We moved in on Halloween night in 1975 and have lived here for twelve years.

Our son Kraig Douglas was born December 4, 1978, he died shortly there after. After much pain and prayer and trying to deal with the grief we found ourselves expecting again six months later.

At thirteen weeks the doctors did a test and discovered twins. They did not have much hope of a complete pregnancy with two previous miscarriages and the loss of our son, Kraig. However again with much prayer and hope, six months in bed and six weeks in the hospital, fraternal twins were born, Laura Leane and Kyle Duane. They are now happy and very healthy. Sarah Deann is looking forward to going to Junior High next fall and the twins are in Butterfield Trail Elementary.

We live on the bend of White River, named in honor of Keith's great-great-grandfather Jacob Oxford in the 1830's. Keith just finished thirteen years as a Pharmacist at Washington Regional Medical Center. We raise registered, Angus, Hereford, and Simmental Cattle on two hundred acres in the same Oxford Bend Valley six previous Oxford Generations have lived and we hope to raise our three children up to continue the tradition.

By: Linda Fields Oxford

Joshua Oxford

Southeast of Springdale on the White River is a bend called Oxford Bend. Nearby is the " Oxford Plantation House". Before the War Between The States it was owned by Oxfords. Clysta (Mays) Grey of Meredian, Idaho recalls visiting relatives at the Polly Hash house in Fayetteville in 1927. She recalls that a nice looking, distinguished black man came to the door and asked to see Clysta and her brother. He told Clysta that his mother had been a slave on the Oxford Plantation. When Emancipation came, his mother was given, by the Oxfords, her little shack and a yard-garden. Clysta's Great Grandpa Oxford gave the ex-slave a bred heifer and a bred sow. She never wanted to leave the Oxford Plantation. At a later date Arta (Oxford) Langham, a cousin to Clysta, told Clysta that the black man was a porter on the railroad and had been a playmate to Wilburn Oxford.

Lugenia and Joshua Oxford, baby Etta Oxford

No one in the family can remember the name of the father of Joshua Oxford. He was the owner of "The Oxford Plantation". Joshua married Ameta Kirby, however everyone called her Lugenia. She was born on December 5, 1852, at Pineville, Missouri. They married on February 14, 1869. They are both buried in the Goshen Cemetery. They had six (or more) children. They were: Wilbur, who was married to Allie; Thomas Teel, who was born December 27, 1869 at Goshen, Arkansas; Carrie Oxford; Rethie (Hays); Bertie who married Ward Mays and moved to Idaho, where she died; and Dolly who married Cleo Robinson.

Teel and Francis lived in Spring Valley and had three sons. Wilburn died very young at age fifteen or sixteen. Riley died in an explosion in Fayetteville. Ambrose lived his adult life in Oklahoma.

Rethie Oxford married a Will Hayes. Ralph, Orville and Melvin were their children's names. Ralph was killed by a train in the seventies. Orville lives in Modesto, California.

Cary Oxford married a woman named Betty. They had one child named Laughvon. Bertie (Oxford) Mays used to say Laughvon and Clysta Mays were twins, for they were born on the same day.

Bertie Oxford married a man named Ward Mays and had two children by him (Carl Deviere and Clysta). Bertie developed cancer and in the twenties doctors were recommending a change of climate for that type of cancer. Ward took his wife and children and went to Idaho. Joshua and Lugenia followed but developed "homesickness" and returned to Arkansas before Bertie succumbed. Clysta recalls Joshua taking his violin to a shed and playing soulful tunes. They mirrored his homesickness and despair over his daughter's condition.

Dolly Oxford was married briefly to a Jim Henry. He went away looking for work. Clysta thinks he went to Idaho. At any rate he never returned and Dolly married Cleo Robinson by whom she had three children. They were: Etta Berry now of Plant City, Florida; Noma Welch now of Hermosa, California; and Pat Robinson who was murdered in Florida a decade ago. Dolly died in the flu epidemic of 1918.

By: Kermit Welch

Houston M. Parks

Houston M. Parks (1850-1882), a son of John P. A. Parks (1808-1892), was born in Tennessee and settled in Hogeye, Arkansas with his family in the 1850s. In the early 1870s, Houston met and married Laura Adline Kidd (1855-1933), daughter of Tandy Kidd, a miller from Cane Hill. Houston, a farmer, and Laura lived in Hogeye with their two sons, Tandy (Mac) McKee (1875-1934) and James Clay (1882-1958). Houston died of an illness in 1882 and Laura later moved to Prairie Grove and married Lafayette (Fay) Clark McCormick in 1888. They had two children, Nettye and Frank Grady. Fay, like Laura's father, was a miller and owned his own mills in Prairie Grove and Farmington.

Houston was possibly one of fourteen brothers and sisters. Two of his Tennessee-born brothers who settled in the Hogeye area were William B. Parks (1894-1893) and John O. Parks (1841-1889). William, married twice, first to a Narcissa J. (1836-1867) and after her death, wed Pamelia C. Little (1845-1906). They had five children, Melinda (born 1862), John (born 1865), Albert B. (born 1870), Emma (born 1870) and James (born 1875).

Trephonia Adline Dyer (born 1844) married John O. Parks. They had one daughter, Ida (born 1870), who married J. E. Rogers sometime before 1900. John O. served as a Captain in the Confederate Army and after the war the ex-soldier ran a general store in Hogeye. He was also a graduate of the University of Arkansas.

Houston's oldest son, Mac, and his wife Dora Shannon (1875-1928) lived in Prairie Grove, where Mac was a self-employed painter. In 1910, his younger brother Jim married Minnie Myrtle McCormick (1886-1978), daughter of Prairie Grove physician Dr. E. G. McCormick and his wife Mamie Gilliam. Jim and Myrtle lived in Prairie Grove and had five

Wedding party of Frank Wilson and Ella Fields Wilson, seated, ca. 1910. Standing, left to right, Oscar McMellon, May Rogers, Jim Parks, Myrtle M. Parks, Oscar Bain, Minister Blackburn, Groer McCormick, Lulu Wilson and Clyde Wilson, sister and brother of the groom.

boys, James Fay (1911-1976), Howard (born 1913 and died in infancy), Barry Houston and Donald Ephriam, identical twins born in 1919 and Joseph Carroll (1922-1984).

After his marriage to Myrtle, Jim Parks worked for the Prairie Grove Telephone Company, eventually becoming General Manager and then President. His oldest son, James Fay, moved to Chicago and worked as a sales manager for WLS radio. He later produced the radio shows "Quiz Kids" and "Arch Obler", among several others. James married Janet Findelsen (born 1922) and had three children, Michael Anne (born 1942), James Clay II (born 1945) and Tandy Shaw (born 1948). Michael Anne is married to John Dailey. Tandy and her husband, Norbert Weisser, have one son, Morgan (born 1971) and Jim is a writer.

James and his young family moved to California in the late 1940s where James was station manager for television station KNBC in Los Angeles. All three of James' children today live in California with their families and his wife Janet resides in Spain.

Barry and Donald Parks have worked for the Prairie Grove Telephone Company almost fifty years. Barry married Betty Jean McCoy (born 1931) in 1957 and had three children, Craig Houston (born 1960 and died in infancy), Susan Lynn (born 1962), and Karen Kee (born 1965). Barry was president of the Telephone Company from the time of his father's death until 1986. Donald married Peggy Murphy (born 1927) in 1949 and had one son, David McCormick (born 1955). Donald is General Manager of the Telephone Company, David became President in 1986 and Barry is now Vice-President.

The youngest of James Clay's sons, Joe, began working for the post office in Prairie Grove in 1948 and was later appointed Postmaster. He married Geraldine Rutherford (born 1925) in 1950 and had two children, Carol Jean (born 1955) and James Arthur (born 1960), who lives in Farmington with his wife, Donna DeVault.

By: Susan Parks

John Hamilton Parks

Walter Davis Parks, born November 10, 1803 in Virginia, came from Tennessee to Texas then on to Arkansas for his health. He lived one year after he got here. He died January 16, 1850, at 47 years of age. Buried in Old Union Cemetery at Cincinnati, Arkansas.

He married Mary Park Parks, born in Ireland September 8, 1808, moved to Kentucky, then to Tennessee. Married in Kentucky and moved to Arkansas with her husband. Her father was J. H. Parks of Virginia, but born in Ireland. They were a distinguished French Huguenot family that moved because of religious persecutions. Came to Pennsylvania, to S. W. Virginia, North Carolina then to Tennessee. She died April 9, 1889. Buried in Old Union Cemetery. She had 11 children. She raised them by herself. She owned all the land north of Summers on both sides of the road from the Funkhouse farm to our place. She gave each child a farm according to 1860 Census. She was a wealthy woman. Besides all the land, she had $5000.00 in money.

Her children: Joseph Reeves Parks, born June 2, 1830. Married Jane Pastom 1854. Lettia Hamilton Parks, born April 5, 1832, died 6-25-1833. Martha Jane Parks, born March 7, 1834. Married Henry Spring 1852. John Hamilton Parks, born June 26, 1836, died January 26, 1917. Married Kate Gibson September 20, 1860. Elizabeth Dones Parks, August 11, 1838, married William D. Jacoway 1858. Walter Davis Park, born March 17, 1932, buried Old Union Cemetery. (1) wife-Sophia Gilbreath, born 1869, buried Old Union Cemetery. (2) wife-Mary Gibson, born 1852, died 1915, buried Old Union Cemetery married March 1874. David Harvey Parks, born July 4, 1842, died July 2, 1844. James Parks, born September 29, 1843, died June 12, 1844. Mary Parks, born December 27, 1846, married Thomas O'Brien 1870. Samuel Henry, born December 15, 1848, married Drucilla Wortham. William, born December 15, 1849, died 1936, married Caldonia Smith October 26, 1876.

Children of John Hamilton Park: Williams Almer, born November 19, 1861, died July 10, 1944, buried Old Union Cemetery, never married. John James, born December 1866, died March 10, 1902 in Arizona. Walter Davis, born August 22, 1869, died October 20, 1957, buried Old Union Cemetery. Married (1) Julia Wright, (2) Auda Funkhouse. Lizzie Dean, born September 6, 1872, died October 24, 1949, buried Old Union Cemetery. Married Jesse Smith Tunnell November 27, 1899.

Kate Gibson Parks got the farm from her mother. The deeds are on lambskin and dated in the early 1800s. It had the President's signature on it. The place is where we live now about one and a half miles south of Cincinnati. They raised all four children there. They lived here until their deaths.

By: Lucille Tunnell

John P. A. Parks

About 1853, John Perry Aaron and Mary Ann Hollabaugh Parks came by boat and covered wagons with their entourage of eight children and many slaves from Hickman County, Tennessee to Washington County, south of Hogeye, then known as Billingsley. He was born January 20, 1808 in Bedford County, Tennessee, the oldest of twelve children of Theophilus "Opie" Parks and Mary "Polly" Lyons. They were originally from Elbert County, Georgia.

"Opie" and "Polly" moved their family from Bedford County to Hickman County, Tennessee. It was here that John P. A. met and married, on January 1, 1828, Mary Ann Hallobough, who was born in 1811 in North Carolina. In 1837, "Opie" and "Polly" preceded their son John P. A. to the frontier of Arkansas by moving to Searcy County.

After John P. A. and Mary Ann settled in Arkansas two more children were born, making a total of fourteen. The ten known are as follows: Mary S., born 1828, married Richard Bean; Elizabeth Jane, born 1830, married John L. Blakeley, died 1888; William Bradley, born 1834, married #1, Narcissa Billingsley in 1856, #2 Sarah Carlisle Head Reed, 1868 and #3 Permelia C. Little, 1879, died 1893; Sarah Sophie, born 1837 married Barton Arnold Carl, 1857, died 1925; John O., born 1841 married Tryphena Addie Dyer, 1868, died 1889; James Clay, born 1842, fought for the Confederacy and was never heard from again; Bird E. born 1849, died 1861; Houston M., born 1850 married Laura A. Kidd, died 1882. These were all born in Tennessee. Born in Arkansas were Frances Camelia "Fannie", born 1853, married #1 "Colonel" John or Sam Morrow about 1876, #2 George Washington Sloan about 1885, died 1922; Levisa A. G., born 1855, died 1857.

The Parks owned many acres of farmland on the Butterfield

Overland Mail Line. From 1858-1860, John P. A. was the station agent at Parks Station. The house which served as home and station stood until the late 1980s on Highway 265 across from Parks Cemetery. Originally, it consisted of two rooms connected by a dog trot, and built of logs.

John P. A. served in the legislative session of 1861 that voted to secede, even though he had originally opposed secession. During the war, he narrowly escaped assassination by a party of Yankees sent to "get old man Parks, dead or alive".

The Parks family line can be traced back to Ireland, with Theophilus' father being Charles Parkes, Jr., who was born in 1744 in Albemarle County, Virginia, and who died November 2, 1806 in Elbert County, Georgia. Charles Parkes, Jr. was the son of Charles Parkes, Sr., who was born in 1714 in Essec County, Virginia and who died after 1784 in Georgia. Charles Parkes, Sr. was the son of Thomas Park(es) who was born between 1670 and 1675 in Ireland. Thomas Park(es) died around 1761 in Albemarle County, Virginia.

The Parks have many descendants still living in Washington County including Donald and Barry Parks, grandsons of Houston; Lena Carl Helm and her sister, Sarah Carl, granddaughters of Sarah Sophia; Martha Morrow McBride, granddaughter of Frances; Helen Hudgins Wiggans, granddaughter of Elizabeth Jane; and Patricia and Drennan Parks, great grandchildren of William Bradley.

John P. A. died April 20, 1892 and was buried beside his wife, who died June 18, 1883. Their graves are marked by elaborate headstones, and they lie amidst the graves of many of their children, grandchildren and slaves in Parks Cemetery on Highway 265.

By: Ann Sugg

Lloyd Clarence Parks

Lloyd Clarence Parks was born in 1892, the son of Virginia Victoria "Jean" Miller and John Barton Parks. Jean was born in 1868 to Delilah Blackwell and Dr. William Steel Miller in Eaton, Ohio. The family later came to Washington County and settled in the West Fork - Woolsey area. John Barton was born in 1864 to William Bradley Parks and Narcissa Billingsley, the first of his 3 wives. He was the fourth of 5 children born to them before her death. William Bradley was the son of John P. A. and Mary Ann Parks, who brought their family from Tennessee to Washington County in 1852.

John Barton and "Jean" Parks settled in Winslow, where he was engaged in a number of business enterprises, including building contracting. He built and occupied the house that was for many years known as the W. V. Land residence, and here were born some of their children, including Earl Othello, Lloyd, Bertie, Estin Llewellyn and Virginia.

Lloyd Parks traveled for 15 years for a wholesale grocery before his marriage to Clara Olivia "Dottie" Toll of Little Rock on September 3, 1929. Bertie married Earl Carter, and later O. B. Hairston; Estin married Wallace Crutchfield; Virginia married Emmitt Davis of Winslow, Arkansas.

Lloyd also sold carloads of feed and flour for McDaniel Milling Company of Carthage, Missouri until the early 1930s depression. At this time Parks gave up the carload selling and shipping to smaller sales being delivered by budding trucking companies. Lloyd joined his brother Estin at the Winslow Mercantile Company, and to survive hard times they conceived and executed a profitable plan of bartering. They sent a newsletter to the people in the rural communities, inviting them to bring in skins of wild animals, in trade for commodities in the store. The pelts were sold in distant markets, to the benefit of the entire community.

Lloyd liked to see young and older people have fun, and for several years he provided a place for movies, alternating with popular musicals, bands and singers. He also operated a square dance platform in the summer. During the 1940s and early 50s, he operated the Farmers Trading Company at Winslow.

Lloyd was a lover of fox hunting, and served as president of the Washington County Fox Hunters Association for a number of years. Several state and county meetings were held in the Winslow area. "The True Tale of a Fox Hunt in the Ozark Mountains" is one of the stories he loved to tell around the campfire on fox hunts.

Lloyd and Clara had two children, Lloyd Drennan, born in 1931 in Little Rock and Patricia Clarice, born in Fayetteville. Parks moved his family to Fayetteville in 1952, and opened a Western Shop with "everything for the horse or its rider" on Highway 71 north. Lloyd died in 1968 and is buried in the National Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Drennan and Patricia both attended the University of Arkansas. Drennan operates a gun shop, with motorcycle and vehicle parts on Highway 71B, and was the 1986 Northwest Arkansas District award winner in the "Acres for Wildlife Preservation Program". Patricia worked as a U. S. Postal employee in Tulsa, has been engaged in "Bread and Breakfast" hostessing in Denver, Colorado and in Fayetteville. Lloyd's widow married Elmer Griffith in 1970 and they live in Fayetteville. Estin lives in Dodge City, Kansas and Virginia lives in Fort Smith.

Children of Estin and Wallace Crutchfield are Wallace David and Paddy Carol. Children of Virginia and Emmitt Davis are Robert Gene and Virginia Ann Baker.

Elmer Griffith was born October 25, 1896, the son of John Jay and Mollie Jones Griffith. They moved to Winslow when he was 5, from Aurora, Missouri. He has engaged in building, stone masonry, trucking; and retired in 1961 as a rural mail carrier. Children of him and his first wife, the late Mabel Smith are, Betty Irene Schauweker of Springdale; Ruby Nobel of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Myrtle Center; Paul and Carol Talley of Winslow; Earl of Fort Worth, Texas; Jeanette Matzella of Le Roy, Michigan; and Thomas of Lowell, Arkansas.

By: Mrs. Elmer Griffith

Simeon W. Parrish

The Simeon Washington Parrish family, seeking a new start in life from the aftermath of the Civil War, left Randolph County, North Carolina in 1871 and came to Washington County, Arkansas. They settled in the community of Brentwood, about 15 miles south of Fayetteville, Arkansas, with five other families: his brother-in-law, B. H. Mays and family, the Hutchins family, the Thomas Jones family, and the other two families are not known. They came to Little Rock by train, by boat to Van Buren, and finally by wagon over the Old Wire Road to Brentwood.

The Simeon W. Parrish family taken in 1915 at Brentwood, Arkansas. Back row-Filmore Monroe, Benson, Manuel, Minnie, Simeon Bruce, James, Thomas S. Front row-Norman Issac, Simeon W., Mary Adeline, and Daniel.

Settlers could buy 160 acres of government homestead land

Norman Parrish family, 1930. Norman, Sevilla, Dolphy, Minnie, Ruby, Doyle, Osie, Vivian, Vera, Scott, Lloyd, Donnie, Dean

for $14 in Arkansas at that time. Simeon was so disappointed at what he found here, the stories he heard did not match what he found. He was heard to have said, "I would return to North Carolina if I had the money." Three dollars was all he had left after the move from North Carolina. They set in to build their new home of native logs, fireplace made with native stones using clay and lime for mortar, two rooms with a dog trot between. As their family grew, they added side rooms to the log house. They were married in 1867 and had one son when they came to Arkansas. My father, Isaac Norman was born the year after they came in 1872.

They made their living in the early days from farming, hunting wild game (deer and turkey), working in the timber, and raising domestic animals such as sheep, cattle, and hogs. As they cleared the land, large fruit orchards were planted from which their cash flow came in the fall seasons. Grandmother made most of the family's clothing, some cloth she made and some she bought.

From 1869 to 1895, they had ten children, nine boys and one girl. All are deceased at this writing except one, Floy Parrish, widow of Simeon Bruce, who lives in a nursing home in Van Buren, Arkansas. The names of the children were: Manny, Norman, Filmore, Benson, Daniel, Thomas, James, Minnie, Oscar, and Simeon Bruce.

Most of the family married and raised their children in Washington County. Some became farmers, merchants, blacksmiths, carpenters, and teachers. My father, Isaac Norman, was a school teacher for a short period between 1892 and 1895 at Valley Grove. This school was located between Winslow and Brentwood, on what is now 71 highway. Norman married Sevilla Jane DeVore on October 27, 1895 and to this union were born 14 children, 12 of whom were raised to adults and were all living until 1975. Four are deceased, and eight are still living at this writing.

Norman and Sevilla (Vid) along with several other families - two of whom were his brother Filmore and wife Elsina (sister of Sevilla) and a Hutchins family - went to Bartlett, Texas to farm. Some of them traveled by wagon. They stayed there for about five or six years and there three daughters and a son were born. Their first child died of choking at age 22 months, and her grave is marked in the old cemetery in Bartlett, Texas. At the encouraging of his father, Norman returned to Washington County and settled on a 160 acre farm six miles east of Winslow. Sevilla did not want to leave Texas, but was overruled in the matter. They built a new four-room house with upstairs and half basement in 1917.

Norman and his brother Manny ran a general store in Brentwood about 1920, and later Norman became the manager. He lived on old highway 71 near the store in a log house where I was born in 1921. This didn't last too many years until he returned to the farm east of Winslow.

The depression days were hard and the drought was severe, but they managed to get by with God's help. Dad always had notes to pay - the Federal Land Bank note on the farm and personal notes he had co-signed for others. Norman kept his word. He was a good manager - a hard-working, honest man who believed in God and prayed to God every day. No foul words were in his vocabulary, and he was always helpful to his fellow man. Dad always said grace or gave thanks before every meal. We children were well disciplined and had great respect for our parents. We were a musically inclined family. We played the piano, violin, guitar, mandolin, French harp, and the jew's harp. Our favorite pastime was playing music about every night. We played at community musicals about every week, usually at someone's house. Sometimes we would play on Saturday on the Fayetteville Square, but didn't collect much from the sidewalk audience - people were too poor. In later years we played for square dances in homes. We charged twenty-five cents per couple-some on credit which we never collected.

O. D. Parrish family, June 1981. Omer D. and Opal-children: Norma Jean, Garry W., Gerald L., Charles B., Nadine, Nedra

All of Norman's children went to school at Black Oak which is located east of Winslow, and it still stands today as the Church of Christ. From the oldest to the youngest, their marriages are as follows: Dolphy to Opal Lynch, 1918; Minnie to J. R. Dockery, 1920; Ruby to Doc Collins, 1925; Doyle to Ruby Lehn, 1926; Osie to Lena Sanders, 1926; Vivian to John Garner, 1929; Vera to Allen Fox, 1935; Lloyd to Berlene Jamerson, 1938; Scott to Alta Dixie, 1939; Donnie to Hazel Skelton, 1942; Omer D. to Opal Jamerson, 1943; and Miron to Wanda Bishop, 1953. Scott, Donnie, and Omer D. served in World War II, and all came back safe and well. Today the youngest living child is 62 and the oldest is 86.

Omer D. and Opal have six children, three boys and three girls. Their names and their children's names are as follows: Mrs. Norma Jean Parrish Posey, Roxanna Posey Mesplay, Terrie Lynn, and Summer Dea; Garry Wayne and Janet Brown Parrish; Gerald Lee and Brenda Byrum Parrish, Brandon and Cameron; Charles and Nancy Davidson Parrish, Vanessa and Rachael; Mrs. Nadine Parrish Huddleston, Julia and Scott Allen; and Nedra D. Parrish. They live in Arkansas, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Iceland (temporary residence). They have one great grandson, William David Mesplay. Occupations of the children are seamstress, businessmen, Air Force recruiter, insurance businessman, preachers of the Church of Christ, personnel director, and secretary. The children were all born in Washington County, graduated from Greenland High School, and three graduated from Harding University in Searcy, Arkansas. O. D. was employed at the V. A. Hospital for 29 years and a minister of the Church of Christ for the past 33 years.

By: Omer D. Parrish

W. W. Parsley

William Wintford Parsley born January 3, 1885, in the Hickory Flat Community of Washington County, Arkansas. He was the youngest of seven children born to Alonzo Franklin and Elizabeth Miller Parsley. His father was not the best provider for his family. He liked to do what pleased his own fancy. Wint took over the responsibility of providing a home and making a living for himself and his mother at the young age of 12 years when his father left them to roam around as he seen fit. Wint's education was not more than to fourth or fifth grade (his father and mother could neither read or write). January 31, 1910, he married Lorena Welch, daughter of Levi and Mattie Wiley Welch of Spring Valley, Arkansas. To this union was born six children: Vol Parsley, born December 10, 1910, Vernon Augustus Parsley, born August 29, 1912, Elsie Beatrice Parsley, born March 22, 1914. They were born in Spring Valley Community in Arkansas. They moved to eastern Oklahoma where Leota Pearl was born March 14, 1916, Ethel Nadine Parsley, born October 10, 1921 in Wyandotte, Oklahoma. Johnnie Franklin Parsley born December 15, 1925 in Braman, Oklahoma.

Standing left to right - Beatrice Vansandt, Johnnie Parsley, Vernon Parsley, Vol Parsley, Nadine Anglin. Seated - left to right - Pearl Trowbridge, Lorena Parsley, W. W. Parsley.

The family moved from Wyandotte to Pitcher, Oklahoma. From there to Blackwell, then to Braman and on to Marshall, Oklahoma, working at various jobs in the oil fields. In 1929, they made a big move to Arizona, spending only the winter. By spring, everyone was ready to return to the midwest, then the oil field at Oklahoma City was at a big BOOM The Depression was starting and the economy was in bad shape. They found work at different jobs and stayed there until the summer of 1932. They then moved back to Arkansas and located in Fayetteville where they bought an old saw-mill located in Baldwin, Arkansas.

By then the children are getting grown and leaving the nest to make homes of their own. Vol married Laura Jean Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson of the Pilgrim Rest Community, October 19, 1932. Beatrice married Wayne Vansandt son of Walker and Edna Homesley Vansandt of the Pilgrim Rest Community. Pearl married Clark Trowbridge of Fayetteville, March 1934. Vernon married Gladys Graue February 2, 1935, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Graue of the Zion Community. Nadine married Ervin Anglin June 12, 1939. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Anglin of Elm Springs, Arkansas.

Wint and their sons continue to operate the sawmill with the book work being done by Lorena who was very capable. In 1936, they bought a corner on Shady Grove and Highway 71 south of Springdale, moved their mill there. It was located there until in 1944. Johnnie volunteered into the Navy and the selective service took most all the young able bodied men of the nation to fight in World War II. The mill was disposed of and Wint and Lorena begin to lead a retired life, they now have taken on the name of "Pop" and "Mom". They carried that the rest of their lives. April 1945, Johnnie was killed aboard the Aircraft Carrier, U. S. S. Franklin, he was buried at sea. This was a great loss to the family.

In 1951, they built a new dwelling where the saw mill set and lived there for about fifteen years. They built a new house in Bethel Heights on the Moody Acres. They lived the rest of their lives there.

In about 1960, Wint's health had began to fail. He had to have a kidney removed which was malignant, he was a fighter and wouldn't give up. He did a lot of fishing and real-estate transaction and enjoyed life until September of 1987 when he was hospitalized for several weeks. After that, he was admitted several times, on March 22, 1968, he passed away. He is buried in the Sonora Cemetery east of Springdale, Arkansas.

Lorena continued to live alone in her home after Wint's death until October when she fell and broke her hip. After her recovery from that, she did real well until 1970 when her hip started giving her a lot of problems. She was advised to have an artificial hip joint put in, (ball and socket). She made a remarkable recovery from that surgery. In about three years, she had to have a knee joint put in. She came through that with flying colors, but after that, she walked with a cane to be more secure. Later, she had a colon section which was malignant. After the death of her daughter, Pearl Trowbridge and her son-in-law, Wayne Vansandt in 1980, she lived with her daughter, Beatrice Vansandt. She suffered a heart attack in a Dentist office August 7, 1984, she passed away that nite at the Springdale Memorial Hospital. She is also buried in the Sonora Cemetery.

By: Beatrice Vansandt

James Parsons

Both Jim and Mary were born near Marysville, Yuba County, California. Jim was the son of James and Annie (Austin) Parsons; Mary was the daughter of Joseph H. and Nettie (Reader) Dudley. Both attended local elementary and high schools, Yuba County Junior College, and the University of California, Berkeley.

James and Mary Parsons

Jim (deceased 1979) received a B. S. degree in Food Science; Mary received a B. A. degree in English/History, a Graduate degree in Library Science, and Elementary and General Secondary Teaching Credentials.

Jim served in World War II, entering as a Second Lieutenant from the California National Guard and being discharged as Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps.

After the war he was employed as chief chemist of the Madrone Winery Company at Morgan Hill, California, and later as manager of the dehydration unit of Basic Vegetable Company in Vacaville, California.

In 1955 Jim and Mary moved to Mexico. James accepted a position as manager of La Fortalez, S. A., a Mexican company engaged in the dehydration of garlic and onions. In 1961 he became manager of the banana processing plant of the United Fruit Company in Manzanillo, Dominican Republic. In 1966 he was transferred to the Boston office of the company where he designed a banana processing plant for Compania Agricola de Rio Tinto in Honduras.

Later Jim and Mary moved to Honduras, where James supervised the building and operation of the plant. During that period he was also in charge of building a similar plant in Panama. From 1972 until his retirement in 1975, he was engaged in research and development of banana products for the United Fruit Company (now United Brands.)

Mary held various positions in the University of California Library, Berkeley, including Head of the Education Library; Director, Mexico City College Library, Mexico; Consultant in Latin American Library Affairs for the Organization of American States and the Rockefeller Foundation; Principal, American School, La Lima, Honduras. Her employment at the Shiloh Museum began in 1977. She began as a volunteer, worked part-time for some years, and finally was made assistant director. Her activities have included management of the photograph collection and the museum's Shiloh Store and preparation of museum exhibits.

By: Mary Parsons

Alfred Houston Paschal

Alfred H. Paschal was born 12 October 1852 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died 27 October 1913 in Rusk County, Texas. He was the fourth child of John and Selina Brooks Paschal and a descendant of William Paschal of "The Land Grants" Granville County, North Carolina. Alfred came to Washington County with his parents about 1854 and grew up in the White House area on the Middle Fork of the White River. On 27 July 1884, he married Mary Jane (Jennie) Brown, the daughter of James W. and Mary Elizabeth Hutchens Brown. Mary Elizabeth Hutchens was a descendant of Strangeman Hutchens who came to Washington County about 1831. Mary Jane was born 6 September 1862 in Brentwood, Arkansas, and died 25 July 1920 at Jenks, Oklahoma. She is buried in Park Grove Cemetery, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. Alfred and Mary Jane lived in the Middle Fork Valley, where seven of their children were born. They hung a sign on their door "Gone to Texas" and arrived in Palo Pinto County late in 1901 or early 1902. A daughter was born here and sometime before 1905 they moved to East Texas, where their last child was born.

Alfred H. and Mary Jane had nine children: Linus Edgar was born 27 May 1885 married Rosa D. Guinn; William Garfield 11 December 1887 married Vera Patton; John Houston 24 May 1889 died 1 July 1892; William Clayton 20 July 1893, married Blanche _____; Claude Cecil 29 March 1895, married Evangeline Williams; Amanda Estella 17 September 1898 died 6 August 1899; Marvin McKinley 18 May 1900, married Myrtle May Boyett (my parents); Grace Ellen 16 November 1902, married Bryan Cannon; Jess R. 30 August 1905, married Mickie _____.

By: Preston M. Paschal

James Monroe Paschal

James Monroe Paschal was born to John and Celina Paschal September 1856 in Missouri. He moved with his parents and brothers to Washington County, Arkansas prior to 1860. We know this because the family is listed in the 1860 Census.

James married 16 year old Sarah Elizabeth Porter January 1, 1880. Sarah was called Lizzy. She was the daughter of William H. and S. E. (Thomas) Porter, also of Washington County.

At first in their marriage they lived with James' father and step-mother Rachel, also living with them were James' brother Thomas' three children.

Lizzy and Jim had nine children born to them but only seven lived to adulthood. Seven of the nine were born in Washington County near Fayetteville.

About 1895 James moved his family to Parker County, Texas settling near Weatherford. Their two youngest children were born here in 1896 and 1900. The family moved to the Patilo Community of Erath County, Texas in 1900.

The children were reared in this area. James Monroe farmed land here. Their children grew strong and happy. They married in this area. James and Lizzy moved to Mount Houston around 1923. Some of their children moved there also.

The grandchildren that still remember Pa Paschal, as he was known to them, say he was a happy loving man that spoiled his grandchildren. They say he was tall, about 6', dark hair and eyes. Ma Paschal (Lizzy) was a small woman, about 5'2". She was sweet tempered and liked her snuff. She loved a glass of buttermilk and a piece of cornbread. Lizzy was a wonderful cook making cakes with too much butter and sugar so they would fall and she put jam on them. The grandkids say they were heaven on earth. Lizzy was very talented with a needle and made beautiful quilts that bless the homes of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren to this day.

James Monroe Paschal left this world on the 14 of July 1927. He died of Brights Disease in Houston. He is buried in the Brookside Memorial Cemetery in Houston.

Sarah Elizabeth Porter Paschal left us on March 17, 1940. Also in Houston. She died of a heart attack. Lizzy is buried next to her husband in Houston.

Their children and grandchildren are as follows: Lula Paschal, born 1882, married (1) Ammon Bond, (2) Voss, (3) John Carswell; (A) James Floyd Bond, married Nonnie Hendrick (B) Joe C. Bond, married Evelyn Hightower (C) Elizabeth Ann Voss, married George C. Robinson; (2) Austin D. Paschal born 1885, died 1967, married Dela Lane (A) Alpha Paschal, married Linke Nolte (B) Bobbie Paschal, married Ward (3) John W. Paschal, born 1890, married (1) Tollie Odom, (2) Blanche Johnson (A) Gaylord (Mother-Tollie), married Lona, (B) Wayne (Sonny); (4) Myrtle Mae Paschal, born 1892, died 1967 Houston, Texas, married (1) Logan Fain, (2) Ed Randolph, there were no children. (5) George C. Paschal, born 1894, married Dovie Beard, children unknown; (6) Pearl Thelma Paschal, born 1896 Parker County, Texas, married September 11, 1917 William J. Swinehart, died April 5, 1983 Houston. (A) Billy Swinehart, born 1920, married Bea Bradbury (a) Shelly Sue Swinehart, born 1950 (b) Brad Swinehart, born 1955, (c) Nancy Swinehart, born 1958; (B) Helen Mae Swinehart, born 1923, married Paul Edwin Milling, (a) Royce Edwin Milling, born 1944, married Kim, Ki Sun (1) Mindy Kim Milling, (b) Vicki Darlene Milling, born 1949, married Vernon Allan Tanner, (1) Todd Allan Tanner, (2) Tara Kathryn Tanner; (7) James Oscar Paschal, born January 26, 1900, Parker County, Texas, married Una Fay Taylor, May 1920, (a) James Taylor Paschal, born September 19, 1920, married Virginia Neal Wilson December 2, 1945, Ft. Worth, Texas, (a) Martha Gail Paschal, born January 19, 1947, married James Galen Graham August 21, 1970 Elma, Washington, (1) Jeffrey Taylor Graham, born December 24, 1974, (b) Steven Ward Paschal, born December 9, 1950, married Marcy Mickens December 16, 1972 Elma, Washington. Divorced December 1974. (1) Tynan Taylor Paschal, born May 29, 1982 (Mother-Bonnie Lee McMillian) (c) James Eric Paschal, born July 21, 1955, Mary Beth Holmes August 16, 1975 Olympia, Washington. (1) Erica Louise Paschal, born October 3, 1977 (2) Tonya Mary Paschal, born March 29, 1980 (3) Jared Gordon Paschal, born October 29, 1985 (d) Tom Lee Paschal, born August 22, 1957, married Susan Laura Chonzna June 6, 1981, (1) Jessica Taylor Paschal, born October 6, 1982 (2) Stephen James Paschal, born November 18, 1983; (B) Frances Marilyn Paschal, born January 2, 1924, married William

Forrest Sherrod March 28, 1947. (c) Phyllis Fay Paschal, born January 1933, married Charles Woodford Fikes March 3, 1951 Fort Worth, Texas. (a) Charles Patrick Fikes, born January 22, 1955, married Ellen Jane Bentley October 11, 1986 Bradford, Massachusetts. (b) Una Lynne Ward, born August 12, 1956, married Mark Allen Ward June 15, 1974 Loring A. F. B., Maine. (1) Rachel Lynne Ward, born June 13, 1975, (2) Chad Marcus Ward, born May 13, 1982, (3) Morgan Lee Ward, born August 19, 1984. (C) Julie Anne Fikes, born July 23, 1957, married Mark Allen Chapman August 27, 1974, Divorced October 3, 1978, (2) married David Lendon Slaughter February 13, 1981 Caribou, Maine. (1) Debra Lyn Chapman, born November 8, 1974, (2) Kira Denise Slaughter, born September 1982, (3) Andrea Charlene Slaughter, born December 2, 1983.

By: Julie Ann Slaughter

John Paschal

John Paschal was born November 9, 1818 in Rockingham, North Carolina. He died November 6, 1911 in Washington County, Arkansas and is buried in the White House Cemetery on the Middle Fork of White River Washington County.

Ancestors of John Paschal are: Mark and Mary Burchett Paschal, John and Mary Robertson Paschal, Samuel and Phereba Ward Paschal and William Paschal of the Land Grants, Granville County, North Carolina.

His parents were Mark and Sarah Burchett Paschal. John married Selina Brooks of Hawkins County, Tennessee in 1842. In the 1850 census of Hawkins County, we find his immediate family, also his father Mark and mother Sarah, his sister Mary, his brother Thomas Hiram, and a brother James and wife Mary, a sister Francis (Fanny) was counted with James and Mary, a brother Ezekiel and wife and their children living as neighbors.

Sometime in the middle of the 1850s John, Selina and children, his father and mother, sister Francis, brother Thomas Hiram and his new bride, Rachel (Brooks?) and Selina's brothers Thomas and Lafayette Brooks moved to Missouri. After living about three years in Missouri, this group moved on to Washington County, settling in the Middle Fork Valley near the White House vicinity.

After Selina's death, May 20, 1861 and burial in the White House Cemetery, John married Mrs. Rachel Friley. There is no record of any children being born to this union. However, Rachel raised John's children "as her own". Rachel was born May 23, 1827 and died March 14, 1912 and is also buried in the White House Cemetery.

Selina Brooks was one of fourteen children: seven boys and seven girls - born to William and Susan Price Brooks, and granddaughter of Thomas Brooks who was an early settler of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

The children of John and Selina are: William born 1843, Thomas C. born 1845, Jasper born June 25, 1850 died March 17, 1863 and is buried in the White House Cemetery, Alfred Houston, born October 12, 1852 - died October 27, 1913 and is buried in Rusk Cemetery in Texas, James Monroe born 1854 - died 1926 and buried in Harris County, Texas, Jesse H., born February 25, 1858 - died December 20, 1938 and is buried in Rieffe Cemetery in Washington County, Arkansas, and John Wesley, born March 12, 1860 - died December 7, 1917 and is buried in the White House Cemetery.

By: Bonnie Paschal

John Wesley Paschal

John Wesley (Jack) Paschal was the youngest of seven children born to John and Selina Brooks Paschal. He was born March 12, 1860 and died December 7, 1917 and is buried in the White House Cemetery. He married Margaret White born July 15, 1870 and died July 27, 1928 and is buried in the White House Cemetery.

John Wesley (Jack) and Margaret (Mag) and two sons: John Thomas born 1895 and died 1951 and William Sherman (1887-1968), both are buried in the White House Cemetery. The couple also raised Hazel Hughes who they adopted, and her brother Sid Hughes who was never adopted, and Mae White, Margaret's niece.

Front Row: Dess Chandler, Louise White, Hazel Paschal, Florence Brown, Sid Hughes, Carmel Paschal, Ermel Paschal, Gladys Paschal, Vance Paschal. Middle Row: Raymond Chandler, Jim Chandler, Mae White, Grace Paschal, Francis Paschal, Sherman Paschal. Back Row: Vess Stout, son of Jesse Paschal, son of Joe Ben Ramey, son of Jesse Paschal, Jesse Paschal, John Wesley Paschal, Margaret Paschal, Lou Chandler, Oliver Chandler.

John Wesley was a community leader in the Christian Church and also in the school community serving as school director for several years and was instrumental in changing the district boundary between Clifty and White House districts. They also had a large farm that had an apple orchard on it as well as other land which was tillable.

Margaret, known as "Aunt Mag" made lots of apple butter out in the yard in a large wash kettle. She had an apple peeler which cored and peeled the apple at the same time. Then she cut the apples into small pieces and started the fire early in the morning, but she was very careful to not get the fire too hot, because it might scorch the apple butter. She stirred the apples with a home made big, wide, wooden paddle. She stirred and stirred the apples, and added the spices and sugar and stirred and cooked slowly until in the evening sometime the butter was at the right consistency. She then put it into jars and sealed it. Sometimes she put it into stone jars and sealed them with paraffin and put them into the cellar for later use. She also sometimes used molasses instead of sugar in making the apple butter.

Sherman's children often visited their grandpa Jack and grandma May and stayed overnight. After putting the children to bed, their grandma Mae would come back and ask, "Have you children got plenty of kivers?" The children would then pull the covers over their heads and say "Kiver, Kiver, Kiver!" Then Grandma Mag would say, "I'll kiver you if you don't get to sleep." It was a game they played every visit.

It was in a very bad cold storm that John Wesley came down with pneumonia. He only lived three days and the storm was still raging. A minister from Fayetteville was to preach the funeral. The burial crowd waited and waited in the appointed evening. Finally, it began to grow dusky dark and they decided to proceed without the preacher. A next door neighbor, Britt Harris jumped to his feet and said, "Jack Paschal was too good a man to be put away without some word being said," where upon he gave a very honorable eulogy to Uncle Jack.

By: Bonnie Paschal

Martin Luther Pasley

My grandfather, Martin Luther, was born May 8, 1865 in West Washington County, north of Rheas Mill about two miles. He lived near the place of his birth all of his 81 years.

He married Lizzie Ethel Jones, March 6, 1889. She was born March 4, 1870 in Missouri. They lived on his land a short way

Rhea, Arkansas around 1907; father: Martin Luther Pasley; mother: Lizzie Pasley. Esther, Fred Pasley. Team of horses and 2-row corn planter.

Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Pasley (Rita's great grandparents) Will b. 1838 Indian Territory; Lucinda

from his birth place in a log house. Road now known as Wedington Road where Esther Jane was born on February 28, 1895 and Fred Barton on July 20, 1897.

He was a Mason, a Methodist, a farmer threshed his own wheat. Had sorghum cane, made it into sorghum. Stored fruit, milk, butter, and canned food in cellar where they used a dilutor to bring the cream to top of milk. Cellar was also used when a tornado was sighted. He had an apple orchard—hauled the apples by wagon to Suttle Switch to railroad to be shipped, which was south of them four or five miles on now Wedington Road. They made their own quilts and clothes. Took wheat and corn to Rheas Mill to be ground.

He and Lizzie were married 61 years when he died August 23, 1950. Lizzie died March 15, 1952. They are buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery.

My great grandfather, William Pasley, was the first Pasley to settle in West Washington County, north of Rhea where Luther was born. He was born in Indian Territory in 1838 died January 20, 1920. He married to Lucinda Jane Devin in 1861. She was born December 11, 1828 in Lincoln County, Tennessee, died November 5, 1909. Both are buried at Rhea's Cemetery. They had four children: Mack, Loretta, Luther and Hattie. He fought in the Civil War at the Battle of Prairie Grove. He was held prisoner by Union troops in Rheas Mill. Managed to escape in a wagon dressed as a woman.

My great-great grandfather, first name unknown, Pasley, married a full-blood Cherokee Indian and they came to Indian Territory on forced March of Trail of Tears in 1800 from Cherokee, North Carolina. Some time later, they left Indian Territory to go back to Cherokee, North Carolina and that is the last trace of them.

Esther Jane married Orlan Carl Crawford, March 2, 1918 at Viney Grove, Arkansas. They had no children. Orlan died November 17, 1978, Prairie Grove, Arkansas and Esther died July 15, 1985, Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Buried at Prairie Grove Cemetery.

Fred worked on the farm with Luther until September 27, 1922, when he married Ruth Louise Crawford at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, sister of Orlan C. Crawford.

Ruth and Fred were born 1/4 mile apart and one day apart, delivered by the same doctor. She was the daughter of Oscar and Pedie Cowan Crawford.

They set up housekeeping one mile north of Luther's farm in a five-room, frame house, on 80-acre farm very close to Bradley Cave.

On July 19, 1924, I was born. On June 29, 1945 I married James Wesley Richmond at Cane Hill, Arkansas.

We had Virginia Denise, born February 19, 1952, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. On August 22, 1958, Vickie Ruth was born in Munich, Germany.

James passed away November 7, 1967, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, buried at Bethesda, close to Morrow, Arkansas.

Virginia Denise married Fred Stanley Hicks, December 20, 1969 in Chapel at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. They have three sons: James Barton, August 27, 1974; Michael Lee, January 10, 1977; Charles Henry, August 5, 1981.

Fred Pasley died May 19, 1983, and Ruth Pasley died March 11, 1985. Both are buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery.

Vickie Ruth married Stanley Streber, February 12, 1983 at Tuttle, Oklahoma. They have one son, Weston Taylor, September 28, 1985.

Also born to Fred and Ruth Pasley was Reta Marie, April 9, 1927, married to Wilford Hughes Thompson, March 8, 1947, Cane Hill, Arkansas. They have two daughters: Charlotte Marie, born October 25, 1957 and Cheryl Lynn, born May 20, 1959. Charlotte married Mark Methvin, January 28, 1978. They have two children: Justin Mark, December 23, 1980 and Carla Marie, January 31, 1984.

Cheryl Lynn married Randy Lynn West, October 28, 1978. They have twin daughters, born August 22, 1982, Natalie Lynn and Lindsay Marie.

By: Reba Pasley Richmond

Cornia Collins Patrick

They came from old Dominion and settled in Virginia. From there to Logan County, Kentucky after a few years. They sold out and moved on to the rich Arkansas River bottom lands, but had malaria and sent scouts ahead and found the beautiful country that is now Washington County. They were Billingsleys and Shannons.

Joseph Shannon married Polly Billingsley and Samuel Houston married Margaret Billingsley, daughters of James Billingsley.

Isaac Shannon was born in 1799 in Logan County, Kentucky. Records show they were in Washington County in the early 1800s.

According to Miss Clara B. Enos's history of Crawford County he was a land owner and on the tax list. In 1821 he married Jamima Black. To them were born four children.

Margaret Jane, born 1827 died 1897 married Amon Payne. James Houston born 1829, died August, 1864, married Lucinda Eda Edmiston September, 1861.

They located one mile west of Summers and donated five acres for church, school and Ganderville Cemetery.

William H. died January, 1878 buried in Bethesda Cemetery,

married Sarah E. Fields Drake, September, 1859. They located in Bush Valley on west side of Jordan creek.

Cornia Patrick

Samuel Houston first child of William Shannon, born September 2, 1862, married Louisa Sparks June 27, 1880.

Myrtle first child of Samuel Shannon and Louisa Sparks, born February 24, 1881, died December 10, 1964, married November 24, 1904, Robert Lewis Collins at Clyde, Arkansas, son of George Washington Collins, son of Francis Collins and Mary Holt Collins. Robert Collins' mother was Susan Elizabeth Cheatham, who came from Windstead, Alabama, "Walker County".

She had two brothers, Thomas H. and George, also two half brothers, Edwin and Marion both killed in Civil War. Robert Collins and Myrtle Shannon Collins had five children.

Robert Collins was killed by lightning April 11, 1920. So times were hard on this family but we made it through, and are all living today, but this story is my story, so I'm second child of this union. I married Herbert Howard Patrick, son of Charlie Lee Patrick and Nancy Mangus Patrick of Wichita Falls, Texas. We have children.

Dorothy May, married Ernest Pennell, they had two children, Patsy Carol and Tommy.

Mary Frances, married George Cabiness of Pasadena, Texas. They had two boys, George Stephen and Patrick Hutson. Second marriage, Bill Bower—no issue.

Robert Howard, married Katherine Merck of Hawaii. They had five daughters and one son. Elizabeth (Beth), Gwendolyn Jo, Robin, Barbara, Patterson and Mariann.

Martha, married John Brock, had two daughters and one son, Marweta, Johnna and John Christian.

Michael Lee married Sharon Eversoll, two children, Dana Rene, and Vance.

So this is the way I came to Washington County. I feel we were the trail blazers and am very proud to be an Arkansan.

By: Cornia Patrick

Jesse Marion Patterson

I'm not from Washington County, but my grandfather Patterson was. Jesse Marion Patterson was born December, 1883 in Washington County, Arkansas. A fact I recently discovered as I was stumbling thru Grandpa Pat's family history.

I think we all yearn to know the family of our past, for it seems quite clear, this knowledge of family roots builds the threshold from which we view the world as it is, and the future as it should be.

In 1881 when Great Grandpa William "Bill" Patterson came to Washington County, it was not on the edge of the Wild Frontier, it was the Wild frontier, and here it was "Bill" found Narcisse Melrose Batterton, and soon persuaded her to be his bride. His obvious Cherokee blood aroused the dispair and disdain of the Battertons. Yet, they were married and in 1883 she gave birth to Jesse Marion Patterson, and in 1886 Walter Patterson was born. It was also the year Bill Patterson would abandon Narcisse, never to return.

The Pattersons were a proud people of fine reputation, Narcisse had left a slight blemish on the name, but later her sister would drop a bigger emotional bomb by marrying a well known outlaw Harry Tracy. Probably the Battertons were forgetting the lessons of life they had chiseled in granite, in becoming respected community leaders they had amply demonstrated, strong will, determination, and stamina to achieve and overachieve, so now I see the Batterton girls were no different, except by judgment factors.

A few long months after "Bill" had left her, Narcisse met and married Jarret Trammel, whose farm just east of Wyman gave her the security and dignity lost with "Bill" Patterson. It was there the two Patterson boys were endowed with two half-brothers, and two half-sisters, Thomas, Ella, Mary, and John. Tho they had the advantage of age and size over their siblings, Jesse felt he was carrying the entire burden of chores and a change was in order. Jesse was now 12, sensing he had reached the age of omnipotent manhood, arriving home one day approached Jarret and pronounced "Somebody else is going to do chores (meaning Walter, Thomas and Ella) around here, I ain't your work horse." Jarret was in no mood for foolishness and a harsh reprimand began an emotional battle, sharp accusations flew like spears, each pierced the target, and ego, compelled retaliation. Jarret drew back from Jesse's clinched fists, and picked up a nearby hay fork, attempting to end the conflict, told Jesse, "Boy, I just soon punch three holes in your belly as look at you." Jesse ran for the safety of the house, and as he entered the back door, remembered the varmint gun kept over the door jamb, as he was coming down with the gun he heard the loud thump of Jarret running up on the back porch, cocking the gun as fast as he could he was able to get off a shot squarely at the charging Jarret Trammel, knocking him backward spinning and screaming in agony to the ground. Jesse froze in terror for a moment, panic and fear renewed his energy as he ran in leaps and bounds for the back lot where the horse he had ridden to school was feeding, taking no time for saddle and bridle, Jesse grabbed the mane of horse, opened the back gate and headed for the only refuge he knew, Uncle Jonny Rattling Gourd in the Indian Nation, he barely heard Narcisse crying "Jesse come back, Jesse. . ." Jesse had mistakenly assumed he had killed Jarret Trammel, who lived quite a few years after that minus an arm.

Narcisse born December 1857 in Washington County area is buried near Wyman, her heart must have ached for the plight of her oldest son, whom she would never see again, I was unable to find her in the 1910 census so she must have died about then.

Jesse arrived the next day at Uncle Jonny Rattling Gourd's after a couple of hair-raising, maturing experiences with a small party of Creek Indians. He would spend 3 years there learning Indian Medicine. Then at 15 take on the world, working Rodeos, riding race horses, learning the Blacksmith trade, welding a friendship with a trick shot artist, Clifford Welles, later on crossing the Continental Divide in search of Alaskan Gold, on the way discovered a field of rubies in the heart of Hostile Indian land, still later, would watch helplessly as Clifford was tricked into disarming himself in a conflict of Honor, to be stabbed to death with a hidden dagger, by a vaquero of no honor, who would die at the end of Jesse's rope a few hours later.

Disillusioned, lonesome for his family, Jesse returned to his Arkansas, giving wide berth to Washington County, found many of his family then living near Hot Springs, and it was there he met and married Ada Weaver, Choctaw daughter of Richard and Emily Weaver, who would share his stop and go rollercoaster life.

Jesse Marion Patterson died in a highway crash, while driving home alone on a hot summer afternoon, near his Lake Bridgeport, Texas home in 1970. Still a strong and healthy iron man with a gusto for living. His death was significant for his life ended the way fate had dealt it to him, in bursts of heart-stopping events.

By: Ernest Lee

Robert C. Patton

Robert C. Patton was a Private, Seventh Class, Second Company-Sixth Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, under Captain Robert McCoy Command and was discharged March 28, 1778. Robert C. Patton married, raised ten children, and moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky by wagon train. Robert Sharp Patton, son of Robert C. Patton, was born August 31, 1833. Robert Sharp Patton married Mary L. Ward Patton (born October 7, 1842) on March 5, 1865 and moved to Goodman, Missouri where they had three children, Robert Walter Patton, Cora Patton and Sanders Patton.

Robert Walter Patton was born August 22, 1865 in Newton County, Missouri and lived there in his early years where he met and married Frances Serena Horton on December 18, 1887. Robert Walter Patton and Frances Horton Patton moved to Johnson Mill, Arkansas in 1892 by wagon with one other couple. Robert W. Patton farmed in the Johnson Mill area for several years before moving to Lone Cedar, a small community consisting of a small church, school house and a few homes, between Elm Springs and Cave Springs. Before moving to Lone Cedar, Robert and Frances had four children: Pearl C. Patton Banks-1888; Myrtle S. Patton Wright-1891; Clay Robert Patton -1892; Nora Belle Patton Griggs -1896. After moving to Lone Cedar, four more children were born: John Louis Patton-1899; Horace LeRoy Patton -1901; Ina M. Patton Stout -1904 and Bernice H. Patton Sharp -1906.

Robert Walter Patton at this time was a practicing veterinarian, mixing his own tonics and medicines, working with cattle, sheep and horses. There was never a time that he was without several jacks and horses for stud purposes.

He moved from Lone Cedar to a large farm north of Elm Springs in Washington County, known as the Strain farm. Robert Walter Patton died at home on May 15, 1944 and his lovely wife, Frances died at her daughter Nora Belle Griggs' home in Upland, California, September 14, 1954. Both are buried in Elm Springs Cemetery.— (see Chelsey T. Griggs)

By: Harold W. Griggs

Ammon Payne

Ammon Payne was the son of Hiram Payne, who moved his family to Arkansas from Tennessee well before the Civil War and settled on Mountain Fork Creek near Natural Dam where he spent the rest of his life and is believed to have been buried in a local cemetery when he died at the age of 116 years. We do not know if Hiram Payne had other children. Ammon Payne married Mary Jane Shannon and they lived on a farm, later to be known as the Rob Kidd farm, three miles south of Lincoln in Washington County. The house was on a knoll above a fertile, well watered valley. They were slave owners and prospered until the Civil War.

Eight children were born to them: Tom, who married an Indian girl whose first name was Georgia and last name unknown; Bob, who never married; Will who married Elizabeth Colburn; Kate, who married Wilson Smith; Mary, who married George Scott; James, who married Mary Catherine Dobbs; Mattie, who married Taylor Howard; and Jemima, who married Charles Hase.

The children of Tom Payne were Dock and Charlie. From this branch of the family later came Andy Payne who was nationally known as the famous coast to coast Bunion Derby winner (footraces similar to modern marathons). Later he was the Treasurer of the State of Oklahoma for many years. Will and Elizabeth had one girl who died young. Will died fairly young but Elizabeth "Aunt Lizzie" died at Siloam Springs at an age of over one hundred years. Mattie and Taylor Howard had one son, Luther (Lute), who lives in the Morrow area and operated sawmills and grain threshing machines. He married Etta Edmiston and their children were Edgar, Edna, twins Lawrence and Leonard, and Ethel.

Jemima and Charles Hase had five children: Tom and Lon, neither of which married; Hattie who married a Gibson; Ammon who died young; and Annie, who married a Dodson. Mary and George Scott (who will be mentioned later) had children: Will, Chrissie, who married Tom Lefors; Henry, who married a girl whose last name was Tigret; Tom, who never married; and Newt, who married an Allen.

James and Mary Payne's children were: Minnie, who married Wilson Moore and had a daughter, Iva, who married Hilary Gibson (who along with Fred Summers were prominent business men in Summers and Lincoln) and their children were Ruth and Genevieve; Elsie, who married Fred Summers and had children Jack and Eva Jane; Ione, who married Chester Nichols; and Murray, wife unknown. Etta, who married Billy Padgett; had children Kate and Dee; Ora, died at 16 and was buried at Fletcher, Oklahoma; Annie married Bill Gibson and had one son, Fred. William Cody (W. C.) Payne married Minnie Roller and they had sons Clyde and Elmer. After Minnie died he married Ruth Holt Green with whom he lived until his death at age 93; Clyde married Corene Swift and had children Howard, Geneva and Richard. James' other daughter, Della, married Jim Walker. After he died she married Marion Spear, and their three sons were Alva, Lester and Troy. James' widow was living with the Spear family on April 4, 1928 when a tornado struck and killed her along with Marion Spear and his son Troy Spear. Alva Spear grew up to become one of the pioneer farmer's cooperative managers in the area. James' son, Emmett, married Kate Little and their children were Mary, Harold and Mildred.

Ammon Payne was a member of the Home Guard of Southern Sympathizers during the Civil War and was killed by hanging in Bush Valley along with four other local men in what was supposed to be a Pin Indian Raid. It seems to have been the general opinion that it was done by bushwhackers made up as Indians. Bushwhackers were outlaws who took advantage of the absence of most men during the war. James Payne was eight years old when he drove a wagon under his father's body to cut it down and haul it home. Ammon was buried in Bethesda Cemetery by his widow and other women. At the time of the attack, Ammon was riding along with George Scott, who was mounted on a very fast horse. Ammon urged him to ride on ahead and escape. The fast horse saved Scott's life and he later returned to marry Payne's daughter, Mary.

James Payne told later about how he and neighbor boys would dash into the camp of Northern soldiers to kick over their cooking pots and then flee. The soldiers would not shoot them because they were children, but they really cursed them.

By: Ruth Holt Payne

Lousie Stracener Payne

When about four years old, I and my four sisters, Sylvia, Irene, Susan, and Gertrude, went with our parents, Jesse and Addie Lee (Moreland) Stracener to live in Union Star, Washington County, Arkansas.

I attended Hazel Valley and Union Star schools. I left Union Star about 1939, to live with my sister, Sylvia and her family in Missouri.

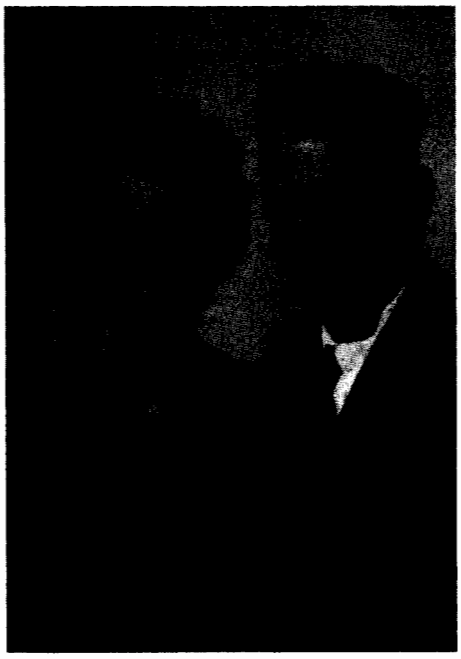
When I was grown I went to Chicago, Illinois and worked as a waitress. I enjoyed working with the public. In those days you gave service with a smile and the customer was always right.

In 1947, I went to California with a girl friend to work, where I met Robert Payne.

We were married October 31, 1947. We lived in Fortuna, California until Bob retired from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Bob and I have always been active in community activities. Bob served on the school board seven years, and worked with 4-H. I was a Blue Bird and Camp Fire leader for nine years. I was active in Parent Teacher Association and was presented with a Honorary Life Membership in P. T. A., for community service. I went through the chairs of Rebekah I. O. O. F., and was District Deputy President of District #30. I am also a member of D. A. R., F. O. E., W. O. W., and Family History Society of Arizona.

I enjoy gardening, photography, crafts, sewing, tatting, knitting, crocheting and genealogy.



Robert R. Payne and wife, Louise Stracener Payne 1947.

We have one daughter Judith Anne. She graduated from Humboldt State University of California in 1975, with a B. S. in Business Administration. She is presently Administrative Assistant of a city. Judith was born August 27, 1948 and married Roy O. Schulz, December 29, 1968. He was born March 6, 1948.

I am a homemaker. I did not work away from home. We had a twenty-four hour foster home license, and cared for ten children in our home. We had from one to three foster children at one time. One girl, Linda, lived with us nine years. We loved all the children and they were family members as long as they lived with us. We still consider Linda our daughter. She is three years younger than Judith and they are like sisters. Linda is married, and has a daughter, Stacey.

Robert's parents were Reverend Flournoy Payne and Doctor Mabel (Turner) Payne. Rev. Payne was a minister of the Christian Church in Rifle, Colorado. Rev. Payne died five months before Robert was born. He left a twenty-six year old widow, Mabel, with a son of one year, Philip Flournoy Payne. Young Philip died a year later.

Doctor Payne's mother, Jane (Creighton) Turner, Mrs. Philip Turner, was also a widow. So, the women decided they would make a home together in Denver, Colorado. Grandmother Jane would take care of the home and the boys. Doctor Payne would work to support the family.

Dr. Payne was more fortunate than most widows, because she had a profession. She had graduated from S. S. Still College of Osteopathy. Dr. Payne opened up an office to support her family. She was one of the first women to become an Osteopath Doctor. At first, all of her patients were women, but eventually some of the husbands came to her for treatment. Dr. Payne continued her practice for fifty years, and never remarried.

My roots are well established in Washington County, Arkansas. Our ancestors, Mills, Massey, and Karnes were there prior to 1840. I would like to live there now as I think the area is beautiful. We retired to Glendale, Arizona for Bob's health, where we now reside.

I had some very hard years "growing up". I think it was good for me. I believe I am a better citizen, enjoy my family, home, community and country more, due to the hardships, I learned to cope with in my younger years.

By: Louise Stracener Payne

Juana Maria Paz

Juana Maria Paz was born in New York City on July 12, 1953, to Juan Gonzalez and Candida Paz, both born in Puerto Rico. Mary Ann Gonzalez Paz was born to Juana in Brevard County, Florida, August 23, 1975. Juana and Mary Ann moved to Los Angeles County, California in the summer of 1976, lived there a year, then spent two years traveling between different communes on the West Coast.

They moved to Ponca, Arkansas, in September 1979 and spent the winter at a mountain cabin owned by friends who had gone south. They lived on a ridge along the Buffalo River with no electricity or running water, ate canned and dried foods, used a wood stove and hauled drinking water up the mountain. One winter day the stove pipe fell down and flames burst into the room while a rat dashed across the floor. The fire was doused with water, the stove pipe reassembled—then mother and four-year-old gathered a few possessions and began the two-mile walk out and down the mountain to the nearest neighbors. They got a ride to Fayetteville and never went back.

Juana applied for and received from Washington County Aid to Families with Dependent Children ($133.00/mo.), food stamps ($104/mo.), and Medicaid cards for each of them in 1979. She also applied for rental assistance from the Fayetteville Housing Authority and with HUD's help rented an old, unremodeled wood frame house on South Street. The family's portion of the rent was $21.00. HUD paid the rest. (When A. F. D. C. was reduced to $100/mo. in the early 1980s, the family was left with $20.00 a week for all other expenses.)

Mary Ann attended Jefferson Elementary School in Kindergarden and first grade. Juana attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville during the same period, but stopped when she found the experience unrewarding and child-care became too difficult. In 1982 the family moved to a basement apartment on Lafayette Street, also with rental assistance (family's portion of rent $36). By this time A. F. D. C. had increased to $158/mo., and Mary Ann attended Washington Elementary School across the street from second to sixth grade.

Juana had always read avidly and kept a journal. When the family settled in on South Street, she began writing for publication. Her book *The La Luz Journal*, a personal account of communal living, was self-published in 1980, with 200 xeroxed copies. By 1987 she had been published 130 times in alternative and feminist publications, including Fayetteville's *Grapevine*. Mary Ann studied ballet at the Fayetteville Dance Center on South Street from 1985 to 1987. On April 18, 1986, she performed in a live concert at the Continuing Education Center on the Fayetteville Square, entitled "An Arkansas Attitude."

In 1980 and 1981 Juana studied drama at University of Arkansas and worked as an announcer/producer at KUAF student radio station. She was a board member of the Ozark Natural Foods Co-op in 1981 and 1982, a producer/moderator at Fayetteville Open Channel in 1983, and announcer at KEZA radio in 1984/85. In 1985 she began reading textbooks on tape for visually-impaired university students. She did food service work at a short-lived fast food restaurant on Dickson Street named Nearly Famous in winter 1986/87. In summer 1986 she offered "Make Clothes by Hand" workshops to demonstrate her technique of making clothes with no machine or pattern. Response was mixed, but she kept making and trading clothes—for dance lessons, typing, cotton socks, etc.

On August 4, 1987, Juana was denied food stamps by Washington County after writing the words, "Limited to income and eligibility-related info ONLY," on her application after, "My signature above authorizes the Department. . .to obtain information from other. . .sources to confirm. . .my statements."

In fall 1987 when this account was written Mary Ann was preparing for junior high, and Juana was waiting tables at the D-Lux, a 50-year-old restaurant on Dickson Street—still writing, sewing, reading on tape and researching an article on local poverty programs as her next project.

Mary Ann, the most perfect child any parent could ever have, celebrated her 12th birthday on August 23, 1987.

By: Juana Maria Paz

John Iverson Pearson

John Iverson Pearson 1903, was the son of Thomas Jefferson Pearson 1877, born in Clarksville, Arkansas and Nora Emma Mckee 1882, from Strickler. They were married July 23, 1899 at Strickler and lived with Tom's parents, John Westley 1830 and Nancy Elizabeth (Howard) Pearson 1847, for awhile. John W. died in 1900 and Nancy E. in 1929 and are buried in the Fall Creek Cemetery.

Tom and Nora's children born in Washington County were Ester May 1901, John Iverson 1903. Other children were Martha Elizabeth 1909, Lola 1917, Bernice 1920 and James Hubert 1911. They later moved to California.

John Iverson joined the Navy in 1920 at 17 and was a career Naval Officer. At this time he gave an address of DeQueen, Arkansas.

He purchased 80 acres in Bethel Grove Community in 1937. He married Virgie Elizabeth Beeks 1916, on April 4, 1938. John was recalled to active duty in 1940 during World War II. He served 30 years in the Navy and received several medals. He retired Chief Quartermaster p. a. in 1950.

John and Virgie had three children; Thomas Howard 1939, Erma Lee 1943-1945, and Betty Jo 1948. They were members of Little Elm Baptist Church. After John's retirement, he farmed until his death in 1957. Virgie stayed with the farm and ran it until her death in 1987.

John, Erma Lee and Virgie are buried in Rose Cemetery.

By: Thomas H. Pearson

John Peerson

John Peerson was born in Gibson County, Indiana May 7, 1814, son of William Peerson/Pierson/Person, born North Carolina, who was married to Martha (Patsy) Strickland, born Kentucky of North Carolina 1793.

He came to Washington County, Arkansas Territory in 1831 from Fulton County, Illinois with a Baptist group led by Elder Stephen Strickland, that included his parents and families of Combes, Rizley, Ingram, Miller, Shary, Holcomb, Skeltons and other prominent early pioneers. He settled about two miles south of Fayetteville and, in January, 1833, married Sarah (Sallie) Miller, born July 4, 1817, Gibson County, Indiana, daughter of John and Mary (Polly) Roberts, both born Kentucky in 1790s.

John and Sallie Peerson had eleven children as follows: 1. Arminda, born 1834, married to Chism Petross, died 1914, buried Springdale, Arkansas, Bluff Cemetery. 2. Martha J., born 1837, married Sidney Privette, died 1880, buried Newtonia, Missouri. 3. Mary J., born 1839, married William R. Dye, died 1898, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, buried Springdale, Arkansas. 4. Amanda E., born 1841 married William E. Mayes, died 1921, Muskogee, Oklahoma, buried Springdale, Arkansas. 5. William Carroll, born 1844, married S. J.?, died 1920, Westville, Oklahoma. 6. James Harva, born 1846 married Mary Campbell, died 1923?. 7. Jones Norman, born 1849, married Mary Lichlyghter, died 1892 Johnson, Arkansas, buried Springdale, Arkansas. 8. Andrew Jackson, born 1852, one year old, died 1853. 9. Van Washington, born 1855, married Mariah Fitzgerald, died 1927, Springdale, Arkansas, buried Bluff Cemetery. 10. John Joseph, born 1857, married Mary Lou Smith, died 1934, Bokoshe, Oklahoma. 11. Charles Washington, born 1859 married Josie Crider, died 1942, Springdale, Arkansas, buried Bluff Cemetery.

John Peerson became a member of the Primitive Baptist Church in 1832 and was baptized in West Fork of White River. Very early, he moved to his new homesite between Fayetteville and Springdale just north of Clear Creek, present site of Springdale Country Club. He was a deacon in old Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church for sixty-eight years and otherwise active in building that church along with his brother-in-law, Peter Van Winkle, and son-in-law, Chism Petross.

During the Civil War he was a Union man, but when the hearse bearing Confederate General Ben McCullough's body, who was killed at the Battle of Pea Ridge, he is said to have ridden on the hearse for several miles from Fayetteville, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Jo Miller, a Confederate soldier from McCullough County, Texas, who was closely affiliated with the General.

Following the war, he served in the Arkansas State Legislature one term. He had service in Seminole Wars 1837. His wife died 1889 and is buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas. He remarried in 1890 to a widow, Musteen, and married a third time to Alphurnia McClelland. He died September 10, 1891, buried Bluff Cemetery in Springdale, Arkansas.

By: C. Vale Mayes

John Peerson

Pension records published in the *Flashback* show that John Peerson applied for pension or bounty for service in the Blackhawk and Seminole wars. I also believe his father served in 1812 and made claim in Arkansas. My grandmother was born in 1841 in the old Peerson home place which is the Springdale Country Club now. *Flashback* also shows John Peerson as Justice of Peace and that many marriages were performed by my grandmother's brother, Jones Norman Peerson.

John was the son of William Peerson and Martha Landers Peerson. Sarah Miller was the daughter of John Miller and Polly Robert Miller. John and Sarah can be found on the 1850, 1860, & 1870 Clear Creek Washington County, Arkansas census. Then in 1880 they show up on the Springdale, Arkansas census. John married 2nd Ann G. Musteen Fitzgerald who died 1891 and 3rd Mrs. Alphurium McCellan Fitzgerald. John and Sarah are both buried at Bluff Cemetery. Amanda and William are both buried at Bluff Cemetery. Armita and Chism are both buried at Bluff Cemetery. Jones Norman and Mary Jane are both buried at Bluff Cemetery. Charlie and Josephine are both buried at Bluff Cemetery. Jones Norman was a merchant. John, John Joseph, Van, James, were all farmers. William E. Mayes was a wagon freight hauler. Chism ran a lumber mill. John and Polly Miller are both buried in Bluff Cemetery near John and Sarah. John, Sarah, and Amanda Peerson joined Primitive Baptist Church in 1860.

John Peerson was b. 2 May 1814 in Indiana, d. 30 September 1893 in Arkansas, m. 23 January 1833 West Fork, Arkansas. Sarah A. Miller Peerson was b. 4 July 1817 in Illinois d. 21 October 1889 in Arkansas.

Their children were: Arminta C Peerson Petross b. 1834, d. 1914, m. Chism Petross; Jane Peerson Privette b. 1836, m. William Sidney Privette in 1855; Mary M. Peerson Dye b. 1838, m. W. R. Dye; Amanda E. Peerson Mayes b. 8 July 1841, d. 20 September 1921 in Arkansas, m. William E. Mayes 1869; William Carol Peerson b. 1843 Arkansas, m. Hannah Dixon Peerson 1869; Jones Norman Peerson b. 2 June 1847 in Arkansas, d. 12 September 1892, m. Mary Jane Lichlyter Peerson 1863; James Harve Peerson b. 1846 in Arkansas, m. Mary E. Campbell Peerson 1889; Andrew Jackson Peerson b.?, d. by 1860 (Found in Bible record); Van Washington Peerson b. 1855, m Mariah Elizabeth Fitzgerald Peerson 23 March 1876; John Joseph Peerson b. 1857 in Arkansas, m. Marzanita Lichlyter Peerson; Charlie W Peerson b. 19 August 1859 in Arkansas, d. 6 December 1942, m. Josephine Crider Peerson.

By: Dorothy G. Fitzgerald Allen

Jim Pennington

Jim Pennington was born in Pennington's Gap, Virginia on April 18th, 1894. This is a small mountain town that has a main street most uniquely like Emma Avenue in Springdale. Jim was four years old when his parents were inspired to move west during the historical "Westward" move and homesteading was so appealing. The father, Andrew Jackson Pennington, had gone on ahead and had homesteaded land near Kingston, Arkansas because it so resembled the mountains of Virginia. He sent for his invalid wife and eight children, Jim being the youngest. As they rode the train, little Jim was almost dropped through the open toilet seat as the train sped along. After settling on the farm in a

log house with rock fences around, the entire family farmed and worked at many odd jobs.

Jim Pennington about 1950.

When Jim was a young man, now married to Rachel Viola McCurley, they moved to Springdale. The year was 1923 and they had a young son and daughter by this time. Jim and Viola bought nine city lots in the south part of town known as Caudle Addition. Their location was on Crutcher Street near Fink Street leading east. They built a small house and planted maple trees in which some of the trees are still living today.

Jim began working for Jim Barrack in a bakery-grocery store located on the corner of Caudle Avenue and Turner Streets. This building is still in use today. Jim often delivered groceries to homes by horse and hack.

In 1926 Jim sold his place in Caudle Addition and bought a house and lot on the corner of Cleveland and Allen Streets. It was here that he and Viola raised their five children. They had three sons and two daughters. Their names are: Joe, Vernon, Dan, Jewell and Verdia Mae.

Soon after this move the depression years set in. These times were hard for everyone. Jim was a hard worker, though, and he always seemed to have a job. Each year he would raise a big garden and Viola would can foods for winter. Jim always had plenty of potatoes and turnips and he would bury them under hay and soil in the middle of the garden to keep them from freezing. Jim and Viola would pare and slice apples and dry them in trays placed on top of the house. Throughout his life Jim worked as a night watchman at Welches Plant, he worked at the Ice Plant and he worked at the Springdale Bakery for Jim Baker. He would get up at three o'clock each morning to go get the dough set to rise so the fresh bread would be ready at eight o'clock each morning.

Each day he would bring home three loaves of bread which helped so much during the hard days of the depression. Viola would work certain days in homes for the Bates, a Springdale school teacher, and for the Hankins, a Minister. She often took pay in used clothes which the children could wear. Jim and Viola were proud and honest and they taught these virtues to their children.

When the great Nazarene revival came to town, it was as though they had been waiting for this church. They helped to build the present Nazarene church and their names are on the charter list which was put into a stone the day the church was dedicated and was placed on the front corner of the church to this very day.

Later in life Jim worked as a carpenter and built many houses that people live in at present. He took the custodial job in his retirement years at the First National Bank and was employed there when he died in 1957. Viola lived on for 18 years after Jim's death. After being widowed over three years she married Mr. Lenard Collins and lived with him for over seven years. After his death, she lived on for another six years. Today Jim and Viola rest side by side in the Bluff Cemetery.

Joe, the oldest son, married Verna Lane and they have three daughters and one son. Joe raised his family in the Tacoma, Washington area and owned and operated a grocery store most of his life.

Jewell, the oldest daughter, married Virgil Cordes and they have two children. Their two children are Ted Cordes and Carolyn Darlene Cordes Ballenger. Jewell is the only child of Jim and Viola's that has remained living in Springdale. Virgil drove a truck for Jones Truck Lines for years then he and Ted went into business together. At first they owned the Toyota Dealership, then they sold it and are at present owners and operators of Precision Auto Parts and Marine. Jewell went on to college after the her two children were in school and she graduated from the University of Arkansas. She then taught school for twenty years in the Springdale School System, teaching mainly at the Westwood School. Ted married Beverly Ward and she is presently teaching in the Springdale School System. Darlene married Rev. Lindell Ballenger and together built the Faith Assembly of God Church on Highway 68 west.

Vernon, the second son, lived in Wichita, Kansas for years. He and his wife, Jessie Mae Tucker of Lowell, have five children. Vernon drove a truck for Santa Fe until he moved to Moore, Oklahoma where he became a policeman. He was a security guard at the Children's Hospital in Oklahoma City until his retirement where they presently reside in Moore.

Verdia Mae married Charles Overton of Greenwood, Arkansas. They have six children, two daughters and four sons. He is a carpenter and she works at the school in Greenwood.

Dan married a girl while serving in the Army in Germany. Dan was a Service Career man and served in the Army until his recent retirement in Sierra Vista, Arizona where he now resides. They have one daughter, Ina, who is married and lives in Tucson.

By: Jewell Cordes

George Pense

George Daniel Pense married Josephine Cartwright in 1881. They raised their children in Winfrey Valley of Crawford County, Arkansas. Their children included John William b. 1883; Rufus b. 1886; Lee b. 1887 died young; Margaret (Vernie) b. 1889; and Joseph b. 1893.

Vernie took very sick with tuberculosis and her mother Phenie nursed and cared for her and her two sons. After a long illness it finally consumed her and she died an agonizing death.

A year later Joseph fell ill with tuberculosis and Phenie once again tended another of her children through the terrible illness. Years later Phenie too contracted the dread disease and passed away.

The main source of income for these people was the timber that abounds in the Boston Mountains. John farmed and ran his saw mill in Winfrey. Large gardens provided fresh vegetables in the summer. They canned and laid back what they could to provide winter meals. Trapping and hunting provided meat for their tables.

Though the depression had not yet hit national proportions its effect was already being felt by those living in the little valley of Winfrey. Try as they might it became nearly impossible for John and Rufus to provide for their large families. It soon became apparent they would have to leave their valley home.

Rufus and his wife Rose Reed had eight children. Rosa, Annie Jewel, Berniece, George Daniel, Lela Alberta, Hazel, Sam

and Billy. When Annie was not yet nine in the year of 1923 Rufus packed up his family for the move from Winfrey. Though few people owned any type of vehicle, Ike Long owned a pick-up truck. He came to Winfrey to move Rufus and his family to Viney Grove, near where he lived. They loaded the back of the truck and covered their belongings with a tarp.

The children rode in the back with their belongings. It rained during the entire move. It was late evening by the time they reached Ike's home, too late for them to continue on to their new place. They dug out their bedding to spend the night at Ike's, only to discover the tarp had leaked like a sieve. They slept under their damp quilts and the kids took colds. Annie ended up with a severe case of tonsillitis.

Rufus continued to farm and would often hire out to other farmers. Though he was still without an automobile he worked on the Washington County Courthouse in Fayetteville, walking the distance from Viney Grove daily.

In the spring of 1928 John made his move to Savoy, Washington County. He continued to travel to Crawford County, where he cut and hauled logs to other sawmills. Just prior to his death John rented a small place in Prairie View.

Prairie View, a descriptive name, is a slightly elevated, wooded hillside with a southward view of a large prairie with the Illinois River meandering its way through. It is even today, a small farming community located approximately four miles south of highway 16. Its small community building served as both a place of worship and a school house. Out back is a cemetery which can still be found among the overgrowth. The building, left empty for many years, fell to its ruin in 1985.

John was on his way to Fayetteville with a load of timber when he was struck with a acute attack of appendicitis. He spent the night at the house of a preacher in Fayetteville. He returned home the next morning, two days later he was very sick and a neighbor, Ed Littrell, took him to the City Hospital in Fayetteville. They prepared to operate but he died on the operating table October 29, 1928.

Though John died before he was able to move his family to the rented farm, Nancy moved her family and continued to provide for them. Farming the land she raised chickens and sold the eggs.

George Daniel lived with one family member or another until his death in 1932.

There were eight children born to John and Nancy. Dewey, George Rual, Dillard, Willard, Millard, Leona, Allie and Pearl.

By: Beverly Pense

Francis Elliot Perkins

Francis Elliot "Frank" Perkins, an early fruit grower in Springdale, was born in 1870 in Pennsylvania, the son of Nelson and Martha (Black) Perkins. Frank was a self-made man, having had only a grade school education, he took correspondence courses all the time his children were growing up. He married Elizabeth L. Quigley, born July 23, 1872 in Butler County, Pennsylvania from an Irish family. Her father, David Quigley is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Frank worked most of his life for the Kanawah Oil Company, owned by the Jennings Brothers of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Wherever a new field was discovered, he was sent there and as a result, his family lived in seven states, including Tulsa, Oklahoma and Beeville, Texas before his final move to Springdale. It was about 1928 when the Perkins family purchased and moved to a large acreage on Highway 68, east of Springdale, having been introduced to Arkansas by his son-in-law, "Scotty" Taylor of nearby Fayetteville, Arkansas. Frank had forty-five acres of grapes and one hundred acres of apple orchards. Their sturdy two-story home sat on one foot square oak logs, and cooking was done in a separate building behind the big house. (The farm and home are now owned by the J. D. Hash family). Besides becoming the center of operation for the fruit farm, the large home sheltered not only the family, but some Oklahoma friends, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, who helped manage it all, and a cook, Ethel Roundtree, as well as frequent company from out of town.

The Perkins had two daughters, Lillan Perkins born April 24, 1895, in Ohio and Margaret born July 11, 1896 in Sisterville, West Virginia. In 1916, Margaret married Homer H. "Scotty" Taylor and had two sons, Thomas Taylor and Robert. Margaret died March 21, 1979 and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Lillian married in 1919 to Lester Barry Holt and had four children; Richard "Dick" in 1922, Patricia in 1923, (she married Bill Buffington and died 1968), John Lester "Jack" Holt in 1929 and Gene in 1930. By 1932, Lillian moved from Seminole, Oklahoma with her four young children to raise and educate alone, into her parents large home in Springdale, Arkansas. The children attended the nearby Fishback School and Springdale High School. When the children were grown, the farm was sold and Lillian and her parents bought and moved to the Alvin Hotel in Springdale. Lillian operated the hotel for a number of years, while caring for her parents and Aunt Ethel, through their declining years. The Alvin Hotel was located where the Independence Savings and Loan now stands, on the corner of Meadow and Holcomb Streets. Lillian's mother, Elizabeth L. (Quigley) Perkins died April 22, 1951, her father, Francis Elliot "Frank" Perkins died June 10, 1952. Both are buried at the Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In 1986, Lillian Holt is the eldest member of the First United Methodist Church in Springdale, of which she has been a very active member for these many years and is still attending her Sunday School Class and the church service every Sunday.

By: Lillian Perkins Holt

Arminta Pearson Petross

Arminta C. Pearson, b. 1843/d. 1914, married Chism Petross, b. 1828 Tennessee/d. 1896.

B. Carl (B. Carl Petross) b. 1855/d.1900, married Mattie Pruner 2 May 1886; their children, Lula J. (b. 1887 Arkansas/d. 1909), Joe Bill (b.1889/d. 1903), Dale, born Arkansas, Claude born in Indian Territory.

Lafayette Dallas (b. December 1859/d. 1937) married Ida Lura Irvin(b. 1863/d. 15 February 1949). Their children; Irma (b.1892 in Arkansas/d. 1942) married Roger Decatur Sanders (b. 1892/d. 1946) and Lafayette Dallas, Jr. (b. April 1894 in Arkansas).

Lee S. born in 1861; Olley S. died in 1869; John died in 1872; Minta died in 1872; Laura born in 1865 in Texas; Callie born in 1869 in Arkansas; and Myrtle born in 1875 in Arkansas.

Chism and B. Carl were both lumber mill operators. Mattie Pruner was born 1870/ died 1901. Lafayette Dallas was a teacher. Lee was a teamster. Olley, John, Minta were all buried at Holcomb Cemetery. All the rest listed with a date of death were buried at Bluff Cemetery. All the children except Laura were born in Arkansas, city of Springdale. 1900 Washington County census shows Lula, Joe Bill, Dale, and Claude living with "Mattie", widow. L. D. and Ida with children, Irma and Junior living in separate households. Family is also found on 1880 Springdale census. Of the 3 girls Laura, Callie and Myrtle, one married Joe Frankling and one married a Mr. Stump but I don't know which one married whom. Mrs. Stump died in 1895. One of the Petross boys married Nettie Haxton, but I don't know which one. Laura joined the Primitive Baptist Church, Springdale, in 1875. Arminta, Chism, and an Agnes Petross joined the Church in 1862. Agnes died October 10, 1869.

By: Dorothy Fitzgerald Allen

Mary Jane (Kendrick) Phelan

My grandmother was Mary Jane Kendrick and she was born in Springdale, Arkansas (Washington County) January 1834. Her parents were Eliza Ann Hines and John Kendrick. Mary Jane married Abijah Fowler Phelan 22 of January 1854. Abijah Phelan was born in Monroe County, Madisonville, Tennessee about 1830. They were parents of twelve children. My mother was the twelfth. Eliza Jane Jamima, John Wesley, Martha Alice, Melissa Ellen, DeLaney Sherman, LuElsa Melinda, three I am not sure of where they come by number. They are Mary, Emery

Monroe, Nettie Emily, Henry Clinton Willie Lenore and Bonnie Van Dora.

Grandpa Abijah Fowler Phelan and Grandma Mary Jane Kendrick - Springdale, Arkansas. Uncle Henry Clinton Phelan, Mother by grandma Bonnie Phelan West b. 1881, Aunt Willie Senore Phelan Bennet by grandpa. About 1895/96.

Abijah Phelan filed on Hewitt Springs land, Washington County, Arkansas, 1838.

I am not sure when the family moved to Benton County near Rogers. Eliza Ann Hines is allegedly a descendent of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Grandma was very proud of being a "cousin" to Priscilla Mullins.

Abijah Phelan's grandfather, Thomas Phelan is one of the seventeen Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Arkansas. He was in Washington County, Arkansas in 1837. He died August 28, 1838. He may have been buried in Combs Cemetery (now removed) or Black Oak near Fayetteville. Abijah Phelan died April 17, 1895 and Mary Jane died April 6, 1924. Both are buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery. The stone had been knocked down in 1970.

These are the brothers and sisters of my grandmother, Mary Jane (Kendrick) Phelan. Obediah born in Alabama and married Mary Ann Baker. James born in Illinois. Wife??, my grandmother Mary Jane Kendrick married Abijah Fowler Phelan, Eliza married Josiah Phelan. Martha married William Graham, LeRoy married Abigail Phelan and Benjamin married Sally Phillips.

Obediah lived in the White River Hills. Mother remembered the wonderful spring on his land.

I see where James did marry a Mary?

The Kendrick men were very handsome. I have pictures of several.

John Phelan married Prudy Skelton, Thomas Phelan married Sarah Skelton. There were four girls, I believe in Missouri. Elizabeth married Washington Cook, Mary married Jabe Brown, Sarah married Gabe Loving and Nettie married Hirum Crocker. Jesse a medical doctor married Lavina, Isaac Ivan married Elizabeth Cooke and J. Larkin married Margaret Phelan.

My mother and several cousins said Uncle Larkin served as a medical doctor at the Battle of Pea Ridge. Some say they never heard of his service. I wonder if his service might have been limited to the war.

The four girls and Jesse Phelan made Missouri their home and the others in Arkansas.

By: Mrs. Sherman Miller

Thomas Phelan

Thomas Phelan (28 October 1752-28 August 1838) and Mary were married 6 June 1774. In 1776 he served in the Revolutionary War under Colonel Thomas Hawkley, having enlisted in Ewchland Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania where he resided. He was a blacksmith and a Quaker. In 1777, they, with sons Evans (13 June 1775-) and Jeremiah (2 March 1777-about 1868), migrated to Columbia County, Georgia where five children were born: Elizabeth (14 June 1779-), Mary (29 November 1787-), Affinity (about 1788; married 5 March 1812, John McDonald), Ann (7 May 1789-18 June 1789) and Thomas (about 1790; married Jemima Fowler). Mary died 14 December 1830.

Richard Edward Phelan (about 1817, Ohio).

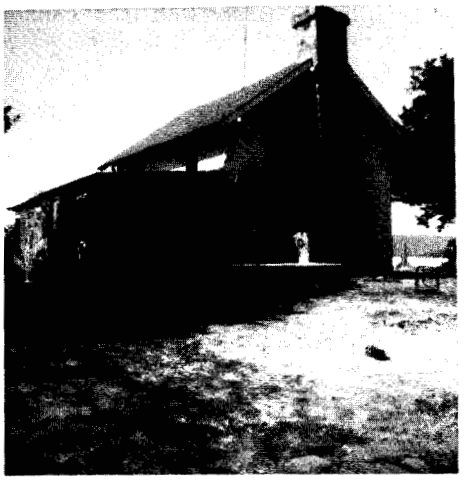
Jeremiah L. Phelan married, had four children in Georgia before moving to Preble County, Ohio, where seven children were born. They left Ohio in 1823, living for a time in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri before reaching Arkansas in 1833. Jeremiah L. and eldest son, Mercer (wife Margaret), settled in Franklin County, and Jesse Evans (Diana), Sarah (Aaron Packer), Richard Edward (16 October 1801-11 April 1862), Margaret (15 October 1805-26 February 1874; married Jeremiah Sutton 6 April 1827, Jeremiah (about 1813-November 1863; wife Frances) and Mary (18 February 1822-16 August 1906; married William Cassady) all settled in Prairie Township in Washington County. Many descendants of these people, as well as those of Thomas and Jemima (Fowler) Phelan still live in the county, and many will be found in Combs Cemetery, Old Union Cemetery in Cincinnati, Baptist Ford and others.

Richard Edward Phelan married Hannah Sutton, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Sutton. Benjamin died in 1814 in Preble County, Ohio. Richard and Hannah had fourteen children, the first three in Indiana, one in Illinois, one in Missouri and the last nine in the house they built on Dead Horse Mountain Road, Fayetteville. Hannah died there in 1874. She was born in Ohio 1 March 1806. Their descendants include:

Jonathan (4 October 1824-7 August 1877) married Mary Susan Jones 25 August 1870. Children: Esther, Benjamin and Amanda, born in Cincinnati, and Ruth, in Indian Territory, where Jonathan died at Stringtown on the way to Texas.

Hannah (Sutton) Phelan (about 1874, Fayetteville).

Thomas and Emily Phelan (about 1890) children: Tomma, Rosa, Jerry May, Bessie.



Richard and Hannah Phelan home (1962).

Abijah and Hannah (Rogers) Phelan and baby Martha (1872, Fayetteville).

Evans (29 September 1826-2 January 1892) went to California, married Sarah Derrick and had six children.

Elizabeth (26 October 1829-11 May 1909; married (1) 5 July 1846 Milas Privett (2) 8 May 1854 Rev. Thomas Brinson, (3) 1 August 1870 Garner Newman). Children: John and Eliza Anna Privett (Francis Williford), and William (Nannie Bond and Caroline Walden), Mary (Alexander Price), Sarah (John Land), Richard and Jeremiah Brinson.

Thomas Phelan (27 October 1830-17 April 1905) married 27 November 1856, Emily Ann (8 November 1841-29 December 1916), daughter of Jeremiah and Eunice (Beasley) Barnes. Children: Margaret; Jonathan Lewis (24 January 1860-10 June 1913, married 23 October 1881, Laura Jane Robbins, daughter of John Robbins), Emily Ann (Hugh May), Mary Jane, Delania, Tandy, Dora (Robert Cabe), Tomma, Jerry May (Elizabeth Whitten, Joday Wood and Cora Vredenberg), Rosa (Mans McGuire) and Bessie (William Rushton). Child under two, Jonathan Lewis and wife Laura Jane (5 October 1865- 28 October 1937) parented Maggie (Lowery McCustion), Quinton Theodore (Lula Dell Roberson), Leonard (Annie Anglin), James Ezra, Lou Emma (John Dock Thurman), Anna "Dollie" (Charles Hopkins), Edward (Rose Davy), Robert (Myrtle Samons) and Curtis Loyd (25 March 1900-25 July 1974; married 27 October 1918, Oca Eloise Roberson, daughter of John Abner and Elvia Elender (Owen) Roberson. She was born 17 July 1897 and died 12 September 1959. Their children are: Hershel Gale, John Curtis (tail-gunner, WWII, died over Germany), Jerrald Bain, William Dewayne, Lola June and Carl Dean. Carl Dean and (1) Peggy Sue Harrison married and had one daughter, Terri Lynn Phelan who lives in Fayetteville.

Jeremiah S. (18 December 1832-1862) married 18 October 1855, Mary J. Ryan. They had Mary Elizabeth (John Phelep Call), Oleymier Frances "Fanny" (Edward Henno), and John J. (Celia Henson). Jeremiah S. was shot in General Hindman's Confederate camp on Flat Rock Creek near Van Buren.

Cyrene (5 June 1835-22 March 1931), first child born in Fayetteville, married John Matters 6 August 1857. They moved in Missouri after their shoe store on Fayetteville Square burned during the Civil War. They had seven children. Cyrene could remember sitting on her grandfather's lap not long before he died. She said her father told about crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis on a pontoon bridge on the move to Arkansas.

Maud Hannah Phelan (1891, Fayetteville).

Maud and Martha Phelan (about 1897, Fayetteville).

Young (20 February 1836-14 February 1924) married Celia Russell 6 March 1854. They had Nancy, Jane, Fannie, and Etta. Young, a hunter, moved to California and became a bear hunter for that state.

Zimri (25 March 1839-1861) was hung, along with nine others, on East Mountain during a political frenzy in the Civil War times. He was in Cincinnati visiting his brother Thomas when the Army took him.

Richard (21 May 1841, Enos (18 December 1843) and an unnamed child (8 January 1845) died young.

Margaret Hannah (13 March 1846-3 April 1886) married 12 December 1861 Jesse T. Mhoon. Her children were James, LaFayette, Ida, William, Edwin, David, Mary and Rena.

Twins, Abigail (died young) and Abijah Taylor (19 August 1848-6 March 1901) were the last of Richard and Hannah's children. Abijah lived his entire life in the old home, with the exception of the years during the War spent in Neutral Land, Kansas where he was taken by his brother Thomas after his two brothers had been killed. He married 18 March 1869, Hannah Catherine Rogers (15 November 1852-25 April 1884), daughter of Levi Richman and Martha Jane (Holt) Rogers. Levi was a son of Levi and Clarissa Rogers; Martha, the daughter of John and Hannah (Stevenson) Holt, all residents of Prairie Township. The young married couple cared for the old Mother who died there, as did they. Their children were:

Martha Catherine (9 January 1872-8 January 1943; married Fremont Brickey). Children: Roy, Etta and Abner. Lovada Elizabeth (28 August 1874-14 March 1956); married William Allred and James Ralph). Children born in Arkansas: William and Maude. Four children in California. William Richard Phelan (22 November 1877-9 September 1915), unmarried, died in California. Both he and his brother Thomas Levi were blind. Thomas Levi (6 November 1879-24 December 1943; married Kate Mench). Children Thomas, Willie, Hattie and Clariece. Maud Hannah (6 March 1881-21 September 1960; married 27 September 1903 John Q. Moore). They had six children born in California. The last of Abijah and Hannah's children were twins, born and died in April 1884.

Children by Abijah's second married (2 December 1880, Sarah Zinnamon) were Lida (John Craft) and Bertha (John Mathie Moore).

Eighth and ninth generations are still residing in the county.

By: Ardys Moore Crapo

John Wesley Philips

Captain John Wesley Philips, a Confederate officer, left Hawkins County, Tennessee following the Civil War, because he thought it no longer safe to live there when the Union sympathizers returned to power. His wife Luvenia (Huffmaster) remained in Rogersville, Tennessee with their children: Christopher (Kit), age 10, Margaret (Maggie), age 8, Eliza (Lide), age 4 and Joseph (Joe), age 2.

Lavenia W. Philips and grandchildren, Helen Philips Knott and Wesley Philips (children of Isaac Hugh Philips)

Traveling first to Texas and then north into Arkansas, John found a new home site in Washington County. He immediately sent for his family who traveled by river barge and stage coach to Fayetteville where John met them bringing them to their new home in a wagon.

In 1866, John purchased property now located on the north side of Emma Avenue extending from Thompson Street east to Shiloh Street. Near the west edge of the property, he built a twenty foot square one-room house on a foundation of native sandstone. Sometime later an addition made this house quite spacious. Three sons were born here. Isaac Hugh, James Richard (Jim Dick) and John Lee who died in infancy. I loved this home in which I spent many hours as a child.

Dressed in her church attire, a black dress with white yoke and cuffs and a black bonnet; Luvenia was said to look like Queen Victoria. An accomplished pianist, she had also been educated at a female seminary. Luvenia had a beautiful flower

garden. Since there were no florists then, she furnished flowers for many funerals. She always carried a pocket full of hard candy which the grandchildren enjoyed.

Although I have been told many stories about them, both John and Luvenia died before I was old enough to remember them. However, I do recall attending my grandmother's funeral when I was four years old. It disturbed me that my father cried as I sat on his lap at the service. Grandmother's black casket was carrried in a black hearse pulled by beautiful black horses to Bluff Cemetery for burial. Relatives and friends followed in horse drawn vehicles.

John is reported to have been a very friendly man. He began a Subscription School soon after he arrived in Springdale. A community leader, he was active in organizing the Western Arkansas Fruit Growers and Shippers Co-operative Association in 1888. John operated a produce house and general store along with at least two of his sons, Joe and Hugh.

John owned an apple orchard raising many bushels of fine apples. Using some of these apples, the family made apple butter outside in a twenty gallon brass kettle over a wood fire. Stirred with a longhandled wooden paddle; apples with sugar and spices were cooked for hours until the right consistency was reached to jell and can.

Joe married Matilda Cook of the Lowell Community. When the territory of New Mexico opened for settlement, Joe with his wife and two daughters, Marguerite and Marie, migrated with a group from Benton County to New Mexico where he homesteaded property and lived out his life.

Kit was involved in a lumber and hardware business before becoming Deputy Sheriff of Washington County under Sheriff Rollins in 1900. He was elected Sheriff in 1904 and served four years. Then he returned to the hardware business at Fayetteville. He was a stockholder and Director of the Arkansas National Bank. He married Mattie Jamison. Their children were Claudia, Guy, Nora, and Bessie.

Jim Dick never married. A veteran of the Spanish American War, he was a linotyper at the *Springdale News* for many years when it was owned and published by John P. Stafford. His nieces and nephews remember him for making holidays special.

Hugh remained with his father in business and continued it after his father's death. As Springdale grew and developed, John surveyed his property into town lots and sold them. Then he continued to sell real estate for other people. He found property for George Washington Julian in 1903 when Mr. Julian arrived in Springdale with his family from Green County, Missouri. During this transaction Hugh Philips met Grace Julian. They became sweethearts and married in 1904. They are my parents. Their children were Wesley, Helen, Frances and Mildred.

After John and Luvenia died their two daughters, Miss Mag and Miss Lide, with Jim Dick continued to live in the old home until 1922 when they sold it to Henry Dampf for commercial use.

These ladies owned a carpet loom and did custom weaving. They also kept both a vegetable and flower garden, especially loving their flowers. Guests were taken on a tour of the flower garden and given a bouquet. These ladies prided themselves on getting any new plant that they saw or read about. They could call each plant by both its botanical and common name.

Miss Mag taught the Ladies Bible Class at the First Baptist Church for many years. Her mother was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church. The grandchildren were exposed to both churches often on the same day. Once when granddaughter Claudia was quizzed with the Catechism Class of the Presbyterian Church she was quite nervous. But she gave a sigh of relief when asked, "Who was the first man and woman?" In a loud voice she answered "John and Luvenia".

By: Helen Philips Knott

Kit Philips

Christopher Columbus "Kit" Philips was born on October 16, 1855 in Hawkins County, Tennessee, the son of John Wesley and Lavinia Walker Huffmaster Philips. Soon after the War between the states, his father moved the family to Washington County, Arkansas. Kit spent his boyhood at the Philips homestead on the north side of Emma Avenue between Thompson and Shiloh Streets. Obtaining what education he could at the time, he attended a subscription school taught by his father. One warm day, the older boys cut school to go swimming. Schoolmaster Philips knew where to look for his pupils, and approached just in time to hear one of them say "I wish Ole Man Philips could see us now " He roared that he could see them just fine as he lined them up for a whipping with his cane.

Back row: left to right, Frederick McLauren Brookes, Claudia Jameson Philips Brookes, Nora Vaughn Philips DeWitt, Edward Thomas DeWitt, Guy Clark Philips holding Burton K. Philips, Augusta Keeney Philips. Middle Row - Left to Right, Christopher Columbus "Kit" Philips holding Ned T. DeWitt, Jr., Martha Esther Jameson "Mattie" Philips holding Virginia Jameson Brookes (Gragg) Bess Agnes Philips (Adams). Front Row-Left to right. Frederick Philips Brookes, Martha Louise DeWitt (Lea), Mary Margaret DeWitt, Nora Pauline Brookes (Walls), Martha Elizabeth Brookes (Bartlett), Marjorie Haseltine Philips (Noble).

After the family moved to Arkansas, Kit watched some of the construction of "Old Main" on the University of Arkansas campus. The building stones were quarried out east of town and put on large wagons which were drawn to town by oxen.

At the age of eighteen, Kit began his career in business. He started as a merchant clerk in Springdale and, subsequently, became the proprietor of a lumber and hardware company. In 1900, he began a second career, in law enforcement, as deputy sheriff in Fayetteville. He was then elected to the post of Sheriff of Washington County, which office he held until 1908.

Upon his retirement as Sheriff, Kit again went into business, purchasing a hardware and implement business, which he ran with the help of his son-in-law, Frederick McLauren Brookes. The business, the Philips-Brookes Hardware Company, was one of the town's largest concerns. Kit's grandchildren remember being awed at the size of the store and the amount of merchandise stocked on the shelves. The store had mahogany fixtures, shelved all the way up to a high ceilng, and rolling ladders to give access to the top. Some of the grandchildren remember how thrilling it was to go for a wild ride all the length of the store on the ladder.

Kit was also a charter member, shareholder and director of the Arkansas National Bank of Fayetteville.

On December 27, 1877, Kit married Miss Martha Esther "Mattie" Jameson. Mattie was born September 17, 1856 in Webster County, Missouri. Her father, Jehu Reece Jameson, died when she was three years old. When she was a young girl, her mother, Nancy Hanby (Waller) Jameson, was remarried to Judge A. J. Hale. When Mattie, her sisters, Mary Margaret and Rebecca Eleanor, their mother and stepfather came to Arkansas in 1866, they traveled in a covered wagon. They camped in College Street in Fayetteville, near a big spring, until they could build a house.

Mattie had beautiful gray-green eyes and never "bobbed" her hair. She wore it puffed out in front and back with a knot in the middle of her head. She was a well-built woman, not slender or stout, but well-proportioned. She wore beautiful clothes. In the summer, there was no air conditioning, but her grandchildren remember that she always looked fresh. She would wear linen dresses in pale colors, orchid and blue were her favorites. In the middle of the hot Arkansas afternoons, she would make a pitcher of lemonade and sit out on the big porch. Neighbors would stop by for a glass of lemonade and a visit.

Kit's grandchildren remember him as being a fun-loving person who always had a joke to tell. He told his jokes as if one of his close friends were involved in the story. When Kit got his first car, he drove it from Fayetteville to Springdale to show his family. Not many folks had cars in those days so a drive with Kit was quite exciting. Kit's niece remembers her first drive with him. They drove down Emma Avenue, which at that time was not paved. They didn't travel fast, but she remembers being scared because he took his hands off of the steering wheel. Before he got the car, he drove a big horse hitched to a buggy. For a hitching post, he used a big oak tree that stood right in the middle of the street by his house.

Kit was tall, well over six feet. He was bald on top and had a lovely ring of silver hair from ear to ear. He had dark brown eyes and a dark black full mustache. Kit had many friends, and as far as anyone remembers, he never said anything bad about anyone. He loved to fish and spent many happy hours enjoying this hobby.

Kit and Mattie had four children, Claudia Jameson, born October 25, 1878, Guy Clark, born January 9, 1882, Nora Vaughn, born November 15, 1884, and Bess Agnes, born December 3, 1892. Claudia married Frederick McLauren Brookes on October 13, 1903. Fred Brookes later went into business with Kit. Guy married August Rothwell Keeney on April 8, 1908. Nora married Edward T. Dewitt on May 5, 1907. Bess married Noah Carnahan Adams on June 5, 1917.

Claudia and Fred Brookes had seven children. Martha Elizabeth married (1) Joseph Kelley Rea and (2) Chester W. Bartlett. Nora Pauline married Ernest Don Walls. Frederick Philips Brookes married Nancy Opal Green. Virginia Jameson married (1) George Washington Hulme and (2) Arthur Wilford Gragg. McLauren Kit died unmarried. Willis Philips married Lois Mae Bernard. Claudie Bess married Largus Bryce Hughes.

Claudia Bess and Largus Bryce Hughes had three daughters. Sharman Elizabeth married Steven Loren Barghols and has two children, Lauren Elizabeth and John Hughes. Patricia Louise married James Richard Foster and has one child, Eva Leigh. Linda Lee married Alan John Lincoln and has two children, Adam James and Alexis Louise.

By: Sharman E. Barghols

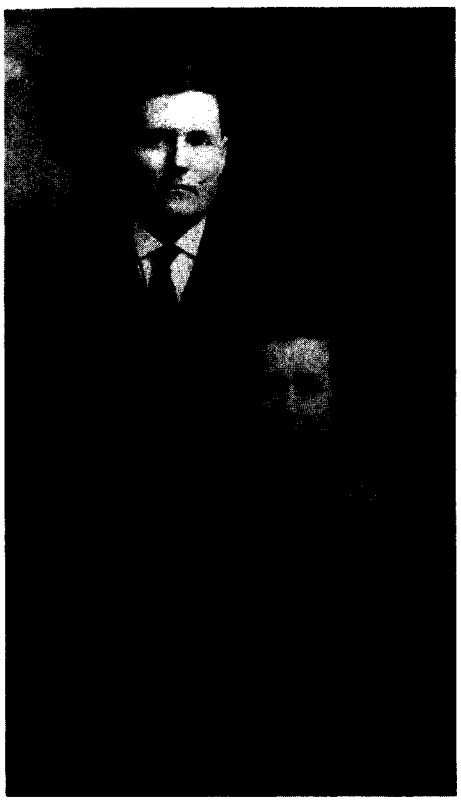
Joe's parents; left to right: Dwight Cole Phillips, Joseph Cole Phillips, Patsy Jo Phillips, Patrick Dwight Phillips.

Dwight Cole Phillips

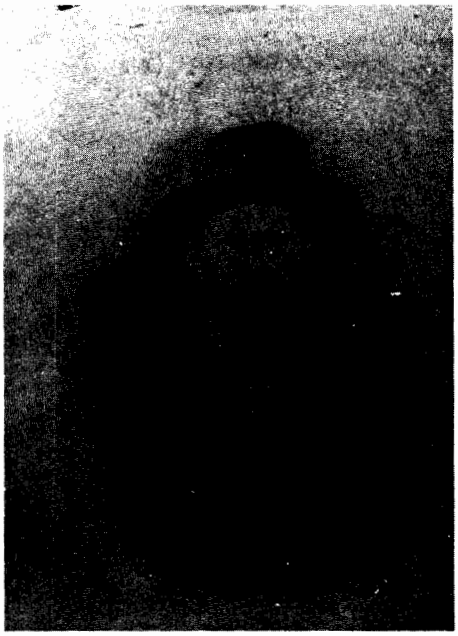
Nelson R. Graham was born January 28, 1805 near Lexington, Kentucky and his family moved to Arkansas near Woolsey. From there, his father, William Graham, moved near Monte Ne on White River. Nelson married Louisa Landers, (she was born January 13, 1812, daughter of Peter Landers) their first five children were born there. In 1840, they moved to a farm near Accident School. Here seven more children were born. Nelson R. Graham was killed February 1, 1863 near the big spring on old Ben Phillips farm near the Phillips Cemetery and was the first person buried in that cemetery. He was shot by Union soldiers. The killing was witnessed by his ten year old son, Elias. They were hauling a barrel of water from the spring. His wife, Louisa, died December 26, 1894.

Their daughter, Lucinda, born March 29, 1834 married William C. Phillips. They had two children, Cole Phillips and Debbie Phillips Wharton.

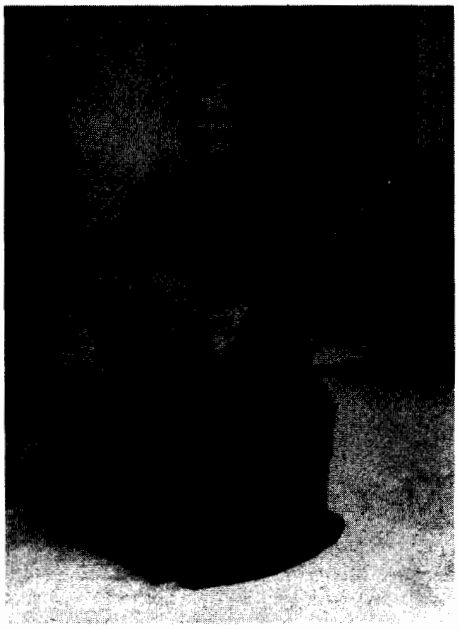
Cole Phillips was born October 13, 1875. He married Nettie Margaret Graham on October 21, 1908. She was born January 17, 1883, daughter of John Carter and Annis Goodman Graham. Nettie was the sixth of seven sisters. In his early years, Cole Phillips was a horse trader and trainer, making frequent trips, by horseback, to Oklahoma and doing business with the Indians. A prosperous farmer, having farmed in this area, he suffered great loss during the depression. An intelligent and well-read man, he took active part in local politics and education, serving on school



Nettie Margaret Graham and Cole Phillips.



William C. Phillips, son of Mason Phillips and Deborah Kendrick, born July 30, 1833, died 1882.



Lucinda Graham Phillips, born March 29, 1834, daughter of Nelson Reed Graham and Louisa Landers, wife of William C. Phillips.

board, committee man etc. He and his wife had three children, Willie C., Jo Anna Dean and Dwight C. Phillips. Cole Phillips died June 9, 1951 and Nettie died July 27, 1977.

Willie C. Phillips born March 16, 1910, died March 18, 1910. Jo Anna Dean Phillips, born July 12, 1917, died December 27, 1922.

Dwight Cole Phillips was born November 18, 1924. A Springdale resident and business man, he received his education

Dwight Cole and Patsy Jo Taldo Phillips.

at Springdale High School, Fayetteville Business College, and University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. A veteran of the Air Force during World War II, he served in active duty in European theatre. He received the European-African-Middle Eastern Service Medal with four Bronze Stars. He flew in battles and campaigns of: Northern France Campaign, Ardennes Campaign, Rhineland Campaign, and Central Europe Campaign. He entered in July 8, 1943 and was honorably discharged as Technical Sergeant October 20, 1945. Married Patsy Jo Taldo on June 6, 1949. She was born March 18, 1929, daughter of Joseph T. and Dora Sbanotto Taldo of Tontitown, Arkansas. They have two sons, Joseph C. and Patrick D. Phillips. Dwight Cole Phillips died February 7, 1987.

Joseph Cole Phillips was born September 15, 1950. A 1968 graduate of Springdale High School, he served as president of Student Council in senior year. A 1975 graduate of University of Arkansas, Fayetteville with BSBA with high honors and served as Treasurer (1970) and President (1971) of Kappa Sigma Fraternity. After graduating from Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, with MBA he was employed as CPA for three years in San Francisco, California, and seven years in Silicon Valley in a high technology company. He enlisted in United States Navy 1972 serving two years of active duty in Vietnam War and four years active reserve. Petty Office Phillips was awarded the Vietnam Service Medal and Combat Action Ribbon. Honorable discharge 1977. He and his wife, Rita, currently reside in Richmond, Virginia where both are employed.

Patrick Dwight Phillips was born May 26, 1954. He received his education at Springdale High School and University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. A Springdale business man and proprietor of Westwood Drive-In, Springdale, he is carrying on family business started by his parents. He is also proprietor of Huntsville Street Station in Springdale. He is married to Mary Alice Franco and they have two daughters: Megan Diana Phillips born June 13, 1983 and Stephanie Jo Phillips born January 9, 1987.

Annis Goodman Graham, born December 25, 1849, came to Arkansas in 1858 with her parents, Jesse and Margaret Couch Goodman. Annis was nine years old and the oldest of eleven children. The Goodmans, with two other families, Hewitts and Hartleys, left Hawkins County, Tennessee two years earlier and went to Anderson, Indiana. From there, they came to Arkansas,

bringing livestock and farm equipment. They camped three weeks in Friendship Church, which was then a log building with fireplaces at both ends. They bought a farm at the southwest corner of 68 Highway and Old Wire Road. After the Civil War, Goodman bought Fitzgerald Station and built the front part of the house that is still there. Until recent times, the cave where he penned his hogs on the mountain was known as Hog Hole.

Megan Phillips, age 4 and Stephanie, six months.

Annis Goodman married John Carter Graham January 7, 1869. (John Carter Graham was born December 29, 1839, was the fourth of fourteen children of Levi and Nancy Graham. John's father, Levi, was born in Green County, Kentucky in 1806 and came to Arkansas as a young man. He married Nancy Graham, also of Green County, Kentucky, a cousin and granddaughter of Peter Graham, one of very first settlers of northwest Arkansas). John C. and Annis Graham had seven daughters: Hester Caldonia Dobkins born November 10, 1869, died May 21, 1953, Martha Belle Anderson born June 22, 1872, died November 8, 1959, Amanda Jane Wilson born December 30, 1874 died 1964. Bertie Ellen Fink born August 6, 1877 died March 3, 1967, Nora Josephine Looney born March 23, 1880, died April, 1975, Nettie Margaret Phillips born January 17, 1883, died July 27, 1977, Daisy Annis Sullivan born October 21, 1885, died July 29, 1977.

In 1879, John C. Graham built a new house for his family at the north end of Becker Lane where the road bends east. The lumber was hauled from Van Winkler Mill. The two-story, six room house with two porches and a cellar cost $90.00 for all labor and material. An identical house built the same year was recently moved from northeast corner of airport and is still occupied by Carl Scott. Carl Scott bought the house and property from Nettie Phillips on or about March 17, 1956. She was the sixth daughter of John C. and Annis Graham. John C. Graham died May 5, 1887. His death was due to injuries he received in the Civil War. A bullet had never been removed from his body and gangrene had set in. Annis Goodman reared the seven daughters. She died February 19, 1920. Nettie Margaret Graham married Cole Phillips October 21, 1908.

By: P. J. Phillips

John H. Phillips

This branch of the Phillips family was not one of the founding families of Washington County; nor was it one of the larger ones. However, in the town of West Fork, the name has long stood for the hardware business.

The children of John H. and Nettie Gambill Phillips, taken about 1907, Edra, Gussie (standing) and William.

John H. Phillips came to Arkansas and settled in Washington County as a young man. Born in Bedford County, Tennessee in 1858, he was accompanied to Arkansas by one half-brother, Will, who settled near Benton, south of Little Rock. Apparently, these two were the only ones of a large family to ever leave Tennessee.

John settled in the town of Elm Springs and in 1893 married Miss Nettie Gambill. To this union were born four children, two boys and two girls. One boy died in infancy. Neither of the two daughters, Gussie and Edra, was ever married. So all the progeny of this family was through the one son, William E.

William attended schools in Elm Springs and Springdale and took some courses at the Fayetteville Business College. As a youth, he went to work for William Hewitt at the Elm Springs Hardware. In 1922 he married a young lady from the community of Mount Comfort, whom he had met at an inter-community Sunday afternoon baseball game. Mary Emma Smith had, a few years before this, moved from Collin County, Texas with her family. She attended University High School in Fayetteville.

A few months after their marriage, they moved to West Fork, where "Bill" went to work for Washington County Hardware and Lumber Company. A few years later when the firm sold and moved to Springdale, the Phillipses established their own business, "Phillips Hardware". This business continues in operation in 1986.

Bill and Mary Phillips were always active in community affairs and especially in the Presbyterian Church. Bill served many years on the School Board and on the City Council, where he filled the offices of both Clerk and Mayor.

Though this family was not blessed with any sons, the two daughters, Emma Ruth and Wildene, grew up actively helping out in the hardware store. It was truly a "family affair". The first few years were spent in rented buildings, then in 1938 a rock

building was erected on Main Street. One souvenir of this building project Bill carried the rest of his life was a short finger, the first joint of which was clipped off in a trailer hitch. Through the 30s and early 40s different enterprises were incorporated into the hardware business for a time. At one time, not only were caskets sold, but a hearse was purchased and W. E. Phillips was a "funeral director". At another time, for a few years, cream was bought, tested and sold to Jerpe Dairy Products of a Fayetteville. Farmers carried their buckets or hauled their 5 or 10 gallon cans of cream from many miles for a little spending money. Saturday was the big day for cream buying, so this necessitated a trip to Fayetteville on Saturday night for the Phillips family, especially in hot weather.

After the girls married and went on to raise their families, Bill and Mary Emma continued on in the business until Bill's death in 1973. A few months later the business was purchased by Wildene and her husband, Isaac Caudle.

After Bill and Mary Emma had established their home in West Fork, John and Nettie and their daughters had moved from Elm Springs to be near their son and his family. All four of them lived out their days in West Fork. This entire family is now buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery. With Edra's death in 1985, this family passed from this world, leaving no descendants bearing the name Phillips.

Bill and Mary Emma's oldest grandson, son of Emma Ruth and Ed Jones was given the Christian name "Philip". They also had one daughter, Linda.

Wildene and Isaac Caudle were parents of one daughter, Katharine and one son, Daniel.

Mary Emma's parents, Lee Van and Elizabeth Smith had also spent their last days in West Fork, also as active members of the Presbyterian Church. Lee Smith and Bill Phillips served as elders together; and Bill lived to serve with his son-in-law, Isaac Caudle. When Katharine (Mrs. Leon) Mitchell was ordained as one of the first female elders in the West Fork Church, she, therefore, was a fourth-generation elder.

Though, this Phillips family actually spanned only a little over 100 years in the history of Washington County, their descendants do live on, though they are named Jones, Caudle and Mitchell.

By: Wildene Phillips Caudle

James H. Phipps

James H. Phipps, born January 3, 1869, married Cora Jane Kelly, born March 24, 1876 in Buffalo, Missouri the daughter of Frank and Sarah Jane Kelly. After the death of Frank, his wife made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Phipps.

When the St. Paul branch of the Frisco railroad went east into St. Paul, Arkansas, the timber empire, James Phipps went to St. Paul as a railway agent. Seeing the opportunity in the lumber industry he interested J. M. Williams in his plan to work up raw material into lumber needed by the world. As partners they opened as J. H. Phipps Lumber Company. Soon they saw the need to locate headquarters at Fayetteville and opened in 1898 incorporating, with J. H. Phipps, President; J. M. Williams, Vice President, W. Jerome Reynolds, Sec.-Treas.; S. L. Gill, Plant superindent; Lee Moore, Plant Foreman. They built a plant on West Sixth Street eventully employing 200 men. A check of shipments made by Mr. Phipps for a fifteen year period showed inbound railroad cars 15,000 and outbound railroad cars of finished material 6,164 with a total sales at $5,370,000 and a net profit of over half a million dollars.

In 1920, Jay Fulbright bought controlling interest in the company and Tom Waugh became secretary. In 1924, Mr. Fulbright bought the remaining interest and assumed entire control. Mr. Phipps continued to travel for the company.

In 1907, the Washington County Bank was nationalized, the name changed to Arkansas National Bank with Mr. Phipps serving as an officer of the Bank. The Bank was located on the first floor of Washington Hotel Building. In 1925, the bank moved into its own building. Mr. Phipps was elected Vice President and Director. The J. H. Phipps Lumber Company continued operation and supplied the city with wood and coal for heating the homes and businesses. Mr. Phipps was a 33rd Degree Mason. He and Mrs. Phipps were members of the First Christian Church of Fayetteville. They were the parents of six children. Vida Edith, Harvey G., J. Urval, Doyle, Virginia and Velma. Vida married Arthur Atkins Eason on April 19, 1912. They had three children. Margaret Elizabeth, Arthur Atkins, Jr. and Jim Tom. Vida died January 3, 1920 and the children were reared by grandparents and Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Smelser. Arthur joined Smelser in a hardware store selling John Deere Farm Equipment. After the death of his wife, he left the business and moved to El Dorado, Arkansas to the booming oil fields.

Daughter Margaret, married George H. Liles. They have two children, Vida Mae and Thomas Arthur (Tommy). Vida Mae married James C. Atherton, Jr. They have three sons, James C. (Chris) an oil field worker in Texas, George Robert (Bobby) an employee of an air conditioning firm in Corpus Christi, Texas, and David Allan an employee of a subsidary of Sears in Hondo, Texas. They also have seven grandchildren.

Vida Mae is employed with GMAC in Corpus Christi. Tommy has two children, George Lamar of Rogers, employed with Wal Mart and Mary Margaret of Harrison employed with Levi-Strauss and attends college. Tommy is employed with Southwestern Electric Power Company in Rogers. Tommy's wife Lalah has two sons Steven Dwayne O'Neal of Elm Springs, employed with Tyson's and Gary Lee O'Neal of Fayetteville, a student at the University of Arkansas and a Commissioned Officer of the Arkansas National Guard. Lalah is employed with Master Supply, Inc. of Springdale.

Arthur, Jr. and wife Virginia live in St. Louis, Missouri. He recently retired from Lammert Furniture Co. They have three sons. Scott and wife Barbara have two sons, Ryan and Scott Michael. Tom and Tim Holman are Barbara's sons by a previous marriage. Steve and wife Janet have three children, Marc, Stephanie and Jenna. Alan and wife Joan are raising her two children Amy and Jared.

Jim Tom and wife Betty live Kingman, Arizona. Both recently retired from the University of Redlands, California.

As far as is known, the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Phipps are deceased. The whereabouts of any other grandchildren is not known.

Cora Jane Kelly Phipps passed away in 1931. Mr. Phipps passed away in 1944. Both are buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

By: Margaret Eason Liles

James W. Phipps

About 1839, Gilbert Looper, born 1806 in North Carolina and his wife Susannah, born 1816 in Tennessee, and three children who were: William Looper, 1832, Tennessee; James, 1835, Tennessee and Gilbert, 1838 Tennessee, came to Washington County, Arkansas and lived in Clear Creek Township. Their children after they arrived in Arkansas were: Minerva, 1840; Treacy, 1841; Susanna, 1842; Joel, 1844; Robert, 1846; Benjamin, 1848; Simeon, 1852 and Bennet, 1854. Susannah Looper for the most part has been listed as born in Tennessee, but a couple of times I have found behind her name, "Indiana". I believe someone meant that she was Indian, not that she was born in Indiana.

Sometime between 1840 and 1850, James Phipps, 1802, North Carolina and his wife, Sarah, 1812, Kentucky, came to Washington County, Arkansas with six children and lived in Marrs Hill Township. The children were: James Wooden Phipps, 1828, Illinois; Susan, 1834, Illinois, Matilda, 1835, Kentucky; Nathan, 1836, Illinois; Thomas, 1838, Illinois; William, 1840, Illinois. After they came to Arkansas, the children were: David 1851; Joseph, 1853; Nancy, 1855 and Sarah, 1858.

James W. Phipps, 1828 married a girl named Elizabeth Phipps and after one child, John Phipps, 1855, Elizabeth died and James married again to Minerva Super. Minerva also died in February 1858. Soon after Minerva's death, James married her younger sister, Treacy. From this marriage were born: Benjamin, 1859; Joel, 1862; Matilda Jane, 1866 and Nancy A. Phipps, 1868.

James W. Phipps was in Union Army in the Civil War. He died in 1898. Treacy Phipps died in 1925. She was living with her son Joel.

Around 1882, Joel Phipps, 1862, and Margaret Luttrel, 1866, were married. Their children were Sam. L. Phipps, 1883; Eter Phipps, 1885; Treacy Jane Phipps, 1887; John Marion Phipps, 1889; Ollie Elvira Phipps, 1890; Louis El Phipps, 1892; Bennie Irvan, 1894; Earl, 1896; Stella, 1898 and Mamie Edith, 1900. April 23, 1885, Matilda Jane Phipps, 1866, married William Langrell, 1865 in Tennessee. There were five children: Annie "Mallory", Cora "Stewart" "Alloway", Hugh, James and Lily "Thurmon".

About 1876-77, Alonzo Stewart, 1823, Illinois, his third wife, Sarah Butler Stewart, Illinois, and three children came to Washington County, Arkansas. The two eldest children were: Daniel, 1865, Illinois; and Margaret, 1869, Illinois, who were Alonzo and Lucinda's, and older sister of Sarah's. Sarah's children were: Mollie "Hulse", 1875; Alonzo, 1878; Arch William, 1880; Edward and Talbert "Bert", 1883.

Around 1905, Arch William Stewart and Cora Langrell were married. There were two children: Alice "Stevens", 1906; and Lillian "Kincaid", 1908. Arch and Cora were divorced and Cora remarried Alloway and there were two children: Maxine and Leona. Leona and her husband Loyd live in Joplin, Missouri. They have one daughter, Sharon, who was a teacher in Quapaw, Oklahoma. Maxine had one son, James Benze, who the last time I heard was living in Idaho. Lillian "Kincaid" had one son, Billy, and she was killed in an automobile accident near Claremore, Oklahoma in 1945. Alice was married to John Stevens in Detroit, Michigan and they had three children: Jack, Joy "Kincaid" and Stuart. Alice passed away in 1969. Her children live near Rosecommon, Michigan.

Talbert "Bert" Stewart, 1883, married Treacy Jane Phipps, 1887, who was a first cousin to his sister-in-law, Cora Langrell Stewart. There were three children: Charlie Joel, 1909; Johnie Ramon, 1914 and Edith Ward, 1917. Edith and Ben Ward live in Inola, Oklahoma.

Buried in White Oak cemetery are Alonzo and Sarah Stewart, Lowry Stewart, Margaret Stewart, Talbert and Treacy Stewart, Charlie Stewart, Johnie Stewart, Matilda Jane Langrell, in Stoney Point is Ben Phipps, 1859. In Wedington, Joel L. Phipps, 1861.

By: Billy Kincaid

Charles MacDonald Pitts

The marriage of Linna May Rose to Charles MacDonald Pitts produced nine children. These children and their descendants have produced many of the families of Washington County. These children and their descendants will be listed now.

1. Joseph Kester, born 1885 Madison County, Arkansas, married Iva Dunagan in 1905, died 1958 in Morrow, Arkansas. He was a stonemason. Their children were Vera (married Morrow), born 1906, Marie (married Wilhite), born 1918, and Joe Ray, born 1920. 2. Rachel Alta, born 1886 in Madison County, Arkansas, married James Loftin, 1906, died 1972 in Morrow, Arkansas. Their children were Charley, Irene (married Loftin), born 1909, Clyde, Glenn and Dean. 3. George Washington, born 1888 Madison County, Arkansas, married Lina Clanton of Skylight Mountain, Arkansas 1906, died in Texas, where he was a minister. Their children were Edna (married Fields), born 1908, Edward "Buck", born 1911, Esther (married Jones then Tipps), born 1915, G. W. "Wayne", born 1918, Ruth (married Price), born 1924 and Daniel, born 1927. 4. Charles William, born 1890 in Grayson County, Texas, married Nora Eleanor West, March 6, 1910 in Odell, Arkansas, died June 27, 1919 at Cane Hill, Arkansas, buried at Cox Cemetery near Clyde. Their children were Charles Noah, born December 25, 1910 in Odell, married Zula Walker, remarried Nellie Myers, 1937, died 1968, Lincoln, buried Beaty Cemetery. Their children were: Lillian Laverne, born November 5, 1938, married Charles Sanderson, 1963, had Francine; Betty Ann, born December 23, 1941, married Johnny McGarrah, had Kevin and Annell; Charles James, born March 10, 1946, married Caroll Marie Dean, had Cynthia Marie, Charles Jeremy and Justin Dean. Noah worked as a carpenter, and his children remained in the Siloam Springs - Tahlequah area. Harvey Arnold was born August 31, 1912, married Ina Nay Walker in 1931, Fly Creek. Their children were Bobby Ray, born June 15, 1933, married Bernice Adcock, 1951, remarried Juanita Faddis, 1960 had Dwight, Valeda, Virgil, Benita and Vera Marie; Joy Lee, born 1938, married Alfred James had Sherry Lee, Cindy Ann, Samuel Todd and Randy. Of these, Sherry married Leslie Hougland and had Leslie and Julie, Cindy married Marvin David Anderson, had Lori. Harvey worked as a truck driver and dairy farmer, and his children remained in the Tahlequah area. Floyd Denver was born March 10, 1916, married Carmyn Gem Morrow (see Clark) had Gemma Denele, married Steve Campbell, had Deste Gem, Jebediah Carl and Katie Laine - West Fork area, Demara Lisa, married Marvin Banks, had Summer Sonnet - Fayetteville, Thomas Winter, married Angie Copeland, had Jaron Karsten and Christie Charis - Amarillo, Texas, Autumn Samuel and Peri Scarlett - both unsettled. Floyd was a music teacher and piano tuner-technician, and remains in Fayetteville. Opal Ruvena, was born October 13, 1917, married Joseph DeBrosse had Diane Marie, later remarried Lloyd Tucker. Opal was a school teacher, and lives at Mesa, Arizona. Eleanor May stillborn on August 8, 1928 - Nora fell off a hay wagon while pregnant with this child. Verna Inez, born July 14, 1932, married Thomas Rogers (Springdale) and Leslie Steven, died in infancy, Deborah Lea, married Dennis Sprouse, Tulsa, had Abbie Renae and Daniel, Valerie Layne married Phillip Eberhart - Texas, Thesa Elizabeth, married Kevin Loving - Tulsa. Verna is a music teacher, and lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma. 5. Archie Hiram, born 1892 in Washington County, Arkansas, married Sena Johnson in 1916, died 1978 in California, but he lived mostly in Tulsa. Their children were Afton, Juanita, Pauline and Leonard. 6. Lettie May, born 1895 in Grayson County, Texas, married Charles Unger in 1911, died 1970 in Fayetteville. Their children were Lee Marion, born 1913, married Alloween Cook, died 1981 in Washington County, had Kenneth Lee and Linda Jane, moved to California; Alice Daisy, born 1914, married Robert Hale, had six children, remarried to Cummings - Texas. Ray Hubert, born 1918 married Lavada Hodge of Oklahoma, had five children. Denver Paul, born 1918, died 1977 in Fayetteville, worked at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Aubrey Mae, born 1920 married Walter McCord - Kansas - had five children. Buster Hollis, born 1922, married Mary Ellen Bruce (Fayetteville - had Melpha Dean who married Drymon of Lowell, had Bruce, Gerald Dwayne, in Fayetteville, then remarried Maurice Southern in Fayetteville, had Lisa. Buster worked at Shipley's Bakery, Fayetteville. Charles Mack, born 1924, married Lewa Fern Prather (Washington County) had Steven Paul (career Navy) and Sue Ellen (teacher). Sarah Lucinda, born 1926, married Argel Lavoyd Gage in Washington County, had Karen Sue married Carl Rangland, Judy Lynn, married Robert Parrish (Washington County Sheriff Deputy) had Robyn Lynn and Christopher) they live at Winslow; Gary Ronald (married Sandy Treet, had Stacy Lavoyd and Travis (Fayetteville) remarried Betty Winn, had Bo, remarried Beverly Ward, had Rachael. Bessie Pearl, born 1928, married Herman Logue (born 1923 in Fayetteville) had Jeanetta Lou (married Gary Whittaker, had Kimberly Ann, James and Mindy in Washington County, Arkansas). Jeanetta remarried Brice Salsberry, Fayetteville, Marilyn (married Michael Bidwell in Fayetteville and had Michael - remarried Larry Fisher, Fayetteville). Nettie Florence, born 1930, married Glen Courtney, had Ronald Glen, married Deborah Dupechin, had Christina Nicole and Katrina Marie, remarried Gay Pinkerton (Karber), now of Fayetteville, Gerald Duane, married Elizabeth Wantland, had Brenton Duane, remarried Deon Lane, had Ashley Renee and Matthew Blake - now of Garfield, Cheryl Ann (married Danny Dorman, had Danny who died in infancy, Cherri Melissa and Melanie Dawn - of Fayetteville) and David Lyn, married Vickey Osburn Arnold - West Fork. 7. Lorraine, born 1897 in Grayson County, Texas. Married Dan Redmon in 1913 in Oklahoma, had Hazel, Hallah, Julia, Dan, Jr., Oran and Rosetta. Lorraine later married Rex Keck in 1965 in California, and died in 1983. 8. Mary Emmaline,

born 1899 in Grayson County, Texas, married Ivory Brunner, 1916 Stilwell, Oklahoma. They had Faustine, Ruby Ilene and Murl. 9. John Bunion, born 1901 in Grayson County, Texas, married Eula Myers, 1925 in Josephine, Texas, died in 1983 in Texas, where he had served as a minister. Their children were Harold, Verdelle, Charles, J. D., Joel, Arla Mae, Bonnie, Wanda and James.

By: Denele Campbell

George Franklin Plumlee

Plumley is an old name in Southwest England. In Somerset Shire the name was mentioned in the fourteenth century. A fairly good record was left in the Parish of Priddy there in the 1500s - 1600s records.

We are concerned with those who lived in Washington County, Arkansas especially George Franklin Plumlee family.

In 1767 living in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia were William and Phoebe (Denton) Plumlee. They later moved to the frontier of North Carolina, then on to Tennessee in about 1800. Our subject is George Franklin Plumlee. "Frank" was their third great grandson. He was born in Jackson County, Tennessee on February 18, 1854, the son of Clinton and Nancy (Pennington) Plumlee. He was married on December 25, 1875 to Mahalia Amanda Grisham. She was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky on June 8, 1854, the daughter of Ellis C. and Anna (Storey) Grisham. George F. Plumlee was first son of Clinton and Nancy Plumlee. Nine (9) more children were born later. In August 1878, all except one daughter who remained in Tennessee sold land and started for Newton County, Arkansas, some with oxen and wagons, others drove horses. The story had been told that Ellis C. Grisham rode along with the wagons on the first day, begging his daughter and family to remain in Tennessee. He camped the first night with them. The following morning he put the saddle on his horse and slowly rode away never to see his daughter again.

This Plumlee wagon train had a difficult time as rains started soon after they started, then cold weather slowed them. They finally arrived near Compton, Arkansas late in November and settled in an area known as Possum Trot. Some twenty-two years later, "Frank and Mandy" Plumlee and seven children moved to near Springdale in the Shady Grove Community. Frank was employed at the Lime Kiln in Johnson for a time. About 1905, they had company from Oklahoma Territory. Jim and Rhoda (Grisham) Franklin. Rhoda was a sister to Mandy Plumlee. The Franklins told of the wonderful territory and raising of cotton, so the Plumlees moved to Lincoln County and settled near Wellston, Oklahoma. Here they were living in 1907 when Oklahoma became a state. By 1910, the Plumlees were again living near Springdale with the exception of the third son, George who was working on the famous "101 Ranch" and daughter Norene who was attending school at Bethany, Oklahoma. Both later returned to Arkansas and their family. George came down with typhoid fever which weakened him the rest of his life. Norene Plumlee later took a teaching course at the University of Arkansas and passed the required test for a teachers license and taught school for several years in Washington County.

Finally, the family was together again living southeast of Springdale near Zion. The older daughter Flora had remained in Newton County where she had married Melvin Grogan. In a few years, they too would move with the rest of the family. Much fun was enjoyed by this family. They liked music and singing. The boys formed a quartet, Norene played a pump organ. At this time, most of the family was working on the "Patton Farm". Later, most became farmers in the area, remaining near Zion for many years.

Children of George F. and Mandy Plumlee are: 1. Flora Plumlee born 1876 in Tennessee, M. Melvin Grogan, both buried in Oakland Cemetery. Children: A. Gertie May Grogan married Martin Allred. B. Effie Pearl Grogan died young. C. Minnie Alice Grogan, married W. C. Bobo. D. Thomas Franklin Grogan, married first: Elsie Shaw, second: Helen Fryl. E. William Homer Grogan never married. F. Joel Ellis Grogan, married first: Theda Baker, second: Dixie Roberts. G. Mattie Viola Grogan married Carl Baker. H. Robert Floyd Grogan died young. I. Freddy Leroy Grogan never married. J. Georgia Norene Grogan, married Paul Sisemore. 2. William Thomas Plumlee born 1878 in Tennessee, married Catherine Horn, daughter of Nicholas J. and Cora Ann (Cardwell) Horn, both buried in Huntington Beach, California. Children: A. Wilbur Franklin Plumlee, married Nora Hrabal. B. Edith Bell Plumlee, married Delavan J. Dickson. C. Florence Cora Plumlee, married Thomas Wyllie. D. William Orville Plumlee, married Dorothy Vincent. E. Maurice Audrey Plumlee, married Ruth Ketter. F. Nicholas Eugene Plumlee, married Margaret Jones. G. Ethel Marie Plumlee, married Willard Crowley. William and Catherine Plumlee moved to California in the late 1920s, most have remained. 3. Henry Ellis Plumlee born 1880 in Arkansas, married Minnie Bell Cooper, both are buried in Zion Cemetery. Children: A. Homer Charles Plumlee, married first: Anna Pearl Miller, second: Fern Leota Vermillion Cannon. B. George Houston Plumlee. C. Ethel Jewell Plumlee, married Tolbert Graham. D. Eula Mosell Plumlee died young. E. Leta Norene Plumlee, married Hubert Smith. F. Thelma May Plumlee, married Lawrence Jennings. G. Rachel Marie Plumlee, married Tommy Williams. H. Mary Ellen Plumlee, married Burton McGee. Henry Ellis Plumlee was a farmer and Baptist Minister. 4. George Kay Polk Plumlee born 1884 in Newton County, Arkansas, married Sarah Ellen Horn born in Washington County, Arkansas, daughter of Nicholas Johnson and Cora Ann (Cardwell) Horn. George and Sarah Horn Plumlee are both buried in Zion Cemetery. Children: A. Kenneth Eugene Plumlee died young. B. Gynith Maxine Plumlee, married Mont Fowler. C. Robert Donald Plumlee, married Margaret Kunec. D. Billy Hugh Plumlee, married Jimmie Gilliland. E. Carroll George Plumlee, married Alice Uhing. George Plumlee was a farmer and raised his family one mile west and a mile north of Zion. His wife, Sarah lived on this farm more than fifty years. Both are buried in Zion Cemetery. 5. Winfield Poynor Plumlee born 1886 in Newton County, Arkansas, married Martha Emma Wilson. They are buried in Oakland Cemetery. Children: A. Edna Lorene Plumlee died young. B. Oliver Marvin Plumlee (twin) married Louise Tetters. C. Anna Mildred Plumlee (twin) married Theodore Weible. D. Helen Irene Plumlee (twin) married first: Houston Kirk, second: John Baxter. E. Harry Dean Plumlee (twin) died young. Winfield Poyner Plumlee was a farmer and Baptist Minister. 6. Oliver Green Plumlee born 1888 in Newton County, Arkansas married Anna Mae Cate, both are buried in Oakland Cemetery. Children: A. Louise Marie Plumlee, married Lymon Houston. 7. Edward David Plumlee born 1890 in Newton County, Arkansas, married Lola Halsey. Children: A. George Richard Plumlee, married Elizabeth Sokal. B. Elsie Norene Plumlee, married Fred Phares. C. Jewell Christine Plumlee, married Wallace Cartter. D. Lula Nadean Plumlee, married Ralph Norton. E. Ollie Mae Plumlee, married Lester Hunt. Ed, Lola and children moved to California in 1930, both buried there, their children live in California. 8. Norene Anabelle Plumlee born 1892 in Newton County, Arkansas married Joe Logan, no children. Norene Plumlee taught school at Zion a number of years, then taught at Hickory Flat. Moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1918 where she married and lived in same house for more than fifty years.

George Franklin and Amanda Plumlee spent the late years in life east of Zion 1/2 mile. They lived in a house that had an upstairs that this writer remembers. They liked to keep a house full of grandchildren. At times, there were six or more from different families. We sure got to know all cousins and were all one big happy family. Their descendants now live from coast to coast although many remain in Washington County, Arkansas. Each year, on the second Sunday in June, we all gather at Zion for a reunion. All Plumlee's from other branches of the family are welcome. Many states and families are represented each year. Old Zion School House had more Plumlees attending than other students in early years. Several generations of Plumlees attended school there.

By: Robert D. Plumlee

Orvis Cecil Pollock

Orvis Cecil Pollock and Jesse Dewitt Robertson Pollock were parents of four children; Coburn, Silas, Norma and Mary Jane in 1917 when they lived in Tullahoma, Tennessee, where both had grown up. This was during World War I, and times were hard with a family to feed and the possible threat of being drafted. Orvis Cecil, or O. C. as he was known, packed up the family belongings, his four children and his pregnant wife and taveled by train to Trinidad, Colorado. They crossed the Mississippi River somewhere around St. Louis, Missouri and Norma remembers seeing large ships and barges on the big river below as the train went across the bridge.

By the time they reached Trinidad, winter was coming on. O. C. supported the family there by working in the mines and doing any odd jobs he could find. Their son, Howard was born there on February 3, 1918.

O. C. took a job on a ranch in LaJunta, Colorado, and moved the family there from Trinidad. After a time here, he took a ranch to develop and paid a price to the homesteader for use of the ranch. This was called the "dryland" by the family. This was the beginning of winter in 1918 and there was no house for the family on the ranch. They moved into an old "dug-out" there until a house could be built. Before that could take place though, a large snow storm came and the snow began to leak in on the family. O. C. put on high boots and made tracks through the snow and the family followed him to shelter in the home of the homesteader. The younger children were wrapped in blankets and tow-sacks around their feet. They walked about a mile and found shelter in the home of the owner of the land for a few weeks until a rock house could be built. O. C. and Jessie put out a garden that spring, but the climate was very dry and not much could be grown, so they moved back to Tullahoma, Tennessee.

On February 2, 1920 in Tullahoma, another daughter, Alberta, was born. In the fall of 1920, they again packed up and moved to Flennington, Missouri, a small town near Springfield, Missouri. The older children went to school that fall in Flennington, Missouri. The next year, the family hired a man with a team of horses and a wagon to move them to Springfield. Mary Jane started first grade that fall in Springfield. Odd jobs supported the family of O. C. Pollock in Springfield. There was not much work here either. The family had bought the farm in Flennington and traded it for a house in Springfield, so they owed no money for their home. They owned this home for several years, although they did not live there for very long.

Due to lack of work, they left Springfield and went to Topeka, Kansas, by train and lived there for a short while. They went to work on a ranch in Clearwater, Kansas, during the summer of 1922. They raised wheat, cattle, and worked mules to till the ground. O. C. was never fond of mules and found this work to be hard. He packed up again in the fall of 1922 and moved to Shawnee, Oklahoma. The children started school in Shawnee that year. Then the family felt the urge to go eastward in April of 1923.

O. C. and Jessie bought a team of horses and made a covered wagon. He made the staves and got the canvas for the top. At this time, the family had 6 children. They packed their belongings in the wagon and started toward Arkansas with no destination in mind. They camped along the roadside at night. There were very few cars on the roads at this time and the roads had big ruts where the tires had sunk in the mud. The kids who could keep up with the wagon would get out and walk when they got tired of riding. Mary Jane, who was 7 at the time, got on the brake beam and fell off. Her feet got run over by the wagon tires and Coburn picked her up and put her in the back of the wagon. She was not seriously injured.

As they came through Prairie Grove, they met a man on foot by the name of Eser Ledbetter. He told the Pollock family of his farm near Elkins, and told them they could live there. So they started on their journey toward Elkins. Not knowing where they were going, nor the stranger they had met, they didn't want to show up at his house after dark. So they camped at the Middle Fork Bridge (which at that time was on the main road between Fayetteville and Elkins on what is now the old Stone Bridge road). The next morning, they continued their journey toward the Eser Ledbetter farm.

When they arrived, the renters were not moved out of the house and the Pollock family had to camp in the barnyard for a few days before they could move into the house.

On this farm, they put in crops of corn and oats, but the ground was very low and wet. The crops did better than they had expected. Ruby was born in September of 1923 while living at this place. The next year the family moved across the road to a better house on the John Stokenbury place. There they share-cropped and stayed for one year.

They bought 40 acres of land for $900.00 on top of the mountain west of Elkins from Mr. Duschene, a Frenchman. They paid $100 plus interest each year for 9 years on this farm. They built a barn in the form of a house in which they could live until their house could be built. They cut logs and took them to the sawmill to be made into lumber for the house. They built a barn first as it could be done faster and they could have shelter while building the house. Many, many wagon-loads of rocks were hauled to make the road up the side of the mountain to their mountaintop farm. Rocks were also used to make rock wall fences which kept the hogs and horses in their pens. After the barn was completed, the house was started. Before the house was finished though, Alice was born while the family lived in the barn in January 1925.

The family planted sugar cane for molasses, and raised everything they ate. About the only food purchased was sugar and salt.

They butchered 3 or 4 hogs each winter for food and cured and preserved them in the smokehouse they had built. They planted cabbage, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, all kinds of beans and peas and canned the vegetable for use during the winter. They raised vegetables for sale such as black-eyed peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, corn, corn meal, made hominy, raised wheat and ground it into flour and made molasses. One year, they sold a train car load to the train car located on the tracks in Elkins. They raised all kinds of fruit such as apples, pear and grapes and made a sweet grape wine to be used for medicinal purposes.

After they moved into the house, Cecil was born in January 1927. The house was not finished yet at this time. Then in December 1928, Calvin, the last was born. His mother and father were 42 years old that year.

Breakfast was usually prepared by Norma, the eldest daughter. She made 6 dozen biscuits and 2 large skillets of gravy for the family's breakfast. Each child helped with the family chores. There was the washing which had to be done in a large kettle outside where a fire was built to boil the clothes. Then, a rub-board to rub the spots which didn't come clean in the boiling water. Each person in the family had not more than 2 or 3 changes of clothes and they had to be worn more than once in between washing. Crops were planted, weeded, cultivated, hoed, picked, hulled and processed by all members of the family who were big enough to work. At the end of the day, they would shell peas until darkness prevented them from seeing the peas. They sold these hand-shelled peas for $3.00 a bushel.

Sugar-cane was planted, hoed and cultivated by hand or a team of mules and when it got ripe, the fodder was cut off, the stalks had to be cut, and the younger children would cut the heads off the stalks. The stalks were then put in a wagon and taken to the molasses mill. Early the next day, a fire was built under the furnace out of wood. The cane stalks were put through a wringer to squeeze the juice out of them. The horse was hitched to the mill to make it run as there was no electricity at this time. The juice from the stalks ran down into a barrell, then into pans where it was then cooked down into molasses.

The family had a milk cow which supplied them with fresh milk, cream and butter. The milking was usually done by Jesse, the mother, and it had to be used in a short time for cooking and drinking as there was no way to keep it refrigerated. She also made cottage cheese from it.

They bought another 80 acres joining the original 40 acres at a later date. This made the Pollock farm a total of 120 acres.

O. C. Pollock and his wife Jesse were the parents of 10 children and later had 38 grandchildren. They were honest, hard working and strongwilled people. They nor any of their children ever used tobacco or alcoholic beverages. Music was an important part of their lives. Each member of the family played some musical instrument and they also enjoyed singing and dancing. Most Sundays were reserved for relaxation except for necessary chores. Although they did not attend church, the Bible was often seen in use in this household. Money was not plentiful, but there was always plenty of food to eat. Meals did not always include a meat dish, but consisted of good wholesome nutritious vegetables which they had grown. Everyone seemed to enjoy a life of good health with no major health problems.

Four of the daughters of O. C. and Jesse Pollock, Mary Jane, Alberta, Ruby and Alice have sung in a gospel quartet from their teen-age years. They continue to do so at this time; however, they ceased their singing while raising their families. They are still known at singing conventions as the "Pollock Sisters Quartet". All these sisters including Norma still reside in the Elkins area. Calvin has made his home in Valley Center, Kansas, and Cecil lives in Duncanville, Texas. Cecil has played the piano for numerous Gospel quartets both professional and non-professional, the most well-known being the Stamps Quartet. He has also taught singing schools and piano at the Stamps School of Music in Dallas, Texas. Calvin enjoys bowling and has been seen in semi-professional bowling tournaments across our country.

By: Mary Ellen Stewart

James Sylvester Thomas Porter

Armstrong and Nancy Porter, born in Pennsylvania, had two children, Thomas S. T. and Annie Porter.

James S. T. Porter was born in 1841, at Marietta, Ohio. They were of Irish ancestry and living in Jackson County, West Virginia, which was a new state, when he married March 7, 1866. (The war between the states just over and a lot of bitterness still in existence throughout the land). When he married Virginia Frances Harrison, eleventh child of Reverend William H. and Esther Allen Harrison.

Their children; John, James, Elizabeth, Joseph, Rachel, Jeremiah, Josiah, Kity, Carolina, William H., and great grandma, Virginia Frances, by his first wife, Dr. Benjamin Early by his second wife, Elizabeth Rader. Then Jessie B. and Elizabeth by his third wife, Catherine Harris, whom he married February 14, 1869, Mason County, West Virginia. Her parents, Silas and Mary Harris, his, Joseph and Isabella Jeffers Harrison.

James and Virginia lived in West Virginia, where older children, Elizabeth Caroline, Henry, Early, Mazella Belle, born October 16, 1871 in Jackson County, birth is recorded at Ripley. Laurvenie Ellender, born April 3, 1873. Lemuel Franklin, born May 9, 1875, James Fredrick, born 1877 at Laurel Fork and recorded at Ripley courthouse. It was after his birth that James and Virginia moved in a covered wagon pulled by oxen to Montrose, Henry County, Missouri, in time for the 1900 federal census.

Another child was born in May but not named when the census was taken, Ezra Duras, Richard, Katie and Lucy Ann, born December 6, 1885. Next they moved on to western Kansas living near Garden City, where their last child, Thomas Albert Armstrong Porter was born. Great Uncle Tom Porter told me he knew Armstrong was part of his name, but he never used it, when I told him of finding the names Armstrong and Nancy on the marriage records of James and Virginia Harrison Porter, at Ripley, West Virginia. He also said, "Wherever P. C. and Lizzie moved James Porter and family would follow".

It was around 1900 when James and Virginia Porter moved to Washington County, Arkansas. They lived near Wheeler where they died. He, October 5, 1915, and she, July 2, 1916, of stomach cancer while living with her grandson, James Lee Morgan, son of Perry C. and Elizabeth (Lizzie) C. Porter Morgan, after her house burned. They are buried at White Oak Cemetery where their descendants still visit their graves.

By: Mrs. H. G. Hill

William Carroll Poston, Sr.

William C. Poston, Sr. was in Hardeman County, Tennessee as early as January 1825, when he was to give a deposition in a civil suit (Ellage v. Bartley) being tried at Moulton, Lawrence County, Alabama. We have been told that William C. was a descendent of John Poston 1686-1744 of Charles County, Maryland, but we have not verified this. William C. died 12 May 1848 at Sylva (Cincinnati), Arkansas, age 69 and was thus born circa 1778. His wife was Elizabeth, maiden name and place of marriage unknown. On 21 August 1829 a Wm. C. Poston bought 640 acres of land from M. H. Howard in Hardeman County, Tennessee for $1280. This seems to be our William C. We do not how or when he disposed of the land. We find our first record of him in Washington County, Arkansas on 25 March 1836 when he received a Patent from the United States for the SE1/4SE1/4S24T16NR34W, containing 40 acres. I would guess that he was here a few years before 1836. He may have used the water route to Van Buren, Arkansas, (Tennessee-Ohio-Mississippi-Arkansas Rivers) as did many others who came here from the Tennessee-Alabama border. Between 1836 and 1843 William C. bought more land from the United States to extent of about 600 acres all adjoining or near to his first 40 acres. His Tombstone bears the earliest known date of the burials in Old Union Cemetery 12 May 1848. His wife Elizabeth however, lived many more years and 18 July 1852 m. Peter Mankins Sr. of Middle Fork Valley near Sulfur City, southeast of Fayetteville. Peter lived to the age of about 111 years. He is buried in the Reece Cemetery near Sulfur City. We have not found Elizabeth's burial place.

Only two children survived William C., Sr. and Elizabeth. They were Phebe (Pheby, etc.) Poston and William Carroll Poston Jr. We do not know if there were others. Shortly after her marriage to Mankins, Elizabeth sold her interest in her former husband's lands to her children Phebe and William C. Jr. for $233.33-1/2 and probably moved to Mankins' farm by Sulfur City, Arkansas.

Phebe Poston was b. circa 1804 in Kentucky. She married William Barclay and their history is given under that name.

William Carroll Poston, Jr. was born in Kentucky about 1817. He died 22 October 1858, age 41 and is buried at Old Union Cemetery, Cincinnati, Arkansas. He married Bersheba Tilly, believed to be a daughter of John Tilly who had a farm in or near S9&16T15NR32W, Washington County, Arkansas. The large brick farmhouse, Cloverdale Farm, still stands and is owned by Commander John A. Buchanan, a descendant. We believe that Bersheba died in Texas. She is reported to be buried in the Poston-Odle Cemetery, Mosheim, Bosque County, Texas.

William C., Jr. and Bersheba had three children, William Tilly Poston, who m. 5 February 1857 to Mary Elizabeth (or Ann or J.) Odle, daughter of John Odle according to W. C. Poston of Mineral Wells, Texas, 1978. We believe John Odle is the Confederate soldier buried in the Warnie Smith Cemetery near Cincinnati, Arkansas. W. T. and Mary had at least one son (there may have been other children), Joseph S. M. Poston who m. Maggie Bell Jones. This couple had at least two sons, one, first name unknown, who m. Odette _____ in Australia and William Carroll Poston who after his brother's death, m. Odette. Odette had children who may have remained in Australia. I think that she and William Carroll had none. They were in Washington County in 1978, searching for John Odle.

The second child of William C. Jr. and Bersheba Poston was John J. Poston who m. Nancy J. No further information. The third child was Jane Poston who m. on 1 November 1854 Joseph Reeves Parks, Captain C. S. A., son of Walter Davis and Mary Park Parks of Cincinnati, Arkansas. Mrs. Larry Henderson of Denison, Texas has said that Jane and Joseph had three children, Mary B., Martha Jane and Lizzie C. Parks. We have not verified this. We do know on 11 June 1862, at "camp" near Tupelo, Mississippi, Captain Parks was not re-elected Captain of Company "E" 17th Arkansas Infantry (Griffith's). This is the last written record we have of him that we can be sure of. On 18 September 1865 Jane m. Thomas McAdams and by 29 October 1874 she and

McAdams and Jane's brothers, Wm. T. and John J. Poston were in Bosque County, Texas (W. T. and wife Mary J.) and McLennan County, Texas (John J. and Nancy and Thomas and Jane McAdams).

On April 1868 James C. C. Patton was administrator of the estate of Joseph R. Parks deceased. We do not know the manner or place of his death. It could have been legally declared by court order. The Parks family only knew that "He went to war, and never returned."

A family history since discovered indicates that Captain Parks was murdered near his home northwest of Cincinnati, Arkansas but that his remains were not found for several years.

By: James Gibson

Everette William Price

A Kentuckian-born in Paintsville, Johnson County, Kentucky on January 25, 1882, he came to Arkansas in 1888 when his parents, Benjamin Franklin Price and wife, Sarah Huff Price, moved to Elkins and bought a farm just northwest of the McCord Cemetery. There he grew to manhood. On January 1, 1899 he was married to Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) Boaz of Durham, Arkansas.

Their first venture together was a journey by covered wagon from Elkins to Muskogee, Indian Territory to begin farming with crops of cotton and corn. Lizzie became very ill with malaria and had to return to her family home in Durham while Everette returned to Indian Territory to finish his crops.

One early morning, Everette found his mules were missing. He began tracking the mules through a light snow and trailed them to stock pens in Muskogee where they were about to be shipped out. Indians had stolen the mules. With the aide of officers, he got his mules back but was afraid to live in the Indian Territory afterward.

After Everette harvested and sold his crops, he returned by wagon to Sulphur City to join his wife. Everette learned the Bob Dodd Store was for sale and after some thought, he decided to buy the store. Taking his crop money, he bought the Dodd store in 1907, which was the beginning of a sixty-three year career as a merchant in Sulphur City. Everette was active to his death October 2, 1970 at age 88.

Through the years, Everette built the store into a general merchandise business freighting goods and produce by wagon to and from Fayetteville. He bought or took in trade, chickens, eggs, butter, cream, fruit, cow hides, in winter furs (at 5 cents each) for gutted and dressed rabbits to be hauled by the wagon load to Fayetteville where they were shipped to eastern markets.

Everette was a well-known stock buyer of cattle and hogs which were driven to the railroad pens at Elkins, Winslow and West Fork to be shipped by carload to the St. Louis market.

With the union of Everette William and Elizabeth Price, six children were born: Ottis Price, born March 16, 1900 - died December 31, 1975, married Opal Woods on April 2, 1923; Everette Price, born January 30, 1911, married Margert McKinnon April 12, 1930; Claude Price, born March 5, 1914 - died October 3, 1921; Geneva Price, born July 19, 1916, married Archie Brashears March 15, 1942; Elizabeth Price, stillborn, and Gene Price July 2, 1928, married Phyllis Counts September 2, 1949.

All the surrounding mountain slopes were covered with apple trees, yielding barrels of apples. The Price Apple Dryer dried tons of them and employed about thirty women for peeling and slicing apples while the men did the heavier work. The dryer furnaces were fired with cord wood day and night. Sulphur fumes bleached the fruit which was turned every hour by shovel. The drying process took three (3) days. They were then sacked in burlap bags and apples were ready to be hauled to buyers in Fayetteville who shipped the bags to other cities.

Mr. Price was "civic minded" in a day where the term was unheard of. He was active in the church, education, politics, etc. Anything for community betterment, Mr. Price was ready to serve. He served as school director for years, a deacon in the Baptist Church. A staunch Democrat, he was active in politics and was Justice of the Peace, serving on the quorum court of Washington County and served on many juries both county and federal.

Everette also found time to oversee farming, sheep and cattle. He favored the Black Angus breed after years of range cattle.

The Price home was known throughout the years for its hospitality and well-set table. Mrs. Price never knew how many would be at her dinner table. Everette invited on impulse, drummers (salesmen), customers, preachers, friends, hired hands, or it seemed anyone who happened to be passing through Sulphur at dinner-time. Among simple dishes that Lizzie set on her table were the country ham, cole slaw (she had a special touch with it) and her Banana cake worthy of remembering, always served on a white tablecloth. Surely throughout the years, they offered food and friendliness to an army of people.

Everette William Price was a man blessed with natural abilities, which he made the most of for himself and in sharing with others. Of a quiet turn, he met life as it came, in a calm and placid manner. Lizzie was a true helpmate. Together they saw the rise and fall of Sulphur City. Now they rest in McCord Cemetery and Sulphur City has vanished. When Everette died, Sulphur City died.

By: Geneva Price Brashears

Rose Nell Rogers Price

My mother, Rose Nell Rogers Price, lived on Boston Mountain near Lincoln, Arkansas as a young girl. She was the third child of Homer and Fannie Rogers (see Rogers-Sayers). The family had moved there from Rocky Comfort, Missouri, where my mother and her sister, Nada, were born. The younger children, Edmond, Marie and Irvin, were born on the mountain. Mother had many fond memories of those years and related many of them to us. Not long before she passed away, February 28, 1986 at the age of 77, she made a sketch of the old apple dryer that was on what they called "the old place" which joined the Nolan place where they lived. Grandfather had bought both places for the apple orchards and the dryer which would become a large part of their livelihood.

Rosa Rogers and Earl Price in 1925 before they were married.

Mother attended Mountain View School on Rhea route which is still standing today. My sister and I took mother back to see the old school building a few years ago. Mother walked all over the place, recalling events of the past and old classmates and teachers. We heard names like Robert and Pricilla Crawford, Harvey and Goldie Ezell, Allen Lowe, Suzie and Dessie and others that I can't recall now. She mentioned one teacher's name, Kate Moore, that taught in 1922. Mother had a very good eighth grade education. The three R's were definitely taught at Mountain view.

Nada May and Rose Nell Rogers, Summer of 1925 before they were married.

We went up on Boston Mountain as close as we could get to the "old place." This is part of the Ozark National Forest now and not very accessible by auto. Mother pointed to the poplar trees that were standing when she was a girl. She mentioned neighbors' names like Jake Wise, Jim Mayberry, Harvey Ezell, the Crawfords and the Lowes.

The family had left the mountain in 1924 to take up property in Wagoner County, Oklahoma, where they would be living, but going back and forth to take care of and harvest the apples until 1941 when grandfather sold the place on the mountain. All kids were married by that time. Mother met my father, Earl Elsberry Price, in Oklahoma. They eloped in October 1925, first going to Missouri to live and then to Rhea, Arkansas, not far from the mountain where my mother was raised. It was at Rhea that my brother, Chester Amos was born April 6, 1928. My oldest brother, Quinton, had died in infancy. They lived at Rhea and made one crop then returned to Oklahoma where the rest of us were born, Alvin, Juanita (myself), Dale and Karen.

My father was an orphan son of Rufus Price and Mary Bell Gose Igo of Scranton, Kentucky. Father arrived by train in 1914 with no money and no place to go. A kind gentleman took my father home with him where he earned his keep. This was near Coweta, Oklahoma, where he stayed until WWI broke out. He had a hard time getting in the army as he was only 16. Finally, he went to Missouri and joined the Missouri Militia as a way to get on into the army. He served with honor in the 13th Infantry, Company H, and was wounded in action somewhere in Europe. We have the copy of his Award for Bravery which was signed by Woodrow Wilson, President. After the war, Dad returned to Coweta where he met Mother. Mother and Father worked hard all their lives. They farmed, owned two grocery stores and a sale barn. Father was well-known for his livestock trading. Mother always worked by his side, but was a perfectionist in homemaking. She left behind many beautiful works of crocheting and quilting.

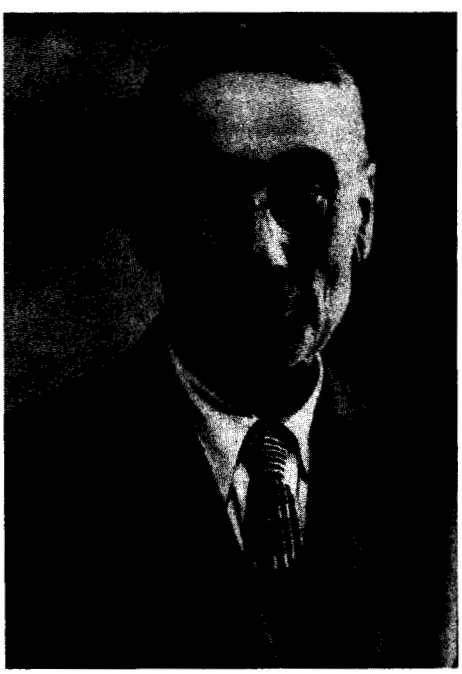
Father died in 1954 in an auto accident. Although Mother was only 46, she never looked at another man. Her saying was, "I had the best man that ever lived. Why would I want anyone else." She lived for her children. We survive her except for the pretty little red headed, blue-eyed boy that was born at Rhea, Arkansas. He preceded mother in death September 25, 1983, of a heart attack.

By: Juanita Wilson

James Carrollton Putnam

James Carrollton Putnam moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas with his family in August, 1939. The family consisted of Mr. Putnam, age 71; his wife Eva A. (Hooper) Putnam, age 46; a son, William Truman Putnam, age 15; and a daughter, Helen Adeline Putnam, age 14.

James Carrollton Putnam, William T. Putnam, Helen Putnam Blackwell, Eva Adeline Hooper Putnam



James Carrollton Putnam, founder of the VFW

Putnam was interested in the Fayetteville area because of the services offered by the University of Arkansas, the Veterans Administration Medical Center, and the National Cemetery. The family had operated the Evergreen Dairy farm south of West Plains, Howell County, Missouri since 1921. Realizing that Bill had graduated from high school, and due to his own advanced age, Putnam decided to sell the 182 acre farm and move near a university to further educate his children. Knowing Bill was interested in law, he visited Fayetteville to "size up the situation". Putnam found the University of Arkansas, School of Law, was then rated #2 in the nation among universities. He checked out the V. A. Hospital and was told about the good patient care. He also checked out the National Cemetery and decided Fayetteville was the place to retire with his family. Telling his family that Fayetteville is a thriving community and the citizens are friendly, the farm was sold, and the Putnam family moved to the "Land of Opportunity". They settled on a 40 acre farm five miles west of Fayetteville in the White Rock Community. As World War II progressed, tires became more difficult to buy and gas was rationed. So, the family moved to town and the family car was later sold.

James C. Putnam was of the sixth generation of General Israel Putnam who served in the French and Indian Wars and in the Revolution under General George Washington. Putnam was a direct descendant of John Putnam from Abbots Aston, Buckinghamshire, England who died at Danvers, Massachusetts in 1662.

James C. Putnam's great-grandfather, Jessie, was in the War of 1812. his grandfather, Riley Putnam, was a fifer in the Mexican War, and with his son, William Riley, the father of James, served all through the Civil War.

James C. Putnam was born at Mount Ayr, Iowa, April 23, 1868. The Putnam family later migrated to Smith Center, Kansas, where Jim received his early education. On January 2, 1889, Putnam enlisted in the Army and was discharged April 1, 1892 at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. He participated in three Indian uprisings, served as a scout with Buffalo Bill in the "Bad Lands" of the Dakotas under then 2nd Lieutenant John J. Pershing; was in campaigns against the Utes in 1889, the Sioux Indian Campaign and Zuni's in 1889-90; and was wounded in the right leg from gunshot on the White River December 27, 1890. Putnam and General John Pershing became close friends.

Putnam furthered his education in Missouri, studied law in Nebraska; participated in a land rush in Oklahoma during 1893, homesteaded in Grant County, Oklahoma and served as Deputy Sheriff of that county in 1894.

On September 7, 1895, he re-enlisted at Buffalo, New York, and entered the Spanish American War in the 17th Infantry. He received a gunshot wound during the battle of El Caney near Santiago De Cuba, transferred to the Hospital Corps and was discharged August 31, 1898 at Columbus, Ohio.

Probably the most outstanding activity in Putnam's life historically was during 1899. He founded and served as first President of the American Veterans of Foreign Service. This organization was the first segment of what is known today as the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. (See related story in organization section). He was known and honored throughout his life at National and Department (State) conventions as the Founder and First Commander-in-Chief. He was a popular speaker on veterans affairs at VFW meetings across the country and enjoyed lecturing on that subject at numerous other events.

Among his many varied and interesting occupations, Putnam worked for the Fire Department at Columbus, Ohio. He worked for the railroad industry throughout the Midwest, Ohio, Florida and the Panama Canal Zone. He was legislative agent and organizer of the A. F. of L. From 1914 to 1921, Putnam helped construct the Panama Canal.

On February 22, 1918, Putnam married Eva Adeline Hooper at Cristobal, Canal Zone. During 1921, they moved to West Plains, Missouri and established a farming operation consisting of Holstein dairy cattle and fruit and truck farming. He helped build a small community church, was a member of the School Board of Evergreen district, helped organize the Missouri Farmers Association in Howell County, and served three terms as Howell County Representative in the Missouri Legislature. He served on the following committees: Pensions, Fish Game and Forestry, Labor and Roads and Highways.

Putnam joined the Masonic Lodge at Smith Center, Kansas July 16, 1892. He affiliated with Washington Lodge #1 at Fayetteville and was a member of the Baldwin Commandry #4 and Far West Chapter #1. Putnam enjoyed many years of Masonry in Arkansas and served as a lecturer. In August, 1950, he became a member of University City Chapter #495, Order of the Eastern Star of Arkansas.

Putnam was a patriot who enjoyed history. He was quick to come to the aid of a neighbor. He promoted safety in the community, and became involved in numerous activities. He had a husky voice and seldom needed a microphone. During many of the Memorial Day programs at the National Cemetery, he gave the ODE TO THE FLAG.

Mr. Putnam expired at the V. A. Hospital in Fayetteville on October 11, 1956. He rests today in our National Cemetery under the evergreen tree which seems to have been planted with him in mind.

His son, Bill, pursued a military career and retired after 32 years as an office in the U. S. Army. He became a Mason in 1944. He is currently active as President of a Regional Duplicate Bridge District and owns a bicycle shop in Monterey, California. Bill has two children, James W. and Ramona Putnam of Monterey, California.

His daughter, Helen Putnam Blackwell, still resides in Fayetteville. She retired after thirty-six years of government service. She is active at district and local levels of the Order of the Eastern Star. She is a member of several Veterans auxiliaries, working on the local, district and state levels of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Helen has a daughter, Vicki Blackwell Norvell of Farmington.

By: Helen A. Blackwell

Jacob Pyeatt

The Pyeatts (then known as "Piat" and subsequently in America changed by various family branches to "Piatt", "Pyeatt" and Pyeatte") originally came from France where they were engaged in the manufacture of silk and the operation of vineyards. Our particular branch of the Pyeatt family originally settled in Guilford Courthouse, Guilford County, North Carolina. They were French Huguenots and came to America around 1685, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes which had granted Huguenots religious freedom.

The first authentic record of this branch of the Pyeatt family we have is of Jacob Pyeatt, who married Jean Paul (both were born around 1700) in 1723. Their children were: Jacob (born 1725); John (born June 26, 1735); Rebecca (born January 1, 1737); Peter (born February 1740); Mary (birth date unknown), another daughter (born February 8, 1745, who may have died in infancy); Martha (born April 18, 1747).

Of these children John Pyeatt (who it is believed was killed in the Revolutionary War at Camden, South Carolina in 1780) married Jane Blair and had four children: Jacob (1760-1844); James (1768-1837); Peter (dates unknown); Martha (dates unknown).

Of these children, Jacob Pyeatt was apprenticed to a bellmaker to learn the craft of making stock-bells. When he was approximately 18, it appears that he enlisted with Colonel George Rogers Clark who made a drive for recruits through that section of the country at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. (There is a record of his service with Clark's Illinois Regiment in the War Department. Also a payroll of Colonel Clark, now in the possession of the State Registrar, DAR, Van Buren, Arkansas list the name of Jacob Pyeatt.)

Jacob Pyeatt married Margaret Finley (1760-1822) in 1790. Their children were: John (1792-1823); Peter (1793-1856); Katherine 1795-?); Mary (1798-1877); Andrew (1800-?); Jane (1802-1832); Jacob (1804-?). Some time prior to 1809 Jacob and Jane Pyeatt or their parents had moved from South Carolina to

an area near the Gasper River Presbyterian Church in Logan County, Kentucky. From there, the Pyeatts together with members of the Carnahan family and others floated down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, ultimately landing at the mouth of White River, Arkansas on May 15, 1811. The emigrants settled at Crystal Hill, about 12 miles north of Little Rock.

Jacob's son John married Martha Carnahan in 1815. Their children were: Finis Ewing (1816-1857) and Paulina (1822-?). Finis Ewing Pyeatt married Elizabeth Maxwell (1820-1894) in 1836. Their children were: John Cuningham (1837-1888); William H. (1839-?); Jacob Preston (1841-1910).

Although the date the Pyeatts settled in Washington County has not been exactly determined, John Cuningham Pyeatt, married in 1867 to Julia Ann West (1845-1933), were residents of the county and his parents and possibly grandparents may also have been residents. For the most part their descendants who remained in this area lived all or a part of their lives in the Prairie Grove, Viney Grove and Fayetteville areas of the County. The children of John and Julia Ann were: Elizabeth A. (Betty) (1868-1959); Robert Ewing (1870-?); John Samuel (1874-1946); Audley (1876-1877); Martha Ann (Matty) (1878-1957); Emmet (1883-?); Wallace (1886-?).

Elizabeth A. Pyeatt was married to John Herman Zellner (1868-1953) on October 28, 1891. They had one child: Julia (1893-1985).

Julia Zellner was married to Mack Franklin Thompson (1888-1969) on September 16, 1920. Their children were: Herman Franklin (1923-) and Betty Ann (Bann) (1925-1982).

Herman Franklin Thompson (1923-) was married to Beverley Bradford Schweppe (1927-1964) on August 2, 1952. They had two children: Pamela Poynter (1956-) and Mark Franklin (1961-). After the death of Beverley, H. Franklin married Patricia Fee Brew (1936-) on June 20, 1981.

Pamela P. Thompson married Terrence Fowler in January 1981. They had one child: Sean Franklin (1983-).

Bann Thompson was married to John Slayton Allison (1921-) on January 20, 1951. They had one child: Julanne Slayton (1952-).

Julanne Slayton Allison was married to Robert Wayne Perrow on September 4, 1976. Their children are: Andrew Slayton (1978-); Allison Elizabeth (1980-); Elizabeth Ann (1984-); John Samuel (1986-).

Martha Ann (Matty) was married to Dorse N. McCormick on November 26, 1902. Their children were: Robert Samuel (1903-1917); Hayden Dorse (1908-?); Kenneth Pyeatt (1919-).

By: H. Franklin Thompson

James Pyeatt

In 1811, James Pyeatt 1768-1834 and his wife Catherine Finley 1756 -, settled at Chrystal Hill. They came with other settlers from the area of Logan County, Kentucky.

In 1813, Reverend John Carnahan preached the first protestant (Presbyterian) sermon in Arkansas territory in their home.

James and Catherine Pyeatt's son, Andrew Finley Pyeatt 1801-, married Martha Carnahan 1792 -, daughter of Reverend John Carnahan and Jannette (Jane) Billingsley 1770-1832.

In March, 1827, John Carnahan, Andrew Pyeatt and their families came with the first group of settlers to Cane Hill. Reverend John Carnahan organized the first Sunday School in Arkansas in 1828. He was a Revolutionary War soldier and is buried in the first cemetery above the group of springs at Cane Hill that was Lincoln's source of water before the lake was built. Jane is buried in Bethlehem Cemetery near Morrow.

Andrew and Martha Pyeatt had two children: John Henry 1829 -, and Jamima 1832 -.

Jamima Pyeatt 1832 - married Francis M. Woodruff 1827. Francis was the son of William R. Woodruff 1786-1853 and Matilda Ferguson 1789-1863. They came to Washington County in 1830 and settled at Farmington where they helped to establish the Ebenezer Baptist Church. They are buried at Elm Springs.

Francis and Jemima Woodruff lived at Rhea across the road from the mill. The tall chimney of the mill was moved to the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. At least some of their children were born at Rhea. Children: Sally Elizabeth 1862-1930, Millie, Maud, Eving, John, Ben, Mamie and Frank. Francis and Jemima moved to Texas.

Standing: Celia, Frank, Henry, Ina, Clifford, Vivian, Clyde, Mamie, Geneva Seated: Sally, J. T. Leonidus, family of Sally Woodruff and Leonidus Crawford

Standing: Gertie Pridemore Osborn, John Pridemore, Felix Pridemore, Virginia Jones Pridemore; Child: Viola Pridemore George and Virginia Pridemore family

Sally Elizabeth Woodruff 1862-1930 married Leonidus Crawford 1850-1919. They were married in Texas in 1880. Leonidus and his brothers had a ranch with 1,000 herd of cattle branded E. W. T. Leonidus left the Texas ranch with his brothers and brought his bride back to Arkansas. They built their house on part of his fathers farm and planted an orchard. Their children grew up on this farm and it is still in the Crawford family. "Onn" was extensively engaged in stock dealings. He had a ranch at Indian Springs near Broken Arrow, Oklahoma and often drove herds of cattle or horses from the ranch to the farm at Rhea. Their children: Francis Robert 1881-1959, Clifford Pyeatt 1884-1960, Clyde Woodruff 1887-, Oscar Henry 1889, Mamie Eliza 1892-1941, Ina Elizabeth 1894-, Sally Vivian 1896-, Cellia Darkas 1899, Geneva 1902, Jim Tilley 1905-1981.

Leonidus "Onn" Crawford was the son of Robert Donald Crawford 1818-1891 and Eliza Henderson 1826-1871.

Robert Crawford came to Arkansas with his parents, James Crawford 1772-1854 and Nancy Sawyer 1771-1854. They came

Seated: Christine Pridemore Carte, Ray F. Carte 2nd Row: Eva, Sue, Judy 3rd Row: Gary, Raylene and Don

with their family and settled in the Viney Grove-Rhea area in 1830. James and Nancy Crawford are buried at Prairie Grove.

Eliza Henderson was the daughter of William 1778 and Martha Henderson 1782. The Hendersons were from Virginia and lived at Rhea.

Mamie Eliza Crawford 1892-1941 married Felix Jackson Pridemore 1888-1972. They were married in 1913 and made their home in the Belview Community near Lincoln.

They were pioneers in the broiler industry. The baby chicks were hatched in a battery of Bell City incubators. The eggs were turned by hand once a day. They kept a flock of 800 laying hens. There was an orchard, a vineyard and a large strawberry patch. They were very active in community affairs. Children: Dana Lois 1913, Cellia Christine 1918, Wilma Geneva 1920, Howard Leon 1926-1980. They are buried at Prairie Grove.

Felix was the son of George Washington Pridemore 1852-1933, and Virginia Angelina "Jenny" Jones 1861-1915.

George Pridemore came to Washington County sometime before 1878 for that was the year he married "Jenny" Jones. In 1885, he bought the farm in the Belview Community. This farm is still in the family and belongs to a great-grandson.

George was a prosperous farmer and they were known for their hospitality. He had an orchard and a dryer and they raised sweet potatoes. He always gave good measure, shaken down and running over. He said he "didn't aim to go to hell with a bushel of potatoes around his neck". George and Jenny are buried at Lincoln. Their children: Felix Jackson 1888-1972, Gertie 1880-1904, John Dallas 1882-1953, Viola Golda 1902-1983.

Virginia "Jenny" Jones was the daughter of William Jones 1820-1886 and Grizzey Riddle - 1877. They came from Jackson County, Alabama around 1846 and lived in the Sugar Hill Community. He had a wooden leg. They are buried at White Rock Cemetery near Dutch Mills. Children: Mathew 1842, John 1846, Felix 1847, Eliza Jane 1849, Francis "Fanny", Thomas 1855-1948, Rachel 1858, Virginia "Jenny" 1861-1915, Joanna 1864.

Grizzey Riddle was the daughter of Mathew Riddle and Rhoda Cooper. The Riddles came with the Joneses and settled west of Summers.

Christine Pridemore married Ray Carte. Their family is recorded in the Ray Carte story.

By: Christine Carte

Peter Pyeatt

Peter Paulus Pyeatt was born in April, 1803 in Warren County, Kentucky, the son of James and Catherine (Finley) Pyeatt. His family arrived in Arkansas in 1811. Lavina Cox was born December 15, 1810 in Warren County, Kentucky. Her parents were Coleman and Martha (Buchanan) Cox, who came to Arkansas in 1818. Martha's father, John Buchanan, left the first recorded will in Pulaski County, Arkansas in 1820.

Peter and Lavina were married January 15, 1827. They had eight children. Martha born about 1829. She married first, Andrew Buchanan Crawford on May 15, 1851, and second, Philip Gregory on April 16, 1867, both in Washington County. James was born about 1833; Mary about 1837; Margaret M. in 1839, who married Samuel King on July 20, 1854; Nancy E., born about 1841, married William Stout on May 6, 1860; William Henry, born about 1843, married Mary Elizabeth McMahan; Alvin F., born about 1845; Sarah A., born about 1847; and Miram L., born in 1849.

Coleman Cox and daughter Lavina Cox Pyeatt were charter members of the Cane Hill Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church when it was established on August 30, 1828. Lavina died February 2, 1859 in Washington County.

By: Nancy Maxwell

William D. Quinton

William D. Quinton and wife Sarah Adams migrated west from Kentucky in the early 1880s. Their oldest son, John was born in Kentucky in 1823. They then migrated to Illinois where a second son, William Jackson Quinton was born in approximately 1828. William D. Quinton and family and the Reverend John Holcombe family came to Springdale, Arkansas in 1829 from Spoon River Association in Illinois.

Left to right: Otis Quinton, Jennie Wilson (Eva Quinton's mother), Dale Quinton, Eva Quinton, Carl Quinton and Jess Quinton.

The Reverend, Mr. Holcombe settled southwest of West Fork while in 1840 William D. Quinton acquired by patent from President John Tyler the 80 acre tract which was the foundation for the city of Springdale. In 1841 William D. Quinton donated land for a church, 6 rods x 20 rods, to be administered by the trustees who were William Easley, Elizah Lee and Freeborn Graham. On October 7, 1843 William D. Quinton and Sarah sold the 80 acres tract in Springdale to John Holcomb. The Quinton Family moved to the West Fork area where they spent the rest of their lives.

William D. Quinton and his wife Sarah had a total of six children. John, William J., Jefferson, Eliza, Alfred and Marinda. John married a woman named Alabama (maiden name un-

known), William J. married Elizabeth Musgrove in 1869, Jefferson married Cynthia Yoes of West Fork who died in 1869, he then married Carolina Bishop who died in 1879. Eliza married a Yoes, Alfred married Martha (Matt) Caldwell in 1862, and Marinda married Wilson Graham.

Three of William D. Quinton's sons, Alfred, Jefferson and William J. served as Union Soldiers in the First Arkansas Calvary during the Civil War. While serving in the First Arkansas Calvery William J. was injured in the battle of Fayetteville and later contracted smallpox from which he died on January 9, 1865. William J. and his wife Elizabeth had 6 children. Edward, Nancy, Sarah Jane, James, Elizabeth and Mary Marinda. In 1868 his wife Elizabeth and the children moved to Springfield, Illinois to live with friends or relatives. Apparently one child, Elizabeth, died while in Illinois for she returned to Arkansas a few years later with 5 children to homestead 80 acres in south Washington County south of Strickler on the Old Wire Road. She applied for and received a widows pension for 5 children of $8.00 per month.

Edward married Martha Swift, Nancy married a Wickwire, Sarah Jane married a Cochran. James married Emma Pierson and Mary Marinda married a Boyd. James and Emma had 6 children, 4 sons Henry, Jesse, Willie, Riley and 2 daughters Minnie (Hodge) and Elizabeth (Neal).

The Quinton family were primarily farmers and timber cutters. Jesse Quinton born February 8, 1884 son of James and Emma, Grandson of William J. and Elizabeth had a farm south of Strickler where he and his wife Evie (Wilson) had 7 sons and one daughter. Jesse had a blacksmith shop on his farm where he made caskets, wagon repairs, general blacksmith work and shoeing horses. He died July 31, 1981 at the age of 97.

Jesse's eldest son Otis Henry followed in his father's footsteps becoming a blacksmith and raising cattle on the same land his father had owned. Otis and his wife Anna (Sharp) had 2 sons Bobby Lee and Raymond "Dale". Both sons became poultry and cattle farmers. Bob and wife Margaret (Benton) had 2 children Roger and Carolyn Quinton Farrell. Dale and his wife Berniece (Ware) also had 2 children Rhonda Quinton Hayes and Daryl Ray Quinton. Dale and his son Daryl and his wife Connie and grandson Clay still reside in the Strickler area. Bob's son Roger and his family live south of Prairie Grove.

By: Raymond Dale Quinton

Isach D. Rader

We are grandchildren of Isach D. Rader who was born in Caney Branch, Green County, Tennessee November 26, 1846. He came to Springdale, Arkansas in 1866. He bought a farm located at the end of West Emma Avenue. It is now West End Street. He built a house on this farm, but the house burned down around the year 1884. He then rebuilt the house by moving a two-room church building on the property. He kept adding to these two rooms, making a six room two-story house. This house was demolished when they built the housing tracts on the end of West Emma Avenue.

In the late 1800s he built and lived in a smaller house just north of the large house. This old house is still there, just north of Sisco Street on West End Street. He donated the land on the northwest end of this place for the Lutheran Cemetery where he and his wife are buried. He was a charter member of the Lutheran Church. He was co-owner and operator of the Kennan and Rader Jewelers, Opticians, Diamonds and Watches Store in Springdale in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Ranies Rader was a Lutheran minister in the early history of the Lutheran Church. He was our grandfather's cousin. He also had a broom making shop on West Emma Avenue in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Our mother, Dora Rader, was born on this place March 10, 1882. She married John Neff July 30, 1912. He had four children by a former marriage, Edith, Walter, Dorcie and Floyd Neff. My father owned and lived on a farm north of Cross Roads School House. There is now a power substation on this place. It is located on the Gutensohn Road north of West Huntsville Street.

In 1918 he bought a 156 acre farm on which he built a six room house and a barn. They were built from lumber cut and sawed from trees on this farm. This place is now owned by the City of Springdale and is the city disposal plant. The dwelling house is still there. The south part of this farm is in Washington County and the north part, which is the disposal plant, is in Benton County.

My father, John Neff, passed away October 29, 1939. My mother, Dora Neff, passed away March 26, 1946. They are both buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

In 1935 I married Joe McClure. We lived on this farm until 1947. In 1951 we came to Riverside, California where I still reside. We have one son, John L. McClure, two grandsons, Jeff and Jay McClure, who all live in Riverside, California.

My brother Byron Neff married Cleo Stamps in 1938. They came to Woodlake, California in 1944. They have four children: Beverly Howerton, Sam Neff, Glenda Homer, and Randy Neff. They have eight grandchildren.

I vacation in Springdale about every two years and enjoy it very much. It will always be home to me.

By: Rachel Neff McClure

Mary Alice Rader

Mary Alice Rader, "Mayme", the seventh child of Elbert Joseph Rader and his wife Nancy Mary Beal Rader, was born May 30, 1885 at Sons Chapel, Washington County, Arkansas.

Seated: Nancy Mary Beal Rader and E. J. Rader. Standing L to R: Gertrude, Mayme, Lula and Anne Helen Rader.

E. J. Rader, born April 16, 1831 in Knox County, Tennessee married Nancy Mary Beal November 4, 1867. She was born in Vincennes, Indiana on April 6, 1850. E. J. had previously been married to Mary C. Stansberry, and they had a daughter, Laura Rader, later Laura Rader Bridenthal. Nancy Mary and E. J. were the parents of eight other children besides Mary Alice, all born in Washington County, Arkansas: Charles J. Rader, born and died November 22, 1868; Lula Belle Rader Moore, born September 21, 1870, died May 23, 1908; Mattie Irene Rader Cardwell, born November 18, 1872; Walter Lonzo Rader, born June 1, 1875; Andrew Columbus Rader, born April 30, 1877; Nettie Angeline Rader, born May 30, 1880, died October 1881; Gertrude E. Rader Riggs, born August 30, 1890; Anne Helen Rader Hurst, born April 30, 1892, died October 18, 1962. Andrew, Mattie and Gertrude are buried in California; Walter in Colorado, probably Grand Junction; Lula, Helen and Mary Alice in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville, near their parents; Charles and Nettie in Sons Chapel Cemetery.

In 1886, when Mary Alice was a year old, E. J. bought a 125 acre farm near the Butterfield Stage Route to Fayetteville, and

Nancy Mary Beal Rader

Mayme Rader Rogers in 1905.

moved from Sons Chapel into the brick house which had been built on the farm in 1848 by Benjamin Murrell Routh. The stage route passed about 150 feet east of the house, which had always been known as The Brick, having been built by slaves from bricks dug, molded and fired there on the farm. This house is still standing, and was used as one of the locations in the filming of the television movie, "The Blue and the Gray". Later, E. J. and Nancy Mary owned and operated the Rader Hotel, a well-known Fayetteville landmark located a block north of the square on North East Street. Elbert Joseph Rader died November 27, 1912, and Nancy Mary Beal Rader died September 25, 1918.

Mary Alice Rader went to school in Fayetteville and attended the University of Arkansas. She was tall, with dark hair and blue eyes, and a 17-inch waist when she married George Spencer Rogers on December 12, 1905. (See Rogers, William A.) George and Mary Alice (Mayme) were the parents of six children, all born in Fayetteville: William Rader Rogers, born December 7, 1906; Louis James Rogers, born October 20, 1908, died October 23, 1977; Peggy Maye Rogers, born January 9, 1912; Andrew Spencer Rogers, born August 25, 1915, died October 22, 1978; George Spencer Rogers, Jr., born May 21, 1918, and Melba Louise Rogers, born March 16, 1920.

George and Mayme built a house on Mt. Sequoyah and moved there in 1915, remaining in that spot until their deaths. The road that George built to their house is now Vinson Street in Fayetteville, and their son George, Jr., is presently living in a house he built on the site of the original house. At the time George and Mayme built their house, there were only two other houses nearby, both log houses and both still occupied in 1987. One of them belonged to the Charles Wesley Hite family. Beside the road to Mayme's house, a pear tree grows which has been producing fruit since the family first moved to Mt. Sequoyah.

George Spencer Rogers died November 2, 1952 and Mary Alice Rogers, "Mayme", died July 6, 1960.

By: Patricia Rogers Doan

Rev. Samuel H. Rainey

Samuel Rainey was born May 6, 1886 in Central Falls, Rhode Island, the eldest of seven children of Scots-Irish parents. He attended public school in Rhode Island and then enrolled in Schulykill Seminary, later to become Albright College, in Reading, Pennsylvania. He married Frances Harriet Chamberlin on June 26, 1912. In 1914 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church in Steelton, Pennsylvania, Diocese of Harrisburg. After holding pastorates in Huntingdon and New Brighton, Pennsylvania, he moved to Calvert, Texas in 1920. In 1923 he accepted a call to Marlin, Texas and in 1926 he came to El Dorado, Arkansas. September 1, 1928 he came to St. Paul's Church, Fayetteville. Two children were born to this marriage, Frances Carolyn in 1915, and Richard Hoyt in 1917.

When Mr. Rainey accepted the call to St. Paul's, Fayetteville, he also was pastor to Episcopal students at the University, and served at St. James Church, Eureka Springs.

When the Helen Dunlap School for Mountain Girls was closed at Winslow, he looked after the property for the Diocese of Arkansas and prepared it for conferences for young people of the province during the summer.

Frances Chamberlin Rainey returned to Fayetteville in 1944 and was House Mother at the Kappa Kappa Gamma House from fall semester 1945 until her death in June 1947. She is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville.

Frances Carolyn Rainey married George Vernon Harris June 26, 1939. They had four children, George Vernon, Jr. born in 1941, Frances Carolyn born 1945, Samuel King born 1948, and Susan Catherine born 1951.

George V. Harris, Jr. married Judy Wilson of Batesville and they had one daughter, Donna Carolyn. George, Jr. died in 1973 and is buried in Batesville. In 1978 Donna died and is buried in Batesville.

Frances married George R. Philip in 1964. Of that union five children survive: George R. IV, born in 1965, Michael Richard born in 1966, Martin Rainey born in 1969, Carolyn Rebecca born in 1972, and Samuel Rainey Thomas in 1976. One daughter, Sarah Emily Robin died at birth, 1978.

Samuel King Harris married first Demaris Hart. They were divorced and he later married Catherine Faulkner. They had two sons, Kevin King Harris born in 1982, and Kelly Rainey Harris born in 1984.

Susan Catherine married William Gary Burson in 1973. They had three sons, William Harris born in 1975, Gerald Thomas born in 1977, and Matthew Neill born in 1981.

Richard Hoyt Rainey married Etta Faye Warren of Eastland, Texas in 1942. Children of that marriage are Janet Faye born in 1943, Samuel Hardy born in 1948, and Mary Elizabeth born in 1954. Jan married Dewayne Robertson and has three children: Denesa born 1962, Robby Wayne born 1964, and Matthew born 1972. After a divorce from Dewayne, Jan married Artie Kirkwood.

When Samuel Rainey came to Fayetteville, Highway 71 had

not been built. It was a twelve hour trip by car from El Dorado over mostly gravel roads. South of Mountainburg, the road went down the east side of the hill by means of many hair-pin turns. None of this was paved and the trip was very dusty in dry weather.

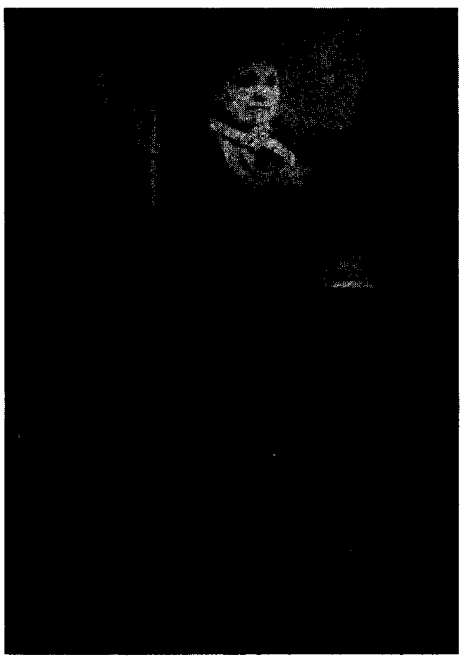
The rectory was located at 119 East Lafayette, now the Safeway parking lot. It was a comfortable two story house built in the very early 1920s. Here the University young people met every Sunday evening.

In 1940, Mr. Rainey accepted a call to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Orange, Texas, where he died in 1943. He was buried in Calvert, Texas.

By: Mrs. George V. Harris

John Berry Rainwater

John Berry Rainwater was born July 18, 1820 in North Carolina and was thought to be a descendant of Governor John White of the Berrys of the Lost Colony of early settlers on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, 1857. He was the son of Mary Rainwater and John Berry, and it is said he took his mother's maiden name for his last name, an old English custom. He lived in Sevierville, Tennessee in 1840, and married Mary "Polly" Gordon Keifer, who was born 21 February 1820 at Greenville, Tennessee, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Welty) Keifer. John and Polly moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1846.



Sarah (Rainwater) Chryst, daughter of John Berry Rainwater.

Before the Civil War, John had a lumber yard in Fayetteville, and a 900 acre farm north of town (known in more recent years as the Joe Steele farm). Lumber customers sometimes lacked cash and would pay with crops or livestock which he took to his farm. He would occasionally butcher a fat calf or hog and sell those to a meat shop in town. His family then lived in an antebellum home on College Avenue, and ran the farm with the help of slaves, which was customary for that period of time. Two of the five slaves pictured in the local area, titled The Old South, at one time belonged to this family.

During the Civil War, John Berry Rainwater went to Dallas, Texas, taking his slaves and those of some of his neighbors, the Stearns, Applebys, Freyschlags, and Bill Ann Vernon. While there he had a heat stroke. His wife Polly set out to join him, taking the children and a colored nursemaid. They went in a covered wagon pulled by mules, with a cow tied on behind for fresh milk, food for themselves and livestock, and a tar bucket to grease the wagon wheels. In Oklahoma, they camped for the night beside a spring, where the grazing was good, and prepared supper. A band of Indians came along and ate the food, while the terrified women and children wondered what would happen next. The Indians begged Polly to give little Sarah with long braided hair, to them and the mother bravely told them no. The Indians did not molest them, and left. But Polly was afraid they might return in the night and take Sarah, so they quickly hitched up the mules and drove all night. Although the children had no supper and cried when they stirred in the night, it was not until they came to a house, that the mother felt it was safe to eat and sleep.

A Texas doctor advised John to go to a higher altitude, so after the war, they returned to Fayetteville, and some of the former slaves chose to come along. Their home and lumberyard was destroyed in the war, so they lived on their farm. John Berry Rainwater built the first school for black children in Washington or Madison County, on his farm. The cost was $1.00 a month if they had it, and if not, they could attend anyway. As John's children married, he gave each one a hundred acres, hoping they would live nearby. John became a mule buyer to Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri and shipped carloads of them north. When the University of Arkansas was established at Fayetteville, John had the contract to haul all the limestone for Old Main, including the four columns at the entrance, from a Madison County quarry. Shod oxen teams were used to haul it to a hard surfaced road, where a sixteen mule team, lead by a lead mule, took over for the long haul to Fayetteville. People from miles around gathered to watch the procession arrive in town.

Little Sarah grew up, and taught English and History at that University. Sarah's daughter, Mary Bradford, maintains an interest in the University, and has donated a number of Rainwater family articles to its museum. Mr. Rainwater was Washington County Treasurer in 1848, a State Representative in 1880, Chief Justice 1867-1868, and helped organize the first Masonic Lodge in Arkansas, Far West Chapter #1, at Fayetteville, with Archibald Yell. He became a member of the First Christian Church at Fayetteville, in August of 1850, under Reverend Robert Graham.

Children of John and Polly Rainwater were: William Lafayette Rainwater born May 8, 1842 in Tennessee and married Margaret Lee; Nancy Smith born 16 January 1848 in Arkansas and married Harold Porter Jankins and lived in the Zion community; Sarah Jane "Sallie" born 22 December 1849 and married James Henry Chryst, an architect; Harve Sterman Rainwater born January 25, 1852 and married Nancy Hewett; Melvina Bell 1853-1861; Kate Stermen born February 29, 1856 and married Frank White; Paralee born 18 March 1858 and married John Calvin George; Tempa 1860-1961; Susan Clementine born June 27, 1862 and married Lynn Cline; and Minnie born June 10, 1863 who married first John Arnold and second Charlie Swartz.

By: Mary Kay Bradford

David Rakes

The Rakes family is rather large and it is unknown to this writer which Rakes were the first to live in this county. We do, however, have information on one Rakes, a resident of Lincoln, formerly of Prairie Grove, Benton County, Illinois and North Carolina. This particular Rakes is named after forebears, to wit, his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name (Matney) was given to him as a middle name, and for many another Rakes and Raikes of generations preceeding whose first names were David.

David Matney Rakes came to Washington County in a small, American made station wagon not his own. His first home was in a house, extant still, on Thurman Street in Prairie Grove, belonging to John B. Snapp, a retired lawyer (Yale '46 or so) known to many Washington Countians. From the grove on the prairie, Rakes moved to the hill on which the town of Lincoln is situated. He claims to have an excellent view from the southward facing patio door in his living room, said room being a part of a

building once used to process poultry. This building, incidentally, is widely known among the Lincolnites even though it seem to have fallen into some disrespect in the recent past, which is, I am sure, no fault of the subject of this brief and inconclusive personal history.

Mr. Rakes, during his residency in Washington County, has been variously employed as a farm hand, a house painter, a carpenter, a groundskeeper, a chauffeur and, to quote, "what not."

By: David Rakes

David Newton Ralston

The Ralston family came to Washington County, Arkansas in the fall of 1908. David Newton Ralston and his wife, Laura McBroom Ralston had married and started their family in Cannon County, Tennessee. With one daughter and three sons, they left Tennessee and went to western Oklahoma when Kiowa County was opened to homesteading in 1901. Having "proven" their homestead and sold it for a good price, they went to northwest Arkansas. Mr. Ralston chose to purchase land near Prairie Grove because of the evident prosperity. "People were selling corn in Prairie Grove while elsewhere, people were buying it."

He bought over 100 acres on the west side of Prairie Grove from a man named Shackleford. The land included the little mountain called Wolf Mountain. They rented a house in Prairie Grove. The rent was $5.00 per month for the house and $2.00 for the barn. It was there that they celebrated Thanksgiving and Christmas in 1908.

Another daughter had been born in Kiowa County, Oklahoma. One by one, the children had measles that winter: Mary Inez (born 1891), Hal Clinton (born 1892), Alec David (born 1896), Gilbert Hugh (born 1898) and Marguerite (born 1903).

In January, 1909, they traded the south part of the farm land, the part south of the railroad track, to a Mr. Talbot for a house on the south outskirts of Prairie Grove. Mr. Ralston was a carpenter and built a number of houses and barns in and around Prairie Grove.

When the children entered school there, Alec was in the fourth grade and his teacher was Lucy Carl.

Mary, who was the oldest, did not attend school in Prairie Grove. She went to work for the newspaper which was then owned by Mr. Hildebrand. In July, 1909, Mary became ill with appendicitis and died on July 7, following surgery.

When school started in the fall of 1909, the three boys attended in the big, white school building. Alec's teacher was Dorothea Campbell.

Marguerite entered second grade in the fall of 1910, in the tall school building by the Presbyterian Church. In that school year, Hal, Alec and Gilbert were in school in the big, white school building. Alec's teacher was Alma Sanders who taught her class the little poem: "Five things observe with care, of whom you speak, to whom you speak, and how and when and where."

That was the last year classes were held in the big, white school building. In the summer of 1911, D. N. Ralston and others tore down that building and used the material to build the Presbyterian Manse. There was a large bell in a steeple above the second floor. One day, the bell fell without warning. It was so heavy that it broke through all the floors all the way to the ground. It had been hung on a natural log with the bark still on it and worms had eaten the log. No one was under it at the time, although it was hung directly above the main entrance of the school where many people were passing as they worked on the demolition.

Mr. Ralston set out apple trees on Wolf Mountain and also planted corn on some of the farm there. In 1912, he traded this property to Gar Henson for a house and 30 acres north of Viney Grove. On September 13, 1912, Robert Enoch was born there.

The school at Viney Grove went through the ninth grade only. The 1915 graduating class from the Viney Grove school consisted of four girls and two boys: Lillian Blackburn, Willie Hill, Lola Porter, Grace Pyeatt, Milton Barnett and Alec Ralston.

In 1916, the ninth grade graduation at Viney Grove school was held on March 17. It was an unusually warm spring day, the jonquils were in bloom and all the girls wore white dresses. There were seven members of the graduating class, five girls and two boys: Pearl Carnahan, Madge Pyeatt, Marguerite Ralston, Eva West, Alta Woodruff, Dewey Bates and Paul Shafer. That evening a class party was held at the Willie Porter home.

In 1917, the United States entered the first World War. Alec volunteered for the army and was called to report in Fayetteville on June 1, 1917. Their army training began on the campus of the University of Arkansas. They were housed in the girls' dormitory, but the mattresses were removed from the beds while the soldiers were there. They were issued one blanket which they used on the bare springs of the beds.

In 1918, Hal was drafted into the army and was wounded in France on October 4, 1918. While Hal and Alec were in the army, the family moved to Gentry in 1919.

By: Betty L. Baker

J. C. "Jim" Randolph

James "Jim" Clinton Randolph, born in Benton County, Arkansas, was the son of John F. Randolph and Matilda M. England, both of whom were born in Tennessee. John was a farmer of 600 acres, a carpenter, Justice of the Peace, and head of the school board of Norwood School. Matilda, who was one-fourth Cherokee Indian, completed her education at the University of Arkansas. She taught school for a short time. Matilda's parents were Edward England and Elizabeth Rutherford Owens, both of Tennessee birth. John's parents were William Franklin and Pernetter Fisher Randolph, both of Tennessee.

John and Matilda's children are: 1. Ollie Lee, born May 22, 1876, married Eva Poulson; 2. Lena, born October 27, 1878, married Venie Powell, died June 22, 1955; 3. Wilbern Dee, born June 24, 1880, married Marilda Ryals, died February 12, 1926; 4. Johnnie, born June 4, 1882, married 1st George Smith, married 2nd Rye Reid, died 1917; 5. Sarah Elizabeth, born December 13, 1884, married William Cole Carter, died June 28, 1924; 6. James Clinton, born November 4, 1886, married Dora Clyde Roberson, died March 1961; 7. Walter, born February 27, 1889, married Kate Dunlap, died 1950; 8. Pearl, born June 1, 1891, married 1st Paul Jahns, married 2nd Ernest Powell, died January 1950; 9. Orphia Loena, born December 25, 1893, married Jesse Franklin Gerhard, died March 4, 1927.

After John's death, Matilda married J. H. Anderson.

Jim married Dora Clyde Roberson of Washington County, Illinois Township. She was the daughter of Jerry and Ursula Pamela Christian Roberson. They were married on October 27, 1907.

Jim and Clyde had nine children. All of the children are still living except John Glenn, who was killed in a car accident in 1964. The children are: 1. Alma Leona, born December 13, 1908, married Roy Baer. Children: Norman, Doyle, Max and Iva. 2. Erma Elois, born May 5, 1910, married Harold Baer. They have one child, John Randolph. 3. J. Estle, born December 17, 1911, married Lucille Smythe. Children: Clint, Clifford Dale and Lois Marie. 4. Clarice Ruth, born December 21, 1913, married Virgil Fusselman. Children: Ruth and Velma. 5. James Russell, born September 10, 1915, married Bertha Juanita Jones. Children: Russena, Sherry, Faren, James and Janice. 6. John Glenn, born February 26, 1918, married Jaunita McConnell. Children: Glenita and John L. 7. Retha Inez, born January 4, 1921, married Thomas Christopher. Children: Tommy Clyde and Renee. 8. Winnie Fern, born March 6, 1923, married Ervin Brown. Children: Jannette, Cleo Genieve and Rhonda. 9. Bonnie Mae, born May 19, 1925, married 1st Emery Brown, 2nd Clifton O'Neal. Children: Bonnie Louise, Clifton Eugene and Janice Ann.

Jim Randolph worked at many jobs in his lifetime. He worked for Dave Smith, at one time he was a road overseer. He worked on a threshing crew. He had a shoe repair shop. At one time Cincinnati had a pool hall; he was the owner of that. I've

been told he made some of the best sorghum in the county too. For several years he was the janitor of the Cincinnati school. The fifty years Jim and Clyde were married, they lived in Washington County and Illinois Township.

By: Glenita Randolph Gutherie

John Rankin

John Rankin and wife, Narcissus Temple Rankin moved from Crawford County to Washington County about 1906. John attended University of Arkansas and taught school for twenty years. County records show that he taught at the Howe School for five months and received $159.00. He spent several years carrying the mail on Rural Routes. One day when it was raining he took his son, Clyde along and let him wade the swollen creek and deliver the mail. Someone reported this to the Postal Service and he lost his job. He served as "Justice of the Peace" for forty years, and helped many people settle their minor differences. He also married many local couples. John and Narcissus had 5 children.

Top Row: Frances Rankin, Wilbur Rankin, Clyde Rankin. Lower Row: Edna Rankin, John H. Rankin, Narcissus Rankin, Gladys Rankin.

Clyde Rankin, the eldest son attended John Brown University in Siloam Springs and University of Arkansas and taught in Rural and City Schools for several years. Later, he went into Postal Service at Springdale and worked there for thirty-eight years. He married Agnes Clingingsmith in 1920. They had four children. Their daughter, Bonnie graduated from University of Arkansas with a Bachelor of Science Degree. She received her Masters Degree from Yale Institute of Nursing. She was Supervisor of Nurseries at Barnes Medical in St. Louis. She also worked in Public Health Service in New York City, and Springdale Hospital. Warren Rankin graduated from University of Arkansas with a Civil Engineering Degree. He served in The Armed Forces, then went to work for Frisco Railroad where he worked for twenty years. He married Lucille Jackson. Their daughter, Nancy born in 1954, married William Parrish and their son Justin is 2 years old. Warren and Lucille's son Scott was born in 1962. M. Murlyn Rankin attended Coyne Electrical School in Kansas City and became a Licensed Electrician. He served in the U. S. Air Force. He passed away in 1985. Paul Rankin finished High School in Springdale then entered the U. S. Air Force. He was a Reconnaissance Pilot with the rank of Major and retired after twenty years service. He and his wife, Mary (Hall) Rankin have two sons. Paul Andrew born in 1965 and Peter Alex born 1969.

Wilbur Rankin attended school in Siloam Springs. He was a farmer. He was active in church and community affairs. He married Margaret Ruppel, a School Teacher. They had one son, Maurice. Maurice became a Radio and T. V. Engineer. He married Mary Case in 1962. They have two children, Raymond born in 1964 and Nancy born in 1966. Maurice lives in Maryland and works for a U. S. Government Facility in Washington, D. C.

Edna L. Rankin attended University of Arkansas and taught in Rural and City Schools. After her marriage in 1929 to Loyd Luginbuel, a Funeral Director she became a Mortician and Funeral Director in 1934 in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Edna now (1986) holds the title of "Oldest Lady Funeral Director" in Arkansas. They have two children, Janice Sue and Loyd Wayne. Janice has taught Music in Little Rock Schools for twenty-five years. She married William Hibbard an Architect. Their daughter, Keri Ann Hawley also teaches in Little Rock Schools. Their son, William Robert is working toward his Masters Degree in Texas. Loyd Wayne Luginbuel is owner and operator of the Luginbuel Funeral Homes in Prairie Grove and Lincoln. He married Sharon Morris June 14, 1963, their children, Stacy born September 21, 1968 and Amy born December 2, 1970.

Gladys Rankin graduated from Springdale High School, completed her Nurses Training in Sparks School of Nursing in Ft. Smith. She went into government nursing and was stationed in Memphis, Tennessee. She transferred to Fayetteville when the Veterans Hospital opened there. She recalls that a man by the name of George Washington was sitting on the steps of the hospital when it opened waiting to be the first patient. She worked there thirty-eight years.

Frances Rankin completed High School in Springdale, attended University of Arkansas. She taught in Washington County Schools for several years. In 1961, she went to work for The Space and Information Division of North American Rockwell. This was the "Apollo Program" the first vehicle to land on the moon. She married Garland Cannon in 1936. Garland was Superintendent of construction over a large number of schools in L. A. County in Los Angeles, California. They have one son, Dean G. Cannon, owner and president of Cannon Express. He married Rose Marie Finizza on January 14, 1961. Their daughter, Annette Marie married Ronnie Battershell November 1, 1980. They have two daughters, Jennifer age 4 and Melanie age 3. Dean and Rose's son, Bryan lives in Springdale.

John Rankin homesteaded 160 acres of land in the Harmon Community and kept the farm going with the help of the family until his death in 1948.

By: Frances Rankin Cannon

Mark E. Rawlings

I was born at Sodorus, Illinois on October 7, 1909, and my family moved to Washington County, Arkansas the following year.

My father was Mark E. Rawlings. He homesteaded near Weddington, Arkansas. On December 28, 1908, he married Lona Eads. A Justice of the Peace by the name of Webb performed the ceremony. He and my mother had seven children: Althea Rose, Jasper Lee Roy, Charles A., Oliver T., Glen H., Virginia Emily and Ruth Lucille.

My grandfather (my father's father) was supposed to have had a store near Savoy. It was between two gaps in the mountain. People often referred to it as Rawlings Gap. He had Jack and Stallion bred horses.

My mother lived until 1986. She was taken back to Rose Cemetery and buried there. Her grandmother had donated land for that cemetery, and both her mother and father were buried there as well as several brothers and sisters. One sister was Dolly Slaughter.

Two of my brothers were born at Homestead: Jasper Lee Roy and Charles. They are both dead now.

I don't know much else to tell except that my Grandpa Eads was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War and drew a pension.

None of my mother's people could read and write. I taught my mother how to sign her name. After we moved to Illinois, I went to school. We returned to Illinois in 1917.

By: Althea R. Adams

John Henry Ray

John Henry Ray was born March 20, 1880, in the Cross Rhodes District of Washington County, Arkansas to James David and Sarah McCord Ray. John was one of their seven children. James McCord and family came from Ireland and England in the late 1700s or early 1800s and settled in the North Carolina area. The James David Ray family settled in northern Tennessee about the same time. Both families later moved to Washington County in Arkansas and settled on farms near Sulphur City, Arkansas.

At that time there was a post office and store in the "big" city of Sulphur. There was also Sulphur Springs near by; so therefore the city was named Sulphur City.

In time James David Ray and Sara McCord were married. Mr. McCord gave land for the McCord Cemetery south of Elkins, Arkansas. The cemetery is still in use today and is a very beautiful cemetery on a hill. Mr. McCord's house was south of the cemetery and was built in 1889. The house is still in use today. James David and Sarah lived with the McCords for a short while after they were married in 1874. Later Mr. Ray bought land near Elkins, Arkansas in 1884 and built a frame house for his bride and later seven children. That house was well constructed from the native timbers from the saw mill at Sulphur City and hauled by team and wagon. This house is still standing today. Kerosene lamps were used (no electricty yet), well water, out door "privies" and wood burning stoves. The wood for heating was cut off the farm. This house has been modernized with electricty, gas, water and indoor bath facilities. In the early days the Ray family baths were taken in a no. 2 wash tub, also used for laundry. John helped his father with the farming until 1900, then John went to the "big" state of Texas to seek his fortune and hopefully an easier life than farming. John also enjoyed a cowboys life while in Texas. John also met a very pretty Indian maiden in the Texas Indian Territory. However, they did not marry.

In 1901 John became homesick for his native Arkansas so he came back to his father's home. John was still a farmer at heart and loved the soil. John rode horse-back "over the mountain" a "courtin Mary Haskin. In those days the ladies wore long full skirts with a bustle under the skirt, long hair sometimes braided or piled high in a bun on top of the head. Mary Haskin and her family were Yankees from Avery, Illinois and they had moved to the Sulphur City area. In 1903 John and Mary were married at Sulphur City, Arkansas by J. A. Stone. They moved into a log house across the road from John's father's home. On May 24, 1905 a baby boy was born to John and Mary. John and Mary's little boy, Virgil, had his old pal "Shep" dog for a playmate.

In 1905 James David Ray lost two of his children in the typhoid epidemic.

In 1917 John and Mary moved to a farm near Sunset, Arkansas. (It is known as Health today.) However the old timers still know it as Sunset. It is a beautiful place high in the Boston Mountain Range with a beautiful view. One could see a lovely sunset at eventide; hence the name Sunset. Supplies were brought from Fayetteville, hopefully for a month, by team and wagon. The trip for supplies was a long day's journey.

On October 24, 1918 a beautiful, but spirited, auburn haired baby girl was born to John and Mary, whom they name Clara. By that time Virgil was 14 years old.

In 1919 John and Mary moved to Fayetteville where John became a carpenter. John built many houses in Fayetteville; three are still standing today. John had given up farming temporarily.

In 1927 John's father died, his mother had died earlier. So John had the urge to go back to the old farm home, but his Yankee wife Mary refused to go with him. So John was very sad and tried farming alone. Finally John had to sell the farm to another family and he came back to Fayetteville and resumed carpentry. John stayed in carpentry until the late 1950s when he went into real estate. It was known as the J. H. Ray Realty located in the old Eason building on the northwest corner of the square. (The building which is now supposed to be in the remodeling stage.) John sold real estate until his death March 31, 1962.

By: Clara Ray

Robert Leonard Ray

Joseph Henry Ray was born in North Carolina on March 1, 1770 and was reared in South Carolina. His father was believed to have been Samuel Ray, Scotch-Irish. Mary Fouts and Joseph H. married in Kentucky, 1794. They had eleven children: Phoebe, Leonard Fouts, David L., William H., Rachel, Anna, Manning, Stephen Bird, Moses Patrick, Benjamin F. and Elijah. Joseph H. and Mary died in Barbour County, Alabama.

Moses Patrick, ninth child of Joseph H., was born on December 22, 1815 in Cumberland County, Tennessee. Moses came to Washington County from Coosa County, Alabama in 1836. Apparently, many of his friends in Tennessee and Alabama had moved to Washington County previously and he followed by horseback. The Froshours had arrived previously by riverboat in 1832. Ruth Ann Froshour and Moses married at Evansville on September 19, 1841. They had eleven children: Infant, Joseph H., Mary Jane, Martha Ann, Chalysta Ward, Reubama Isabel, Albert Manning, Sarah Elizabeth, Jefferson Davis, Rachel Ada and Elijah Bird. Moses and Ruth lived all of their married lives in the Lead Hill Community and were buried in Lead Hill Cemetery in Boone County, Arkansas.

Jefferson Davis, ninth child of Moses, was born on May 8, 1861 in Boone County. He married Amanda Jane Yandell August 30, 1883 and to this union were born eight children. After her death, he married Ettie McGrew Ackison. They had no children. He and his third wife, Nellie Maude Dunagan Christian, (a widow with one child, Herbert Chester Christian) were married March 23, 1921 in Stilwell, Oklahoma. Nellie was a lifelong resident of Washington County, born February 26, 1893 and was raised between Evansville and Cane Hill. Two children were born to this union; Robert Leonard and Clara Mildred. Jefferson D. had homesteaded land in Eagle County, Colorado prior to this marriage. When Robert was seven years old, the family moved back to Washington County and purchased a farm east of Evansville. It was located near the Freshour place. Jefferson died March 24, 1955 and was buried in Colorado. Nellie died June 29, 1972 and was buried in Hutchison County, Texas, near Clara Mildred's residence, Borger.

Robert Leonard was born December 9, 1921 in Wolcott, Colorado. After returning to Washington County in 1928, he attended school at Vineyard and Evansville. His mother, sister and he moved to Collin County, Texas in 1938. Upon completion of high school, he moved to Fort Worth, Texas to attend college. He entered the U. S. Army, 96th Infantry Division, October 10, 1942. After discharge from the service in 1946, he returned to Washington County. Myrtle Louise Green and he were married March 22, 1946 at Borger, Texas. They had been corresponding since 1944. One son, Robert Lynn, was born in Borger June 3, 1947. When Lynn was one, the family returned to Washington County near Fayetteville. The Ray's welcomed the birth of their second son, Jerry Duane, January 3, 1949 in Fayetteville. As a Mechanical Engineer for the U. S. Government, the Rays moved to many locations. He specialized in missile construction. After transferring to the Department of Interior-U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, he obtained his Master Degree in General Engineering. Upon his retirement in 1977, the Rays moved back to Washington County on land which was a part of the original Milton H. Cox home place, two miles south of Cane Hill. This property was adjoining the A. E. and Bertha Mae Cox Green farm. They moved to Lincoln in 1982 and still reside there at this writing.

Robert Lynn resides in California near San Francisco with April, his wife, and three children. Jerry Duane resides in Prairie Grove with Shirley, his wife, and one son.

By: Robert L. Ray

Clair June Raysor

Clair June Raysor, born in Ft. Worth, Texas, January 1, 1921, and wife Frances Ernestine Raysor (formerly Apperson), born May 10, 1923, in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, moved to Arkansas in 1978, arriving July 4, to live near her sister, Lillie M. Hudler.

The Raysors were married May 14, 1943, in Duncan, Oklahoma where they lived for a short time, moving from there to Texas where they lived first in Dallas, then Beeville and from 1947 to 1978, in Corpus Christi. They moved into a double-wide mobile home on an acre of land deeded to them by Bob and Lillie Hudler. They have two sons, Owen Mitchell, born December 31, 1944, in Duncan, Oklahoma, and Teddy Lee, born August 19, 1946, in Dallas.

Their son Ted was married to Anita De La Fuentes in 1967. They had three children, Mark born March 6, 1969, in Dallas, Ted Jr. born in Dallas January 12, 1971, and Pamela born October 13, 1967, in Corpus Christi, and one grandson, Matthew Lee (son of Pamela) born June 3, 1986, in Dallas. Ted is divorced and now lives with his parents.

Owen was married to Linda Vanderslice in 1963 and had one son, David Troy, who died at the age of 5 weeks and is buried in Iowa; and one daughter, Hyla Eiran, born in Corpus Christi, now living in Missouri. Owen and Linda were divorced in 1972. Owen married Susan Carew in May, 1972. Owen has been in the army since 1964. He served a year in Germany and a year in Viet Nam and following marriage to Susan, was stationed in Colorado one year and in Germany for five years, then at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. for two years. They now live in Iberia, Missouri where Owen is stationed at Fort Leonard Wood. He is a Warrant Officer and one of the few certified bio-medical equipment technicians in the service. Susan also works at Fort Leonard Wood as a dental hygienist. They have two daughters, Kristine Amanda Jeanette, born May 5, 1980, and Susan Michelle, born September 5, 1982, both in Maryland. One daughter was stillborn while they lived in Germany and is buried in Virginia. In 1979 Owen and Susan bought Bob and Lillie Hudler's first house and 12 acres of land which included the old rock road and joins the land his parents own. Owen retired from the army in November 1986, and their future plans include possibly building a home on an additional 20 acres of land bought from Hattie Mae and Ford Watkins which joins that which they originally bought from the Hudlers.

Clair was formerly employed at the Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi as an airplane mechanic. Frances worked at a Peerless Cleaners substation near her home in Corpus Christi. Both are now retired. Frances' mother, Ida Lee Apperson, born February 4, 1896, in Tyro, Arkansas, and brother, Jim L. Apperson, born September 25, 1928, in Dallas, a retired biology teacher, live in mobile homes on each side of her home. Her sister, Lillie Hudler, lives across the road. A brother, Beryl, an invalid who lived with Ida Lee, died in January 1985, and is buried in Springdale. Ida Lee moved to the area in November 1980, to be near her daughters, and Jim arrived in August 1982.

When the Raysors first moved to the Round Mountain area near Elkins, the only water available was from a 185 foot deep well on the Hudler property which contained black sulphur water, and a well about 35 feet deep by 5 feet in diameter, hand-dug by Bob Hudler in 1986. In dry weather this hand-dug well could not contain enough water to supply the houses so water from the sulphur well had to be used. All members of the family were happy to see good water arrive in the fall of 1982 from the Mount Olive Rural Water Association.

By: Frances E. Raysor

Jane Fitzgerald Reddick

The last will and testament of William Reddick, dated 28 January 1852, named as heirs his children Benjamin, John, Julia Reddick, Polly Ford, Lydia Ford, Samuel, and Joseph. His executors were Benjamin and son-in-law William L. Ford. Witnesses were A. B. Greenwood and Singleton Langston.

Black's History of Benton County indicates William Reddick was a prominent citizen and politician in the Sugar Creek settlement. It is believed that he built the Elkhorn Tavern, located in what is now a part of Pea Ridge National Military Park. In 1840 he was Postmaster at Elkhorn, and in 1842 the Twelve Corners Baptist Church was established there. William's son, John, married Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of John Fitzgerald.

Jane, born 1813 Alabama, married 1836 John, born 1812 Indiana. Their children were William R. who married Emeliza Tice, Ellanda "Nellie" who married George "Wash" Glasscock, Mary "Polly" who married 1st John Clifton and 2nd Richard J. Cox, and Elizabeth "Lizzie" who married Thomas Jefferson Perry. John died while Lizzie was still small. Jane then married a doctor (name unknown) who didn't return from the Civil War. William R. had three daughters who married men by the name of Cline and one who married a Campbell plus two other children, Otia and James. Polly had two daughters by Mr. Cox named Rinda who married George Edwards and Jennie who married E. E. Hopper. Nellie had four daughters and two sons. Caldonia married William Isaac Scott, Eliza married Jasper Taylor, Ludilia married A. W. "Jack" Conduff, Jennie May married William M. Lynch, James T. married Nancy (last name unknown) and John M.

Lizzie told about her family's springhouse that kept foods cool, and the water that went on to a tank for livestock. During the Civil War they took up floorboards and hid salt from robbers. Bushwhackers forced Jane to cook food for them and then taste it before they ate it. Before the Battle of Pea Ridge, which was fought on Jane's farm, they were told to move out of their house. They went to the Elkhorn Tavern where Polly lived. After the battle Lizzie went with Jane and gave coffee to the wounded soldiers.

On 28 March 1869, Lizzie married T. J. Perry in Benton County, Arkansas. T. J. was born in Carroll County, Indiana, 5 October 1845. He was a Civil War veteran. T. J.'s father Thornton William Perry was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. While quite small his parents died and he was reared by friends named Jennings. He almost lost his life when slave boys threw him into the river and beat his hands when he tried to get out. They were jealous because he was given an education. T. J.'s mother was Cynthia Anne Pratt, whose father was Robert Pratt, born in Wales.

After Lizzie and T. J.'s marriage, they moved to south Missouri, then to various places in Kansas. Jane wrote to them from Cronell, Benton County, Arkansas, with the news regarding additions and changes in the family saying that times were hard in Benton County and the corn crops just tolerable good. These letters were written in September 1880 and are family keepsakes. In 1885 Lizzie and T. J. made their last move to Livingston County, Missouri, in a covered wagon. Here they reared their ten children: Etta, William T., John C., Elmer, Jennie A., Emma, Oliver, Addie, Ida, and McConnell. Lizzie attended over 200 births and was called to help in all kinds of sickness as was T. J. T. J. died 18 July 1924, and Elizabeth died 30 May 1932. They are buried in Blue Mound Cemetery 11 miles south of Chillicothe, Missouri.

By: Dorothy Allen

Albert Doyle Reed

This is the story of the youngest son of Robert Bennett Reed and Annie Cowan Reed. The story of the Robert Bennett Reed family is being submitted by Richard Reed, son of Roger and Olivia Reed.

Albert Doyle Reed was 19 years old on June 1, 1920, when he became the first "Village Deliveryman" and began to deliver the mail to Springdale residents. For 29 years and 10 months he delivered the mail, rain or shine, cold or hot. Then he was transferred into the office and served as clerk until his retirement on March 31, 1957. During his 36 years and 10 months of service with the government post office, he walked approximately 150,000 miles, and there were very few days that he was not on his route. In fact he turned back 1,428 hours of sick leave to the government that he did not use. During the 20s, 30s, and 40s Doyle was a familiar figure as he whistled his way up and down Emma Avenue, Johnson Street, Maple Street, Allen Street and Shilo Street. He was a rather small man; always neat in his dark blue uniform with his brown leather mail sack on his back. One of the many children who ran to meet the mailman on Emma Avenue was little Don Tyson, and he sometimes expressed his

The Doyle Reed Family made in the winter of 1944; The house at 514 N. Shilo in background From Left to Right: Dovie Doyle, Jimmie Louise, Albert Doyle, Lovena and Wayne Winiford

Albert Doyle Reed putting up the mail in Post Office made in late 40s, young man in foreground is thought to be Roy Barbee

The Doyle Reed Home, 514 N. Shilo St. Made in early 60s Note water tower in background which was later torn down. This house was the Doyle Reed home for over 40 years

displeasure when the Tyson Family did not receive any mail. Doyle Reed was an honest and truthful man and expected the same from other people. He had no use for people who did not keep their word. He was highly regarded by all Springdale citizens and many asked his advice on business and personal matters. Doyle was also a hunter of note; and many will remember him as a gunsmith, who repaired, traded and collected guns.

On November 11, 1922, Doyle married brown-eyed, raven haired Lovena Stout of Elm Springs. They had met at Springdale High School where they both were graduated. This union produced three children: Jimmie Louise born in 1923, Wayne Winiford in 1926, and Dovie Doyle in 1930. Doyle was a strict disciplinarian, expecting the same high standards of his children that he had set for himself. He was of the "old school" where the Father's word was law. He accepted no excuses and was especially strict with his two daughters. Any young men who came to call on the Reed girls knew about the many guns Mr. Reed had as a hobby. The girls bemoaned their situation as they were sure it cost them many a prospective beau.

Jimmie Louise attended Draughons Business College in Tulsa, Oklahoma, after graduating from Springdale High School in 1941, she found herself working at Spartan Aircraft Corp in Tulsa typing Purchase Orders for aircraft parts for the war effort. In the meantime she married Alvie Webb Boatright, whom she had met in high school. Two sons were born to this marriage: Rodney Lee Boatright in 1949 and Zane Reed Boatright in 1956. Alvie boatright became a career military man and retired from the USAF in August 1982, the third highest ranking Chief Master Sergeant in the Air Force and highest ranking in the Military Airlift Command. He capped off 34 years in the military, serving in three wars. He began his career in 1943 in the Army Air Corps and during World War II he flew fifty-six bombing missions aboard a B-24 as a flight engineer in the Pacific. Alvie and Jimmie lived in nine states and Europe during their Air Force Career and now live in Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their son, Lt. Col. Rod Boatright, and Air Force Academy graduate, is currently stationed in Stuttgart, Germany. Zane Boatright is a mechanical engineer working at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

On May 10, 1952, tragedy struck the Doyle Reed Family. Wayne Winiford Reed died from wounds suffered in action on the front line in Korea. He had served in the 101st Airbourne as an enlisted man in the occupation of Japan. Then after his graduation from the University of Arkansas in February, 1951, where one month earlier he had received his commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army, he was assigned to the 82nd Airbourne. However, he had been placed in the 25th Infantry Division before he was wounded. He died on Mother's day and his body was returned home to Springdale on the Fourth of July, 1952. Doyle and Lovena were never the same after the death of their only son. They went about their lives as usual, but their spirit was broken and her smile and his whistle were never the same.

Dovie Doyle Reed attended nurses training at St. John's

School of Nursing in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She married Peter Eugene Poulos, an oil and gas equipment engineer, of that city and they are the parents of four children: Marc Wayne Poulos, who now lives in Springdale, Dana Lorraine Poulos of Tulsa and the twins, Pamla and Paula Poulos of Tulsa. Dovie is now a Physician's assistant working at Tulsa.

Time passes and times change. One day in the late 70s a young lady approached Doyle Reed in the Northwest Arkansas mall and asked, "Aren't you Doyle Reed?" He answered, "I used to be." He died on July 2, 1985 at the age of 84. There were other dedicated mailmen to walk the streets of Springdale, but Albert Doyle Reed was the first.

By: Jimmie Reed Boatright

Charles F. Reed

In May 1977, Charles Francis Reed, his wife Linda Lucylle, their three youngest children, George Weldon, William Edward, and Frances Elizabeth, with their German shepherd, Caesar, got in their Volkswagen Squareback in Culver City, California, and headed for Springdale, Arkansas. They were following a rented 40-foot tractor-trailer rig driven by #4 son, Scott Francis in which was packed all their belongings and four cats in special cages. They arrived at the home of Linda's parents, Mr. & Mrs. Weldon Johnston, on South Oak Grove Road in Washington County, near Springdale, 36 hours later.

Charlie Reed was born in Salem, Massachusetts, 8 June 1921, and saw action in World War II as a Scout Sgt. in the 104th Cavalry in northern France and central Europe. In 1957 he moved to Culver City with his first wife, Shirley Louise Miller, and four sons: Charles Skinner, Dennis Raymond, Timothy, and Scott Francis, and lived there for 20 years, working as a high-rise building inspector in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills. Linda was also in construction, working in a laboratory where construction materials were tested. She had two sons. Charlie and Linda met and married in April 1970, and in July 1971, Frances Elizabeth was born. Charles adopted Linda's two sons for a total of seven Reed children, although the four older boys were grown and no longer lived at home.

Tired of living on what they called a "concrete scab", tired of the bumper-to-bumper traffic on the freeways, and tired of the fast pace of living in a great metropolis, they longed for the country. After looking at land in northern California and Oregon they decided, after visiting Linda's folks in Arkansas, that Arkansas would be a nice place in which to enjoy retirement.

In July of 1977 the Reeds bought 3 acres northwest of Springdale and began building a house. They performed all the carpenter work and most of the other work themselves. The children attended Springdale schools. George married Angela Robin Hitte in 1979. William graduated from Springdale High School with honors in 1982 and later joined the Army as an air traffic controller. Frances, at this writing, is still in school.

Charles Reed came from old New England stock. His mother was Lizzie Skinner (1897-1986). Lizzie's father was Charles Emery Skinner (1862-1944). Charles Emery's father, James N. Skinner (1839-1922), fought in the Union Army in the battle for Port Hudson, Louisiana (1863), during the War of the Rebellion.

James' wife, Ada Comstock, was a direct descendant of Roger Williams (1601/3-1683), founder of Rhode Island. James's father, Richard (1795-1883), was in the War of 1812 and was the son of Richard Skinner (1761-1802) who, as a sailor in our navy during the Revolutionary War, was captured by the British on 12 February 1779, imprisoned in the Old Mill Prison in England from which he escaped. Richard was the husband of Eleanor Glover, niece of Gen. John Glover who rowed Gen. Washington across the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776, for the surprise attack on Trenton, New Jersey.

Richard's father was Capt. Richard Skinner (1735-1780) who married Dorothy Wendell (1733-1822). Dorothy's father was Col. John Wendell (1703-1762), whose ancestor Annette Jans, was one of the first settlers of New Amsterdam. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Wendell Phillips also share these same Wendell roots.

Dorothy Wendell's mother was Elizabeth Quincy, sister of the celebrated Dorothy Q. of Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem. The Josiah Quincys of Boston and President John Quincy Adams came from this same Quincy family. Elizabeth Quincy's great grandfather was Maj. Daniel Gookin (1612-1687) who, with John Eliot, was known for educating the American Indians and defending them during the King Phillips' War.

The Comstocks, Gookins, Quincys, Skinners, Wendells, and Williamses, were all in this country in the early 1600s.

By: Charles F. Reed

Elizabeth McGarrah Reed

Elizabeth McGarrah's life began in the part wilderness, part civilized settlement, that was Fayetteville, March 9, 1843. Third child of William McGarrah and wife Sarah Elizabeth Wolfe McGarrah, whose home was near the big spring. (McGarrah's Spring)

The A. W. Reed home at Boone's Grove (later Elkin's Valley). Left to right: Jerdon Carter Reed, John Albert Reed, Emma Reed Morris, Elizabeth McGarrah Reed, Robert Wakefield Reed, William Martin Reed, Rachael A. Reed, and Mary Reed Hope. Photo taken in the early 1900s.

Elizabeth had a pleasant childhood. Enjoyed advantages of her father's well-provided for home. Remembers seeing many wild animals. The big spring brought many wild creatures to drink from its gushing waters. Once chased home by an Elk while walking a Fayetteville "street", then a mere road. And there was the time she and slave Caroline were picking blackberries in a thicket near the big spring. They heard unusual thrashing about in the thicket, but each thought the other was doing the thrashing until a big black bear came crashing out of the thicket and fled. Elizabeth and Caroline dropped berry buckets and ran shrieking to the house. . .frightened as the bear.

The McGarrah home was a slave household, but Elizabeth and sister Sarah, worked. Were taught homemaking. . .learned to make use of what was available.

Elizabeth grew up, attended Fayetteville Female Seminary. . .studied subjects considered suitable for young ladies - was gifted in painting. Became involved in the social life the town afforded. Met A. W. Reed, of West Fork, 18 years her senior. Was attracted to him. They courted under the gathering cloud of a civil war. They were married January 15, 1861, in the McGarrah home. . .went to live in West Fork country.

William provided well for Elizabeth's new home. Furnishings and two slaves. Caroline, trained in housework, and who helped raise Elizabeth. . .and Jeff, a young man in his prime, skilled in furniture making. William had required Jeff to work for him from "sun to sunset" but permitted him to make simple furniture for townspeople on his own time (darkness) and keep his

earnings. The law did not allow negroes on the street after dark. To go about his trade, Jeff must carry a permit from his master. He would come to Elizabeth and she would write this permit for him to carry; Mr. Constable: Please let "nigger" Jeff pass and re-pass this nite (date) William McGarrah. When Elizabeth married, Jeff wanted to give her a wedding present. He made a simple Walnut lamp table, which she used the rest of her life.

Jeff was not to serve his mistress long. He became very sick, was put on a horse he could only ride with effort. Elizabeth mounted her horse (side-saddle) and they began the long cold ride to Fayetteville to a doctor. As they rode along they heard the roar of the terrible battle of Prairie Grove. So sad for Elizabeth, brother Mathew fighting for the Confederacy, her husband's brother Robert Reed, a bugler for the Union Army (both survived the battle). Jeff was not to survive. . .the Doctor said Jeff had "cramp colic", prescribed "powders" and sent them home. Years later, Elizabeth felt sure Jeff died of appendicitis.

After slaves were freed, Caroline chose to live the rest of her life in Elizabeth's home. (John Morris, Elizabeth's grandson, remembers Caroline's funeral in the Reed home.)

The Reed's suffered a near tragic Bushwhacker raid. A. W. Reed was sitting on his porch when Bushwhackers rode into the yard. Their Captain (one of the most feared bushwhackers of the county) ordered Reed shot. A member of the gang who knew the Reed family well, begged that he be spared. The Captain yielded. . .ordered food. Elizabeth and Caroline hastened to fry meat and make cornpone. Elizabeth started for the garden for green onions, a bushwhacker rode beside her. She pulled onions at gunpoint. The men did not wait for the food to cook. Rode away in haste, juggling hot, half cooked food in their hands. Alex almost lost his life, and the memory never faded from Elizabeth's mind. Years later tho, the bushwhacker Captain's daughter was often a guest of Elizabeth's daughters in the Reed home.

In January 1866, A. W. Reed selected a large tract of land with a good house, one-half mile north of Boone's Grove (later Elkins valley) Maguire's store was a few miles east across the river. The tract cost $1,800.00, considered high for the time, but paid with McGarrah inheritance. The move from West Fork to Boone's Grove was made. The war was over. . .there was hope of happier days.

Ten children were born to Elizabeth and Alec, five sons and five daughters. . .two daughters and a son dying when very young. Little Julia died on Christmas eve in 1877. Alex died of a heart attack April 18, 1894. Elizabeth was a widow forty years, but the Reed home continued to be a haven of hospitality. . .single sons Bob and Jerd farmed, and daughter Augie shared the homemaking. These three gave wonderful loving care to their mother in her declining years. Her birthday observations were very special occasions for relatives and friends. Elizabeth quietly expired January 3, 1934. Her funeral service held in her home. She is buried in McGarrah Cemetery.

By: Ruth Morris

John David Reed

John David Reed (August 10, 1819 - October 12, 1866) and Sarah Ann Russell (May 11, 1821 - February 3, 1875) were married October 21, 1851 in DeKalb County, Alabama. Soon after the marriage, they moved to Washington County, Arkansas with a wagon train of several Alabama families. As the wagon train reached Johnson County, the family groups divided with some staying in this area, some going to Texas, and some going to northwest Arkansas. John and Sarah were in the group going to Springdale as John's brother, Lewis and family were already in Washington County.

Before moving to Arkansas, John's slaves were given their freedom, either by their own purchase or by manumitting. Taking the Reed name, some of the former slaves came to Arkansas with John and Sarah. Tradition says they intermarried with Indians and lived in Indian Territory.

Sarah Ann Russell was the daughter of John (born about 1796, Tennessee) and Nancy Russell (born about 1795, South Carolina). The Russells lived in Tennessee before settling near Collinsville, Alabama. They were the parents of Sarah Ann, Thomas T., Mary, Charles A., Nancy and Lydia Caroline.

James (born October 5, 1787, North Carolina) and Nancy Reed (born 1789, Georgia) were the parents of John David Reed. Between 1816 - 1819, they left Tennessee to settle at Reed's Hill, DeKalb County, Alabama. James died there in 1840. By 1859, Nancy moved to Washington County, Arkansas.

The children of James and Nancy Reed were: Margaret 1811-1874 married Pleasant Stafford. By 1856, this family was in Washington County. Elizabeth, born 1816, Tennessee, married (1) Jonathon Morton (2) William Ford, In 1860, they were in Washington County. Lewis 1822-1863, Alabama, married Nancy Coffman. Amy, born August 15, 1824, Alabama, married Erasmus Powell Reed, May 7, 1843. Amy resided at Reed's Hill most of her life. James, born 1828, Alabama, last known record of James in November 1847, when his mother was named as his guardian. Isaac, born 1830 Alabama, married Rebecca Ann Rogers July 30, 1850. Isaac was licensed to the ministry in 1854 by the Line Creek Baptist Church of Christ, DeKalb County, Alabama. In 1859 or 1860, he moved to Benton County, Arkansas. He was the first minister of the Ozark Baptist Church of Christ in Ozark, Arkansas. From there, he moved to Springdale. By 1877, he and his family were in Grayson County, Texas. Nancy, born 1831, Alabama, married George Reed July 15, 1852. John David was the third child and oldest son of James and Nancy Reed. In 1853, John purchased his homeplace from Joe Holcomb. The Old Missouri Road and the Old Wire Road crossed this place, dividing the home lot from the barn lot. Early fences were bois d'arc trees. Walnut, pecan and apple trees were soon planted. During the Civil War, John's position was determined by his stand on slavery, his sympathy with the South on property rights, and his opposition to the cessation of states.

To evade conscription by either army, John fled to Texas. Before leaving, he took six team of oxen to Fayetteville and sold them for $5.00 each, a total of $60.00. The gold pieces were put in a bull sac wallet and hidden in the barn. The next morning, it was evident rats had found the sac. Some of the money was found. Around 1895-1900, a $10.00 gold piece was found at the edge of the field. This piece is still in the family as a keepsake.

A Federal scouting party, armed with axes and weapons, came into the Reed home demanding all the food supplies. The sorghum barrel was in the corner of the horse lot covered with brush and stalks; dried fruit was in the feed; hams, bacons, and other foods were in other hide-a-way places. When Sarah refused to reveal the storage locations, the officer vowed to cut down the house. The overhead joist in the home bore the cuts left by the axes. When the soldiers came, the children hid in the wheat and corn fields.

John lived only a short time after his return. Two years after his death, Sarah married James "Jimmy" Meek. John, Sarah and Jimmy were members of the Friendship Baptist Church and are buried in the Friendship Cemetery.

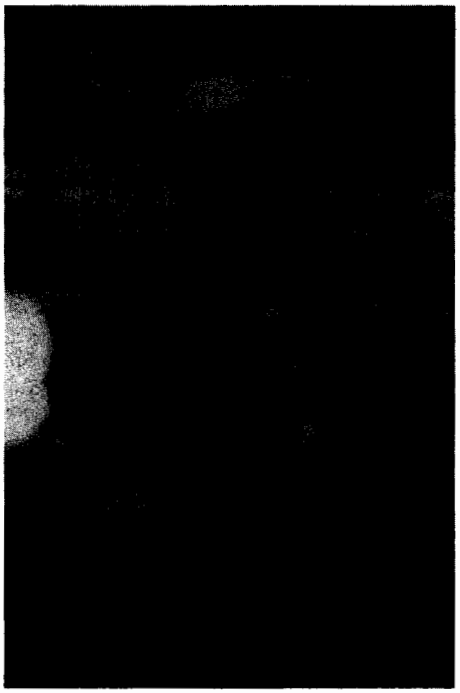
John and Sarah's children are: Nancy, July 25, 1852 - December 1932, married James Bench; Olive, November 5, 1853 - August 31, 1881; Lewis Jarvis, December 22, 1856 - January 21, 1912, married Elizabeth Rebecca Kelcher February 18, 1883; Albert M., February 7, 1860 - October 30, 1939; Levi Baxter, January 4, 1862 - April 9, 1937, married Theodocia Owenby; Robert Bennett, December 20, 1864 - May 25, 1922, married Anna Cowan.

By: Doss B. Reed

Lewis Jarvis Reed

A wagon train formed in 1852 in DeKalb, Alabama, with the destination of northwest Arkansas. There were families named Reed, Meek, Russell and Edwards. One significant common factor was agreement on slavery issue—the families freed or otherwise released their slaves before heading west.

Among the young adults on the train were John David Reed and Sarah A. Russell; he was 27 and she was 25. They were married in Alabama in 1851. Lewis Jarvis Reed was one of their children. Others were Nannie Reed, Olive Reed, Lee B. Reed,



Elizabeth Rebecca Reed daughter of David and Elizabeth Beal Keicher.

Reed Family

Albert M. Reed and Robert M. Reed. John David died when L. J. was only 10 years old. L. J.'s mother, Sarah A. Russell Reed, remarried some time later to Jimmy Meek, who had also been on that wagon train.

Sarah Reed Meek is credited with suggesting Springdale as the name for the community which was known as Shiloh. The town needed to be changed from Shiloh, because the Postal Department said there was another Shiloh, elsewhere in the state. Jimmy Meek was on the City Council when the change was to be made—he came home one night and mentioned the situation to Sarah. She came up with "Spring-in-the-Dale" which became "Springdale."

Years later, a young attorney in Anderson, Indiana, becamed concerned about what he considered the shameful actions of the carpetbaggers following the Civil War. He decided to move his family to northwest Arkansas in hopes he could make some contribution to improving the plight of people during the reconstruction days. His name was David Keicher; married to Elizabeth Beal Keicher. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Rebecca Keicher. Shortly after their arrival in Springdale, Elizabeth was chatting with friends in a local hotel. Comments were made about adjusting to the new surroundings. She said, "First thing I know you'll have me marrying one of these bowlegged Arkansawyers." Little did she know how prophetic this would prove to be— she and Lewis Jarvis Reed were married February 18, 1883.

L. J. built up a herd of Jersey dairy cows and established the first commercial dairy with home delivery service in Springdale. His customers would come out with jars or other containers and receive milk from two large cans equipped with spigots at the bottom. The cans were sterilized each night, ready for the next day. Cream and butter were also available. Jersey Dale was the name of this popular enterprise.

Four sons and four daughters were born into this family. Their names are given at the close of this article. Ruth, the youngest, was only 12 years old when L. J. died at the age of 55. Lizzie survived as his widow for 36 years. Older children and later grandchildren assisted Grandmother Reed through those years. In spite of limited eyesight in later years she managed well, kept her own house, and was admired for her keen sense of humor. Her opinions and approval were sought after by relatives, especially grandchildren who were courting with prospects for marriage. A Sunday dinner with the prospective in-law as guest would be followed with her considered opinion a week or so later. A pot of hot Bliss coffee was always handy and there were many sessions of Ken Miller with the KVOO news part of the routine. Another common necessity was sending a youngster to Stobaugh's Store, corner of East Emma and now Highway 265. A quarter would buy a gallon of kerosene and a loaf of bread with two or three cents for a stop at the candy corner for the delighted grandson or granddaughter.

The Reeds take pride in their involvement in public schools as parents and teachers. L. J. taught one year prior to his marriage. Grandmother fixed school lunches for over 50 years, including those for grandchildren sharing her home. Kate, Ollie, Lydia, Fred, Joe and Ruth taught in one or two room schools in the area as well as in Springdale. Kate and John's daughter, Marie, each taught more than 40 years.

This prolific family now is scattered from coast to coast with grandchildren and great-grandchildren galore. There are those on university faculties, public schools, church staffs, merchants, computer management.and parents of future generations. Memories of L. J. and Elizabeth Rebecca are still fresh and sources of pride. If only we of present families could command the respect and admiration earned by these pioneer Arkansawyers.

Descendents of Lewis Jarvis Reed and Elizabeth Rebecca Keicher Reed are listed: Kate Reed Finley (1884-1966) married Walter Finley; son Jarvis Finley and daughter Fanny Finley. Ollie Reed Beaver (1886-1981) married William J. Beaver. John David Reed (1889-1973) married Georgia Randall Reed; son Jack Reed, daughter Marie Reed. Second wife Ardeth Reed; son Vincent Reed. Fred Edwards Reed (1891-1972) married Grace Neill Reed; two sons, Jarvis Neill Reed and Thomas Jackson Reed. Married second wife, Lula Caldwell Reed; children John Edwards Reed, Robert Caldwell Reed, Iris Reed, James David Reed, Raymond Henry Reed, Freda Reed, Rachel Reed and Fred E. Reed Junior. Charles Benton Reed (1893-) married Myrl Ramsey Reed; children Rebecca Reed, Dorsett Reed, Ada Lee Reed, and Betty Lou Reed. Lydia Reed Kimbrough (1896-) married Wilson W. Kimbrough; Elizabeth Henrietta Kimbrough, Wilson Whitaker Kimbrough Junior and James Reed Kimbrough. Jarvis Joe Reed (1898-1964) married Jo Beverly Clements; children Beverly Jo Reed and Joe Bradford Reed. Ruth Reed Simonds (1901-) married Ira Simonds; children Ruth Marie Simonds, John Lewis Simonds, Laurence Howard Simonds, Edith Carolyn Simonds and Charles Marion Simonds.

By: Robert C. Reed

Robert Bennet Reed

With his father away in Texas with the Southern Army, Robert Bennet Reed, later known as Bob, was born in the basement of the home of a Dr. Putman in Fayetteville, Arkansas on December 20, 1864. His parents, John David and Sarah Ann Russel Reed, had come to Washington County from DeKalb County, Alabama shortly after their marriage on October 21st, 1851. Their children, all prominent citizens of the Springdale area were active in the Baptist Church and held various positions of leadership through the years, are listed in order of birth: Nancy Minerva, Margaret Olive, Lewis Jarvis, Albert Martin, Levi Baxter, and our subject Robert Bennet. Little is known of the early years of Bob except that his father died when he was two years of age. His mother later married Jimmy Meek, a Shiloh city councilman, and it was he that took her suggestion of Spring-in-the-dale, when the city of Shiloh changed its name to Springdale. The 1880 census list his sister Nancy Minerva as head of household which suggest that his mother and step-father had both died sometime prior. Just after turning twenty-three, he married the youngest daughter of Benton County pioneer family John Gillespie and Elvira Hubbard Cowan. Martha Anna Cowan and Bob Reed began to share their lives December 22, 1887, and did so until he died after a short illness on May 25, 1922. They settled on a small farm north of Springdale and raised a family of four. Frank Russel was born July 1, 1889, Willie on May 5th 1891, Roger John on January 6, 1895 and Albert Doyle on March 11, 1901. In addition to farming Bob taught school some and served as church clerk of the Springdale First Baptist Church. He received an appointment as rural letter carrier on December 15, 1904 and carried mail by horse and buggy on a 23 mile route, until his death. His starting salary in 1904 was $684.00 per year. Bob lived to see one son married and one grandson born. Frank married Bertha Phillips on October 20, 1912 and settled into a successful career of farming and raising cattle. Just six weeks after their marriage Frank lost his sight in one eye due to an accident involving a whip used to drive cattle. Their son Dale Christian was born February 18, 1917 and at the age of twenty-one married a local school teacher, Maxine Trout on Christmas 1938. He entered the army late in the war and was scheduled to be part of the invading force to hit the shores of Japan, but the Atomic Bomb ended the war and he served with the occupation forces. Dale returned home in '46, attended the Ditman-Mitchell School for auctioneers and followed a dual career of farmer-auctioneer until his retirement. He owned and operated the auction barn in Springdale for a number of years and cried sales throughout the three state area of Arkansas-Oklahoma-Missouri. Dale and Maxine have one daughter, Daline, born August 30, 1953 the wife of Gary Smith, a career Air Force Officer. They have one daughter Angeline Marie, born October 25, 1977.

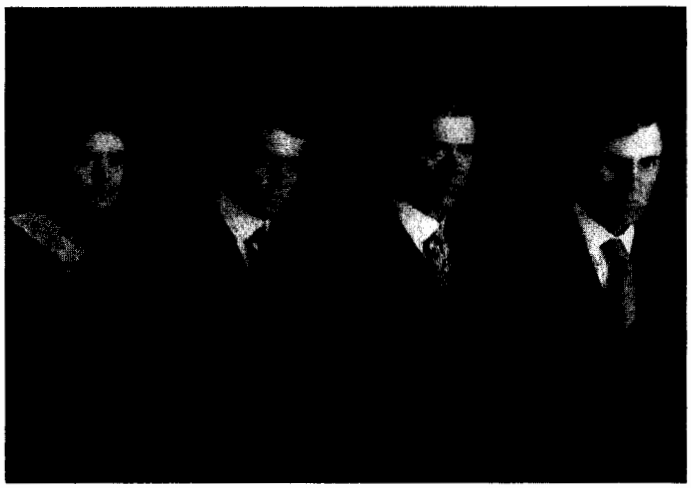
The Robert Bennet Reed family. L-R rear: Willie - Frank. Middle row: Robert, Anna and Roger. Front - Doyle.

Willie Reed did not marry until long after her father's death. She married George Pond in 1934. They made their home with her mother throughout their married life. Willie lost both her mother and husband in late 1956. She sold the old homestead and moved into town and worked as a practical nurse and companion. At 96 she lives in a rest home and outlived all her brothers.

Roger worked for a time in the west where he loved to hunt in the high Colorado mountains. He entered the army in 1917 and rose quickly to the rank of sergeant. He sailed to France and participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive of November 8-11, 1918 and received a minor wound in that action. After the war he worked for a time in the Dakotas until his father's death. (See the Roger Reed Family Story for continuation).

Doyle attended school in the city, riding into town with his father and was the only one to graduate from high school. His brothers and sister had all attended the country school not far from home. (See the Doyle Reed Family Story for continuation).

By: Richard C. Reed



Willie, Doyle, Roger, Frank Reed about 1917 or 1918.

Roger John Reed

Roger Reed and Olivia Barr had known of each other for several years from attending various youth functions in and around Lowell. After the war was over and having worked away from home for several years, both Roger and Olivia returned to their respective homes from out of state and began a courtship and after six months were married November 6, 1923. They had planned on having a large family and on December 21, 1926, their first born Harry Henderson was born. Roger took a job on a large farm in Kansas and while there, their second son Robert Bruce came on January 23, 1928. Returning to Springdale, the growing family settled on the south west side of town just off West Maple Street. On his share of the family homestead north of town, Roger built several chicken houses and begin to raise chickens, numbering in the thousands. At the same time he won the bid rights to carry the mail between the Springdale Post Office and the railway depot. Just after Louis Leon was born June 17, 1930, Harry Henderson took sick and after a very short illness, died. During the next several years, Richard Clinton was born on November 6, 1932, Roger Vernon was born April 20, 1935 and Harry came on July 28, 1937.

The five Reed boys as they appeared in August 1939 when they lived on the southern edge of Springdale. L to R are Richard, Louis, Harry, Bruce and Vernon.

The five Reed boys as they appeared August 19, 1979 at the funeral of their father, Roger John Reed. L to R are Harry, Vernon, Richard, Louis and Bruce.

Roger's contribution to the national defense after we entered the war was in construction. He sold his chicken farm to the Tyson family, and as he left to work on military construction in neighboring states, the family moved to Missouri, first to a small farm in Marionville and then at war's end to a larger farm north of Monett. Roger continued to work on large government construction projects in the west and spent several years in Alaska, retiring eventually in Washington where he lived a number of years.

As the boys finished school, they entered the military, served their time and married and started their own families. Bruce married Sue Ellen Matthews of Monett in 1953 and they raised a family of five boys: Douglas Bruce, a radiologist; Paul Wayne, a mining engineer, married Jill Allen in 1980 and they have two children; Jeffrey Matthew and Lindsay Michelle. John Charles is following a career in computer science; Philip Andrew is in social work; and James Robert also in computer science. Bruce taught electronics in the Springfield vocational school system for a number of years and is now a state employment counselor.

Louis Leon spent two tours in the Army, most of which was in Germany. Louis never married. He now spends time writing on the west coast.

Richard, the only one to make the military a career, spent twenty years in the Air Force. He served in remote areas of Morocco, Alaska and Labrador in addition to west coast assignments, most of which were with the Strategic Air Command as a Management Analyst. Richard married Susan Paxson of Spokane, Washington in 1964, and they have two daughters: Patricia Jean, a musician, teacher, and Minister of Music with a Baptist church; and Anita Leslie, a beauty consultant and musician. Since his retirement Richard spent a few years with an insurance firm but has returned to government service with the Post Office.

Vernon knew from an early age that he would be an architect. He attended the University of Arkansas, served as Cadet Colonel in the ROTC program and won the Outstanding ROTC Cadet award. Assigned to Vandenberg AFB, California, after its activation as a missile flight test center, he supervised construction of base housing and support facilities. He is active in the AIA (American Institute of Architects), serving in various positions. Past President of the Missouri Council of Architects, President of the Kansas City Chapter, AIA and on various national committees. Vernon married Darlene Adams of Monett in 1959, and they have three sons: Roger Adams, an architect following in his dads footsteps; Alan Christopher, who has his own lawn care business; and David Oliver, in computer science.

Harry, youngest son of Roger and Olivia, has been a Junior High School teacher since finishing school at South East Missouri State. He met Mary Hightower at a church convention and they were married June 11, 1966. They have two daughters, Melanie Loraine, the youngest, and Miriam Kathleen, married to Shane Pierson. They have one son Brandon Tyler.

Olivia sold the Monett farm after the older boys had left home and moved with Harry to Springfield, Missouri, where she bought and managed rental property.

Roger returned to Springfield and spent his last years at home. He died August 17, 1979, at the age of 84, survived by his wife Olivia, five sons, eight grandsons, four granddaughters, his younger brother, Doyle, and sister Willie. He is buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale.

When asked recently, what the happiest moments in her life were, Olivia replied "When I had babies, I loved my babies".

By: Richard C. Reed

Thomas Boyd Reed

Sometimes we have all been victims of the old saying "It's a small world". The Thomas Boyd Reed family have been such prey to this old saying. Thomas was born in Shelby County, Illinois, on 12/23/1840, but it was not in Illinois that his lust for adventure was contained. He steadily advanced toward the central section of Missouri, where he met and married Martha Emeline Montgomery. They were married in Tuscumbia, Missouri, on 8/17/1873. Martha was an Arkansas girl having been born at War Eagle, Arkansas, on 9/15/1842. The following is an account of Thomas and Martha's life and how because it is a small world future generations of Thomas and Martha returned to the hills and people of Arkansas and Washington County.

Martha had traveled with her family to Missouri where she met and married Thomas B. Reed. Thomas had come to Arkansas as a Union soldier in the Civil War after joining the Union Army at Fort Lincoln at Carthage, Missouri, as a private in Company I, 5th Kansas Calvary. Thomas was wounded in the abdomen and taken prisoner on April 25, 1864, in a battle that was to prove devastating to the Union Army and a glorious victory for the Confederates at Marks Mills, Arkansas. Marks Mills located near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was the scene of battle that lost the North about 240 wagons and nearly 1500 men. They were in route to pickup supplies for the Union Army, when they were stopped from completing their mission. Several men were killed and others were wounded or taken prisoner. Thomas was taken to a house belonging to a Confederate soldier and later transferred to Pine Bluff to be held until paroled on 12/31/1864. He returned to his family in central Missouri after the war and this is when he met and married Martha.

They raised several children, one of which was Walter Lucas Reed, better known to his friends and family as Slivers. He got

this nickname from the fact that he was fairly tall and slender in stature. Walter and his wife, Nora Alma had a son by the name of Charley F. Reed. Charley is a cousin by marriage to Tommy Salverson. Tommy and his sisters were part of the children that came to Arkansas on the famous orphan trains. Charley married Ruby Lee Harrington and they had seven children, four boys: Jim, Charles, Roger, and Thomas and three girls: Arlene, Peggy and Donna. The oldest of these being Jim. Jim and his wife and five children: Carolyn, Jim, Jr., Vicki, Timothy, and Cyndie moved to Springdale when his company transferred him to the Arkansas territory.

Several years later Jim's younger sister, Donna moved to Arkansas. Donna married a local boy from Springdale, Michael W. Byrd. They have two children: Michael II and Aaron. Jim and Donna have lived in and around Springdale area for some 20-odd years and have raised their families in Washington County. Their children have married local people and are raising their families in this area. Jim and Donna's father and mother came to Arkansas for a few years before their deaths. Their father, Charley Reed, helped to build the lakes and roads at Bella Vista that exist today. As you can see it is a small world. The Reed's have come back to Arkansas and Washington County and love every inch of it.

By: Donna Jean Reed Byrd

William Penn Reed

William Penn and Eudora Greathouse raised seven children near the turn of this century at a Greathouse Springs farm. Born at Elm Springs on January 20, 1852, Penn was the son of Lewis Reed whose ancestors are traced to a North Carolina Revolutionary War soldier.

L. Fred Reed, Joe Reed, Mrs. Dora (Penn) Reed, Lelia Reed, hired hand, John Wickware just after 1906.

Dora was born in 1852 prior to the outbreak of the Civil War and recalls the Federals camping out on Clear Creek and killing the favorite milk cow. In Fayetteville, when the first train pulled into town in the 1880s, Dora recalled an older man yelling, "Look out, boys, she's gonna turn," and the crowd dispersed.

Although the Reeds had been staunch members of Baptist churches, Penn became a member of the little country Methodist church at Grandview, probably because he married into a family of strong Methodists. He was not a talkative church man, but rather a silent member. He was an elder and the one to see that the circuit rider got his pay. Anyone in need always knew that Penn and Dora were friends to whom they could go quietly for help. In that day when a doctor was a far distance by horse and buggy and an undertaker was unheard of, Penn and Dora were always at hand to care for the sick, dig a grave or furnish conveyance to haul the remains to the graveyard.

Penn and Dora had seven children, as well as raising her son by an earlier marriage. They included Margaret (1886-1982), Lewis (1888-1945), Alex (1889-1898), Kate (1892-1973), Fred Penn (1896-1930), Joseph Summers (1899-1980), and Lelia (1901-1957).

Penn liked nothing better than to sit in front of the huge fireplace on winter evenings and read aloud to Dora and the children such books as *The Last of the Mohicans*, *David Copperfield*, or *Christmas Carol*.

Penn and Dora worked hard and saved. They trained their children well and placed their faith in God. With a crude loom Dora made carpets for eight and one-half cents per yard. The children milked cows and carried the butter to Fayetteville where it was exchanged for groceries. Many times the sweet pure country butter had greater value than the groceries needed at just that time, so the merchant gave them "due bills" which could be traded at a later date for dress goods, beans, flours, sugar, and salt.

A telephone line was built from Elm Springs to Fayetteville with John Wasson as construction contractor. Penn sold poles for 25 cents each. By comparison, a person planted corn all day for 25 cents in those days.

Penn and Dora finally reached a point financially where it began to look as though in a few years they could begin to take life easier. But Penn was stricken with a kidney ailment and died within a week on May 20, 1906 at the age of fifty-four.

At the death of Penn Reed, Dora Greathouse was left with six children ranging from nineteen to five years of age. How she managed to raise and educate them is another great story. She continued to work hard all her life and lived eight days past her 100th birthday.

Of their seven children, three have descendents still living in Washington County. Only those individuals are mentioned here. A more complete 105-page history of the Reed Family is available through Tammi Reed Ledbetter (1030 Eva, Fayetteville, Arkansas).

Robert Lewis and Wanda Reed's daughter, Alice, lives near Greathouse Springs with her husband, John Watts. Four children were born to this marriage: John, Vicky, Jim, and Richard.

Fred Penn's widow, Frankie, resides in Fayetteville, as does their second child, John Penn. He and his wife, Frances, have two children, Randy and Tammi.

Two of the four children of Joseph Summers and his wife, Winnie May, live just west of the old Reed home at Greathouse Springs and they continue to farm the area. JoBelle married Kenneth Carnes and they have two daughters, Clydia and Lana, the former still living in Springdale with her husband, Carl Combs.

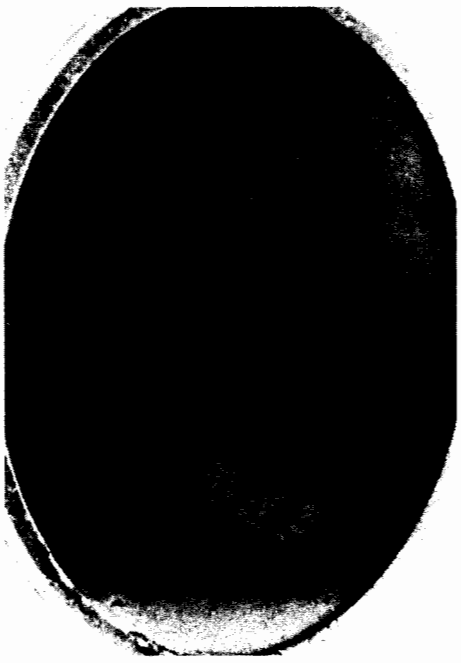
Jim Franklin Reed and his wife, Juanita, have five children, Lou, Joe, Becky, Kathi and Edna Mae. Joe, Becky and Kathi all live in the Greathouse Springs area.

By: JoBelle Carnes

Simon Reeder

Simon Reeder was born 1640, died 1685, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He was a freeholder of St. Clements Manor in St. Mary's. In his will dated April 6, 1685 and proved June 17, 1685 (Book 4-P-147), he left his oldest son, John, a cow named "Gentle" and her issue. He left his second son, Benjamin, his plantation (St. Clements Manor) and land on Hayward Branch. To his third son, Richard, he left land which ran to Blue Stone Cross on which John Tennison lived. And since both Benjamin and Richard were under age 20, he made his wife, Virtue Vowler, (or Vowles) Reeder the Executrix.

The issue of Simon and Virtue were: John, b. 1664, d. 5/12/1777 in Virginia. He married Mary Hayden (b. 1666, d. 1720, daughter of Francis Hayden and Thomasine Butler; Benjamin married Elizabeth Attaway; Richard b. 1667 d. 1717, married Elizabeth _____. Their children were Mary (married Robert Bridges), David (not proved), and Bridges (not proved). Some researchers believe that Virtue was not the only wife of Simon Reeder, and/or not the mother to all the children.



Dorcas Blair Reeder, wife of Noah Reeder

Simon and Virtue Reeder's first child, John, married Mary Hayden, producing several children, one of which was a son they named Simon. Simon II was born circa 1710 - 15. He died between May 25 and August 1, 1797, in Newbury, South Carolina. An inventory exists of his estate, but a will was never found. Certainly there was a shift of this family from Maryland where it started after leaving England. (There is a story that six Reeder brothers came to the colonies together, splitting off to settle in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina.)

The following names were shown to have very royal land grants in South Carolina: John, Benjamin, Joshua, Simon and Jesse Reeder. There is a land grant deed which was issued to Simon Reeder on April 29, 1768, through his Excellency, C. B. (L. M. S.) Montagu, Governour in Council for "George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith," and so forth. This deed provides 250 acres in the province of South Carolina.

This Simon Reeder, son of John and Mary Hayden Reeder, married a woman named Anastasia Dunbar (born 1724, died August 9, 1802). She was the daughter of William and Jean Dunbar. (William was the son of John and Ann Dunbar (John born 1665, died 1709) who had come from England in 1650). Near the present town of Grisby, Virginia, Simon and Anastasia Reeder lived during the years from 1757 to 1765. Records show him doing business with Glassford and Henderson at their Calchester business in Calchester (colonial Virginia) on the Potomac River a few miles from Mount Vernon. The actual place of residence of Simon and Anastasia was also mentioned as Fairfax, Virginia. Business records show tobacco growers or traders in other wares to have a mark, and Simon used SR on all of his. He and Anastasia were listed on the membership rolls of the Bush River Baptist Church, Newberry, South Carolina.

One of the many children born to Simon and Anastsia Reeder was Micajah, the sixth. Born in 1758 in Loudoun County, Virginia, Micajah married Judith Rowland (or LaBlonde), were on the rolls of the Bush Baptist Church, and their children were Noah, Elijah, Daniel, Elizabeth. Elizabeth, born 1800, married Jacob Chandler (born 1795) in Newberry County, South Carolina, in her parents' home because of her young age. According to Christine Gamble, Elizabeth's great-granddaugter, Elizabeth and Jacob Chandler moved to Washington County, Arkansas, near Evansville, and she bore eleven children before dying at age 36.

Along with his daughter Elizabeth and his son Noah, Micajah Reeder travelled the frontier trail to Washington County, Arkansas. Revolutionary War records reveal that Micajah applied for a pension, having joined up twice and being drafted once. He died in 1836 before receiving any money. He is buried at the Vineyard Cemetery, near Evansville, Arkansas.

Noah Reeder, born 1798 - died 1846, had evidently come to Arkansas quite early, since his marriage records to Dorcus G. (Blair) Reeder reveals a date of 1818 in Upper Louisiana Territory (later to become Washington County). They resided near Cincinnati, a small present-day community. (Dorcus' parents were Elizabeth Black and William Hiram Blair of Carras County, North Carolina). A story about Dorcus in her last days goes as follows: After the death of Noah, Dorcus travelled to Bosque County, Texas, with her son Alvin in 1846. There she became listed on the rolls of the Old Rock Church on March 17, 1865 (Cumberland Presbyterian). One day while riding to church in her favorite style of being seated in a rocking chair in the back of a spring wagon, she was reading a little book entitled "Mute Christians Under the Smarting Rod," by Reverend Thomas Brooks, London, England 1669, reprinted 1842. Unfortunately, the wagon hit a big bump, and Dorcus was thrown from her rocking chair. The shock from the fall killed her. She was laid to rest in the Olde Cemetery, close to Mills Valley, Texas. The headstone is inscribed: "Dorcus G. wife of Noah Reeder. Born June 1, 1802, died June 23, 1887."

Dorcus and Noah Reeder had eleven children, all born near Cincinnati. Minverva b. 1/1/1819, married Thomas R. West (b. 1858, son of Nathan R. West), d. 10/3/1886 in Kansas; Elvira b. 1821, married Calvin Cole; Anna Eliza died young; Lucinda Elizabeth b. 7/25/1825, married John Odle, Tennessee, d. 10/25/1890 Meridian, Texas; Noah Webster b. 2/27/1827, married Mary Ann West later remarried to Sarah West, Curiton West, d. 4/15/1896 Amarillo, Texas; Emily (see West Family section); Malinda Jane, b. 1833, unmarried as of 1850 census; Albert Green b. 2/4/1834, married Nancy Caroline West, d. 12/7/1908 at Foss, Oklahoma; Alvin Young b. 1/17/1836, married Flora L. McDonald, d. 3/8/1913 at Clifton, Texas; Hiram McCager (probably a derivative of "Micajah") b. 1838; and Tabitha Arkansas b. 1840.

An amusing little story about the 9th child, Alvin, who was the one who took his mother to Texas: "Alvin was a wealthy farmer in Mills Valley, Bosque County, Texas, and was sort of a ladies man. One day when he arrived home, he found his wife had taken all of their furniture to the front yard and set it on fire." (Story related by Virgin Talbot 1980s). Many Reeders reside in Washington County. Most of them are no doubt descendants of this original Reeder family. The particular family which wrote this history section, however, descends from the sixth child mentioned above, Emily. Her marriage to Pleasant Renshaw will be recorded in the West Family section.

By: Denele Campbell and Geraldine (Mathis) Goodwin

Phebe Remy

John Remy, Jr. married Margaret (Peggy) Hitchcock, September 15, 1816 in Floyd County, Kentucky. They came to Arkansas in the early 1840s with other Floyd County residents. John and Margaret are buried in Madison County, Arkansas.

They had ten children, all born in Kentucky: William H., born 1817, married Sally Turner, had 4 children; Phebe, born 1819, married William H. H. Nott, had 7 children: Temperence, born 1821, married Eleazer Pelphrey, had one son, Milton; James M., born 1825, married Elizabeth Reed, had 4 children: Martha Ann, born 1827, married Aaron Peters; Minerva Mary Jane, born 1830, married Alfred Combs; John, born, married Charity Hutchens; Henry, born 1837, married Leodicea Hutchens Gilstrap; Margaret, married Mr. Booth; and Elizabeth, married Mr. McClure.

Milton, the son of Temperence (Tempie) and Eleazer Pelphrey was killed in the Battle of Pea Ridge in the Civil War. Elea brought his son's body home by wagon and he was buried in their yard. A short time later, Elea was killed (murdered).

Milton's body was taken up and father and son are buried at Brentwood Cemetery. William D. Shores made Elea's coffin and he and Watt Mankins loaded the two coffins on Watt's wagon pulled by a yoke of oxen for the trip to the cemetery.

Phebe married William Henry Harrison Nott in Floyd County, Kentucky, but they came to Washington County with their families and raised their children there. Their oldest son, John Arbuth Allen Nott united four Washington County pioneer families when he married 15 year old Sarah Ellen Fine. (See also Fine, Mankins and Nott).

By: Betty J. Pulley

Issac Pete Rhine

Issac P. Rhine (German) moved his young wife, Mary Elizabeth (Conley) Rhine to Washington County sometime before 1890. They were granted a land patent for 119 acres in the Prairie View Community. Their children born in Carroll County, Arkansas were: Rena 1879; married David Wells, Adam Burton 1880; married Elizabeth Plymouth, Isaac W. 1885; married J. Bell, Mary Telitha 1886; married James J. Bowling and Lillie Isibell was born in Washington County in 1890. She married Tiff Thomas Beeks. These children married Washington County residents and raised their families here, except Isaac who moved to Westville, Oklahoma. The Rhine family is buried in the cemetery behind the old Prairie View School.

Descendants of the Rhine and Beeks families have lived within a ten-mile radius of Washington County for the past one hundred-seventeen years.

By: Linda Pearson

Edward Rice

Edward (Mutt) Rice, second son of Abraham and Mary (Knudson) Rice, was born in 1869 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Abraham came from Kentucky to Arkansas. Abe was a large man, weighing 300 pounds and 6 feet 6 inches tall. A mule kicked him in the stomach while he was trading horses in Neosho, Missouri. He died as a result of his injuries.

Ed Rice on the porch of Charley's house in Spring Hill, Texas, 1950.

Widowed, Mary and her three children: Absalom (b. 1862),

Elsie and Charlie Rice in front of their home with granddaughters: Peggy Wallace, Margie and Dorothy Rice.

Ed and Ella (b. 1873) went to live with her mother, Cynthia Knudson, in Prairie Township, Washington County, Arkansas in the late 1870s. As a young boy Ed picked apples to earn money close by his home on Round Mountain.

On September 19, 1894, Ed married Mary Bertha Lirley (b. 1878) in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Mary's parents were Chestley Clayton and? (Craball) Lirley. Ed and Mary lived in Fayetteville for twelve years. They were the parents of six children: Mattie (b. 1895), Charles Loyd (b. 1898), Chesley Clayton (b. 1900), Cecil Lee (b. 1903), Beulah Lecreta (b. 1906) and Lola Zelda (b. 1910). In 1909, Ed and Mary moved to the new state of Oklahoma and settled in the community of Boudnot - just east of Tahlequah. A stone spring-house was built over Boudnot Springs and most of the local folk stored their mill and butter there. Ed worked as a "mule skinner", meaning that he drove mules to help build roads. Their children attended Needmore School which was near the Illinois River. The school was used as the Baptist church on Sunday.

Charles Loyd Rice married Elsie Leila Ryals (b. 1902) in Tahlequah, Oklahoma on July 20, 1918. Elsie's parents were James LeFayette and Mary Elizabeth (Spurlock) Ryals of Everton, Boone County, Arkansas. Charley and Elsie lived in Inola, Oklahoma where he worked in the oil fields. Nine children were born to Charley and Elsie: Fred Edgar (b. 1919), Charles Loyd Jr. (b. 1922), Leila Pearl (b. 1924), Donald Eugene (b. 1925), Bonnie Mae (b. 1927), Harold Loyd (b. 1929), Bobby Joe (b. 1931), Doris Jane (b. 1933) and Carmon Clariece (b. 1936).

Charley and his family followed the work of oil drilling. They moved in a covered wagon to a farm in Haskell at Christmas time in 1922. Then in 1923 they moved to Seminole where they raised and sold cotton. The Great Depression affected the Rice family in 1929 when an oil well overflowed, ran under their house and caused the house and all their possessions to be destroyed. Fortunately, Elsie was able to get everyone out of the house before it burned to the ground. Charley quit his job with

the oil company and moved his family to Oklahoma City where he got a job building a highway.

In 1932 Charley hitchhiked to East Texas to work drilling oil wells. His wife and children moved in with Ed and Mary Rice on a farm near Wewoka, Oklahoma. A few months later when Charley had built a one-room house in Spring Hill, Texas, the family arrived and set up housekeeping. As time went by five rooms were added to the house and a water well drilled. The children attended the four-room elementary school nearby. They later rode a bus to Longview, about 10 miles, for high school classes.

Ed and Mary Rice moved to Spring Hill in 1935. Ed was blind due to an accident years earlier and cataracts. Mary died on February 18, 1939 from complications following surgery. She is buried in Cumberland Cemetery in Spring Hill.

On February 2, 1946, Donald Eugene Rice married Emma Jean Jamison (b. 1927), daughter of Willis Ezra and Grace Marie (Burnett) Jamison of Tahlequah, Oklahoma. This wedding was performed by Reverend Thomas of Elmyra Chapel Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Spring Hill, while Don was on furlough from the Army. After returning from overseas duty in the Phillipines, Don and Emma moved to the family farm in Big Sandy, Texas. Ed Rice lived with them for a short time then moved in with Charley and Elsie. Ed died March 24, 1950 while visiting his son Cecil in Wewoka, Oklahoma. He is buried in Spring Hill.

Don and Emma are the parents of: Dorothy Ann (b. 1947), Margie Marie (b. 1948), Larry Gene (1949) and Thomas Ray (b. 1950). All four children graduated from Spring Hill Public School.

Don worked as a machinist and later as quality control inspector for an aerospace corporation. Emma worked in food service and health care. Don and Emma divorced December 1, 1970.

Their daughter, Dorothy, married Kenneth Ashley Holloway (b. 1945) in April 1966. Ken is the son of Edgar Burtram and Virginia Marsha (Calvin) Holloway of Columbiana, Ohio. Ken and Dorothy met at Pine Crest Bible Church when Ken went to Longview, Texas to attend LeTourneau College.

In 1970 they moved to Irving, Texas where Ken worked as an engineer in the aerospace industry. They now live in Forest Hill, Maryland with their children: Kenneth Ashley Jr. (b. December 30, 1966), Timothy James (b. December 14, 1969) and Karen Elizabeth (B. November 25, 1978).

By: Dorothy Rice Holloway

Photo taken before 1892. Back row, left to right: Bart Rich, Ada Rich, Willie Rich. Middle row: Harvey Doke Rich and Mary Elizabeth Underwood Rich. Children in front, left to right: Fred Rich, Herman Rich, Armintie Rich, and Maggie Rich.

Harvey Doke Rich

My grandfather on my mother's side was Mr. Harvey Doke Rich, born September 11, 1844, in Knoxville, Tennessee. He lived in Missouri before moving to Arkansas and married Elizabeth Underwood on June 8, 1872.

Their children were Ada Catherine Rich, who married John Mahan (no record of birth or death) at Russellville, Arkansas; William Harvey Rich, born September 26, 1875, married Annie Vanderpool on June 13, 1905, and died December 22, 1956, in Springdale, Arkansas; Bart Doke Rich, born March 3, 1877 in Bartlett, Missouri, married Sarah Isabelle Wilson and died October 31, 1944.

My mother, Armintie Elizabeth Rich, was born October 29th, 1883 and married David Monroe Easter, who died December 18, 1964 at West Fork, Arkansas.

Harvey Fred Rich was born December 5, 1886 and married Arminda Bean in Swain, Arkansas (died?). Cora Viola Rich was born September 23, 1888, married Joseph Zerring James Jones, who died July 8, 1951. Herman Christoper Rich was born May 25, 1890, in Bunker, Missouri and married Elsie Bean (died?).

Maggie Rich was born December 28, 1892, in Wayton, Arkansas and married Richard Lee Jones (died?). Emma Rich was born July 5, 1895, in Wayton, Arkansas. Mahala Rich was born March 6, 1899, married Robert Meart Hall (died?).

These are the ancestors of my Grandpa and Grandma Rich, who are laid to rest on the old home place in Newton County. The relatives gather each year on Father's Day to decorate the graves, and keep the cemetery up. I was privileged to be there this year for the decoration, along with three of my sons; Richard Earl Easter, who has a construction company there in Springdale; James Monroe Easter, of Springdale; and Norman Gerald Easter of West Fork; and a nephew, Robert Easter, of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Standing, left to right: Maggie, Mahala, and Emma. Seated: Harvey Doke Rich and Mary Elizabeth Underwood Rich.

By: Andrew L. Easter

Addison W. Rife

Addison W. (Add) Rife born in Fairdealing, Missouri on January 20, 1880, was one of the four children of Gustavus and Emily Vandover Rife. Add's great grandfather, Jacob was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia in 1791 and his son, William was the father of Gustavus. Add's mother died when he was about eighteen and Gustavus soon remarried. Because of the upheaval in his home life, Add went to live with his sister Jennie when he was nineteen or twenty. At some point in his development, Add learned to engrave marble and worked on monuments and memorial stones. During this period he also became interested in the art of piano tuning as a result of his tuning the wheel spokes on his bicycle. It is thought that he attended a tuners school in Chicago. About 1904, Add came to Fayetteville and associated himself with Guisingers Music House which provided a base from which to launch his career as a piano technician. He moved into a room at the Oriental Hotel once known as The Mountain House and much later as The Mountain Inn.

Clara Baker was one of eight daughters of Henry L. and Annie Jones Baker. She was born October 17, 1890, in Huntsville, Arkansas where her father was County Judge several times and when not in office was a builder and a topnotch stone mason. When Washington County started to build a new court house in about 1903, they called for Henry Bakers's expertise with stone. He moved his family from Huntsville into a large two story house located just to the east of the Oriental Hotel. Here, with the help of several of her daughters, Mrs. Baker served delicious meals to the public. Clara Baker, besides working at "The Baker House", obtained a job in the County Court House then located in the center of the Square. With her first pay she purchased a new cooking range for her mother. It took all of her money, but that didn't matter to Clara, for there was not a selfish bone in her body. After a few years the Bakers took over management of the Oriental Hotel and the entire family lived there. Each daughter had assigned chores to fulfil daily. It was here that Clara met Add Rife who had lived at the Oriental for some time. They were married on Christmas Eve 1910 and moved to a house that Add had purchased, located on South Church Street. Two years later, a daughter, Anna Lou, was born on November 14, 1912. They lived on Church Street until Anna Lou entered Jefferson School then they moved to a house on Center Street (now the location of the main fire station). About 1925 they purchased a house on Dickson Street (the Public Library now occupies this space) and Anna Lou transferred to Washington School.

On September 10, 1933, Anna Lou became the bride of William C. Thompson and they immediately left for Texas for a period of approximately forty-five years. After about ten years they presented Clara and Add two grandsons in quick succession.

During 1953 Clara and Add built a new home on Highway 45 East and moved in just before Christmas. Unfortunately, in June 1954 Add suffered a fatal heart attack and died on August 8th. Shortly after Clara was widowed, she came to Texas to live near her daughter and family. After a brief illness Clara died on March 19, 1973 in San Antonio. She was eighty three years of age. She was laid to rest next to Add in Fairview Cemetery in Fayetteville.

At one time Clara served as Deputy Circuit Clerk of Washington County and her father, Henry Baker was County Judge about 1928. Clara was a member of the first all woman jury in the county.

When Add tuned a piano for the first time, he inscribed his name and the date inside the piano case. His name can be found in most of the older pianos in northwest Arkansas, northeast Oklahoma and southwest Missouri. In the early 1900s, Add attended a picnic at Osage Mills near the big spring. Into the limestone bluff adjacent, he carved an open Bible about normal sized. While the carving has suffered the ravages of time it is still recognizable.

By: William C. Thompson

James Jackson Roberts

One family group of Roberts migrating to Washington County are direct descendants of William Roberts, born February 7, 1770 in North Carolina, married in Tennessee about the year 1798 to Miss Nellie Murray, they moved to Blairsville, Georgia about 1810.

Thomas M. Roberts and children. Bottom row, left to right: Thomas M. Roberts and daughter Alice A. Top row, left to right: sons Allen, James, Lee and Roy.

From this union 10 children were born. Of these, five and their families moved to Washington County; so all the Roberts descending from these five families up to and including present day relatives would number approximately two thousand, making it impossible to write a brief history of the Roberts in Washington County.

One interesting group could be called the Roberts of Sonora, Arkansas which are traced back to James Jackson Roberts, one of the ten children of William Roberts. James Jackson Roberts was born January 8, 1816. He was united in marriage January 4, 1840 to Miss Cynthia Stockton in Sevier County, Tennessee. She was born July 31, 1818. They moved to Arkansas in the year 1842 locating near Sonora, which at the time was known as Union, Arkansas.

James J. Roberts purchased public lands, homesteaded, and bought from private parties, three 40 acre parcels of farm land approximately one half mile south of Sonora. Near the center of this land a large spring gushed forth cold and delicious water at about 500 gallons per minute, starting a spring branch that flowed to White River approximately three miles to the east. Present day maps of this area identify this stream as the Roberts Creek. Near the spring James J. Roberts built a log house where he lived and raised his family.

Shelt Stone built the first school house on what is now known as the Carrol Farm. This was a makeshift structure erected about 1850, made of logs and having a dirt floor. About 1857 Joseph Head, Bill Johnson, John Davis, James J. Roberts and others joined forces to build a better building nearby on forty acres of Government land that was not considered enough value to homestead, but only a few school sessions were held in it until a local man homesteaded the land and moved into the building. This created some stir but nothing could be done about it. About 1860 James J. Roberts donated land, neighbors rallied

to his support and had a good log building was completed near the Roberts spring, and served as a school, church and community building.

James J. Roberts died April 3, 1871. Cynthia died December 23, 1897, they were buried in the Friendship Cemetery.

One of James J. Roberts eleven children was Thomas M. Roberts who lived most of his life on his father's farm. He was born October 20, 1842 in Tennessee. He married Cynthia Sneed, who was born in Georgia, December 10, 1849.

Thomas Martin Roberts served during the Civil War in the Confederate army and was in the battles of Elkhorn Tavern at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove along with other minor engagements. Thomas Martin was ordained as an Elder, December 10, 1901 in the Church of Christ at Union, Washington County, Arkansas.

About this time Newton Stone had returned from a trip to California and was so pleased with a village there called Sonora that he presented this name to the Government and it was adopted for the Post Office, thus Union, Arkansas became the village of Sonora, Arkansas.

To the Thomas Martin Roberts and Cynthia Sneed Roberts union were born five children as follows; Alice A., James Harrison, Samuel Allen, Lee Eben and Roy E. All of these children married and left the farm to live and work in other communities except for Lee who lived on the farm and raised two daughters, Velma and Eva, following their mother's death, when they were young.

Cynthia Roberts died at her home in Sonora, Arkansas, July 28, 1894. Thomas M. Roberts died at his home in Sonora, September 13, 1927. They were buried in Friendship Cemetery. He has a military grave stone. When Thomas Roberts died the farm was divided among his living heirs. Daughter Alice Roberts Boyd and husband Willis; son of James Roberts and wife, Emma, built homes on their part of the farm and spent their remaining years living in the community of Sonora, Arkansas.

By: Paul Roberts

Jesse Roberts

Jesse Roberts (October 8, 1850 - October 10, 1932), born near Baldwin, Arkansas, was the son of Wiley Roberts and Rena Ann Tharp Roberts (daughter of Lewis and Judy (Vernon) Tharp. Jesse was married in Washington County, on September 7, 1873 to Mary Jane Mays (February 25, 1854 - January 10, 1891). Mary Jane was the daughter of John and Ellenor Jane (Biffle) Mays, formerly of Hickman County, Tennessee. Jesse and Mary Jane (Molly) settled near Wyman, Arkansas, where their children were born.

Sara Ellenor (June 17, 1874 - April 24, 1950) never married. "Miss Ella", as she was known, taught in subscription schools in Arkansas. Later, she taught in Indian Territory and Stilwell, Oklahoma and vicinity.

Annas Augusta (March 13, 1876 - November 7, 1963) also was a school teacher. She married Oscar Goss, a farmer, and had one daughter, Jennie (Johnson).

Green Leland (January 17, 1878 - November 10, 1957) married Jennie Lee Thatch (September 18, 1880 - January 16, 1976).

Mary Elizabeth (April 10, 1882 - March 18, 1901) never married.

John Francis (October 20, 1884 - February 10, 1963) married Dora McAtee. They had one daughter, Pauline (Steele). He was founder of Roberts Funeral Homes in Westville and Stilwell, Oklahoma.

George Angress (September 24, 1886 - November 26, 1918), farmer, married Susan Panter. They had three children, Ervil, Velma and Angie Irene.

One child, and twins, apparently not named, are buried in Kings Cemetery, Washington County.

After the death of Mary Jane, Jesse married Elizabeth Sexton, who became a devoted stepmother and later grandmother. Their daughter, Irene Lydia (August 10, 1894 - December 31, 1962) never married. She taught in Stilwell High School and was an Oklahoma Farm-Home Extension Agent until her retirement when she moved to Phoenix, Arizona.

Mary Jane's talents influenced greatly the education of her children. Her son, Green, was noted for his penmanship, which he taught. In early 1902, Jesse moved with all of his family, except Green, to Stilwell, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. Green remained in Washington County and married Jennie Lee Thatch on February 18, 1903. They had seven children: Cecil Andrew (June 1, 1904 - December 12, 1986) married Gladys Woods. They had two daughters, Anginette (Noland) and Jill Anita. Wilma Isah (March 14, 1906) married Clarence Eugene Garrison. They had two sons, Dale Lee and Dwayne, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Mary Lee Phillips. Jesse Hazel (April 5, 1908 - May 4, 1972) married Harold E. McComb. Vivian (February 20, 1910) married Erick Matthews. Their two daughters are Madge Kathrine (Spears) and Hazel Wilma (Barnes). Elra Francis (September 5, 1912 - October 9, 1918) died of influenza. Madge Mays (August 4, 1916) married Henry Philip Scharber in Tulsa, Oklahoma. James Thatch (April 7, 1919) married Nancy Deason. Their children are: James Neumie, Rodkey Dale, Panalee (Reeves) and Mark Leland.

Jennie Lee Thatch was the daughter of William Henderson and Saluda Joseph Ann (McCarty) Thatch. (See Thatch history.) The wedding ceremony of Green and Jennie was performed in the Thatch home in the Sons Chapel Community by Elder O. D. Slaughter. Green was a farmer, and it was a long time until gardens produced foods. Jennie's Aunt Elizabeth Thatch had taught her how to hunt wild greens to eat in later winter. Their home was near Wyman on the White River, so they caught fish to eat and sell. Most fish were caught with the aid of a cane pole and a very special mule which Green rode bareback and bridleless into relatively deep water of the river. The mule seemed as interested in the catch as its rider. As soon as Green lifted a fish out of the water, the mule headed for the bank where Jennie took the fish and baited the hook. The mule then, without urging, turned back into the water for another catch.

Father of the bride, William Henderson Thatch, had given them a brood sow for a wedding present. Green was teaching Jennie how to shoot a rifle. She shot into the woods, missing the target. The brood sow came staggering out of the woods, fatally wounded. The loss of such a valuable animal was a real blow to the newlyweds. However, they dressed the sow and ate her.

In November, 1904, they moved to Going Snake District, Indian Territory, near Stilwell, Oklahoma, where they lived long and happy lives, rearing their children by the Golden Rule.

By: Madge Mays Roberts Scharber

George Robinson

The Robinson and Taylor families came to Arkansas from Clay and Laurel Counties, Kentucky in the 1880s. Joseph William Robinson married Nancy Jane Taylor, daughter of Henry Grant Speedwell Taylor in Kentucky. Their first two children, Thomas Speed and Lizzie, were born in Kentucky. Other children were born in and near St. Paul, Arkansas: Belle, Mary, John, James Leroy and George.

The Robinson family then moved to Washington County near Goshen, where other children Marie, Ida and Fred were born.

William David Taylor, brother of Nancy Jane Robinson, also moved to near Springdale.

James Leroy (Lee) Robinson married Dorcas Thomas in Madison County in 1911 and lived a short time in Washington County, moving to Watts, Oklahoma along with his father and brothers, where they set up a sawmill. In fact, wherever they lived the sawmill was their work.

Lee and Dorcas had two children, Crystal Viola in 1913 and Eunice in 1915. Dorcas and Eunice passed away in 1915. Lee brought his only daughter back to Washington County near Springdale, to his sister Belle who married Sam Porter. Belle cared for Crystal while Lee was in the Service.

After Service, Lee returned to Fayetteville and married Pearl Fritts. He was employed by the Electric Company, living on Gregg Street next door to the Power Plant. Lee was accidently

Sallie Robinson, George Robinson and baby - Mabel Williams.

George Robinson (seated) 90th Birthday Party. Crystal Hartley, Ruby Quick, Cleo Hall, Lorraine Elmore, Mabel Williams, Alice Sexton, Bonnie Cupps, Juanita Matthews, Jack Robinson and Roy Lacy (deceased).

Nancy Jane Robinson, Joseph William Robinson, Fred Robinson, and Marie Robinson.

killed while repairing a power line at 6:00 p. m. on March 2, 1921. His daughter Crystal was raised by her Aunt Belle to age 17, when she married Forrest Woodward and moved to Oklahoma. They had two children, Kenneth Leroy and Carla June.

Kenneth married Karyn Martens in Kansas in 1962. They had five children, Kenita, Kurt, Leroy, Kara Lynn and Kimberly Lee (twins). Kenneth Woodward now resides in Tulsa, Oklahoma and is an Indian artist and sign designer.

Carla Smith married Douglas Smith and had one child, Terry Leroy. Carla Smith Brown resides in Bentonville and does framing, matting of pictures and painting, and interior decorating.

Crystal Robinson Woodward came back to Fayetteville in 1955, working at the University of Arkansas until retirement. Crystal and Douglas Hartley were married in 1964 and still reside in Fayetteville.

Going back to the other children of Joseph and Nancy Robinson: Thomas married Gertrude Ledford and had two children, Jack and Ruby. Both have lived in Washington County. Thomas and wife Gertrude lived in Washington County until their deaths. Lizzie married William Plummer; they had no children. Harve married Mamie Thompson of Springdale. They had four children, Alice, Bonnie, Lorraine and William Joseph (deceased). Their daughters live in Tulsa, Oklahoma. John married Delia Lacy, children Andrew, Cleo, Forrest, Irene and Adonna Ann. Mary married Nathan Lacy, children Edward and Roy, both deceased. George married Sally Ketcher, three children Mabel, Juanita, Walter (deceased). Marie married John Weir, children Leon, Howard, Bill, Duane, Adelaide and Anna May. Ida married Frank Yates, children Harris B., Marguerite, A. J., Mary, Frankie and Robert. Fred, the youngest, never married. He died while in the Navy.

Nancy Jane Taylor Robinson, daughter of Henry Grant Speedwell Taylor and Eleanor Yadan, was half Cherokee Indian and Dutch. Eleanor Yadan, her mother, was traced back to the 16th century in Europe. Nancy Jane Robinson died 1918 in Watts, Oklahoma.

All of the children of Joseph and Nancy Robinson are deceased except George, who resides in Stillwell, Oklahoma at age 96.

All of their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren have resided in Washington County at one time or another.

By: Crystal V. Hartley

Benjamin Rodgers

William Benjamin Rodgers born February 28, 1819 in Tennessee. Died November 25, 1871 married Mary Jane Ousborn February 28, 1844. She was born March 17, 1827 in Alabama died April 11, 1881.

Children: James J. Rodgers born January 28, 1845 in Mississippi. Mary Elisabeth born January 25, 1847 in Arkansas. Margaret Caroline born February 18, 1849 in Arkansas. Austin S. born May 24, 1851 in Arkansas, died November 11, 1871. Simon Eli born April 28, 1854 in Jacksonport, Arkansas, died February 7, 1920 near Westville, Oklahoma buried Alberty Chapel. John William born June 27, 1857 in Arkansas. Sarah Ann (Patts) born March 10, 1860 Newton County, Arkansas. Ben Culver born August 21, 1863. Born in Arkansas, died January 18, 1948. Born in Newton County, Arkansas. Buried Maplewood Cemetery, Harrison, Arkansas. Married Tennessee Shaddox born December 16, 1868. Died December 21, 1950 in Newton County, Arkansas. Buried in Maplewood Cemetery in Harrison, Arkansas.

Simon Eli married Sarah Emma Shaddox. Born November 24, 1862. Newton County, Arkansas, and died March 29, 1943 near Cincinnati, Arkansas, buried Alberty Chapel near Westville, Oklahoma.

Simon Eli married Sarah Emma Shaddox on January 10, 1880 in Bellefonte, Boone County, Arkansas, by W. C. King, County Clerk.

Children: Mary Ellen born July 6, 1881 died January 17, 1969 buried Kilgore, Texas. She married James (Jim) Green. (10 children). Henry Adolphus (Dolph) born September 27, 1884. Died January 29, 1954, near Westville, Oklahoma, buried in Westville Cemetery. (3 children). Married Ella Price born July 2, 1887, died February 26, 1970, buried Alberty Chapel. Married Henry Taylor Grimslev. Roxie Pearl born November 14, 1890, died July 26, 1925 buried in Paris, Texas. (1 child). Married Clarence Hanson. Dixie Florence born October 25, 1893, died October 5, 1983, buried Westville Cemetery. Married Evie Wilson born October 25, 1888. (5 children). Died March 5, 1963, buried Westville Cemetery. William Frank (Bud) born May 8, 1896, died January 17, 1972, buried Westville Cemetery. Married Frances (Fanny) Crittenden. (2 children). Hetta Emma born January 15, 1898, died April 30, 1955. Buried at Pryor, Oklahoma. Married Harry Crittenden. Lizzie Manila born April 5, 1900. died March 30, 1930. Buried Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. (5 children). Married Walter Randall. (1 child). Vesta Agnes born December 25, 1902, died January 18, 1983. Buried in Waco, Texas. Married Bryan Babb Sr. (2 children).

Simon and Sarah Rodgers lived around Harrison, Arkansas, until after Dolph was born. They moved to Washington County near Lincoln between the year of 1884 to 1887. They lived in Indian Territory for a short time. My mother Dixie Florence was born there. All the other children were born in Arkansas. After Dolph got older he changed their name Rodgers to Rogers. (He dropped the "D").

By: Lucille Tunnell

David A. Rodgers

David Ausborn Rodgers, third child of William Francis and Mary Ellen Reed Rodgers, was born May 25, 1881 and died September 20, 1967. He married Minnie Myrtle Roller, born July 2, 1883, died February 8, 1962. He settled in Lincoln, Washington County, Arkansas where he was a farmer. Their first home was a farm near Dutch Mills where they lived two years. They spent one year in Westville, Oklahoma farming before building their home east of Lincoln. They spent the rest of their lives at the family homestead where they farmed, grew and sold apples, and raised their five children. He started what is now the largest apple orchard in Arkansas. The Rodgers' Orchards. "Aud" was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in Lincoln. His son Forrest, has taken over the orchards and has increased the acreage to over 300 acres. The old Rodgers' home still stands on the Rodgers' farm and is occupied by one of David Ausborn's and Minnie's granddaughters and her husband and family.

Children of David Ausborn and Minnie Myrtle Roller Rodgers: 1. Delpha Luellen, born January 30, 1903, died February 18, 1978, married Blucher Jackson Basden, born January 15, 1904 (?). Delpha was the librarian and English teacher at Lincoln High School for many years. She graduated from Lincoln High School and the University of Arkansas. B. J., her husband, was president and chairman of the board of the Bank of Lincoln. She was talented in many areas, writing, sewing, and being a good wife and mother. Delpha was my (JTB) mother-in-law and I am indebted to her for teaching me the art of good cooking and sewing, and for the patience she exhibited toward me, a young bride, while I was learning. She taught me much and was a good example for me to try to emulate. Issue: 1. Jack Rodgers Basden, born May 28, 1929, married Suzanne Hough; (2) Gene Blucher Basden, born March 15, 1931, married Jo Treece. 2. Lloyd Ray, born August 11, 1904, died September 16, 1985, married Opal Mae Daniel, born July 16, 1905, died March 7, 1986.

Lloyd spent his life in Lincoln as an apple farmer, operated a chicken hatchery, and as a rural mail carrier for the U. S. Postal Service. His wife, Opal, was secretary to the superintendent of Lincoln Consolidated Schools for many years. Issue: (1) Verna Lou, born January 15, 1929, married Homer Snodgrass, Jr., issue: (a) Larry Lawson Snodgrass. 3. William Ercel, born March 10, 1907, died August 5, 1972 married Nora Cannon, born February 5, 1908, died December 22, 1975. Ercel spent his life in Lincoln where he was an apple farmer and a chicken grower. Nora taught grade school in Lincoln, Cincinnati, and Prairie Grove. Issue: (1) Ercelyn, born December 26, 1936, married Dennis Reed, born February 21, 1933, issue: Russell Warren Reed, born February 3, 1965. 4. Verna Lillian Rodgers, born January 12, 1909, died July 17, 1928. 5. Forrest Ausborn, born January 15, 1916, married Jonnie Bell Glidewell, born April 14, 1917.

Forrest has spent his life in Lincoln where he now owns and operates the largest apple orchard in Arkansas. He has been an asset to the community and has served it well. His wife, Jonnie Bell, has been his helpmate, wife, and a good mother to their daughters. They have included in their business " Apple Town" which is famous throughout the south for its fine apples, apple dumplings, and cider. The idea for this side business came about because of the many who would stop by the orchard wanting to buy apples. Apple Town has been written up in Southern Living magazine many times. Apple Town consists of a restaurant and a cider saloon. It is built on the original farm of David Ausborn Rodgers and the original home has been modernized. It is occupied by the Pam and Richard Watson family, Pam being the daughter of Forrest and Jonnie Bell.

Issue: (1) Loretta Gayle, born May 3, 1939, married Ronnie Allen; issue: a. Rhonda Kay, born February 21, 1959; (b) Jonathon Forrest Allen, born October 13, 1966. (2) Pamela Kay, born September 19, 1949, married Richard Watson, born March 25, 1948. Issue: (a) Matthew Richard, born February 9, 1971, (b) Kara Louise, born September 3, 1974.

By: Jo Treece Basden

George D. Rodgers

George D. Rodgers, son of William L. and Jane Robinson Rodgers, born 1834 in Missouri, married Caroline Shannon of Evansville, Arkansas, January 26, 1854 by Reverend Samuel Cox. Caroline was the daughter of Alexander and Perniza Shannon, who were also early settlers in this area. Carolina was born in 1837 in Arkansas. Her father, Alexander, was born in Kentucky in 1814, and her mother Perniza in Tennessee in 1816. Other Shannon children were: Margaret, Granville, Finis, Jefferson, Martha, Mary and Malachi.

George and Caroline settled on a farm near Evansville, and here their only child William Francis was born. William Francis' mother died when he was 3 weeks old and his father died when he was 6 weeks old, both died of pneumonia. He was raised by his grandmother, Jane Robinson Rodgers.

William Francis Rodgers, born December 18, 1854 in Arkansas, married Mary Ellen Reed, born February 22, 1854 in Arkansas, daughter of James Harrison and Sarah Reed. The family resided at Clyde, Arkansas, where he was a farmer and merchant until 1903 when they moved to Lincoln. William Francis served on the first City Council in Lincoln at the time James Leach was mayor, and when the town was incorporated in 1907. Many of the buildings in Lincoln were built by William Francis Rodgers. He was one of the original stockholders of the Bank of Lincoln, which was organized March 17, 1903 and William Francis served on the building committee for the new bank. He became the vice president of the bank on April 13, 1907 and served until January 6, 1914, when he was elected president, serving two years.

Children of William Francis and Mary Ellen Reed Rodgers: 1. Cassidy Elizabeth "Lizzie", born February 3, 1877 and died as a small child. 2. James Washington "Jim", born February 12, 1879, married Mary Lee Sanders; Issue: (1) Neva Irene, born July 30, 1909, married Vol L. Haws; (2) Eva Maxine, born December 19, 1916, married John W. Bean. 3. David Ausborn "Aud", born May 25, 1881, died September 20, 1967, married Minnie Myrtle Roller; Issue: (1) Delpha Luellen, born January 30, 1903, died February 18, 1978, married Blucher Jackson Basden (2) Lloyd Ray, born August 11, 1904, died September 16, 1985, married

Opal Mae Daniel; (3) William Ercel, born March 10, 1907, died August 5, 1972, married Nora Cannon; (4) Verna Lillian, born January 12, 1909, died July 7, 1928; (5) Forrest Ausborn, born January 15, 1916, married Jonnie Bell Glidewell. 4. Finis Claude, born December 29, 1883, married Maggie Lee Hembree; 5. William Ray, born May 7, 1888, married Gertie Hargrove; Issue: William Grant, born February 29, 1912, married Mary Marie Holcombe; (2) Woody Ray, born April 16, 1911, married Edith "Babe". 6. Sarah Frances "Sally", born July 16, 1890, married Henry W. Henson; Issue: (1) Imogene, born December 29, 1908, married Herman Tittle; (2) Holly Ruth, born December 15, 1912, married Jack Holt; (3) Dorothy Corene, born June 1, 1915, died March 1, 1922; (4) Mary Bell, born July 9, 1917, married Gordon Morris. 7. Benjamin Harrison, born July 26, 1892, married 1. Dorothy Asklow; 2. Taska Haws; Issue: (1) William Asklow, born September 27, 1919 (Raised by Claude and Lee Hembree,) married Frances Bean (2) Benjamin Franklin, married Betty Arnold; (3) Mary Frances, married James Laether. 8. Robert Kay, born December 21, 1895, married Bess Howard; Issue: (1) Roberta Louise, born November 14, 1919, married 1. Edward Pevehouse 2. Bob Anderson; (2) Wilma Faye, born September 5, 1922, married Benjamin Thomas Blevins.

Claude and Ray Rodgers owned the Rodgers Motor Company in Lincoln, Arkansas during the 1920s until around 1941. Robert Kay "Kay" Rodgers lived his adult life in Fort Smith. Perhaps no member of the Rodgers family has achieved greater success than Kay Rodgers. Many honors and tributes have been his. One was the "Golden Deeds Award" presented by the Fort Smith Exchange Club. This was given because of his unselfish devotion to his community and to mankind in general. All of the Rodgers of this line have been outstanding members of their communities. All have been known to possess high standards and all were men and women of honor.

By: Jo Treece Basden

William Rodgers

The first Rodgers to settle in Washington County were the William and Jane Robinson Rodgers family, both born in North Carolina in 1796. These Rodgers migrated ca 1820 to Lincoln County, Tennessee, then to Missouri finally settling on Fly Creek near Clyde and Cane Hill in 1834. They homesteaded 40 acres on December 16, 1834, and another 40 acres on December 7, 1935. Other acreages were added until their homestead contained 300 acres by 1854. The Rodgers Cemetery lies north of the original site of the home. It is now known as the Cox Cemetery, as the north section of the farm was sold to Robert J. Cox in 1878.

Children of William and Jane Robinson Rodgers: 1. William L. b. 1820 m. 1. _____ Deugromore 2. Susan Caldwell. Issue: (1) George m. Ettie Cox (2) June m. Oscar Dold (3) David m. Ida Walton (4) William m. Mirt Adams (5) Mary m. John Adams (6) Lou m. Wm. Stephens (7) Isiah (Buster) m. Maude Stout (8) Walter m. Esther _____ (9) May m. Jim Whinery.

William L., the eldest son of William and Jane Robinson Rodgers, lived on the old homestead of William and Jane caring for his aging parents. During the Civil War he moved his family and Jane, his mother, to Fayetteville. He rented a home on Dickson Street where they lived for several years, following the carpenter trade after his service in the Northern Army as a teamster. Around 1890 he moved back to Clyde on the old homestead where he died sometime after 1906. He left the home place to Pauline "Pline" his unmarried youngest sister, for as long as she lived there. On December 24, 1908 a daughter, June, and husband Oscar Dold bought the property, then sold it to Grover Glidewell in 1909. Glidewell held it until his death in 1955.

2. Mary Pauline b. 1821 m. John R. Reed, lived in Vineyard Township. Issue: (1) Margaret E. m. Isham K. Burrow (2) Jane m. David R. Burrow (3) Purlina b. 1847 (4) Eliza E. (5) William R. (6) John H. D. (7) Mariam m. Thomas J. Jones (8) Nancy m. Dryden Dobbs (9) Mary E. m. Thomas Fallin. 3. Isiah S. b. 1827 m. Sarah Ann Lynch. 4. Nancy Ann b. 1828 m. John Holbert. 5. Mariah Jane b. 1831 m. John Alves Lynch. 6. Elizabeth C. b. 1832 m. Thomas B. McKee. 7. George b. 1834 m. Caroline Shannon.

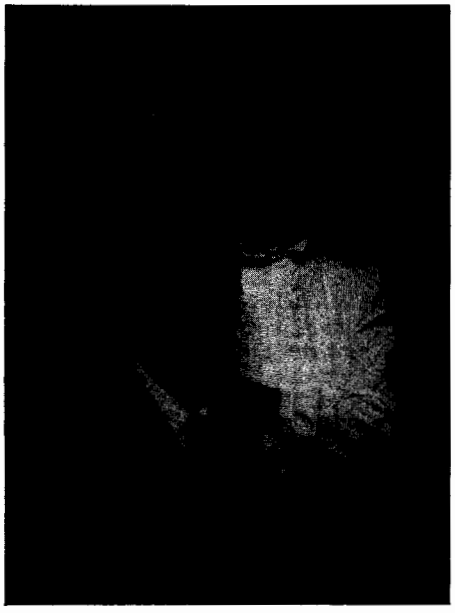
George and Caroline settled on a farm near Evansville where their only child William Francis was born. Both George and Caroline died of pneumonia. Caroline when the baby was 3 weeks old and George when the baby was six weeks old. The baby was taken to the old Rodgers homestead near Fly Creek (near Clyde) where his grandmother Jane Rodgers reared him alone as Grandfather William died in 1855 just a few months after William Francis was born. In the old Rodgers home at that time were the William L. Rodgers family. One of his sisters, Purlina (Pline) a young girl about 12 years old, grew so fond of the tiny baby, she and a teen-aged negro girl were given the job of caring for him. The affection between Pline and William Francis was a lasting one.

8. Frances b. 1836 - Arkansas. 9. Maribo b. 1839 - Arkansas. 10. Purlina (Pline) b. 1841 - Arkansas.

By: Jo Treece Basden

Louisa Vuilleme Roehl

Louisa Vuilleme Roehl was born in Berne, Switzerland, January 26, 1871. Her father was French-Swiss and her mother was German-Swiss. Her mother's maiden name was Moritz. Louisa was a weak, sickly child and her family feared she would not live to grow up. Her principal food was goat milk, and her health slowly improved. Her mother died when she was five years old. She had a sister, Marie, who was ten years older. Her father was an educated man, and he was determined that the girls should have a good education. They both graduated from a three year college and were both fluent in both French and German.



William & Marie Roehl

After the death of her father, Louisa taught school a year. Her sister had gone to Canada sometime before. She felt so alone and decided to go to America herself. As she left her home in Switzerland, she knew she would never see her homeland again, but what she didn't know was that her granddaughter would some day visit Berne. That granddaughter, Virginia, now lives in Portland, Oregon. After sailing from France to New York, Louisa married. Her husband died leaving her with a small son, Walter, who was born in 1897. After sometime, a lady friend and Louisa moved to Litchfield, Minnesota. While there, she married a widower, William Roehl who had two grown sons, Alex and Emil. He was twenty-two years older than she was. He had come to Minnesota from Germany many years before. They had a son,

The tallest person on the left as you face the picture is William Roehl. The lady in the center is Louisa Roehl and the other man is Walter Roehl. These are brothers and their mother.

Charles, born in 1900 in Litchfield. The winters were so severe the family decided to move farther south. They moved to Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory in 1903.

Louisa had migraine headaches and the wind and sandstorms caused her to have the headache constantly. They had another son named William, for his father, January 12, in 1905. When little William was two months old, the family moved to a small place (30 acres) about three miles from Elkins in Washington County, Arkansas. Louisa was so happy She loved the hills and the trees. They reminded her of her native Switzerland. She never ceased to love this part of northwest Arkansas, as long as she lived.

The family had lots of hardships and worked hard for a living. Louisa had learned English shortly after coming to New York. If she didn't know how to spell a word or its meaning, she used her dictionary. She had a nice handwriting in English, French, and German. She corresponded with her husband's niece, Marie Roehl Dimling for several years. The niece lived in Germany. Mr. Roehl was experienced in cabinet making and upholstering, but there wasn't much demand for that kind of work in Arkansas, at that time. He had a lap desk that opened out on the lap for writing. It had a drawer for pens, a covered inkwell, and shakers filled with gold colored sand to sprinkle on when signing a document, etc. A granddaughter in Portland now has that desk. He also had a camel top trunk. These two items were brought from Germany when he came to America many years ago.

After coming to Arkansas in March, 1905, someone sold the Roehls a cow that jumped every fence she came to. Louisa said that she knew that the nursery rhyme about the cow jumping over the moon was fantasy, but she believed that cow would have attempted to do that very thing, if she wanted to.

Mr. Roehl died of pneumonia in 1921, and Louisa Vuilleme Roehl died in 1952. They are laid to rest in McCord Cemetery, near Durham, Arkansas. Louisa's sons, Walter and Charles, served in the United States Navy. Walter had two sons, Walter, Jr. and Joseph. Walter Roehl, Sr. died in 1964, and Charles Roehl died in 1930.

William Roehl, the youngest son, married and he and his wife, Marie, now live in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They recently observed their 60th wedding anniversary. They have three daughters, Virginia of Portland, Oregon, Ruth of Fayetteville, Arkansas and Joyce of Hutchinson, Kansas. They have four granddaughters and one grandson.

By: Marie Roehl

Edmond Rogers

Lowell Edmond Rogers, born July 16, 1913 in Washington County, Arkansas, as the son of Homer Rogers and wife, Fannie May Sayers Rogers, lived on the mountain between Lincoln and Wedington Gap, where his parents owned two fruit farms. He attended Mountain View Rural School, and Coweta Oklahoma High School. He played basketball and was active in sports. He was a loyal member of the Baptist Church.

Edmond Rogers and wife Oma Berryhill Rogers. Picture taken January 3, 1958 in Houston, Texas.

As a small child, he would pull himself up beside his father's wooden toolbox, and drive nails around the edges. When he was older, he could draft a design and build most anything. He built sleds, wagons and continued working on wood. When the parents were in Oklahoma, and the children were in Arkansas, he redesigned mother's oblong table, making a square one with 4x4 timber legs, and painted it apple green. He used the end pieces to make an end table with a shelf below, using the 2x2 inch table legs. (I have that table). Mother was delighted with the table, though not all of the family could be seated at the same time.

Mother, Dad and family moved to Wagoner County, Oklahoma in 1924. A few years later, Edmond, Irvin and I spent one winter on the HOME PLACE in Arkansas. Irvin attended school at Edmond and I cut firewood. Mother and Dad were gathering a pecan crop in Oklahoma.

Edmond married Oma Irene Berryhill, daughter of David C. Berryhill and Bessie Pearl Barns Berryhill, granddaughter of John Barnes of Arkansas on December 31, 1935 in Coweta, Oklahoma. Parents of: David Leon born in 1937 in Oregon, Janice May born in 1939 in Oregon and Lowell Irvin born in 1948 in Houston, Texas.

Edmond and Oma tried farming on the HOME PLACE in Arkansas in 1936, while visiting with old family friend, Jim Mayberry. His wife Annie had died February 2, 1936, leaving him with children Henry, Olive and Jimmy who had married recently. His older son, Frank and family were living in Oregon. They decided to sell out, buy a truck and all seven of them went to St. Helens, Oregon.

Edmond worked at Pope and Talbot Lumber Company, St. Helens, driving a lumber carrier and loading ships on the Columbia River. He was transferred to Los Angeles, California where he loaded ships for overseas until he was inducted in the Army in World War Two. He served in Japan 1945-46, Company B, Engineers Construction Battalion, a construction foreman. After the war, the family lived in Houston, Texas. His first contract was building forty small houses. One of the last houses built had seven bedrooms with baths. He had six carpenters that had been with him for several years when he died, one of which was his brother Irvin. Edmond drowned August 25, 1956 in West Bay

in Galveston, Texas. He was buried in Brookside Memorial Park Cemetery, in Houston, Texas.

David Rogers is a builder in Houston. He married Faye Waldrop. Their children are: Mark Edmond, David Gregg and Mary Angela.

Janice May Rogers, a secretary in Houston Bank, married Seaborn Leslie Hamilton. Their children are: Steven Leslie, Tammy Lynn and Michael David.

Lowell Rogers, a computer engineer for AT&T Communications Company, married Linda Carol Lee. Their children are: Anna Marie and Jonathan Lee. Edmond's wife Oma lives in Conroe, Texas. Her hobby is designing, quilting, crocheting, and ceramics.

Because Edmond was too proud to wear glasses, he only wore them when he needed to read blueprints, etc. As he was helping to cook breakfast at church, he began to dish up a bowl of apricots. He thought they were the eggs ready to be cooked.

By: Marie Sittler

George Spencer Rogers

George Spencer Rogers, the only child of William A. Rogers and Mollie Barnett Rogers was born in Temple, Texas, on October 12, 1877. (See Rogers, William A. and Rogers, Spencer Gillim). When George was about four years old, his father died, and he and his mother moved back to Farmington, Arkansas to be near relatives.

George and Mayme's House on Mt. Sequoyah. Built in 1915.

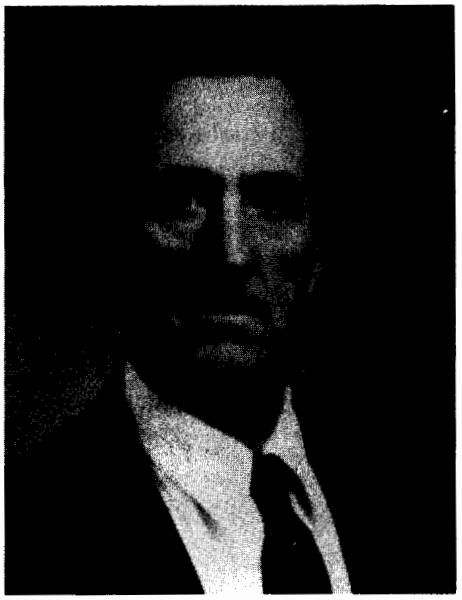
George was educated in the Farmington schools and at the University of Arkansas. He took his first post office job on December 24, 1903 and served as money order clerk and Superintendent of the University Station before retiring in 1941.

On December 12, 1905, George Spencer Rogers and Mary Alice Rader, "Mayme", were married in Fayetteville. (See Rader, Mary Alice). They built a house on Mt. Sequoyah and moved into it in 1915, remaining there until their deaths.

George and Mayme were the parents of six children: William Rader Rogers, Louis James Rogers, Peggy Maye Rogers, Andrew Spencer Rogers, George Spencer Rogers, Jr. and Melba Louise Rogers.

Their first child, William Rader, was born December 7, 1906, in Fayetteville, at the Rader Hotel, which was owned by his grandparents, Elbert Joseph Rader and his wife Nancy Mary Beal Rader. (See Rogers, William Rader).

Louis James Rogers was born in Fayetteville on October 20, 1908. He married Sadie Marie Cate on September 28, 1936 in Rogers, Arkansas. She was born January 6, 1914, the daughter of David Obe Cate and Hazel Mae Dowell Cate. The four children of Louis and Marie are: Louis James Rogers, Jr. "Jimmy", born January 9, 1938 in Fayetteville; Nancy Ann Rogers, born March



George Spencer Rogers ca 1941?

15, 1942 in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Georgia Faye Rogers, born July 9, 1944, Tulsa; and Betty Jane Rogers, born March 29, 1951 in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Jimmy, unmarried, has a plumbing company in Tulsa. Nancy, now married to John Thomas Haire, has a son, Ronald Elbert Hunt, born June 22, 1965 in Fort Smith. Georgia Faye married James Richard Stewart July 26, 1967, and their children are Deena Marie Stewart, born January 10, 1970, St. Louis, Missouri, and James Richard Stewart, Jr., born April 17, 1971, also in St. Louis, Missouri. Betty Jane married Charles Odis Butler May 31, 1969. They are divorced, and their children are Amy Michelle Butler, born June 4, 1971, Fort Smith, Arkansas, Ann Marie Butler, born August 14, 1974, Fort Smith, Arkansas and Amanda Faye Butler, born December 16, 1977, Fort Smith. Louis James Rogers died October 23, 1977 and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville. His widow, Marie Cate Rogers, lived in Tulsa until her death July 22, 1987.

Peggy Maye Rogers was born January 9, 1912. She received her education at the University of Arkansas, and on October 15, 1932, married Lawrence Otis Mayes in Cassville, Missouri. Lawrence was born in Washington County, Arkansas, July 3, 1910, the son of Joseph Oscar Mayes and Florence Owen Mayes. Peggy and Lawrence have lived in Tacoma, Washington since the early 1940s. He is a retired butcher, a woodworker, and a builder of boats; she is an artist and retired art professor. They have two sons: Phillip Roger Mayes, born October 14, 1937 in Fayetteville; and Michael Gordon Mayes born October 12, 1940, in Fort Smith. Phillip married Judith Ann Lang on August 4, 1962 in Tacoma, and they have two daughters: Leslie Ann Mayes, born June 9, 1963 in Olympia, Washington; and Cheryl Lynn Mayes, born February 27, 1968, in Kansas City, Missouri. On February 25, 1967, Michael married Susan Jean Lundahl, born February 17, 1945, in Tacoma, the daughter of Earl A. Lundahl and Mary Helen Ginther Lundahl. Susan and Mike have three sons, all born in Tacoma: Jason Micheal Mayes, born October 20, 1967; twins, Christopher Andrew Mayes and Spencer Alan Mayes, born August 20, 1970.

Andrew Spencer Rogers, fourth child of George and Mayme, was born August 25, 1915. Andrew, also called "Andy", or "Horseshoe", married Vivia Estelle McCraw on December 24, 1944. She was born in Rush Springs, Oklahoma, May 4, 1922, the daughter of Robert Harry McCraw and Mattie Jewel Slusher McCraw. Their five children, all born in Fayetteville, are: Gordon Andrew Rogers, born December 24, 1945; Raymond R. Rogers, born April 23, 1948; Ronald Gene Rogers, born April 10, 1950; Reaford Spencer Rogers, born March 7, 1952; and

Vicki Suzanne Rogers, born June 24, 1954. Gordon owns Hyde Heating and Cooling Co. in Wichita, Kansas, and he and Sandy have a daughter, Andrea Michelle Rogers, born June 24, 1980. Raymond and his wife are divorced, and he lives in Joplin, Missouri, with his son Brad Raymond Rogers, born March 29, 1973. Raymond is a salesman with Salad Master Stainless Steel. Ronald is a dentist in Hot Springs, Arkansas, and is married to Joyce Marie Hess. Reaford is an optometrist in Denton, Texas. Suzanne is divorced from Dr. Ira Klimberg, and is a surgeon in Gainseville, Florida. Andy, who was a Metalsmith First Class in the U. S. Navy Seabees during World War II, continued as a metalsmith after his discharge. He also did intricate wood carving when just a youngster. Andy and his brother Nat hunted together all their lives, and were hunting deer in Franklin County, Arkansas, when Andy suffered a fatal heart attack October 22, 1978. He is buried in the National Cemetery in Fayetteville.

George Spencer Rogers, Jr., "Nat", was born May 21, 1918. He and Nell Louise Kimball, daughter of Joseph Edward Kimball and Nell Irene Stearns Kimball, were married September 12, 1938 in Springdale, Arkansas. She was born November 23, 1918 in Fort Smith. Nat served with the U. S. Armed Forces in Africa, Sicily, and Italy during World War II. Following his discharge, Nat and Louise returned to Fayetteville to raise their family. Both are now retired from the post office, and live on Mt. Sequoyah on the home site where Nat was born. They refinish and sell antiques. Their children are: Joyce Marie Rogers, born June 16, 1946, died June 6, 1986, and George Spencer Rogers III, born September 11, 1947. George III is divorced and lives in Fayetteville with his two children, Angela Deanne Rogers, born June 1, 1969, and Christopher George Rogers, born March 10, 1972.

Melba Louise Rogers, sixth child of George and Mayme, was born March 16, 1920. Melba is a gifted singer and has participated in many musical activities throughout her life. She was a music major at the University of Arkansas, and was also a Razorback Beauty. She married Charles Tipton Soule on September 19, 1942, while he was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He was the son of Earl Garfield Soule and Lillian Huntley Tipton Soule, and was born June 6, 1919 in Fayetteville. Melba and Charlie have two daughters: Katherine Suzanne Soule, "Kitty", born in Lubbock, Texas, July 15, 1944; and Carol Lillian Soule, born October 4, 1946 in Fayetteville. Kitty married Jerry Brock Paulding December 21, 1962, and their children are: Laura Lynn Paulding, born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma February 18, 1967; and Patrick Ryan Paulding, born in Houston, Texas March 17, 1975. Carol and Robert Joseph Bell were married September 20, 1975. Their daughter, Melanie Katherine Bell, was born in Redwood City, California, July 24, 1980. Melba and Charlie are retired and living in Bella Vista, Arkansas.

George Spencer Rogers died November 2, 1952, and Mayme Rader Rogers died July 6, 1960. They are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville.

By: Patricia Rogers Doan

Homer E. Rogers

H. E. Rogers was a Fireman on the Railroad running from Monette, Missouri to Paris, Texas, living with his parents at Republic, Missouri, when he was scalded by steam from the train, unable to work, was visiting his uncle John I. Lamb and his aunt Ann Lamb Rogers, near Belton, Texas. While there he met Fanny, returned to Missouri - quit his railroad job that paid $58.00 a month, bought a new red and black buggy for $35.00, drove back to Texas, married Fanny, farmed her mother's cotton land 1-1/2 years, then moved to Carthage, Missouri, taking his wife, her mother and younger sister with them. Alice the older sister had married and remained in Texas. Elsie the youngest sister married Earnest Polk, lived at Avoca, Arkansas, where they owned a General Merchandise Store.

Homer and Fanny Rogers owned General Merchandise stores in Carthage and Rocky Comfort, a store and Post Office at Alverado, a Grist Mill and store at Cyclone, Missouri before moving to Arkansas.

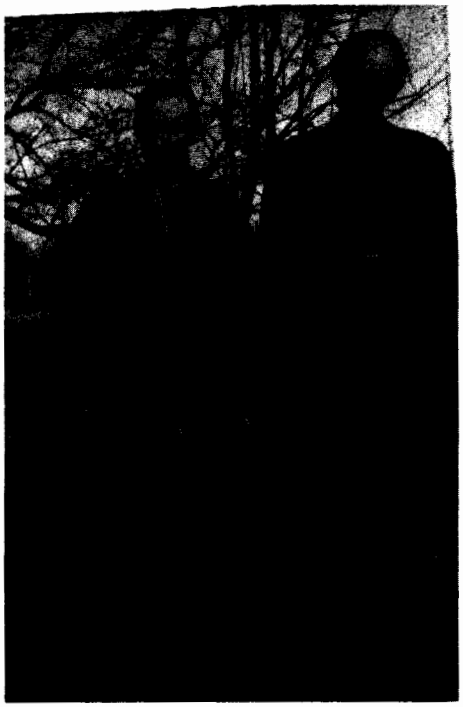
Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary, 18 July 1951, of Homer E. Rogers and wife Fanny May Sayers Rogers, Left Elsie Sayers Polk, wife of Earnest Polk of Avoca, Arkansas, Right Alice Sayers Savell of Abilene, Texas, sisters of Fannie.

Homer Edman Rogers and wife Fanny May Sayers were married 18 July 1902 Gatesville, Texas, died Wagoner, Oklahoma.

Homer Edman Rogers born 9 February 1879, Laclede County, Missouri son of Isaiah Rogers, Union soldier and his wife Nancy Vinetta Lamb Rogers parents of thirteen children; Grandson of Stark Rogers and Sarah Jane? Rogers; Alva Anderson Lamb and Jane Graham Lamb all of Missouri.

He was a Baptist, farmer, merchant and industrious. A kind loving husband and father. He hunted bees with a neighbor Jake Wise in Arkansas about 25 years.

He married 18 July 1901, Gatesville, Texas, Fanny May Sayers.



Jake Wise (left) and Homer Rogers (taller). Bee hunted together more than twenty five years near Wedington, Arkansas.

Fanny M. Sayers born 4 May 1884, Waco, Texas, daughter of George Robert Sayers and Catherine Vizella Boswell Sayers, parents of three daughters. Granddaughter of Samuel Sayers and Elizabeth Gose Sayers; John H. Boswell and Juliet Ann Penn Boswell, Call County, Missouri and a descendant of the Colonial Clergy, Huguenots and Revolutionary soldiers. She was a Baptist, played the organ at the Mountain View Sunday School, Washington, Arkansas; raised a garden, canned foods, made clothing and quilts. Lived her motto, "Live your life, but not in vain - leave a mark but not a stain."

Children; Nada May Rogers born 16 February 1903 Carthage, Missouri, married Lod W. Langford, parents of five children. (See Rogers - Langford History)

John L. Rogers born 23 May 1905, died 24 July 1905, buried Rocky Comfort Cemetery, Missouri. Rosa Nell Rogers born 22 April 1908, Rocky Comfort, Missouri, married Earl E. Price, parents of six children. (See Rogers - Price History)

Loyd Raymond Rogers born 11 March 1911 Carthage, Missouri, died 19 July 1911, buried Reed, Missouri Cemetery.

Lowell Edmond Rogers born 16 July 1913, Washington County, Arkansas, married Oma Irene Berryhill, parents of three children. (See Rogers - Berryhill History)

Agnes Marie Rogers born 23 November 1916 Washington County, Arkansas married Edward C. Sittler, parents of two sons. (See Rogers - Sittler History)

George Robert Rogers born 18 January, 1920, Washington County, Arkansas, died same date, buried in Wedington Cemetery.

Irvin Laroy Rogers born 7 March 1922, Washington County, Arkansas married Juanita Faye Hammock, parents of two children. (See Rogers - Hammock History)

Homer his wife and two daughters moved to Washington County, bought eighty-five acres of land 5 February 1912, Section 17, Township 16, Range 32 called the Old Place, it had an old log house and log building apple drier. They rented the Rhidenour farm and a farm near Lincoln, all three were apple farms. They harvested and dried the fruit, sold enough to buy another fruit farm. March 1917 sixty acres, Section 18, Township 16, Range 32. This was the Rogers Home Place until sold to the Government 1941, at present a part of Ozark National Forestry.

The Mountain View School House and cemetery are about all of places left that remain. Our mail box was on Rhea Rural Route, in front of Senator Ben Greathouse home, when we would go down the mountain to the mail box. "Uncle Ben" or one of his sons would invite the children on Saturday night to listen to "Grand Ole Opra" on their radio. Harley and Charley would treat the children with candy.

Many wonderful memories of living in Arkansas picking strawberries in the spring for Mr. Burnett, on those flint rock hills, at present Lake Wedington, Dad was row boss, Mother worked in the berry shed, and all children picked berries. January 1924 the family moved to Wagoner County, Oklahoma, rented farm land, raised cattle, grain, cotton and hay.

Nada died 1945; Mother Fanny died 1957; Nada's husband Lod died 1969; Dad Homer died 1970; and Rosa died 1986; all five are buried in Elwood Cemetery, Wagoner, Oklahoma. Earl E. Price died 1954, buried Fort Gibson National Cemetery.

By: Marie Sittler

Irvin Rogers

Irvin Rogers, born March 7, 1922, Washington County, Arkansas, son of Homer Edman Rogers and wife Fanny May Sayers Rogers, at the age of one year, nine months, moved to Wagoner, Oklahoma with his father and sister Marie in a 1918 Model T. Ford. His mother and sister Rosa drove the two teams and wagons, Sister Nada led the cow, driven by brother Edmond.

Irvin and Juanita Rogers

The family often returned to their farms in Arkansas, to spend the summers, enjoy the cool weather and fresh fruits. It was always the "HOME PLACE". This had been a fruit grafting farm, an apple tree had been grafted on a persimmon root, the apples were beautiful, in the fall they would shrivel like a persimmon and taste awful. Another tree of peaches had extra large fruit, but wouldn't ripen until November. Mother, Edmond, Irvin and I spent the summer in Arkansas. Mother returned to Oklahoma to help Dad gather the corn and pecan crops. She developed a bone fellon on her thumb and had to stay near the doctor that winter. Edmond and I sent Irvin to Mountain View School. By him attending this year, all five of the Rogers children attended this school.

That winter Edmond and I built a new fence around the cow shed, taking care of the cow and chickens, cut several ricks of wood and enjoyed the fireplace in the evenings.

Mother and Irvin were walking down a trail on the west side of the mountain. She was carrying a basket of ten dozen eggs, when she slipped and fell, set the basket down and never broke an egg. I still have that basket.

Mother sold eggs and did most all the shopping at the Will and Nora Deese, General Merchandise Store at Wedington. Today, the old store and most all of the dwelling buildings are gone.

Irvin Rogers

When Edmond and I didn't want to be bothered with our little brother, we would tell him, "to beat it". That meant go away. He loved to go with Edmond hunting. Edmond climbed a persimmon tree after a possum. He told Irvin when he dropped the possum, "You'd better beat it." He did, as fast as his little legs would carry him.

Dad had eighty acres of hay meadows in Oklahoma. Irvin would help with the bailing, then they would haul it to Arkansas in the fall and bring back fruit. The farms in Arkansas were sold in 1941 to the Government, at present part of the Ozark National Forestry.

At the age of seventeen, with Mother's consent, Irvin Laroy Rogers and Juanita Faye Hammock, age 16, with her father's consent were married August 4, 1939 in Wagoner, Oklahoma. They then went to St. Helens, Oregon where Edmond and family were living. He worked at the Fir-Tex Company. About 1942, they moved to Wichita, Kansas. He worked at Boeing Aircraft until he received notice for draft registration.

They moved back to Wagoner, Oklahoma where he worked a short time at the Powder Plant at Pryor, then joined the Navy, serving on ship U. S. S. Glynn, in the Asiatic Pacific area. January 19, 1945 to April 6, 1946, he was awarded the Victoria and American Campaign Medals.

In 1947, they moved to Houston, Texas. He entered the building business with his brother until Edmond died, then Irvin and family moved back to Wagoner, Oklahoma. He built a house for a niece and did carpenter work.

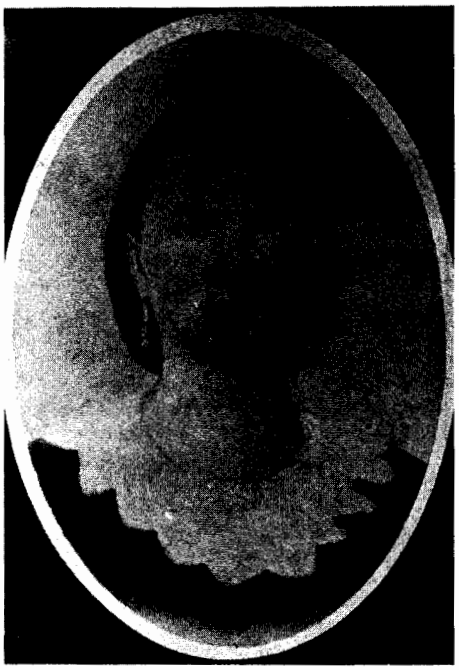
He sold out again and went to Jewett, Texas and bought a farm. He was the first man to be employed by Nucor Steel Company working more than nine years before he died September 12, 1982. He was buried in Brookside Memorial Park, in Houston by his brother Edmond. Irvin's wife now has the farm.

Their two children were Roy, born in 1940 in Portland, Oregon and Susie, born in 1950 in Houston, Texas. Harold Laroy Rogers married Mary Dill, and they had a daughter named Stefanie Ann. With his second wife, Wendy Propes, he had two children, Tanis Renee and Jeffrey Laroy. Bonita Sue Rogers married Jesse Laverne Sims, their children are Jesse Laroy and Yvelle Daniella "Dannie", all of Magnolia, Texas.

By: Marie Sittler

Levi Rogers

Levi Rogers (about 1790, North Carolina - June 11, 1861, Arkansas) and his wife, Clarissa (about 1789, Virginia) were in Talladega County, Alabama in 1840. They were in Prairie Township in Washington County when the 1850 Census was enumerated. Living at home at that time, were: Levi Richman (June 7, 1822, Virginia - after 1880, Siloam Springs), John (September 4, 1827, Virginia - March 23, 1865, buried Combs Chapel), wife Dinazand; Mahala (1830, Virginia, 1864, Rolla, Missouri), married Andrew Jackson Fletcher, son of Robert and Mary "Polly" (Wilson) Fletcher. Other children were: Randolph R.; Elizabeth, married Frost; Andrew. All had heirs living in Alabama in 1861. Nancy (John P. Weatherly) had heirs living in Alabama and Missouri in 1870; and William L. was living in Mississippi in 1861 and in the father's probate records, in 1870, "heirs not known". Nancy Weatherly heirs were: L. H., John T.; William M.; Francis K. Stewart of Missouri; Dolly P. Roden; Sarah A. of Missouri; Addie L.; and C. E.



Mahala (nee Rogers) Fletcher (about 1960, Fayetteville)

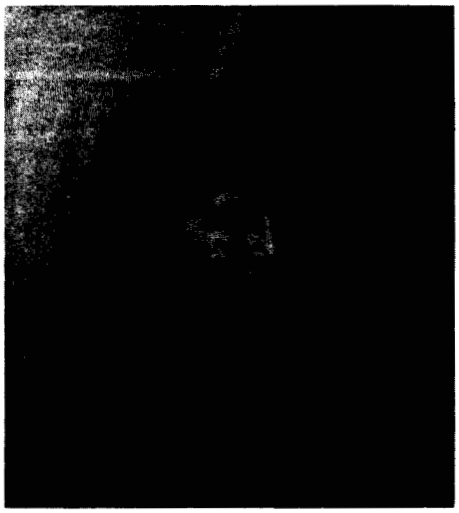
Levi Richman married Martha Jane Holt, daughter of John and Hannah (Stephenson) Holt on April 22, 1852. Their children were: Hannah Catherine (November 15, 1852 - April 25, 1884), married Abijah Taylor Phelan on March 18, 1869; Lovada L. (February 3, 1854), married Redrick R. Roberts, February 15, 1874; Nancy Elizabeth (April 3, 1856), married Joseph Leach September 3, 1876. After Martha Jane's death on September 22, 1866, Levi Richman married Elvira C. Hicks November 22, 1866. They had one child, William L. born in White River township about 1868. They moved to Siloam Springs and he died there.

By: Arthur M. Moore, Jr.

Marion Claire Rogers

Marion Claire Rogers was born June 22, 1928 in Rochester, Minnesota, where her father Dr. James Creighton Thomas Rogers was on the staff of the Mayo Clinic. Her mother was Fanny Armstrong; both her parents were natives of central Illinois, her father from Cuba and her mother from Taylorville. Marion spent her childhood in Urbana, Illinois and graduated from the University of Illinois there with a major in philosophy. Her father was the founder of Carle Memorial Hospital Clinic in

Urbana in 1931, now one of the well known and largest medical institutions in the midwest. In 1950 Marion married William R. Orton of Fayetteville, Arkansas. They had four children, Lori Ann in 1952, William Rolen, III in 1954, Lisa Marion in 1957 and Benjamin Rogers in 1959. She has been a resident of Fayetteville since 1953 when her husband joined the staff of the Department of Mathematics of the University of Arkansas.



Marion Rogers Orton

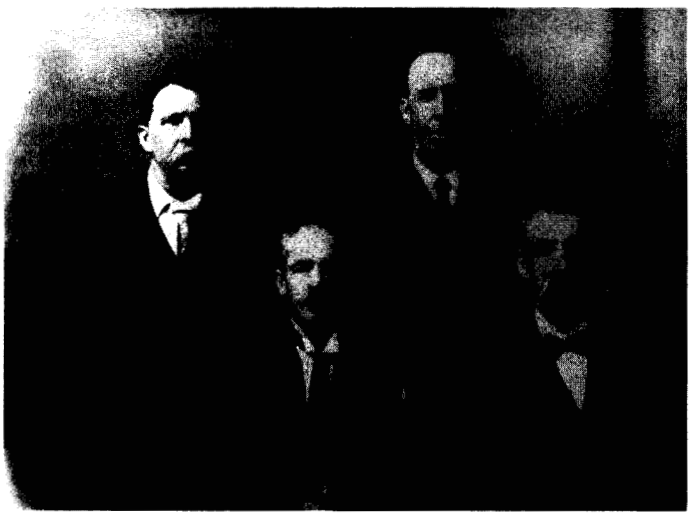
Marion Rogers Orton has been very active in community affairs in Northwest Arkansas. She was a member of the Fayetteville City Board from 1970 through 1977 and again from 1983 through 1986. She was Mayor of Fayetteville during 1975 and 1976. Among her special interests were planning environmental issues. She was chairman of the Fayetteville Pollution Control Committee; she organized and managed the Fayetteville Recycling Center from 1970 through 1975. She has also served on several state boards and commissions. Marion was a charter board member of Fayetteville Open Channel, the community access television station started in 1979, and served as president; she also was a charter board member of Arts Live, an organization which provides music, dance, and drama programs to the public schools and served as president.

Some of the ancestors of Marion Claire Rogers Orton are listed below: Grandparents - Harvey Harris Rogers and Jennie Maud Thomas, Guy Lewis Armstrong and Fanny Thayer Ricks; great-grandparents - John Rogers and Sarah Jane Means, James Creighton Thomas and Anna Wagstaff, Lewis Cass Armstrong and Josephine Elizabeth Faulkner, Newell Douglas Ricks and Mary Spencer; Great-great-grandparents John Rogers and Jemima Green, John Harrison Means and Louise Buchanan, Thomas Decatur Armstrong and Rececca Jane Woolsey, James C. Faulkner and Elizabeth Turner Stephens; Great-great-great-grandparents John Rogers and Elizabeth, Stephen Green and Mary (Polly), William Henry Buchanan and Nancy Bohanas, Thomas Armstrong and Jane Burgess; great-great-great-great-grandparents - George Buchanan and Elizabeth Campbell.

By: William R. Orton, Jr.

Spencer Gillin Rogers

Spencer Gillin Rogers, born June 26, 1829 in Franklin County, Tennessee, the son of James Larkin Rogers, born 1802 in North Carolina, and Hannah Smith Rogers, born 1806 in Pennsylvania, was the first of his line to arrive in Washington County, Arkansas in 1854. He brought with him his first wife Lucy Adaline Hill, born December 5, 1829 in Franklin County, whom he married July 13, 1849, and also their three children, all born in Tennessee: Thomas Franklin, born August 8, 1850, William A., born October 7, 1851, and Cullom (Dock), born February 23, 1853. There also came with Spencer Gillin Rogers the family legend, oft repeated from generation to generation, that he was descended from Larkin Rogers, the Revolutionary Patriot, born February 11, 1766, who in turn was descended from Thomas Rogers, a signer of the Mayflower Pact, who arrived on these shores on the Mayflower.



1. Virgil Ann (Bud) Rogers 2. Columbus Rogers 3. Andrew Rogers 4. Franklin Rogers

On Spencer Gillin's arrival in Washington County he patented land on the south end of Kessler Mountain where he built a home; now, however, only a slight depression in the ground, where his root-cellar once existed, indicates his habitation there. During their early years here their home was blessed in quick succession by the arrival of five more boys and at last, a girl. They were John W., born February 10, 1855; James Polard, born February 2, 1857; Virgil Ann, born November 10, 1858; Jacob Andrew, born March 20, 1860; and twins, Columbus and Mary Elizabeth, born November 16, 1861. As the family grew and their needs increased, they moved down from the top of Kessler Mountain onto the southern and southeastern foothills and not far away from another early settler, John Rieff, who came from Virginia in 1837, established a home, a church, Rieff's Chapel, and gave an acre of land for Rieff's Cemetery where he and his wife, Hannah Ross, lie buried. Here, too, are buried many of Spencer Gillin Rogers' descendants.

Nevertheless, during this harsh and cruelly difficult time for Lucy Adaline Rogers, and while she was pregnant with the twins, Spencer Gillin answered the call to serve the Confederacy during

the War Between the States, he went back to Ridgeville, Tennessee, where he enlisted on July 24, 1861 to serve with the Tennessee Infantry, Company D. Newman's 23rd Battalion.

In 1870, at the age of 41, Lucy Adaline (Hill) Rogers died and was buried in the Rieff Cemetery in an unmarked grave. Shortly thereafter, her sons and one daughter began their own journeys into life at a further western frontier, going primarily to Texas and California. At this point in time, however, very little is known about those descendants remaining in Washington County, who are descended from two of the eight boys: William A. Rogers and Virgil Ann Rogers.

On August 4, 1863, Spencer Gillin Rogers married a second wife, Harriette Young, by whom he had a daughter, Icey, in 1874. About the year 1880, Spencer Gillin, then 51 years of age, again following the call of a western frontier, took his wife and child and moved to Casa Verdugo, California. There he seems to have prospered. Shortly after their arrival, a second daughter, Grace Lee, was born. On July 29, 1917 Spencer Gillin Rogers died. He was buried in the Forest Lawn Cemetery in Glendale, California, just to the right of the main gate. By this time, Icey had married John H. Swaggart, and Grace Lee, E. J. Stanton.

Of all of Spencer Gillin Rogers' eight sons, the descendants of only two remained in Washington County; those of William A. and Virgil Ann. William A., born October 7, 1851, in Tennessee, married a local girl, Mollie Barnett, in 1876, and they moved near Temple, Texas, where he died in 1881, leaving his widow and one child, George Spencer Rogers, born October 12, 1877. Mollie returned to Farmington, Washington County, with her child, and there she married J. H. Sidwell in 1885. Thus it was that the only descendant of William A. Rogers, George Spencer lived and prospered in Washington County. (See the article in this book by granddaughter, Patricia Rogers Doan, concerning George Spencer Rogers and his descendants).

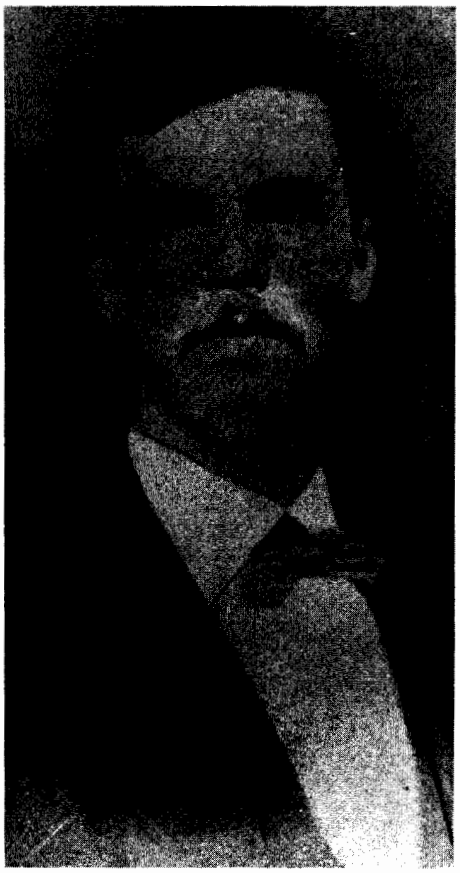
Only Virgil Ann Rogers was living at home in Washington County with his father, stepmother and half-sister Icey, in 1880 when Spencer Gillin moved to California; however, Virgil Ann, himself, married December 23, 1880 to Lucinda Sherry of West Fork, b. July 10, 1859. After bearing him three children, Oscar Lee - December 10, 1881, Ora M. - March 21, 1885, and Clem - November 29, 1886, Lucinda died February 18, 1897 and was buried in Rieff Cemetery. Only Oscar Lee remained in Arkansas. On January 19, 1903, he married Eleanor de Roulhac, whose forbears, being French aristocrats, came to the United States in 1793 to escape the French Revolutionists. Eleanor's father, Joseph Psalmet Gregoire de Roulhac, came to Arkansas from Kentucky at the turn of the century, settling west of Greenland near the Virgil Ann Rogers family. They had two sons: Spencer Virgil - September 17. 1906, and Richard de Roulhac - November 20, 1912. On July 22, 1921, Spencer married Geneace Stinnett, of Logan County, Arkansas. Their two children were: Dixie Lee - February 3, 1933, now Mrs. George Rigg of Columbia, Missouri, and Maurice - March 23, 1943, a graduate of the University of Arkansas and an attorney of Little Rock, Arkansas. Spencer V. Rogers, an Army Veteran, died August 5, 1949. Oscar Lee Rogers, father of Spencer and Richard, died October 18, 1918. Richard de Roulhac Rogers married Lucille Alexandra Long of Neosho, Missouri December 25, 1938. They were both graduates of the University, he becoming an accounting clerk in the Fayetteville Post Office and she an English Teacher. They had no issue. Richard, a Navy Veteran, died April 19, 1977.

Virgil Ann Rogers had the following children by a second wife, Lily B. Ketron: Gilbert - February 8, 1902, deceased; Mildred - June 25, 1903, deceased; Herschel - July 1, 1907, Lila - February 23, 1910 and Cain - July 5, 1912. Herschel and Cain live on the family farm.

By: Lucille Long Rogers

William A. Rogers

William A. Rogers came to Washington County, Arkansas with his family some time between 1854 and 1855. He was born 7 October 1851 in Franklin County, Tennessee, the second son of Spencer Gillim Rogers and his first wife Lucy Adaline Hill. His older brother, J. Thomas Franklin Rogers, was also born in Tennessee on 8 August 1850, as was a younger brother J. Cullum Rogers, born 23 February 1853.



William A. Rogers

The family settled on a farm on the south end of Keller Mountain which lies southwest of Fayetteville and west of Greenland. (See Spencer Gillin Rogers)

On 12 October 1876, in Washington County, William A. Rogers was married to Mary Barnett, also called Mollie, who was born 17 September 1858 in Breathitt County, Kentucky. Their only child, George Spencer Rogers, was born in Temple, Texas on 12 October 1877. When George was about four years old, his father died, probably of a ruptured appendix, while doing construction work on the railroad near Temple.

Mollie Barnett Rogers and her son George moved back to Farmington, Arkansas, where they had relatives. Later she married a Farmington blacksmith, John H. Sidwell. Mr. Sidwell also operated a general store and the post office located in the building which still stands (1987) on the southwest corner of Bois d'arc and Main Street in Farmington.

When Mollie died on 9 December 1924, she was survived by her son George S. Rogers, and five children of her second marriage: Jess L. Sidwell of Fayetteville; Bess Sidwell Bockhold of Winfred, Kansas; Robbie Sidwell Rogers of Tulsa; Helen Sidwell Wilson of Farmington; and May Sidwell Newsom.

William A. Rogers is buried at Temple, Texas. His mother, Lucy, is buried in an unmarked grave in Rieff's Chapel Cemetery located on the side of Kessler Mountain. Mollie Barnett Rogers Sidwell is buried in the Farmington Cemetery.

(See also Rogers, George Spencer)

By: Patricia Rogers Doan

William Rader Rogers

William Rader Rogers, first child of George Spencer Rogers and Mary Alice Rader Rogers, "Mayme", was born December 7, 1906, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, at the Rader Hotel, owned by his grandparents, Elbert Joseph Rader and Nancy Mary Beal Rader. (see related histories) Bill, as he was called, attended Washington Grammar School and Fayetteville High School. He played football in high school, with only eleven on the team, no offensive or defensive strings, and one helmet to pass around.

Olga White and Bill Rogers - 1925

For entertainment, the boys held contests to see who would be first to go swimming in the White River in the spring, sometimes breaking the ice to be first, and they staged gun fights in the woods on the way home from school. They kept bowls and a jar of sugar in a cave in Shelton's Bluff, so when they swiped strawberries, they could eat them in style. He chiseled his name in the bluff, and if the developers haven't destroyed it, it's probably still there. When a blonde, blue-eyed girl name Olga transferred to Fayetteville High School from McAlester, Oklahoma, he was the black-haired boy in khakis who stood up and said, "Let's give three cheers for the new blondie, boys!"

After graduation from high school in 1924, Bill went to the University of Arkansas for a year before having to find full-time work. He started working at the post office in December, 1925, promising himself that someday he would get his college degree. He kept that promise, and graduated from the University in 1965 with a degree in business - after 35 years in the Postal Service, and 38 years in the National Guard and Army Reserve, including seven years extended active duty in the World War II period, retiring as a Colonel.

On October 9, 1927, William Rader Rogers and Olga Agatha White were married in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. (See White, James Curtis). Another couple went with them as witnesses, and were also married at the same time. Bill loaned them the money for the license and other expenses, and is still waiting to be repaid.

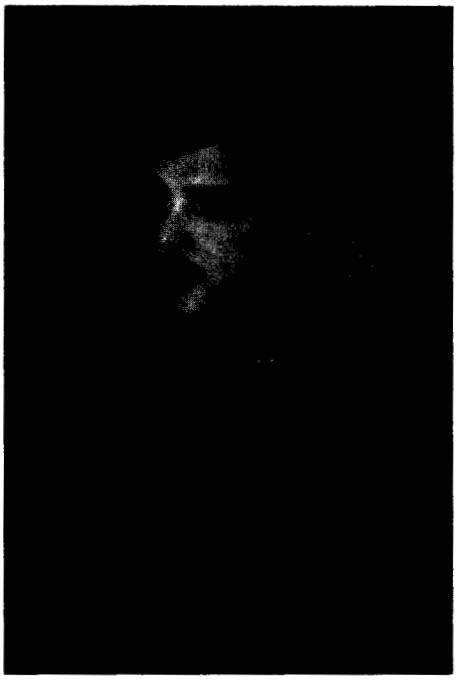
William Rader Rogers, Louis James Rogers

Olga Rogers with Patricia and Janis - 1940

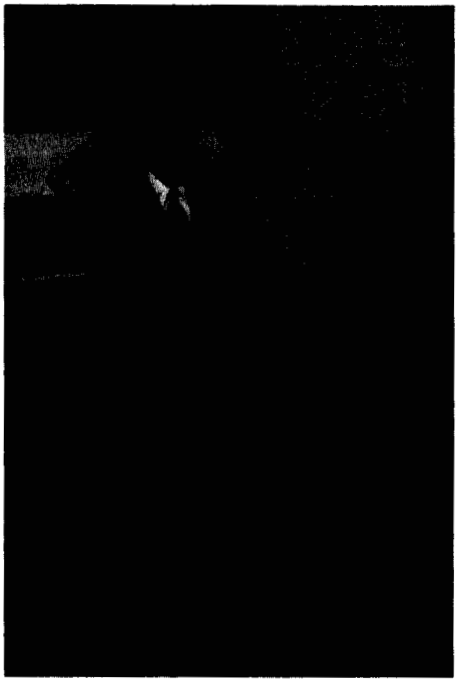
Bill and Olga moved into a new little brick house on Lafayette Street where their first child, Patricia Nan Rogers, was born October 27, 1930. The depression years came and they lost their little house, and moved into a yellow brick house at 108 North East Street, in the same block where the Rader Hotel had been. On October 21, 1936, their second child, Mary Janis Rogers was born. In January 1941, Bill was called to active duty, and the family moved to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where William Weston Rogers was born June 7, 1941, six months before Pearl Harbor Day. After World War II, the family moved back to Fayetteville, and built a house at 500 Vinson Street, on the little road built by George Spencer Rogers when he built his house up there in 1915. This remained the family home until it was sold in 1986.

William Weston Rogers - 1943

William Rader Rogers at 500 Vinson, Fayetteville



Captain William Rader Rogers - 1942



Bill and Olga Rogers - 50th Wedding Anniversary - 1977

Patricia started and finished school in Fayetteville, attending numerous grade schools and four high schools in the interim. In May 1951, she graduated from the University of Arkansas with majors in Spanish and Library Science. Patricia Nan Rogers and John Cannon Doan were married in the Methodist Church on April 2, 1950. John Cannon was born July 16, 1924 in Memphis, Tennessee, the son of Henry Cannon Doan and Mary Catherine Rauch Doan. Having served in the 14th Air Force in World War II in the China-Burma-India Theatre, he was attending the University of Arkansas on the GI Bill when he and Patricia met on a fraternity hayride. After living two years in Prairie Grove, the couple moved to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where Henry Cannon Doan had purchased a Buick dealership. Patricia Rogers Doan and John Cannon Doan are the parents of three children: William Curtis Doan, born in the old City Hospital in Fayetteville, April 13, 1952; Sarah Cannon Doan, born September 2, 1955; and Mary Virginia Doan, born August 2, 1960 - both in Okmulgee. Curtis graduated from Kemper Military Academy

in 1970. Unmarried, he lives in Okmulgee where he rebuilds player pianos and tunes pianos. Sarah Cannon Doan earned a Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Arkansas in 1979. She married Christopher Paul Baker of Charleston, Arkansas, on August 19, 1978. On February 10, 1981, they had a little girl, Leigh Renee Baker. Sarah and Chris are divorced, and she and Leigh live in Tulsa, where she is a freelance architectural delineator. Mary Virginia Doan graduated from Okmulgee High School in 1978, and attended the University of Arkansas for two years, majoring in music, before marrying Hugh Lee Gaston III on September 25, 1982. Mary and Lee are the parents of two sons, both born in Tulsa: Hugh Lee Gaston IV, born October 19, 1983; and John Rader Gaston, born January 16, 1986. Patricia and John Cannon still live in Okmulgee, where she has been the head librarian at the Okmulgee Public Library since 1967. John commutes to Tulsa where he has been affiliated with A. G. Edwards and Sons as a stockbroker since 1969.

Mary Janis Rogers attended Fayetteville Schools and the University of Arkansas. On June 7, 1957, she married Wylie James Parker. Wylie was born in Chicago, Illinois on November 23, 1935, the son of Paul Gwin Parker and Sylvia Camozzi Parker. The Parker family had bought a large farm near Lead Hill, Arkansas, and Wylie was studying Veterinary Science at the University when he and Janis met. Wylie and Janis are the parents of three children: Gregg Weston Parker, born July 17, 1958; Melanie Gwin Parker, born June 28, 1962; and Brooke Heather Parker, born June 19, 1962. Melanie married Charlie Cash, a Navy pilot, in 1982, and they live wherever the Navy says. The rest of the family live in Fayetteville, where Wylie works for Merrill Lynch, and Janis works for A. G. Edwards and Company.

William Weston Rogers began his education in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, finished high school at Kemper Military Academy, Boonville, Missouri, and graduated from the University of Arkansas with a degree in Business Administration. He married Gloria Rogene Mangum (Beidleman) on December 24, 1964 in Okmulgee. Gloria, or Dodie, as she is generally called, is the daughter of Raymond Dixon Mangum and Gloria McMaster Mangum. However, she was raised by her stepfather Henry M. Beidleman in the Beidleman family home just two doors from the Doans in Okmulgee. Weston and Dodie are the parents of three daughters: Lelie Denise Rogers, born April 2, 1967; Tracie Suzanne Rogers, born July 26, 1969; Emily Jeanette Rogers, born August 23, 1970; and a son, William Andrew Rogers, born May 13, 1983. They also live in Fayetteville, where Weston, retired from the Navy reserve, is affiliated with A. G. Edwards Company.

Olga White Rogers died January 8, 1984 in Fayetteville. Bill Rogers still trades guns now and then, and frequently takes Winnebago trips, but he moved off of Mt. Sequoyah in August 1986 after seventy-one years, and now lives in Bella Vista, Arkansas.

By: Patricia Rogers Doan

Nancy Anna Roland

Leaner (Jones) Weber, born May 27, 1864, Alabama, daughter of Thomas, born in Georgia and Nancy Anna Jones, born in North Carolina, married circa 1885 to? Weber, born in Arkansas; children: last five born at Dutch Mills, Washington County, Arkansas: Almonyine (Allie), born November, 1886 in Alabama; Nancy Anna, known as Annie, born May 9, 1888, died May 8, 1968 Bakersfield, Calfornia; Martain, born December, 1891; Henry, born March, 1893; John, born June 3, 1895; Minnie, born April, 1899. It is understood that the Weber/Webber family came from Germany settling at Dutch Mills, Washington County, Arkansas, in the mid-nineteenth century. It is assumed that Leaner and her husband married and lived in Alabama about 2 years. Leaner was a widow by 1900 and living at Dutch Mills near her in-laws. It is believed she lived with her second child, Annie, at the time of her death as she is buried at Molly Field Cemetery, Cherokee County, Oklahoma.

Annie Weber married about 1906-1907 in Stilwell, Oklahoma, to Robert Cleveland Roland, born 1884, son of Jason/James and Caldona Elizabeth Roland, died 1961 in Stilwell, Oklahoma; four children: Kepthel Elizabeth, born October 3, 1908, married Fred Ray, 1 son - Michael; Robert James (Bud), born February 17, 1912, married Florence (Floss) Snodgrass, four children - Sarah Lou, Nolda, Nancy and Robert Cleveland; Clarence Leon, born September 14, 1913 in Fort Smith, Arkansas, died February 7, 1973 in Fresno, California, interred at Arvin, California, two sons; and Inez Elouise, born June 30, 1918, married first to William (Bill) Swearington, five children - Judy, Ramona, Paula, Billy and Douglas, married second to Richard Bustamante, no issue. Caldona Elizabeth Roland, married second to Matthew Clay; four children - Bill Barnet, Jim, Ellvie and Jeff. Robert Cleveland Roland never took the name Clay.

Clarence Leon Roland married September 4, 1934 in Stilwell, Oklahoma, to Audra Bell Hobbs, born September 28, 1917 in Scraper, Oklahoma, daughter of Moses Swimmer and Malinda Jane (Janie Turner) Hobbs; 2 sons, Bobby Ancil, born August 7, 1935 in Scraper, Oklahoma and Philip Leon, born September 9, 1946 in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, married January 27, 1968 in California, to Teri Prosser, born September 23, 1946 in California, 2 children - Courtney Renee, born November 13, 1976 in Hayward, California and Matthew Grant, born November 18, 1978 in Fresno, California.

Bobby Ancil Roland was delivered at home by his maternal grandmother, Janie (Turner) Hobbs, with his father, Clarence Leon Roland, assisting. The doctor slept through the delivery on a nearby chair. Bob grew up on a farm and when his family moved to Arvin, California, they continued to work on the farms. In 1954, when Bob entered the United States Air Force, he was known as Bob and would answer only to that name. He served 23 years moving about the United States, Japan, Thailand and Vietnam where he earned the Bronze Star among many other medals. Bob married October 2, 1955 at 5 p. m. in Syracuse, New York to Myrna Sybil Katzen, born September 21, 1935 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, daughter of Morris (born September 22, 1903 in Pennsylvania, died June 6, 1964 in Pennsylvania) and Freda Edith (Lyon) Katzen (born August 28, 1908 in Pennsylvania); three children: Rachel Melinda, born March 22, 1959 at Yuma, Arizona, died in a car accident June 6, 1978 west of Barstow, California, buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Las Vegas, Nevada, no issue; Louise Gail, born October 3, 1960 Tampa, Florida; and David Andrew, October 8, 1963 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Louise Gail Roland, married April 27, 1980 in Las Vegas, Nevada, to Ronald Wyatt Chedester, born March 10, 1958 at St. Petersburg, Florida, 2 children were born at Gorgas United States Army Hospital, Republic of Panama (Canal Zone) - Melinda Raye, born September 2, 1982, and Justin Arlin, born September 26, 1984. Ron is the son of John Darwin (Perch) and Arlene Martha (Webb) Chidester.

There is a continued yearning for the Washington County, Arkansas, and Cherokee County, Oklahoma, areas as there are family members returning on visits and a few migrated back to be with relatives still living in the areas. There are many memories that have been passed down to the grandchildren and the desire to be part of their ancestors' heritage.

By: Myrna S. (Katzen) Roland

Phillip Rose

As the story goes, unconfirmed as it may be, there was a family of nobility named Rose which was exiled from England to Holland in the 1600s. Some of these Roses immigrated to the American colonies in the 1700s, and from this lineage came a certain Phillip Rose b. 1780 in Pennsylvania, d. 1855 Ohio. Phillip married a woman named Ruth Talkington, born 1785, died 1875 Ohio. Ruth's mother was a white woman, but her father was said to have been the chief of the Miami Indian Tribe.

Ruth and Phillip moved to the fringes of civilization, which at that time was the frontier area of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, at Laurel Hill. Later, Phillip's work as a traveling minister led him to the open lands in Ohio, where in 1808 he claimed a place for his own. Ruth and Phillip's nine children

were said to have had no playmates other than Indian children during their early years, and they lived in peace with their native American neighbors. Their oldest daughter, Sarah (born 8/4/1804), married Abraham Lacy Rose in Franklin County, Ohio, on May 13, 1821. Abraham Rose's family apparently is no relation to the Phillip Rose family.

Abraham Lacy Rose served in the War of 1812, as evidenced by the old War Invalid Files (#175559 in the National Archives). He received land bounty for his service, and his discharge papers show he was age 21, 5'3" tall, of light complexion with dark hair and hazel eyes. He was the son of Cornelius and Sara. An older ancestor of Abraham, Aaron Rose, took part in the Revolutionary and French Wars. He also served as an aide to Washington, who was at that time a colonel under General Braddock during the French and Indian War of 1755. Braddock met his defeat at Fort Duquesne, now known as Pittsburgh, and the survivors were brought to safety by Colonel Washington.

Sarah and Abraham Rose (b. 11/17/1794) Seneca Falls, New York, d. 7/8/1870 Marion County, Ohio) had ten children. The seventh child, Ezekial (b. 11/4/1835 Noble County, Indiana, d. 8/28/1900 Minter, Texas) married Rachel Stubbs (b. 4/1/1838 Belmont, Ohio, d. 6/12/1902 Minter, Texas). (Rachael's parents were Mary Rice and Iddo Stubbs).

Rachael and Ezekial Rose had nine children, the fifth one a daughter named Linna May. She is known to have been born May 25, 1866, in Marion County, Iowa, but by the time she reached late adolescense, the family had moved to southern Washington County, Arkansas, probably following the work which was available from the advancement of the railroad. There is an old Rose homestead still inhabited by a Rose descendant out east of Winslow, near the Sunset community, but I did not research this part of the family. Many Roses live in Washington County at this time.

The background of the Pitts family has not been researched any farther back than around 1800. It is known that Levi Pitts, (b. 1813 in Tennessee, d. 1865), was listed in the 1840 census at Clarksville, Arkansas, and was a wagon maker by trade. His background in Tennessee is undetermined, however, since there were many Levi Pittses shown in Tennessee during that time period. Levi had married Elizabeth MacDonald (b. 1816 Tennessee, d. 1884, buried at Brentwood Cemetery, near Winslow) and had several children. Their son Charles, b. 4/15/1857 in Johnson County, Arkansas, came to the Winslow area to work on the railroad, using his team and wagons to haul rock and earth from the excavation site of the Winslow Railroad Tunnel. He came with his new wife and his recently widowed mother. After arriving in Washington County, his wife gave birth to a daughter, then both the wife and child died. They are also buried at the Brentwood Cemetery, near the grave of his mother. After these deaths, Charles MacDonald Pitts met and later married Linna May Rose, on June 20, 1884. The Rose family was living in the town of West Fork at that time. Charles and Linna May lived near Winslow for a time, then moved to Madison County, then to Texas, then back to Odell (near Morrow) in Washington County. Their nine children remained largely in Washington County, where the sons took up their father's combined trades of carpentry, blacksmithing and stonemasonry. Pieces of their building work still stands in and around the Morrow area of southern-western Washington County.

This history, as traced through other sections in this volume under the name of Reeder and West, merges and culminates in the next section Pitts, in the marriage of Nora Eleanor West to Charles William Pitts. These were the paternal grandparents of the author, G. Denele Campbell, maiden name Pitts.

By: Denele Campbell

Allen Gregg Ross

Henry Ross, born in Ireland, came to America in 1750 at age six. He grew up in Guilford County, North Carolina. He married a Miss Mitchell, and they had three sons, Allen born in 1779; James in 1781 and George in 1783; and a daughter Hannah in 1784, who married John Rieff, and they settled in Washington County, Arkansas as pioneers. In the Revolutionary War, Henry was guarding prisoners, when the Battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought.

Photo no. 1 — taken around 1893. Standing left to right are Margaret and Susan — seated, Fountain and Margaret McLothlin Ross, standing in front of them is Allen Gregg.

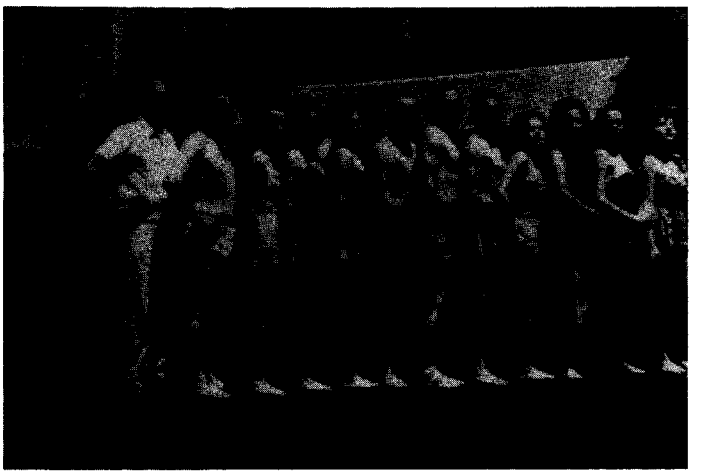


Photo no. 2 — taken 1955 at Grass Valley, California, Family reunion: left to right: Clyde, Fount, Sevarine, Maxine, Willa, Gene, Henry, Leroy, Geraldene, Fay, Marjie, Virginia.

Allen and his brothers, and their brother-in-law John Rieff, served under General Jackson, in the Indian Creek Wars, in 1813. Allen married three times and had eleven children. His last son was to his marriage to Margaret Taylor, Fountain Pittman Ross. He was born in 1836, in Wilson County, Tennessee; where they had acquired property and moved in the 1830s.

Fountain served in the Confederate States Army 1861-1864; and the Union Army late in 1864 until the end of the conflict. He met his wife, Louisa, from Georgia, probably while serving in the Army. Their first son was John Kelly, born in 1869 in Ten-

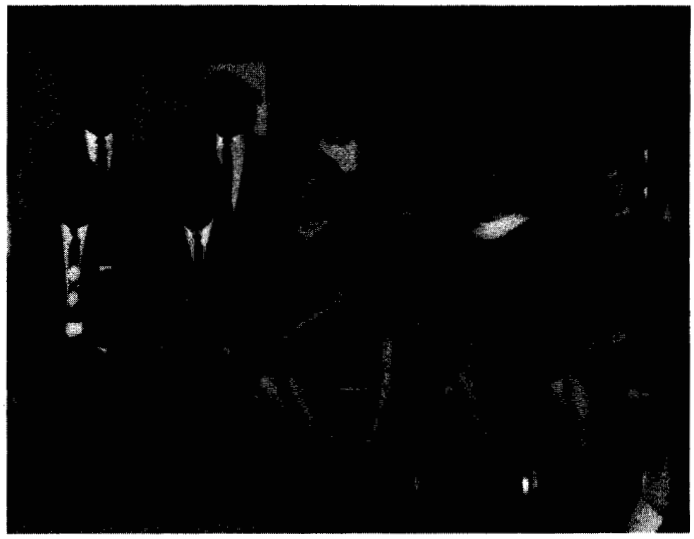


Photo no. 3 — taken 1964 at Prairie Grove. Standing left to right, Clyde, Fount, Maxine, Sevarine, Willa. Seated left to right: Henry, Leroy, Geraldene, Fay, Marjie, and Virginia.

Photo no. 4 — taken about 1949 at Watsonville, California, Allen Gregg Ross.

nessee, they then moved to Washington County, Arkansas. Another son, George was born in 1871 and two girls followed Margaret in 1875 and Susan in 1877. Louisa died some time in the 1880s and must be buried in the Sharpe Cemetery, south of Prairie Grove. Fountain married Margaret McLothlin and Allen Gregg was born on April 24, 1889.

Allen Gregg (known as Gregg), probably attended New Sulphur School but quit when his father died in 1902, and is buried in Sharpe Cemetery. He went to work and helped support his mother, and she lived with him until her death in 1927; she is buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery. He worked at Southern Mercantile Store, in Prairie Grove, and was allowed to also do trading in livestock on his own. He had several trading partners over the years, and they traded in cattle, horses and hogs.

In 1912, he eloped with Ailsie Deane Simpson, daughter of John and Cora Wilson Simpson, of the Illinois Chapel Community. Deane was born January 18, 1898, and she and Gregg married in December 18, 1912. A friend of Gregg's, Joe King helped Deane out the window, and they eloped to Vinita, Oklahoma; she had written 16 on a piece of paper and placed in her shoe, so when she was asked if she was over 16, she said she was. They made their home in Prairie Grove, and two sons were born, Clyde Allen on September 9, 1914 and John Fount on April 8, 1917.

Needing more acreage for his trading business, Gregg along with his partner, Bert Pyeatt, purchased 120 acres at Farmington; besides trading in livestock, they branched out into farming, raising grain, hay and strawberries. Gregg built a home on the property, Deane developed cancer and was ill for quite some time and passed away on June 15, 1919, and was buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery. Bert sold out his partnership to Herman Zellner, owner of Southern Mercantile Store. After the death of Deane, Gregg sold his partnership to Mr. Zellner, also.

In 1921, Gregg married for the second time, Maude Annette Cannon, of the Mount Comfort Community, Maude was born March 19, 1896, to William and Fayre Maude Cannon. While still living at Farmington, twin daughters were born on January 13, 1922, Maxine Margaret and Mary Sevarine.

Another move was made, when Gregg purchased the Simpson farm of 140 acres, 100 acres on Illinois River and 40 acres on Stevenson Mountain. He continued in the livestock business and raised corn, oats, hay and strawberries. Butchering and peddling meat in Prairie Grove and vicinity. Clearing the mountain forty, he made railroad ties, and cutting and selling stove wood, which was the job of the two older boys.

Willa Annette was born on December 10, 1923 — Gregg Eugene on March 14, 1925, served in the CCCs at Devil's Den, U. S. Marine Corps in World War II, after the war joined the Army then the Air Force; he died in October 26, 1964 and is buried at Prairie Grove. Henry Everrett was born on September 27, 1926, he served in the Army during the Korean conflict. Leroy was born September 12, 1929. There followed four girls; Geraldene born July 5, 1931 — Fayre Jane on December 7, 1932 — Marjorie Sue, on December 15, 1934, the same day that her oldest brother, Clyde and Melba Deane White, who lived between Illinois Chapel and Prairie Grove, got married. Fount left home and went to California, early in 1935, and joined the CCCs. On August 5, 1936 Virginia Darene arrived and completed the Ross household.

In 1937, times were rough, Gregg decided to make another move, and traded his farm at Illinois Chapel, for a farm in Evansville. He raised tomatoes, beans, hay and continued to do some trading. He served on the schoolboard, and was responsible for the construction of a new school building.

World War II was on, and Gregg decided to join Clyde, Fount, Maxine, Henry and Eugene and headed west to do his part in the war effort, working in the shipyard, building Liberty Ships. After a year he came back to Evansville, and sold the farm, and the fall of 1944 moved the family to Richmond, California. After the end of the war, they moved temporarily to Campbell, before purchasing a dairy at Watsonville, where they milked cows until 1952 when the dairy was sold. He retired to Marysville on a small farm and traded in a small way until his death in 1957 from cancer; he is buried in Sierra View Cemetery, in Marysville. In 1969, his wife Maude Annette joined him, and is buried beside him.

In 1987, there are eleven of Gregg's children still living, thirty-five grandchildren and several great and a few great- great grandchildren. Two of Gregg's children are residents of Washington County; Clyde lives in Prairie Grove and Fay Phillips lives in Lincoln.

By: Mrs. John Fount Ross

Irvin Rothrock

Irvin R. Rothrock was 37 years old in 1909 when a chronically itching foot led him to northwest Arkansas. Although established and successful, he decided to change careers and move from Baltimore to an apple farm near Springdale. After several

years working as an industrial chemist for Armour Company and becoming chief of his division, a *Saturday Evening Post* article about apple farming in Arkansas attracted his fancy. He travelled by train to Fayetteville, met with realtors, agreed to purchase a former dairy farm, took soil samples back to his laboratory in Maryland. These were analyzed. He then formulated a special fertilizer to assist in apple production and shipped two rail carloads of the concoction to Johnson Switch.

I.R.ROTHROCK

Candidate for

COUNTY and PROBATE

JUDGE

Democratic Primary August 11th, 1936

In asking the Democratic voters of Washington Coun y for their support in my candidacy for the position of County and Probate Judge, I pledge my every effort to an honest administration of affairs connected with the welfare of the people as a whole. My actions and attitude will at all times be free from discrimination and political prejudices.

I realize that strict economy in disbursing county funds is the only means of placing and keeping the county on a sound financial basis.

We cannot afford to deny ourselves the advantages for which government itself exists. We desire better governmental facilities as a matter of e. l created by progress. Many other services for which you pay are worth while and shou d be continued. This can be accomplished only by demanding that we get full value in ervice for each dollar spent for that purpose.

His background provided questionable preparation fo such a move. He was raised on a small wheat farm near Lawrence, Kansas. While supporting himself with part-time work and playing varsity football, he graduated from University of Kansas with a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in chemistry. He then held positions as an industrial chemist in Burside, Louisiana, Chicago and Baltimore. Before moving, his most intimate association with an apple tree was in the Saturday Evening Post article.

After shipping the fertilizer he next dispatched his wife Anna, (formerly Michael Anna Thomas of Pennsylvania) his thirteen-year-old son, Thomas and his wife's sister, Jeannette to Johnson Switch. They arrived in April and hired a buggy to take them to the farm approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Johnson. Irvin wisely stayed in Baltimore to complete his contract with Armour while the women and lad, with the assistance of hired help, made preparations for raising the first crop of apples.

I. R. or "Judge" Rothrock did move to Arkansas in July 1909 where he died fifty years later at age 86. He was a failed pig farmer, had lost several shirts in the food processing business, but was very good at growing apples and grapes. He also was an important political figure serving four years in the State Legislature and eight years as Washington County Judge. Among other honors he was named as Master Farmer of Arkansas. And, he was for many years chairman of the Arkansas State Plant Board and president of a Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. Being of frugal pioneer stock Irvin R. took to his grave the answer to the mystery of the "R" in his signature. The family often speculated that he invented the "R" because "I. R. Rothrock" looked much better on political posters and produce trucks than "I. Rothrock" or "I. B. Rothrock" which he had used earlier.

Anyway, the Judge's son and only child, Thomas, adopted Arkansas as a permanent home. He volunteered for the Army the day war was declared in 1917, saw a lot of bloody combat in France and returned to the United States to complete a Horticulture degree from Kansas A & M in 1922. In 1924 he married Ola Jane Stephenson, former school teacher whose family had lived for generations in Stone County. Ola, however, had left Timbo, graduated from the University of Arkansas with a major in English and taught in Arkansas, Kansas, North Dakota and New Mexico. She met Thomas during a camping trip after returning to the U. of A. to complete a graduate degree. Instead, she had children: 1926, Irvin Andrew; 1928, Thomas Stephenson; 1933, Richard Ricord. And, in 1935 she and Tom built a house which has now been designated as "2601 South Oak Grove Road, Springdale" and which is still owned by the family.

In 1949 both Ola, 55, and Michael Anna, 80, died. Both had lead most active lives in community and church affairs. The loss of their influences and contributions was felt by the surrounding neighborhoods for a number of years.

In 1951 Thomas married a former high school sweetheart (Class of 1922), Velma (Hedges) Smith. In 1952 the eldest son, Irvin, married Juanita Light. They, in turn, had three sons: 1957, I. A. Junior (Rocky); 1959, James Thomas (Kimo); 1961, William Richard. This union eventually dissolved and Irvin married Anne Burke in 1976. They had two children: 1977, Thomas E. Burke (Teb) and 1979, Michelanne.

Meanwhile, the brothers were similarly occupied. Thomas S. (Steve) married Eleanor Griffin in 1954. Two children resulted, Martha Lea, 1960 and Andrew McCrea, 1962. Richard married Janice Jurgens in 1960. Michael Thomas was born in 1966 and Megan Hadley in 1972.

Only one of Thomas and Ola's (the Judge's great) grandchildren, Kimo, has contracted a state of matrimony. He and Kimberly Barr were married in 1986 and live in Florida.

Several years before he died in 1975, Thomas retired from fruit growing and sold most of his property. Like his father, he was very successful in growing apples and grapes. He had been instrumental in introducing the Fredonia grape to the region and had held several offices in State Horticultural organizations. Always interested in literature and writing while farming to support the family, he had authored books for teenagers such as *Soldier, This is War,* based on his experiences in World War I and serialized in *The Open Roads for Boys* and *Abilene or Bust,* a tale of the first cross-country cattle drive. After retirement he became an active and enthusiastic amateur historian, contributing many articles to *Flashback* and *The Arkansas State Historial Quarterly.* He also published books on local history. Two of his subjects were the early times of the *Arkansas Gazette* and a history of the University of Arkansas's Old Main. The latter was printed as a special issue of the *Arkansas State Historial Quarterly.*

Tom and Ola's sons occasionally use the family home on South Oak Grove Road although none of them legally reside in Washington County. Irvin manages and practices in a psychiatric clinic in Fairbanks, Alaska. Steve, following his grandfather's early interests, is a research chemist for Monsanto in Saint Louis. And, Richard is a university professor in northern California. The brothers return to Arkansas quite frequently, though. They visit Velma who still lives in Johnson. They and their children regard the hills of Washington County as home for the family.

By: Richard Rothrock

John Henry Wood Ruble

Peter Ruble I was born in Bavaria, Germany and arrived in the USA September 11, 1738. He "took up" 140 + acres in Cordorus Township, York County Pennsylvania. He died in April 1773 having fathered 4 sons: Christian, Mathias and Peter II, a blacksmith (1744-1838), who married Catherine Wirt (1744-1834)—daughter of Anna and Henry Wirt who also immigrated from Oberdort Germany in 1739. Fourth son Abraham, frail and disabled, died young. Around 1798 the Rubles (some-

times spelled Rubel) and Wirts, all moved to Washington County, Tennessee to a farm on Cherokee Creek (except married daughter Barbara). Peter II and Catherine had 11 children and these offspring had from 7 to 13 children each- except Susan and Magdalena who died young. Fourth child Henry (1776-1858) married Barbara Hunter (1798-1858) and they had 12 children, 2 of whom were preachers—one being #5 John Henry Ruble (1808-1836) whose namesake nephew John Henry Wood Ruble (1858-1939) was also a Methodist Minister.

Celebrating fathers day 1985 are Robert L. Jones and daughter Lauriel Ann standing; granddaughter Heather Brooke Garrett & daughter Melissa Jones Garrett & (Author) Mary Anna Helstern Jones. Re: Andrew Helstern History

Jacob Oliver Ross Ruble (1826-1905), married Melvina Scott (1830-). Both were born in Tennessee and died at Bellefont, Arkansas in Boone County having migrated there around 1853. They had 8 children-(5 sons). On February 18, 1862, "Ross" Ruble was mustered into the 27th Arkansas Infantry Regiment at age 36. He was elected Captain of Regiment "C" one month later. After the war a camp of Confederate Vets at Bellefont, was named "Ross Ruble Camp".

Ross's fifth son Rev. John Henry Wood Ruble (1858-1939) married Dortha Ann Harris (1857-1929) daughter of Regina Howard and William Harris when both were 18-January 13, 1876 at Bellefont, Arkansas and like their parents before them are buried in the Bellefont Cemetery. Dortha Ann and "Uncle John" (as he was lovingly known by his congregations all over northwest Arkansas) had 12 children-9 daughters and 3 sons. Only one son lived beyond childhood (John) Hughey Ruble (1/9/1858-1/10/1874) who (when J. H. Ruble was Methodist Minister at Pea Ridge) married (1/15/1921) Reba Ricketts -daughter of Ezra Elden Ricketts and Lydia Ruth Harris of Pea Ridge. They had 2 daughters Dortha Jo Ruble (Mrs. William Imler) of Fayetteville whose son Danny has 3 children and lives in Cleveland, Ohio and Ruth Elden Yates (Mrs. William Yates) who retired to Bentonville from San Antonio, Texas in 1983. John Hughey and Reba divorced in 1927 and Hughey moved to California where he was in the 1933 San Franciso earthquake. He was a movie stuntman and later lived in Apple Valley and then Victorville where he ranched and trained horses till his death in 1974.

Rev. Ruble's son Roy Burns lived 1 year and Ernest Merrill only reached 4. Florence Melinda (Mills), Mary Ida (Holmes), Minnie Carlee (Griggs), Nola Anthem (Albright), Laura Melvina (Koen), Virgie Amelia (Hastings), Willie Myrtle who married Dr. Onus York at 16 and went by wagon train to Canada never to return to the states. They had 3 children and she died at 21 years of age. Alma Artelia (Davis), Millie Mae (Helstern) and John Hughey Ruble.

When Rev. J. H. Ruble was sent as "circuit riding preacher" to Elm Springs, Washington County around 1910, Ernest Dexter Helstern was layleader of the Methodist Church and had 2 children, Nolan (12/29/1892-9/12/1985) and Idena. Most of the 12 Ruble children were grown and gone from home by that time, but Mae (one of the 2 youngest) was still at home and quickly became a lifelong friend of Idena who introduced her to her brother boarding in Springdale, Arkansas and going to school. Nolan graduated as valedictorian and attended Kansas City Western Dental College and returned to open his office in Elm Springs and Rogers (both in Arkansas). On September 26, 1917, he married his childhood sweetheart (the preacher's daughter, Mae) and moved to Springdale, Arkansas (after serving in the World War I army) where daughter Mary Anna was born (3/23/1924). In 1931, they moved to Fayetteville.

After the death of Dortha Ann in Keebler, Arkansas in 1929, Rev. John Henry Ruble moved in with his youngest daughter, Mae Helstern and her family. He died there 1/27/1934.

Rev J. H. Ruble served as pastor to Lead Hill, Tucks Chapel, Brightwater, Oakley Chapel, Cane Hill, Lincoln, Keebler, Pea Ridge among other country churches. Upon his death *The Arkansas Methodist* publication eulogized him as "one of God's nobleman and no man in the North Arkansas Conference was more highly respected and appreciated. . .His personal life was beautiful in devotion, victorious in its faith and genuine in its consecration."

Mary Anna Helstern graduated from Fayetteville High School and attended the University of Arkansas (getting a Fine Arts Degree) where she met Robert L. Jones (3/3/1924) son of Elsie Faye Oliver and Charles Robinson Jones of Neosho, Missouri. World War II sent Robert to the Air Force where he was a pilot in the South Pacific. On 3/4/1945, when Lt. Jones was home on leave they married. Bob got his degree in Business Administration. In 1951, they moved to Spokane, Washington where Bob worked for an oil company and daughter Melissa Lee was born 9/22/1952. In 1956 the Jones family moved to Mountain Home, Arkansas where daughter Lauriel Ann was born 9/30/1956. June of 1958 they moved to Cherokee Village, Arkansas where Robert went into Real Estate. Transferred to Bella Vista, Arkansas, the Jones opened their own Real Estate company in Bentonville, Arkansas in 1968.

Mae Ruble Helstern died suddenly 3/15/1969 after a very brief illness. Melissa Jones graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1974 and married 9/3/1974 Attorney Larry Garrett-(son of Hugh and Velma Garrett of Hope, Arkansas). They have a daughter Heather Brooke Garrett (born 6/12/1977) and all live in Bella Vista, Arkansas.

Nolan Helstern died 9/12/1985 having lived out his years in Fayetteville. He spent over 50 years as a dentist.

On 9/14/1985, Lauriel Ann Jones married James Ray Howard, son of Betty and Ray Howard, Jr., of Chesterfield, Missouri. Lauriel had attended the University of Arkansas and then got a Fashion Design Degree and worked in Dallas, Texas and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Having returned to Bentonville in a new job, Lauriel met Jim Howard who had been transferred to Rogers, Arkansas from St. Louis, Missouri. They presently live in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

In 1987 there are none of the children of John Henry and Dortha Ann Ruble still living but numerous grandchildren and even great-great grandchildren live through-out the south.

This is a true and accurate account of the Ruble family history to the best of my knowledge and research.

By: Mary Anna Helstern Jones

John Allen Rush

George Ruben McGinnis and his parents came to Arkansas before the turn of the century on a wagon train that had originally been headed for Colorado. When the wagon train reached Arkansas, different families left the train in the northwest part of the state. It seemed that the land in this area was much more appealing than the longer journey to Colorado. The McGinnis families settled in Tontitown, Springdale and Huntsville.

George Ruben helped haul freight from the train depot in

Springdale to Huntsville. He met Mittie Belle Sharp at a local cafe in Springdale where she was a waitress. They later married and moved to Huntsville. The youngest of their eleven children was Johnny George McGinnis, born November 15, 1915 in Huntsville. He went to school in a one room school house with, among others, Orville Faubus (later to become governor for the State of Arkansas) through the eighth grade, which was then the extent of primary and secondary education.

Johnny worked around Huntsville for a few years, sometimes catching a ride with the mail courier to the Springdale area to visit and help his brothers and sisters that lived there. He met Elsie Alyne Fritts when they were going to school together; she also lived local to Huntsville. They were married on January 17, 1936.

Elsie Alyne was born September 12, 1913 to Elijah Boone and Laura Fritts in Huntsville. Elijah Boone's family came to America from Austria. The original spelling of the family name was Fritz, and their history can be found in the Springdale Public Library because members of the current generation chronicled the family from Austria to America through Elijah Boone Fritts in a book titled *The Fritts (Fritz) Family Volume I, 1979.*

Johnny, Elsie and their children moved to Springdale in March of 1937. The reason for the move was that Johnny had gotten a job with George's Produce driving a truck for Charlie George. Having developed a liking for Springdale, Johnny later took a job working for Joe Robinson at Robinson's Produce to stay in the area. Tiring of driving as a profession, Johnny trained as a diesel mechanic and again changed employers. He went to work for John Tyson, then the president of Tyson's Pride, and later retired from Cawood Produce. He remained a resident of Springdale until his death, December 26, 1981.

Two weeks before moving to Springdale, Johnny and Elsie's third child, Shirley Jean, was born (March 1, 1937). She went to school at Washington Elementary located on Emma Avenue. Her first grade teacher was Miss Helen Woods. Shirley married Herschel Ray Rush in 1953 and their son, Johnny Allen, was born November 1, 1954 at the Springdale Memorial Hospital. They divorced soon after John's birth. Shirley remained a resident of Washington County until she married Wesley Gale Sauerbry in 1968 and moved to Pea Ridge, Arkansas where they still live.

Johnny Allen (John) first attended school at Central Elementary in the fall of 1960, attending Robert E. Lee Elementary from the second grade through the sixth. He later attended Central and Southwest Junior High Schools. The former, when it was located on Emma Avenue across from the high school in Springdale. He was a student at Southwest Junior High the year it first opened.

"I can remember going through those doors for the first time, the excitement of entering a place that was built for me (and a few hundred other kids); everything was brand new."

One of the first things he did was get involved in a money raising program to buy a stuffed cougar for the school mascot. "We all happily made and/or sold ceramic ashtrays with the figure of a snarling cougar on them." That mascot is still in the school lobby today.

John went on to high school at Pea Ridge High School and graduated in 1972. He then moved back to Springdale. In 1975, he met Deborah Joane Files at, what was then the local teenage hangout, the Sonic on Highway 68 West.

D. J. (which she picked up in high school due to a science class that had too many Debbies and it stuck) was born in Ontario, California on November 8, 1956. Her parents were George Jackson Files and Retha Mae Allen. She visited the Springdale area every summer since 1968. After her mother passed away in 1973, she stayed here and graduated from Springdale High School at mid-semester. She went on to college at Oklahoma City Southwestern College in Oklahoma. She moved back to Springdale in 1975 and attended the University of Arkansas. On July 23, 1976 John and D. J. were married in Fayetteville, Arkansas and made their home in Springdale.

John worked at a couple of different construction type companies until going to work for McClinton Brothers in May of 1978. He started out driving a haul truck at the West Fork pit and has now moved on to being a computer scale operator at the West Fork operation.

D. J. works for the First United Methodist Church of Springdale as a Secretary. On March 18, 1987, their daughter, Arin Elise was born at the Springdale Memorial Hospital.

By: John Allen Rush

James Herman Rusher

The James Rusher family are relative newcomers to Washington County. They moved here to the Viney Grove Community in late 1957 from Rockford, Illinois. Both parents were employed there at National Lock Company.

James Herman Rusher was born in Clarksville, Arkansas in 1919, the son of Roger (b. 1884) and Myrtel Carroll Rusher (b. 1893). He married Pauline Freeman (b. 1924) on May 22, 1943 in Russellville. She was also from Clarksville, the daughter of Emmit Dee Freeman (b. 1905) and Edith May Russell (b. 1905). They have two daughters, both born in Clarksville, Linda Gail born in 1944 and Anna Karen born in 1946.

The Rushers discovered Washington County while passing thru from Rogers to Clarksville while visiting relatives. They first milked cows, brought from Illinois, on a rented farm. They sold the Holstein cows and purchased a beef farm nearby. They later built broiler houses.

Both girls went to school at Prairie Grove and church at Viney Grove.

After retirement Jim and Pauline moved first to Evansville and then to Sulphur City. Jim has a team of Belgian draft horses which he does farm work with and enjoys pulling the stagecoach and driving his restored wagon in parades. Pauline enjoys working in the garden and with her flowers.

Anna married Gary Kruse and they have one daughter Karen Lynn, born 1963.

Linda married Thomas Howard Pearson (b. 1939), shortly after her graduation from Prairie Grove High School in 1962. They were married May 24 in Miami, Oklahoma. They have three children: Randy Lee, b. 1963; Paula Gail, b. 1967; and John David, b. 1968. They lived first in the Pearson rent house in Bethel Grove, then in Viney Grove, then bought a farm in Prairie View where they live today.

The three Pearson children graduated from Prairie Grove schools where they attended from kindergarten. Randy attended Vo-Tech in Okmulgee, Oklahoma for two semesters and now lives in Elkins, Arkansas. Paula is a junior at the University of Arkansas in Agriculture Education. David plans a tour in the Army. All three have been active in 4-H receiving State Teen Star Awards and being named State 4-H Recordbook winners. Paula was also a National Recordbook winner in sheep and received the American Farmer Degree in FFA.

The entire family is proud of its agricultural heritage and has worked long hours on their farm with Linda being left in charge while Thomas held a full time job also. They now own 255 acres in the same community that Thomas' ancestors have lived for the past 117 years. The farm joins both his grandfather Tiff Beeks' and his father John Pearson's home place across the Illinois River in Bethel Grove.

By: Linda Pearson

J. Thomas Rutherford

J. Thomas Rutherford born June 16, 1869 near West Fork descended from Robert Rutherford of Essex County, Virginia, who came from Scotland in 1621. J. Thomas married Mary Elizabeth Ross September 1, 1897. She was born August 8, 1874 Gainsville, Missouri. Their first home was that of a log cabin between West Fork and Greenland. Soon after the birth of James Adolph on June 19, 1898, their first child, they bought a farm west of Greenland. They grew apple, peach and cherry trees. They raised strawberries, melons, corn, wheat and oats. Though the family worked hard it often became necessary to hire pickers at harvest time, to whom they paid a penny per quart for strawberries. Fruit pickers were paid no more than a dollar a day.

The produce was sent to Kansas City and St. Louis by train and often did not bring enough to pay freight. Times were hard but they were hard workers and determined to manage. They continued with their small farm, buying fertilizer from the Kansas City stockyard, paying only the cost of shipment. The old manure spreader used by J. Thomas during those years is now 75 years old and is in possession of their youngest child, Vol Tom, who was born October 24, 1914.

Throughout the course of their marriage they bought other farms. One was south of Greenland, the other north of Greenland where the airport is located today.

When the menfolk were working, they were often miles from home. Elizabeth would cook up hot meals and take them to the men in her wagon. She would hold a pot of hot coffee in one hand and the reins in the other. The thrashers were well fed, for Elizabeth loved to cook. The hired thrashers liked working for the Rutherfords because she brought plenty of good food, which was shared.

J. Thomas owned an interest in the West Fork Bank. When it went bankrupt they lost all they had in the bank. During the time they owned the flour mill in Elkins they often received, for payment, part of the cornmeal or flour which they ground.

J. Thomas died August 28, 1938. He was buried the day of their 59th anniversary. Elizabeth died April 2, 1970. They are both buried in Baptist Ford, Greenland.

There were three other children born between Adolph and Vol. James Adolph married Nina Leslie Williams, they have three children, William Thomas, Helen and Jack.

Maude Mozell born April 19, 1908, married Lloyd Glover. She died May 9, 1978, buried Bayfield, Colorado. Mary Jane born February 16, 1910 married Jim Burns Trewhitt.

Vol attended school in Greenland. In 1931 he went to Colorado and was employed as a bridge carpenter for Denver, Rio Grande and Western Railroad. He went to Wyoming and leased a coal mine. He then went to work for Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, Michigan until 1941. At this time war broke out and he went into the service. He did active duty in Casablanca, North Africa, Sicily and Italy. He was awarded two battle stars. At the end of the war he was sent to St. Louis and discharged. He returned home and married Ada Marine Pense November 20, 1946.

They purchased a dairy, poultry and beef farm near Cane Hill, Arkansas. Vol was employed as a truck driver and shop foreman for Washington County. He was director of Ozarks Electric Co-Op for 33 years, a director for Arkansas State Elective. He served as President on both boards.

He and Ada, active in church and community affairs, both serve as deacons for the Cane Hill Presbyterian Church. She taught Sunday School for 30 years and is president of the church circle. Ada was employed with Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Farm Service Co-Op, and John J. Carrol Co. She served on the board of directors for Washington County Welfare and Farmers Administrative. She serves as secretary of Cane Hill College Restoration Assoc.

They have one child, Donald Ray born September 1, 1947. He married Wanda Carte June 1, 1968, they have three children, Joseph Ray born May 14, 1972, twin girls Carla Kay and Darla Faye born July 6, 1974.

By: Ada Marine (Penny) Rutherford

Jacob Rutherford

The Rutherford family probably came from England, an idea passed down in family history. In 1850, Jacob Rutherford, Ohio, married Mary Gumner of Illinois. One of their children was Wilson Oliver Rutherford (b. 1858 Illinois, d. 1916). Wilson married Rachael Manda Stowers and one of their children was Oscar Jefferson Rutherford, who later became an inventor and was recognized as a great creative genius, at one time being offered a management position over the engineering department at the new "Maxwell" factory, an automobile plant owned by Walter Chrysler.

He married Myrtle Carter (b. 1886 Iowa Points, Kansas, d. 1918) and they had Floyd, Walter and Opal Izella Irene Pauline Rutherford (b. 1909). Unfortunately, in the great influenza epidemic of 1918, his young wife died, and he was left with three small children to raise. He began travelling, wandering, and finally left Opal at the Sacred Heart Academy, taking his two sons on his travels.

Opal began working as a telephone operator after she finished at Sacred Heart (Helena). She met John Carl Campbell, who had graduated from high school and had begun work on the railway express in that area. They married in 1930 and travelled to Fayetteville on one of the last passenger runs of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad. John began work for his brother Everett Campbell at Campbell's Supermarket, earning $16 per week. Later John owned his own grocery, which still stands at 275 East Huntsville Street. John and Opal raised six children in Fayetteville.

Marcia b. 1931. Married Phil Steward, had Medina 1957, Scott 1959 and Felicia 1961. Family raised in Oklahoma.

Elaine b. 1933. Married Rodney Penell Smith, had Melissa Elaine 1954 and Rodney Penell III 1957. Family raised in Florida.

Lynda b. 1939. Married Ted Kaufman, had Keith Carl 1959, Brian 1961 and Christopher Lynn 1963. Ted took these children after their divorce. Lynda remarried Paul Nowlin and they had Paul David 1967, John Samuel 1969 and Jennifer 1971. They have changed their family name to Campbell, now residing in Chicago, Illinois.

Michael Jon Campbell b. 1943, d. January 31, 1987, buried Mineral Springs Cemetery near West Fork, Arkansas. Left his wife Cheryl Haentschke with their infant son Michael Jon Campbell II, born 1984.

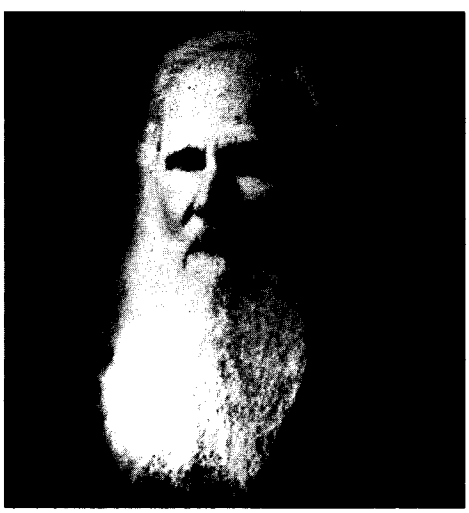
Steve Carl b. 1945. Married Denele Pitts (see PITTS, CLARK) and had Deste Gem 1975, Jebediah Carl 1977 and Kadie Laine 1980, now residing in West Fork, Arkansas area.

Malcolm Rutherford "Ford" b. 1947. Married Penny Marshall and had Heather Elaine 1969. Remarried in 1985 to Madeleine Marchy of Chur, Switzerland and lives in Florida.

By: Denele Campbell

Joseph Robinson Rutherford

Joseph Robinson Rutherford was born February 24, 1826 in McMinn County, carved from the Hiwassee Purchase, now east Tennessee. Son of John M. and Alice (Young) Rutherford. John M. born in North Carolina and when a young man came to east Tennessee where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occured about 1855, Alice died around 1860.



Col. Joseph Robinson Rutherford

Joseph was reared in the vicinity of his birth. About the age of 21 went to Mexico and regularly enlisted in a company of U. S. troops. Fought in the years of 1846-1848 when treaty was signed. Pension #B 14 U. S. Infantry. After this eventful struggle he returned to his native state and attended school for some time. In 1850 married Louisia Eveline Pearce. His livelihood was farming which consisted of 200 acres.

Much migration was taking place and Joseph was no exception so October 1, 1850 he and Higdon, a brother-in-law, left for Missouri in search of land. In Ray County, Missouri, Joseph was commissioned to teach a subscription school but in the spring returned to McMinn County and the following year moved to Washington County where he and Wesley Pearce bought land at Sylvia. Wesley, a brother of Eveline and Alfred another brother, were selling Seth Thomas clocks. They had a contract with Seth Thomas in Plymouth Hollow, Maryland for Missouri and Arkansas, which was profitable.

Joseph with the help of slaves cleared land to farm using oxen as beasts of labor. Their first purchase was 80 acres for $450.00. Wesley also bought land in 1853 from Albert G. Rice estate of 481-1/2 acres. Land purchases of Joseph's: March 1, 1866 bought 290-1/2 acres for $800.00. March 22, 1861-sold land to W. H. Reah of Washington County 160 acres for consideration of $25.00. sold to the town of Bentonville lots #90: 90:94:95 for $1,250.00 where the third Court House was built.

There were four children born to this union: Alfred P., farmer: Lewis, farmer: Lenora, wife of Henry Wheeler Wright and Mary, wife of Joseph England. The mother of these children died in 1860, and October 2, 1862 Joseph Rutherford married Miss Tennessee P. Snodgrass, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Benton County, Arkansas. Four children were the fruits of this union, Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Hunton: William McIlroy, farmer: Simmie, wife of Zachary Thomas and Fannie A., wife of J. P. Farley. During the Civil War he was connected with the Federal Service. He commanded the militia in Phagan's attack on Fayetteville, and there suggested to General Harrison the idea of organizing those Federal inclinations, yet at home, into companies for mutual protection and for raising crops. Col. Rutherford was then permitted to raise the first company A-Arkansas Home Guard Militia. It was located at Rhea's Mill, in Washington County, where stockades were and crops raised, which saved northwest Arkansas from probable starvation during the years 1863-65. Headquarters house was the militia home. From this location he was permitted to buy rations from the Government for general provisions of the citizens. He was instructed on the work of investigating and reporting the actual conditions of the people and the necessary purchases to meet the emergencies. He received the surrender of several Confederate Companies under the instructions of Gen. Larue Harrison, at Union Valley.

After the war he sold goods and was postmaster at Cincinnati, Arkansas. The following year he returned to the farm located on Norwood Prairie, Benton County and was elected Circuit Clerk (1868-1872). The remainder of his life was spent on the farm at Trident, Arkansas and served as postmaster in his home. He died September 7, 1904 and is buried in the Norwood Cemetery located on the south side of the County line in Washington County.

Source of much of this material was taken from *Goodspeed 1889* or film in Early History, Department of Mullins Library, University of Arkansas, donated by Bernice M. Freeze, a great grandaughter who is submitting this information. Lenora and Henry Wheeler Wright are my grandparents. They spent most of their life on Norwood Prairie where he was a most successful farmer and civic leader.

Four children were born to this union-Maurice, Ethel Barbara (October 5, 1888) Viola Pearl and Artie. All born on Norwood Prairie earlier called Strawberry Plains. Ethel Barbara at age 18 married William D. Brown age 25, and are the parents of Bernice M. Freeze.

By: Bernice Freeze

Mary Elizabeth Rutherford

James Ross and his brother Tom were born in Scotland. They came to America with their parents when they were very young. Their parents worked for J & P Coats making thread in Scotland. After their move, J & P Coats erected a factory here. Mrs. Ross filled the first spool of thread ever filled in America. A member of the Ross family had beautiful long hair. Her hair caught in the machinery while filling spools, scalping her and killing her.

James married Gelinda J. Walker, a sister of John, Henry and Harriet Walker. James and Gelinda had five children, Bill, James R., Mary Elizabeth and Tom, whose twin was unnamed as he was born dead. Gelinda also died at this time in November 1876, on the Little North Fork between Hammond and Goober near Gainesville, Missouri. After a time James married a Mary. They had two sons, Renzy and Randolph. She was a wonderful mother to all the children and they all loved her. In search of better land they loaded their two wagons and headed west, James driving one team and Mary driving the other. They arrived in Oklahoma and had problems with the Indians.

The weather was so bad they decided to head toward Arkansas. Times were not good and the roads were bad. After entering Arkansas a great tragedy fell upon them. As they were going down a steep hill near Siloam Springs, Arkansas Mary fell off the wagon, the wheel ran over her killing her. The children witnessed their mother's death. What a horrible sight it must have been for them. She is buried near Siloam Springs near where she was killed.

With Bill and James taking over Mary's team and wagon James and the children journeyed on to Washington County and settled near Fayetteville. Elizabeth being the only girl, though very young, took on the job of caring for the home and younger children. She was so smal! she had to stand on a box to cook for her father and brothers. She tried making bread, but it wouldn't rise like it should. She asked a colored lady, who lived near by, what she had done wrong. The colored lady asked how she made it. Elizabeth told her she was certain she added enough soda. The colored lady said, "Lord have Mercy honey chile, you don't put sodie in light bread." She taught her how to make bread and did a good job, because Elizabeth could make bread better than anyone. She took much pride in her baking.

When Elizabeth was old enough for school, she was very excited. She started school but soon saw she could not attend school, cook, keep house and care for the younger children. She gave up school, which she dearly loved but not more than her father and brothers.

One time a wealthy family wanted to adopt Elizabeth. They could have given her an education and all the nice things a girl loves. She could have had an easier life. Her father agreed to this adoption for he knew how much it would mean to her. After a few days to think it over she immediately told them no. Asked why, she cried and said there would be no one to cook for her father and brothers. She continued to care for her father and brothers until she met and married J. Thomas Rutherford September 1, 1897.

Elizabeth, a good hard working Christian, was smart, witty beautiful and the best mother-in-law a girl could ask for. It would take a book to record all the bad, funny and good things that happened to her and her family. She told me many true stories. She was like a mother to her brothers, they often told her she was the only mother they could remember. She often said she raised two families.

I wouldn't take a million dollars for the memories I have of her. Hardly a day goes by that I don't see or do something that reminds me of her. She taught me almost as much as my own mother did. She was truly a wonderful person. I pray that I'm half as good a mother-in-law as she was.

By: Ada Marine Rutherford

Carrie Salverson

Carrie Salverson, born August 19, 1904 and her two brothers Charley, born December 7, 1898 and Thomas T., born January 5, 1903 came from New York to northwest Arkansas on an Orphan Train in 1912.

Carrie Littrell, Thomas T. Salverson, Lillian Heim, Charley Salverson on Lillian's first visit to Arkansas to be reunited with her brothers and sister after being separated as children in New York. Photo taken about 1926.

John, Belle and Tom Rollins in front of their house in Wheeler, Arkansas, about 1918. This is where Carrie Salverson was raised.

Their father Charles Salverson, was a ship carpenter from Norway. Their mother Matilda Johnson, from Finland. After their father's death in 1909, their mother put them into a Brooklyn school and home for destitute children with intentions of getting them back when her health improved. After her death in 1911, the children were transferred over to the Childrens Aid Society and sent west on an Orphan Train on January 30, 1912. Their sister Lillian, born April 1, 1900, remained in Brooklyn with an aunt, Henrietta Christensen. Lillian died November 3, 1964 in New York. She married Harry Heim. The Storey family from Aurora, Arkansas took Carrie and Charley. After about six months, Mr. Story took ill. When the next group of orphans came to Springdale they took them back to be replaced. Carrie and Charley, along with the other orphans were lined up around the walls in a big building so the people could view and pick

Carrie, Ray, Lilly and Virginia Littrell, taken about 1931 on North College Street in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

which ones they wanted. Mr and Mrs. J. P. Moore from Springdale wanted Charley, but Carrie was hanging onto him and crying so hard, they took her also. Not wanting Carrie, after a couple of months they had Mr. P. C. Morgan to take her away while her brother Charley was gone from the house. Mr. Morgan worked for the Childrens Aid Society and was responsible for finding homes for the orphans. He came to get Carrie in a buggy and took her to Fayetteville with him where he had to be in court the next day. They stayed in the Mt. Inn Hotel and merchants from around there watched her and gave her gifts while he was in court.

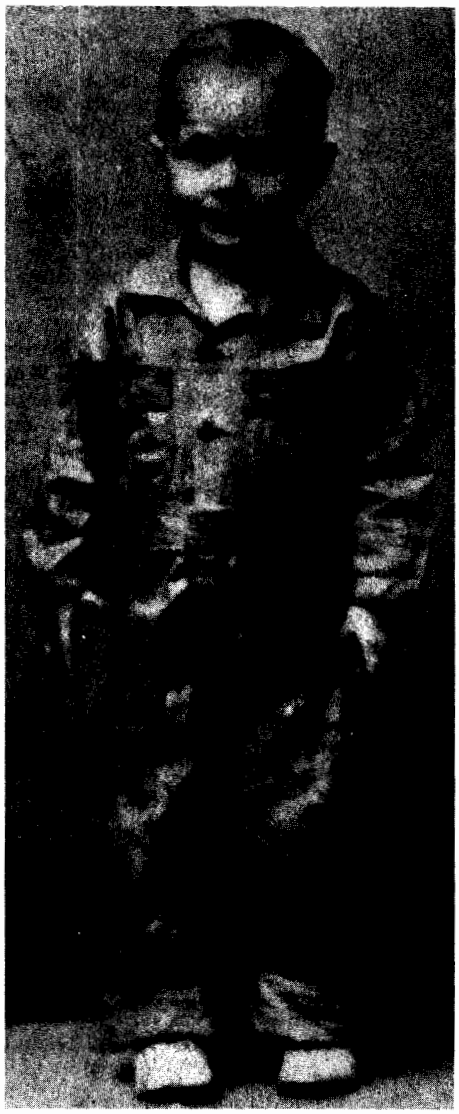
Carrie finally ended up in a good home with John and Belle Rollins in the Wheeler Community, when Mr. Morgan and Carrie were on their way to his orphanage in the White Oak Community. It started raining, so he stopped at the Rollins' house to leave Carrie for the night. When he returned for her, the Rollins family asked to keep her because they had always wanted a daughter of their own. They had three sons, Ruben, Orville, and Tom.

Carrie's first year in Wheeler School (Sycamore) was in 1913. You can see the school from the old Rollins place. Some of the teachers boarded with the Rollins thru the years.

Carrie's brother, Thomas, was first taken in by Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Collins from Lowell. Thomas was beaten and sent to bed many nights without supper. They moved to Elk City, Oklahoma. One day they sent Thomas to a neighbors to spend the night and moved off and left him. Mrs. Collins had put a note in his pocket telling them who to contact in Arkansas. Mr. Morgan arranged for him to return by train. He stayed with the Rollins for awhile and was very happy to be with his sister Carrie. Walter Lee and Cora Bell Bruner from Robinson were friends of the Rollins family and they took Thomas and raised him in a very good home. They had three children, Maxine, Mervine, and Buck. Thomas first married Gertrude Brough. They had two children, Thomas James born July 11, 1927 and Douglas, born April 18, 1929. Second marriage, Roxidene Reed.

Charley grew to manhood with the Moores in Springdale and married Zelma Kendrick. They had one child, Charles Augusta, born January 11, 1922. Charles Salverson died June 4, 1973. Buried in Fairview Cemetery.

Carrie married Samuel Ray Littrell. They had three children, Virginia Lee, born May 19, 1924, Lilly May, born September 9, 1925, and Samuel Ray Jr., born February 20, 1944. Carrie and Ray met in church at Wheeler one night when Ray and his two brothers, Fred and Clarence came to sing. Carrie played the organ. Ray would ride his horse over to court Carrie and when



Samuel Ray Littrell, Jr., taken in 1946 in Fayetteville.

they went to church at night, Belle Rollins would walk behind them with a lantern. They married, July 15, 1923 in Wheeler while sitting in the car in front of the J. P.'s house (John Hulse). They did not want to look suspicious by going inside since they thought at the time, Carrie was a year younger than she really was. They knew Mrs. Rollins would not give her consent before Carrie was eighteen.

Samuel Ray Littrell, born March 21, 1902. Died December 25, 1973. Carrie died April 17, 1982 and is buried beside Ray in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery. She was married to Clinton Alexander at the time of death.

Carrie and Ray's son, Samuel Ray Littrell Jr., died December 12, 1985 and is buried in Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

By: Charlotte Woodward

John Daniel Savage

John Daniel Savage was born April 6, 1851 at Chapel Hill, Missouri, near Kansas City, the son of Dave Savage and his wife, an Adams.

When John Daniel was 10, a Civil War skirmish took place behind their field, and he listened to it, a story he often told his grandchildren.

After the war, the Savage family moved to Washington County, Arkansas, settling on the old John Wesley Carroll place about five miles east of Springdale near what now is the Beaver Lake Bridge on Highway 410.

John Daniel married Margaret Joyce, daughter of Alexander Joyce. They became the parents of five children: Henry, Calvin, Thomas, Mabel and Melissa. Margaret died when Melissa was a baby.

Following Margaret's death, John Daniel married Elizabeth Keller. After her death, he married Margaret Roles. Lou Cloer Carroll became his fourth wife, and Adeline Wister his fifth. Adeline outlived John Daniel.

Known as a prosperous farmer, John Daniel in May, 1893 had purchased 120 acres in the Pilgrim Rest Community. Here he raised small grain, operated orchards and dealt in livestock. It is said that he cleared the land with a chopping axe, and that he fenced the fields with split rails.

He served as a justice of the peace for years. Although John Daniel did not use tobacco, two of his wives did. One smoked a clay pipe.

The children of John Daniel and Margaret (Joyce) Savage and their families were as follows: Henry Savage married Nancy Garrison. They went to Oklahoma for a time, but returned to Washington County. Their children were: Florence Savage, who married Lloyd Gammon; Mae Savage, who married Jess Hamilton; Martin Savage, who married Olive Cook; and Grace Savage, who died at age 16.

Calvin Savage married Lucy Morris. They stayed in the Fayetteville-Springdale area. Their children were: Clarence Savage, who married Ruth Phillips, and Lillian Savage; who married Berry Vaughan.

Thomas Savage married Myrtle Holmesley, and remained in the Springdale area. They had three children: Ivan Savage, who lives near Pea Ridge; Wynema Savage, who married Ed Smith and who lives near Pea Ridge; and Burrell Savage, who married Ruth Davis. Burrell was killed during World War II in North Africa in 1944.

Mabel Savage and her husband, the Rev. John Johnson, moved to Oklahoma. Their children were: John Daniel Johnson, Alta Johnson (Witt), Calvin Johnson, Mary Johnson (Meredith), Bill Johnson, Homer Johnson, Bonnie Johnson (Sheperd), Esther Johnson (Mitchell) and Corrine Johnson (Rogozinski). Most of this family are buried at Molly Field Cemetery near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Melissa Savage married the Rev. George Been, and they had two daughters: Irena Been (Wright), now of Springdale, and Ila Been (Guest).

John Daniel Savage died July 16, 1939, and was buried at Joyce Cemetery beside his first wife, Margaret Joyce Savage. Her family had donated the land for the cemetery. Two of John Daniel's other wives are buried nearby.

The Savage name, so far as John Daniel's line is concerned, seems destined to die out with the grandchildren now living. Most of the grandchildren now are deceased. Ivan, who is still living, did not marry. Two sons of Martin Savage, Kenneth and Carl, live near Wichita, Kansas. One of them had a son to carry on the Savage name, but he was killed in a car accident.

John Daniel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Savage, were buried at Rock Springs Cemetery near Eureka Springs. There may be other descendants of theirs through their children other than John Daniel Savage.

By: Wynema Savage Smith

James Sawyers

James Sawyers came to the U. S. in 1702 from Ireland. He married Hannah Buchanan, daughter of Andrew Buchanan. Their descendants were: David; John C.; James N.; Henry A.; Silvester L. and James H.

James M. Sawyers, born May 22, 1808 in Tennessee married Lucinda Billingsley born September 12, 1822, daughter of John Billingsley of the Billingsley Community. From this union: John M.; Henry A.; Japhtha J.; Archibald K.; Alonzo and Mary

The photo was taken in 1952. Left to Right in the back row: James H., James L., Elmer S. and Garland H. Sawyers. Left to right in the front row: Bertha A. Sawyers, Rachel L. Sawyers Jones, Martha E. Sawyers Wells and Myrtie A. Sawyers Palmer.

M. James M. died August 5, 1888. Lucinda died November 1, 1906. They are buried in the Billingsley Cemetery.

Henry A. Sawyers, born September 1, 1841, served in the Civil War. He married Mary E. Truitt (born April 23, 1842), December 1, 1863. From this union: Silvester L.; Mollie; Phillip; W. H.; Ella Zella and Gus. Henry A. died in 1925. Mary E. died November 5, 1938. They are buried in the 86 Liberty Cemetery.

Silvester L. Sawyers, born December 1, 1868 at Billingsley married Cora E. Cobb (born June 7, 1870), June 24, 1888, daughter of J. R. Cobb of Calloway County, Missouri. Silvester L. was the 86 Liberty Community doctor as well as dentist, practicing with a Dr. Stewart. His career spanned over a period of forty years. From this union: James H.; Zura; Ella L.; William H.; Arch; Ollie and Melissa. Cora E. died December 31, 1961. Silvester L. died February 15, 1964. They are buried in the 86 Liberty Cemetery.

James H. Sawyers, born October 18, 1889 at 86 Liberty married Bertha A. Danner (born April 25, 1892). November 7, 1909, daughter of Lewis Danner of the 86 Liberty Community. James H. built caskets for the 86 community as a public service without charge. Building his last casket in the late 1950s. He was also the community barber. From this union: James L.; Rachel L.; Elmer S.; Martha E.; Myrtle A. and Garland H. Bertha A. died September 10, 1969. James H. died October 26, 1972. They are buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, Oroville, California.

James L. Sawyers, born March 8, 1910 at 86 Liberty, married Nellie B. Copeland (born August 1, 1910), June 11, 1934, daughter of Walter A. Copeland. Nellie grew up in Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. From this union: JoAnn L. Sawyers Wilde, born April 19, 1935; James L., born October 17, 1936 and Gerald C., born July 23, 1940. James L. died May 20, 1953. He is buried in the 86 Liberty Cemetery.

Rachel L. Sawyers, born January 23, 1912 at 86 Liberty, married Alvero Jones (born December 9, 1906). December 20, 1932, son of Jim Jones of the 86 Liberty Community. From this union: James D., born October 13, 1934 and Louise Jones Thomas, born September 23, 1937.

Elmer S. Sawyers, born December 9, 1913 at 86 Liberty, married Grace E. Gooding (born May 22, 1924), February 6, 1943, daughter of Tom Gooding of the Zinnamon Community. They had no children.

Martha E. Sawyers, born June 4, 1918 at 86 Liberty, married Rex Sharp (born October 28, 1913), August 5, 1940, son of James and Laura Sharp of Strickler. Rex died December 22, 1941. He is buried in the Fall Creek Cemetery. They had no children. July 3, 1943, Martha E. married Ralph A. Wells (born December 14, 1909), son of Charles L. Wells. Ralph grew up in Kansas and Nebraska. His wife died, leaving him three children: Merna M. Wells Ackley, born January 18, 1931; JoAnn J. Wells Keith, born September 17, 1934 and Donald R., born April 12, 1941. Ralph A. and Martha E. had a son, Raymond D., born April 2, 1944. Ralph A. died October 3, 1975. He is buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, Oroville, California.

Myrtle A. Sawyers, born April 11, 1921 at 86 Liberty, married Howard G. Palmer (born July 13, 1917), November 7, 1943, son of Ulyses Palmer of Rogers, Arkansas. Howard G. was a member of the CCC Camp. He was with the group located at Devils Den from 1933-37, helping build the pavilion. From 1940-45, he served in the Army Air Force, being stationed on Leyte Island in the Philippines. He achieved the rank of Staff Sergeant. Howard G. and Myrtle A. were present at most of the CCC reunions held at Devils Den thru the years. They had two children: Glenda K. Palmer Aubrey, born October 12, 1944 and Howard E., born October 9, 1946. Howard G. died September 11, 1983. He is buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, Oroville, California.

Garland H. Sawyers, born January 27, 1930 at 86 Liberty, served in the Army 1951-52. He had basic training at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Served 11 months on the front line in Korea. Was with C Co. 7th Armored Division with the rank of Corporal. Garland H. married Martha J. Hope (born December 28, 1935), October 31, 1954, daughter of Argyle R. Hope of West Fork, Arkansas. From this union: Elmer L., born October 1, 1955; Dorothy A. Sawyers Davis, born December 14, 1956 and Tammy C., born May 30, 1960.

There are several Sawyers descendents still living in Washington County.

By: Myrtle S. Palmer

Martin C. Scheele

In 1935, Martin C. Scheele bought a small acreage off the Old Wire Road, north of Springdale. The Scheele family lived in Lincoln, Nebraska where Martin was in the plumbing and heating business. Ill health forced him to look at an alternate style of living. Martin and Katherine Scheele were devout Lutherans and since Salem was the only Lutheran Church in the area, they chose to locate nearby. More land was needed, so in 1937 they bought a farm in the Spring Valley vicinity and began to look for a buyer for the Lincoln business. After the sale was completed, they left their Nebraska home on a cold January morning in 1940 with the temperature hovering at -20 degrees. They slowly made their way behind the snow plow through drifts piled high on each side of the road in a 1936 Terraplane. Their son, Elmer, who was attending the University of Nebraska law school, and daughter Lillian, who was working for a pilot training school, remained in Lincoln.

Lois, 16 years old and a junior in high school and Elaine, 10 years old and a sixth grader, attempted to keep warm by huddling under a blanket. It had been an especially cold winter, even for Nebraska. They arrived in Springdale after an over night stay in Joplin, Missouri and the 30 degrees above zero weather seemed almost tropical. They moved into a house Mr. Scheele had rented from the Claypool family on Maple Street. The girls became active in their respective schools and the family joined Salem Lutheran Church, where everyone soon had a job. Rev. William H. Ludwig was pastor and was instrumental in making the family feel at home. During the years they were members of Salem, Mr. Scheele served as president of the congregation at various times and also choir director. Mrs. Scheele was a member of the Ladies Aid. She joined the other women as they quilted in the Sunday School room of the old white church building located at the intersection of Johnson Street and Highway 71.

Lois was busy with high school activities and served as narrator for the 1941 graduating class pageant. This unique commencement program was presented by the entire senior class with Miss Fay Harding serving as sponsor. Arnold Berner was also a member of this class and along with his family attended Salem Lutheran Church. Lois and Arnold began keeping company about this time.

Mr. Scheele commuted to the farm daily. A young couple, Mr. and Mrs. Everette Morris, lived in the old pre-Civil War farm house and helped with the farming. When World War II began in December of 1941, gasoline and tires were rationed and the daily trip could no longer be made. He accepted an offer to buy from a neighbor and in turn bought the 20 acre Exum place two miles south of Springdale. The dirt road on which the farm was located proved to be impassable in rainy weather and is today Turner Street.

Martin started tearing down the old house and began building what he called the "garage apartment". Because of wartime shortages of building supplies, this small building remained home until 1945 when the "big house" was partially finished.

The oldest daughter, Lillian, married Air Force Lieutenant Donald James Eshelman in 1942 and lived with her parents while her husband was being sent from air base to air base. Their first child Donald James Eshelman, Jr. was born at the old City Hospital in Fayetteville on January 19, 1945.

Elaine was growing up during these years and remembers walking to town most of the time because of gasoline rationing. She tells of the junior and senior high school students meeting in the gym to listen to Franklin Delano Roosevelt ask Congress to delcare war on Japan the day after Pearl Harbor. Many of the eligible boy students enlisted before graduating from Springdale High. Football games were played only during the day so lights did not have to be used. She helped register Washington County citizens applying for ration cards and remembers the close cooperation and feeling of unity among people of all ages. Movies were about the only recreation available to teenagers of the war years. However, parties held at the homes and school functions were enjoyed by the young people. On September 8, 1944, her 15th birthday, she began dating Charles Jones, a young man in the same class at school.

Lois left home to attend St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas in September of 1941. In July of 1944 she and Arnold Berner were married in Long Beach, California. Arnold was a lieutenant in the Naval Air Force. He saw active duty in the Pacific on Air Craft Carrier Cabot. He was featured in an Ernie Pyle column on the rescue of a downed navy pilot in a Japanese bay. When the war ended both Lillian, and Lois returned to their family home with their husbands. Lil and Don moved into the "garage apartment" and Lois and Arnold stayed with Martin and Katherine in the now finished "big house". The Berner's first child, Steven Thomas Berner, was born on March 7, 1946. The Eshelmans soon found a home on Mount Sequoyah in Fayetteville and moved in time for Carol Marie Eshelman to be born on October 28, 1946. Don was one of the first pilots for Skyway Airlines and took part in the innovative program of delivering baby chicks by plane. They left Arkansas for Prophetstown, Illinois in 1947.

The Berners moved into the garage apartment next while Arnold attented the University of Arkansas. Here, Dennis Wayne Berner was born on October 15, 1948. After graduating from the School of Agriculture in January 1949, Arnold became Assistant County Agent in Sebastian County. The family moved to Fort Smith at this time.

After attending St. Johns College in Winfield, Kansas and teaching for a year in La Porte, Indiana, Elaine married Charles Jones, June 12, 1949 at Salem Lutheran Church with Reverend William Ludwig officiating. In the fall of 1949, Elaine started the kindergarten that continues to this day at Salem Lutheran Church. Charles and Elaine moved into a well used "garage apartment" while Charles attended the university of Arkansas, majoring in physics. Their first son, Kenneth Edward Jones, was born on April 10, 1951. Charles graduated in June of that same year and they moved to San Diego, California where Charles was employed as an engineer with Convair Aircraft.

Mr. Scheele built two more houses on his land, but because of Katherine's health, he sold the property in 1952 and moved to Russellville, to be near the Berner family. Charlene Jane Berner was born in February of that same year. Arnold was now County Agent of Pope County.

Mr. and Mrs. Scheele returned to Springdale in 1962 where Mr. Scheele built his last house on Cheatham Street. Mrs. Scheele died in April 1967 at Springdale Community Hospital. Mr. Scheele remained in Springdale until 1972 when he moved to Little Rock. He died in October of 1972. He and Mrs. Scheele are buried in the Fairview Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Elmer Scheele, who remained in Lincoln, married Hazel McChesney in 1938. Their marriage was blessed with three children: Roy Martin Scheele, born in January of 1942; Thomas Scheele born in March of 1947 and Katherine Scheele, who was born in August of 1953. Elmer was Prosecuting Attorney of Lancaster County, Nebraska from 1955 to 1960. In that year, he was elected Judge of the District Court of Lancaster County and served in that capacity until his death on November 11, 1972, having survived his father by only one month.

Don and Lillian Eshelman had two more children after leaving Fayetteville. A boy, David Harry Eshelman, was born on April 25, 1948 and a girl, Holly Marie Eshelman, whose birth date is September 28, 1950. Both were born in Prophetstown, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman have now retired in Arkansas and live in Kingston. Their daughter, Holly, and her daughter Elaine, now reside in Fayetteville.

Arnold and Lois and family moved to Little Rock in 1961 where he became Assistant Vice President of the Arkansas Farm Bureau. He was named executive Vice President in 1971 and remained in that position until his retirement in 1982. Steve, Dennis and Charlene are all graduates of the University of Arkansas.

The subsequent history of Elaine and Charles Jones is to be found in the Elmo E. Jones family history.

By: Mrs. Charles E. Jones

Charlie "Frank" Scott

Charlie "Frank" Scott and his four brothers and sister, moved from Crane, Texas to Johnson, Arkansas with their parents in 1935. His father, John Winfield Scott was born in Sugar Grove, Arkansas, August 28, 1889. His mother, Rachel Cecile Phillips, was born in Texanna, Indian Territory, September 22, 1897.

From Left to right - Back row - Bob, John Martin, and baby Little John, Rachel, Frank Scott. Front Row - Nancy, Charlotte and John Winfield Scott. Christmas 1953 Cleburn, Texas.

John, related to the famous General Winfield Scott who helped remove the Cherokees, on the "Trail of Tears", and Rachel, a Cherokee, married in Moyers, Oklahoma where Frank was born. They farmed and raised a few head of cattle before moving to Texas, where Laura was born. By this time, John was working the oil fields. John Martin, Sequoyah, Earlie and Tom were also born in Texas before the family moved to Johnson, where Bob was born.

Charlie "Frank" Scott, Laura Belle Coonce, Earlie Winfield and Thomas Phillip Scott - 1985

Frank Scott and Willie - 1947

After moving to Arkansas, John W. and his family farmed and raised chickens. He built some of the first commercial chicken houses in that area.

Rachel Cecile Scott died July 16. 1961 and is buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery. John Winfield Scott died April 5, 1963 and is buried in Donna, Texas.

Charlie "Frank" Scott, born April 22, 1917 is the oldest of John and Rachel's seven children. One of the reasons they moved to Arkansas was so Frank could go to school at the University. Eventually, the family moved to Fayetteville where Frank met and married Virginia Lea Littrell, daughter of Ray and Carrie.

Frank was in the Navy when their first child Charlotte Elaine was born January 19, 1943, and worked for Campbell 66 Express when their second child, Nancy Alice was born April 17, 1948. When Charlotte was about four years old, Frank bought a shetland pony, "Willie", and little red wagon to take her and her friends for rides around town.

After driving a taxi for a while, Frank began driving a truck, eventually for Willis Shaw Frozen Express. He retired in 1982, the last ten years spent in the garage where he relined brake shoes and rebuilding various components used in the preventative maintenance program. Frank now resides in Springdale and is very well thought of by his family and many friends.

Laura Belle Scott, born February 11, 1921 moved away in 1944 when she joined the Army. She married Harold Edwin Coonce and lived in Tulsa, Oklahoma where she was a beautician for several years. In 1959, they moved to Johnson for a short while, then to Springdale where eventually they had their own uniform business, H&L Sales. Laura died April 23, 1987 and is buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

John Martin Scott, born May 10, 1923 had also joined the Army. He married Margaret Ellen Maxwell, and they had four children, John Windfield, Elida Karen, Margaret Elizabeth and Juretta Lynn. John and his family moved from Donna, Texas to Springdale in 1970. He was a truck driver for many years and after retiring, unsuccessfully ran for Mayor in 1976. John Martin died July 8, 1982 and is buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

Sequoyah Scott, born February 9, 1929, made a career out of the Navy and didn't move back to Arkansas. He married Natty in the Philippines and they had two children, John and Stanley. He now lives in San Diego, California.

Earlie Winfield Scott, born July 25, 1931, also made a career of the Navy. He first married Derry Kay Isaac, and they had one child, Randall Paul. His second marriage was to Audrie Jeanne Mills, and they were the parents of two children, Billy and Wayne. After retiring from the Navy, they moved to Fayetteville, in the late 60s. Audrie died in March 1976 and is buried in the National Cemetery. Earlie now lives in Coronado, California.

Thomas Phillip Scott, born March 13, 1934, returned to Arkansas when he got out of the Army. He married Mary Louise Eden, and they are the parents of two children, Dianne Lynn and Dana Lee. They make Springdale their home, and are the owners and operators of Louise's House of Beauty.

Robert Raymond Scott, born March 5, 1938, moved from Texas back to Springdale with his parents in 1956, after his dad retired from the oil fields. Bob and Donna Houser - Drummond, had two children, Lori Ann and Robert Raymond. Bob started driving a truck after his discharge from the Air Force. He was killed in a trucking accident on April 29, 1966 and is buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

By: Charlotte Woodward

Daniel E. Scott

Daniel Edward Scott, was born on June 21, 1957, at Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri. His father was Benjamin Lemoine Scott, born April 20, 1936 in Paris, Texas and his mother was Mary June Johnson Scott Cantrell, born August 28, 1935 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Daniel has a sister living in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Gloria Lea Scott Kimmel, born May 8, 1961, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Daniel has a step-sister Dina Elizabeth Martina Davis,, born March 20, 1963, in Ohio and now lives in Oklahoma. Daniel also has an adopted brother Richard Jason Martina Scott, born April 19, 1967, and is now living in Austin, Texas.

Daniel lived his first few years at Whiteman Air Force Base, then the family moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, were his dad went to work for American Airlines and stayed there for 20 some years. Daniel went to grade school and junior high there. In 1973 Daniel's parents divorced, Daniel went with his dad and his sister, Gloria stayed with their mom. That year Daniel and his dad moved to Skiatook, Oklahoma were he attended high school. In 1975 he graduated and went into the U. S. Air Force. After basic training and speciality training he went to Andrews Air Force Base just outside Washington D. C. His four years of duty was in Presidential Communication during Jimmy Carter's term. He went on a lot of short tours but stayed mainly in the Washington D. C. area.

After discharge from the service he went to work for Mack Truck Sales of Tulsa in Tulsa, Oklahoma were he did blacksmith and new truck set-ups for the Williams Companys, Bigheart Crude Oil Company and Sun Oil Companys. In 1979 the oil market crashed and the whole family took a loss, Daniel's dad had retired and opened an acidizing and fracing company, and Daniel's wife worked for a oil equipment manufacturer.

In 1980 Daniel found out he was diabetic and would have to take insulin, he then decided to go back to school to major in accounting at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, Oklahoma, after school he went to work for a copy machine company as a technician.

Daniel's grandparents both retired from McDonald Douglas in Tulsa, Oklahoma, moved to Alix, Arkansas, in 1973. His grandfather was Edward O. Scott, born March 30, 1912 in Hugo, Oklahoma and passed away August 6, 1982, his grandmother is Audie Workman Scott, born August 16, 1914, in Alix, Arkansas.

Audie still resides in Alix. Daniel has relatives living in Mulberry, Fort Smith, Clarksville and Alix, Arkansas.

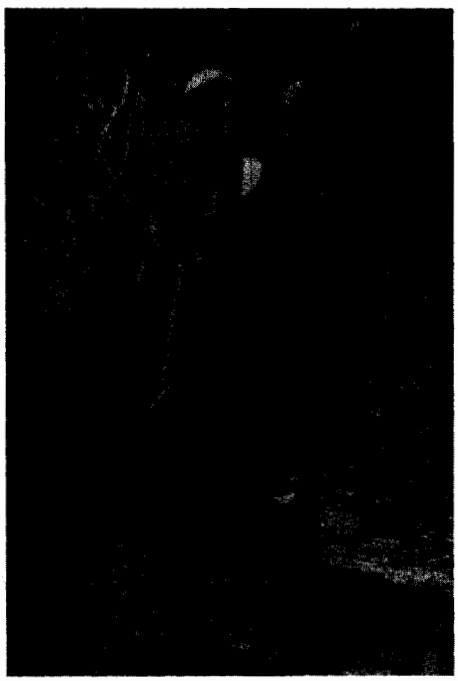
Daniel transferred with Doss Office Systems (now Copy Tech Systems) in 1987 to work in Fayetteville, Arkansas, his wife transferred with Southwestern Computing service, Inc. (SCSI did the typesetting for this book) to open a data processing service in the Springdale area. Daniel and his wife first moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and then to Springdale, a year later. Daniel always wanted to retire in northwest Arkansas so the move was a little earlier than planned.

Daniel's lovely wife is Donna Lee Daniel Scott, born September 3, 1955, in Bentonville, Arkansas, and raised in Rogers. They were married on October 11, 1980, at Daniel's dad's house in Skiatook, Oklahoma. Donna's father was Marvin E. Daniel, born January 11, 1912, and passed away on March 23, 1974; her mother is Alice Irene Straughan Daniel, born August 26, 1914, and lives in Rogers, Arkansas. Donna's parents owned and operated Rogers Oil Company. Donna has two brothers Marvin Leroy Daniel and Dale Edward Daniel. Leroy and his wife, Sonja, make their home in Springdale. Leroy is an insurance agent for American General. Dale Edward Daniel and his wife, Sandy make their home in Jane, Missouri. Donna also had a sister Ruth Daniel Ridener, born December 30, 1933, in Canadian, Texas, and passed away on November 15, 1988, in St. Louis, Missouri. We love you Ruth. For more information about the Daniel family - see the Benton County History Book.

By: Frankie Richardson

Floy Scroggins

When someone mentions the name Floy Scroggins, people immediately think of "The First Lady of Beaver Lake", "The Outdoor Sport", a lady on the radio every day telling where the fish were biting, and who was catching them, or remember her columns in the newspapers. She was the first woman to host a fishing show, and the first to have an outdoors column. But she was much more than just an avid fisherman.



Floy Scroggins holding two live diamondback rattlesnakes at a rattlesnake round-up in Okeene, Oklahoma.

Born December 12, 1918, she was the youngest of seven children born to Ben and Bertha (Carter) Todd. Being raised on a farm, her outdoor sports began young. In the winter she hunted with her father, and for fun she and her brothers and sisters would ride their sled down the steep hill behind their house. If it snowed, great. If it didn't, they'd carry buckets full of water up the hill and pour it in the ruts, and ride down on the ice that formed. Sometimes they stopped before going into the creek at the bottom, and sometimes they didn't.

Floy first married at the age of 16, and lived ten years in the desert in California. She had a daughter, Juanita Ballenger, born in 1936. After her divorce, Floy and her daughter came back to Springdale to live. She married H. W. "Bill" Scroggins in 1945. They adopted a son, Tim in 1947. Bill died in 1966. His love of the outdoors, and Floy's love for adventure made a combination that led to her becoming "The Outdoor Sport".

Some of her adventures included a wild-boar hunt, and going to the rattlesnake round-up in Okeene, Oklahoma. She told Bill she was going for a picture story. And a story she brought back. Bill's first account of the results was when he read her story in the paper, along with a picture of her holding a large, live diamondback rattler by the tail, with tongs holding the head. "Mother, you never cease to amaze me," Bill told her.

Floy's love of adventure also led to her work in free-lance photography and writing. She remembers one night when she got a call to go to Beaver Lake. A car had been reported to be in the water at the bottom of a high cliff, and it was uncertain if anyone was still in it. To get a view she leaned over the bluff for her pictures, holding on to a small cedar tree. When she went back the next morning and viewed the scene in daylight and saw the little cedar was only in about two inches of dirt, she shivered to think of that dangerous position the night before.

Another time, she went to Rogers at night to take pictures of a plane crash. Over rocks, and through barb-wire fences, she got her pictures. On the way out of the field she met the electric company men coming to cut off the electricity. There were live wires all over the ground. That time she was more than a little frightened.

Floy's life was made up of more than just fun and adventure. God also gave her a wonderful sense of humor, a kind heart, and a love of people. One Christmas, she and her husband Bill gave up their Christmas and used all the money to help children in the area who wouldn't have had any Christmas. Many may remember when they got a pair of new shoes and some candy from some strangers who cared.

Floy also had a love of music. She learned to play the piano and the organ at the age of 4, sitting on her older sisters' laps, who peddled the old pump organ. Her short legs would not reach the pedals. She doesn't read music, but has a gift of playing by ear. And she does play beautifully. She was also born dancing. It was a beautiful sight to watch her and Bill waltz, fox-trot, and all the modern dances, and some of the older ones like the charleston.

She was also quite an animal trainer. A newspaper reporter came from Tulsa to do a story on her dog "Babe", a German Shepherd that she had trained. Oh, she could shake hands and speak on command, and voice bye-bye when you were leaving, and even help carry groceries from the neighborhood store. But how many dogs do you know of who can bring you your shoes, in the color you ask for? Or how about taking the newspaper, magazines and food to a specific neighbor? She also helped with outside chores like pulling up vines, and carrying limbs to the brushpile, and even picking up trash thrown into the yard and taking it to the garbage can. Teach a cat to do that.

Floy Scroggins has lived her life doing things that most of us only dream of. When we talked about dying, and what lies beyond, she told me, "Most people are afraid, but not me. I just see it as another adventure, to see what's on the other side." But for this life her motto is — "Make the most of every day of your life. Live it, learn from it, and share it."

By: Shirley Overton Quick

Henry Wilford Scroggins, Sr.

Henry Wilford Scroggins, Sr. was born December 13, 1870, at Rosebud in White County, Arkansas, was the son of Robert J. Scroggin (s), born 1824 in Lawrence County, Mississipi and Elizabeth Caroline Sublett who was born August 10, 1835. They were married August 11, 1861, in Conway County, Arkansas. Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas S. Sublett and Mary Moorehead of Woodford County, Kentucky. She was the descendant of Abraham Soblet, a French Huguenot who immigrated to this country from England in 1700. Her grandfather, Lewis Sublett, was a militiaman under the command of Major-General Marquis de Lafayette during the American Revolutionary War.

Wedding picture of Henry Wilford Scroggins and Olena Josephine Bramlett. November 4, 1900.

Brothers: Henry Wilford Scroggins (age 16) and Lafayette Carlton Scroggins (age 17 or 18) in 1887.

Henry Wilford was orphaned at the age of five. His young adult years were spent farming in East Texas, where he met Olena Josephine Bramlett, who was born September 4, 1885, in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, the daughter of John Franklin Bramlett and Agnes Robinson. They were married at Ravenna, Texas on November 4, 1900.

H. W. (Bill) Scroggins, Jr. in a Model T Ford. Three unfortunate wolves on the Model T Ford. About 1919.

H. W. Scroggins, Sr. and H. W. Scroggins, Jr. (Bill) astride his beloved horse "Bill Wheeler". About 1925.

In January 1908 Will Scroggins moved his young family by covered wagon to Lubbock, Texas. They arrived late in the evening in the midst of a "blue norther". He was a prominent citizen of this small but rapidly growing community and became a successful farmer. However, tiring of the endless sandstorms and the resultant crop damage, after 15 years he sought greener pastures. On a "scouting trip" to Arkansas early in 1923 where he found apple trees and strawberries growing abundantly. After viewing White River with its beautiful bluffs and inviting swimming holes he thought he had found the promised land. Before leaving Springdale he rented a house on Spring Street, which is still standing, and engaged Dr. J. E. Martin to become the family physician in preparation for moving his family to Arkansas. His oldest son drove Mrs. Scroggins and the other children to Springdale in a new Model T touring car. They arrived September 23, 1923. Will Scroggins and his next oldest son stayed in west Texas that fall to harvest the crop; they then shipped a carload of horses by rail to a farm he had purchased in Mountainburg, Arkansas and rode the train to join their family in Springdale. Later he brought H. W., Jr's beloved horse, Bill Wheeler, to Springdale from Mountainburg by truck.

Left to right: Billye Jean Scroggins, H. W. Scroggins, Jr. (Bill) and Martha Jo Scroggins about 1935. Springdale High School in background.

Scroggins family friends - Willie Mae Jarvis and daughter Mary Ann, April 1938.

While still in Texas Mr. Scroggins wrote his wife, "I want you to take the children on a picnic every Sunday—and pick up walnuts—and drive around and view the beautiful countryside".

On February 4, 1924, the family moved into a house he had built one mile east of Sonora just west of White River bridge. Two and one-half years later the house was sold to Scott Page and it is still known to this day as "The Page Place". The family returned to Springdale where he began hauling apples and other produce to southern Arkansas. While on one of those trips he suffered a heart attack and died a few days later on April 23, 1931. Mr. Scroggins, a Master Mason, is buried at Friendship Cemetery.

Mrs. Scroggins and family continued to reside in Springdale where the younger children were educated in Springdale schools. She died June 9, 1973, in Rogers, Arkansas at age 87 and is buried at Friendship Cemetery. She and her husband were the parents of eight children.

Born in Fannin County, Texas were: (1) Carlton Theron, born September 17, 1901, Mason and Santa Fe R. R. engineer, married December 15, 1923 to Mattie Lee Hacker (died May 5, 1952), *four children (*see grandchildren); died January 7, 1973 at Springdale and buried with Masonic Rites at Slaton, Texas.

(2) Maxwell Lee (Mack), born July 28, 1903, auto mechanic and motor boat dealer, Mason, married July 18, 1928 to Velma Lorene Roberts, *two children; died April 15, 1958 and buried with Masonic Rites at Dallas, Texas.

(3) Frieda Agnis, born March 2, 1906, married August 17, 1939 to Joseph B. Caldwell, Royal Arch Mason and automobile dealer (died January 9, 1981), no children; died May 11, 1975 at Paris, Texas and buried at Friendship Cemetery. Born in Lubbock, Texas were: (4) Laudys Marie, born March 26, 1908, address Rogers, Arkansas, married November 20, 1926 to Jesse Denton J. D. Neill, real estate broker, *two children.

(5) Ovilla E., born May 25, 1912, married May 21, 1938 to Gus Foster, Swift & Co. salesman (died January 29, 1969), no children; died August 20, 1985 at Springdale and buried at Friendship Cemetery.

(6) H. W., Jr. (Bill), born February 21, 1916, truck driver for Jones Truck Lines for 25 years, married November 16, 1945 to Floy Todd Ballenger, *one son and one step-daughter; died October 15, 1966 at Springdale and buried at Friendship Cemetery.

Born in Sonora, Arkansas were: (7) Martha Jo, born March 8, 1924, address Springdale, secretary, married July 10, 1949 to Jackie Lee Moore, Seaman 1/c USNR, *four children.

(8) Billye Jean, born February 15, 1926, address Springdale, secretary, married May 5, 1946 to Garland Eugene Bell, RM 2/c USNR, (died July 15, 1965), *two children.

Grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Scroggins: (1-a) Glenn Howard, born November 28, 1925, died August 9, 1961, Yeoman 1/c USNR, married September 4, 1949 to Erma Lou Gregory, B. S. English, ** two children (**see great grandchildren); (1-b) Evelyn Adele, born February 3, 1928, married April 14, 1946 to Robert James Fondy, S/Sgt U. S. Army, ** two children; (1-c) Carlton Wilford, born December 16, 1932, died February 7, 1984, married August 15, 1949 to Carol Dean Lemmons, B. S. Home Economics and M. S. Family Economy, ** three children; (1-d) Stephen Lee, born June 18, 1949, married May 31, 1969 (divorced) to Verlene Terry, ** two children.

(2-a) Patricia Ann, born June 14, 1938, married October 21, 1959 to Steven Allen Edmiston, 2nd Lt. U. S. Army, B. S. Engineering, M. B. A. and J. D., **one son; (2-b) Linda Beth, born December 30, 1940, M. A. Speech Pathology, married June 20, 1964 to Samuel H. Shaddock, Capt. USAF, M. D., **four children.

(4-a) Marion Denton, born December 31, 1928, married Ada Jo Wright July 3, 1947, ** three daughters; (4-b) Max Alan, born July 25, 1930, T/Sgt. USAF, married June 24, 1949 to Alice Dene Lewis, ** two sons, divorced and married August 18, 1973 to Cathy Lou Curtis, **two sons.

(6-a) Timothy Wayne, born March 7, 1947, M/Sgt. USAF, married May 31, 1969 to Nancy Lee Woods, **four children; (6-b) Juanita Ballenger, born June 2, 1936, R. N., married February 22, 1957 to Lynn A. Tisdale, **two children.

(7-a) Joy Ann, born June 17, 1951, married December 24, 1978 to Thomas W. Norwood, Lt. Firefighter Paramedic, **four children; (7-b) Brenda Michelle, born November 16, 1955, B. A. Elementary Education, married June 9, 1979 to Charles P. Thomas, **one son; (7-c) Kevin Lee, born August 31, 1961, 1st Lt. U. S. Army, B. A. Commercial Art; (7-d) Martha Elaine, born January 28, 1963, married May 29, 1982 to Gregory A. Taylor, **two sons.

(8-a) Susan Joyce, born May 23, 1949, M. A. Speech Pathology, married January 17, 1970 to Dennis Dean Farrell, B. A. Religion, **two sons; (8-b) Cathie Lynn, born October 30, 1950, died May 6, 1967.

Great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Scroggins: (1-a-a) Gregory Michael, born May 18, 1951, M. A. Physical Therapy, married June 9, 1973 to Cynthia S. Myers, M. B. A., two children, Kelsey Lane, born November 14, 1981 and Berkley Barnes, born February 15, 1985; (1-a-b)

Sue Ann, born September 30, 1953, B. S. Education, married April 24, 1976 to David Bryan Erwin, B. A. Business Agri., three children; Elise Marie, born August 18, 1978, Tyson Lee, born June 3, 1980 and Charles Bryan, born December 2, 1985. (1-b-a) Carla Elaine, born December 18, 1948, married March 25, 1967 to Larry James Schneider, Lt. Commander USNR, M. A. Computer Science, three children; Angela Michael, born June 14, 1972, Jamie Lynn, born April 28, 1977 and Jonathan Paul, born August 14, 1983; (1-b-b) Alan Dee, born September 9, 1951, Sgt. U. S. Army, married December 31, 1972 to Kathryn Koger, twin girls, Heather Leigh and Aimee Michelle, born January 9, 1976. (1-c-a) Lorna Dean, born March 28, 1951, married August 1, 1970 to Douglas Edwin Caldwell, Major USAF, B. S. Math, M. S. Optical Physics, two sons; Johnathon Edwin, born May 23, 1974 and Russell Douglas, born January 19, 1976; (1-c-b) Carlton Wayne, born March 1, 1954, B. A. Computer Science, married May 22, 1973 to Christine Lizette Nesbith, B. A. Home Economics; (1-c-c) Debra Joyce, born February 19, 1956, B. A. Music, married July 1, 1977 to David William Dickson, B. S. Math, two children; Christa Rachele, born May 5, 1980 and David Carlton, born May 29, 1982. (1-d-a) Michael Shannon, born March 2, 1971; (1-d-b) Terri Lee, born May 8, 1972.

(2-a-a) Mark Allen, born August 19, 1960. (2-b-a) Scott Allen, born October 22, 1966; (2-b-b) David Lee, born October 17, 1969; (2-b-c) Brian Todd, born August 31, 1974; (2-b-d) Samantha Lynn, born September 20, 1976.

(4-a-a) Jennifer, born May 31, 1949, married April 29, 1977 to James G. Holman; (4-a-b) Rebecca Jo, born June 1, 1954; (4-a-c) Jacqueline Sue, born June 18, 1957, married January 12, 1985 to Raymond Stanley Syjud. (4-b-a) Kenneth Wayne, born January 9, 1954., B. A. Architecture, married July 17, 1976 to Sally Ann Derhimer, two children; Joseph Jason, born March 2, 1978 and Crystal Karen, born February 28, 1980; divorced and married July 6, 1985 to Donna Smith; (4-b-b) Don Alan, born October 9, 1956, married July 1, 1978 to Helen Margaret (Cissy) Hyde, B. A. Fine Arts, two daughters; Jordan Hyde, born May 3, 1981 and Taylor, born September 8, 1982; (4-b-c) Michael Earl, born August 13, 1976; (4-b-d) Lance Denton, born January 13, 1979.

(6-a-a) Bryan Wayne, born March 9, 1970; (6-a-b) Brandy Jean, born March 20, 1973, died May 5, 1973; (6-a-c) Brad Henry, born February 19, 1974; (6-a-d) Robert Allen, born March 16, 1980. (6-b-a) Christie Lynne, born October 16, 1958, married October 23, 1982 to Ronny Lee Hudson; (6-b-b) Michael David, born June 14, 1961, married May 16, 1980 to Victoria Ann Hollaway, two children; Michael Anthony, born April 19, 1983 and Dominique Lynn, born September 19, 1985.

(7-a-a) Scott Allen, born January 16, 1970; (7-a-b) Jacqueline Michelle, July 7, 1975; (7-a-c) Destiny Jo, born June 2, 1980; (7-a-d) Maria Alexandra, born October 2, 19983. (7-b-a) Heath Charles, born July 13, 1984. (7-d-a) Grayson Blake, born November 22, 1983; (7-d-b) Drake Alan, born December 30, 1986.

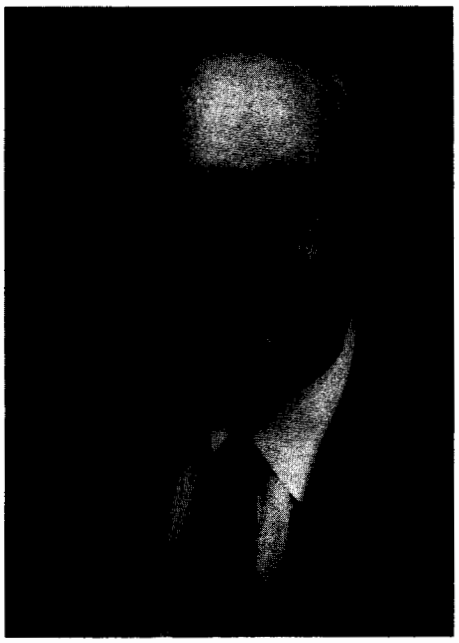
(8-a-a) David Garland, born February 9, 1975; (8-a-b) Christian Andrew, born April 9, 1977.

By: Billye Jean Scroggins Bell, Martha Jo Scroggins Moore, and Laudys Marie Scroggins Neill

Lee Seamster

As a fairly young man Lee Seamster left a promising law practice in Bentonville in 1922 and moved to Fayetteville. He wanted very much for his three children to have an opportunity to get a college education, a choice that he did not have. And all of his and Mrs. Seamster's three children; son, Bernal and daughters Margaret and Louise did later graduate from the University of Arkansas.

Lee Seamster was the eighth child of the Martin and Nancy Cole Seamster, a family having moved from Missouri to Benton County in 1871. He is a descendant of the first known Seamster family to come from England to America in 1690. One of the ancestors of John William Seamster, a grandson of one of the early Seamsters, is on record as having fought in the American Revolutionary War.



Judge Lee Seamster

The Lee Seamster family is truly one of the Pioneer families of northwest Arkansas. He was born on a farm in Benton County in 1888 and attended rural schools there. At age 17 he was granted a license to teach in the county schools. When he reached his majority he received an appointment as rural mail carrier on Route One in Benton County. Carrying mail in those days was by horse and buggy.

Lee Seamster and Fannie Louise Presley, daughter of J. C. and Margaret Kelton Presley were married in 1909 in Bentonville.

Having a penchant for the law but unable to afford university training, he studied law with local attorneys at night and while carrying mail. He served as clerk in the law office of Judge W. D. Mauck and gained admission to the Arkansas Bar in 1917.

In Bentonville he served for two years as assistant prosecuting attorney and a term in 1919-1921 as Benton County representative in the Arkansas Legislature. After moving to Fayetteville he was appointed chancellor for the newly created 13th district and served in that capacity for 20 years, 1925-1942 and 1949-1950. During these years he heard over 16,000 cases. Of these, 141 were appealed, 108 confirmed and 33 reversed.

Lee Seamster served two terms as Washington County representative in the state legislature. In 1955 he was appointed by Governor Orval Faubus as Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, serving the two-year unexpired term of Justice Griffin Smith. Lee died in Fayetteville in 1960.

Mrs. Lee Seamster, who died in 1978, was for many years active in the Methodist church, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and in garden clubs. She served for a number of years on the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park Commission.

Bernal Seamster, after university graduation, had law practice in Fayetteville where he was active in many community affairs. He served as a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy in World War II and later practiced law in New York City and Litle Rock. He died in 1960.

Louise Seamster Chenery, graduate of the University of Arkansas, did graduate studies at the University of Oklahoma. She lived with her family in a number of foreign contries. She died in 1971.

Margaret Seamster Schwieger, was president of Pi Beta Phi sorority chapter at the University of Arkansas, and served as chairman of United Methodist Woman's groups in Shreveport, Louisiana, and Fayetteville, and as P. E. O. chapter president in Fayetteville.

Lee and Fannie Seamster had nine grandchildren: Jane Schwieger Dolan, William Lee Schwieger, Teresa Chenery Seamster, and John, Mary, Joan, Tom and Ann Seamster, and Hollis Chenery.

By: Mrs. Sam Schwieger

Russell Seay

The brick and other masonry work of many present-day buildings of Washington County was done by Russell Seay. Examples include the University of Arkansas Band Building in Fayetteville and Salem Lutheran Church in Springdale.

Russell and Gwendolyn Allen were married in 1946 in Springdale and still reside there. Her parents were H. R. (Bob) and Nella (Lynn) Allen, who moved their family from Cave Springs to Springdale in 1926, when Gwendolyn was four.

When the Seays married, Gwen was an employee of the First National Bank of Springdale. Russell had just returned from 44 months in the Pacific Theater of War during World War II. Gwen devoted her life to homemaking after their marriage.

They are the parents of four children: Allen Russell Seay, Laura Lynn Seay, Tommy Lowell Seay and Leslie Layne Seay.

Allen Seay and his wife, Cecilia Altice Meiser (Adams), and their children, Jamey Adams and Ashley Seay, reside at Grand Prairie, Texas.

Laura Seay (Chitwood) and her husband, Carol Dean Chitwood, and Laura's daughter by a previous marriage, Courtney Taheri, live at Viburnum, Missouri.

Tommy Seay and his wife, Donna Dickinson (Salamack) and children, Autumn Salamack and Amery Seay, reside at Winslow, Arkansas.

Leslie Seay (Wetherbee) and her husband, Lowell Wetherbee, and children, Lynn-Seay Wetherbee, Ross Wetherbee and Sadie Ellen Wetherbee, live at Rogers, Arkansas.

Russell is a descendant of pioneer Washington County families. His great-great-grandparents, Obediah and Sallie (Rice) Seay, came to Cane Hill about 1829. Their son, Rufus Rice Seay, married Jane (Jennie) Kimbrough, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Austell) Kimbrough.

Joseph Austell Seay, a son of Rufus and Jennie, married Emma Little, daughter of Ambrose H. and Sarah (Graham) Little. Russell's father, Jarva Seay, was a son of Austell and Emma Seay. Jarva married Nora White, daughter of Hugh L. and Mary (Edmiston) White.

Jarva and Nora were married while sitting in their buggy at the home of the officiating minister, Rev. Polk Crozier, of Dutch Mills. Rev. Crozier was a well-known Presbyterian preacher of the late 1800s.

Other direct ancestors of Russell Seay, who were early settlers of Washington County included: James Little and his second wife, Elizabeth Franklin, and her father, John Franklin; Jackson Graham and Elizabeth Drake (Graham); James Drake and Margaret Fields (Drake); William Harvey White and Martha Sexton (White); Catherine Huffstettler (White), whose husband died in Tennessee before the family emigrated to Arkansas; the Rev. Jacob Sexton and Dartha Scott (Sexton); Harvey Henderson Edmiston and Lucinda Gray (Edmiston); and Sanford Foley Gray and Elizabeth Brooks Ormes (Gray). The Jacob Sextons and the James Drakes emigrated together to Washington County, Arkansas from Gallatin County, Illinois in the 1820s.

Russell and Gwen, together with her sister, Billie Jines, published in 1986 a book entitled *Seay and Allied Lines of Western Washington County, Arkansas*. A limited edition, the book was nearly out of print by the time this story was being prepared.

By: Gwen Seay

Russell F. Self

A traveling salesman, Erasmus Self, worked from St. Louis, Missouri, for the J. R. Bissel Dry Goods Company. In 1948, at age sixty he came to Springdale and met Mrs. Myrtle Meyers, widowed owner and operator of Meyers 5 & 10 Cent Store. They were married later that year. Erasmus and Myrtle lived in a house on the east side of South Main Street across from the Southern Hotel. Erasmus, who never learned to drive a car, needed to live near the store so he could walk to work. During his career as a traveling salesman, he would hire a chauffeur to drive him from town to town. The Selfs also owned the house next door on the corner of Main and Grove Avenue. These houses have long ago been torn down and the land is now vacant. The Arts Center of the Ozarks Theater is on the site of the Southern Hotel.

Erasmus, father of five grown children, had followed to Springdale his daughter, Margaret Josephine "Louise", her husband, Warren Schelley Camp and their daughter, Sarah Margaret. They opened Camp's, a clothing store, in 1947, and for a while, owned Springdale Department Store. "Louise" died in 1958. Schelley remarried and continued Camp's Men's Store until his death. His widow remarried and kept the store until a few years ago when it went out of business. This store was in the building next to the variety store on Emma. Sarah Margaret married Darrell Wallace of Springdale. They moved with their three children to Hope, Arkansas, where Sarah Margaret stayed after Darrell's death in 1984.

In September 1949, Erasmus' son, Russell F. Self, moved his wife, Virginia Johnson Self and six-year-old son Russell F. Self, Jr., to a home on West Huntsville Avenue near the city limits on West End Street. Russell, a World War II Navy veteran, served in the South Pacific. He had been a salesman in Tyler, Texas, from 1946-1949. He joined his father and step-mother in the variety store. After Myrtle's death and his father's failing health, Russell bought the store from his father and changed the name to Self's Variety Store. Erasmus died in 1963.

In the spring of 1953, Russell moved his family to a new house in a new neighborhood in the west part of Springdale on Rogers Avenue. June 25, 1953, another son, Mark Nelson Self, was born to Russell and Virginia. At one time during the Fifties, there were at least thirty children living on Rogers Avenue

In 1954, another daughter of Erasmus, Jessie, and her husband Richard Stewart Edwards and their four children moved from Kansas to Huntsville so they could live closer to her family in Springdale. The Edwards owned a clothing store in Huntsville for twelve years. Jessie now lives in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

In 1963, Virginia's sister, Evelyne and her husband, W. G. Russell, a retired army colonel, and their two children came to Springdale where "Dub" worked at the Post Office for many years. After her husband and son died, Evelyne moved to Searcy, Arkansas to be near her daughter, Georgeanne McIlveene and family.

Another of Virginia's sisters, Johanna, and her husband Vic Boske came from Ohio in 1968. They were joined here by their only child, Kay, her husband Bob Hall and son Brian in 1978. Kay and her family still live here. Vic died in 1984.

In 1964, Russell again moved his family — this time out in the country south of Springdale near Lake Fayetteville and the Country Club.

The Self family participated in many community and school endeavors and was active in the First Methodist Church. The variety store was closed in the late sixties because of changing shopping habits and the decline of downtown. Russell went to work for a retail store, and Virginia for a printing firm, both in Fayetteville. After Virginia's death in 1973 Russell returned to Tyler, Texas, where he died in 1977.

Russell, Jr. served in the U. S. Navy from 1966-1970 spending eighteen months on the U. S. S. Ranger and one year in Vietnam. He returned to Springdale and bought the family home on Black Oak where he now lives with his wife, Mary Elnor Umbaugh, whom he married November 20, 1976. Russell is a seventeen-year employee of Jones Truck Lines where he is a supervisor.

Mark also lives in Springdale with his wife, the former Clara Hunton from Lincoln, Arkansas whom he married December 10, 1978. Their daughter, Renee was born Decmeber 20, 1981. His daughter, Candice Britt Self, born September 16, 1972, lives with her mother, the former Judy Cox, in Rogers, Arkansas. Mark worked for several years in radio becoming a favorite local sports

announcer. He is now a salesman for Yarnell's Ice Cream Company of Searcy, Arkansas.

By: Russell F. Self

Leonard Fred Senger

L. F. Senger came to Arkansas (Washington County) from western Kansas in September 1936. He moved to Arkansas because of his health. He needed the clean air. He was a farmer by trade so the dust was too much for him there. He bought a farm in the Zion community southeast of Springdale. He got with this 160 acres, one horse, one cow and some chickens. In three days time he was on the road back to Kansas to get his family. He brought with him a wife (Jessie M. Brown Senger), one son Frank Senger, three daughters, Bell, Vida and Vera. Frank left to go into the service. Bell Senger Markley left and settled in Denver, Colorado. Vida Senger Boettcher left and settled in Arlington, Washington. Vera Senger Tripp stayed in Arkansas. She attended Zion school for 8 years, and 4 years in Springdale High, never was she absent or tardy. Their family was one of the first to get electric. They also worked on the roads. When he went to town people just stood by the road and he just picked them up in his old truck. He hauled all his own feed for the cows and pigs. The family milked cows and separated the milk and sent the cream to Kansas City by train. The whole family worked hard.

When he went back to Kansas to look after his farm up there, he would take a load of Arkansas fruit with him. He even took a Jersey cow to Kansas for a friend that wanted the rich milk. In 1946 he moved in to Springdale where he passed away in May 3, 1951. Jessie lived in Springdale until her passing March 12, 1975. They had 14 children, raised 13 to be adults and were all full sisters and brothers.

The beginning of this story is in Colby, Kansas history book.

By: Vera Tripp

Jacob Sexton

Reverend Jacob Sexton was one of the earliest settlers in Washington County, Arkansas, and played an important role in its development. He was born in Virginia in 1785, but by 1812 he was living in Shawneetown, Illinois. He married Dartha Scott who was born January 21, 1783 in Virginia. She had brothers Joseph and Nimrod Scott who also lived in Shawneetown and moved to Washington and Crawford Counties, Arkansas.

Jacob was a prominent Methodist Protestant leader, an ordained minister and a circuit rider in northwest Arkansas. He was a community leader and one of the first trustees of the Cane Hill Collegiate Institute. (See brass plaque in Cane Hill). Jacob performed many marriages, including those of most of his children and grandchildren.

Jacob and Dartha had at least three sons and three daughters, possibly more: Joseph Sexton, born between 1800-1810; died between 1837-1840. Joseph is not proven as a son of Jacob, but he probably was. He received grants for 160 acres in Cane Hill Township, Washington County, Arkansas in 1837. On April 27, 1840 Jacob Sexton was made administrator of Joseph's estate and sold his land.

Jacob, Jr., born between 1807-1815, probably in Gallatin County, Illinois. He went to California in search of gold and died near Sacramento on October 30, 1850. He married Eliza Ellen Reed before 1836 and they had at least six children: William Henry, John, Milton, Sarah Jane (?), Margaret Anne (?) and Thomas Jefferson Sexton.

Mary Jane, born circa 1815, Gallatin County, Illinois; died ante 1856, Washington County; married Samuel Cox, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher. Children: Milton Henry, Martha Ann, Robert Jackson, Mariah Elizabeth, Eliza Jane and Mary Frances Cox. After Mary Jane's death, Samuel married Martha (Crozier) Carmack.

Martha, born circa 1819, Gallatin County, Illinois, died in 1896, Washington County, Arkansas; married William Harvey White; both lived in Washington County until their deaths. William H. was killed during the Civil War by bushwhackers of Union soldiers. Children: Mary A., William Henry, Jacob, Robert, James, Dorothy Jane, Cordelia, Sarah Elizabeth, Martha Ellen, Hugh Lawson, Neally, George Franklin and Charles Lee White.

Ann Sexton (Martha Ann?), born September 17, 1822; died January 21, 1905 at Farmington, Washington County. She married William Jefferson Tollett on March 8, 1842/3. Children: Louisa Fatima, Dorothy Jean, Mary Matilda/Margaret, Henry, Temperance Laura, Thomas Pollard, Harriet Elizabeth, Emily Brown and William Tollett. William H., born circa 1829, Washington County, Arkansas; married Mary A. Children: Douglas, William, Luther, Luthera, Jacob O., Minnie, Marian/Marvin Sexton and child born in 1800. William H. was appointed postmaster of Sexton, Arkansas in 1884.

Dartha (Scott) Sexton died on December 31, 1862 and Jacob married Mrs. Amanda Moore sometime before 1870. Jacob was also a farmer and owned land on Jordan Creek, Dutch Mills Township. He was active until his death, as attested by the *Fayetteville Democrat* in their column entitled "The Old Folks List" in June 1870: "Reverend Jacob Sexton, 88 years old, 41 years in the county; has traveled as an itinerant Methodist preacher over forty years in Arkansas. He is yet stout and hearty, frequently rides thirty miles a day on horseback and preaches at night."

Jacob died on August 16, 1875, at the age of almost 90. He was buried in Bethesda Cemetery alongside Dartha and Amanda.

By: Lucile White Prior

Joseph Shannon

Joseph Shannon is said to have been among the first settlers of Washington County. A will in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania for Thomas Shannon whose wife's name was Eigness (Agnes), proved April 27, 1737, names children John, Samuel, Thomas, Jr., Margaret and Ann. The son Samuel migrated to Virginia and lived at Poplar Hill, now in Giles County. About 1784 Samuel and Jean (Reid) Shannon went to what is now Davidson County, Tennessee, where their son Joseph married Mary Billingsley on November 24, 1792. Joseph and Mary later went to Kentucky where their son Alexander is said to have been born near Bowling Green. They later moved to Arkansas and are on the 1830 census living in Cane Hill Township of Washington County.

Front row: Cleburn Hatchett, Era Hatchett, Van Shannon, Ruth Garrett. Second row: Lillie Huffman, Stella White, Myra Shannon, Annie Garrett. Third row: John Wilkins Shannon, Maudie May (Shannon) Hatchett, Oll Bert Hatchett. Fourth row: Oda Shannon, William M. Shannon, Susan P. (Garrett) Shannon. Photo taken about 1912.

History tells us that a Hugh Shannon was living in Washington County in 1829 and had been on a Crawford County

Tax List in 1821. This writer is of the opinion that this was the same Hugh who later helped to found Neosho, Missouri. Benjamin F. Greer, in writing about his family, states that Hugh was his great grandfather but other records seem to point to Joseph as his great grandfather. Benjamin F. Greer's mother was Mary Elizabeth Shannon, daughter of Alexander. History tells us that Granville B. Shannon was the son of Joseph and since my parents, John and Nina Shannon, always told me that Granville B. and Alexander were brothers, this story assumes that Joseph was the father of Alexander. Either way, the lineage goes back to the Thomas of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for Hugh was descended from that Thomas also.

Joseph (d.1831) and Mary (d.1833) had three children we know of: Alexander, Granville B. who married Unity Williams and Lavenia who married first Alexander Buchanan and married second a Mr. Oliver.

Alexander Shannon (1813-1890) married first Perniza Oliver (1817-1850). They are both buried in the Dunagan Cemetery near Evansville, Arkansas. Their children: Margaret married first Elbert S. Williams and second Wiley B. Bailey; Caroline F. married George W. Rodgers; Thomas Jefferson married first Cynthia C. Denton, second Amanda V. Goodrich, and third Zoe M. Howerton; Martha J. married a McKinney; Mary Elizabeth married James W. Greer; William Malachi married first Lannie E. Carruthers and second Susan P. Garrett, daughter of James William and Elizabeth (Nail) Garrett. Alexander Shannon married second Sara (Crutchfield) Dunagan and they had Lowry B. and J. H.

William Malachi 'Mack' Shannon was born June 11, 1849 in Washington County, and died 1929. By his first wife Lannie Elizabeth Carruthers (1855-1886) whom he married on November 19, 1871, he had James Leland, Walter A., Maudie May and Martha Leona who died an infant. By his second wife Susan P. Garrett, whom he married on April 10, 1887, he had: two died as infants; Charles Benjamin, died 1912 after sucking straw onto his lungs while wrestling with a cousin; John Wilkins; Myra, last heard from around 1945; Mary Oda, died 1920; and McVandee 'Van', died 1966. Around 1920, William Malachi sold his farm and accepted a check as payment. Before he could get to the bank to cash the check the bank closed its doors and thus he lost everything he had worked a lifetime to accumulate.

John Wilkins Shannon (born 1889) married Nina Ann Hughes, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Annie Eliza (Pumphrey) Hughes, on December 8, 1914 at the home of W. B. McAtee, M. G. Mrs. McAtee insisted that it was bad luck if they stood crosswise the boards in the floor. There was a rug on the floor and they could not tell which way the boards were laid but she soon straightened them out and the ceremony proceeded. John and Nina lived in Washington County for a while and then moved to Adair County, Oklahoma. They moved back to Washington County where he served as postmaster at Dutch Mills around 1915. They later moved back to Oklahoma. He was killed in a train wreck on the Kansas City Southern Railway in Polk County, Arkansas, in 1942. Nina still lives (October 1986) at Stilwell, Oklahoma, age 96. They always enjoyed going back to Washington County where their roots were.

By: Tommie S. Taylor

James C. Sharp

James C. Sharp, son of Nehemiah Sharp and Milly Clayton was born about 1825 in what is now Lewis County, Tennessee. James died 1864 during the Civil War in Texas. He married Sophie Caroline Churchwell about 1849 in Tennessee. Sophie was born August 24, 1829 in Tennessee, died October 12, 1914 near Goshen and is buried in the Goshen Cemetery. Her parents were John Churchwell and Susan Elizabeth Duckworth. After James died, she married Willis Dodson Clayton. James and Sophie left Perry County, Tennessee about 1853 with other relatives. They included Sophie's brother, John D. Churchwell, James' sister and brother-in-law, Reverend Thomas and Nancy Dodson and his cousin, Fletcher Clayton. They came through the southern part of Arkansas and into Texas before making their home in Washington County, Arkansas. Eight children were born to them: Levi Brown, born 1850, Tennessee, died 1926, buried Boatman, Oklahoma; Milly Jane, born about 1852, Tennessee married J. A. Burkett; John A., born April 18, 1853, Tennessee, died September 8, 1910, buried Goshen Cemetery; Susan, born January 2, 1855, Arkansas, died January 20, 1936, buried Goshen Cemetery, wife of Andrew L. Oxford; Fletcher Clayton Sharp, born November 24, 1856, Texas, died May 12, 1935, buried Goshen Cemetery, never married; Drusa Emily, born 1858, Texas, died in California, wife of James Nathaniel Stringfield; Caroline, born December 18, 1860, Arkansas, died 1937, buried Alfalfa, Oklahoma, wife of George Washington Tipton; and James C., Jr., born 1864, Arkansas, died 1929, buried in Hutchinson, Kansas. Levi Sharp married Martha Dutton, June 2, 1871, Washington County and had Monroe, born 1872, died 1882; Enna, born 1874; Nancy, born 1876; Myrtle, born 1878; Laura, born 1881; Lula, born 18844; and Moses F., born 1886, died 1954.

John A. Sharp married Sarah Caldonia Stringfield, December 11, 1873, Washington County, Caldonia, born April 5, 1858, died 1937, buried Goshen Cemetery. Their children: Laura, born 1875, died October 22, 1960, wife of Dudley B. Jones, buried Langley Cemetery; Rufus Kelley, born March 26, 1877, died 1943, buried Goshen Cemetery, married Millie Elizabeth Dodson; Mary, born March 24, 1879, died May 25, 1968, wife of Howard Clark, buried Goshen Cemetery; Ora Lee, born March 2, 1881, died June 8, 1968, wife of Edward Lee Trammell, buried Buckeye Cemetery; Arvilla, born December 19, 1886, died February 12, 1920, buried Goshen Cemetery, wife of Willis Clark; and Floyd, born September 29, 1889, died June 14, 1898, buried Goshen Cemetery.

Susan Sharp was the third wife of Andrew Oxford, marrying November 9, 1883, Washington County. He was born April 16, 1855, died July 5, 1937. Their children: William Earl, born 1886; Wilburn Clint, born October 9 1889, died November 7, 1979, buried Son's Chapel Cemetery; and Lula, born 1892, wife of W. A. Whillock.

Drusa Sharp married James Stringfield January 16, 1879, Washington County. He was born July 7, 1858, died October 17, 1904, buried Goshen Cemetery. Their children: Lydia, born 1879, wife of Noyes John Waters; Cleo, born 1881, died 1937, buried Goshen Cemetery, wife of William Duncan; Dora, born 1883; Calvin Ely, born February 21, 1886; Beulah, born 1888; Willilam, born 1890; Eula, born 1893; Clyde Earl, born 1895; Ida Pearl, born 1895; Floyd, born 1898; Gladys, born 1900; and James, born 1904.

Caroline Sharp married George Tipton, August 5, 1880, Washington County. He was born June 27, 1857, died 1915, buried Alfalfa, Oklahoma, son of Shadrick Tipton. Their children: Dora, born March 23, 1883, died 1972, buried Oklahoma, wife of David Vincent; Joseph McBee, born March 25, 1886; Jack James, born March 28, 1889, died February 1, 1966, buried Oklahoma; Mabel, born March 31, 1892, wife of Dudley O'Brien; Jesse Washington, born September 6, 1895, died August 15, 1966, buried California; and Virgil Arlen, born May 24, 1900.

James Sharp, Junior married first, Lori Jones, born December, 1887, Washington County, is buried in Langley Cemetery. Their children: Vergil, born 1889, buried Langley Cemetery; Naomi, born August 27, 1895, wife of Oscar Fraker; Charley, buried Langley Cemetery; and William Aven, born September 15, 1902, married Mary Bessie Everett.

James, Junior married second, Susan Ballard September 3, 1905, Washington County. Susan, born March 26, 1907, died 1961, married, first, William Norris Clark. One son, Leslie Thern Sharp, born March 26, 1907.

By: Merle Stevens

William Sharp

William Sharp born about 1813 in Tennessee, son of Nehemiah Sharp and Milly Clayton, died March 8, 1862, probably in Washington County, Arkansas. Although no marker was

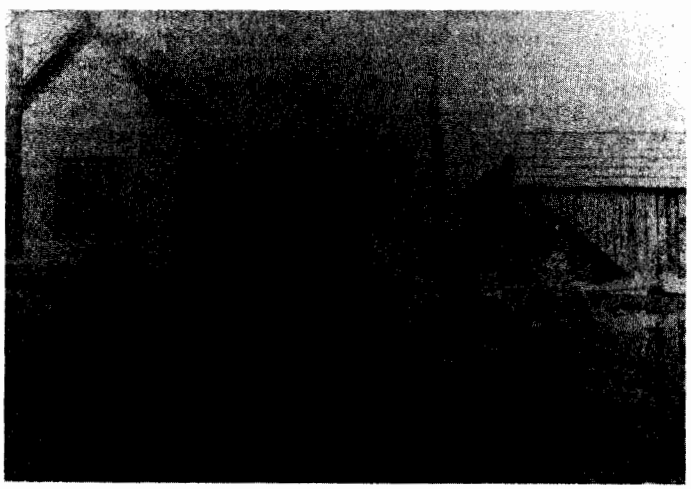
recorded, he is probably buried in the old Brush Creek Cemetery near Mayfield, Arkansas. This cemetery has been called Clark and Bunky Bogger Cemetery. He married Minerva Mayfield February 20, 1839 in Maury County, Tennessee. She was born November 22, 1814, died September 28, 1870, buried old Brush Creek Cemetery, daughter of Samuel Mayfield and Zuridice Rhoades. Just after their marriage, the young couple headed for Washington County, Arkansas to join other relatives. William and Minerva had at least eight children, all born in Washington County, most likely. They were: James, born about 1841 went to California in 1867; Levi, born about 1843; William, Jr., born about 1845; Mary Louisa, born April 24, 1848, died September 6, 1925, wife of Samuel Henderson Vaughan; Thomas D., born about 1849, died by 1889; George Washington, born about 1855; Francis Marion, born about 1857; and Martha J., born about 1860. Levi Sharp's wife was Bedie H., born about 1848, Arkansas. Levi and Bedie had at least three children: Elenor, born about 1869, Arkansas; George W., born about 1878, Texas; and Mary F., born about 1880, probably in Madison County, Arkansas. Mary Louise Sharp is buried in the Vaughn Cemetery, Madison County, Arkansas beside her husband, Samuel Henderson Vaughan, born March 31, 1846 in Arkansas, died September 14, 1909, son of Isaac K. Vaughan. Samuel and Mary Vaughan had at least three children: Emily, born March 17, 1868, died March 6, 1940, buried Buckeye Cemetery, Madison County, Arkansas; married Charles H. Bragg; Lizzie, born about 1872, Arkansas, married Jim Wilson; and Isaac T. born 1877, Arkansas, died 1949, buried Vaughn Cemetery. Emily and Charles Bragg had at least C. Homer, born 1896, died 1963, buried Buckeye Cemetery, married Myrtle Jones; Howard; Henderson; and Hattie, wife of Hayden Tisdale. Lizzie Vaughan Wilson had at least Cantz Wilson. Isaac T. Vaughan married Cora M. Evans, was born in 1880, died 1954, buried beside her husband. Their two children were: Elsie, wife of Odis Vaughn and Curtis "Buck", born August 1, 1911, died February 12, 1965, buried Vaughn Cemetery. Buck married first, Bonnie Morris, and second, Ruby Holt. Thomas D. Sharp married Nancy Winfred Dutton, October 18, 1872, Washington County, Arkansas. Nancy must have died before 1880. They had at least two children: Nora E., born about 1874, Arkansas; I'm told lived in Eureka Springs and Minerva Elizabeth, born May 28, 1875, Goshen, died January 12, 1943, Saint Louis, Missouri. Minerva married a Widener and had one daughter, wife of Major David Flournoy.

By: Merle Stevens

William David Sharp

William David Sharp and Francis M. Sharp arrived in Washington County, Arkansas from Missouri in the 1830s, the exact date is unknown. Their family consisted of seven children, five who were born in Tennessee were: Hannah, Andrew J., Isaac D., Mary and William. Richard Alexander was born in Dade County, Missouri, and Steve Talkington was born in Arkansas. This family lived on, or near, the Richard Alexander (Dick) Sharp farm southeast of Prairie Grove. His family was grown and well dispersed in the southwest during the Civil War. William left Arkansas and moved to Texas, and died in 1865. The members of his family that remained in the Washington County area were: Richard Alexander (Dick), Andrew J., Hannah Sharp Brown and Steven Talkington Sharp. Richard Alexander (Dick) Sharp bought his farm from S. E. Rogers, March 30, 1870. He and his wife, Nancy Hancock Sharp, lived on this farm and had six children named Mary Francis, Albert Sidney, Alpheus L., John Arthur, Wincy Evalina and James Edwin Sharp. Richard Alexander (Dick) established the Sharp cemetery on his place. Hannah Sharp Brown was the first burial in the Sharp Cemetery. Andrew J. Sharp and his wife, Judith A. Sharp, had two sons - Hiram Alexander and John Sharp. Hiram Alexander (Alec) bought his farm from F. A. Dorman, April 5, 1900. This place is presently owned by a grandson, Oscar Miles Sharp, Jr. Hiram Alexander (Alec) and his wife, Nancy Matilda Sharp, both died in 1904. Nancy died first from illness. Hiram Alexander (Alec) died a few weeks later from injuries sustained with a runaway team. Their surviving children were all minors. Hiram Alexander (Alec) Sharp and wife, Nancy Matilda Sharp, had nine children: Oscar Miles, George, Andrew Otis, Ora, Nora, Thomas Jefferson, Cora Lee, Thel Mae, and Clarence Eugene. John moved to Louisiana. Oscar Miles Sharp and wife, Mary Tilford Sharp, had four children: Orval Douglas, Hiram Wayne, Oscar Miles, Jr. and Marion James. Orval Douglas Sharp and wife, Jewell Sharp, had one daughter, Shirley Ann Sharp and he and his second wife, Marie, had one son named Norman Sharp. Hiram Wayne Sharp and wife, Glendora Virginia Sharp, had two children, Betty Jo and James Donald Sharp. Oscar Miles Sharp and wife, Jo Lee Sharp, had one child, Jimmy Wayne Sharp. Marion James Sharp and wife, Patricia Ann Sharp, had two children, William Andrew and Sandra Jay Sharp. Betty Jo and husband, James Arthur Ezell had two children, Elizabeth Ranee, and Marianne Ezell. James Donald Sharp and wife, Dolores Kaye, had four children, Serenity Kaye, Kimberly Vale, Summer Leigh and Stevenson James Sharp. James Donald Sharp, Medical Doctor, practices in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Left to Right: Oscar Miles Sharp, Orval Douglas Sharp, Hiram Wayne Sharp, Mary Tilford Strickler Sharp.



Left to Right: Oscar Miles, George, Andrew Otis, Ethey Mae, Nora, Ora (twins), Clarence E., Thomas Jefferson.

By: Hiram Wayne Sharp

Nancy Rebecca Shearer

Nancy Rebecca Shearer, born June 17, 1859 in Atchinson, Kansas. Died September 17, 1923, in Evansville, Arkansas, buried in Edmiston Cemetery east of Morrow, Arkansas. Married Gabriel Marel Wilson, September 3, 1885 by J. P. Crozier at Evansville, Arkansas. Robert Finley Shearer (father of Rebecca) born May 26, 1831 in Asher County, North Carolina, died October 28, 1883 at Cane Hill, Arkansas, buried in Edmiston Cemetery, Catherine Presnell (mother of Rebecca) born July 23, 1835 in North Carolina, died July 14, 1891 near Cane Hill, Arkansas, buried in Cane Hill Cemetery. Thomas Finley Shearer (father of Robert Finley and Grandfather of Rebecca Wilson), born August 10, 1808 in Asher County, North Carolina, died February 1, 1859 in Atchinson, Kansas. Married Martha Rebecca Forthing on January 15, 1829, born December 4, 1805 in North Carolina, died December 23, 1873 in Atchinson, Kansas. She is the mother of Robert Finley and Grandmother of Rebecca Wilson. Daniel Presnell (father of Catherine Shearer and grandfather of Rebecca Wilson), born September 8, 1797 in North Carolina. Died July 1868 in North Carolina. Terrah Pool Presnell (mother of Catherine Shearer and grandmother of Rebecca Wilson). Born November 25, 1796, died July 22, 1873 in Caldwell, North Carolina.

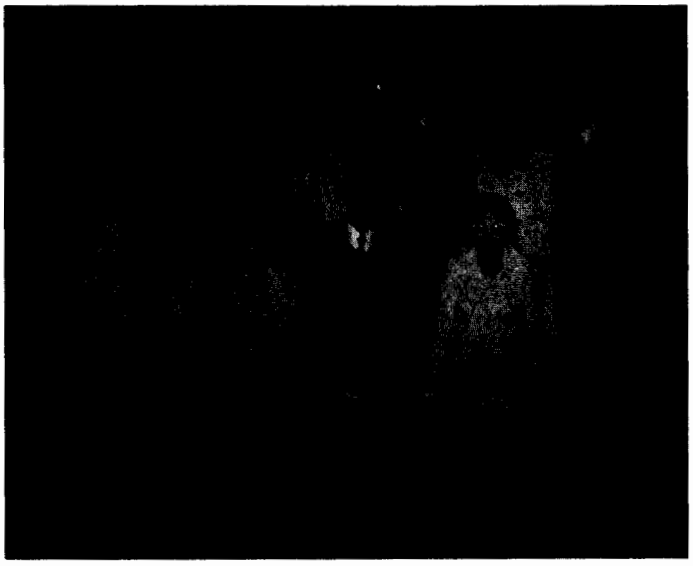
Robert Finley Shearer (father of Thomas Finley and Rebecca Wilson's great grandfather). Born August 5, 1768, died April 1, 1847 in Wataugh County, North Carolina. Married Sarah Kindle November 19, 1789 in Wilker County, North Carolina. She was born in 1769 in Virginia. Died in the 1880s in Watauga County, North Carolina. She is the great grandmother of Rebecca Wilson, mother of Robert Finley Shearer. Reverend William Watkins Forthing (father of Martha Rebecca Forthing Shearer and great grandfather of Rebecca Wilson), born December 23, 1805 in North Carolina. Died December 23, 1873 at Atchinson, Kansas. Mary White Hollyburton Forthing, mother of Martha Rebecca and great grandmother of Rebecca Wilson. Born August 9, 1784 in Caldwell County, North Carolina. Died August 22, 1844 in Wataugo, North Carolina. She is the wife of Reverend William Watkin Forthing. Jonathon Presnell (soldier) father of Daniel Presnell, born in North Carolina. No date at this time. Catherine Foster Presnell, mother of Daniel and wife of Jonathan. No dates. Jesse Pool (father of Terrah Pool), born 1772 in Alexander County, North Carolina. Betsy (Elizabeth) King Pool, mother of Terrah Pool and wife of Jesse, born 1774 in Alexander County, North Carolina. Dudley Forthing (Revolutionary soldier), and father of Reverend William Watkins Forthing. Ann Watkins (wife of Dudley, and mother of Reverend William Watkins Forthing). born July 4, 1747, died February 3, 1812 in Wake County, North Carolina. Thomas Hollyburton (father of Mary White Hollyburton). No dates. Elizah Foster father of Catherine Foster. No dates. William Pool, father of Jesse Pool. No dates. Millie Pool, mother of Jesse Pool. No dates. Terrah Barnett, mother of Betsy King. No dates. Robert Finley and Catherine Presnell Shearer. Children: Alexander M., born March 27, 1876 in Washington County, died January 22, 1950 buried in Fremont, Nebraska. Went to Kansas. Nancy Rebecca Shearer June 17, 1859. Died September 17, 1923. Seven children. Robert Y. Shearer, born February 1, 1862, died July 22, 1933. Married Mary Jane Latta, February 5, 1885 by L. P. Cozier a minister. She was born September 27, 1854, died January 18, 1922. She had four children. Lizzie, married Tom Asher from Lincoln, Arkansas. She died and was buried at Weatherford, Oklahoma. No children.

By: Lucille Tunnell

Thayer Ewing Shelton

Thayer Ewing Shelton was born in Lowell, Arkansas, the youngest son of Hugh Kingston and Susan (Walker) Shelton. His maternal grandparents, Martin Kidder and Ann (VanWinkle) Walker, had by this time moved from Washington County to Benton County, but his paternal grandparents, Thompson Ewing and Delila Ann (Davenport) Shelton, were still living in Fayetteville.

Back row: C. E. Collier, Edward W. McRae, Robert G. Lewis. Middle row: Alice Anne Collier, Robert J. Kanary, Lynne Kanary, Alice Shelton, Beth Lewis, Susan McRae, Frances McRae. Front row: Jonathan Michael Kanary, Sara Elizabeth Kanary.



May 1981; top row: Alice Anne McRae (later Collier), Beth Lewis, R. G. Lewis, Susan McRae, E. W. McRae, Lynne Kanary, R. J. Kanary. Bottom row: Alice K. Shelton, Thayer Ewing Shelton & Frances W. McRae.

Thayer attended Fayetteville public schools and went several years to his Aunt Mary Shelton's private school. However, he said that Prof. Bates was the teacher who taught him how to study.

As a young voter, Thayer went to cast his first vote for his uncle, John Tillman, who was running for Congress. On the Courthouse steps, Uncle John introduced himself to his nephew and asked him to vote for him. Feeling that any man who did not recognize his own kin, did not deserve his vote, the young voter deliberately changed his vote.

As a young man, he bought Sunrise Farm adjacent to his parents' Sunset Farm in Son's Chapel Community and stocked it with dairy cattle. He married, in 1922, Alice Kinney, daughter of James and Elizabeth Ann (Watkins) Kinney of Kansas City. Soon after that, he moved to Missouri and thence to Texas, where he continued his education and experience in the building trade, becoming an Architect.

He completed his studies and started practicing Architecture

Thayer Ewing & Alice (Kinney) Shelton - 1922.

Thayer & Alice (Kinney) Shelton (Golden Wedding).

in Tulsa, Oklahoma where a daughter, Susan Elizabeth was born. Living in Texas and Alabama for several years, the family returned to Son's Chapel in 1936. Thayer opened an office at 211 First National Bank Building where he practiced for 50 years.

T. E. Shelton received his Arkansas Archtecture License #36 when Arkansas passed the licensing law. Designing and supervising many homes, courthouses, fire stations, hospitals, the Fayetteville Boy's Club, Washington County Jail and Municipal Building, he remodeled the First National Bank several times. That included once jacking it up and building a basement and vault underneath. He said that E. E. Shelton (president of the bank) might want his (T. E.'s) office space if he did not find more room for the bank.

About 1950, he became interested in schools and designed and patented the Maximumlite School Buildings. With associate architects in other states, Shelton designed and built schools in over 35 states and Canada. Some local examples of this school are: Root Elementary and Woodland Junior High School in Fayetteville. T. Ewing Shelton served one term as national vice-president of the American Registered Architects. He died in Fayetteville, January 30, 1982.

The Shelton Addition on Highway 45 was developed from acreage T. E. and Alice Shelton bought when they returned to Fayetteville.

The only child of Thayer Ewing and Alice (Kinney) Shelton is Susan Elizabeth, who attended Son's Chapel, Washington County Grade School, Fayetteville High and University of Arkansas. She married Edward Walton McRae, son of Edward Ash and Frances (Wynn) McRae. They lived two years in the Hugh Shelton home "Sunset Farm" then moved to New Mexico, Oklahoma and finally to Wichita Falls, Texas. They have three daughters. Elizaton married Robert Glen Lewis, son of Francis and Josephine (Grimsley) Lewis and live in Washington, D. C. Susan Lynnette married Robert John Kanary, son of Ray and Arletta Kanary and lives in Oklahoma City. Bob is a Methodist Minister and they have two children; Jonathan Michael, born March 9, 1984 and Sarah Elizabeth, born April 19, 1987. Alice Anne married Clifton Edward Collier, son of C. E. Collier and Barbara (Brixey) Collier Wylie and lives in Grand Prairie, Texas.

Addresses: Alice (Kinney) Shelton - 1932 East Joyce, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72703; Susan Elizabeth (Shelton) McRae - 1534 Mesquite Street, Wichita Falls, Texas 76302; Ellis E. Shelton - 1923 East Joyce, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72703; Edward Walton McRae - 1534 Mesquite, Wichita Falls, Texas 76302; Frances (Wynn) McRae - 4600 Taft, Wichita Falls, Texas 76308; Elizabeth W. & Robert Lewis - 9316 Kite Street, Burke, Virginia; Lynn & Robert Kanary - 2521 S. W. 62nd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73159; Alice Anne & C. E. Collier - 45 West Townhouse Lane, Grand Prairie, Texas 75051.

By: Susan Shelton McRae

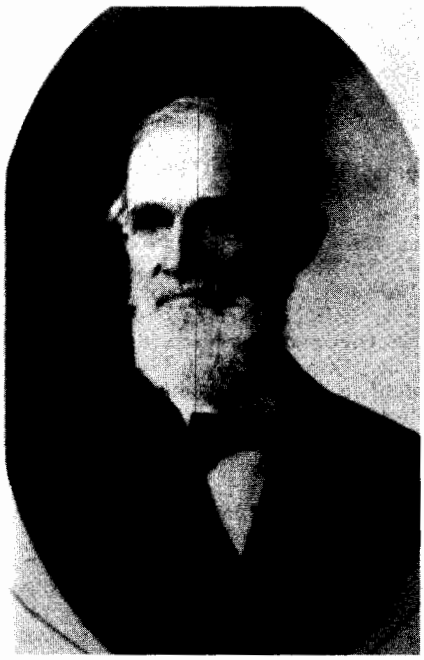
Thompson Ewing Shelton

At the age of 19, Hugh Shelton made the trip on horseback from Logan County, Kentucky, to Washington County, Arkansas. He had been sent by his father, Thompson Ewing Shelton, to find a place for the family to live. Washington County had the required sandy soil and climate for growing T. E.'s prize winning peaches.

Frances Shelton (Shuford), Mary Shelton, Beatrice Shelton (Ragland)

Hugh found and rented a large house at 940 Rebecca Street, Fayetteville, wrote to Kentucky and the Sheltons started the long

Hugh, Bennet, Austin and Tom Shelton



Thompson Ewing Shelton

trip in a covered wagon pulled by oxen. (Hugh always said that oxen were the best work animals he ever used). Thompson, his wife, Delila, and the children: Mary, Nancy, James, Bea, Dora, Ben, Fanny, Austin and Tom probably arrived that fall - 1878.

Byron, the oldest son, had already married Mary Elizabeth McQuown in Kentucky and did not move to Arkansas with the family. He was an insurance agent in St. Louis, Missouri and died in 1898 in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Mary opened a school in Fayetteville and taught children from many of Fayetteville's families. Her school was located in the old Shelton home on East Dickson, now a parking lot for the City Library. Mary lived there until she died in 1935.

Nancy died young, soon after the family moved to Arkansas (buried in Evergreen Cemetery). Hugh Kingston helped his father on the farm until he married in 1886 to Susan Walker, a daughter of Martin Kidder and Ann (VanWinkle) Walker of Lowell. Except for a short time in West Plains, Missouri, they lived in and aruond Fayetteville. In 1915, they moved to Son's Chapel where Susan died (Son's Chapel Cemetery). Hugh moved to Jacksonville, Florida in 1954 at the age of 94. He lived there in a Christian Church home until he died in 1957. He always loved to farm, but also was a salesman for many of the stores in Fayetteville.

Delila Ann (Davenport) Shelton

James William married (1) Ida and moved to Henrietta, Oklahoma. He had several children there and moved later with his second wife, Vibella to Wichita Falls, Texas, then to Tulsa, Oklahoma. He had a wood-working shop and was in the building trade.

Bonnie Beatrice (Bea) married N. M. Ragland, a widower, and raised several of his children. Reverend Ragland was a minister of the First Christian Church and preached there for 22 years. Mrs. Ragland also ran a boarding house next door to her parents home on East Dickson. This house was torn down to make room for the City Library. Bea outlived Mr. Ragland many years.

Dora Lynn died at the age of 18 and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville with most of the rest of the family.

Laurence Bennet (Ben) joined the Santa Fe Rail Line as a conductor and moved to Missouri.

Frances Elizabeth (Fanny) married Eugene Wallace Shuford, a salesman. They had one son, Cecil Eugene. The Shuford home was directly across the street from the Ragland home. They both died in Denton, Texas, where they had moved to be with their son.

John Austin married Eva Reese, went into the grain, feed, seed and flower business with his younger brother, Tom. They later sold to the Adams family who developed the business into "Adams Flowers", then "Ray's". Austin a salesman for Northrup King Seed Company, retired and died in San Antonio, Texas. He had no children.

Christened "Little Thomas", Tom changed his name in the family Bible to Laurence Thomas Shelton. He married Ada Grisham. They had no children. After he and Austin sold their business in Fayetteville, Tom and Ada moved to Jacksonville, Florida, where he opened a similar business. They were both active in the Christian Church and both Board Members of the Christian Church Retirement Home there. One week after attending his brother, Hugh's funeral, Tom contracted pneumonia and died.

Second Generation in Washington County: Hugh and Susie had four children: 1. Agness Dean, who married Zenas Lytton Reagan, son of Hugh and Bell (Agee) Reagan, Postmaster in Fayetteville. Dean and Lytton had three daughters; Agness

Lytton, Mary Sue and Betty Lynn. They moved to Rogers in 1917 where Lytton was in the wholesale grocery business. All three daughters became teachers. Agness Lytton taught at Agness Scott College in Atlanta, Georgia, and the University of Texas. Mary Sue and Betty Lynn teach at Rogers High School, Rogers, Arkansas.

2. Earl Deaver, who attended Tennessee Military School in Memphis, married Eva Worthing and moved to Los Angeles, California. Their two daughters are Selma Sylvia and Virginia Dean Kendrick.

3. Martin Lynn also attended the Tennessee Military School and when the "Great War" began, wanted to join the army engineers. His mother convinced him to wait, but when the United States became involved, Lynn joined as a medic. He was the first man killed in battle from Washington County, so, therefore, the American Legion Post was named the Lynn Shelton Post until such time as Bob Tucker, from the same Son's Chapel neighborhood was killed in World War II. The name was then changed to "Shelton-Tucker Post".

4. Thayer Ewing was the youngest son of this family. (See "Thayer Ewing Shelton Family").

The only child born to Frances and Gene Shuford was Cecil Eugene. He received his degree from the University of Arkansas, taught there for several years but moved to Denton, Texas, where he retired as head of the Journalism Department of North Texas State. He was a well-known poet with several books published. He also was the President of the Texas Poetry Society. Married to Catherine Brooks, they had three children: Betty Grace, Dan and Tom.

First Generation: Thompson Ewing Shelton, born March 29, 1828, married January 22, 1852, died February 25, 1910. Delila Ann (Davenport) Shelton, born June 3, 1833, died September 19, 1916. Second Generation. Byron, born June 15, 1853, married August 1, 1876, died September 19, 1898. Mary, born July 29, 1855, died January 26, 1935. Nancy C., born October 8, 1857, died July 30, 1866. Hugh Kingston, born November 17, 1859, married August 26, 1886, died March 13, 1957. James William, born April 3, 1862. Bonnie Beatrice, born April 12, 1864, married February 26, 1901. Dora Lynn, born August 8, 1866, died July 23, 1887. Laurence Bennet, born July 23, 1868. Frances Elizabeth, born September 11, 1871, married September 9, 1891. John Austin, born December 28, 1874, married October 27, 1904, died November 12, 1959. Little (Laurence) Thomas, born October 23, 1876, married October 25,?, died March 26, 1957.

Third Generation: Agness Dean, born January 3, 1889, married October 8, 1908, died April 20, 1953. Earl Deaver, born October 12, 1890, married October 16, 1913, died November 8, 1966. Martin Lynn, born June 4, 1894, died May 28, 1918. Thayer Ewing, born April 27, 1899, married December 15, 1922, died January 30, 1982. Cecil Eugene Shuford, born February 21, 1907, married June 27, 1937, died January 21, 1986.

Addresses: Virginia (Shelton) Kendrick, 18081 Via Machado, Mission Viejo, California 92692; Agness Lytton Reagan, 323 South 11th Place, Rogers, Arkansas 72756; Betty Lynn Reagan, 420 West Poplar Street, Rogers, Arkansas 72756; Mary Sue Reagan, 420 West Poplar Street, Rogers, Arkansas 72756; Tom Shuford, 4406 Grey Dawn, Arlington, Texas, 76017.

The Shelton Family Bible is owned by Susan Shelton McRae, 1534 Mesquite Street, Wichita Falls, Texas, 76302.

By: Susan Shelton McRae

William Andrew Shepherd

William Andrew Shepherd was born on February 15, 1862, at Danville, Illinois. He was the son of Eli Shepherd and Sarah Elizabeth Cage. William (Will) grew up in Danville and in July, 1888, he met Margaret Permelia Donaldson who lived in the nearby community of Hope. It was a whirl-wind courtship and they married almost immediately.

They made their home in Danville and Will became a coal miner. Owning his own mine, he would leave long before sun-up and not return until very late at night. Margaret (Maggie) was busy raising a family as their first child, Carl was born in the spring of 1889. He was followed 2 years later by Donald Drexal and then came daughters Urcel and Pearl and another son Merrill Frances, always known as "Sky" born in 1905. By this time Will had ended his career as a miner and bought a small grocery store. The family owned and operated "Shepherd's Grocery" for many years.

Then suddenly in April, 1914, the stork made a surprise visit to the Shepherd home when a new baby arrived. After so many years a new baby was quite an upheaval in the household. So much in fact that they couldn't agree on a name. Each brother, sister, neighbor, etc. put the names of their choice in a hat and two were drawn out- Mildred Dora Shepherd. Mildred Dora would later name her daughters Wanda Dora and Mildred Jean although she always disliked "Dora" intensely.

In 1920 Will Shepherd packed up his family and moved to Black Oak in Washington County, Arkansas. Traveling by train the family arrived in Fayetteville where the box car of furniture was transferred to a wagon for its long trip to Black Oak.

Will bought a house next to the Black Oak School and Mildred attended her first year of school there. Her teacher was Mr. C. E. Denny. During these years the older daughter, Urcel, passed away and was buried in the Black Oak Cemetery. Carl and Don died in Illinois and were buried there.

Will sold the property in Black Oak and moved to the Mineral Springs Community. The family entertained a lot in the early years. At one of their many parties, daughter Pearl met Tolbert Malone. They married and had a baby girl, Tolberta, born May 4, 1923. Weighing in at a mighty 1 1/2 pounds she was kept alive in the warming oven and by the determination that was to see her through a bout of polio a few years later. Pearl never regained her health and she died on March 11, 1926. Her brother "Sky" died 10 years later on September 2, 1936.

In September 1930, Tolbert married Pearl's younger sister, Mildred Dora. They had 4 children — Veronica born November 6, 1931, and died November 19, 1931, Wanda Dora born March 1, 1933, Mildred Jean born September 11, 1934, and Tolbert, Jr. born December 14, 1948.

Will and Maggie Shepherd, my grandparents, made their home with Tolbert and Mildred. Will helped to establish the first Washington County Literary Society. He and Maggie lived long active lives always interested in all the community activities until their deaths in 1944 and 1957. They are buried in the Mineral Springs Cemetery beside their daughter Pearl and granddaughters, Veronica and Tolberta who passed away on March 27, 1986.

By: Wanda Malone Buckner

Rev. William Sherrod

Reverend William Sherrod was born 1 April 1788 at Northampton, North Carolina. The parents of Will, his brother Rev. Arthur Sherrod (also of Arkansas), and sister Mary, who married Henry Sawrey and lived in Bond County, Illinois, presently are unknown. Will Sherrod enlisted 1813 at Franklin, Tennessee for the War of 1812, and was discharged in 1815. On 14 October 1816 in Maury County, Tennessee, he married Charlotte Miller, born 30 November 1791 at Halifax County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Frederick and Mary (Carter) Miller, and granddaughter of George and Frances (Neale) Carter of Virginia, and Johann Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Mueller, both from Germany.

About 1832 or 1833 Will and Charlotte Sherrod moved their family to Washington County, Arkansas where he farmed on Richland Creek, and served as a pioneer Methodist preacher. The couple raised their dozen children and endured the costly hardships of the Civil War, yet both lived to be over ninety years of age. Their marriage of almost 65 years ended with his death on 6 January 1881. His monument has the earliest marked birth date at the Goshen Cemetery, this county. Charlotte rejoined him on 11 August 1883. An article on their family is in the November 1984 *Flashback*. Their children were: (1) Mary Ann "Polly" born 2 March 1818 and married James Conway McCuistion, (2) Elizabeth born 26 April 1819 and married D. A. Ragsdale, (3)

Martha born 18 May 1820 and married Judge Levi Best Sanders/Saunders (their only son, Charles Burton "Buck" Saunders established the Saunders Museum at Berryville, Arkansas, (4) Sterling B. "Brown" Sherrod born 29 January 1822, and married Margaret Lankford, (5) James T. Sherrod born 26 February 1823, and married Catherine Douglas Hale Karnes, (6) Emily born 13 October 1824 and married Philemon Williams (he died in Civil War and she moved her family to Ellis County, Texas), (7) Charlotte born 31 March 1826 and married Moses Williams, who also died in Civil War, (8) William V. Sherrod born 8 April 1828 and thought married to Mary "Polly" Phillips, daughter of James Phillips, (9) Nancy born 29 January 1830 and married John Alexander Neill, (10) Alva E. Sherrod born 16 January 1832, nothing further known, (11) John F. Sherrod born 1 July 1833 and married Frances Jane "Frankie" Ford (John died in Civil War and she later married Jasper N. Robinson), and (12) Arthur Wesley Sherrod born 8 October 1835 who married Amanda A. Cannon.

By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

Green W. Sherry

Green W. Sherry was born in Kentucky September 24, 1818. When, as a child, his parents moved to the territory of Indiana. As a young man, he moved to the state of Illinois where he married Miss Delilah Ingram, July 20, 1834. In the fall of this same year, this young couple came to the territory of Arkansas. They settled on top of the Boston Mountain south east of Strickler.

Green W. Sherry Albert W. Sherry's home, located four miles east of Springdale, Arkansas on Highway 68. Albert Sherry built this house about 1905 and raised his family there.

In 1836, the year Arkansas became a state, Green W. Sherry went to Fort Smith and joined the Arkansas Volunteers, a detachment that was sent to Fort Gibson to quell disturbances caused by the removal of Cherokees and other tribes from the Carolinas and Georgia.

In 1860, Green W. Sherry homesteaded eight acres west of West Fork. From this location, members of the family at home listened to the battle of Prairie Grove in which two sons were engaged.

Most of the present day, Washington County Sherry's are traced back to Green W. Sherry through his son, John Calvin Sherry, who was born April 15, 1837 and married Miss Susan White. They lived many years in Fayetteville and Rogers, where he was a minister in the First Christian Church. As a young man, John C. Sherry fought in the Civil War.

John C. Sherry's son, Albert Wallace Sherry, was born August 12, 1865. Albert W. Sherry lived his last twenty-six years on a farm four miles east of Springdale, where he built a large, two-story home. His major crop was apples and Concord grapes. Through proper pruning and fertilization, he developed three wire rows of grapes that produced a much larger crop than the standard two wire row.

Albert Sherry was married to Miss Sarah Fowler, June 16, 1889. Their children were Thomas Jefferson, John Richard, Artie Wesley and Raymond Ellis. Sarah passed away December, 1897.

On May 14, 1899, Albert Sherry married Miss Pearl Tillman. Their children are Hugh Ozell, Otho Lee, Oakley Kell, Wilson Carrel, Earl Allen, Eunice, Lois, Clayton and Lola.

Hugh Sherry was Mayor Springdale six years and was Washington County Treasurer many years. Hugh and his wife Myrtle had one son, Winford Sherry. Earl Sherry was in the retail grocery business in Springdale and is a retired Baptist Minister. Earl and his wife, Lena, had one son, Max Sherry and one daughter, Mrs. Phyliss Cooper. Carrel Sherry lived east of Springdale where he grew Concord grapes. Carrel and his wife, Beatrice, had one son, Joe Sherry. Carrel played the violin and, as a young man, he often invited his friends to bring their instruments and join him for music at his parents home. Eunice Sherry Huntley (Mrs. Arthur Huntley) lived most of her life east of Springdale at the home where she grew up. Eunice taught school in Washington County for twenty years. Oakley Sherry lived near Springdale, where he grew Concord grapes and other fruits. Oakley and his wife, Lucy had one son, Bill Sherry. Otho Sherry went to Lake Shores, Michigan as a young man where he retired after many years with Park Davis Pharmaceutical Company. Otho and his wife, Martha had two daughters, Virginia and Joan. Clayton Sherry moved to Wichita, Kansas where he was in sales and insurance. Clayton and his wife, Beulah, had two sons, Charles and Rodney and one daughter, Mrs. Judy Erwin. Lois Sherry Mooneyham returned to Springdale with her husband, Arvin Mooneyham, when he retired from Mobil Oil Company. Lois was a voucher examiner twenty-two years at the Pacific Missile Range and Defense Contract Administration, Los Angeles, California. Lola Sherry Roberts and her husband, Paul Roberts, live at Torrance, California, where Lola retired from the Torrance School System. Lola and Paul have two sons, Jerry Roberts and Kenneth Roberts, attorney.

Former Mayor, County Treasurer Dies at 84

Hugh O. Sherry, 84, former mayor of Springdale and Washington County treasurer, died June 10 in an Oklahoma City nursing home.

Sherry began his career in local politics when he became a member of the Springdale City Council on Jan. 2, 1945, a position he held until September 1952. He served as mayor from 1954-60 and took office as country treasurer in 1961. He served as treasurer for seven consecutive two-year terms, retiring in 1974. The only time Sherry had opposition was in 1960 when he was first elected to the treasurer's office.

Sherry was born Feb. 29, 1900, in Springdale, the son of A.W. and Pearl Tillman Sherry.

He was a member of the Highland Hills Baptist Church of Oklahoma City and of Lions Clubs in both Springdale and Oklahoma City.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Neill Sherry of the home and to whom he was married May 15, 1921, in Springdale; one son, Winford Sherry of Oklahoma City; two brothers, Earl Sherry of Springdale and Otho Sherry of Detroit, Mich.; two sisters, Lois Mooneyham of Springdale and Lola Roberts of Torrence, Calif.; two grandchildren, three great-grandchildren.

Services will be at 1 p.m. Wednesday at Sisco Chapel, with the Rev. Jack Schoeppey officiating. Burial will be in Friendship Cemetery.

Hugh O. Sherry

Hugh O. Sherry.

This Sherry history has been made possible through many years of research by Mrs. Mildred Walker, who presently lives in Waco, Texas. Mildred is the daughter of Loyd Gholson and the great-granddaughter of John C. Sherry. Loyd's father, Robert Gholson, was in the restaurant business in Fayetteville, Arkansas for many years.

By: Lois Sherry Mooneyham

Jonathan Sherwood

Jonathan Sherwood settled in what was then Washington County, one of the very early settlers. One of his daughters, Sarah Sherwood married Jonas Anderson. Some material I have states they were the third couple to be married in Washington County. I have not tried to verify this. Anyway it was up where Madison County is now, but at that time Washington County extended up there. They were married in 1828. In later years she said it was before there was any place known as Fayetteville, and the Indians were here. She and Jonas had a cabin on the Illinois River. Jonas died when their son, George Marion Anderson (my father) was only 5 month old, and Sarah and her family moved to a farm near Brashears near St. Paul, Arkansas in 1950. She bought this farm and lived there the rest of her life. She fell from a horse at age 79 and broke her hip, was invalid for 13 years before she died at age 92. Her son, George Marion, lived on the farm over 60 years and all his 12 children were born there, I being the 10th. He was a teamster during the Civil War and was with the Union Army at the Battle of Prairie Grove. The nine children of his first family are all deceased, but the three of his second marriage are living. They are: myself (Dora Mae Heckman), Howard Anderson of Prairie Grove, and Jesse M. Anderson of Fayetteville. Jesse's daughter Patricia Waldren also lived here and her son, Lynn Waldren. Another daughter of Jesse, Mary Lee Weisz, lives in California. There are a number of descendants of George Marion Anderson and his first wife, Rhoda Prater Anderson, living in the area: Georgia Ann Yates and her family, Clyde Combs of Elkins, the family of the late Jessie Spurlock, Bessie Collura and Ruby Lewis of Springdale, the family of the late Hoyt Combs and the late Claude Combs. The family of Mrs. Lynn Turner of Texas, but formerly of St. Paul, Arkansas, were the 7th generation of the Sherwood-Anderson family to live in that area. None are living up there now, all having moved away and some in the Fayetteville, Arkansas area.

Sarah Sherwood Anderson and Jonas were friends of the Wm. McIlroys, Wm. being the founder of the McIlroy Bank. My grandmother, Sarah, would bring my father as a little boy here to visit the McIlroys and he played on the grounds where Old Main now stands. She would stay a month at a time on these visits. How this friendship came about, I do not know, except that the McIlroys lived near the Andersons before they moved to Fayetteville in 1850, but since that is the date of my grandmother's purchase of the farm near St. Paul, and moved there, they must have known each other before that, perhaps in Tennessee where the Sherwoods lived before coming West.

My father, George Marion Anderson, had some brothers and sisters. One sister was Jane O'Bar of Charleston, Arkansas who died at age 92, and the other was Martha Bennett of Mena, Arkansas. I believe she was 84. Mrs. Roger Widder of Fayetteville is a descendant of Martha. Holly Harshman of Mena is also a descendant of Martha.

Jonathan Sherwood eventually moved to Texas and some of George Marion Anderson's brothers also went to Texas. One, William Anderson, was elected constable for Hillburn Township, Madison County Oct. 13, 1874. By this time Madison County had taken up part of what was earlier Washington County.

When I was 6 years old my father left the farm and moved into the town of St. Paul so we three children could attend school there. In 1919 he moved to Fayetteville so we could attend the Fayetteville schools. I finished Fayetteville High, the Fayetteville Business College, and the University of Arkansas, getting my degree in 1932. My brother Jesse M. Anderson worked for the Southwestern Electric Company for over 40 years and my other brother, Howard Anderson was one of the early chicken growers in this area.

My father's second wife, my mother, was Josephine Hinkle Anderson. George Marion Anderson died 1932 and Josephine in 1935. Both buried at Brashears Cemetery near St. Paul, Arkansas.

I was married to John Howard Heckman Aug. 8, 1943 in Arlington, Virginia. Lived there 27 years. We came back to Fayetteville September 1970. Mr Heckman died May 21, 1983.

By: Mrs. J. H. Heckman

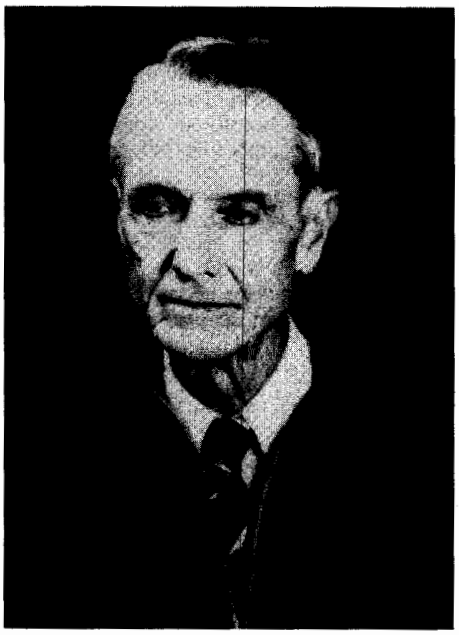
Henry Benson (Ben) Shreve

The first Shreve on record is too far back in antiquity to be known. Among the first was Lawrence Shreve of Rugby, England, a great-grandfather of Ben eleven times removed. Lawrence Shreve, the founder of the famous school for boys in Rugby, England, later moved to London where he became a successful merchant and was granted a Coat of Arms by Queen Elizabeth I in 1559. The family moved to Plymouth, Massachusetts in about 1600 and later to Rhode Island, which became the home of the family for the next 100 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Shreve, Milia, Delores, Thurza, Henry, Hyler.

In 1814, Ben's great-grandfather, Wilson Shreve and wife, Barbara Mock, moved to Washington County, Arkansas, settling on a farm one and one-half miles north of Farmington. It was here on September 10, 1869, Henry Benson (Ben) Shreve was born in a log cabin to his parents, William Franklin Shreve and Millia Brown Shreve. Ben attended the local school and Arkansas Industrial College (now the University of Arkansas). He graduated in 1892 in a class of eight with a degree in Civil Engineering. He stayed on for another year and received a degree in Electrical Engineering. While there, a group of boys put a white mule in the museum on the top floor of Old Main. He did not say he was a part of it, but I feel he must have been.

After graduation, Ben went to work on a steam boat, Ouachita, in New Orleans. The boat operated on the Red and Mississippi Rivers. In the early days of steam boat operations, it was not unknown for the boat to spring a leak and sink before the crew was aware of it. Ben developed and installed an alarm system that would ring a bell on the upper deck, when the water reached two inches deep in the hole, without telling the captain or crew. When the first alarm rang, the captain and crew began searching for the problem to find out what it meant. Later, Ben explained to the captain what he had done. Much to his surprise, the captain then instructed Ben to obtain the necessary supplies and install a bell in his cabin. The crew thought it wonderful to sit up on deck and tell how much water there was below. On that trip, the boat was loaded with 17,000 stoves, 7,000 sacks of cotton seed, 300 bales of cotton and 400 barrels of sugar. Ben purchased



Ben Shreve, 1954 photo

a barrel of sugar at the cost of $9.00 and shipped it by railroad to his parents in Arkansas.

In the early 1900s Ben went to work for Lorain Steel Company in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, manufacturers of railroad supplies. While there, he picked up a glass pitcher shaped like an ear of corn and an elephant paper weight from the Johnstown flood of 1904. They had finished a large order for the underground electric railway being built in London, England. The J. B. White Company of New York had the contract for building the underground railway and requested the steel company to recommend a man capable of overseeing the installation. Ben was recommended and went to London to serve as installation engineer for the Metropolitan Steel Car Company of London, England. While in London, he contracted tuberculosis and was advised to go to a different climate.

He moved back to the states and settled in Denver, Colorado. There he went to work for the Rio Grande—Colorado—Southern Railroad as construction engineer. While there, he worked on the Moffett Tunnel for several years. While in Denver, he met and married Francis G. Moore on September 6, 1906. To them, five children were born: Hyler, Henry, Thurza, Mildred, and Millia Deloris Shreve (Millia died as a baby).

Returning to Arkansas in about 1907, they settled on the old homestead north of Farmington. He started work for Felker Railroad connecting Rogers, Fayetteville, and Siloam Springs as construction engineer. Also, he served as construction engineer for Phipps-Fulbright Railroad from Fayetteville to St. Paul, that was later known as Combs and Cass Eastern Railroad.

In the early 1920s, Ben started work as locating engineer for the Arkansas Highway Department with offices in Fort Smith. He served as locating engineer on Highway 71 from Fayetteville to Waldron, Highway 68 from Springdale to the Oklahoma line, and Highway 62 from the Highway 71 intersection to the Oklahoma line, and many others in north and south Arkansas before retiring in 1932 to his farm. That same year, the State Park Department asked him to serve as locating and construction engineer for what is now Devil's Den State Park near Winslow, Arkansas. Built primarily by young Civilian Conservation Corp. (CCC boys) that took about eight years.

In September, 1954, the Washington County Historical Society bestowed upon him the honor of Distinguished Citizen at the home of his son Henry Shreve, Jr. Dad died June 10, 1958 at the age of 89.

The children of Ben and Francis Shreve are: Hyler Shreve- Born November 20, 1908. Married Dorothea Atkinson, one daughter, Peggy Shreve. Henry B. Shreve, Jr.- Born December 19, 1913. Married Pauline Smith, four children, Barbara Ann Shreve (Skaggs), Henry Benson Shreve, II, James Edward Shreve, Connie Ruth Shreve (Cone). Thurza Virginia Shreve - born January 3, 1915. Married Curtis McChristian, three children, J. C. McChristian, William Earl McChristian, Virginia Jo McChristian (McCutcheon). Millia Deloris Shreve - Born February 14, 1921. Died July 2, 1921. Mildred Brown Shreve - Born January 15, 1922, married Paul Blew who was killed in the Korean War.

By: Henry B. Shreve, Jr.

Ralph Shreve

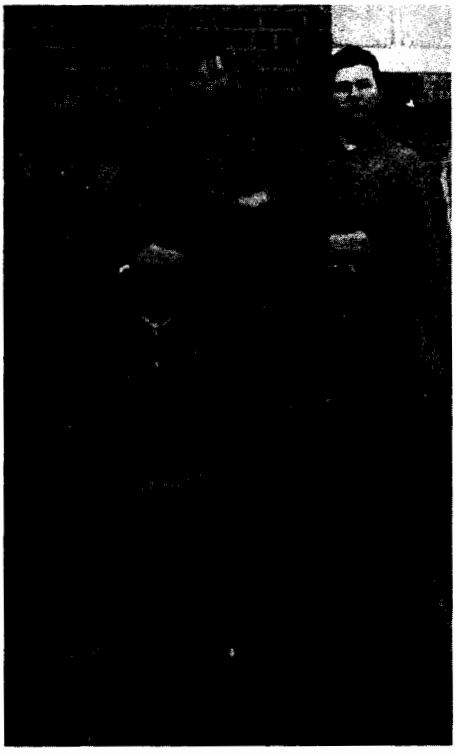
Wilson Shreve and his wife, Barbara Mock Shreve, moved their family to Washington County, Arkansas from Kentucky in 1853. They settled on a farm one mile north of Farmington on what came to be known as Goose Creek because of the large numbers of geese Barbara raised. One section of the home on this property was built in 1830 out of poles instead of logs. Wilson was told by the county assessor that this house was the oldest in the county that had been continuously occupied. Nine children were born to them. The eight who survived are listed in their birth order: Mary Ann, William Franklin, George Chesterfield, Samuel Pinkney, Susan Angeline, Virginia Quintelia, Lafayette Cicero and Carmania Bell.

Ralph Shreve - 1899

Wilson served as Washington County Assessor from 1868 until 1872.

William Franklin, the oldest son, took Millia Brown as his bride in 1867 and moved her onto a homestead on the family's land. Three sons were born to them: Alfred Walter, Henry Benson and Hugh Wilson.

In 1870, William Franklin built an addition onto his home. Sometime later, he decided to build a new house. He gathered clay for bricks and went to Wesley for walnut boards and shingles. Before William Franklin could start construction, Wilson decided he was too old to farm and sold out to William



1. Omen Lyons 2. Hugh E. White 3. J. Abe Allen 4. Toy Lee Cassat 5. Ralph Shreve

Franklin. The bricks were later used in a chimney and the barn got a new walnut shingled roof.

William Franklin farmed the land for his living. His main crops were grain, red clover and cattle. He also grew tobacco and was said to be one of the last tobacco growers in the area.

All three of William Franklin boys enrolled in the Arkansas Industrial University (later to become the University of Arkansas). Walter (Alfred Walter) worked as secretary to the University's President for $18 a month in order to pay the tuition for his brothers and himself. He and Henry Benson graduated with degrees in civil engineering in 1891 and then they took a year of electrical engineering courses in 1892.

Walter married Nancy Catherine Robertson on November 11, 1894 and moved her into his father's home. One son, Ralph, was born to them on August 25, 1895. Within a year, Walter and Nancy started making plans for their own home. A sawmill was set up in an oak grove west of William Franklin's home to produce the lumber for the new house. In 1897, they moved 18 month old Ralph into his new home - the home in which he was to live for 85 years until his death.

Walter and five other businessmen organized and ran the Alba Line Company which failed in a few years and went bankrupt. Walter was so opposed to walking away from his creditors that he took all the indebtedness on himself and worked to pay it off. He was the only one of these six men who died owning his own home and not in poverty.

For awhile, Walter grew ninety acres of apples as well as grain and strawberries.

Walter was an active member of the community. He served two terms as county assessor (1910-1914), was county surveyor for over forty years, served several terms on the tax equalization board and was principal and teacher at Farmington school for several terms. He was a member of the Farmington Masonic Lodge #291, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knights Templar.

Nancy Shreve proved herself to be a capable manager by running the farm's business while Walter was surveying. In 1939, Walter died as a result of a heart attack he had while out on a survey.

As a young teen, Ralph moved into Fayetteville to attend high school. He lived in a boarding house through the week and returned to his home on the weekends. He graduated as Valedictorian of his class at the age of 15. He stayed on to attend the University of Arkansas for two years before going to the University of Chicago to obtain a doctor's degree in Naturopathy.

On September 3, 1919, Ralph married Janie Belle Wilson, a registered Cherokee, and moved her into his childhood home. They had five children: Mary Waurika, Nancy Catherine, William Franklin, Joan and Ralph Walter.

Early in the 1920s, Ralph got interested in botany and horticulture. This hobby led him to discover an unknown wild iris which was named, Iris Shreveii, in his honor. He turned his farm into a nursery and did landscaping for many prominent Fayetteville families. The children's help was enlisted to wrap and package the cut flowers that were shipped to the florists in the area cities.

After his father's death in 1939, Ralph took up surveying. He was elected Washington County Surveyor in 1954 and served five consecutive terms until his retirement in 1964.

Because of his years of community involvement, Ralph received the Washington County Distinguished Citizens Award.

Walter, Henry Benson and Ralph Shreve combined to give 125 years of surveying service to Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Catherine Shreve Foster

Balis Shumate

The Shumates were among the earlier families to settle in northwestern Arkansas. Today, there are many of their descendants and kindred living in Washington County.

This is a fifth generation picture of my grandfather, William F. Shumate. Left to right front row: Great-Grandmother, Elizabeth Cole Shumate, James William Shumate, holding his son, Eugene, Great-Grandfather, Bayless Shumate. Back row: My Grandfather, William F. Shumate; My grandmother Emma (Tollett) Shumate; their oldest son, Thomas Shumate. There was another fifth generation in this same family and later a fourth before my grandfather passed away.

The family was originally French Huguenot and came to Virginia before 1720.

The earliest Shumate of our branch, of whom we have positive records, was Balis Shumate, born about 1786 in Virginia.

He married Mary (Polly) Turner who apparently died before 1830 because record shows on October 13, 1833, he married Mary Hendrickson who came to Arkansas with him. He was considered to be a wealthy man as the 1850 census shows his real estate to be worth $3,000.00. Also, he brought negro slaves with him.

His adopted daughter, Mildred married John Kennan and from this line of the family came our county school supervisor J. R. Keenan who served us for several years.

Balis had a son William born November 21, 1813, in Kentucky. He married Sarah Ball April 7, 1832.

In 1837, several families migrated together in a rather large colony from Harlan County, Kentucky to Madison County, Arkansas where they settled in the Richland township.

William and Sarah were among them, but after 12 years, they moved to a farm of several hundred acres on the White River in Washington County. He died at the age of 63 and is buried in the Shumate Cemetery near Durham beside his wife, Sarah who was about 90 when she passed away.

They had eight children, one of whom was my great-grandfather, Bayless Shumate who was born sometime between 1883 and 1835. The family said he was 95 when he died December 18, 1827.

At the age of 19, he married Nancy Homesley, they had three children before she died in about 1859.

My grandfather was one of the three, William Franklin Shumate, born January 16, 1858. He married Emma Brown Tollett January 28, 1878. She was born December 14, 1861.

They lived all their life together on a farm in the Walnut Grove Valley which was homesteaded by Emma's grandfather, Henry Clay Tollett. To this family, twelve children were born: Henry Thomas who married Victoria Dees, Lillie Mae who married Charles Henry West, William Bayless who died at the age of 3 sometime in 1885, Sarah Elizabeth who married Obadiah Johnston, Andrew Franklin who married Vorgie Rybloom, Lucy Maude who married Charles Edward Morrison, Etta Jane who married W. T. (Bill) Neal, Julia Maxine who married Colombus Wesley Slater, James Montgomery who married Lydia Rebecca Terpening, John Bryan who married Versa Carter, Mary Louise who married Emmett Green and my mother Fannie married George Duey Wood. My grandfather owned and farmed several acres with the help of my cousin Buster Johnston who made his home there until he married and moved to Colorado.

Uncle Tom and his sons lived close-by and all worked together.

Aunt Julia and Uncle Wes lived on a farm joining Grandpa and I can remember when they got the first electricity in the community. It was a Delco battery-operated system. I remember when grandpa got his first car, it had what was called side curtains instead of glass windows. One of the most looked forward to days was when the threshing machine came. My uncle (Gum) J. M. owned it. All the neighbors would help each other as they moved from farm to farm. They would bring their team and wagons to haul the cut wheat from the field.

My dad George Wood nearly always worked the sacks that caught the grain as it came down the big pipe. One job I hated was taking the jugs of water to the field to the men who pitched the bundles onto the wagons. Sometimes, if you were lucky, you could ride an empty wagon from the thresher to the field. The main thing was dinner. All the ladies came, bringing food or to help cook. Tables were set up on a screened porch, and no cafeteria of today could make hot rolls or cherry pie like them.

In later days, Grandpa rented out a large part of the farm to Stark Brothers Nursery. They had it as long as they were active in Farmington.

Today, the old house is almost gone which brings sadness every time I drive by, for this was also my home until I married.

Mary Green, who resides in Coffeyville, Kansas is the only living child of this family, at present.

My father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood are both passed away. One sister, Mrs. Mary Belle Easter and my husband, Huse Bilbrey who worked for Ozarks Electric for 28 years have passed away.

We had one child, a son Larry who is a CPA and is the finance controller of the Fayetteville Public School System.

After my grandfather's mother Nancy (Homesley) Shumate died, my great-grandfather Bayless renewed his acquaintance with Elizabeth Cole, a young widow who was about 20 years old. It is told that they were married on horseback in the middle of the road where they met the minister.

He served three years in the Civil War in the 34th Arkansas Cavalry CSA, under Colonel Brooks and Lt. Col. Stirman. While he was gone, bushwhackers burned his house and Elizabeth would never have anything to do with the people who wronged her, but he didn't hold grudges.

He was a charter member of Sylva Lodge #282 at Maguires store, chartered January 1873.

He was a staunch Democrat.

He and his second wife Elizabeth had six children: James Harlan who married Cora Ratliff, John Bayless who married Nora Ratliff a twin sister to Cora, Clarissa Ann who married James Benton, Edith Jane who married William Ambrose Janes, Ida Bell who married Charles (Buck) Ratliff a cousin to Nora and Cora Ratliff, Benjamin Mark Shumate youngest son of Bayless and Elizabeth married Mary A. Ratliff, a sister to Charles (Buck) Ratliff.

They lived on the old Shumate farm near Durham owned by his father and grandfather since 1812.

By: Dorotha Bilbrey

William Shumate

William Shumate (1813-1877) was the first of the Shumates to come to Washington County. He was born in Harlan County, Kentucky, son of Balis Shumate and Mary (Polly) Turner. He married Sarah Ball in Harlan County on 7 April 1832. William Shumate was appointed Constable in Harlan County in 1834. About 1837, a large caravan of people moved from Kentucky County to Madison County, Arkansas. In this group were Bennett and Nancy (Bailey) Ball, their children and grandchildren. These included William and Sarah (Ball) Shumate and their two young sons.

About 1847, William Shumate bought land in Washington County and his family settled in the county. They lived near Maguire's Store until he sold that land in 1859 to Ewin Benbrook. They moved to a farm of several hundred acres on White River near the county line. Their home was on the east side of Shumate Branch.

William's father, Balis Shumate (born 1787 in Fauquier County, Virginia), was an early settler and a Justice of Peace in Harlan County, Kentucky. His first wife, Mary Turner, drowned in 1827. In 1833, Balis married (2) Mary, the widow of Thomas Hendrickson. In 1840 they sold their land in Kentucky and moved to Madison County, Arkansas, bringing negro slaves with him. They lived on Lollar's Creek and he traded in real estate. In 1857, Balis bought land and moved into Washington County, where he continued to buy and sell real estate. In his old age, he lived with his grandson, Bennett Shumate, on his farm near Harris, Arkansas. By agreement, Bennett was to have the land in exchange for caring for Balis in his old age. Balis died in June 1873, age about eighty-six. He is buried in one of two unmarked graves on that farm.

William Shumate died January 12, 1877 from pneumonia when he was sixty-three years old. He was driving cattle overland from his home near Durham to the home of his son at Farmington. The weather was bitterly cold; he became ill and died at the home of his daughter, Nancy Cooper, near Harris. His widow, Sarah, lived with their son, Mark Shumate, near Farmington, until she died in 1901 at age near ninety. William and Sarah are buried in Shumate Cemetery near Durham.

William and Sarah (Ball) Shumate had eight children, all of whom resided and raised large families in Washington County. Their children included:

(1) Bayless Shumate (1834-1927) married (1) Nancy Homesley. They had 3 children. After Nancy's death, Bayless married (2) Elizabeth Cole in 1860. They had eight children. Bayless served in the Confederate Army 1862-1865. They lived and died at the Shumate home place near Durham. He had a school house built on his land near the Shumate Cemetery, where the little cemetery chapel now stands. It was used both as chapel and subscription school for his own and neighbor children. Bayless and his second wife each lived to be well over 90 years old. They are buried in Shumate Cemetery.

(2) Bennett Shumate (1836-1884) married (1) Elizabeth Ballard in 1860; they had one son. Bennett married (2) Charity Van Hoose in 1868; they had six children. He served in the Confederate Army 1862-1865. Bennett was a charter member of Sylva Lodge No. 282 at Maguire's Store, which was chartered 7 January 1873.

(3) William Shumate (1839-1864) married, c1863, Martha Elizabeth White. They had one daughter before he was killed in June 1864 in Civil War, fighting near Wesley, Arkansas, where he is buried.

(4) James Shumate (1840-c1862) died of measles while serving in Confederate Army.

(5) Ann Shumate (1843-1920) married John F. Ballard. They lived at Elkins and are buried in Shumate Cemetery.

(6) Clarissa Shumate (1847-1932) married Andrew Jackson Ballard.

(7) Nancy Jane Shumate (1850-1934) married Samuel D. Cooper. They lived near Farmington and are buried in Shumate Cemetery.

(8) Mark Shumate (1856-1921) never married. He lived near Farmington.

By: Marian C. Ledgerwood

George B. Simkins

Alice Ann Willis moved to Fayetteville in 1941 at the age of two when her father, R. W. Willis, came to be the band director. Alice Ann attended Washington Elementary School, the Junior High School on School Street, and Fayetteville Senior High School on Stone Street. She attended the University of Arkansas, graduating with a degree in Business Administration in 1961.

Having grown up in a band oriented family, Alice Ann played the piano, organ, and saxophone. She played saxophone in the bands her father taught starting in grade school and continuing through the high school level. She was also a member of the University of Arkansas Band for one semester.

While attending the University of Arkansas, Alice Ann began working for the newly formed First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Fayetteville. This was to become a full time job when she graduated in 1961. At the University of Arkansas she met George Simkins. They both granduated at the same time and married a week later on June 8, 1961.

Alice Ann started at First Federal as a teller in a three-person office and it has now grown to 50 employees and six branch offices. First Federal built and is now occupying the First Place Building in downtown Fayetteville. After starting as a teller, she has worked in all departments and is now a vice president.

Alice Ann has continued her music by playing the organ for the Christian Science Church for 25 years. She is also active in community and civic affairs. She is a member of the Altrusa Club of Fayetteville and has held several offices in the club, including president for two years. Having been a member of the Central United Methodist Church of Fayetteville most of her life, she has served on the music committee, finance committee, and the Administrative Board.

George B. Simkins was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the son of George Harold Simkins and Katherine Bird Simkins. He moved with his parents to Benton County, Arkansas, in 1937. He attended several schools in Benton County and graduated from Rogers High School. Upon completion of high school he began work for Wendt-Sonis Corporation when this firm first moved to Rogers in 1955. He attended Arkansas Tech and the University of Arkansas, graduating from the University of Arkansas in 1961 with a degree in Agricultural Engineering. During those years he took time out for a stint in the United States Army.

Before graduation from the U of A, he started working for Ozarks Electric Cooperative Corporation, a job which continued after graduation and has continued for almost 27 years. He is presently the manager of the Member Services Department.

George is active in the Central United Methodist Church and the Fayetteville Lions Club, having served as club president in 1980.

George and Alice Ann have two sons, Paul Curtis and Alan Bruce. Paul was born February 28, 1964, in Fayetteville. He inherited his grandfather's love for bands. He played saxophone in junior and senior high school and served as drum major in the 9th, 11th and 12th grades. At the University of Arkansas, he was drum major of the Razorback Band for two years and was selected to "Who's Who Among University Students."

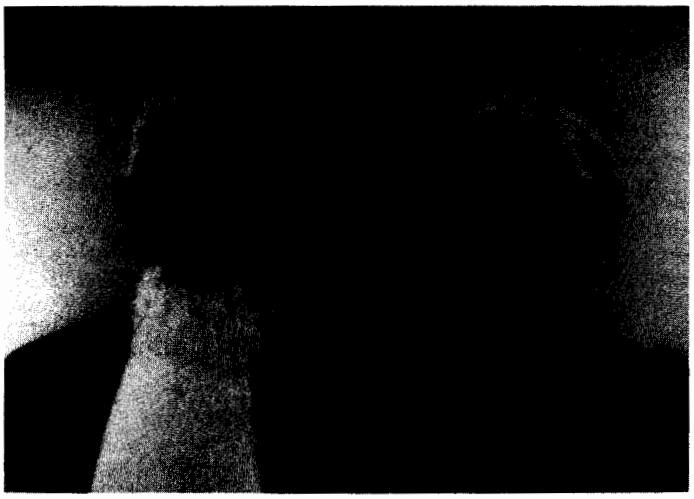
Paul received his degree in Business Administration from the University of Arkansas in 1986 and is currently working for the account firm of Frost and Company in Little Rock.

Alan was born in Fayetteville, May 21, 1968. He is also musically inclined and played percussion instruments in junior and senior high schools. Alan's hobbies include cycling, skiing, and other sports. He is a member of Phi Kappa Tau Faternity at the University of Arkansas and is pursuing a degree in Electrical Engineering.

By: Alice Ann Simkins

Charles Austin Simmons

Charles Austin Simmons (3/9/1831-6/20/1909) was born in Tennessee. He was the youngest of three sons of Isaiah Simmons (-1836) and Susan Long (1801-1896) Susan was from Virginia. They were married in Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky. Isaiah Simmons is buried in a field now Olive Branch Cemetery, near Como, Henry County, Tennessee near the county line of Weakley, County, Tennessee. Susan is buried in Olive Branch Cemetery. We know of two other sons of Isaiah and Susan - Britton Long Simmons (1821) (wife, Frances Caroline) and James (1825, wife, Amanda).



Charles Austin Simmons, DOB 3-9-1831, married 1852, Tennessee, Patience Maynard Simmons. Both buried Harrell Cemetery, Cincinnati, Washington County, Arkansas.

Charles Austin Simmons married Patience Maynard (8/3/1831) of Virginia around 1852. They lived around Dresden, Tennessee and came to Cincinnati, Arkansas in 1870. Four boys and one girl and their families made the original wagon trip to Arkansas. There were Simmons, Harts, Harrells, and many other pioneer families that made up the wagon train.

Charles Austin Simmons and Patience Maynard Simmons are both buried in the Harrell Cemetery with one stone marking their graves "C. A. Simmons" on one side and P. M. Simmons on the other side.

By: Carlene Boyd

William Riley Simons

William Riley Simons, who came to Springdale with his family in 1903, had been in the Civil War when he was 18 years old. Born in 1845 near Mountain Home, Arkansas, he later went to Illinois where he volunteered for the Union Army. Only in the war a year, he was discharged at Centralia, Illinois in 1864.

Family of Wm. Riley Simons and Minnetta Simons. Baby-Eunice Simons, other children left to right: Eva, Elizabeth, Wm. (Bill), Earl, Mamye. Picture made about 1906.

Minnette and Eunice Simms, seated. Standing L to R: Bill, Earl, Mayme, Elizabeth, and Eva. Photo taken about 1952.

Will settled in Dent County, Missouri where he was married and widowed twice. The second wife, formerly Mary Ann Sprague, died in childbirth with his fourth son, who later died at six months. Will married a third time to Minnette Sprague, who was a cousin of Mary Ann. They moved to Mountain Grove, Missouri, where eight of their nine children were born, two dying in infancy. Will heard of the fine produce being grown in the Springdale area and brought his family there in 1903, where he opened a small produce store. But his health was poor and he died in 1908. Left with a large family and no means of support, Minnette took in washing and obtained a small Civil War pension.

The oldest daughter, Emily, married Albert Smith and lived in central Arkansas, later in Rogers. The oldest son, Earl, married Pearl Hull of Rogers, Arkansas and raised two sons, James and Harold. Earl worked many years at the Famous Hardware in Springdale. Another son, Bill, married Edith Watts and had two daughters, Betty and Carol. He worked 43 years at the Springdale Post Office. Eva married Guy Miles. They had four children and lived in Fayetteville, later moving to Fort Smith. Elizabeth worked for the telephone company as an operator in its early days before dial telephone. She was forced to give up her job because of bad health. Mamie didn't marry and stayed home to take care of her mother whose health was failing. Eunice worked for the Famous Hardware and later the Veterans Hospital in Fayetteville.

Minnette died in 1954 at age 89. Dates of deaths of the others are as follows: Elizabeth, 1962; Emily, 1962; Edith, Bill's wife, in 1971; Pearl, Earl's wife, in 1972; Mamie, 1982; Eva, 1982; Bill, 1982; Eunice, 1984; and Earl at 98 years, deceased in 1985.

By: Gerald Clack

Hugh Simpson

Our Simpson ancestors, according to family elders, came from near Edinburgh, Scotland, and were members of the Frazer clan. Two brothers, Hugh and John, sailed as immigrants from their homeland in the mid-1700s. They arrived on the South Carolina coast, probably at Charleston, and continued inland to York District (County) where other Scottish people had settled.

Hugh and John married and had children. They died fighting in the Revolutionary War and are believed to be buried in the York District. We now lose a generation or two and continue with another Hugh and John, direct descendants of the Simpsons mentioned above.

In the spring of 1826, Hugh and John Simpson and their families joined a wagon train and moved north through Cumblerland Gap into Kentucky and on to the Tennessee River in southwestern Kentucky. Here they sold their wagons and livestock. Two large rafts were fashioned and shelters built on them. The families, with their farming implements and other belongings, were moved aboard and began drifting and poling their way downstream, first to the Ohio River and then to the Mississippi. At night they would tie up at the shore and post a watch for safety.

Continuing southward they came to the mouth of the White River. At this point they abandoned their rafts and purchased transportation on a stern-wheeler moving up the White River, across the "cutoff" into the Arkansas River, and on to Phillips Landing now known as Van Buren. Here they bought wagons and livestock and headed northward. John stopped in what is now Franklin County and a little later Hugh continued on to take land between Evansville and Vineyard in what became Washington County, Arkansas. The Simpsons were among the first half dozen or so families to settle in the county.

Hugh Simpson (1787-?), our great great grandfather, and his wife Jane Morris (1795-?), had seven children, one of them being our great grandfather George Simpson (1827-1908).

George Simpson married (1850) Mary Ann Edmiston (1828-1895) and they had thirteen children, one of them being our grandfather John Simpson (Prairie Grove) married Jane Marrs (1855-1887) and they had four children: Aubrey (1879-1880), Mary Elizabeth (1881-1949) and the twins Amy (1885-1969) and Alma (1885-1966). Alma was my mother and I was an only child. Amy had no children.

Amy married Austin Hall (1884-192?) in 1905. Later, in San Francisco, she married Tom Kelly (1887-1960) in 1924.

Aunt "Bess" married (1903) Ward W. Webb (1878-1973) and they had two boys and two girls: Rue (1904-1961), Bert F. (1906),

Edith Elizabeth (1910-1977) and Billie Faye (1927). Alma and my dad Robert Eber Fallin (1882-1955), got married in 1906, and in 1907 moved to San Francisco where I was born (1907). We moved back to Fayetteville in 1910 and on to Petrolia, Texas (1916). My beloved parents divorced in 1926. Mother did not remarry.

Mother died in McAllen, Texas, and three years later Aunt Amy died there. They are buried together in our family plot. My dad is buried in the family plot in Fayetteville.

I met my wife Jean (Netherlin) Randall (1908) in New Mexico where I was working on a seismic crew in 1934. Later that year we were married in Lubbock, Texas. She had two daughters by a previous marriage. Our daughters are Patricia (1927) who married Baskell L. Gray (1917) in 1947. They have four sons and one daughter, seven grandsons and two granddaughters. Jacqueline (1929) married Fred Al De La Houssaye (1926) in 1947 and they have two sons and one grandson.

Our son Joseph A. Fallin III was born in McAllen, Texas, December 9, 1945. He is a geologist working in Austin, Texas for the state. He is not married.

Most of the early information came from three sources, some of verbatim: Clara Ethel (1883-1971), Prof. George W. Bond (1891-1974) and Justin Benton Simpson (1907-1984). I did not have the pleasure of knowing personally any of these fine people but had considerable correspondence with the last two. Cousin Justin (Red), born in Dallas, Texas and I graduated in the same high school class May 28, 1924, but did not know each other.

By: Joseph Anthony Fallin II

Marie Sittler

Our "Home Place," on the mountain, south of Highway 16, from Wedington Gap, where memories of my childhood linger still.

Earnest Fulbright with buckets and Homer Rogers, Cousins and the old Log House at the "old place" near Lincoln, Arkansas about 1930.

I, Agnes Marie Rogers, born 23 November 1916, Lincoln, Arkansas. Sixth child of Homer E. Rogers and wife Fanny May Sayers Rogers. My parents and sisters Nada and Rosa came to Washington County 1912 and bought a farm, our "Old Place," it had an old log house, a log building apple drier, and apple orchard, Dad sold enough fruit to buy a second farm in 1917, the old place had a good spring of water, tall poplar trees, gooseberry patch, I can't remember ever living here, but do remember the apple drying in the fall.

Molasses making in the fall was another job my parents worked at very much, Dad's cousin Earnest Fulbright and wife Minnie, Nada and Rosa also helped.

Tall girl back row on left: Rosa Rogers (Price), Marie Rogers left of boy, front row. Teacher Kate Alexander.

Edward and Marie Rogers Sittler, picture taken 1944 before he left for service in World War II, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

My first school was Mountain View, at age 5 yrs. Nada, me with her mother was helping Dad. I am told we had a man teacher that year, all I can remember is sitting with Nada, looking around a tall desk down the aisle from the seat in the back of the room, after a few days Mother kept me at home, the teacher sent her word for me to return and finish that year.

Nada and Rosa sang at a funeral of a neighbor lady, the funeral was held at the Mountain View Cemetery, Edmond my brother was sitting with his class, I began to cry, Nada came to comfort me, my first funeral to attend.

March 6, 1987, my husband and I were at the cemetery. We found many of my friends there. The school house was painted white as I had remembered it.

I have picture taken beside the school house, August 22,

1922, Rosa, Edmond and I and friends, Zula Anderson, Goldie and Earnest Ezell, Robert and Percilla Crawford, Kate Alexander teacher.

When Jake Wise came to go bee hunting with Dad, I would get all the needles I could find for him to thread, I was too young to "fred" a needle. Mother and Rosa taught me to sew on Mother's 1854 model Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, I made my first dress when I was nine years old. Sewing became my occupation. At that time we just looked at a dress in the Sears catalogue and made one of that pattern. I was in high school before I used a "store bought pattern", I have attended schools on special sewing machines, classes in Drapery and Upholstering, I loved to do Custom Draperies and Bedspreads.

I went to St. Helens, Oregon, 1941, to live with my brother Edmond and wife Oma Rogers, I met Edward C. Sittler, we were married in Reno, honeymooned at Sun Valley, returned to Portland, we both were working in the Kaiser Shipyard, I was in the Templet Bay and he a welder. Before our first son was born we moved to a wheat ranch, at Dayton, Washington, where our son Edward Carl Jr. was born 25 June 1943.

Ed entered World War II 25 July 1944, served in 25 Division, 161 Infantry, in southern Phillipines, Luzon and Japan until 12 February 1946. I worked at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, Nebraska, Ft. Hood Texas Laundry over German prisoners of War, to be near my husband and the Powder Plant at Pryor, Oklahoma, lived with my parents until Ed came home. Mother took care of our son.

Two weeks after he came home, he went to work for DX Oil Company in Tulsa, where he worked for forty years before retiring.

Our son; Charles Allen, was born in Tulsa, 10 June 1947.

I organized the Red Fork Extension Homemakers in 1953; serving on Tulsa State Fair Board 12 yrs.; Homemaker of Tulsa County 1980; member of D A R; C. A. R. Sponsor; Member of, The Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, Huguenots and community organizations.

Ed is Secretary of Red Fork Lions Club; Treasurer of Lions 3-M District; American Legion; I. O. O. F.; Sun Oil Company Retiree and Twenty year Clubs.

Our sons; Edward Carl Jr. Teacher Central High School; married Pattie Ruth Gay, parents of Edward Carl III, and Martina Gay Sittler.

Charles Allen owner of Sittler Aviation, Jones Airport, Jenks, Oklahoma, married Kathy Yvone Steele, parents of Jennifer Kaye and Jeffrey Charles Sittler.

By: Marie Sittler

William Skelton

The name Skelton originated in England about ten centuries ago. The name is documented in England about 1066 A. D. The first immigrant to North America was Reverend Samuel Skelton. He arrived in Salem, Massachusetts in 1629. Our great, great, great-grandfather, William Skelton, born 1745, died 1825 and wife Sarah are documented by land purchases through South Carolina into Georgia, back to Warren County, Kentucky and died in Warrick County, Indiana. They had eleven children. Their ninth child, Ralph, born 1787, died 1862 is our great, great-grandfather. Born in Union County, South Carolina, he was married to Fanny Latham in Knox County, Indiana in 1810. He was drafted into the war of 1812. His Captain, Joseph Montgomery, was instrumental in getting Ralph an eighty acre land grant in Section 29, Township 16, Range 30 in Washington County, Arkansas. He and Fanny had three children, Jonathan L., born 1818, died 1862, married Martha Mary Sharp in 1840. Martha Jane, born 1822, died 1863, married Abraham C. Males in 1840, remarried to Milford Calvert. Permelia, born 1825, died 1904, married Timothy Steels in 1845. Fanny died after Permelia's birth. Ralph remarried Cassana Conner in 1925. They had eleven children, William M., born 1828, died??, married Catherine Lewis in 1850. Martha Angeline, born 1830, died 1894, married Jonathan Osburn in 1848, remarried Jesse H. Hobbs. Sarah, born 1831, died 1901, married Thomas Phelam in 1849. Robert, born 1834, died 1882. Robert is our great-grandfather, he married Julia Ann Winkle in 1859. Their courtship is narrated in another story titled Julia Winkle "Granny" Skelton. Prudence, born 1836, died??, married John W. Phelan in 1858. Alfred D., born 1838, died 1914, married Mary Ann "Polly" Hollwell in 1859. Mary A., born 1843, died??, married John W. Brashears in 1864. Phoebe, born 1842, died??, married Andrew Jackson Winkle. Jacob, born 1845, died??, married Ellander Elizabeth Brewer in 1865. Elizabeth Jane born 1849, died 1920, married Eli "Uncle Judge" Reed??. Catherine born 1852, died??, married Edmond Winkle in 1870.

Since I only have the records of my direct ancestors, I will continue with my great-grandfather Roberts family. Jonathan Robert, born 1860, died 1937 is our grandfather. He married Perlina Jane Stufflebeam in 1880. Martha Elizabeth, born 1862, died 1933, married James Lawson Dockery in 1881. Lucinda C., born 1865, died??, married Wesley J. Williams. Alfred S., born 1868, died 1923, married Damie Reed in 1886. William Allen, born 1871, died 1943, married Nanny Allison in 1893, she died in 1896. He remarried Edith Myrtle Garrison in 1905. Henry, born 1873, died??, married Addie Carter in 1895. Nelson, born 1873, died 1952, married Rose Ratliff in 1899. Nancy Lavina, born 1880, died??, married William Nickell in??. Cassana, born 1881, died??, married Harve Lemaster in??, remarried John Mallott in??. My grandparents are Jonathan Robert "Buddy" and Perlina, they had ten children. James Robert, born 1881, died 1957, married Cida Myrtle Shackleford in 1902. Rebecca Elizabeth, born 1882, died 1962, married William Franklin Fields in 1908, remarried Tom Richardson. George Sherman, born 1884, died 1886. My father, Henry Eli, born 1887, died 1986, married Priscilla Fay Anderson in 1910. (Note: Captain Joseph Montgomery, who aided Grandfather Ralph Skelton in getting the land grant in Washington County, is a great uncle to Priscilla Fay and her sister, Lottie Frances, from northern Missouri.) John Harrison, born 1890, died 1976, married Mary Ellen Schader in 1910. William Harmon married Lottie Frances Anderson in 1912, remarried Effie Brooks in 1968. Julia Bernetta, born 1893, still living, married Calvin Stout in 1912, remarried Claud Fritts in??. Lula Bell, born 1895, died 1975, married Elmer Stout in 1913. Walter Dewey, born 1897, died 1985, married Nellie Stout in 1917. Nelia, born 1900, died 1901. Alta Leona, born 1902, died 198?, married Ottis Sutton in 1920. Our parents, Henry Eli and Priscilla Fay have one hundred thirty-three living descendants, twelve children, forty-eight grandchildren, seventy-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandsons. Robert Donald, born 1911, married Katherine Sigler in 1934, they have seven children and seventeen grandchildren. Mary Delia, born 1913, married John Paul Stephens in 1936, they have one daughter, two grandchildren and one great-grandson. Lelia Blanche, born 1915, married Algen Lee Roy Wolfenbarger in 1945, we have three children, seven grandchildren, one great-grandson. Odie Keith, born 1917, married Lena Lea Jones in 1941, they have one daughter and two granddaughters. Arthur Harlan, born 1918, married Madelyn Grace "Peggy" Akers in 1944, they have one daughter and two granddaughters. Leonard Quentin, born 1921, married Alice Marie Wilson in 1943, they have four children and twelve grandchildren. Naomi Helen, born 1923, married Carl Albert Bradley 1946, they have five children and ten grandchildren. Betty Louise, born 1926, married General Foy Gillespie in 1946. They have two children and four grandchildren. Rose Mary, born in 1929, married Ovner Roe Wagner in 1947, they have four children and four grandchildren. Deleo Lawrence, born 1931, married Kathryn Williamson in 1957, they have three children and one grandson. Eli Pierson, born 1933, married Betty Jane Emery in 1954, they have three sons and three grandchildren. Pierson remarried Billie Ann Cruikshank in 1970, they have five children. Henry Dwain, born 1937, married Betty Lou Anderson in 1954, they have three children and seven grandchildren.

Our book, *Ralph Skelton of Washington County, Arkansas*, compiled by O. B. Eakin, was released in November, 1986. We have nine generations of our family in this book. I hope others can take the information compiled in this article and bring their

heritage up to date. It is an exciting experience to know who your ancestors were.

By: Blanche Wolfenbarger

John A. Skillern

The first Skillern family to settle in Washington County Arkansas was the family of Audley Anderson Skillern, moving here from the Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee in 1846. Audley Anderson Skillern was born April 2, 1818 near Pikesville, Bledsoe County, Tennessee and died in Washington County, Arkansas January 6, 1880, age 62, and was buried in the Oxford Cemetery. The reason for his burial there was that the Oxfords and Skillerns got their land grants mixed up and the Skillerns settled on the land granted to the Oxfords. One of the Skillern family died the first winter in Arkansas and was buried on the farm. When the Skillerns and the Oxfords discovered the mix-up in grants, they exchanged places and the Oxfords dedicated an area around the Skillern grave as a cemetery.

Audley Anderson Skillern married Elizabeth Emaline Vernon, February 17, 1842. They had twelve children and only their third, Martha Jane who married Luke Kantz, their ninth, James Dean who married Julia Francis (Fannie) Lichlyter, and their twelfth, John Audley who married Lena Florene Hudelson will be mentioned herein. Martha was born July 5, 1846 in Tennessee died May 23, 1887 in Arkansas. She was the mother of Mary Kantz who married Chauncey Ambrose Jr.; Martha Vernon Kantz who married George W. Powell, Fredrick (Fred) Kantz who never married and girls Willie and Nellie who also never married.

James Dean Skillern was born May 9, 1861 and died June 20, 1935. James and Fannie were married in 1889 in Springdale. They had six children: Ray Audley, born 1891; Lee Byrain, born 1893; John Calvin, born 1895; Jesse William, born 1896; Charles Bernie, born 1898; and Nellie born 1901. James and Fannie were divorced and four of the children went with their mother. John and Charlie stayed with their father and grew up on the Skillern farm cared for by their father's sisters.

In 1920, John married Ruth Fuller of Fayetteville. They had two daughters; Martha Ann, born 1927 and Mary John, born 1930. Both still live in Fayetteville. Martha Ann married Jackie Randall Audrain in 1951. They have three children. The eldest is Scott Randall, born 1953, who married Carren Collins in 1978. Their children are Scott Randall Jr., born 1981 and Bradley, born 1983. Their second son, John Kay, born 1955, is single. Their daughter, Jacki Renee, born 1958, is married to Danny McWhorter and has a daughter, Kristi Renee, born 1979.

Mary John married Lewis Dee Jones in 1955. Their four children are: Diana, born 1959, Rebecca, born 1961, Gregory, born 1962 and Carolyn, born 1967. Diana was married to Johnnie Barker and has a son, Matthew Lee, born 1979. Rebecca married Powell Dodge of Washington, D. C. in June, 1986 and Greg married Brenda Ramsey of Prairie Grove in December, 1986. Carolyn is single. John died in 1948 and is buried at Fairview Cemetery. Ruth still lives in Fayetteville.

Charlie married Florence Karsten in 1921. They had two sons, Clarence Merle, born 1922 and Charles Gordon, born 1924. Merle married Mary Ellen Westbrook in 1942. They live in Raymond, Maine. Their children are Karen Ann, born 1943; David Merle, born 1952 and Nancy Ellen, born 1958. Gordon married Marilyn Nixon in 1951. They live in Springvale, New York. Their children, are Charles Gordon Jr., born 1953; Mary Ellison, born 1956 and Shannon Ann, born 1963.

Charlie died in 1953 and is buried in Fayetteville.

John Audley Skillern was born November 8, 1969 in Arkansas and died February 2, 1939. His youngest son, James Riley Skillern still owns the old Skillern home northeast of Fayetteville off the Old Wire Road.

John Audley Skillern and Lena Florene Hudelson were married February 28, 1906 by the Reverend Phillip Cone Fletcher, a Methodist Minister of Fayetteville. Lena Florene Hudelson was born October 28, 1881 and died January 25, 1952. She was the daughter of William Armstead Hudelson and Alice Amanda Steele Hudelson. Alice Amanda's father was commissioned Captain in the twenty-third Georgia Regiment during the Civil War.

William and Alice Hudelson lived in the two-story brick house on a farm adjoining the Skillern farm, coming to Arkansas from Texas and Oklahoma. They had two children, Lena and Elza. John and Lena Skillern had four children: John Audley Jr., born October 6, 1909 and died December 1983, married Daisy Milsap. They had three children, John, Kenneth and Mary Lynn. Their second was William Vernon (Bill) Skillern, born July 4, 1914 and married Margaret Fletcher (known as Markeet) in April 1935. Bill and Markeet have one son, William Franklin Skillern, nicknamed Jigger by his father Bill. Jigger married Nancy Ann Davis and they have a son named Fletcher Davis Skillern, born November 9, 1983. They live in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

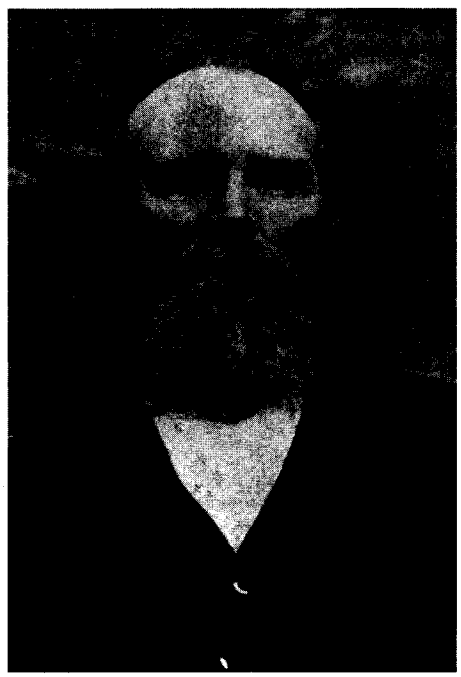
John and Lena's third child is Alice Virginia Skillern, (known as Virginia and nicknamed Ginger) who was born July 20, 1917 and married Donald A. Fletcher, August 5, 1939. They have three children: Susan Elizabeth, born November 20, 1940. Martin Edward, born February 17, 1947 and Michael Don, born March 7, 1948. More about Susan, Martin and Mike is in the Fletcher history. The fourth child of John and Lena is James Riley Skillern, born April 16, 1920, who married Beverly J. Dunker. They have two daughters of their own, and two adopted daughters from Korea. Their own daughter, Laura Lee married Russell Morrison. Cheryl Lynn (Cherrie) is single. Missy was adopted as a tiny baby from Korea and Robin was nearing six years old when Riley started adoption though the final adoption of Robin was by Beverly's mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. Aelmore. Robin is married to Ricky Luper.

Virginia Skillern Fletcher is one of the Son's Chapel Quilters.

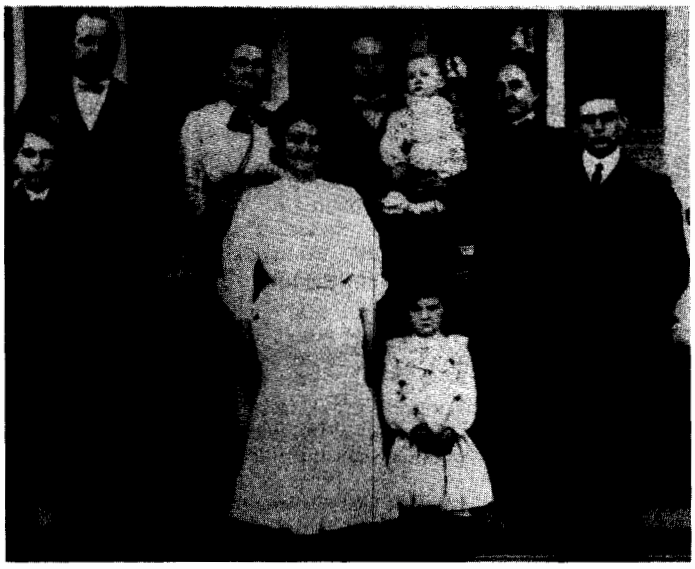
By: Virginia Skillern Fletcher

Dr. Owen David Slaughter

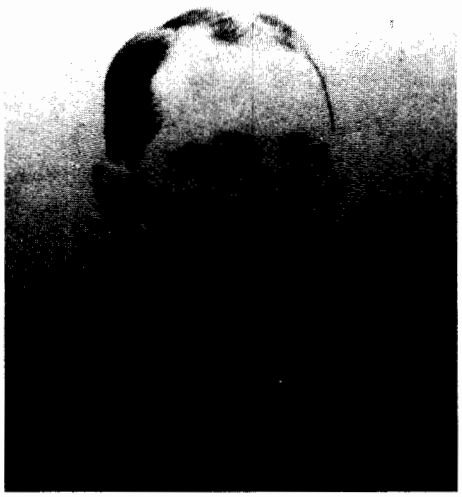
Even today, a hundred years since he rode his horse with his saddlebags full of medicine, the people of the Habberton area six miles east of Fayetteville speak of "the old doctor" who lived on the east slope of what is now known as Slaughter Mountain.



Owen David Slaughter



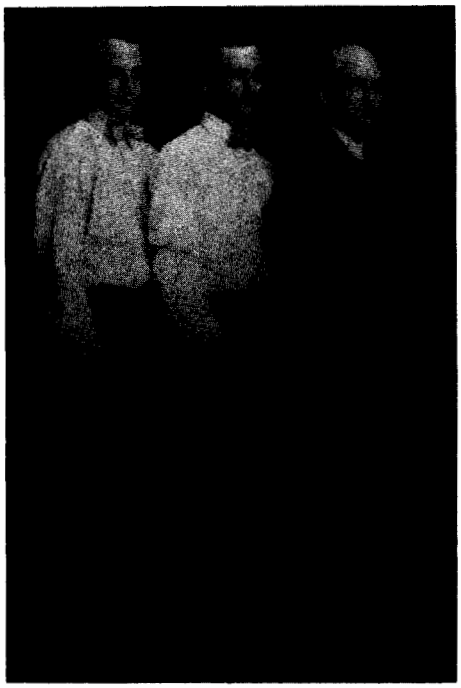
Sterling Hartwell "Hart" Family, 1903—Main Street, Springdale, Arkansas. Back Row: "Hart", "Ida" Ownby Slaughter, "Lora" (holding Vera), Ada Bevers Slaughter. Front Row: Theron, Zoe, Dessa, Bernice, Otto.



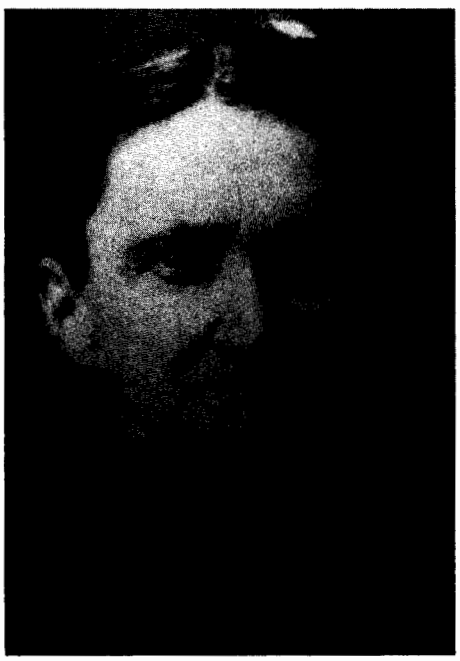
Sterling Hartwell Slaughter

It was in 1866 after the War Between States that the Owen David Slaughter family moved from Pulaski County, Arkansas, to a farm east of Fayetteville in the (White River Valley). Owen David had married Lucinda Ann Williams in 1849 in Mississippi. Both had been born in 1828 in North Carolina. He was a farmer, a doctor, the first postmaster of Aquilla (Habberton), and an ordained Baptist minister who was pastor of the (Friendship Baptist Church) east of Springdale, and the (Mount Vernon Baptist Church at Habberton). In 1877 he donated the land where the present Mount Vernon Church and Cemetery are located. He and Lucy, two of their sons, and his parents are buried there.

In 1880, Owen David, a physician and half owner of Slaughter and Searcy (wholesale grocers), was living in the present day Searcy House in Springdale with his family and elderly parents, Daniel McDaniel and Sarah Slaughter. Daniel M. was born in 1788 in Richmond County, North Carolina, and Sarah in 1793 in North Carolina. They were the parents of fourteen children, Owen David, John Thomas, Pleasant M., Veronica, Esther, Sarah, Priscilla, Rachel, Lijina, Hannah, Martha, Rebecca, Mary Ann and Elizabeth Jane.



L to R: Theron Hart Slaughter, Porter Otto Slaughter and J. Lionel (Lona) Slaughter - 1916.

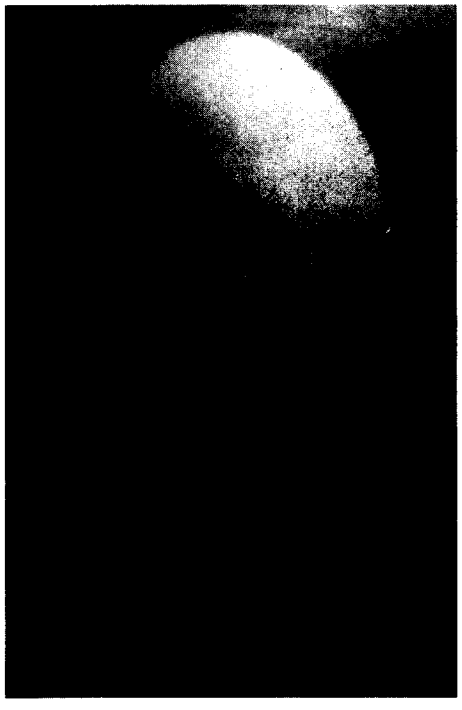


Lucinda Ann (Williams) Slaughter

Daniel's father and grandfather were both named Owen and are buried in the Slaughter Cemetery on Mountain Creek, Richmond County, North Carolina.

Prior to 1900, Owen David and Lucy moved back to the Habberton area. They had nine children: Timothy (married Elizabeth Henson); Haywood S. (married Elizabeth Stevens); Sterling Hartwell "Hart" married (1) Idella "Ida" Elizabeth Ownby, (2) Ann Bennett; Madison "Mac" (married Nettie Gilliland); Aquilla (married James Jefferson Johnson); William "Willie" (married Sally Sanders); and Allada (married Joseph Carr). Two sons, Simeon and Charles, died young.

Frances Slaughter Smith - 1922.



Judge John Lionel "Lona" Slaughter

Only Haywood and Hart continued to live in Washington County. Haywood stayed on the family farm. Hart and Ida lived in Goshen where Hart owned the general store and was postmaster from 1882 to 1888. By 1900 Hart had extensive land holdings in the Goshen area among which was a farm of Arkansas Black Apple Orchards from Slaughter Mountain to the White River. His family eventually moved to Springdale where he was part owner of the Springdale Telephone Company the Fayetteville ice plant, vice-president of the First National Bank when it was organized, and a Mason. He and Ida had seven children, John Lional "Lona" (married Ada Bevers); Theron Hartwell, M. D. (married Hazel Sandoz); Porter Otto (married Mamie Sherrad); Dessa (married Edgar Browne); Zoe (married John Hamilton); Bernice "Bunce" (married L. Willoughby, and Allen Erwin); and Ora (died young).

Lona, also a Mason, married Ada Estelle Bevers, daughter of Madison County Judge Joseph D. Bevers and Ada Ann Isabelle Vaughan. Lona continued in the Goshen Store until he moved to Springdale in 1912. In 1921 the family moved to Fayetteville and he was elected County Judge from 1929 to 1933. He and Ada had two daughters, Vera (Mrs. Robert Paul Cummings) and Frances (Mrs. William Carl Smith). Frances has a daughter, Ada Lee, (Mrs. William E. Shook) who presently lives in Springdale.

By: Ada Lee Shook

Frances C. P. M. Sloan

Frances "Fannie" Parks was the 13th child of John P. A. & Mary Ann Parks. She was born in Washington County on Christmas Eve 1852, the same year the Parks family came from Tennessee.

As a small child at (Parks Place) south of (Hogeye), her constant companion was the slave, Adeline. Though only 2 years older, Adeline was assigned to look after Fannie. They had many escapades, including slipping down to the slave cabins after dark to listen from their hiding place to ghost stories being told around the bon-fire.

When the war came, her father and the men slaves enlisted in the Confederate Army. John P. A. divided his fortune between himself and his head slave, John, who was Adeline's father. The idea being that if one of them was killed or captured at least half the money would be saved. After the war both returned with the money intact even though John could have fled with the money he carried.

While the men were gone, some Yankees preparing for the Battle of Pea Ridge camped in the valley below the "Big House" at Parks Place. The women and children were promised they would not be harmed. But the Yankees did confiscate many things, including the hand woven carpet, which they used for horse blankets.

One day the General appeared and told Mrs. Parks to gather up everything of value, including jewelry. She complied, but when she handed over her jewelry, she asked if she could keep one small box which held a gift from her husband on their wedding day. He said, "no", and took the box from her. Whereupon, Fannie ran into the room, kicked the General, and said, "give that back to my mother!" Surprised, he looked down at her, smiled, and returned the box. Patting Fannie on the head, he said, "I have a little girl at home just about your age", and left. Upon her death, Mrs. Parks left the gold and coral brooch and earrings to Fannie, who in turn divided them between her two daughters, who left them to their daughters.

When Fannie was in her early 20s she married "Colonel" Morrow, and they moved into a house between Parks Place and Hogeye. Her father John P. A. gave her a dowry of $2,000, as he had his other children. They had one child, Sam. E., born in 1878. When Sam was only two his father died.

In 1885 Fannie married George Washington Sloan, and they moved to Fayetteville. Their children were Elizabeth Edna "Bess", born 1887, Ethel Helen, born 1890, and Van Ray, born 1894. A blue and white coverlet was woven at Parks Place for each of Fannie's four children. They raised the sheep for the wool and grew flax and indigo dye on the plantation.

As was customary for the day, Fannie was an accomplished seamtress and did beautiful hand work, including tatting. Several examples of her handwork as well as one of the hand woven coverlets are still in the family.

Fannie died in Fayetteville in 1922 and is buried in (Evergreen Cemetery), along with her son Van Ray. She is remembered with much respect and love by her namesake Frances Vinson Davis. Frances says, "My grandmother still talks to me" through the many "saws" which her grandmother taught her. She relates an incident when she was about 10 years old. Fannie said, "Frances, have you done everything you planned to

do today?" The little girl answered, "yes", as she thought would gain the much sought approval. When her grandmother responded "then you didn't plan enough." The truth came clear: that 100% is never enough, one must strive to do better. For more details of Fannie's family see Sam E. Morrow

By: Frances Davis

Caroline Smart

Caroline Louise Bedel Smart was born in 1901 in Carnegie, Pennsylvania. Her father, Fritz Bedel, arrived home from work on that fateful day and found his wife dead. The stress of labor had been too much for the 45-year-old woman. After she had given birth prematurely to a baby girl, she had died, all alone.

Caroline Smart - 86 years old

The grieving father was standing at his wife's graveside with the little bundle in his arms, crying "What am I going to do?", when there suddenly appeared a woman the Bedels had known slightly. Her husband had recently died, and the railroad had bought her property. There she was, all packed up with nowhere to go. When she saw Mr. Bedel with the tiny baby, Caroline, she offered to help him.

Caroline feels to this day that it was the divine hand of God that sent her stepmother there, to take care of her.

Caroline Bedel went from the first grade through the eighth without ever being late or absent. She has a framed certificate on her wall declaring this outstanding feat.

She recalls how her beloved teacher, Mr. Kinder, rescued her from a five-foot snow drift. Her little red cap had snagged on a fence post as she crawled through, and it had let him know she was there.

Her stepmother was very good to her and was a main influence on her outlook on life. She would say, "Karlena, you can do wrong things and fool me, but you can never fool Gott in Himmel, (pointing up toward heaven), he sees everything you do, don't ever forget that."

Caroline speaks fluent German because her father spoke to her only in German.

After her stepmother died, the 20-year-old Caroline left home on horseback to seek her fortune. She joined the old Selles-Floto Circus as a trick rider for a couple of years. Then she met Herbert Smart. He had been discharged from the Navy after World War I and was working on a rock crusher. Caroline rode past him on her horse and saw him trying to twirl a lariat with a piece of clothesline. He quickly lost his heart to the "Cowgirl" that taught him how to use correct rope.

The couple worked as ranch hands near Hemet, California, and they were happy there where Caroline could be with horses and cows to her heart's content. One of her favorite stories is of the time she was fixing a fence, when a charming man, who was riding by on horseback, stopped to help her and then identified himself as Clark Gable. It took her several days to get over that excitement.

Herbert and Caroline bought a small housetrailer and started on the long trip to Pennsylvania and home. For some unknown reason, "Herbie" had started drinking after seven years of a happy marriage. As they traveled, his health became so bad because of his alcoholism, she was forced to put him in the Veteran's Hospital in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They never made it to Pennsylvania. "Herbie" died in 1943. With the small Veteran's insurance she received, she bought 40 acres and a house west of Greenland on what is now 265 Highway. She named the place "Cedarbrook Farm" and started a herd of cows by buying young calves at the sale barn for fifty cents to $1.50. She is now 86 years old and still takes care of her cows. They are all the family she has, except for a cat named "No-No".

She has had such a colorful life, has managed to stay away from doctors and hospitals and never takes a pill of any kind. She enjoys her radio, and especially Paul Harvey.

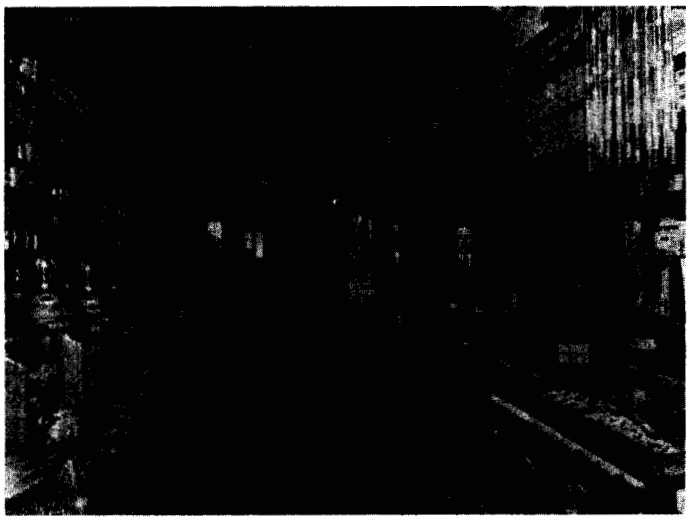
Caroline Smart is one of a kind - an original. It would take a long time to tell all of the stories of her life. Everyone who knows her, loves her, and her sense of humor. We will always remember her slap on the back and hearty "How're ya doin'?"

By: Eleanor Foster

Urey Ledley Smelser

Urey Ledley Smelser, affectionately known as Captain Smelser or Led, was born in Ripley County, Missouri, into a large family. Many years earlier the spelling of the family name was changed from Schmeltzer. In his teens he left home and headed west to Texas where he remained for several years. He lived there at a time in the late 1870s and early 1880s when there were 'wild and woolly cow towns and sleepy trading villages'. He told many interesting stories about working as a cowboy on the open range. Led came to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was Warden of the State Penitentiary and came to Washington County in charge of the convicts who helped build the railroad running from Fayetteville through Prairie Grove into Oklahoma. You can be sure he had many interesting experiences there too. He always slept with his gun beside him but he was liked and respected by the prisoners. Many year later he still received letters from former prisoners telling him this.

On September 4, 1900 he was married to Miss Evelyn Eason of Fayetteville. Evelyn had moved with her parents, John Thomas Eason and Elizabeth Bourdon Eason, and her brothers and sisters from Coldwater, Mississippi, to Fayetteville when she was a young girl. After attending the University of Arkansas she taught music. She was an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Led and Evelyn owned a farm west of Prairie Grove where they made life-long friends. Evelyn (Evie) loved horses and enjoyed riding in horse shows. Later they moved to Fayetteville and built a home next to the old Eason home on Gregg Street. He was Deputy Marshal before starting the Smelser Flour and Feed Mill on Center Street near the town square and after a number of years of successful operation he took two of his brothers-in-law, Herman and Tom Eason as his partners and the name of the business was changed to Smelser and Eason Flour and Feed Mill. The business involved sales and deliveries throughout Washington County of feeds, grains, crop seeds, hay and corn meal that was ground in the mill. After selling the Mill to his partners he then started the Fayetteville Hardware Company on the Fayetteville square which he operated successfully for a number of years before his brother-in-law, Arthur Eason, joined him in the business as his partner. The business was a full



Left to right: Urey Ledley Smelser and Arthur Atkins Eason. Picture taken in 1918 in Fayetteville Hardware Company.

Urey Ledley and Evelyn Smelser, picture taken about 1900.

line hardware selling everything from nuts and bolts to farm plows, farm wagons, cultivators, stoves and mill supplies. After several years Arthur Eason bought the entire business in 1918.

Led and Evelyn never had any children of their own but they cared for three orphan children who were always devoted to their foster parents. One became a minister. They raised Arthur, Jr. and Margaret Eason after their mother passed away when they were very small children. No real parents could have been more devoted and caring. They were members of the United Methodist Church for most of their lives.

Led retired from business and spent his remaining years managing his various rental properties and enjoying his home and family and his garden and flowers. He passed away in 1945 and Evelyn in 1950 and both are buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: A. A. Eason, Jr.

Francis Marion Smiley

Francis Marion Smiley, known as "Frank" was born 18 August 1825 in Bedford County, Tennessee. He was 2nd born of seven children of James B. and Jane (McCluiar) Smiley who died in Washington County in 1846 and 1843 respectively. James B. Smiley was son of Hugh and Dorcas (Barnett) Smiley.

Frank Smiley 1st married Tabitha Holcomb 30 July 1846. She was a daughter of the well known Primitive Baptist preacher John Holcomb and wife Dorothy (Wilbanks) of Washington County. Children born to Frank and Tabitha were: (1) Margaret J., born 1847 and died 1848. (2) Reuben Smiley, born 1849. (3) John Howard Smiley, born 1831. He married Lauraney Davis (?) and reared five children in Limestone County, Texas.

Frank Smiley's 1st wife Tabitha died 1851 (Holcomb Cemetery) and the children were reared by their grandparents John and Dorothy Holcomb. Frank then married Mrs. Sarah Ann (Norman) Reed on 28 February 1853 in Washington County. She was born in 1831 Bedford County, Tennessee, a daughter of Reuben and Cynthia (McFarland) Norman. Reuben and Cynthia died in Washington County 1865 and 1887 respectively. (Both are buried in Elm Springs Cemetery.) Children born to Frank and Sarah were: (1) William Frank Smiley, born 1853. He married Martha Clever and reared five children in Limestone County, Texas. (2) James B. Smiley, born 1855. (3) Henry N. Smiley, born 1857. He married Ann Adams. (4) Dorothy Elizabeth Smiley, born 1859. She married Joseph Knox Biggs and reared nine children in Limestone County, Texas. (5) Martha Tennessee Smiley, born 1860. She never married and both she and her sister Dorothy are buried in Faulkenberry Cemetery near Groesbeck, Texas. (6) Hugh Marion Smiley, born 1862. He married in Limestone County, Texas to Allie Scott (Bass). She being a daughter of Johnny M. Bass and Elizabeth J. Sloan of Dallas County, Arkansas. Elizabeth was a granddaughter of Collin McKinney for whom Collin County, Texas was named. Hugh and Allie Smiley reared seven children in Limestone County, Texas, one of whom is Bertha Smiley who married James Ezra Owens (parents of submitter).

Pictured is Hugh Marion and Allie (Bass) Smiley with all their children born in Limestone County, Texas. Left to right: Hughie, Frank, Mae, Lewis, Bell, Bertha and Myrter. Hugh Marion is youngest son of Francis Marion and Sarah (Norman) Smiley. Hugh Marion Smiley was born in Washington County 1862.

Frank Smiley (subject of this sketch) had a grist mill in Washington County and one day he was out in the fields when bushwhackers got after him. This was during the Civil War. He ran so hard getting away from them that he came down with pneumonia and died 30 June 1861. His wife Sarah was with child at the time and the child, Hugh Marion Smiley was born July 1862. Frank was buried in the Holcomb Cemetery. Sarah appeared as a widow on the 1870 census of Washington County with her six children. Both Sarah and Frank had been members of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church as was Frank's parents also. These church records listed his father James B. Smiley's death as 26 March 1846.

As a widow Sarah Smiley moved to Limestone County, Texas about 1871, appearing there on the 1880 census as Sarah Holcomb as she had married 1879 to Elihu Holcomb in Texas. Sarah sold her land in Washington County, Arkansas in 1877 (East half of SE qtr. of Section 27 in Twp. 18 North of Range 30 West containing 80 acres) for 480.00 and 1 note for 70.00 to be paid in 1 year, and 1 note due in two years for 145.00 all at 10% interest.

Sold to James C. Pharr. Sarah and Elihu Holcomb were divorced in 1888. Sarah died 3 October 1899 and is buried in Big Hill Cemetery near Groesbeck, Texas.

By: Herman Dewey Owens

A. N. Smith

This story is told in A. N. Smith's own words.

I was born December 28, 1861, Benton County, Arkansas, 1-1/2 miles west of Shiloh which later became known as Springdale.

My first school was in a little house across the road from an old grist mill which was just below the big springs on my father's property. The school teacher was Martha McCall. Three months of a year was a school term. Later I went to a school about 3 miles north of where I lived or about 2 or 3 miles west of Lowell. This was Goad Springs. My teacher was Mr. P. Davis. Later I went to Spring Creek, 3 miles west of my home. Some of the scholars were B. Sharp and his sister, Laura Chumbly, Alex, Jim and Ambrose Downum, Frank King and his sister. When a school house was built 2 or 3 hundred yards from my home, some of the teachers were Doc White, Mr. Lemmons and 1 or 2 more. Then the school house was moved to the northeast corner of my father's land. There one of my teachers was Bill Holcomb. Some of the pupils were Smith, Ford, Looney, Lewis, Fennimore, Nail, Phillips. After that I went to a 10 months high school in Springdale for 2 terms. The teacher was P. Smith who taught before at Goad Springs. Some of the students were Jeff Banks, Tom Fitch, Bill Bradford, Fate Beasley, who is my wife's uncle, Ed and A. P. Goodman.

On the 22nd of February 1883, I married Sarah E. Beasley, who was attending school on the northeast corner of my father's property. She lived about 3/4 mile from our house. After we were married we moved to a farm 2-1/2 miles northwest of my homeplace and farmed for 10 years. During the wintertime I taught a subscription school at Bethel, for about $20.00 a month. My wife and I joined the Bethel Methodist Church.

In 1890 I took a covered wagon drawn by 2 mules and made a trip to Indian Territory, going as far west as Oklahoma City. Warren Blankenship, Matt Fleming, and Jabez Banks went with me. We were gone 30 days and I caught the "western fever".

After we moved to Springdale I worked for $20.00 a month in a produce house, until it burned. Then I worked for $1.00 a day now and then at odd jobs until I got a job with the telephone company. When they purchased the Fayetteville Company I was sent there as manager, where I stayed for 1 year but I still had the "western fever".

In 1901 Fred Beasley, Bob Chunning, and I came to Indian Territory to a small town called Elam where there was a store of drygoods and hardware, a grocery, and another shop or two. This was a few miles southeast of Tulsa. The railroad had been surveyed to come through 3 or 4 miles north of Elam. I intended to buy some land from an Indian but he made the remark that a town was going to be built on the railroad, so I changed my mind about buying at that time.

Returning to Fayetteville I worked as a carpenter, erecting depots, section houses, stockyards and the like for a railroad company, sometimes going as far west as Westville, Indian Territory. Finally I moved back to Springdale and bought a grocery store, staying there for 8 months before selling in 1902.

My "western fever" was still high and I came to Broken Arrow, Indian Territory. The stores at Elam had been moved to this location on the proposed railroad line about 6 months before. Two hundred people had settled here and the sounds of building could be heard all over the place. I went to work as a carpenter.

Shortly afterward, I bought a grocery store and sent for my family. They arrived by train at Catoosa. I met them with a surrey and team which had been hired from a local livery stable. We lived in the back of the store until my present home was finished.

When the railroad was completed through here and Indian Territory became the state of Oklahoma (1907), our section became a thriving farming community.

After 3 years of grocery business I sold out and went to work managing a store for H. H. Walters. I stayed with him for 3-1/2 years then built my own store and ran it for 8 years; after which I sold the stock and rented the building. I rested for awhile, then worked again at the carpenter trade.

When the Building and Loan Association was established in Broken Arrow, I was the vice president for 12 years. In the meantime I took considerable interest in local politics, being a staunch Republican, and was on the town council for several years.

A trip had been taken to California in 1915 to visit relatives and see the World's Fair, and in 1922 we traveled by car to see the Yellowstone National Park.

My wife died in 1942 and I have been living here at our old home with my youngest daughter keeping house for me. In my 90s I am enjoying a quiet and restful life, spending much of the time reading (without aid of glasses) the newspapers or watching the programs on television.

By: Dorothy Fitzgerald Allen

Ackland E. Smith

Among those who contributed substantially to the Round Mountain community were Ackland Eason and Minnie Mae (Miller) Smith. Ackland was born 24 August 1872, in Marion County, Illinois, the son of Wm. C. and Sarah E. (Powers) Smith. He died 13 April 1958. Minnie Mae, born 12 November 1877, in Saline County, Kansas, was the daughter of Peter C. and Elizabeth (Le Fevre) Miller, died 20 February 1956. Ackland and Minnie are buried in the Round Mountain Cemetery. The Ackland Smiths were always ready and willing to do their share of community work. Besides farming on their own property, which was located on the east side of Round Mountain, they rented river-bottom land along White River. Most of the rented land they had used is now covered by Lake Sequoyah. Ackland and Minnie raised four children; 1-William Clyde Smith, born 24 February 1898, died 30 October 1920. Clyde was doing timber work in the Round Mountain area when he was fatally injured from a falling tree. He was engaged and was to marry in three months when he died.

Ackland Eason Smith and wife Minnie Mae (Miller) Smith.

2-Eva May Smith, born 23 June 1902, died 6 November 1951. Married 1st Dessa King. They had one daughter, Helen Louise, born 24 December 1923, married 1st to Denny Schafer. Helen and Denny have two sons, twins, Randall Dean and Richard Lee, born 21 May 1952. Helen Louise married 2nd Thomas J. Sandvig and presently lives in Lynnwood, Washington, where they own and operate an Arts and Craft business. Eva May King married 2nd to Fred Kozenek. Fred died 14 August 1986.

3-Lynn C. Smith, born 3 September 1904, married Virginia Beaver, 3 February 1935. Virginia was born 4 April 1912, Pierce City, Lawrence County, Missouri. Virginia was a prominent music teacher until her death, 14 January 1986. Lynn was with the Ford Motor Company, dealership in Fayetteville for over fifty years. Lynn and Virginia have two daughters; (1) Virginia Jane, born 6 April 1941, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She is an accomplished violinist and currently with the Kansas City Symphony orchestra. Janie married 1st to Jerry Eldred and they have a daughter, Shelly Lynne, born 6 December 1962. Janie married 2nd to W. Dean Rader. (2) Francis Lynne, born 17 September 1948, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. Francis, also an accomplished musician, is presently with St. Vincent Hospital in Little Rock working for a masters degree in nursing.

4-Agnes Pauline Smith, born 29 September 1912, married Hubert Danner, 3 November 1928. Hubert was born 13 November 1903. He became ill in 1965, from what was later diagnosed as Paralysis Agitaus (Parkinson disease), and was immobilized for several years before his death, 5 January 1979. Hubert's illness brought about many hardships to the family but, with much faith and fortitude, Pauline and children were able to overcome the many problems associated with this kind of trauma. Pauline worked many years for the J. C. Penney Company, and is retired from there. Pauline and Hubert have two children; (1) William Eugene, born 16 March 1930, married Betty Ann Mooney, 2 March 1951, Houston, Texas. Bill and Betty have three children; (a) Timothy Eugene, born 30 April 1958, Hilo, Hawaii, married Kelly Erin Thompson, 24 March 1979, in Cleveland, Oklahoma. They have a son, Patrick Eugene, 6 October 1984, Tulsa, Oklahoma. (b) Cheryl Ann, born 27 February 1962, Hilo, Hawaii, married Larry James Thompson, 29 November 1986, Fayetteville, Arkansas. (c) Stephen Layne, born 2 July 1964, Carthage, Texas, married Hong Ti Pham, 17 January 1987, Siloam Springs. Arkansas. William Eugene Danner is pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church in Springdale, Arkansas. (2) Eva Patricia, born 1 March 1933, married 1st John Elliott, 1952, Fayetteville, Arkansas. They have a daughter Karen Jo, born 13 March 1954, Jacksonville, Texas. Eva Patricia married 2nd Farrel E. Young, Jr., 1961, Oklahoma. They have a daughter Brenda Gayle, born 15 March 1963, Springdale, Arkansas. Brenda Gayle married Jack M. Dinnan, 16 May 1981, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Farrel E. Young, Jr., died 9 March 1969, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Eva Patricia married 3rd Wheeler Glen Bowman, 16 May 1969, Portage, Michigan. Karen Jo Elliott and Brenda Gayle Young were adopted by Wheeler Glen Bowman, 2 March 1972.

See Wm. C. Smith and Peter C. Miller families.

By: W. Eugene Smith

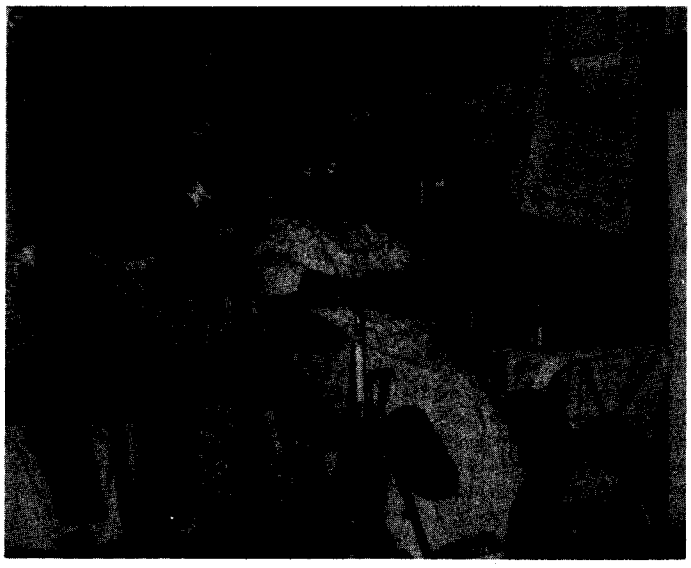
Clara Parks Smith

Clara Parks Smith was born May 19, 1895 in Cincinnati, Arkansas. She married Homer Smith October 3, 1911. He was born on Lee's Creek north of Van Buren, Arkansas on May 15, 1895. Clara lived on Marquis Buck, Watts and Obby Moore places in Cincinnati. They helped them on their farm.

Their children were: Milton Smith, born June 22, 1913, Dora Jan, born December 1914, Clarence, born October 27, 1916, Anderson, born February 17, 1918. Cleo, born March 8, 1919, Helen, born October 20, 1920, Dan, born August 27, 1923, Lottie, born April 5, 1925, Mablene, born August 19, 1927, Claud, born April 8, 1930, Ann, born August 31, 1931, Homer, born May 2, 1933 and Mayme Hazel, born July 27, 1935.

Later, they moved to Cane Hill, Arkansas and lived until 1949. They built a house and moved in 1950. They still live in the same house.

By: Lucille Tunnell



Clara and Homer Smith at her home on South Willow Street in Fayetteville.

By: Lucille Tunnell

John Washington Smith

John Washington Smith was born in Dade County, Missouri, January 28, 1854. He died January 18, 1943, in Plainview, Texas. He married Miss Martha Halbert (Mattie) Crawford the 18th of November, 1877, in Washington County, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Andrew Alexander Crawford and his second wife, Rachel Tinnin. (See A. A. Crawford's family). Smith's parents were John W. and Phoebe (Moore) Smith, who were married 5th October, 1838 in Meigs County, Tennessee. Other children were David, who was a Federal soldier during the Civil War and later a preacher; James William, also a Federal soldier during the war and later U. S. Deputy Marshall under Judge Parker, in Sebastian County, Arkansas. Nancy Jane, who married Bolin Cox, Rebecca Sufinna who married John Chapman, Isaac, who was too young to join the service but disappeared during the conflict and Henry Clay, who married 1st. Virginia Turner and 2nd Belle Helms.

John and Mattie lived in Washington County until after the birth of their first child, Clyde. They later lived in Dallas, Collin and Wilbarger Counties, Texas. They homesteaded a place in Wilbarger County on Paradise Creek. Then in 1891 they moved to Floyd County, Texas and he worked for Colonel Charles Goodnight. When the "F" Ranch was broken up they patented several sections of land under the Caprock in the northeast corner of the county and 2 sections in Motley County. He later traded one of these for a fine blooded stallion. Mattie had been reared in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and did her best to bring Christianity to the area. Church services were held in the home and visiting ministers were always welcomed and given a place to stay. The first protracted meeting in the area was held under a stand of huge hackberry trees on what was later named Smith Creek in the pasture southwest of their home. Mattie died January 16, 1899 bearing twins. One of the twins died the same day and was buried in her arms. The surviving twin, Mattie, weighing three pounds was lovingly cared for by a neighbor lady, Mrs. Welch, who nursed Mattie along with her own infant child. John became worried that Mrs. Welch would become too attached to his baby and bought her home in about a month. With the aid of 16 year old Neomia the baby grew strong and healthy.

John, Mattie, and several of their children are buried in the Smith Family Cemetery on ranch land he willed the county for a community cemetery. He became a prominent rancher and stockman. He was well known for the purebred horses and mules he raised and sold. He bought and shipped cotton, cattle, horses and mules and planted the first cotton in the area. He donated land for a cotton gin, store, school and contributed to the build-

ing of a local church. He was a 32nd degree Mason and honorary lifetime member of the lodge in Floydada, Texas.

By: Ruth Lee

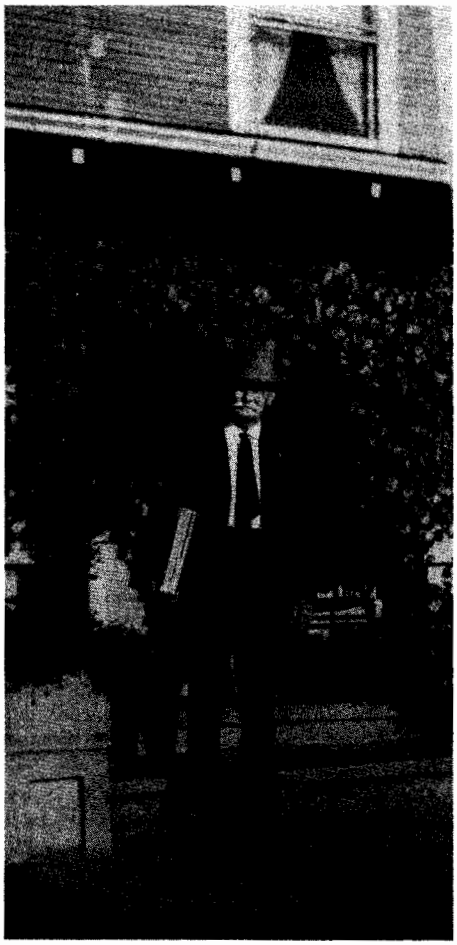
Leonard Anderson Smith

Squire Augustus Washington Smith, Sr. was born in Davidson County, North Carolina November 17, 1824. He had eight known brothers and sisters. His father, Leonard was born in 1784 and died in 1847. His mother, Susannah (1788-1844) was of Dutch descent and the daughter of Ruben and Mary Holmes. The family moved to Tipton County, Tennessee in 1830, where Leonard built a small home on 1000 acres of land. Half of this land was passed on to Augustus when he married Mary Elizabeth Yarbro on October 2, 1845. He built a big two-story home on the land. They had nine children: Henrietta - July 19, 1846, John W. - March 13, 1849 (died in infancy), Franklin Lafayette - May 11, 1850, Winfield Edgar - January 10, 1853, Augustus Washington, Jr. - February 22, 1856, Nancy A. - July 29, 1858, Leonard Anderson - January 29, 1861, Mary E. - August 1, 1863 (died in infancy) and Robert E. Lee - May 25, 1865. Augustus Sr. founded the town of Brighton, Tennessee in 1873. Most of his children remained in the Brighton area, but Franklin Lafayette went to Clarksdale, Mississippi. Nancy moved to Paragould, Arkansas and Leonard Anderson went to Springdale, Arkansas.

Top row - Daisy, Larry, and Autrey. Front row - Buck Smith, Claudia Smith, Reba Gayle Smith.

Before moving to Springdale, Leonard was active in the business and church life of Brighton. He was a postmaster, cashier of a bank, and a teacher and principal of the school in the 1880s. He married Claudia Bell Smith - December 29, 1873, who was one of his students, on April 6, 1891. She was the daughter of Richard Pembroke and Annie Laurie Smith. She and her sisters, Callye, Cora and Clara, and her brother, Roger were all born in Brighton, Tennessee.

Leonard and Claudia had three children; Daisy Dell - born January 7, 1893, Leonard Aubrey - June 3, 1894 and Embry Lee (Jim) - January 15, 1897. In 1911, Leonard and Claudia moved their family to Springdale, Arkansas because they wanted the cool mountain air of the Ozarks. The family lived in Springdale in a two-story white frame house at the Y intersection of Old Wire Road, Mill Street and Lowell Road, which still stands at 1003 Old Wire Road. Later, Leonard built a large two-story frame house at 620 Mill Street, and on either side he built two bungalows (614 and 626) for his married children. All these houses still stand. Daisy had married Autrey Clyde DeWese - November 2, 1890 of Brighton Tennessee, and they moved with



Leonard Anderson Smith leaving for work from house on Mill Street.

the family to Springdale. Leonard Aubrey went to St. Louis University School of Dentistry. After he graduated, he rejoined the family and established a dental practice in Springdale in 1918. He served as a Lieutenant in the Dental Corps during World War I. He married Florine Bradley - January 14, 1897 in Russellville, Arkansas, when she came to Springdale as the Home Economics teacher in the high school. Embry Lee served in the infantry in Europe in World War I. He married Delana Belle Thompson - December 14, 1901. The families all lived together on Mill Street in the three houses. They raised their own food with vegetable gardens, fruit trees and grapes and they kept cows and chickens. Claudia kept the lawns beautiful with the flowers she grew. Jim, Autrey and Aubrey all played baseball on the Springdale team.

After moving to Springdale, Leonard Anderson Smith continued his efforts in the interests of his hometown, serving as Mayor for two terms, as city recorder for two terms, and at the time of his death, he was a Justice of the Peace of Springdale Township. For many years, he was in the insurance business, being the senior member of the firm of Smith and Banks Insurance Agency, which was at the time one of the largest in Northwest Arkansas. He retired when his health failed, only to return to the agency when E. L. Pierce became owner. He died at the office in the arms of Mr. Pierce on February 1, 1937. He had been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for more than sixty years. For several years after moving to Springdale, he had taught a Sunday School class at the First Methodist Church. Claudia died suddenly of a heart attack October 28, 1941. Fearing frost, she died in her flower garden cutting flowers to share with her family and friends. She also was a

member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Both she and her husband are buried in Bluff Cemetery in Springdale.

Autrey DeWese worked for both Joyce's and Coger Drug Stores while Daisy worked as a buyer and clerk for the Cash Dry Goods Company. Her niece and nephew still remember the wonderful toys she brought them from her buying trips to the markets in St. Louis. Daisy and Autrey later bought Penrod's Cafe and operated it for many years. It was a popular hang-out for the young people, and many of the boys who grew up in Springdale worked there in the 1930s and 1940s. Many families dined at Penrod's because the food Daisy and the cook, Mrs. Crumpacker prepared was so delicious. Daisy and Autrey were both members of the Springdale Presbyterian Church. Their son, Robert Larry, was born March 17, 1912. he was valedictorian of the 1930 class of Springdale High. He attended the University of Arkansas where he was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity. He married Myra Lucille Fergus of Elm Springs on March 3, 1934. Larry worked until his retirement for Steele Canning Company as President of Sales. During that time, he also served as President of the Ozark Canners Association. He was a member of the local Kiwanis Club. Larry and Myra had Myra Diane - August 26, 1941 and twin girls, Jean Lynn and Janet Lee - November 4, 1955. Diane married Robert Gene Shaw, son of Willis Shaw of Elm Springs on December 27, 1961. They had a daughter, Sherri Diane, who married Jeff Dillard November 3, 1967, and a son, Bryan Robert - March 3, 1970. Daisy and Autrey sold Penrod's and lived in a house on the corner of Allen Street and Maple Drive that still stands. They returned to Brighton, Tennessee, where they both died; Daisy on March 14, 1963 and Autrey on October 3, 1970. Larry died June 16, 1982. All of the family are buried in Bluff Cemetery.

Leonard Aubrey Smith and Florine Bradley were married March 10, 1920. He had his dental practice until ill health forced his retirement in 1957. He was a charter member and president of the Springdale Rotary Club. He was a member of the American Legion, which he also served as Commander, and he was active in many other civic affairs. He was an avid hunter and fisherman and in his later years, he loved rose culture and gardening. Florine was a teacher in the Springdale School System for many years, first as a Home Economics teacher, then a second grade teacher at Washington School where she was instrumental in starting the hot lunch program in the public schools. She transferred to Central Elementary when the family moved to 813 West Emma Avenue, a house no longer at that location. They built the house at 202 Maple Avenue, where they both resided until their deaths. Both were members of the Springdale Presbyterian Church. Aubrey died on August 2, 1957 in a Houston, Texas hospital after surgery for an aorta aneurism. Florine died on February 7, 1983. Both are buried in Bluff Cemetery. They had one daughter, Reba Gayle, born October 22, 1921. She attended Springdale schools and graduated from the University of Arkansas. She married Franklin Kennedy Deaver, son of Mary and Frank Deaver on October 7, 1945. He had been a submariner in World War II and came back to manage the Pioneer Lumber Company, a local family business. It later merged with Clark-Deaver Hardware to become the Pioneer Company. They built the building on Emma Avenue now owned and operated by the First State Bank. When it was sold in 1955, Kennedy returned to the University of Arkansas as a college professor. He later was head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, and retired in 1984. Kennedy and Gayle had a son, Franklin Kennedy Deaver Jr., born July 16, 1947, and a daughter, Suzanne Denise, born June 17, 1950. Ken married Sherrill Lynn Green, daughter of Richard and Louise Green of Natchez, Mississippi on June 4, 1968 and they now reside in Billings, Montana. Denise married David Leigh Ballenger, son of Kenneth and Inez Ballenger of Fayetteville, Arkansas on May 21, 1972. They have a daughter, Brynn Elizabeth, born April 3, 1977, and a son, Michael David, born August 29, 1980. At present, they live in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Embry Lee married Delana Belle Thompson on December 14, 1921. He was foreman at the Stroud and Speas Vinegar Factory in Springdale, and Delana had a Beauty Shop, first in a home on Spring Street, then on the balcony of Applegate's Drug Store. They had a son, Alan Dean born October 5, 1923. He served in the U. S. Air Corps as a technical sergeant in the 390th Bombing Squadron, as did his wife, Allene Ada Atkins born April 5, 1924. They were married in England before returning to the United States. They then moved to Whittier, California where Alan Dean worked for Edison Electric Company and later for Rose Hill Cemetery Association, first as an accountant and now as Chief Financial Officer. They had a son, Gill Dean - April 16, 1945, a daughter, Marla Sue - January 26, 1950, then another daughter, Trudi Lee - March 8, 1952. Marla married Mark Baker Muir, Trudi married Richard Espinoza, and they have a son, Lee Wilcox - July 9, 1969.

After he and Delana were divorced, Embry Lee later married Marie Gillette in 1943, and moved to Whittier, California where he worked at Consolidated Vultee Corporation, an aircraft assembly plant. He later worked for an oil well pump company until he retired because of ill health. He died in Whittier February 6, 1974. Marie then moved to Fort Worth, Texas to be near her own son, Major Gillette. She died there August 24, 1985. Both are buried in Bluff Cemetery. Allene Smith died August 29, 1984 and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in California.

By: Gayle Smith Deaver

Leortice Smith

Leortice and Betty Jean Newton Smith moved to Fayetteville, in September 1968. Leortice is the son of Mathrone (deceased) and Queen Ester Smith of Moro, Arkansas. Leortice was born in Helena, April 2, 1943 but lived in Moro, which is located in Lee County. Leortice has one sister, Vivan Smith Jackson, who lives in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Betty was born in Bradley County in Johnsville, Arkansas on November 24, 1945, to John (deceased) and Irene Trotter Newton. Betty had eighteen sisters and brothers, half-sisters and brothers, because her father (John) was married three times, and Betty's mother (Irene), was the third wife. Sisters by the third wife include: Dot, Treadie and Johnnie, the brothers are: Burlon, Ernest and Kenneth Ray.

Leortice Smith, Jr. - age 19, Betty J. Newton Smith, Leortice Smith, Sr., Trebus Andre' Smith - age 13.

Leortice and Betty met in October 1964 at A. M. & N. College in Pine Bluff, where they were both students. Leortice was majoring in agriculture, and Betty was majoring in history. Even though Leortice was drafted into the army in 1966, during the Vietnam War, he did not go to Vietnam, probably because he was an only son. While on leave from Fort Polk, Louisiana, Leortice and Betty decided to get married. They eloped on January 27, 1967 and later joked about how inexpensive it was to do so, it cost them about $18.00.

The Smith's have two sons: Leortice, Jr. and Trebus Andre' Smith. Leortice, Jr. was born on October 22, 1967 in Pine Bluff, Arkansas in Jefferson County Hospital. Trebus was born January 29, 1974 in Washington Regional Hospital in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Both boys weighed eight pounds.

Leortice and Betty came to Fayetteville in September, 1968 by bus after Leortice got out of the army (Fort Lewis, Washington). It was a most miserable trip for Leortice because he suffered car sickness. Finally, they made it to Fayetteville, and rented a house on Center Street for $48.00 a month.

Betty graduated from A. M. & N. College in 1968 and had received a B. S. degree in history, and traveled to Fayetteville to work on a M. A. degree, which she received in 1970.

After living in Fayetteville, the Smiths bought their first car, a 1962 Corvair, for $400 in November, 1968. The first house bought by the Smiths was located on 1016 Wood, which cost about $9500. In 1980, the Smith's built a new house, which was completed and moved into on June 27, 1981.

A humorous thing about Trebus happened when he was about four years old. While visiting the Northwest Arkansas Mall, Christmas shopping, we lost Trebus for about thirty minutes. We looked and looked for him and was about to give up, then decided to check the car for a second time, we found him in the car - sleeping. We were really angry and scared, but so very glad to find him. We also lost Trebus in Washington, D. C. in the Air and Space Museum.

One humorous thing about Leortice happened when he was about 3 years old. I guess he had been watching me (Betty) cook chicken, because one day, while we were in another room, Leortice Jr. sneaked upon a table, opened the syrups and black pepper and put it all over his face and clothes. He was a syrupy mess!

Presently, Leortice, Jr. is a 19-year-old freshman, majoring in Engineering at Howard University at Washington, D. C. Leortice plays the drum in the Howard Band, while Trebus is in Beginning Band in seventh grade at Ramay Junior High School, where he plays the same drum that Leortice started out with.

In December 1986, Trebus wrote a book in his English class, which was entitled "Space Pork", which originated from stories that he heard from his father about hog farming in Moro, Arkansas.

Leortice was the first black to be appointed as a mail handler at the Fayetteville Post Office. He is presently a postal clerk, and has worked at the Post Office since 1968. Betty was the first black teacher hired at Fayetteville High School, where she still works as a social studies teacher.

This is submitted as a memorial to our son: Leortice, Jr. and Trebus Smith, and to our parents: John and Irene Newton and Mathrone and Queen E. Smith.

By: Betty Smith

Pallas Trocleve Smith

Pallas T. Smith was born in 1829, the son of Daniel, born 1807, and Amy Neal Smith, born 1813, both born in Tennessee. Amy's parents were Pallas Neal and Sarah Moore Neal, daughter of Edward Moore and Amy Ashley Moore.

Pallas T. Smith was married to Christiana Lamberson in Tennessee and among their children were Amy Caledonia Smith and J. M. Smith. I do not know the names of any other children. Pallas and Christiana were still in Tennessee in 1864, for on 19 October that year at Liberty, Tennessee a son, J. M. Smith was born. Amy Caledonia Smith was born 1858 in Tennessee.

Pallas and Christiana came to Washington County from Texas. They lived near Cincinnati on the farm first owned by George Gibson Sr. in Illinois Township. Pallas was known locally as "Buckskin" Smith. Where he got this nickname we do not know but I have heard the following "tall tale" that Mr. Smith told after listening to several other men bragging on their ox teams. It seems that Mr. Smith had an extremely powerful team of oxen. While plowing in "new ground" one day his plow struck a large stump and his team stopped. Mr. Smith grabbed the plow handles, whoopped to his team and they split the stump and yanked the plow and Pallas through it, but stopped again. On looking to see why they stopped the second time he found the stump had "snapped shut" catching the seat of his buckskin "britches". He then said: "I spit on my hands, grabbed the plow handles, whoopped to my team, and _____ they pulled the stump up!" That, as the saying is "broke up the camp meeting."

Mr J. M. (Tip) Smith was married 2 July 1893 to Mary Helen Shannon daughter of J. T. and Artimisia Barker Shannon. The Shannons are said to have come from the Shannon River Valley in Ireland. Their only child Lena Elsie Smith married Fred Roy son of William R. and Minnie Little Roy, all of Summers, Arkansas. Lena and Fred moved to California in the 1930s. Their children Wayne Roy and Helen Roy Lichti live in Long Beach.

Amy Caledonia Smith married William Harvey Parks, son of Walter D. and Mary Park Parks. They moved to Texas and a descendant is Mrs. Larry Henderson of Denison, Texas who gave me much of this information. I am also indebted to Mrs. Lena Roy of Long Beach, California for the Smith and Shannon information. Pallas T. and Christiana Lamberson Smith are buried at Old Union Cemetery, Cincinnati, Arkansas.

No tombstones were ever erected as they did not believe in such monuments and asked that it not be done.

By: James E. Gibson

Thomas Smith

Thomas Smith, one of Washington County's earliest settlers, arrived about spring 1830 from Rutherford County, Tennessee. The first survey plat of Richland Township (16N28W), drawn in early 1832, shows as "Smith's Improvements" a house, mill and other buildings on the south side of Richland Creek near the intersection of Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29. A two room brick building, said to be his house, still stands, in disrepair, behind a modern house on Route 74 just east of the intersection at Tuttle. A family cemetery, since plowed over, once existed nearby.

Thomas Smith was born on June 17, 1785 in North Carolina, possibly in Rowan County, perhaps the son of Obadiah Smith. He migrated in his boyhood to Tennessee, probably settling with his family in Rutherford County about 1805-10. It is believed that Thomas first married about 1805, but the identity of his first wife is uncertain. It is probable she died in Washington County about 1840. Only one other marriage is known, about 1842 to Ann, the much younger widow of Nathan W. There were no children from this marriage, although Thomas did accept guardianship of Ann's two young daughters. It can be speculated this was a marriage of convenience for both. Thomas' children, listed below, were grown by then. 1. Sarah Jane, born about 1806, married David Wilson about 1826, and died before 1850. Many descendants of her seven children remained in the county. 2. Sophia (Sophronia) was born in 1808 in Tennessee, probably in Rutherford County, where she married James Monroe in 1825. She died in 1835 and is buried in the Boone Family Cemetery in Greenland, beside her husband who was murdered in 1856 by slaves, an incident well documented in county records. One son, Benjamin died in the Battle of Prairie Grove, and another, Lafayette, was a prominent lawyer in Fayetteville, where he died in 1900. 3. Wilson R. was born about 1810. Documentary proof he was Thomas' son has not been found, but other information supports this conclusion. Wilson married Temperance J., possibly a cousin, in Rutherford County in 1829. He subsequently acquired land near Thomas in Washington County. He died in Bastrop County, Texas in 1849, leaving three sons and five daughters. 4. Rebecca, born about 1812-1818, died in 1843 in Mulberry, Arkansas. She was married to Richard H., and they had one daughter, Nancy who was still in Washington County in 1880, the widow of T. H. 5. Evaline A., was born about 1814, died in 1893, the only child to survive their father. She married James Middleton, son of another early settler, Solomon, and brother-in-law to Thomas Smith's second wife Ann, the widow of Nathan. Of their four daughters, only one, Nannie, wife of James A., remained in Fayetteville, where she died in 1926. 6. Nancy, born about 1812-1818, died about 1845. She married Aaron. Mary, one of their three daughters, married William R., the son

of another early settler, William D. and his wife Mary Jane. 7. Mary N., born about 1820, died about 1863. She was married to LeRoy B., another son of William D. They had no children. 8. Andrew Jackson, born in 1821, died in October 1864 from wounds received in the Battle of Fayetteville. Andrew married Mary Jane and they had eight children. Andrew is buried in the small cemetery in Tuttle.

Thomas Smith died August 3, 1870 and is buried next to Ann, who died in 1866, in the Tuttle Cemetery. During his life it is evident he had known great prosperity; the records of Washington County show many gifts of land and slaves to his children and grandchildren. By the time of his death, however, most of it was gone.

By: Margaret I. Hawk

William C. Smith

One of the early settler of Round Mountain community, Richland Township, was William C. Smith who came to this county from Marion County, Illinois in 1873. He settled on property he had purchased from Elizabeth and Peter Jhrig in section 14, township 16, range 29 west, which is located next to the Round Mountain Cemetery. William C. Smith was born December 15, 1821, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, the second child of Robert D. and Catherine Eastham Smith. He was the grandson of William Calmes and Hannah Davis Smith, both Virginians and among the early settlers of Kentucky arriving there in 1781. William C. Smith, our subject, was a Civil War veteran. He served with the One Hundredth Eleventh Illinois Infantry. William C. Smith married Lodeska H. Jones in Clay County, Illinois around 1845. They resided on a small farm there and raised a family. Their children were: Harriett Ann, b. October 9, 1846, married her cousin, William E. Smith; Robert Samuel b. November 2, 1852, married Mary A. Dawson; John C. b. November 15, 1855, married Orpha Ellen Chidester; Rachel Adeline, b. March 5, 1858, married Netter Stroud; Nancy Jane, b. June 21, 1860, married Isaac Jasper Salsbury. His wife Lodeska, died in 1869, at the age of 44 and is buried in the Smith Cemetery, Omega township, Marion County, Illinois.

Dudley Porter and Grace E. Vail Smith ca. 1918-1920.

William C. Smith married the second time to Sarah Elizabeth Powers, June 9, 1869, in Marion County, Illinois. Their children were: Perry Oscar, b. May 10, 1870, married Mary Elsie Miller; Ackland Eason, b. August 24, 1872, married Minnie May Miller; Lizzie Rossella, b. October 17, 1875, married William T. Ferguson. Life was not all that easy on Round Mountain and the surrounding community. The mortality rate was high among

Errie and Maude Smith 1920, Kansas.

small children and it was not long before William C. had established a small family cemetery on his property which was very common in those days. In June 1884, William C. donated a half acre of his land to bring about a community cemetery. He moved the remains from the family plot to what is now the Round Mountain Cemetery. The cemetery organization later purchased a half acre and in October 1966, Dudley Porter Smith donated two acres on the east side of the cemetery.

Tragedy hit the William C. Smith family again when his second wife, Sarah Elizabeth, died December 26, 1876. She was born February 21, 1848 in Connecticut. It is said that she died during childbirth.

William C. married the third time to Anna Eliza Smith. Anna Eliza had previously been married to a Thomas Smith (no relation to Wm. C.) and there were two children from this marriage, George B. and Martha E. It is said that George, after marriage, moved to Oklahoma. What happened to Martha is unknown. William C. and Anna Eliza, (her maiden name was McGee) had four children: Delbert, b. November 18, 1878, married Fannie Couch; Laura Alice, b. February 7, 1881, married William Thomas Johnson; Edgar, b. January 5, 1884, married Mollie Colcleasure. Walter Lee, b. February 2, 1886, married Clascie Davenport. They have many descendants living in this county.

On the 12th of November, 1904, Perry Oscar was shot and killed at the home of Jasper Salsbury. Oscar Smith was a constable for the township and was living about two miles away from where the accident occurred. He has been called to the Salsbury home to try and quell an argument between Mr. Salsbury and two Madison County men (brothers) over a small debt. Shortly after Oscar Smith arrived, the argument heated up and one of the brothers pulled his gun and shot Oscar in the chest. He died just moments afterward. Netter Salsbury, who was fifteen years old at the time, was bringing a wagon load of corn to the barn when he saw Oscar come out of the house holding his chest and fell dead at the corner of the house. The two brothers hurriedly left the scene on their horse and wagon and drove several miles east where officers found the wagon abandoned.

This tragic accident left the widow Mary Elsie with three small sons, Dudley Porter Smith, b. November 20, 1893, d. March 29, 1978; Arley Franklin Smith, b. February 20, 1895, d. February 4, 1944, unmarried; Errie Clavel Smith, b December 1, 1897, d. November 8, 1961, Long Beach, California.

Dudley Porter Smith married Grace E. Vail, b. December 28, 1918, Wesley, Madison County, Arkansas. Their children: Nell Vail Smith, b. April 24, 1921, Fayetteville, Arkansas, married Everett M. Pool, March 31, 1945, Santa Barbara, California. Issue one child, Melissa Vail Pool, b. October 27,

1953, Palo Alto, California, married Wesley David Henderson, June 16, 1971. William Joseph Smith, b. March 12, 1930, Fayetteville, Arkansas, married Laura Hill Baxter, August 11, 1951, Fayetteville, Arkansas, issue three children; Baxter Clark Smith, b. June 16, 1955, Fayetteville, Arkansas, married Mala Janelle Tisdale, they have one child, Brandon Baxter, b. June 7, 1985. Simion Brett Smith, b. May 2, 1958, Fayetteville, Arkansas, married Patti Jo Levik, they have two children, Joseph Ryan Smith, b. December 26, 1981 and Laura Nicole, b. April 29, 1986. Bart William Smith, b. April 5, 1965, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Errie Clavel Smith married Maude Briggs, April 23, 1920, El Dorado, Kansas. Their children; Walter Eugene Smith, b. February 20, 1921, Augusta, Kansas, married Hellen Alice Boyd, February 10, 1940, Bentonville, Arkansas, issue one child; Karen Gene Smith, b. November 2, 1951, Long Beach, California, married Robert Preston Hodet, February 11, 1972, Bella Vista, Arkansas. They have two children, Christien Michael, b. March 27, 1973, Biloxi, Mississippi, and Erin Elise, b. February 17, 1975, Syracuse, New York.

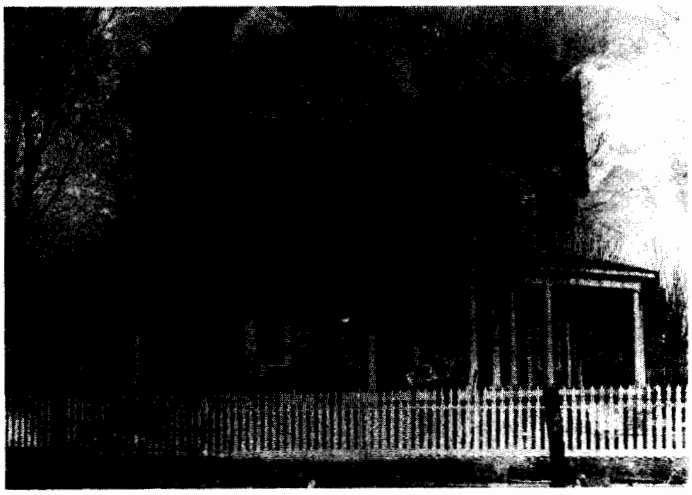
Jack Clavel Smith, b. September 5, 1928, Fayetteville, Arkansas, d. February 2, 1982, married Whiletta Jo Johnson, August 15, 1945, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Issue three children; Gary Lee Smith, b. November 7, 1949, Long Beach, California, married Julia Elaine Wilson, December 7, 1984, El Dorado, Arkansas; Rickey Don Smith, b. June 18, 1953, Long Beach, California, married Caroline Jeanne Collins, February 14, 1975, Albuquerque, New Mexico. They have two children; Kathryn Jeanne, b. October 30, 1981, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Jacquelyn, b. March 11, 1986, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Timothy Clavel Smith, b. May 8, 1966, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dudley Porter and Errie Clavel Smith were with the Abshier-Bryan Ford Motor Company for many years.

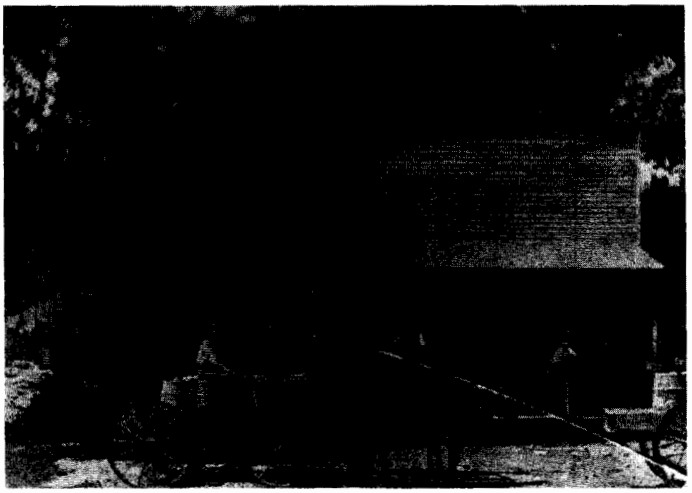
By: W. Eugene Smith

William Claiborne Smith

In 1858 there came to the Farmington area from Collin County, Texas, the William Claiborne Smith family. William C. purchased the Pettigrew farm southwest of town and the mill north of Farmington that later became known as the Pegram Mill. The father was known in Farmington as "the man who always rode a gaited horse" and until the early 1900s, his children owned beautiful horses they purchased from relatives in Tennessee. The night of April 11, 1865, William C. was robbed and murdered on his way home from the mill leaving a young wife and eleven children.



"Eb" Smith home in Farmington, 1904. Site of first telephone switchboard in Farmington.



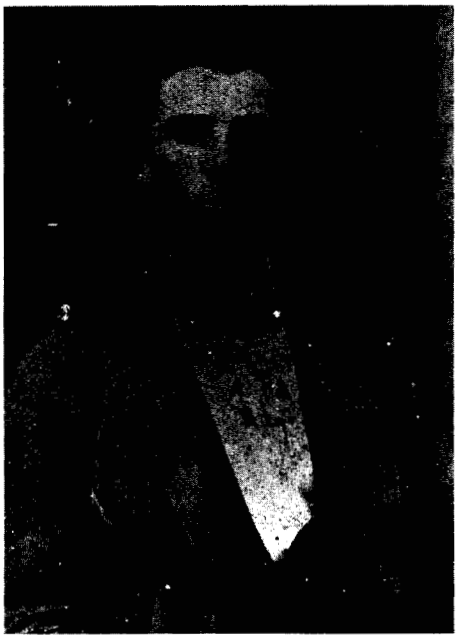
M. E. "Eb" Smith general store, Farmington, Arkansas (around 1900).

Minnie Lee Blackburn Smith in her 2nd day dress.

William Claiborne Smith was born in Tennessee in 1816 and in 1841 in Greene County, Tennessee, he married Elizabeth "Bettie" Bible who was descended from the Scotch trader Ludovick Grant and his Cherokee wife, Elizabeth Coody. They had five children all born in Tennessee: Charles Wilson who married Elizabeth Allen moved to Texas; Margaret Ann who married James Patton, moved to Mineral Wells, Texas, and had three sons, William, John, and Tobe; James Monroe who fought in the Civil War and died at home in 1866; Moses Elbert "Eb" who married (1) Lucy Allen and (2) Minnie Lee Blackburn of War Eagle and had six children, Lucy Belle, Lena, Hugh Dinsmore, May (Mrs. Bill Armstrong), William Carl who married Frances Slaughter, and Frank Harold who married Dorothy Latimer; and George Franklin who married Serena Gilliland and moved to Colorado, then New Mexico where he and his sons delivered the first mail in the area.

Moses Elbert "Eb" Smith

William Claiborne Smith, 1816-1865.

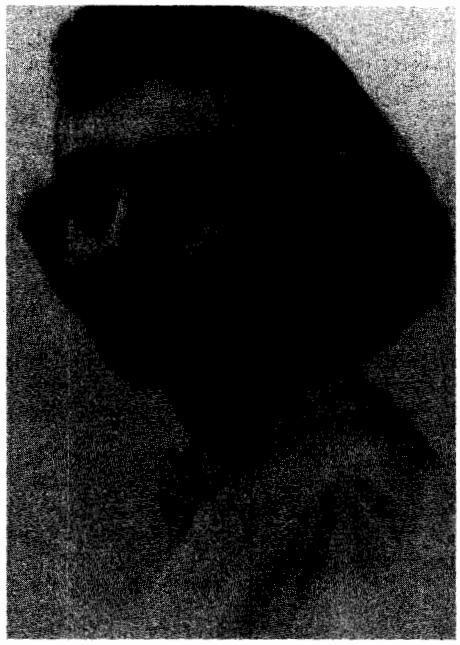


William Claiborne "Bill" Smith, Jr.
U. S. Marshall for Judge Parker

Catherine Hunter Smith Allen, 1837-1901 and
Robert E. Lee Allen

In 1853 the family left Tennessee for Texas where Bettie, the mother, died. In January 1855, William Claiborne Smith married Catherine Hunter on her 18th birthday. Catherine was born in Greene County, Tennessee, the daughter of John and Cormena Kinzer Hunter. She and William C. had six children: John Preston Smith who married Mary Belle Engels and had six children, Gladys (Mrs. Peter Bragg), Beulah, Isabella, Hunter Engels, Catherine(Mrs. Wainwright Martin), and John Preston, Jr. who married Frances Grey; William Claiborne, Jr. "Bill" who married Harriet Thomas Benton and had three children, Mabel, Ray and Hazel; Mary Alice (Mrs. William M. Gaskill) who moved to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and had two children, Lettie Alice and William Edward; Susan Isabel (Mrs. Alexander Morrison) who moved to Valley, Washington, and had a daughter, Maud; Bettie who married William H. "Will" Morton and had five children, James, Julia, Lena, Winifred, and William Claiborne; and Catherine "Kate" who married R. M. "Mack" Morton (brother of Will) and had four children, Grace, Routh, Russell and Mamie.

Soon after the father, William Claiborne, was murdered, the young widow, Catherine married Abraham Allen by whom she



Ada Lee Smith Shook

had four children: Robert Edward Lee (father of the late Lyle Allen), Sarah Elizabeth, Martha Jane and William Benjamin.

"Eb" was the only one of the "first" family of children to continue to live in Farmington where he owned a large farm and the general store. In 1887 he married Minnie Lee Blackburn, daughter of William Jasper and Missouri Ellen Gideon Blackburn. Minnie's father had been a school teacher and farmer who served in the Arkansas House of Representatives. He and his five brothers, sons of Sylvanus Walker and Katherine Brewer Blackburn, had all fought for the South in the Civil War. Sylvanus had moved to War Eagle with his parents, Josiah and Rachel Bryant Blackburn in 1831. Josiah was the son of Ambrose Blackburn, a Revolutionary War soldier, whose grave was the first grave in Tennessee to be decorated by the Sons of the American Revolution.

After "Eb" died, in 1905, Minnie moved to Fayetteville where four of her children graduated from the University of Arkansas and Lena, the fifth one, became a registered nurse. Both Carl and Frank were engineers and both served in army in World War II, Frank at Rock Island, Illinois, and Carl in Europe where he was honored with the Victoria Cross by England and the Croix de Guerre by France. After the war, Frank became a professor of engineering at the University of Michigan and Carl returned to Fayetteville where he was City Engineer, a director of the Fayetteville Building and Loan, and Commanding Officer of the 142nd F. A. Bn. Arkansas National Guard from 1946 to July 1952. Prior to the war he had been project engineer at Devil's Den and Lake Wedington.

John Preston's family moved to Fayetteville where he had a clothing store on the square. After their retirement, his two daughters, Beulah and Isabella, lived in the old Engels home in Farmington until their deaths.

William Claiborne, Jr. "Bill" and Harriet moved to Oklahoma where he was a U. S. Marshall for Judge Parker. He was the Marshall who brought in Cherokee Bill and Henry Starr. En route to Fort Smith from Colorado, he and Henry spent the night in Farmington with Bill's mother, Catherine, and Henry gave them his horse (a paint) and saddle as "he wouldn't be using them for awhile". Bill is buried in Muskogee, Oklahoma. His grandson, J. R. DeWitt, is an attorney in Madison, Wisconsin.

Bettie's husband, Will Morton, was a banker in Fayetteville and owned a farm at Hogeye.

Kate and Mack Morton had a large farm and canning factory at Farmington. Their daughter, Mamie, married Clyde Carnes and they had a dairy west of Farmington and a canning factory.

Smith descendants still living in the area are Grace Morton Barnett who is 100 years old and her daughter, Katherine Couch, of Tulsa; Morton Carnes and William Claiborne "Bill" Morton of Fayetteville, Kenneth Carnes and Ada Lee Smith Shook of Springdale, and Catherine Martin of Conway.

By: Ada Lee Shook

Otis Smitherman

Otis Smitherman was born March 18, 1864 in Pike County, Illinois. His parents were William Jasper Smitherman, born October 10, 1840 in Morgan County, Illinois and Louise Emma Lester, born December 10, 1845 in Pike County, Illinois. They are both buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas: William Jasper in 1929 and Louise Emma in 1922. They had moved to a small farm south of Springdale around 1906 after a fire had destroyed the Smitherman Mill near Milton, Illinois.

The SMITHERMAN surname can be found in Barbados as early as 1635, but the progenitor of Otis's line, Samuel Smitherman (born circa 1720), came to America in 1744 on the ship Justitia from London, England. Samuel settled in Fairfax County, Virginia where he and his wife, Sarah purchased property bordering on Mount Vernon, the estate of George Washington.

Thomas Smitherman, the next in Otis's line, married and settled in Randolph County, North Carolina. His son, John Smitherman, migrated to Rutherford County, Tennessee and purchased property near Stone's River Civil War battleground.

The great-grandfather of Otis, Jesse Smitherman (born 1798 in North Carolina) moved the family from Tennessee to Morgan County, Illinois. The family Bible of Littleton Jefferson Smitherman, Otis's grandfather, describes the move in this manner: "The family loaded the household goods on a two-wheeled cart pulled by a horse, while they all walked beside the cart." This took place when Littleton was about nine years old. He recorded in the Bible that the family returned to Tennessee in 1831 after staying in Illinois for three years. However, around 1834, Jesse Smitherman again moved the family to Illinois and this time he settled in Greene County, where he remained until his death in 1852. Littleton Jefferson Smitherman, born January 7, 1819, married Miss Miriam Brown and they settled in Pike County, Illinois near the town of Milton. There, he and his son, William Jasper, farmed over 300 acres and raised cattle and sheep. Later, William Jasper purchased a large mill near Milton where both of his sons learned the milling trade.

Otis married Jon Belle Greathouse, the daughter of Martin Luther Greathouse and Sarah Jane Watson. They lived in Milton, Illinois for awhile; then Otis began taking milling jobs in Kansas, Missouri and finally in Union City, Tennessee. When his mother died in 1922, Otis moved the family to his father's farm south of Springdale. This small farm had three crops: apples, grapes, and tomatoes, which provided the only cash income for the family. Later, Otis purchased additional land and added strawberries for another cash crop. The family survived the depression in good shape, as did most of the other small farmers surrounding Springdale.

Otis died January 22, 1939, and Jon Belle died August 25, 1957; both are buried in Bluff Cemetery. They had three children: (1). Marie Smitherman married Cleveland Charles Leeman. A. Cleveland Wayne Leeman married Berta Hoffman. a. Susan Eileen Leeman, b. Neil Albert Leeman, c. Richard Cleveland Leeman, d. Scott Doolin Leeman, e. Bruce Leeman. 2. Juanita Smitherman married Dixie Dupree Deaver, a prominent civic leader, a banker and an authority on Springdale history. 3. Harold Edison Smitherman married Dola D. Dyes. A. William Martin Smitherman married Gertrude Phillips. B. Mary Frances Deaver (adopted by Juanita and Dupree Deaver) married Earl Cranston Reid. a. Cranston Dupree Reid married Karen Miller. (1) Christopher Dupree Reid.

After the death of Cranston Reid, Mary Frances married Jack Edward Page. C. Arthur Jackson Smitherman married Analou Johnson. (1) Jack Dennis Smitherman. 2. Mary Dyan

Smitherman married Dean Williams. a. Brandon Tyler Williams, b. David Aaron Williams. D. Bob Smitherman married Helen Earlene Baker. (1) Robert Earl Smitherman. (2) Carolyn Earlene Smitherman married Hobart Richardson, a. Gerald Vincent married Glenda Rose Allison, b. Lisa Michelle. After the death of Helen, Bob married Ann Louise Youngblood. E. Bettye Smitherman married Harry Franklin Mohney. (1) Michael Alan Mohney married Jackie Elizabeth Hayes, a. Erin Elizabeth Mohney, b. Lauren Kaye Mohney. (2) Gregory Franklyn Mohney married Jill Marie Graves, a. Nathan Milan, b. Lisa Marie Mohney (3). Debra Kay Mohney.

By: Bob Smitherman

William James Snodgrass

My great-grandfather William James Snodgrass, who was born 10 June 1828 in White County, Tennessee, was a descendant of immigrants who came to Virginia in the early 1700s. He was the oldest child of Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass, who was born 8 January 1801 in Washington County, Virginia, and Margaret Brown Duff, who was born there on 28 July 1805.

William James Snodgrass married Winifred (Winnie) Norton Bradley 28 December 1853 in Sparta, Tennessee. They and their first nine children left Sparta in 1872 and traveled overland in two wagons to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where their wagons and horses were loaded on a flatboat and floated down the Tennessee River to where it meets the Ohio River at Paducah, Kentucky. They continued on the Ohio River until it emptied into the Mississippi and then floated down the Mississippi to where it meets the Arkansas River. At this point they changed to a steamboat to go up the Arkansas River. They traveled as far as Cabin Creek, Arkansas, where cousins of Winnie Bradley Snodgrass lived. Cabin Creek is near Clarksville in Johnson County. They farmed there until daughter Martha Alice died of malaria in 1873. Then they moved to near Summers, Arkansas, where Winnie's cousins Becky and Mint Elms lived.

William James Snodgrass traded one of the wagons and a team of horses for eighty acres of good farm land with a four-room log house sealed inside with weatherboard and outside with siding. My mother, Bessie Louise Snodgrass Cheatham, wrote a note in a *A History of the Summers Community* by Zella Cann and Eugene Gibson: "Grandfather Snodgrass bought the Robert Medearis place in 1875." After the death of his parents, Thomas Lafayette bought this farm from his brothers and sisters. Information left by Homer Lawson Snodgrass, Sr. states: "My brothers and I helped Dad clear twenty acres where we planted an apple orchard. This was in addition to the apple orchard planted by Grandfather Snodgrass."

William James died 11 May 1882 at age fifty-four. He was the second person to be buried in the Lincoln Cemetery. His wife, Winnie Norton Bradley, was the daughter of John Phillip Bradley, born 1806 in Rutherford County, North Carolina, and Nancy Johnson, born 1811 in Tennessee. Winnie was born in Sparta 20 January 1836, died 11 February 1908 and is buried in the Lincoln Cemetery. They had twelve children, the last three born after they settled near Summers: Mary Frances 8 August 1856 - 3 January 1941; Margaret Jane 8 January 1858 - 29 February 1920; John Phillip 29 November 1861 - 31 March 1938; Thomas Lafayette 4 January 1863 - 21 April 1942; Martha Alice 1 June 1865 - 1873; William James 18 November 1866 - 29 August 1950; George Washington 3 March 1868 - 24 February 1933; Florence Amanda 15 December 1869 - 26 October 1959; Winnie Lou 29 July 1872 - 19 July 1943; Elnora 9 August 1875 - 1 April 1936; Emma D. 1 January 1878 - 16 November 1961; Anna Augusta 20 November 1879 - 9 December 1946.

Thomas Lafayette, the fourth child of William James and Winnie, was born 4 January 1863 and married John Dee Nunley 27 August 1885. Dee was born 3 March 1864 at McKinney, Texas, to John Alexander Nunley, born 1823 in Tennessee, and Leannah Rich, born 1828. She had this unusual name became her mother died shortly after her birth and asked that the baby be named for her husband. Dee was reared by her grandmother Rebecca Rich, who lived near Lincoln.

Thomas Lafayette and Dee had thirteen children: William Henry 28 September 1886 - 9 November 1938; Mary Leanna (May) 2 December 1887 - 25 March 1979; Bessie Louise 10 July 1890 - 28 June 1963; Her twin (unnamed) died at birth; Winnie Ray 3 July 1892 - 22 October 1977; Samuel Denver 13 February 1894 - 27 May 1976; Homer Lawson 18 January 1896 - 25 December 1938; Claude Miller 16 February 1898 - 4 February 1987; Florence Pearl 7 February 1900 - 8 August 1987; Charles Thomas 20 February 1902 - 20 April 1904; Elsie Nora 4 April 1905; Bruce Berry 25 June 1908; and Anna Muriel 16 November 1910.

Thomas Lafayette died 21 April 1942. John Dee, his wife, died 10 November 1926. Both are buried in the Lincoln Cemetery.

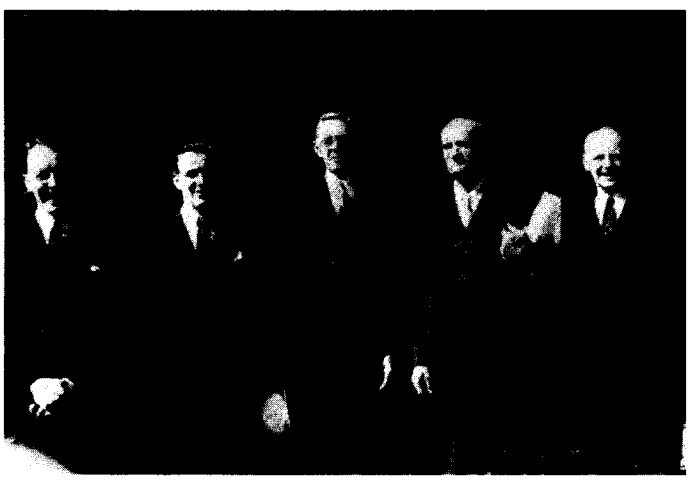
My mother, Bessie Louise Snodgrass, married George Marcus Cheatham 3 December 1914. They had four children. For a list of my siblings see my paternal line under Thomas Jefferson Cheatham.

Bessie Louise Snodgrass died 28 June 1963, and George Marcus Cheatham died 18 January 1972. They are buried south of Lodi, California, in the Cherokee Cemetery, as are Bessie's brother Claude Miller Snodgrass and sister Florence Pearl Snodgrass Collins Johnston.

By: Hazel Cheatham Blankenburg

Michael Son

Michael Son was born in Virginia in 1776 and is listed as 73 years of age in the U. S. Census of 1850 living in Washington County, Arkansas. His wife was Nancy A. Kennedy, daughter of George Kennedy, born in South Carolina in 1790. Nancy Kennedy and Michael Son married September 5, 1812. (The stone that marks her grave in the Son's Chapel Cemetery shows date of birth as August 4, 1801; however, she stated that she was 60 years of age in the Census of 1850.)



Rev. J. P. McConnell, Rev. F. E. Zendt, Rev. W. G. Hall, Mr. W. C. Stutheit, Rev. J. W. Workman. Invocation was given by Rev. J. W. Butler.

Copies of letters between direct descendants of Son families indicate that Michael Son descended from Michael Son, Sr.; although records in Washington County do not show any entries as Michael Son, Jr., it does seem likely that Michael Son of Washington County, Arkansas descended from Michael Son, Sr., of Augusta County, Virginia.

Michael Son, Sr., Revolutionary War Soldier, Continental Army 1775-83; Augusta County, Virginia. Wife's name was Elizabeth _____.

"At a court held for Augusta County, May 15, 1781, present: Alexander McClenachan, William McPheeters, James Troller, Jr., Joseph Bill and Alexander Robertson, " ordered: That Elizabeth

Son's Chapel still standing on Highway 45 between Fayetteville and Hindsville.

Son, wife of Michael Son, a soldier of the Continental Army, be allowed the sum of six hundred pounds for her and her children's subsistence for the ensuing year." Recorded in the Augusta County Clerk's Office, Staunton, Virginia in Order Book 17, page 329.

Children of Michael Son, Sr. and Elizabeth Son are believed to be: Michael Son, Jr., born in Virginia 1776; Abraham, born in Virginia 1777; and Thomas Franklin born in Virginia (date unknown).

Michael Son, Jr. was married before his marriage to Nancy Kennedy September 15, 1812. His children were: John F. Son born Virginia September 10, 1797; James born Kentucky 1801; Abraham F. born Kentucky March 8, 1809; Lucinda born Missouri January 17, 1827.

John F. Son settled near Barnett, Morgan County, Missouri. He was a Baptist minister and organized and built his first church known as Hopewell Memorial Church, where he served his entire life and is buried in Hopewell Cemetery.

James, Abraham and Lucinda moved with Michael Son into the northwest Arkansas area which at that time was the "Territory of Arkansas."

The original plat books and abstract of the plat records of Washington County, Arkansas show Michael Son with 40 acres in Section 10, Township 16, North, Range 31 West and dated September 11, 1834. James Son (thought to be his son) was living nearby in Section 11, Township 16 North Range 31 West; with 80 acres also dated September 11, 1834.

Abraham F. Son was listed in the Tax Records of Carroll County, Arkansas in 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1840 and is thought to be a son of Michael Son, and is listed owning land in both Carroll County as well in Section 11, Township 16, North, Range 31 West in Washington County in 1841. He apparently moved on into Washington County in the late 1840s and was taxed along with Michael and James Son after 1851.

Michael Son had one daughter, Lucinda, still living at home in the 1850 census. She was 22 years of age and was born in Missouri in 1828.

The 1850 Census shows James Son as being 49 years of age and born in Kentucky. His wife Marget, age 37, was born in Missouri. They had 7 children living in the household all shown as being born in Arkansas. Michael, the oldest son was 19 years of age; so this could mean that the Son families were in Arkansas in 1831.

Their route of migration appears to have been from Augusta County, Virginia into Caldwell County, Kentucky and on into Missouri and into this area of northwest Arkansas. One of the early land records show that the land transaction was in the Territory of Arkansas.

The Arkansas Tax List of Washington County for 1836 shows: Son, James—160 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, poll tax 25 cents, total tax $2.60. Son, Michael—3 horses, 1 cattle, poll tax 25 cents, total tax $1.16-1/4.

The location of the 40 acres listed for Michael Son in Section 10 in 1834, is some 4 miles west of the present day University at Fayetteville. He sold some of his 40 acres in 1840 and described the part he sold as that "along the creek and next to the Methodist Camp Grounds." James Son owned 205 acres, one mile east of him in Section 11. Abraham F. Son bought two 40 acre tracts of land also in Section 11 in 1841.

Records show that Choctaw Certificate #315B for 160 acres of the Indian Lands in Arkansas, were in the original tract issued to Ah-to-Chubbee, under Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek August 23, 1842, by the Secretary of War by Act of Congress. An adjoining tract of land to the east shows deed issued to Ah-to-Lubbee and Ela-ok-Chubbee noted as "Choctaw man and wife." Relationship is not known but likely from the same clan. Upon his death, this land was deposited in the General Land Office at Fayetteville.

A patent for 40 acres of this tract in Section 33, Township 17 North, Range 29, West; was issued to Michael Son and his wife Nancy in 1848 and stated they had "settled on the land in 1847." This 40 acre tract is some 5 miles northeast of Fayetteville on Highway 45, and is indentified as Son's Chapel Community and some 8 or 9 miles east of the tract of land Michael Son settled in 1834.

Michael Son is listed on the Production of Agriculture Census in Prairie Township of Washington County, Arkansas during the year ending June 1, 1850, and enumerated the 10th day of December 1850 shown owning 30 acres of improved and 10 acres unimproved land, value shown as $316.00. Value of farming implements $15.00, 1 horse, 2 milch cows, 1 other cattle, 20 swine, value of livestock $56.00; 60 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 30 pounds of wool, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 bushels of sweet potatoes, value of orchard products $15.00, 50 pounds of butter, value of homemade manufactures $40.00 and value of animals slaughtered $40.00.

James Son, is enumerated on the same page of the Census with assets more than double shown for Michael and is also shown having 12 working oxen, 25 sheep, 45 pounds of cheese, 2 tons of hay, 2 bushels of other grass seeds and 80 pounds of beeswax and honey. Livestock was at the time of the Census and produce was for the year ending June 1, 1850.

On the 9th day of March of 1852, Michael Son and his wife Nancy Son, for the sum of $2.00, conveyed 2 acres and 117 poles, to the "Trustees" for a Methodist Church. The property to be used by the Trustees and their successors for the "benefit of said church forever." This deed was filed on the 25th day of June 1852 "Reserving this for school, church and sundry purposes, for the benefit of the said church forever."

The original log church building was located on land on the east side of Son's Chapel Cemetery which is among the oldest cemeteries in the county.

Lucinda Son married Pleasant Vernon May 2, 1852. Michael Son deeded 40 acres to Pleasant Vernon and Lucinda Vernon December 28, 1853. Recorded in Deed Book 1, page 93.

Abraham Son bought property, one mile west, from David Walker, October 18, 1855 as shown in the Land Records Book J, page 170. The following year he bought land adjacent to that from Thomas A. Henson November 22, 1856, Book K, page 98.

James Son continued to live on his original property and bequeathed all his real property to his heirs, except for one half acre, which he gave to the neighborhood for a "Burying Ground" stating "that it was where my son and daughter are buried." This will is dated October 22, 1879, Will Book "A-B" page 159 — 1882.

H. H. Alexander bought three tracts of land including the former Son acreage on August 2, 1867. In 1885 he deeded the parcel north adjoining the Son's Chapel Cemetery for another church and school building. He and his wife, Martha Jane Alexander, for the sum of one dollar deeded to the directors of School District No. 4; a parcel of land for use in building a

school and stipulated it be expressly understood that the Methodist Church south have use of the house to be built on the above described land for church service on the first Saturday and Sunday of each month, the Primitive Baptist Church shall occupy the house on the second Saturday and Sunday of each month. That the Methodist Church shall have the privilege of using the building for church services on the 4th Saturday and Sunday and if the house is not at any time occupied by any of the denominations mentioned it shall be opened and free to any other church denomination or religious society. That when any of the above provisions or stipulations are not carried out or in any manner violated, the above described premises are to revert back to the grantors, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. This Deed is recorded in Book O-2, page 545, and dated 5 October 1885.

Another Deed appears in Deed Book T-2, page 199 to the Directors of School District No. 4 and stipulates that it was being made in part to correct their earlier deed and stipulated that the "Christian Church shall occupy said house on the 3rd Saturday and Sunday preceding each month." This Deed is dated 28 July 1887.

A tract of the original Michael Son land was owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Porter who purchased it in 1932. Mr. and Mrs. Porter gave Son's Chapel Community land adjoining north on which to build a new church and community house, and which is now known as the Son's Chapel Memorial Church. This church and cemetery being separated by Highway 45, running east and west from Hindsville to Fayetteville.

As requested by Michael and Nancy Son, in their deed dated 9th March 1852; and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Alexander in their deeds of 1885 and 1887, the "Trustees of the church today still assume the burden of responsibility as stipulated, in the donation of their property some 135 years ago; and Inter-Denominational services are held each Sunday.

Michael Son appeared repeatedly among the records of Washington County since the original of 1834. He appears on the Tax Record of 1854 paying $.18-3/4 State Tax; $.18-3/4 County Tax. He last appears on the 1855 Tax List, at the age of 79 years, paying $.21-1/4 State Tax sand $.21-1/4 County Tax. The date of death of Nancy Son appears on her grave marker in the Son's Chapel Cemetery as 8/7/1872, having lived to the age of 84 years.

The grave marker of the grave of Michael Son is in the Hopewell Cemetery, east of Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri. It is standing next to the grave of John F. Son. Having lived one month longer than his wife Nancy. This grave marker reads: "Michael Son, born 1776, died September 1872, aged 96 years."

These were hardy pioneers whose hopes and aspirations had been so vital in the early migration and development of our country, our state and in their case, the Son's Chapel Community.

By: B. O. Roop

Stephen Marion Southern

Stephen Marion Southern was born in Lee County, Virginia in April 1814. He first married Mary Lambet in Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia and they had two children, James Newton and Adah Jane. After Mary's death he married Polly Lambert in Claiborne County, Tennessee, and they lived there and had two children Cornelius and Frances "Katie". After losing his second wife Stephen remained single for years and traveled to Illinois where he met Sarah Ann Hudson Barnes, also a widow with 4 children by her marriages to John Barnes. The children were Joseph W. Barnes, John Barnes, Mary Ellen and Martha Ann. Stephen and Sarah Ann were married on 7 August 1862 in Logan County, Illinois.

Their first children were born there and are Stephen McClelland b. 15 May 1863, William S. b. 29 December 1864, Albert and Alberta, twins born 12 September 1867. Cornelius went into the Civil War and was discharged at Ft. Gibson and may have seen what he liked in Arkansas as the family came after the 1870 Census year to Winslow area of Washington County, Arkansas. The last daughter, Viola C. was born in May 1874 the only child to be born in Arkansas of their family. All the children grew up and married in Washington County.

Stephen McClelland married Nancy Moore on May 18, 1883 and had the following children: William, Sarah Ann, Martin, Floyd, Nancy, Anna and Roy G. Stephen and Nancy are buried in Blackburn Cemetery. William married Ida Moore on September 10, 1885 a sister of Nancy Moore who married his brother. They are also buried at Blackburn Cemetery. They had the following family: Susie, Zada, Maggie, Lula, Dessie, Atha, James Dewey, Claude, Fannie and Flora. All married people of Washington County and raised their families here. Albert never married and his mother, Sarah Ann lived with him after Stephen Marion died in 1904 at the age of 90. Sarah Ann was also able to live to the ripe age of 90 and died in 1914 on April 8. Stephen, Sarah Ann, son Cornelius, daughter Alberta, daughter Viola are all buried at Oak Grove as is Albert Southern.

Alberta married William K. Sutton and had the following children: Frances, Jane, James, Ola, Ollie, John, William and Earl.

From a copy of Viola Southern Davis' Bible I have the marriages of her sisters and brothers, half sisters and half brothers. James N. Southern married G. Spangler; Cornelius married Ruth Epply; Adah Jane Southern married Jacob Unger 18 April, 1850; Frances "Katies" married M. Musgrove 27th December 1874. All but the oldest son came to Washington County, Arkansas with the family. The four Barnes children all married in Washington County, Arkansas. Joe Barnes used to run a store in Winslow. It was very interesting to visit as his hobby was stuffed animals and birds and I can remember he did a very good job on them.

Stephen and Sarah Ann after their early years of hardship of losing their loved ones finally found happiness and a good family to end out their long life and now have many descendants left in Washington County that have carried on the family line.

Viola Southern, the youngest daughter and native of Washington County married John Nathan Davis, also a native of Washington County on 17th February 1895 and they lived their life in the Blackburn community and had two daughters, Sylvia May who married John Byrum and Beulah Pearl who married Clifton Mannon.

By: Dorothy Byrum Keck

William Sparks

William Sparks was born about 1806, Greenup County, Kentucky to William John and Mary Jane (Green) Sparks. He married first, Emaline Hyde and they had several children. About 1842, the family moved to Buchanon County, Missouri. Shortly thereafter, Emaline died. William re-married on 15 December 1845 to Sarah Ann (Emerick) Rector. She was born in December of 1822 and married first to Nelson Rector. She divorced him for desertion. A son, B. F. was born about 1847 and a daughter Frances was born about 1849. About 1853, the family moved to Texas where William took land by pre-emption. Three daughters and one son were born in Texas. Minerva (?) born 1854; Columbus, born 18 September 1856; Sarah A. born 1860 and Lulla born 1862. Family legend says they left to come north to join a wagon train bound for the Willamette Valley in Oregon. However, 1870 census records show they were in Fort Smith, Arkansas in June of that year. It is thought that William may have been ill and died shortly after. About 1875, Sarah Ann married John E. Stonestreet and the family settled in the Canehill area of Washington County, Arkansas. Nothing is remembered about B. F. or Minerva. However, all the other children married in Washington County. Frances married 24 December 1879 to William P. Smith of Dutch Mills. They owned a grist mill. Sarah Ann married 22 August 1880 to John Glenn of Lincoln. Lulla married 27 June 1880 to Samuel Shannon of Clyde. All lived, raised their families and died within a few miles of each other. Columbus married 12 September 1875 to Mary born 2 June 1857 in Canehill to William and Lydia (Newman-Elms) Bower. They lived near Canehill until 1898 when they moved to Indian Territory, Oklahoma. They came back to visit kin, traveling by covered wagon and camping out overnight on

the way. No one remembers when Sarah Ann and John Stonestreet died, only that they lived the later years with Lulla & Samuel Shannon. Both are buried on a hill on the Shannon homeplace. Two small native stones, a pink rosebush and a few clumps of iris mark their resting place.

By: Georgia M. Jeffries

John Lafayette (Fay) Stafford

John Lafayette Stafford, second child of John P. and Lena C. Stafford was born September 3, 1891, at 414 Holcomb Street in Springdale, Arkansas. He joined his brother, Guy C., born two years previously. The family continued to grow with the subsequent births of Edward Raymond in 1897 and Cessna Marie in 1900.

(1) Left to right: "Young Stafford Sons, Fay and Guy"

John Lafayette, or "Fay", as he was affectionately called, helped in the office of *The Springdale News* which was founded by his father in 1887. A conscientious worker around the office, he also delivered papers on horseback.

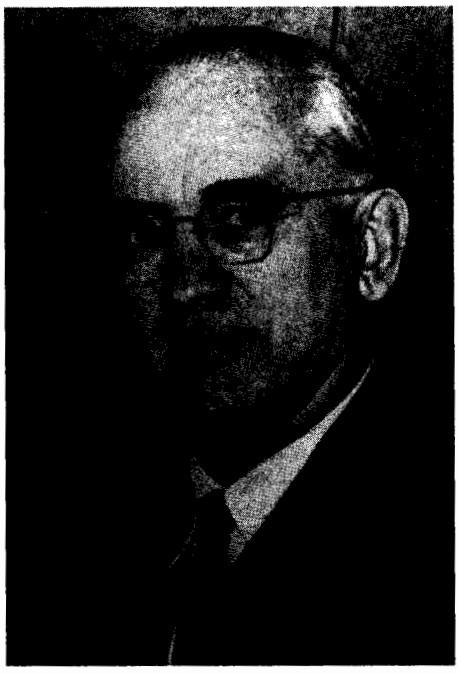
Tragedy struck the young family in 1902 when their mother, Lena, died in childbirth. Known for her lively sense of humor and quick wit, these attributes would manifest themselves in the lives of her children.

Two years later, a lovely and petite schoolteacher named Myrtle Murphy became their new mother in January 1904. Several months after the wedding, Mr. Stafford and his bride boarded a Frisco train and accompanied by Guy and Fay, took a belated honeymoon to the World's Fair in St. Louis.

Searching for the perfect memento for Cessna and Raymond who remained in Springdale, Fay decided upon a large box of candy. Surely the confection was worthy of a World's Fair. But alas, cradling his treasure on the long train ride home, he was dismayed to find upon arrival all that remained of his gift was a tablespoon of pink syrup.

Life was good in Springdale for children. Fay was delighted to serve as mascot for a local baseball team which won the Northwest Arkansas Championship in 1904. His love of sports thus began early and continued for the remainder of his life.

In 1908, a sister, Marion, was born. She was to be followed in later years by Mary Elizabeth and Ellis. The expanding family



(2) "John Lafayette (Fay) Stafford, seated at his desk at the First National Bank, 1950"

and expanding news business provided a fertile field for many happy occasions and no small amount of pranks.

Graduating in 1909 from Springdale High School on Johnson Street, Fay was employed full-time by his father at *The Springdale News* as printer. In July of that year, Mr. Stafford purchased the first Junior Linotype sold in the state. Competition for the privilege of operating the machine became very keen. The following is a direct quote from the Golden Anniversary Edition of *The Springdale News* of April 29, 1937, from an article written by Guy Stafford: "Fay had been chosen to be the operator-a selection that proved perfect although it almost broke the heart of Guy, who so wanted to get his hands on the machine. Prior to leaving the office to take up his work in banking Fay became one of the most efficient operators and was considered by the manufacturers to be the best in the South. Several times he demonstrated the operation of the type-setter at gatherings of publishers".

After his day's work at the news office, Fay played on local baseball teams or playing the clarinet, often joined his buddies in the band directed by "Frank Barr". Though he liked his job at The Springdale News, at the urging, of Dr. C. G. Dodson, Fay joined The First National Bank. The year was approximately 1914 and the bank was then located at the southeast corner of Emma and Holcomb.

Joining other Springdale residents, Fay enlisted in the army on July 1, 1918. As a member of the A. E. F., he sailed to France on October 28, 1918. Happily the Armistice was signed and he arrived from France December 20, 1918. Honorably discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas, on January 16, 1919, Fay returned to his bank job which, as promised, awaited him upon his return.

With memories of war vivid in his mind, he journeyed to St. Louis where on May 8, 1919, he attended a caucus with other veterans. Out of these meetings, the participants organized the American Legion. Those who attended this gathering comprised the Society of Founders of the American Legion. This experience led him to later become a charter member of the local Clarence E. Beeley Post Number 139.

Settling into the pleasant routine of small town life, it was about this time Fay began to take notice of a young lady who was working at the post office. Miles Laverna Harper, a former teacher and the daughter of Mrs. A. A. Backus, had moved to Springdale from Green Forest, Arkansas, in 1915.

Fay's interest increased when Miles left the post office and was employed at the Style Shop, conveniently located two doors east of the First National Bank. After work at the bank, Fay developed the habit of dropping by the Style Shop, ostensibly to visit the owner, Mr. Umbaugh.

Winning a local contest in the spring of 1922, Miles was selected over two other contestants to represent Springdale at the festivities marking the opening of the Million Dollar Free Bridge at Fort Smith, linking Arkansas to Oklahoma by interstate highway.

Miles had a sweetheart in St. Louis. She had also taken the important step of traveling by train to visit him and his mother. Fay soon learned of this event. At the gentle urging of his mother, he shed his conservative posture, sprang into action and won Miles' favor. They were married at the Methodist parsonage on December 25, 1923.

Soon after their marriage, the newlyweds began construction of a house at 201 Allen Street, next to the Stafford family home on Holcomb. This was to be their home for their entire married life. It was also the birthplace of a son, John Miles, born August 31, 1927.

In October of 1927, Fay joined with other sports enthusiasts and became a charter member of the Springdale Country Club. He and his brother, Raymond, urged their father to join them in learning the game of golf.

June 7, 1929, saw the arrival of the first daughter, Fay Marie. She, too, was born at 201 Allen Street.

On October 7, 1931, Fay, now a cashier, and another employee were at work during the quiet noon hour when three men entered the bank. Their goal of armed robbery was apparent and they went about their business with precision. By his strong denial that any other monies were there, Fay was able to preserve the bonds and gold. The robbers' loot consisted of almost entirely of silver coins. Unaware what was taking place, Miles kept ringing the telephone at the bank with a request for Fay to bring some tomatoes home for lunch.

Observing the obvious Indian ancestry of two of the men, Fay immediately telephoned the sheriff at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, with a description. The sheriff, familiar with the trio, met them with a posse when they arrived in his state.

On June 7, 1933, the fourth birthday of Fay Marie, a second daughter, Mary Eleanor, was born at the Fayetteville City Hospital.

Always active in civic service, Fay was elected to the Springdale School Board in 1935. He served in this capacity for fourteen years. It was also in 1935 that it became apparent that a new Methodist Church building was finally coming to fruition. Already a member of the Board of Stewards (Administrative Board), Fay was selected as chairman of the building committee. On Palm Sunday March 21, 1937, the first service was held in the beautiful church on the northwest corner of Johnson and Main.

Still pursuing his love of golf, Fay brought home the championship trophy from the Arkansas Bankers Association tournament in Hot Springs in the early nineteen forties. It was at this time that his energies also were directed to the serious business of helping the war effort on the home front.

Pie suppers and cake walks were held to raise money for savings and bonds. Fay thoroughly enjoyed attending these gatherings, especially in the small rural communities such as Zion, Sonora and Fishback.

Through the years Fay served on various committees of the Chamber of Commerce and maintained his membership in Lodge No. 312. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club, Washington County Bankers Association.

Asked why he absolutely loved his job, he replied, "It gives you an opportunity to help so many people". Rising from teller to the Board of Directors, he was once offered an attractive position in a larger town. Graciously declining, he preferred to remain in his beloved Springdale.

His life came to a close at Springdale Memorial Hospital on February 11, 1953. Descendants include: John Miles Stafford, Fay Marie Johnson, Mary Eleanor Truitt, John Edward Stafford, Lorin Leigh Cross, Mary Diane Christie, Larry Stafford Truitt, Robin Kay Joseph, Kelly Harper Truitt, Joy Elizabeth Stafford, and Natalie Elizabeth Christie.

By: Mary S. Truitt

Bill Stamper

Bill and Lou Stamper moved to Springdale, Arkansas, May 1, 1965 from New Hampton, Iowa, where he had represented the MFA Insurance Companies as District Manager. The family moved to Springdale to become an agent for that company. The company has since changed its name to Shelter Insurance Company.

Stamper was born 10 March 1923 in Macon County, Missouri, of E. N. and Cleo Richardson Stamper, of Macon County, Missouri, and whose parents were natives of Kentucky. Stamper's ancestors were in Middlesex, Virginia, prior to 1650 and his Richardson ancestors were also in Virginia before 1750.

Stamper also numbers among his ancestors, Holbrooks, Field, James, Morgan, Wright, Sebastian, and English, all of whom were active in the American Revolution. His grandfather, Jesse Holbrook Stamper, ran away and joined the Confederates when he was 14. He was taken prisoner before he could 'kill a Yankee' and taken to Fort Smith to be sent to the Federal Pen in Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. They discovered his age and sent him home instead. He was embarrassed about that to the day he died at age 89. Stamper's maternal grandfather, John B. Richardson, prior to the Civil War had gone to the Pike's Peak Gold Rush. He came home and joined the Missouri Guards and was in the battles from Lexington, Missouri, down to Pea Ridge where he was wounded in March of 1862. He was sent home by Federal Troops on bond to not rejoin the fight. He went to the northwest and again engaged in gold prospecting. He came back to Missouri and engaged in farming and raising livestock.

Stamper served during WW II in the Submarine service making 7 combat war patrols. The first was to Casablanca where his submarine was the 'beacon' for the landings November 1942.

The rest of the war was spent in the Pacific and patrols were made from Pearl Harbor to the Japanese Empire and from Midway to the Philippines then to Australia and from there back to the Philippine area. Stamper's submarine, on which he served as an Elecric Torpedoman, was the USS Gunnel.

They picked up several fliers and delivered supplies and ammo to the Philippine patriots in addition to their regular duties of hunting for ships to sink.

Stamper served as managing editor of three newspapers; *The Madison Missouri Times, The Clarence Missouri Courier*; and the *Elsberry Missouri Democrat* before getting into the insurance business.

Lou Jeter Stamperwas born and raised in Monroe City, Missouri, the daughter of E. S. Jeter and Marie Heskett. The Jeter family came to Virginia in the early 1700s. They were French Hugenots and had gone to England to escape persecution. Jetersville in Amelia County, Virginia, is named for her grandfather Tilmon Jeter. Marie Heskett was the daughter of Henry Heskett and Mary Corbitt. The Corbitts were Irish emmigrants and railroad people.

Lou Jeter and Bill Stamper met on a train in August 1943 and in November 1943 they were married in Oakland, California, just before Stamper sailed for the Empire of Japan. Their only child, C. Richard, was born 7 March 1947. He and his wife, Connie J. Blaylock Stamper live in Springdale and have three children, Stephanie 16, Richard C. 8,, and Matthew G. 6.

Rich graduated from New Hampton High School in New Hampton, Iowa. He then attended one semester at Ellsworth Junior College before transferring to Arkansas Tech where he majored in math. There he met and married Miss Connie Blaylock.

Bill Stamper is past President of the Springdale Chamber of Commerce, past President of the Springdale Kiwanis, past Lt. Gov. Div. 19 of the Missouri-Arkansas Kiwanis District, and past President of the Elsberry Missouri Kiwanis Club.

By: Billy J. Stamper

Lucy May Stamps

The letter I looked for came in the mail today. It was the letter from Carl Stamps, enclosed was a letter that was written from the battlefield at Wilson's Creek near Springfield, Missouri. This letter was written by Elijah Stamps, the father of James R. Stamps. This was my great-great-grandfather. He was taken prisoner soon after and died. He is buried in a common grave at Alton, Illinois.

Walter Sherman Stamps and "Biddie" Stamps

L to R: Horace, Daphney, Ernest, Thelma, Mattie, Lucy, and Truman Stamps.

We are all descendants of Dr. Timothy Stamps. He was a doctor in George Washington's Army. The line of descent from him in Washington County is Dr. Timothy Stamps, William Stamps, Sandford Stamps, Elijah Stamps, James R. Stamps, Walter Sherman Stamps, and Lucy May Stamps which is my mother.

Walter was born November 5, 1879, in Arkansas. He married Marvil Obediah Mars (Biddle) Howerton who was born October 2, 1880, and they were married on May 24, 1907. They had eight children. Walter moved his family to Washington County about 1930.

The children were as follows starting with the oldest: Amuel Truman Stamps born on November 29, 1908, and died May 8, 1979. He was married to Margaret E. Disney born April 2, 1910, they married August 5, 1930. They had four girls and two boys.

Their names and who they married were Trumanda J. born January 14, 1931, and married Ralph N. Lindley born August 5, 1922, died February 6, 1976. They were wed on June 6, 1953. Betty L. was born on January 12, 1932, and married John E. Swegle on June 10, 1953. He was born June 6, 1933, died July 27, 1950. Donald D. born November 14, 1935, and married Mary L. Chubb born on January 22, 1941, they were wed on November 17, 1960. Darlene G. born February 26, 1938, and married James F. Bartsch who was born on November 11, 1937, and died April 1, 1977. They were married October 15, 1960. Truman, Jr. was born June 29, 1940, and married Delores A. Thibergnien born June 14, 1944. They were married on November 13, 1965.

Second child was Mattie Eula Stamps born December 31, 1909, and married Joe Smith on March 16, 1926. Joe was born on March 19, 1898, and died November 10, 1974. From this union one daughter and one son. They both lived in Muleshoe, Texas. They are Vaughneda Evelyn born February 23, 1927, and married Tillman Alexander Shoug. Her brother is Bobby Junior born July 26, 1928, and married Eva Jane Nash. She died March, 1984.

Third, Earnest Eugene Stamps born July 28, 1911, and married Bessie Faye Fritz February 3, 1929, at the Huntsville Courthouse. She was born on October 3, 1909. They had seven boys and three girls. They are the following: Luther Wilson Stamps born July 13, 1930, and married Evelyn Darlene on May 28, 1953. She was born July 23, 1934. Elton Eugene Stamps was born July 16, 1934, and married Maxine Lee December 5, 1962. She was born on June 26, 1935. They are divorced. John Lesley Stamps born March 27, 1936, and married Marie Wade on June 8, 1957. She was born November 27, 1941. Artie Earnestine Stamps born November 5, 1937, and married first to Phipps Gipson on March 27, 1954, divorced in 1965, and then married Edgar Lee Gipson on April 10, 1971. Liga Sherman Stamps born June 12, 1939, and married Flora P. on September 2, 1961. She was born on January 1, 1944. Anna Hallene Stamps born April 21, 1941, and married Jerry Everette on February 24, 1967. He was born on March 6, 1936. James Henry Stamps born January 22, 1943, and married Ann Johnson August 25, 1962. She was born on March 21, 1946. Alferd Thomas Stamps born May 14, 1945, and married Linda Kay O'Brien on December 17, 1982. She was born April 22, 1952. Sue Carol Stamps born December 27, 1946, and married John Edgar Doshier on June 5, 1965. He was born December 12, 1945. Jerry Dean Stamps born August 19, 1949, and married Judy Ann Snyder Sigmon in 1965 and divorced in 1974. Married Judy Ann White in 1978. She was born October 18, 1948.

Fourth, Horace Doyle Stamps born November 22, 1912, and died June 28, 1983. He married Minnie Ree May, and they had four children. They are Chloe Ella Stamps born May 15, 1938, and married Bobby Gene Teague on September 3, 1954. He was born on July 6, 1934. Joe Robert Stamps born November 23, 1940, married Johnney Urdett on June 1, 1962. She was born on February 20, 1944. Connie Lue Stamps born March 1, 1947, married Don Leon Barron on December 14, 1962. Anita Jane Stamps born August 18, 1954, and married Timothy Duane Howard on November 22, 1973. He was born November 7, 1955.

Fifth child is Lucy May Stamps (my mother) born May 8, 1915, and married Louie Thomas Horn March 2, 1935. He was born July 7, 1901, and died January 19, 1976. They had three children. They are Margie Louise Horn born July 8, 1935, and died at 22 months of age on May 6, 1937. Lee Roy Horn born August 17, 1940, and married Mary Ruth Mitchell on January 23, 1959. She was born on April 1, 1939. Lonnie Thomas Horn born June 19, 1948, and married Barbara Joan Tipton July 17, 1968. She was born August 26, 1948. (See related story: Thomas Samuel Horn.)

Sixth child Thelma Louise Stamps born September 27, 1918, and married Oba Bordon Butler. He was born September 11, 1916. They had three boys. They are Ivian Joel Butler born May

27, 1936, married Rita Helen Kennan June 28, 1957. She was born Janaury 22, 1936, in Bellflower, California. Wymal Dwayne Butler born October 15, 1938, married Maxine Sue Arms. They have one daughter. Terri Louise, born October 15, 1939. They divorced and on June 23, 1972, Dwayne married Merita Lynn Peterson born December 18, 1948. Larry Joe Butler born August 19, 1943, married Patricia Ann Fairchild May 12, 1973, born April 27, 1940.

Seventh, Samuel James Dee Stamps born March 12, 1917, and lived six years and four months, and died July 28, 1923.

Eighth, Daphney Deller Stamps born August 5, 1920, and married Evert Ray Kyle January 14, 1951. He was born May 14, 1922. They had two children — John Ray Kyle born November 30, 1952, and married Anna Darlene Moore January 30, 1985. She was born on December 22, 1951. Leah Marie Kyle born July 23, 1956.

This is all the information I have and I thank Carl Stamps for all his help. There is information dating back to the 1600s which I hope to get all together and give to my sons to keep for their children.

By: Lonnie Horn

Jesse Newton Stansell

Jesse was born January 7, 1883, near Kingston, Arkansas, the third child of John Robert and Gemima Bolinger Stansell. Oliver was the oldest, then followed Anne, Laura, Mollie, who died at age 16 months, Clemmie and Asberry. The next death in the family was Jesse's dad, John, about 1900 then Clemmie passed away in 1913 at age 15.

John and Baby Mollie were buried in the Bolinger Cemetery near Loy, Arkansas. Jess and Nancy Bolinger were married February 7, 1904, at the home of her parents, the H. H. Bolingers of Wharton, Arkansas. They moved to Lanson, Arkansas, a post office on Reeves Mountain in Newton County where they lived with his mother and helped care for her and the two small children. It was a promise he'd made to his dad and kept until she married Francis M. Reeves September 27, 1905. He was 58 and she was 44. She and Grandfather Stansell were wed February 15, 1877, by Noah B. Dotson, J. P. He was 25 and she was 16.

Jess and Nancy moved to Wharton and then to Pettigrew, from there to Tahlihina, Oklahoma for five years. They returned to Arkansas about 1915, and located in the Upper Wharton community where Jess set up a blacksmith shop and where Thad Yingst opened a country grocery store and Denton Bolinger operated a grist mill. In 1918 they bought a farm and raised their family.

In the middle fifties they moved to Hindsville, Arkansas for the rest of their lives. Their family, Lee, wife, Artie Jones, Mildred, married Don Jenkins, girls Patricia, Shari, spouse Kipton Blue sons Benjamin and Adam.

(2) Gladys, spouse, Roy Vanhook, son Jack Vanhook, wife June Holloway, sons, Charles, and Mark Elliot. (3) Oren, wife, Oka Dotson, girls, Bobbie, Gary Muzingo, sons, Gregg Jason, wife, Anji. Clarice, spouse, Wayne Luttman children, Cheryl, Kelly and Jeffery.

(4) Loys, wife, Lucy Yingst, son, Norman, wife, Dianne Derose, children, Michael, wife, Vicky, son, Jacob, Michelle, Mark, Megan and Matthew. Ralene, spouse, David Crawford, Daniel and Amanda.

(5) Cread, wife, Pauline Baxter, son, Forrest, Jr., wife, Fay Young, sons, Forest, III, died February 11, 1988, Shelby, Carol, spouse, Lester Joynor, Cody and Lesley. Johnny, wife Erma Douthit, daughter, Tracy. Harvey, wife, Donna Hatcher, son, Bryne.

(6) Leonard, wife Euna Vanderpool, Linda, spouse, Jack Canion, daughter, Deborah. Olen, wife, Phyllis Cunningham, son, Matthew, Larry, single, Edward, single. Brenda, spouse, Robert Edens, Shalya and Travis.

(7) Dee, wife, Vivian Miller, Mary Jo, spouse, Steve Frazier.

The Stansells came from Germany in 1710. Some settled in the Mohawk Valley in New York, while others drifted south to the Carolinas, Georgia and Kentucky. My line migrated from Georgia to Arkansas about the middle of the 18th century. Great grandfather, a son and others moved to Oregon—some to Idaho and some to California.

No doubt most of them made the trip westward in covered wagons. One child became ill and died on the journey. Of course, they stopped and buried the dead and went on their weary way. I'm sure it would really be sad if we could only know half of the early hardships, sorrows, and heartaches that were endured by our early pioneers in getting settled in this new land of ours. We can thank God that he was merciful to them and gave them strength and determination to press onward till our great country was settled from ocean to ocean and north to south. Long live our appreciation, thankfulness and memories of these heroic forefathers who gave us "This land of the free and the Home of the Brave."

Our immediate family has scattered to several different states: Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa, Idaho, Arizona, Texas, Kansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and many are still in Arkansas.

I moved to Washington County in 1964 and hope to finish my life here. I'm now four score years of age and trying for a few more. So long.

By: Gladys Vanhook

Nancy Stansell

Nancy Palestine Stansell was born February 25, 1883 at Jarea, Arkansas. This was a small place located near the Howard Bolinger farm in Madison county, so I've been told. She was the daughter of Henry Harvey and Polly Ann Parker. Bolinger, fifth of fifteen children, born to her parents. After her mother, Polly Ann, raised her family. She became a midwife and administered to many sick people in her community.

Nancy was married to J. N. Stansell February 7, 1904 and to this union were born seven children, six boys and one girl. The children were: Lee, Gladys, Oren, Loys, Cread, Leonard and Dee.

She was a kind, patient, hardworking wife and mother who loved her family and did many worthwhile things for them and for her neighbors. She, like her mother, was helpful and efficient in caring for sick people.

About 1925, she began to practice midwifery and was licensed in 1935. She delivered a lot of babies in the community of Upper Wharton, where she lived. She also went many places to help with the sick, especially children, for doctors were not very plentiful then.

Nancy used many home remedies like herb teas. She used fever week and mullin tea for fevers and catnip tea to cure hives on infants. She concocted an emulsion of skunk oil, turpentine, castor oil, etc. to apply to the throat, chest and shoulders for relief from colds and influenza. This was before we knew of Vicks Vaporub or Bengay.

Other home remedies were often used: One drop of turpentine on a teaspoon of sugar for worms, fried onion poultice on the chest for pneumonia, a teaspoon of breast milk warmed by blowing tobacco smoke on it to be poured into the ears for ear infection, sorghum molasses and baking soda were used on burns. This one really did work, for it was used on one of the children who was burned by hot water.

Neighbors would come after Nancy at all hours of the day or night to help with seriously ill relatives. Sometimes they would bring a horse or mule for her to ride, but many times she walked. Few people owned cars then.

We never knew that night whether or not mother would be back by breakfast or whether she'd still be at her patient's side.

She was very cautious when on confinement cases. If everything didn't work normally, she insisted they get a doctor, but she would stay until the baby was delivered.

Often, she was called to go when a death occurred in the neighborhood to "lay out" the body. That was to bathe, comb the hair, dress them, preferably in a gown and see that the eyes were closed properly. They were laid on a bed or firm support to keep the body straight until a casket (coffin) could be prepared. There were no funeral homes or undertakers at that time.

We had many visitors at our house. She dearly loved children and usually won them over to love her. Many times, I remember when we didn't eat a meal without extra people to eat with us for a week or more at a time. Dad's blacksmith shop was nearby and customers were invited to eat with us, and many did. Some of us children often had playfellows, too. Quite often, aunts and uncles would drop in with their families to spend a day or night. We were always happy to see "company comin' up the road"

Nancy cooked tons of food on a wood cook stove. She made biscuits in a big dishpan and didn't cut them with a biscuit cutter by "fisted them out"; they were oversized, but delicious.

She made fruit cobblers in a three or four quart sauce pan and baked them slowly for a long time in a very slow oven. This was her secret. They were bubbly, juicy and finger-licking good. Her son-in-law, Roy Vanhook said she made the best biscuits and cobblers that he had ever eaten, and his mother was a wonderful cook. Nancy had a lot of practice in cooking.

She also liked to knit and sew. She knitted stockings for the children to wear to school - sometimes from yarn thread that she had carded, then spun and twisted on her spinning wheel. Sometimes she made them of cotten twine, dyed them probably with walnut hulls or bark (boiled to get the color). She did a lot of sewing. She made shirts and overalls for the boys and shirts for her husband, Jess, all her own clothes and her daughter's plus a lot of cutting and sewing for other relatives and neighbors. She enjoyed piecing quilts and completed many, many quilts in her lifetime.

People didn't get to enjoy many conveniences back then. Mother never owned a washing machine, refrigerator or had electricity until after all of her family had grown up and were married.

We kept our milk and butter in the spring. Dad constructed a cement box to put the dairy products in. Here, the clear, cool water ran out of the bluff on the hillside and through the cement box which kept the milk fairly cool and fresh. I can almost see my mother as she donned her bonnet and hurried to the spring to get milk and butter at the last minute before the meal was served.

The Lord was kind to Jess and Nancy. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on February 7, 1954 and their 60th in 1964. They had been married almost 67 years when he was called away January 12, 1971 at age 89 years and five days. Nancy left us September 30, 1973 at the age of 90 years, seven months and five days.

Gone but not forgotten, their works shall follow them.

By: Gladys Vanhook

George Harlin Starr

George Harlin Star was born in east Tennessee in the vicinity of what is now Etowah and Benton, Tennessee. This was on May 4, 1800. He was the son of Caleb Starr and Nancy Harlin. Thus he was a great-grand-son of Nancy Ward who was a woman chief of the Cherokees.

He was first married to Nell Carr and from this union one child, Jane was born October 30, 1830. His second wife was Nancy Bell, daughter of John Bell and Charlotte Adair. This marriage was in Tennessee prior to the removal of the Cherokees to the west. Nancy Bell was also a sister to John Adair Bell who was a signer of the Cherokee Emigration Treaty of 1835. Also she was a sister of Sarah Bell who was the wife of Stand Watie a Confederate General of the Civil War. Stand Watie was the last general to lay down his arms after the close of the Civil War. A note of tragic is the fact that Stand Watie and Sarah Bell have no living descendants today, their children having died in their youth.

George Harlin with his family and his father's (Caleb) family moved westward in 1838 prior to the compulsory removal in 1839. It is thought that most of their journey was by steamship rather than overland with wagons as was common in the forced removal. Trouble had already begun in the east so together with other members of the family already with the Western Cherokees were reasons for removal. The Western Cherokees or Arkansas Cherokees had made a settlement as early as 1809. These early settlements were around Dardanelle, Arkansas. George Harlin Starr settled in what is now the Oak Grove Community. His sister Ruth Starr Bean had been in this area for several years and was known as being a member of the Western Cherokee Group. There was a government among them similar to the Eastern Cherokees however instead of one Chief there were three. By the treaty of 1817 this band was made secure by title and government protection. They were the conservative, hunter element of the tribe, and it was their purpose to restore the old Indian life in the western wilderness, from which their brethren in the east were drifting away.

His son Ezekial Starr was elected Senator from Flint District in August, 1883: and elected Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation on December 23, 1891. He made the Strip Payment of over seven million dollars to the Cherokee nation: and one of the proud heritages of the family is the fact that no one ever accused him of appropriating a dollar of this or any other fund placed in his trust.

George Harlin Starr was born May 4, 1800, died September 28, 1879 and is buried in the Starr Cemetery located on the Joe Starr farm south of Stilwell.

Information regarding dates of birth and deaths and names of children are listed as follows:

Nancy Bell Starr b. July 14, 1814, d. September 14, 1864.

Their children were: 1. Jane Starr (Mother: Nellie Carr) b. October 30, 1830, d. January 4, 1854, m. George Howard; 2. William K. Starr b. March 9, 1835, d. September 9, 1958, not married; 3. Charlotte Starr b. December 28, 1840, d. September 29, 1845; 4. John Walker Starr b. July 8, 1842, d. June 19, 1862; 5. Mary Francis Starr b. March 24, 1844 d. October 28, 1928, m. Lucien Burr Bell 6. George Colbert Starr b. March 21, 1847, d. June 29, 1876; 7. Ezekial Eugene Starr b. August 28, 1849, d. October 5, 1905, m. Margaret Starr; 8. Joseph Jarrette Starr b. December 21, 1851, d. August 16, 1872; 9. Caleb Ellis Starr b. May 26, 1854, d. September 21, 1925, m. Malgerine Elizabeth Adair and Jennie Butler; 10. Samuel Jesse Starr b. October 23, 1857, d. April 1, 1942, m. Sarah Ruth McClure.

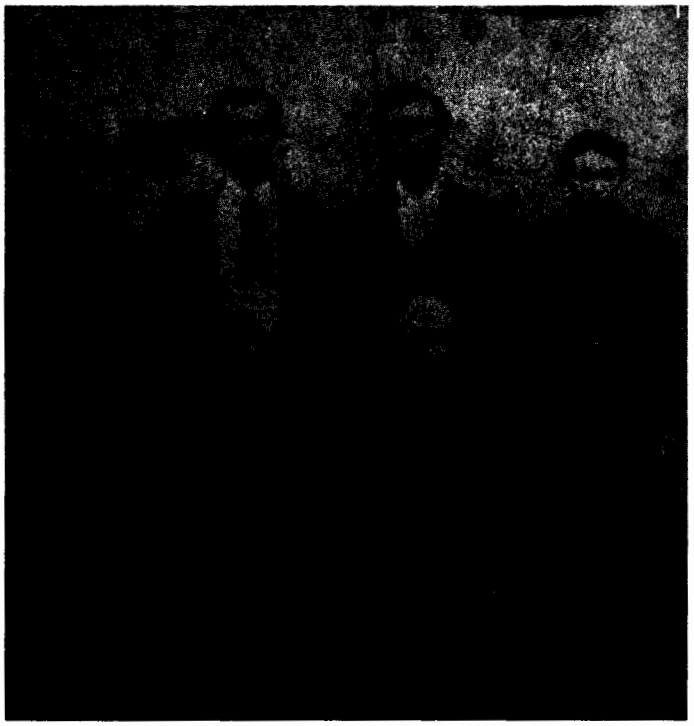
By: Denton M. Starr

James Starr

James Starr, eldest son of John and Hannah Osborn Starr, was born November 14, 1814 in Indiana. James married Belinda Clem, daughter of Michael and Jane Clem from Ohio, on February 16, 1838 in Warren County, Indiana. The family moved to Bourbon County, Kansas where James and son John served in the 6th Kansas Calvary. During the Civil War, James visited Washington County. On April 20th, 1870 he purchased 256 acres of land from Lewis Cheatham which were situated in Cane Hill Township, just east of what is now the city of Lincoln. The area became known as Starr Hill for several years. As the community grew, James was instrumental in the formation of a voting precinct. A new township was officially established on July 30, 1884 named Starr Hill in his honor. James was a farmer and carpenter. After Belinda died in 1894, he married Maria Frazier. He and Belinda had four children: Jane, John, Hannah and William.

Jane (born February 14, 1839) married Joseph Liburn Carter in 1861 at Bourbon County, Kansas and moved to Washington County with her father in 1870. They owned and operated the first store in the community. After Starr Hill Township was founded, a post office was established in their store. Liburn Carter has been given credit for submitting the name Lincoln for the new post office and it became official on January 13, 1885. Jane and Liburn had seven children: John; James, who married Mae Rauch and Willie Rhea; Hannah, who married John Murphy; Nancy, who married Sam Martin; Eva, who married George Burns. Many of their descendants still live in the Lincoln area.

John (born August 14, 1841) married Susan Hobson and Margaret Jones. John was a prominent carpenter in Eureka Springs and Lincoln. He helped in the construction of many



Mother and Father -sitting; Martha Thompson Starr, William Starr. Children standing (left to right) Ivah Starr King, James Starr, Sam Starr, and Ollie Starr Heyne from Lincoln, Arkansas.

homes and businesses. He had seven children: Adah, died young; Beatrice, who married Seely Kinne; David, who married Pearl Boyle; Mary, who married George Miller; John Waren, who married Minnie Slater; Burton, who married Estell Holt; Theodore, who married Eva Morris.

Hannah (born August 9, 1843) married L. J. Symonds and James Gifford. She had no children, but was remembered for her tender nursing care.

William (born October 8, 1848) married Martha Thompson and Sarah Henson. William was a well-known apple grower in Lincoln and also participated in the building of Lincoln. He and Martha had four children: James, Samuel, Ivah, and Ollie.

James married Lodelia Craven and is the grandfather of this writer. He moved to California where many descendants reside.

Samuel married Catherine Brown and was a well-known carpenter and businessman in Lincoln. His daughter, Ilene Starr Bain, lives in Iola, Kansas and has this memory. "The church that Dad, Grandpa Starr and Uncle John worked on was called the North Methodist Church. There was another church in the south part of town called the South Methodist. There were two churches mostly because of politics. Most of the North Methodist people were Republicans and the South Methodist people were Deomcrats. The Civil War was still on the minds of some people. Attending church was a big part of our lives and I can remember Grandpa Starr and Waldo's Grandfather Bain always sitting in the north east corner of the church which was called the "AMEN CORNER". All of the old men sat in that corner, at least I thought they were old. They probably weren't much past fifty-five years of age. The women would all sit together and the young people would get as far back to the back of the church as possible. Grandma Martha Starr was said to have been a good 'shouting Methodist' but I don't remember her."

Ivah married "Judge" Eugene King. He was an early postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and merchant of Lincoln. They owned one of the first automobiles in Lincoln. Their home on North Street in Lincoln was the finest in the area and was believed to have had the first hot and cold running water.

Ollie married Louis Heyne. They lived for a time in Lincoln and Gentry before moving to Craig, Colorado.

Many contributions and achievements of James Starr and his family have been recorded in the history of Lincoln. Today, the name Starr is remembered by Starr Street in Lincoln and the township is still known as Starr Hill.

Information for this family history was obtained from the genealogy compiled by: Earl D. Starr; Barbara Light Starr; Gayle Starr Mooney, 1986.

By: Earl D. Starr

John Bell Steele

A poet, a scholar, a statesman, a military hero, a devout Christian family man, a gallant handsome man — John Bell Steele.

Guy Cooper Steele - 1874, Age 5

Mary Van Winkle and John Bell (Capt Jack) Steele - Circa 1868

John Bell Steele, the youngest of four sons, was born December 6, 1838 in Bedford County, Tennessee (North of Shelbyville in the Fall Creek "Flat Woods" area) to Carlos and Catherine Cooper Steele. His brothers were Volney Franklin Steele, born 1831, James Cooper Steele, born 1834 - died 1836 and Baylie Payton, born 1836. John Steele (sometimes called Jack) left the family farm when he was thirteen to apprentice and attend school in the turner and machinist trade until age 21. He came to Benton County about 1859 and worked in the turner trade with Peter Van Winkle in the Van Winkle Mills until the Civil War. He enlisted October 9, 1861 in Fayetteville and served in the 1st Regiment of the Arkansas Calvary as an officer throughout the war. He was wounded and captured at least twice. Family legend is that he was in a prison camp in Ohio when he escaped and swam to freedom across Lake Hudson. During the war Jack kept a diary consisting of a journal of some of his military travels as well as romantic poetry he wrote about the war and to his love, Mary Van Winkle. During the war, he worked with Peter Van Winkle who helped with provisions for the Southern troops. Later, when the area went to the Federal troops and his mills were destroyed, Van Winkle took his family to De Kalb, Texas. Lt. Steele made visits to Mary (affectionately called Mollie) and after the war, settled in Springdale. They were married there January 28, 1868 and had three sons: Guy Cooper Steele, born November 29, 1868, Richard St. Clair Steele, born 1870, and Harry Lee Steele, born 1872. All were educated at Rogers Academy. Guy was in the second graduation class and became a teacher at the academy. all three sons were good students and went on to lead exemplary lives - a credit to their parents and good home life. During their early married years, John Bell Steele had a mercantile store in Springdale. That building is exhibited as part of the Shiloh Museum today. Around 1874, he moved the mercantile business to War Eagle. When his father-in-law, Peter Van Winkle built the grand Van Winkle Hotel in Fayetteville, John Bell became its proprietor and ran the hotel for its first three years. In 1882, he moved to Rogers and had an influential role in the young town. He was Mayor for three terms, Justice of the Peace and held office with several major businesses, Rogers Canning and Packing Company, Wholesale and Retail Lumber business, and at the time of his death in 1903, manager of the Rogers Milling Company. The stately two-story home still stands at 303 Arkansas and Poplar in Rogers. He was a member of the Congregational church, a staunch Democrat and a Mason.

In 1891, Guy, the oldest son married a classmate at the Academy, Lucy May Beckwith from St. Louis, Missouri. She was a sister of Flora Beckwith Scroggs, wife of Dr. J. W. Scroggs, headmaster at the Academy. Guy taught one year at the academy and was teller in H. L. Stroud's bank, later a partner in the Ellis and Parks Mercantile. He had a home at 216 Poplar only a block from his father's home. Six of their eight children were born there - Rosemond (stillborn), Eugene, Jeanne, Verna, Milan and John. After Eugene (age 7) died of typhoid in 1901 and Captain Jack died suddenly in 1903, his partnership in the store soured after the death of Mr. Parks. Guy and Lutie decided to go to Indian Territory and with his brother, Dick purchased farmland from the Indians. Their two youngest children, Flora and Ophelia were born in the lovely farm home he built for them there. He and Dick built a church, store and school in the Whiteagle Community of what became Oklahoma. He farmed there from 1904/5 until 1928 when he sold his farm, moved to Oklahoma City and later moved to Fort Worth. He died at the age of 88 in 1956.

Richard (Dick) was a Government Indian Agent in Missouri and Oklahoma. He married Jennie Koons from Missouri, also a classmate at Rogers Academy. He was a merchant, investor in the Success Oil Company in Galveston and Spindletop, Texas, later a lumberman in DeQueen, Arkansas. He and Jennie had two sons, Richard, Jr., and Harold, and one daughter, Marion. Jennie was an accomplished musician having studied at the Boston Music Conservatory and Richard had a beautiful baritone voice. Marion published a book of her parents letters and their memories through the years. Richard died in DeQueen circa 1935.

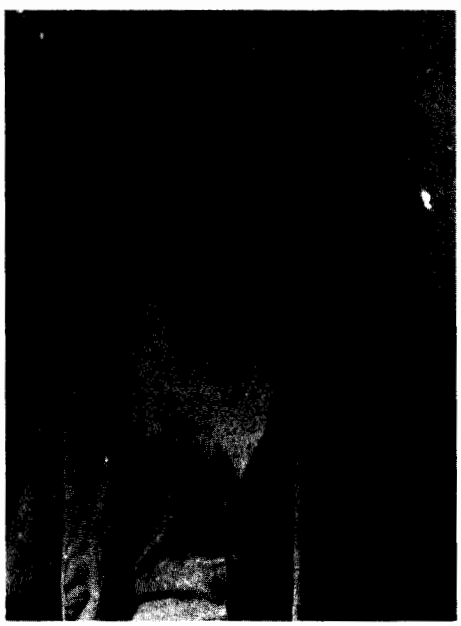
Harry, the youngest son, joined the army in 1895 and became an officer in 1898. He climbed to the rank of Major General in the U. S. Coast Artillery after serving several years in China, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington, D. C. He married Nina Lundeen, daughter of Colonel Lundeen. They had two sons and two daughters, Lee, John C., Ruth and Lundeen Van Winkle Steele. When Harry retired in 1936, he was head of the Coast Artillery for the United States. He died in Washington, D. C. in 1938 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

A quote from his obituary describes 'Captn Jack' — "As a soldier, Captain Jack Steele was a typical southern cavalier, and exponent of southern chivalry. Of tall, sysmetrical, handsome physique, a dead shot with pistol and rifle, and a splendid, graceful, dashing horseman - a rough rider absolutely without fear, scorning to take any unfair advantage of a foe and with all, honorable, frank and generous, he was the ideal of his men who enthusiastically followed him into the most deadly dangers."

By: Marilyn Hicks

Marion Dekalb Steele

Marion Dekalb Steele was born 1824 in Bedford County, Tennessee of plantation owners, Price Coldwell Steele, (1800-1842) and Elizabeth Bogart Cooper (1804-1842) of Dutch and Irish descendants. At age 19, Marion studied medicine at Louisville Medical College. He started his medical practice in 1847 in Lawrence County, Arkansas where he married Frances S. Poer two years later. Then they purchased property at Powhatan, Arkansas. While there, their 3 children were born: John Price, Elizabeth Rebecca, and William V.



Marion Dekalb Steele, M. D. Elm Springs, Arkansas.

Dr. Steele was admitted as a minister in 1856 to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his first appointment was the Benton County Circuit where they made their home at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Because of Fannie's health, a year later they started to move west, but on reaching Elm Springs, there was a cholera epidemic, and the people begged him to stop and doctor them. They remained there, and Fannie died two years later (1816).

Mary Elizabeth Johnson was born in Maury County, Tennessee. She moved to Fort Smith with family, and then to Elm Springs after her schooling. In March 1859 she was married to Benjamin J. Deaver a miller, by Reverend Steele. Benjamin died six months later; a son, Benjamin was born January 1860.

Dona Steele's 95th Birthday - Dona in the middle; then left to right: Katherine and Cooper Steele and Delford and Dorothy Fine. (This is Cooper and Dorothy's mother.)

Marion D. Steele and Mary E. Deaver were married in November 1861. Besides a minister, he was still a doctor, and served in the Confederate Military. Both the Confederate and Union armies were camped in Elm Springs at different times. The Union Army made the Steele place their headquarters; using the dresser drawers for horse troughs, and amusing themselves by making pictures and initials on the plaster ceilings with torches.

Mary, once took clothes and food to Dr. Steele in Fayetteville. Afraid the house would burn while she was gone, she wore all the clothes she could, and pinned others to her petticoats. She walked all the way, holding baby Jim on the ox cart. The home was still standing when she returned.

There were nine children born to them: Thomas Dekalb, James (Jim) Cooper, Joseph Albert, Mary Iva, Sarah Frances, Hattie Selima, Ada, Marion Franklin and David Arthur, born July 9, 1880.

Marion continued his ministry and medical practice, compounding his prescriptions he found effective, and others from his brother John, in Tennessee, who was also a doctor. His medicine was sold all over Benton and Washington Counties.

Church services were held in the backyard until the church burned during the Civil War was re-built.

In 1874, he discontinued his medical practice and had a general store. His sons, Jim and Albert later continued this business.

Marion wore a beard all his adult life, and washed it every morning in the spring. He died in 1898, at age 74.

David A. and LaDona Brown were married December 1908. (Her history found in this book under Jefferson L. Brown.) Six children were born to them: Herbert Brown, Cooper Arthur, Elmer Eugene, Hattie Belle, Charles Dale and Dorothy Maurine the youngest, who is writing this history.

David farmed the old homestead, renting additional land, his mother living with them until her death March 1922.

During the depression, this family struggled, as everyone did; picking strawberries, beans and grapes for wages, and worked in the canning factory as they grew old enough. Also, at home with picking, canning, butchering hogs, beef; fishing, hunting and trapping. The large springhouse kept the milk and butter cold, and the adjoining shed was where the laundry was done (except in winter) since the spring was plentiful, and the black pot kept boiling for the clothes. Careful watch for snakes was necessary as they like the spring coolness.

Dorothy, the only one now living in Arkansas, stopped her secretary position at Hargis and Drake Canning Company in Elm Springs, during World War II because of eye problems, and worked at Fayetteville City Hospital, as a nurses' aide. It is the only hospital in this area, and is always crowded. No air-conditioning and few fans. Every minute was busy, and lulls were used fixing supplies for the sterilizer. All patients were given bed baths. So many babies were born (as many as six between 7 - 11 am) that dresser drawers were used for extra cribs.

William Delford Fine and Dorothy Maurine Steele were married September 1, 1945. Delford served in the Army Air Corps during the war. He is the son of Nealie and Hazel Fine (whose history is also in this book).

Cooper, son of David Steele, in 1946 tore down the old Steele home, built 1851, to build a new home for his parents. David died before it was finished. Dona lived until 1976, age 96.

Joe Steele, son of Jim and Anna Steele was the most well-known businessman in the depression; starting and building up to the Steele Canning Company. He was one of the first millionaires in Springdale. He died in 1976.

Delford and Dorothy Fine were parents of one son, Philip Alan, born March 22, 1951. He was a talented musician, winning first in Piano Talent Competition. While returning from a TV studio in Tulsa, Oklahoma where he had taped a piano medley for a church service, he was killed in an accident January 30, 1971. He was attending Oral Roberts University.

Dorothy retired from her business career in 1968. Delford retired in 1985, after 43-1/2 years with Southwestern Power Company in Fayetteville. They reside there doing church work, choir singing, barbershop singing, arts and crafts, visiting in nursing homes; keeping busy.

The other marriages of David and Dona's children are: Herbert married Daisy Larsen in Detroit, Michigan. Their children: Shirley, Patricia and Richard.

Cooper married Katherine Davis in east Liverpool, Ohio. Their children: David and Michael. David lives in Florida and Michael in Alaska.

Hattie married John Beal. They moved to California. Their children: Brian, Gerald, and Ronald. Dale married Enia Winn and they moved to California. Their children: Dale, Dorothy and Johnny.

Elmer died in 1941. He never married.

The only Steele descendants living in Washington County, are: Sue and Harry Preece, Kathryn Brown, Irene Watson, Twila Kendrick, Philip Steele, Louise and Erwin Baird, Marjorie Brooks, Glenda Stevens, Harry, Louise and John Smith and Dorothy Fine.

By: Mrs. Dorothy M. Fine

William Riley Stephens

William Riley Stephens was born in Kentucky in 1829. He was in Washington County, Arkansas by 1850. William Riley married 18-year-old Rachael Mankins 9 September 1851 in Washington County. It is not known if they knew each other before they settled here. Rachael was the daughter of Walter Mankins and Mary Polly Lowe. Rachael was born in 1831 Vermillion County, Illinois. Her parents were originally from Kentucky. Her grandfather was Peter Mankins, who lived to be 111 years old.

William Riley worked in the timber. He is listed on the census as a woodcutter. William Riley and Rachael had 8 children. (1) Sarah, born 1852. (2) Mary, born 1854. (3) Isaac or Ike as he was to be called, born 1856, married 8 April 1886, Lavina Jane Long, daughter of John Wesley Long and Mary Henson. Isaac died 10 April 1927 and is buried in Rose Cemetery. (4) Nancy Jane, born 5 April 1858, married Sylvester Preston Masterson in Madison County, Arkansas. Nancy died 30 June 1938 at Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and is buried in the Akins Cemetery at Akins, Oklahoma. (5) Matilda, born 1860. (6) Price, born 1862. (7) Solomon, born 1864. (8) John, born 1869.

It is not known what happened to William Riley Stephens. His great-grandchildren can't remember ever seeing him. They

do remember Rachael. They said she would come to visit them when they lived in Trace Branch Community. She would wear a blanket thrown around her shoulders, Indian fashion, and she would dig for gold on the hill side near Trace Branch.

Rachael was 97 years old when she died in 1928 at the home of her daughter, Matilda, in New Castle, Oklahoma.

By: Peggy Sue Fields

Isaac Stevens

Isaac Stevens was born in 1856, the son of William Riley Stephens and Rachael Mankins. For some reason Isaac spelled his name Stevens and not Stephens.

Isaac was married twice. His first wife, Mandy died of T. B. (tuberculosis). He then married Lavina Jane Long, daughter of John Wesley Long and Mary Henson. Lavina was born 29 September 1861 in Hazel Valley, Washington County, Arkansas. Lavina Jane had red hair.

Isaac and Lavina lived in Bidville, also around Prairie Grove and on Trace Branch. They also lived in Madison County for a while, around Crosses.

Isaac and Lavina were the parents of four children. They were: (1) Joe, born 4 May 1887, m. first Julie Carter 26 November 1908, she died; m. second Lily Rankin 3 March 1920. Joe died 18 May 1956 at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. (2) Dess, born 18 February 1889, m. Flora Shaw October 1909 in Washington County, Arkansas. Dess and Flora resided in Colorado. (3) Lela, born 24 June 1891 at Crosses Creek in Madison County, Arkansas, m. Paul Emerson Swonger 19 September 1909 at Sulphur City, Arkansas. Lela died 27 August 1985, at the age of 94, in the home of her daughter, Mildred Camp in the Piney Community near Stilwell, Oklahoma. She is buried in Reese Cemetery near Sulphur City, Washington County, Arkansas. (4) Charles Richard, born 26 January 1894, m. Ellen Humphry 16 February 1915 in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma.

Isaac was 71 years old when he died April 10, 1927, in Washington County, Arkansas, and is buried in Rose Cemetery.

Lavina Jane lived with daughter Lela at Trace Branch and was 85 years old when she died 6 June 1946. She is buried in White House Cemetery.

By: Peggy Sue Fields

Rachel (Mankins) Stevens

The lineage of Rachel (Mankins) Stevens goes back to a Swedish immigrant, John Anderson, whose nickname was Stahlkofta or Steelcoat (Stallcop), born about 1627 at Strangnas, Sweden. He came to Fort Christina (New Sweden and now Delaware) in 1641. He sailed from Gothenburg May 3, 1641, aboard the Charitas, married Christinia Johnson about 1656, daughter of Carl Johnson who arrived at Fort Christinia on the Mercurius in 1656. She was probably of Finnish descent since the passengers on the Mercurius were Finns. The Stallcops were prominent in Delaware history for more than a century before migrating to other areas. From the second to the sixth generation they were active in the affairs of Ole Swede's Church. The church built in 1698, is still being used today and many dates of births, marriages and deaths of the Stallcops are in the records of the church at Wilmington, Delaware. By the end of the sixteenth century, and John Anderson's death, he had taken his nickname, Stahlkofta, as his new name and all his children were known as Stallcop. The ancestors of Rachel moved to Orange County, North Carolina by 1760. She was of the eighth generation.

Rachel Mankins born in 1832 in Vermillion County, Illinois, daughter of Walter born 1806 in Orange County, North Carolina, and Mary (Polly) Lowe, an orphan, born in 1809, Kentucky. Walter, son of Peter Mankins (1770-1881) and Rachel Brackin, born about 1776, died before 1832. Rachel Mankins married June 10, 1851, to William Riley Stevens born in 1829 in Kentucky. To this union eight or nine children were born: Sarah, 1852; Mary, 1854; Isaac, 1856; Nancy Jane, 1858; Matilda, 1860; Price, 1862; Solomon, 1864; John, 1869, and probably Rebecca born about 1871. Riley farmed and had a saw mill. In 1860 they were living at Boon's Grove and in 1870 they were at McGuire's Station in Washington County, Arkansas.

Nancy Jane Stevens born April 5, 1858, married January 11, 1875, in Madison County to Sylvester Preston Masterson, born November 4, 1842, in Randolph County, Indiana, son of Smith G. Masterson and Margaret Reed. In 1880 Sylvester and Nancy were in Franklin County, Arkansas, had two children and Nancy's sister Matilda was with them. Children of Sylvester and Nancy were Lillie (1875-1968) married Gerald Burrow; William Riley (1877-1958) married Margaret L. Cottrell; Mary Mittie (1881-1947) married Stonewall J. Johnston; James Wesley (1883-1963) married Minnie Ethel Taylor; Albert (1886-1971) married Maudie Ethel Reeder; Julia Ann (1888-1950) married Charles Richard Fullbright; Willie Dessie (1890-1954) married May Higgins; Emma Etta (1892-1965) married Grover Humphrey; and Beulan Franklin (1894-1971) married (1) Lena Effie Woods and (2) Ola (Walters) Fine. Between 1883 and 1886 Sylvester moved to Sequoyah District, Indian Territory. He died December 27, 1895, leaving Nancy with six minor children to rear. She applied for and received a Civil War pension amounting to $20. She farmed, raised chickens and cows to feed her family.

Exactly when or where William Riley Stevens died is not known, but by this time Rachel was living with her children and grandchildren. Isaac was in Arkansas and the family remembers Granny, as she was called, going up on the mountain, digging for gold. Needless to say she never found any. She loved to fish and would put a piece of bread and meat in her pocket, take one of the grandchildren or great-grandchildren, go to the creek and stay all day. The family insisted she take someone with her as she would doze off as she fished and they were afraid she would go to sleep and fall into the water. At mealtime, if she wasn't given something to do in preparing the meal, she wouldn't eat, saying, "I didn't yearn't it", meaning she didn't earn anything. She was a very independent lady. Once she wanted to go visit Aunt Becky Slover at Norman, Oklahoma, and while the family was picking cotton out of sight of the house, she slipped out behind the house and had picked enough cotton to gin out a bale, more than enough to pay her train fare to Norman. She had the measles when she was very old and almost died. She was given a small amount of whiskey for medication. When told about this, she was very upset and said they should have let her die. She died June 22, 1922, at New Castle, McClain County, Oklahoma.

Mary Mittie Masterson born August 14, 1881, married February 10, 1897, Stonewall Jackson Johnston, one-half Cherokee Indian, born September 18, 1875, Sequoyah District, Indian Territory, son of Albert Main Johnston and Mary Blair. Out of eleven children, only five lived to be grown: Mary Jane (1897-living) married Claud Thomas Hall; Thomas Walter (John) (1899-1970) married Versia Baldridge; twins, Augustus and Gertrude (1901-lived just a few months); Lizzie Cordelia (1902-1929) married William Penn Vickery (history elsewhere in this book); Flora Lee (1903-1964) married Joseph Homer Williams; Carrie Lucille (1906-living) married Fred Thomas Archer; Stonewall Jackson, Jr. (1907-1910); Ruby Adeline (1908-1909); Sallie Clementine (1911-lived one month); and Susie Naomi (1914-1918).

The descendants of William Riley and Rachel (Mankins) Stevens are numerous, live throughout the United States and have followed many professions. William and Rachel would be very proud of them.

By: Mrs. J. R. Cornelius

George W. Stewart

George Washington Stewart was born November 8, 1877 in Durham, Arkansas. His father, Thomas was a farmer and a Civil War veteran. He is buried in the National Cemetery. His mother, Nancy Sara (Pool) was a homemaker and is buried in New Bethlehem, Texas.

Lydia Mae (Collins) Stewart was born in Durham on May 1, 1880. Her father, William S. Collins was born March 24, 1844 and was a farmer. Her mother, Martha Emaline (Sis) Clark was born March 2, 1846 in Crossroads.

George and Lydia Collins Stewart - taken in Durham, Arkansas in 1897. They were married August 19, 1896 in Durham by W. M. Ratliff.

Leonard J. "Buster" Stewart in front of home in Durham.

George and Lydia Stewart were married August 19, 1896 in Durham by W. M. Ratliff, Justice of Peace. My father worked in a sawmill in Durham and lost his left thumb and three fingers while working there. A team of mules spooked by the train ran away and while watching them, he let his hand travel down with the log into the saw.

Their first child, Nellie Olive was born January 11, 1898 and died August 21, 1899 in McKinney, Texas. They moved back to Arkansas and on October 7, 1899 Maude Pearl was born at my grandfather Stewart's home. On September 5, 1901 Myrtle Edith was born in Durham. Thomas Nolan was born May 5, 1904 at Thompson Switch. William Carl was born on November 4, 1906 at Durham.

The family moved to Wichita Falls, Texas and on February 1, 1909 Lillie Alma was born. They moved back to Thompson Switch and worked for his uncle, J. K. Pool. On January 28, 1911 Clara Bernice was born. My father always drove mules and while delivering a load of logs at Thompson, Mr. Clyde Robbins made a bet with my dad that he could not load one of his mules in the double wagon box. After much work and many tries, my dad made the mule jump in the wagon box and stand there for awhile. He won the bet.

My family moved to Combs Chapel where George Raymond was born on January 6, 1913. They moved to the John Skillern farm northeast of Fayetteville and January 17, 1915, Lydia was born and died at birth. James Walker was born February 25, 1916. On April 9, 1919, I was born and was named John Leonard. My name was changed later when the draft board made a mistake on my entrance cards. My birth certificate now reads Leonard J.

My parents moved back to Durham where my sister Mary Emaline was born on May 1, 1921. We then moved west of Fayetteville to the Swaggerty farm, now PAM ANGUS. Then we moved to Braden east of Fayetteville and later to a farm at Cincinnatti near the Oklahoma border. We moved back to the Hunt Place on South College. My brother Raymond started before daylight and lead our three cows to Fayetteville. My dad went to Farmington and helped the last part of the way. While in Fayetteville, my dad worked for the City Water Department.

In February, 1929, my family moved to a farm south of Durham. We lived there until 1931 when my sister Clara and my parents bought twenty acres of land from Ben Pool, and we built a four room frame home.

The Terra Studios, home of the Blue Birds of Happiness and Rita's Terrans, is built on the south ten acres. The north ten acres is now owned by John and Susan Murray. The land was owned in the early 1800s by my great-grandparents, John and Mollie Collins. Later, my grandparents bought the land and my mother and her brother and sisters were born there.

We went to school at Durham and one summer, in order to earn spending money, my nephew, Howard Shumate and I cut the wood and hauled it to the school. We received seventy-five cents per cord and worked all summer hauling the wood in our spare time during the evenings when the teams were available to us.

When I was in about the sixth grade, I decided I wanted to quit school and work. My dad said ok, and the next morning he gave me an ax and together we started cleaning a small field near the road. We stopped a short while for dinner and when the kids came home from school, I thought I would go play but Dad said "no". If you don't go to school, you must learn to work." So the next morning I got up early and asked Mom to pack my lunch and I went off to school.

In 1935 I joined the Civilian Conservation Corps and went to Camp Locke near Bidville. In 1936, Mr. J. E. Bunch came to camp and asked me to return to high school in Elkins. I returned to school and played basketball and completed my high school education. With Mr. Bunch's help, I returned to the C. C. C. Camp at Devil's Den and remained there until my marriage to Julianne Woods in November 1940. While in the C. C. C., we received thirty dollars per month. I sent twenty-five dollars home to my parents for their support and kept five dollars for spending money. I entered the Army in the first draft from Washington County. My father developed a severe heart condition and on October 30, 1944, he died. I had gone to France and since the invasion had just taken place, it was thirty-one days before I learned of my father's death.

My mother traded our home for a house west of Durham and lived there for a short while with my sister, Mary Willis and her

daughter, Sharon. Mary's husband was in Italy with the 142nd Guard Unit. She sold the house and for awhile lived in Springdale with my sister, Edith Springston. After a short while, she moved back to an apartment in Durham in the home of Kern and Annie White. Annie and my mother were cousins, and since my mother was a diabetic, it was necessary for her to be where she had help. She went to Cabot, Arkansas to visit with my sister, Mary and her family and later she gave up her apartment and went to live with my brother and his wife, Raymond and Hilda. In 1947, she became ill with pneumonia and my wife and son, Michael and I came home from Fitzsimmons Army Hospital where I was stationed. She died on January 13, 1947. My parents and brothers, William Carl, Thomas Nolan, James Walker and two sisters, Edith and Mary are all buried at McCord Cemetery. The original Stewart property west of Durham was purchased in 1969 by our two sons, Michael E. and John L. They built their homes and live there with their families.

In 1943, my wife and I bought 99.8 acres adjoining my grandfather Stewart's land. When I retired from the Army in 1962, we returned to Durham and built our home on the land where Dr. George Carter's office and home had been after the Civil War. The old log house still stands.

Our son Ozzie J. lives in Tulsa and our daughter, Patricia Ann Hester lives in Fayetteville. Michael E. and John L. live here in Durham.

By: Leonard J. Stewart

Herman Stokenbury

Herman (Harmon) Stokenbury was born November 18, 1826 in Hanover, Germany. Both Herman (on memorial stone at Stokenbury Cemetery at Elkins) and Harmon (signature signed in memory of book of Mr. Morris) are found. At the age of 18, he left his family and home and came to America. After a long voyage of three months and three days, he landed in New Orleans December 25, 1845. He then took a steamer to Ft. Smith, Arkansas. He had no money left after paying his passage for his meals. He could speak no English. After seeing a boat hand sawing wood, he picked up the saw and began sawing. This secured him plenty of food and generous treatment.

Dolph Stokenbury, Mary Catherine holding Earl, Roe and unknown woman. (Picture taken at home presently owned by William Stokenbury).

When he arrived at Ft. Smith, Herman had $1.25 in his purse. He gave a black man one dollar to carry him across Arkansas River to Van Buren. The man looked so big and savage that he did not tarry to receive his change.

A German boy, surrounded by people he could not understand, had but one quarter in his pocket. He pawned his trunk

Herman Stokenbury Family, front: Dolph, Mary Jane (Pruitt) Stokenbury, Henry. Back: Mollie, John, Ute.

Grace (Stokenbury) Lawson, Maternal grandmother, Dora Guinn Buck and friend. Picture taken at home presently owned by William Stokenbury.

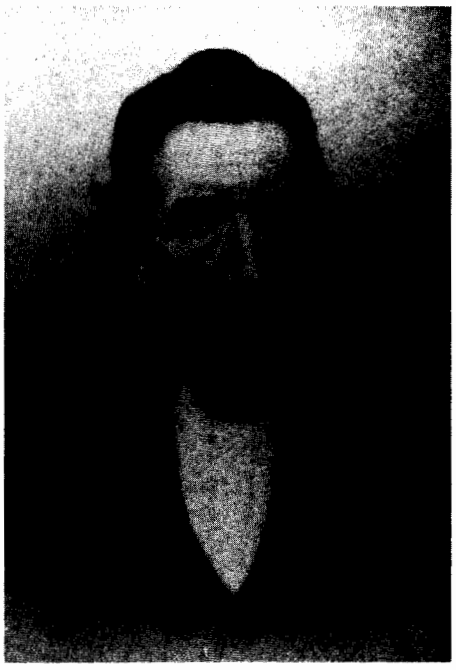
containing his wardrobe and little souveniers from loved ones at home. Herman found Uncle John Canuotson who was down from Washington County in a wagon, gave his small sum of money to come with him to Fayetteville. From there he went to the farm of Judge Robert McKama, ten miles east of Fayetteville, where he found a brother who had preceded him to this country. This location was Hood (changed to Elkins in 1892).

Herman worked the first year for Judge McKama for his board and clothes. His first horse cost him 500 bushels of corn. He worked hard all week and went to Sabbath School on Sunday to learn the English alphabet. He was thoughtful, industrious and saving.

On July 25, about 1850, Herman was married to Miss Jane Pruitt, a granddaughter of Judge McKama. She was an estimable young woman to whom he doubtless owed much of his success in life.

He was a good, quiet, peaceable and substantial citizen. He loved home and peace. During the Civil War he remained home and made a crop each year—being one of the few who were permitted to do so.

Granddaughters, Neva Bassett Jones and Clara Bassett White tell the following about Grandmother Jane: The Union soldiers



Herman (Harmon) Stokenbury.

stole all their food and her riding mare. She rode another horse sidesaddle as she carried baby son, Ute, to St. Paul. She got her mare back from those soldiers and brought her home.

Herman acquired title to several hundred acres of good land. He was kind and generous and loved by both white and black. His honesty was never questioned. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and an elder. This church was probably the beginning of the Elkins Community Church. He built the Stokenbury home (still standing across Highway 16 from the cemetery) from brick made on the grounds.

He was badly wounded in a reaping machine accident in the field on June 29, 1883. He was taken to the house of Green Maguire, his son-in-law, where he died on July 3, 1883.

The wife of his youth and seven of nine children born to them survived. Although he left his widow and children well provided for, his sad and untimely death was a serious loss to them and the entire community. He was buried in the graveyard on the farm where he began work when he first came to this country.

Reverend Luther Bell addressed a large crowd assembled to pay last respects. One quote of his: "I don't know whether they use English or German over there, but Herman will learn the alphabet of Heaven and sing music of the skies. . .".

(Above obituary was published in *Fayetteville Democrat* on July 18, 1883.)

The following children with birthdates, spouses and children lived to marry and have families: Martha, October 7, 1852; Robert Henry, July 19, 1855 married to Lydia Johnson had children Jessie, Herman, Jewell, and Robbie; Rudolphis (Dolph), March 12, 1858 married to Mary Catherine Divelbiss had children Roe, Earl, Mabel and baby boy died; Lisa May Bell, June 25, 1861; Nannie Jane, June 25, 1864 married to Green Maguire had children Minnie Lee, Fergus amd Edmond; Mollie, January 8, 1867 married George Bassett had children Herman, Clara and Neva; John P., September 29, 1869 married Pearl Moore had children Lela, Clyde, Marie, Edith and Ethel; Herman (Ute), August 31, 1873 married Cora Simpson had children Hazel, Hilda, and Glen; Ida J., May 9, 1879.

Most of these families grew up in the Elkins area and were engaged in some type of farming.

Taken from a memorial written by B. F. Campbell: R. D. (Dolph) Stokenbury departed this life February 25, 1920. Three children, two sons and one daughter, survived him. Dolph was a true Christian gentlemen. At the time of his death, he was residing within one mile of the spot where he was born. This writer can safely say that he never met one who seemed to more nearly walk hand in hand with God. Conscience guided his every act. He was a model of mental industry, strictly honest, a model Christian, an honorable gentleman and commanded the respect of all sects and classes of people.

The eldest son of Dolph Stokenbury was Roe D. Stokenbury born March 16, 1898. He married Annie Oakley Buck of Delaney, Arkansas March 12, 1919. To this marriage children born were: Lloyd (died as baby), Grace, January 2, 1921; Charles R., February 4, 1924; Norman L., March 28, 1926; William D., December 31, 1929; Mary Ann, June 30, 1931; and Sonja Dora, January 25, 1937.

Roe spent his entire life as a farmer and became quite a prominent dairyman. He started his Guernsey herd from scratch. His first bull was named Duke. He and Annie not only reared six children of their own, they took care of his brother, Earl, and sister, Mabel, after their parents' early deaths. They also reared a grandson, Johnnie Lee. Roe was the first and only graduate from Elkins High School in the year 1919. He later served many terms on the Elkins School Board, and all six children are graduates of Elkins High School.

Roe departed this life May 30, 1973. This writer feels that the memorial to Roe's father, Dolph, could have been written about her father. Annie Stokenbury departed this life December 13, 1986. She was a very devoted wife and mother.

I write this little bit of history in memoriam of my father (Roe) and mother (Annie) Stokenbury.

By: Grace Lawson

Della Stoner

In the Spring of 1934, I was under twenty-years-old and the mother of two small children. Now, I cannot give any names of the native Arkansas people who are in my story. Women were to see and not ask questions in my family.

Oney Bay had a log cabin somewhere behind West Fork. So, he asked Jess Stoner and family, along with Jess's boy, Bert Stoner and family, to come and live with him until we could get a place of our own. The men planted some cane and were told to be sure and put three rows of barbwire around the cane, as it was open range. That means your crops are fenced, and cattle can run loose. However, due to no money, the men had only gotten two rows of barbwire around the cane. When the cane came up, a cow wandered in one night to eat the cane, which caused her to bloat and die. She was found the next morning, so Jess went to the little town of West Fork and asked about the cow, to try and find the owner. After he came back, the neighbor lady who had several children asked Jess to pull the cow out of the cane patch and down to the edge of the woods. Not wanting to make it bad for the lady, he did. Now I don't know who told old Jess he was in trouble for moving the cow, but this caused Jess to hide in the trees in the daytime, and he would only come in to eat at night for some time. He didn't know the natives could find him at any time if they wanted to. They were people who knew how to read the trees like any good hunters.

One day, I went out to my bed which was set up outside with a tent over the top to keep out the dew. What did I see, but a big, black snake going up the bed leg and my child was asleep on it. However, a hoe took care of the snake.

In a day or two from when the cow had died, we had the cane plowed up by the natives. They also plowed up our seed potatoes and strawberry plants that the men had planted on another piece of land that was to be for the Stoner's families. At night was something else. Just at dusk, we had a herd of cattle move in and stay until sunrise. Then there was a whistle, the dogs would bark, and the cattle would leave. This was a test to see if we would kill another cow. We learned this later.

One day, Jess Stoner was about 1/8 mile away fixing the fence, when down our little road came five or six men. One had a ring of rope hanging on his shoulder, one had a single-tree, the

other had an innertube he was carrying. They went straight to Jess. Now sitting on the cabin porch was Oney Bay, Jenny Stoner (Jess' wife), and myself (Della Stoner). Jenny wanted to go and see what these fellows wanted. She had a terrible temper which Oney Bay knew would cause Jess harm if Jenny was allowed to go to him. Therefore, we talked her into staying on the porch. Oney is telling us that if Jess gets smart with the men that they would hang him on the spot because he is an outsider. But after a short time, they left. Jess must have said the right thing.

Well, we didn't have much left so we went back to Wichita, Kansas on the old dirt road we now call Highway 71.

During the years, Bert Stoner and family moved back and forth to different parts of Arkansas six times. Some of it good and sometimes, not so good. But I learned to like Arkansas: the rocks, trees and how the streams are so clear, and even to like cornbread. Northern people didn't eat much cornbread back in the older days.

Now, I have lived in Washington County the last sixteen years. I'm also the only living person in this story, Della Stoner.

By: Della Stoner

William Henry Storms

The Storms Family arrived in Washington County in September, 1961 from the Kansas City area. The farm was purchased from the Milton Lockharts. It had formerly been a Starks Nursery apple orchard, a dairy operation and cattle pasture land for Hobert Peterson. Originally, the house that burned down twice was a stagaecoach stop, with the log cabin still standing that was used for the coach riders' slaves. The old community well is still standing on the hillside beside the house where all the pioneer women brought their foodstuffs by wagon to can and preserve and render lard at this source of good water. There have been many arrowheads found on the creek where the Indians camped. William "Bill" Henry Storms, born 9/21/27 in Pleasant Hill, Missouri and Mary Alice McManaway born 7/1/27 in Kansas City, Kansas were married June 14, 1947. They had three sons, Steven Robert, 8/27/48; Michael David, 2/3/51; Patrick Henry, 8/3/53. The family moved to the farm in Washington County after Bill was disabled from a fall while living in San Bruno, California, while working as a sales manager for Prudential Insurance Company. Mary Alice had been a music teacher and professional musician. They bought the farm directly from the Lockharts on the day they looked at it and fell in love with the country. They had been to Hot Springs for Bill to have mineral baths for his disability. The boys graduated from Greenland High School, excelling in academics, sports and all activities. They received scholarships from the University of Arkansas, Patrick played basketball for the Hogs and Steve attended the USMA at West Point. They learned how to build chicken houses, repair machinery, build fences and work cattle from necessity as the father was disabled. They did everything.

Steven married Shirley Rowlett from Bentonville and has two children, Shannon Rey and Robert Andrew. He is a Chemical Engineer for Weyerhauser in their corporate office and resides in Tacoma, Washington.

Michael married Johanna Reis from Greenland and has two sons, David Michael and Darrin Matthew.

Patrick married Penny Michaelis from Gillette, Arizona and has three sons, Jarrod Patrick, Daniel Joseph and Robert Micah. Patrick and Michael and their families live on the Arkhill Springs Farm near Siloam Springs and co-manage their hen laying operation, Holstein dairy and farm. At this writing, Bill and Mary Alice reside at the home place.

By: Mrs. W. H. Storms

Virgil Stout

Virgil Ray Stout, was born November 29, 1919, the son of James (Jim) William Calvin Columbus Stout, born October 17, 1883-died July 4, 1964, and Mary Cordelius Pierce Stout, born February 2, 1887-died October 22, 1976. Married July 31, 1909.

The Stout family at that time lived in a two room house on top of a mountain east of Whitehouse. Virgil's mother had her hands full with four boys. Their names were Everett, Haskell, Cecil and Virgil. Then in 1921, the family was completed with the birth of Martha.

Virgil Ray Stout about 6 years old.

James (Jim) Stout and Mary (Pierce) Stout. Virgil's mother and father.

Mary worked at home caring for the children, she also did washings and quiltings for other people. With the children, countless chores, and the work she took on, she was a very strong woman and a hard worker.

Virgil's father, Jim, worked in timber. He hewed ties with a hroad axe. When the ties were cut, usually eight or nine, they were loaded on a wagon and taken to Durham. If a tie didn't square up, it was culled. A cull tie would only bring a nickel. So great care was taken in cutting them. At that time the railroad ran through Durham on up to Pettigrew.

Money was scarce in those days, people made do with what

Virgil and Glennis Stout. Right after their marriage in 1943.

they had. Everything was used until it was worn out, then used some more. Virgil had no shoes, plenty of patches on his clothes, and meals usually consisted of cornbread and sometimes this was eaten three times a day. Virgil's Uncle Jim and Aunt Mary White had a sorghum mill, so there was always plenty of sorghum. Virgil's mother cooked on a wood stove, they had milk cows, and grew their own food, so they never went hungry.

When Virgil was about six years old, the Stout house, it had three rooms. Grandpa Jeremiah Stout was born March 3, 1847, at Arnett, Arkansas, and he died September 6, 1907. He married in 1866 to Sarah Elizabeth Mustin, born August 18, 1848, in Tennessee, died November 4, 1931. Virgil's recollections of his grandma were of her wrapped in an Indian blanket with her hair in long braids. She smoked a clay pipe after every meal. Sarah E. Mustin Stout was a full blooded Indian, as her mother and father (James Blake Mustin) were also.

Virgil attended a one room school at Whitehouse. Classes were from primary through eighth grade. The school was heated with a pot-belly wood stove. Drinking water was carried from Tatum Springs. This was always great fun as the Springs were located some one and a half miles from the school. Many a boy got out of classwork this way.

At age ten, Virgil's first job was to Claude Davis, he was paid fifty cents a day to chop weeds out of corn.

In 1936 at age seventeen, he rode a Greyhound bus to Mulvane, Kansas to live with his uncle Art and aunt Della Ripple.

Virgil got a job working for a Dutchman named Herschey, who owned a vegetable farm. He was paid five dollars per week plus room and board. Later on he worked the railroad in Kansas and made more than he did on the farm. Virgil went on to Pocatello, Idaho and worked with the Union Pacific Railroad. He remembered hopping a freight train going to Boise, Idaho, then he came back to Pocatello. He drove a 1934 Ford back to Mulvane, Kansas.

When Virgil was twenty, he met Glennis Rosemary Williford at a square dance in Durham, Arkansas. Neither knew at the time they would be husband and wife someday.

At twenty-one, he was drafted into the Army. Virgil spent one year at Camp Joe T. Robinson in Little Rock. Then on to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. He then shipped out to sea as a medic on a hospital ship platoon. He spent four years in the Army during WWII. Taking troops over, and bringing patients back. Virgil made eleven trips to Europe, and one to the Phillipines.

While home on leave at age twenty-three, Virgil married Glennis Rosemary Williford, age seventeen, on November 7, 1943. The ceremony was performed by John Smith at his house in Elkins. Virgil then went back to the service for one year, returning home at the age of twenty-four. At that time, Virgil and Glennis lived in Durham. They moved on to Mulvane, Kansas, where their first child, Cheryl Kay, was born on April 3, 1947, in Wichita, Kansas. At that time, Virgil worked from Boeing-Aircraft in Wichita. Starting at $1.27-1/2 and hour. Which was good wages for that time. On March 14, 1955, Terry Lee Stout was born in Wichita, Kansas completing the family.

In January of 1966, they moved back to Elkins, Arkansas. Virgil had a job working for Shakespeare in Fayetteville, as a set-up man. Virgil is now retired, living at Route 2, Elkins, the same house they had built in 1966. Virgil and Glennis have a trailer and enjoy camping when they can.

Cheryl Kay Stout married Larry Dean Downing of Elkins, they have four children, Shane Deloin, Shawn Delane, Misty Leann, and Angelia Rose. They live just outside of Elkins.

Terry Lee Stout married Barbara F. Stacks of Fayetteville. They have three children, Donnie James, Jason Randall Ray, and Kristy Lee. They live in the Harris Community just out of Elkins.

The one thing Virgil's grandchildren can count on is Grandpa. He is always there to run errands, fix bicycles, breakup arguments, and he is always ready for a quick trip to the store in Elkins for treats.

By: Barbara Stout

John Calvin Stracener

I moved to Washington County, Arkansas the first time in 1931 with my parents and my grandmother Annie and her second husband William Pets Carlisle born December 23, 1861, Des Moines, Iowa. He was a wonderful man, loved by all. He homesteaded 120 A. as a Spanish American War Veteran. We cleared land, planted sugar cane and other crops, which were fenced with split rail fencing. He notched logs near the ends, hand hewed them flat on one side (with a broad axe) for the inside walls of the cabin, assembled them without nails. The cracks were filled with blue clay. The roofing was shake. (see picture)

My grandfather, John Calvin Stracener, born March 18, 1867 Erath County, Texas died December 23, 1920 Cotulla. Married September 8, 1889 Erath County, Texas. Sarah Aletha "Annie" Karnes, born November 14, 1869 Belton, died May 3, 1958 Cotulla. They had seven children (see family picture). He was the son of Harriet (Howard) and William Henry Stracener. She was the great-granddaughter of Matthew Massey and Mary Ann (Mills), also William Knox Karnes 1802-1872 (See histories). (1) William Henry June 16 1890-14 April 1965. Married Bertha Patton; (2) Jesse 1891-1944, children given later; (3) Harriet Elizabeth Gulley-Forman 1894-1986; (4) Elias Bonepart November 15, 1896-30 May 1972, married Mary Gulley and Helen Flaig; (5) Calvin Thomas January 11, 1899-10 June 1986. Married September 16, 1919 Susan E. Murray; (6) "Eunice" Panola Irene December 27, 1905-11 January 1980. Married December 24, 1920, Charley Gulley; (7) George Wesley born May 28, 1907, married June 5, 1937 Mary D. Curfman.

My parents, Jesse Edgar Stracener, born March 21, 1891 Dublin. Died July 1, 1944 Cotulla, Texas. Married Kent County, April 24, 1914, Addie Lee Moreland, born May 15, 1889 Prescott, Arkansas, died July 15, 1958 Cook County, Illinois. (The daughter of Annie Elizabeth Sexton August 25, 1866-July 13, 1947 and William Kimbrough Moreland February 8, 1862-September 28, 1914). My parents moved to Washington County with five daughters in 1931. We went to Union Star and Hazel Valley Schools. (1) Sylvia born February 7, 1915, married April 21, 1933, Charley Edson Smith. She had (A) John Edson born

John Calvin Stracener family (seven children) Rear: left to right standing, children Tom, Harriet, Jesse and Bonepart. Standing Center: Eunice L to R Seated: wife, Sarah Aletha called "Annie", son, George, husband, John Calvin Stracener - taken about 1913 (not pictured, William)

Home of William Pete Carlisle built 1931 for homestead cabin

May 13, 1935, married Mary Ellen Hansen born November 12, 1941. They had (a) Karin Marie born April 21, 1963; (b) Tamara Ann born June 26, 1965. (B) Jack Edward born January 18, 1942, married Ruth Reynolds. Sylvia then married Roland C. Simons. (2) Calvin Thomas December 27, 1917 - January 11, 1918; (3) Myself, Irene Elizabeth born October 14, 1919. I first came to Washington County in 1931. When I was grown, I moved away, but moved back to Fayetteville upon retirement, as I love this country. I married in St. Louis, Missouri September 19, 1942 to Edward Joseph Kurnyta born January 23, 1919. He died June 15, 1979. Four daughters. (A) Elizabeth Louise born June 14, 1943, married James Edward Dwyer, born November 22, 1936. Had Jessica Sundet born June 11, 1966. (B) Rose Mary born July 16, 1944. Married first: Kenneth Winkler. Had (a) Robert Wayne born December 16, 1961, married September 20, 1986 Veronica Kacena born December 14, 1961; (b) Dennis Edward born July 16, 1963. They divorced and she married Robert Morris born July 9, 1944. He adopted her boys. They had (c) Victoria Marie born June 30, 1966. (C) Margaret Ann born December 30, 1946, married 1971 Edward Martin Bols, Jr. born July 24, 1942. Son (a) Matthew Kenneth Kurnyta Bols born October 19, 1979; (D) Barbara Jo born January 7, 1949, married James David Manning. (4) Susan Margaret February 11, 1922 - October 16, 1985. Married Frank Leanard Galle, Jr. June 17, 1916- October 1986. (A) Sharon Susan born February 8, 1963, married Guy E. Wilson. (a) Brandie M. born September 6, 1979. Sharon married Anthony Joseph Antonelli born February 20, 1957. (b) Joseph Frank born September 9, 1983; (c) Frank Lenard born April 6, 1985. (5) Eletha Gertrude born February 5, 1924, married June 10, 1944 Willard Edmond Mauksch, Sr., born January 2, 1914. Two sons, (A) Willard Edmond, Jr. born May 27, 1945. Married 1966 Charlotte Ann O'Nan (a) Sheryl Anne born August 27, 1967. Married second: 1975, Gail Ann Owano born November 4, 1952. (b) Robert Edward born July 23, 1976; (c) Christopher Edmond born March 19, 1978. (B) Robert Edward born November 6, 1947, died May 28, 1974, married 1966, Susan Gail Malinowski. Two children, (a) Paul Robert born January 31, 1967; (b) Kerry Lynn born May 2, 1968. Widow Susan, married 1979 Michael Wilkinson. (6) Edith Louise born August 26, 1927, married October 31, 1947 Los Angeles County, California. Robert R. Payne born December 21, 1907. Daughter, Judith Anne born August 27, 1948, Arcata, California married December 29, 1968 Roy Otto Schulz born March 6, 1948.

Please see histories of ancestors, Seth Mills, Matthew Massey, William Knox Karnes and Henry Wax.

By: Irene Stracener Kurnyta

John Strickland

In the early 1830s gold was discovered in Cherokee Territory which covered northwest Georgia, northeast Alabama, and southeast Tennessee. By 1838 the pressures exerted by the white neighbors for access to the gold was sufficient to force the Cherokee and other Five Civilized Tribes to migrate to the Oklahoma Indian Territory in the infamous Trail of Tears. Many hundreds died from exposure and malnutrition on the trip because of insufficient supplies. By 1840 Murray County, Georgia had been organized from the former Cherokee lands.

Sometime between 1840 and 1844 John Strickland and his brother William Strickland moved into Murray County. Whether they came for the now depleted gold strike or to farm the fertile Cherokee lands is not known. Both brothers were born in Georgia, John in 1823 and William in 1825. Their parents are unknown. In 1844 John Strickland married Margaret Land, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Land from South Carolina. The Land family had come down from Giles County, Tennessee after the Indians had been removed. William Strickland married Martha Sanders in 1848 in Murray County.

By June 1850 John Strickland and family had moved to Marshall County, Alabama and were farming near present day Guntersville. They were contacted by the US Government late in 1852 and contracted to escort additional bands of Indians to the Oklahoma Indian Territory. After the trip John Strickland and family settled in Vineyard Township, Washington County, Arkansas near the town of Cane Hill. He had a choice piece of land with running water. Whether he was an Indian Agent at this time is not known. Sixty years later his surviving daughter stated he was hired to "keep an eye on the Indians".

The Strickland family had not owned slaves and their sympathies on this question is not known. Sometime after the outbreak of the Civil War all civil order vanished in northwest Arkansas. It was a no-man's land. A band of Confederate Irregulars known as Pickler's Gang, kidnapped John Strickland from his farm in 1861 or 1862 and took him to Fort Smith. According to his daughter, when he refused to give them his prime land he was tried as a Union spy and shot. He died a day or two later. When word reached his widow, who had just given birth to their tenth child, she sickened and died. Of the ten children ages newborn to fifteen years, only four were to survive

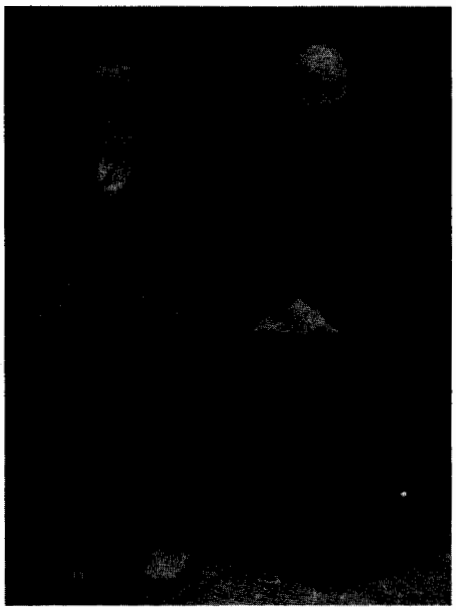
the Civil War. When the plight of the orphans became known, their uncle William Land sent a wagon for them to come to safer territory near Fort Smith, now in Union hands. William Land, William Strickland, and William Henry Strickland, second son of John Strickland all joined Company D 1st Regiment of the Arkansas Volunteers (Union) in 1863. They were marched north from Fort Smith in the winter. Exposure and an outbreak of measles decimated the troops. The two older men died back at the Union Hospital in Fort Smith. William Henry Strickland drew a disability pension most of his adult life for his service.

As the war dragged on the families of William and John Strickland and William Land grew increasingly desperate. Finally in 1864 or 1865 they joined a party of seven women and 32 children and marched 10 days overland to Fort Smith. The children were placed in a Union orphanage run by a Reverend Springer. When the war ended he took most of the children back north with him. The four surviving Strickland children remained in Arkansas. Mary Elizabeth Strickland, born October 1, 1850, married Commissary Sgt. Thomas Hall Forsyth and lived at cavalry outposts in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico until the turn of the century. They raised fifteen children throughout the southwest. William Henry Strickland, born in January 1847, returned briefly to Washington County, but could not reclaim the Strickland farm. He married Rutha Agnes Crabtree and raised twelve children near Cowlington, Oklahoma. John McAfee Strickland, born May 2, 1853, stayed near Fort Smith for a few years. He married Nancy Brown Norton, also orphaned by outlaws during the Civil War. They moved to Comanche County, Texas in 1876 and were among the early settlers of that county. He was a farmer and Baptist preacher. They raised twelve children, many of them active in the ministry in Texas and Oklahoma.

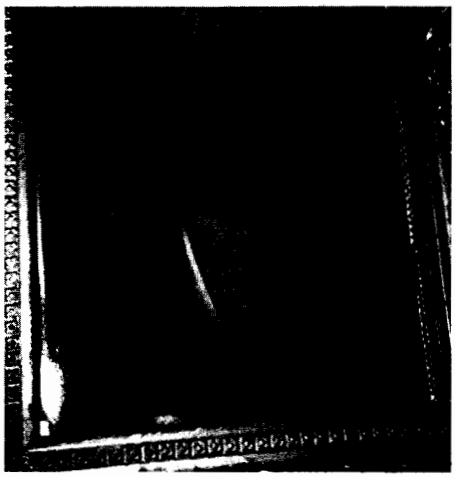
George Strickland, born May 8, 1854, was the youngest surviving child of John and Margaret Land Strickland. He married Rebecca McFarland near Fort Smith, Arkansas. After a few years in Texas, they moved to Gravette, Arkansas in Benton County. Their children were James Henry Strickland and Jackson Bedie Strickland. James Henry was born October 15, 1875 and died March 4, 1949 in Gravette. He never married. Jackson Bedie Strickland was born November 17, 1877 and died September 2, 1945 in Brown County, Texas. He married Alice Isadora Haddon September 13, 1899 and they had nine children. The children scattered all over Texas.

George Strickland, his wife Rebecca, and James Henry Strickland all wanted to be buried on their farm in Gravette, but local regulations prevented this. They are buried together against the north fence of the cemetery, as close to their beloved farm as was possible. Perhaps the inscription on Rebecca's tombstone summarizes the entire Strickland family: "She done the best she could".

By: David N. Strickland



Alfred Douglas Strickler and Martha Rebeka Crawley Strickler (2nd wife).



Benjamin Strickler

Benjamin Strickler

Jacob and Barbara (Slaughter) Strickler were early settlers of Washington County, Arkansas. Benjamin, their son, was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee October 3, 1810. He married Nancy T. Newman February 14, 1837. They settled in south Washington County in a community that became known as Strickler, Arkansas. Their home was located on what became known as " The Old Wire Road." They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he was a mason, a democrat, and one of the successful farmers of the county. His farm was about 640 acres in size. His loss was heavy during the Civil War. His home was burned and he suffered other losses. He and Nancy had five children - Alfred Douglas, Martha Maranda, A. T., Arthulia P., and William Carroll. Benjamin Strickler was appointed postmaster of the Strickler, Arkansas postoffice January 1860. Benjamin died September 23, 1884. Nancy died February 17, 1863. Both are buried in the Fall Creek Cemetery at Strickler, Arkansas. Alfred D. Strickler was born January 11, 1838 at Strickler. He remained with his family until he was twenty-two years of age. He was married November 10, 1859 to Mary S. Morrow, a daughter of John and Maria Morrow who were from Kentucky and among the early settlers of Washington County. They had three children - Dorcas T. born September 20, 1860 and was the wife of James Vorhees. Sallie D. born August 11, 1861, and Walter S. born July 21, 1868. Mary S. Strickler died April 26, 1879 at Strickler and is buried in the Fall Creek Cemetery. Mr. Strickler was married to his second wife July 18, 1880, Martha Rebeka Crawley, a native of the county. She was born July 21, 1855, and was a daughter of William S. Crawley who was one of the old settlers of the county. Mr. Strickler was the father of two children by this last wife - Sarah Nevada, born November 19, 1881, and Mary Tilford, born July 11, 1887. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Strickler enlisted in Company "B" of Brooks Regiment and served until the close of the war. He was in a number of important engagements, and was captured while at Saline, and was kept prisoner at Rock Island, Illinois for ten months. After the cessation of the hostilities he returned to his home in Arkansas and resumed his livestock and farming operation in the county. He and his wife were church members and he was a Democrat. Alfred Douglas Strickler died August 22, 1913 at Strickler. Martha Rebeka Strickler died January 11, 1949 at Prairie Grove - both are buried in the Fall

Creek Cemetery at Strickler. I recall summer visits with Martha to Navada Strickler Sherry's home. Navada's greeting would be "My, my Marthie haint it hot?!" Martha's reply would always be "Hit shore is!" Mary Tilford Strickler was married to Oscar Miles Sharp December 25, 1910. To this union were born Orval Douglas July 16, 1912, Hiram Wayne Sharp, January 16, 1917, Oscar Miles, Jr. May 14, 1919, and Marion James Sharp February 10, 1925. Orval Douglas married Jewel Reif in 1935 - to this union was born Shirley Ann Sharp Lowry. Orval was married to his second wife, Marie, in 1947. To this union was born Norman Sharp. Orval died September 30, 1982 at Liberal, Kansas and is buried in the Sharp Cemetery near Prairie Grove. Hiram Wayne Sharp married Glendora Virginia Powell December 31, 1941 in Jefferson City, Missouri - to this union was born Betty Jo December 27, 1942, and James Donald Sharp January 26, 1945. Betty Jo married James Arthur Ezell July 31, 1964. To this union was born Elizabeth Rene' Ezell May 22, 1969. Marianne Ezell was born April 20, 1972. James Donald Sharp married Dolores Kaye Ostie June 21, 1969. To this union were born: Serenity Kaye November 10, 1972, Kimberly Vale February 8, 1974, Summer Leigh July 12, 1978, Stevenson James November 28, 1980. James Donald (Jim) Sharp, M. D. practiced in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Oscar Miles Sharp, Jr. married Jo Lee West in 1946. To this union was born Jimmy Wayne Sharp December 26, 1948. Oscar Miles, Jr. married his second wife, Marion Bell Bushong, October 10, 1946. Marion James Sharp married Patricia Ann Trout in 1957. To this union were born William Andrew January 14, 1958, and Sandra Jay March 24, 1960. Marion James (Jay) died in an automobile crash in Ft. Nelson, British Columbia January 30, 1970 and is buried in the Sharp Cemetery near Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

By: Hiram Wayne Sharp

William Carl Struebing, Jr.

Bill Struebing was born in Fairbank, Iowa, August 14, 1909. His parents were German. His father was born in Germany. He was the oldest son of William and Augusta Laesch Struebing. He had three half-sisters- Ida, Agnes and Christina, three sisters- Elna, Dorothy and Verna Mae and two brothers- Don and Alden.

William and Lena Louise Goree Struebing on their wedding day, February 19, 1938. They were married by Rev. Ludwig in his home in Springdale.

The family moved to Humboldt, Kansas, where he attended parochial (Lutheran) school. The family moved to Denver, then to the Lower Rio Grande valley in Texas. Bill joined the navy and served six years on the U. S. S. Colorado. He was discharged in 1937 and joined his family who had moved to Springdale.

Bill married Lena Louise Goree February 19th, 1938. Lena was a beautician. She had had an apprentice course for eight months under Crystal Begley Anderson. Later Lena owned and operated Jewel's Beauty Shop for many years. The busiest season was during the strawberry harvest. Clients got dollar permanents which some called "Strawberry Permanents". She sold her beauty shop and became involved in community affairs.

One of the happiest days of Lena's life was when her mother finally consented to let a barber neighbor, Louie Pierce, cut off Lena's braids which she hated. She was about twelve years old at the time.

Lena attended the Springdale schools. She was in the Junior and Senior plays in High School and played on the basketball team. In her senior year the Springdale girls won the tournament.

Bill became a State Trooper. He worked in Springdale and Harrison and then was transferred to Little Rock where he worked until he retired as Major Struebing.

The Struebings moved back to Springdale. Mr. Struebing passed away with lung cancer in 1974. Lena continued to live in the family home. Her yard was a show place. She won many ribbons in horticulture and flower arrangements. She belonged to the Terra Firma Garden Club. She loved antiques and collected them. She belonged to a glass club in Little Rock and an antique club in Springdale. She did volunteer work at the Shiloh Museum.

Lena, too, passed away with lung cancer after a long illness when she was seventy-four. A sister, Mabel Goree Bell and a niece, Vera Lou Goree Fowler, survive her.

Mr. Struebing was a retired navy veteran of World War II. He served in the Pacific Theater on the Destroyer Chevalier which was lost in an engagement off Vella Lavella in the Solomon Islands October 6th, 1943. One of the three United States destroyers which battled nine Japanese warships, the Chevalier was the only one lost, while three enemy ships were sunk. Although the Japanese out-numbered the American craft and they were in Japanese-controlled waters, the accuracy of the American fire apparently confused them, and in short, swift engagement the Japs fired on one of their own ships. Most of the personnel of the Chevalier was saved. Bill was able to swim to safety to another destroyer. The Selfridge and O'Bannon joined the Chevalier in the battle.

Mr. and Mrs. Struebing were members of the First Christian Church of Springdale.

By: Mabel Goree Bell

Doctor John G. Sugg

John G. Sugg was born in 1922, in Gentry, Arkansas, the fourth of five children born to Edwin Green and Artincie May Gabriel Sugg. The other children were Grace, Maxine, Edwin, Jr. and Dale. Ed Sugg was the KCS Depot agent in Gentry, so John grew up close to the railroad. He graduated from Gentry High School in 1940, then attended John Brown University. After Pearl Harbor, he attended a three-month machine shop school in Harrison, and then worked in a defense plant in Hartford, Connecticut, until he was drafted into the Navy in 1943. John spent thirty-two months aboard the USS AJAX in the Pacific Theatre as a shipboard bugler, and after discharge in early 1946, attended Illinois College of Optometry in Chicago. He received his Doctor of Optometry Degree in 1949 and started practice in Siloam Springs in January, 1950.

Grace married Joe English and their five children were: Grace M., John Paul, Jo Ann, Nancy, and Jack. Maxine married Dan Ediger with three children: Maxine Marie, Betty Jean and Danny Edwin, who died in 1951, married Charlene Murray.

Ann Wiggans came to Siloam in the spring of 1952 to do her practice teaching, and on a blind date arranged by his brother,

Dale, met John. They were married July 22, 1952 and Ann taught Home Economics at the Siloam Springs High School for two years.

A year later, Dale married Betty Bailey, another school teacher. They had two children: Deanna and Eric.

In 1954, John and Ann moved to Fayetteville, where John established his Optometric practice at 15 North Block Street, in one of the buildings Ann's grandfather built in 1908. Ann's parents and the Suggs bought property on Sunset Drive, and John and Ann built a home in 1956, next door to Wiggan's.

Their first child, John, Jr., was born in 1955. John's niece, Jo Ann and her husband, Sheridan Garrison had a son born at WRMC at the same time, and Ed Sugg was a very proud, simultaneous grandfather and great-grandfather. Mary Helen was born in 1957; Edwin Green II, 1960; and Mark Clayton, 1961.

John was active in many Civic and Optometric activities. He was local president and National Director in the U. S. Jaycees. He served in many capacities in organized Optometry, was president of the Arkansas Optometric Association 1956-57, served six years as Director of the Department of Public Information, five years on the Board of Trustees, and was President of the American Optometric Association 1967-68. These activities made possible many interesting travels for John, and often for Ann and the entire family.

Ann found time, while raising four children, to work in many church and civic activities, and with a few other parents in 1965 organized and incorporated a kindergarten, Fayetteville Creative Schools. In 1977, she started selling Real Estate, and became a Licensed Real Estate Broker, her present occupation.

The children attended Leverett Elementary, Ramay Junior High and FHS. All attended the University of Arkansas. Mary was the first to get her degree, a BS in Home Economics, in 1979. She was a fourth generation female graduate of the University (Blakely-Hudgins-Wiggans-Sugg), exactly one hundred years after her great-grandmother Hudgins. In 1981, Mary married Tod Corbett Bassett. Her wedding dress was the same dress that was made for her great-aunt Bess by her great-grandmother Nora Hudgins in 1908.

John, Jr. graduated from Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington in 1978, and received his degree in Electrical Engineering from UA in 1983. He worked with a group of Consulting Engineers for three years, and is self-employed in the field of Consulting in Electrical Engineering and Computer Technology in Seattle, Washington.

Edwin attended the Air Force Academy upon completion of high school. Resigning after one year at the Academy, he returned to Fayetteville and earned his degree in Mechanical Engineering at UA. He works in the Engineering Department of Baldwin Piano and Organ Company in Fayetteville. He has a son, Phillip Andrew, born in 1985.

Mark attended the University, one semester at John Brown University, and is presently working toward a degree in Building Construction at Northeast Louisiana University in Monroe.

By: Ann Sugg

(L to R) Celia, Ian, Win, Cyrus and Martha Sutherland on their tennis court at Haskell Heights, Fayetteville. - 1972

(L to R) Win, Martha, Ian, Celia, Cyrus Sutherland in the Roman theater at LEPCIS MAGNA, (near Tripoli) LYBIA. - 1967

Cyrus Sutherland

Cyrus Arden Sutherland (born January 6, 1920; Rogers, Arkansas) and Martha Clark (Slocum) Sutherland (born October 14, 1927; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) came to Fayetteville in August 1958 from London, England where they had lived since 1954. Cyrus was an architect (MA, Harvard GSD, 1949) and Martha was an artist (BFA, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1949). Married in Pittsburgh in 1951, Cyrus and Martha went to Europe in 1953 with a 6-month travel plan which expanded to a 5-year residency in France and England when Cyrus got a job with an American firm doing master planning and architecture for US Armed Forces in Europe. Two children were born in London: Celia Solcum (1954) and Ian McSpadden (1956). These years abroad enabled the Sutherlands to explore most of the countries of western Europe and to develop an interest in travel that has continued throughout their lives.

The Sutherlands came to Fayetteville when Cyrus accepted an appointment to join the faculty of the University Department of Architecture. They built their first Fayetteville home on Ozark Street neighboring the families of George Tharel and John Tyler Caldwell, then president of the University. Their third child, Winthrop Wren, was born in 1959. Martha, responding to her interest and talent in all the arts, began graduate study, and in 1965 received an MA in Humanities. Since that time, Martha has been continuously employed by the University, first as staff in the Music and Fine Arts Departments, and since 1977 as Assistant Professor in the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Architecture, teaching courses in calligraphy, graphic fundamentals, and computer graphics. She also gives a lecture series on "Women in Music and Art" in the Humanities program. For many years, Martha played the oboe in the Northwest Arkansas Symphony Orchestra. Her published work includes *Lettering for*

Architech (Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1985), *Letter Perfect* (Random House, 1988).

Sutherlands' Ozark Street property was purchased by the University during the 1966-67 sabbatical. They then purchased the 10-acre Garvin Shipley estate on Haskell Heights and have lived there since 1968. At the present, daughter Celia (Mrs. Ron Wirth), a vice president of Piper-Jaffery-Hopwood, a brokerage firm in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Ian is working on a PhD in classics at Duke University, and Winthrop is a professional driver for a courier service in Austin, Texas.

During Cyrus' 30 year tenure in architecture, he taught courses in design, ancient architecture history, and problems of historic preservation. In 1986, he received a distinguished award for teaching. He was granted three sabbatical leaves for the study of ancient architecture in the Mediterranean area. Beginning with research periods at the American Academy in Rome, Sutherland made a series of exploration tours of the Roman Empire. In 1966-67 with the entire family and a VW van, he circled the eastern half of the Empire — North Africa, the Middle East, and southern Europe. The exploration of the Empire was completed in 1975 with itineraries through northwest Africa, Spain, France and England. The third sabbatical in 1985 was spent documenting with text and photographs some 130 triumphal and honorary arches of the Roman world.

In addition to his academic obligations with the University, Cyrus became, by the early 1970s deeply involved at local and state level with the preservation of historic buildings. In collective effort with many other Fayetteville citizens, Cyrus made important contributions to the preservation of the Sarah N. Ridge House (230 West Center), the Old Post Office centering Fayetteville Square, the Washington-Willow St Historic District, the Jonas Tebbets House (118 East Dickson Street), and the Mt. Nord Historic District. One of Cyrus' enthusiastic projects was the generation of the annual Washington County Historical Society Ice Cream Social in the early 1970s on the lawn of Headquarters House. For many hears, he served as Master of Ceremonies of this popular event. Since 1971, he has been a member of the Arkansas State Review Board for Historic Preservation (the body responsible for recommending buildings for placement on the National Register of Historic Places). In 1975, he was appointed to the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Commission. He is a founding member of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas. Professional memberships include the American Institute of Architects, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Arkansas Historical Association, Washington County Historical Society (past president). A modest architectural practice included 17 residences, church buildings in Rogers and Springdale, libraries in Prairie Grove and Lincoln, and three preservation projects. With colleague H. Gordon Brooks, Cyrus co-produced a 3-part film series entitled Arkansas: Its Architectural Heritage. With Cyrus as on-camera host, the film series described the state architecture from pioneer days to the present.

By: Cyrus Sutherland

Glen M. Sutton

Glen Mayfield Sutton, son of William L. and Mattie G. Sutton, born February 21, 1893 in Shelbyville, Tennessee moved with his family to the Steele community in northwest Arkansas around 1899. He met and, subsequently, married Carrie Elizabeth Farish, born March 22, 1895 to James Edward and Emma Dean Mount Farish of the Stony Point community. Glen and Carrie were married November 16, 1919 by Reverend Charles Edwards. The marriage was solemnized in the minister's home and was witnessed by their families.

The couple's first home was in the Steele community, a short distance from Glen's family home. Glen was engaged in farming. Their first child, Glenadene, was born February 19, 1923.

In 1924/25, Carrie's grandfather, Robert Farish, became ill and as was the custom then for younger members of a family to care for the elderly, Carrie and Glen moved to his home to care for him.

Late October, 1926 they moved across the road to the Gene

Standing, left to right: Glenadene Sutton Cruger, Leland Leroy Sutton, Wilma Sue Sutton, Carol Jewel Sutton. Sitting, Left to Right: Glen Mayfield Sutton, Carrie Farish Sutton.

Farish farm. They purchased this farm which was initially homesteaded to George McMurtrey during President Benjamin Harrison's term of office. This would be their family home for the next forty-four years.

On November 3, 1927 their second child and only son, Leland Leroy was born.

While hard times forced many of Sutton's neighbors and relatives to leave Washington and surrounding counties, they stayed on the homeplace, educating their children and contributing leadership to the community. Their third child, Wilma Sue, was born January 21, 1933.

In 1934, Glen was employed by the Washington County Road Department as heavy equipment operator and became an important member of the county's personnel to greatly expand its road system. He was regarded as one of the best road machine operators for the time and worked on every county road in Washington County. He remained at that position until 1957 when he retired, while at the same time, keeping the farm productive with the family's help.

Their fourth and last child, Carol Jewel, was born January 16, 1939.

Glenadene, Leland and Wilma Sue graduated from the 8th grade at Stony Point. Glenadene and Leland graduated from Peabody High School at University of Arkansas. Because the Stony Point School system was consolidated with the Springdale school system, Wilma Sue was transferred from Peabody High to Springdale and graduated there. Carol graduated from Junior High and High School in Springdale.

Glenadene left Stony Point following high school and worked for a time at the Woolworth Dime Store in Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1944, she went to Washington D. C. to serve in the U. S. government where she met and married Raymond L. Cruger in 1948. Raymond was a system analyst for the Veterans Administration at the time of his death in 1984.

This marriage produced three children: Thomas W., January 18, 1949, Helen Carrie, who lived only five days, was born October 19, 1951 and Carol Sue, September 26, 1953. Glenadene returned to work after the children were grown and is employed for a Recreation Association in charge of a group insurance program.

Thomas served three years in the U. S. Army during Viet Nam conflict, graduated with a BS from University of Colorado and married Jeanne Marie Reina Hawkins in 1983. They have one child, Katherine Marie, born November 17, 1984. Thomas is a high school science teacher in the Arlington School System.

Carol Sue graduated with a BS from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and received her MA from George Washington University. Carol Sue and Doctor Richard Samuel Newmann, OBGYN were married in 1982 and have one son, Gregory Ellis, born July 31, 1986. Both Thomas and Carol Sue and families live in Washington, D. C. area nearby the Arlington, Virginia home of Glenadene.

Leland joined the U. S. Navy in January, 1945 serving eighteen months on the USS Speed. He attended John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Arkansas for one year after which he began a career of twenty-two years in radio broadcasting. When he left broadcasting, he entered the trucking industry in which he is still occupied.

In 1957, Leland married Eunice Jo Ann Fleahman of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. They currently reside in Berlin, Ohio. Glen Creighton was born October 29, 1958 and Curtis Leroy, April 22, 1960. Following receiving a BS from Ohio Northern, Glen accepted employment in electronic engineering field in Los Angeles, California. In 1981, he married the former Holly Ann Troyer of Walnut Creek, Ohio. They are parents of one son, Christopher Lee born February 14, 1987. The family lives in Diamond Bar, California. Curtis Leroy received his Associate Degree from Columbus State University and has been employed in San Diego, California since 1982.

Wilma Sue and Carol Jewel left the area following graduation from highschool to live in Springfield, Missouri and work for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Wilma received her BS from Drury College and continued with SWBT/AT&T systems in the management field to retirement in 1987. Carol retired from Southwestern Bell Telephone in 1986 and is currently employed as a secretary for a new retirement community.

In 1970, Glen and Carrie, both in failing health, were moved to Springfield, Missouri to be cared for by Wilma and Carol. To give up their church, Elm Springs Methodist, where they had been long time members, their friends, neighbors and remaining relatives in the area was the most difficult decision they had to make. In 1972, their home was sold, and for the first time since it was sold by homesteader, George McMurtrey, it was not owned by a Farish. It has been seventeen years since anyone of our Sutton family has lived in northwest Arkansas, but it will always lovingly be referred to as our home. Glen died May 22, 1973 and Carrie died June 23, 1980. They are buried at Elm Springs.

By: Glenadene Sutton Cruger and Wilma Sue Sutton

Jeremiah Sutton

Jeremiah Sutton, with his wife and two children, migrated to Arkansas in the early 1830s and homesteaded land in Prairie Township, Washington County, close to White River, West Fork branch. About the same time the Brooks, Wilsons, Collins, Mayes and Carters settled near and around the area. Jeremiah Sutton was born October 9, 1803 in Preble County, Ohio, the son of Elizabeth Sutton and Benjamin Sutton (double first cousins), who were children of two of the well known "Preacher Brothers" of the Baptist Church in early day Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio. At the time of his father's death in 1814, Jeremiah had gone to live with his sister, Sarah, and her husband, Benson Minor in Indiana to "larn" the hatters trade. The rest of his family moved to Johnson County, Indiana about 1822.

Jeremiah Sutton married Margaret Phelan, a Quaker, in 1826 and they lived in Vermillion County, Illinois where their first child, Elizabeth Ann, was born in 1827. A son, Philip David, was born in 1832. Shortly thereafter, the family moved to Arkansas, along with Jeremiah's sister, Hannah, who was married to Richard Phelan. In 1837, Rhoda Jane was born, Hannah Marena in 1840, and Seborn Andrew in 1843.

Elizabeth Ann Sutton married Thomas Ridley in 1841 and had six children, four of whom died young. Elizabeth died June 20, 1864 and is buried with her children in Combs Cemetery, as are many family members. Her father, Jeremiah, had donated the land for the cemetery: the cemetery called Combs because of the nearby Combs School.

Philip David Sutton married Tennessee Sutfield, January 20, 1853 and they had four daughters before they moved to Texas about 1862. Three other children were born in Texas, including two sons, David and Isco. Philip served in Gurley's Regiment (a forerunner of the Texas Rangers) during the Civil War. He was taken prisoner by the Union Army and held until his release in 1865. He died in 1873 in Texas.

Rhoda Jane Sutton married James Collins, October 12, 1859 and had one daughter, Sally Marie. James Collins died at age twenty-two. Rhoda Jane then married Joseph Mayes, a widower, whose first wife had been Sarah Collins, a sister of James. Rhoda and Joseph had two children, Mary Belle (Maimie) and Joseph Oscar. Joseph's father, Samuel Mayes, was an early settler along with the Suttons.

Hannah Marena Sutton married John Cox, October 27, 1859. They had no children. In later years, Hannah lived on the old homeplace and died May 1, 1914.

Seborn Andrew Sutton married Penelope Jane Carter (Nellie), November 22, 1866 and they lived with his mother, Margaret. Jeremiah Sutton had died July 19, 1859, buried in Combs Cemetery. Seborn and Nellie had one daughter, Susan Elizabeth, who died young, and had two sons: Ellis Edward, born 1870 and Samuel David, born 1873. Seborn died at age thirty-one from "cramp colic" in 1873. Penelope Jane Carter Sutton married Samuel Woolsey, a family friend, December 23, 1875 and they had eight children. The Woolsey family later moved to Wyman. Ellis and Dave Sutton inherited land from their father and later more land from their Aunt Hannah Marena.

Dave married Annettie Phelan in 1892 and they had six children. He later moved to Seattle, Washington and married Isabelle Lindsay, 1926.

Ellis Sutton married Mary E. (Polly) January 25, 1895. Polly was one of five daughters of Eliza Catherine Eakin and Thomas Jefferson Lee of Greenland. (See Lee Family). Ellis and Polly lived with Hannah Marena (Rena) Sutton Cox on the old homestead until her death in 1914 and several years therafter. Ellis and Polly had seven children: Roy, 1895, Nora, 1896, Nellie, 1898, Velda, 1902, Seaborn, 1904, Charlie, 1906 and Katheryn, 1909.

Jeremiah Sutton owned over two hundred acres of land on which he grew oats, wheat, corn and hay. He was a strong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and donated land for a church and the land for Combs Cemetery. At this time, the eighth generation of the family still resides in the area first homesteaded by Jeremiah Sutton.

By: Peggy Sutton Devers

W. L. Sutton

But for the fact that Arkansas was a "Free State" during the civil strife of the 1860s and through the reconstruction period, this story might not be told. William Leslie Sutton, born March 22, 1866 to S. J. and Susan Clairborne Sutton, who lived on the "other side" of this civil dispute, himself grew up to be a Civil War protester. It was told that, as a young man on the unpopular side of the freedom dispute, he spent time hiding in the caves in or around Shelbyville, Tennessee where he was born and grew to adulthood. Another, and even more personal event that significantly aided in finalizing the decision to relocate, was a lovely, wasp-waisted, strong willed, statuesque young lady who became his wife. Mattie Gentry Smith, born to George and Mattie E. Rainey Smith November 23, 1865, was a finished young lady from a Tennessee Girls School with what was considered to be a fine education for that time in our history. She was further advantaged by traveling in circles where she met a young lawyer whom she chose to marry. We don't know whether she was equally chosen, we feel sure she was. As the story goes, Mattie's parents did not consider him a suitable mate, and in that day and time, what parents thought mattered. So much so, that in a fit of pique, she married W. L., as he was known, in 1890.

W. L. left school at the end of his third year of "free school". Perhaps he benefited from Mattie's education. We never considered him to be an ignorant man, an impetuous man, no doubt, but certainly more controlled than controlling. However, one year an especially good grape harvest in the mid 1920s

Pictured in this photograph of W. L. Sutton Family are: Front row, left to right: Mattie Gentry Sutton, Walter J. Sutton, William Leslie Sutton. Back row, left to right: Glen Mayfield Sutton, Lorena F. Sutton.

provided him with the fuel to throw the traces and bring to reality one of his, if not every man's, fantasies of that era. One day, without fanfare, he drove home this magnificent, maroon Nash Touring car with leather seats and black convertible top. Such a car was just the thing for showing off his good fortune. To say this auto was the conversation piece of his and surrounding communities might be the understatement of the time. To add that this automobile provided a bone of contention in the marriage that lasted longer than the car is not an understatement.

This marriage produced six children; Lorena F., September 25, 1891, Glen M., February 21, 1893, W. Roy, April 26, 1897, Walter J., April 16, 1899, George R., September 7, 1903 and Susan E., October 10, 1905.

The move to Washington County, Steele community in northwest Arkansas came around 1899. W. L. was a farmer and where they settled in Steele is where they remained until a broken hip forced them to sell their farm and move to a smaller place where he died in 1945. She died some years later in 1951 at age 86. Lorena died in 1918, a victim of the influenza epidemic, Roy, at age 2 of pneumonia and Walter as a result of a hunting accident in 1917. George and Susan remained in Steele. George remained on the farm until 1951. He then left the area and lived out his life in the San Joaquin Valley area of California where he died at age 65.

Glen M., the eldest of the remaining Sutton family siblings, married Carrie E. Farish in 1919. She was the daughter of James Edward and Emma Dean Mount Farish born March 22, 1895. Their parents were neighboring farmers and they had known each other from childhood. She attended "free school" in Stony Point and he in Steele. They set up housekeeping in the Steele community where they lived until 1924-25. This marriage produced four children: Glenadene, February 19, 1923, Leland L., November 3, 1927, Wilma S., January 21, 1933 and Carol J., January 16, 1939. They moved to Carrie's grandfather, Robert Farish's home to care for him when he became too infirm to care for himself in 1924-25. During this period, they bought the farm across the road known as Gene Farish farm, where they raised their family and lived until they became too ill and infirm and sold their beloved home on the hill and moved to Springfield, Missouri where they were lovingly tended by their daughters, Wilma and Carol until death, Glen in 1973 and Carrie in 1980.

Glenadene left the Stony Point community after graduating from Peabody High School at University of Arkansas and worked for a time at the Woolworth Dime Store in Fayetteville, Arkansas before going to Washington, D. C. to serve in the U. S. Government where Glenadene met and married Raymond L. Cruger in 1948. This marriage produced three children; Thomas W., January 18, 1949, Helen Carrie, October 19, 1951, who lived only five days and Carol S., September 26, 1953. Raymond was a system analyst for the Veterans Administration at his death in 1984. Thomas and his wife, the former Jeanne Marie Reina Hawkins, who he married in 1983 and their daughter, Katherine Marie born November 17, 1984 and Carol Sue and her husband, Doctor Richard S. Newmann, who she married in 1982 and their son, Gregory Ellis, born July 31, 1986 live in Washington, D. C. area nearby the Arlington, Virginia home of Glenadene.

Leland also left Stony Point following graduation from Peabody High School, University of Arkansas, serving in the U. S. Navy on the USS Speed and a year at John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Arkansas. He began a twenty-two year career in radio broadcasting after which he entered the trucking industry in which he is still occupied. In 1957, he married Eunice Jo Ann Fleahman and they reside in Berlin, Ohio. October 29, 1958, Glen Creighton was born, followed by Curtis Leroy on April 22, 1960. Glen and his wife, the former Holly Ann Troyer, whom he married in 1981 and son, Christopher Lee, born February 14, 1987 live in Diamond Bar, California. Curtis moved to California in 1982 and currently resides in Encinitas.

Wilma S. and Carol J. left the area after graduating from Springdale High School to live in Springfield, Missouri and work for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Wilma received her BS from Drury College and continued with SWBT/AT&T systems in the management field to retirement in 1987. Carol retired from Southwestern Bell Telephone in 1986 and is currently employed as a secretary for a new retirement community.

Susan E., the youngest of the original Washington County Sutton family, married Kirby Collett, a neighboring farmer, in 1940. He was the son of Schuyler Colfax and Effie Katherine Kirby Collett from Indiana. The Collett's moved to Arkansas in 1920 when Kirby was 33 years old and settled on the farm on which he and Susie raised their family. This marriage produced one child; Kay Gentry,, born August 7, 1941. Kay remained on the homeplace until after Kirby died September 5, 1972, followed by Susie's death October 25, 1972. Kay received her BS from the University of Arkansas and later moved to Washington, D. C. where she met and married Oscar E. Goss in 1975. They both served congressmen for some time, but are presently in Little Rock, Arkansas. She is serving as special assistant to Governor Bill Clinton and he on the management team for the Arkansas Educational Television Network. This marriage produced one child; Susan L., August 9, 1976.

We are a small clan and have spread to the four corners and points in between, but we are well rooted in northwest Arkansas and exceedingly proud to be so.

By: Glenadene Sutton Cruger

William Ryder Sweetser

Seth (Zeth) Sweetser, born 1606, Tring Hertfordshire, England, died May 28, 1662, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Married Bethia Cooke January 21, 1630 and emigrated to America before 1637. Children: Anna, Benjamin, Sarah, Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth, the first two born in England. Record shows he was appointed constable, seller of leather, surveyor of highways.

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Benjamin Sweetser, baptized December 7, 1633, died July 22, 1718. He married Abigail Wigglesworth, about 1660. In England Benjamin was a heel and last maker (shoes), served in King Phillip War. In America he was an early member of First Baptist Church of Boston which was organized May 28, 1665. Children: Abigail, Bethiah, Benjamin, Seth, Joseph, Samuel and another son.

Samuel Sweetser, born November 1, 1673, Charleston, Massachusetts, died July 18, 1757 in Malden, Massachusetts, he married Elizabeth Sprague, born circa 1676, died March 12, 1751. Children: Elizabeth, Abigail, Samuel, John, Jacob, Mich-

1953 - Albert Hart (Jack) Sweetser Family. Standing, Polly Anna Sweetser * Elmer Elvin Omohundro * Betty Fae Sweetser Omohundro * Bobby Jack (Bob) Sweetser holding twin son * Marion Velda Sweetser * Jerry Donald Sweetser. Seated, Junior Marvin (Dutch) Bloyd with Marvin Gilbert Bloyd * Billy Ray (Bill) Sweetser Bloyd with Alma Lou Bloyd * Thomas Sutton Sweetser with Bridget Sweetser * Jackie Smith Sweetser * Patsy Lou West Sweetser holding twin son (names Jackie Martin and Bobby Joe) * Albert Hart (Jack) Sweetser * Alma Velda Sutton Sweetser.

June 4, 1944 - Back row: Mae Josephine Marion (Tude) Sweetser * Eliene Little Sweetser Morrison * Jessie Sadie Sweetser Carson * Hazel Hildred Sweetser Bridenthal * Mary Emily Bridenthal. P Middle row: Emily Little Sweetser * Mildred Lillian Sweetser Bruder * Bert Hart (Jack) Sweetser * Sara Lee Bridenthal. P Front: Polly Anna Sweetser.

1926 - Emily Little Sweetser * Mildred Lillian Sweetser * Jessie Sadie Sweetser

1906 - William Ryder Sweetser * Emily Little Sweetser

ael, Joseph, Lydia, Stephen, Phinehas and Mary, born September 10, 1707, South Reading, Massachusetts, died September 14, 1805. Children: Samuel, William, Michael (lived 18 months), Mary, Martha, Paul, Sarah, Lydia, Cornelius, Abigail and Elizabeth. This homestead was originally built by Isaac Smith, his wife's father and was near Wakefield Junction Railroad Station and adjacent to a lake called Smith Pond. Michael lived here all his life but never came into legal possession of the property, but his grandson Paul, Jr. later inherited the property and rebuilt the house. In 1768 when the first parish meeting house was built, Michael Sweetser was assigned and bought pew number 19. There were 50 pews in all and in those days the order of assignment was in accordance with the size of the taxpayer.

Paul Sweetser, born October 6, 1743, South Reading, Massachusetts, died March 20, 1824, Ipsurich, Massachusetts, married Mary Hart, on December 20, 1769, who was born on March 22, 1746, and January 9, 1786. Children: Mary, Lemuel (lived 15 months), Lemuel (lived 2 months), Lemuel, Paul, Abraham, John and Laura. He raised the best apples, served on school committees. Providence, Rhode Island Journal of March 29, 1824, says Paul was the first one to bring fine ladies shoes from vicinty of Boston to Providence, Rhode Island.

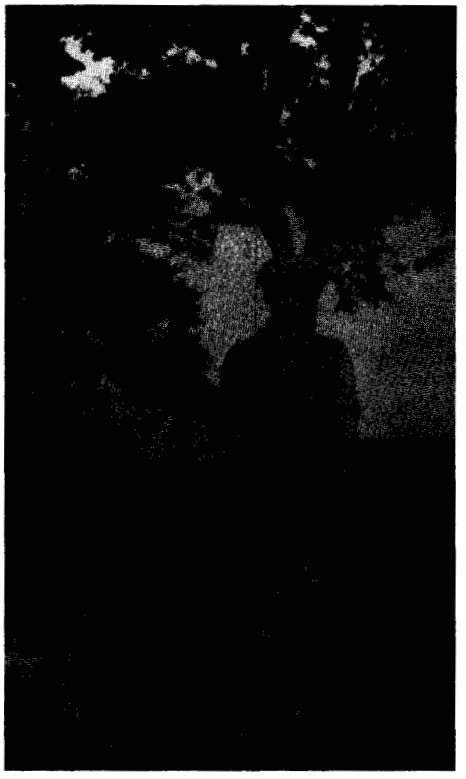
Paul Sweetser was born April 14, 1780, he died September 28, 1852, he married Sarah Newhall. Children: Paul Hart, Asa, Albert and Emory.

Paul Hart Sweetser, born September 23, 1807 Reading, Pennsylvania, died June 11, 1872, Wakefield, Massachusetts. He married Louisa Foster, born December 22, 1815 in Danvers, Massachusetts, died January 29, 1893, Lynn, Massachusetts. Children: Albert Hart, Horace, Louisa, Edwin, Herbert, Arthur, Clara.

Albert Hart Sweetser, born May 25, 1840, Charlestown, Pennsylvania, Christening at Medford, Massachusetts. Died February 22, 1908, Sandusky, Erie County, Ohio. Married Josephine (Josie) Waterman, born July 8, 1842, died circa 1890, Oak Park, Illinois. Children: George, Marion, Sarah, Louise, William Ryder and Bertha. Albert Hart was pastor of Universalist Church at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

William Ryder Sweetser, born December 13, 1871, Oak Park, Illinois, died February 26, 1924, Rochester, Minnesota, married Emily Little, born January 10, 1878, Goshen, Arkansas, died

1918 - Royce (Pete) Sweetser.



1924 - Gilbert Benjamin Sweetser

January 30, 1958 - Mae Josephine Marion (Tude) Sweetser receiving 33 year service award from Dr. H. W. Sterling, Veterans Administration Hospital in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

1932 - Jack Orbra Carson * Jessie Sadie Sweetser Carson.

April 3, 1957 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Children: 1. Mae Josephine Marion (Tude), born February 18, 1897, died March 30, 1983. Nurses training received at Sparks Memorial Hospital at Fort Smith, Arkansas. January 1958, retired from Veterans Administration after 33 years of faithful service to the United States Government at North Little Rock, Arkansas. Few years later moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, spending her time as a volunteer worker, Veterans facility, Washington Regional Hospital, City Hospital Attic, Auxillary Shelton Tucker Post and other organizations.

In 1962 she was struck by a pickup truck while crossing College Avenue and was critical for weeks with compound fracture of the left leg, shoulder, broken arm and internal injury. After months of recovery she returned to some volunteer work in the community.

2. Royce (Pete) Sweetser, born September 6, 1899, died May 29, 1946, married Mary Belle McKenzie Price, born December 13, 1893, died August 30, 1973. One daughter Billie Royce. Pete was a barber and held rank of Sergeant Battery A-142 F. A. 35

Infantry Division, Camp Ripley, Minnesota. Letter to his father, July 6, 1918, ("Dear Dad: received your letter today and was glad to hear from home again, I am well and getting along first rate. Am better satisfied with Army life every day. I have been made barber of our battery. I get six dollars more"), from somewhere in France. Second marriage to Geneva (Gene) Stewart of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

3. Albert Hart (Jack) Sweetser, born January 9, 1902, Goshen, Arkansas, died April 23, 1969, married Alma Velda Sutton. Children: Billie Ray, Bobby Jack, Betty Fae, Thomas Sutton, Jerry Donald, Marion Velda and Polly Anna. Jack was one of the best concrete finishers in this area.

4. Gilbert Benjamin Sweetser, born July 19, 1904, died July 16, 1938 at Prairie Grove Hospital. He was a life long resident of Washington County. Lived at home with his mother and taking care of the farm on East Mountain. He was a Mason, member of Washington Lodge #1 F & A M, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

5. Mildred Lillian Sweetser, born January 20, 1907, died March 1961, Little Rock, Arkansas, married Frank Bruder. She was in nurses training at Pulaski County Hospital in Little Rock and had a serious illness and was unable to ever finish her training. She was a housewife. No children.

6. Jessie Sadie Sweetser, born June 17, 1909, married Orbra (Jack) Carson, moved to Tulare, California where Jack operated a milk company. Jessie worked for a leading financial institution in the Loan Department until her retirement. No children.

7. Hazel Hildred Sweetser, born November 28, 1911, married Carl Lee Bridenthal, born July 30, 1915, on February 19, 1936 at Prairie Grove, Arkansas and lived in North Little Rock, Arkansas. Children: Mary Emily, born August 28, 1937, Fayetteville, Arkansas, married Marion Clark on September 24, 1955 he was born June 2, 1932, they were married at Greenville, Mississippi. Sara Lee, born August 26, 1939, Fayetteville, Arkansas, she married Jack Walker Sanders, who was born November 14, 1938 on August 6, 1961, Robbie Jean, born November 25, 1943, married Peter Hans Braunfisch and lives in Little Rock, Arkansas.

8. Eliene Little Sweetser, born February 17, 1916, married Doyle Edwin Morrison, born July 29, 1914, on June 6, 1936. Children: Doyle Edwin Morrison, Jr., born June 25, 1941, married Patricia Stephens on December 28, 1963, and live in Unionville, Pennsylvania. Martha Anne, born July 10, 1952 in Fayetteville, Arkansas, married 1. Douglas Frans, 2. Karl Heinz Ginzel, 3. George Talbott, Jr. December 24, 1984. Martha lives in Atlanta, Georgia.

By: Doyle E. Morrison

Emer Lewis Swonger

Emer Lewis Swonger was born January 3, 1842 in Richland County, Ohio. The son of John and Sarah Ann Boyd Swonger from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Emer served in the Civil War, Union side, Company C. 49th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. Emer's three brothers, James, John, and William and also Father John were in the Civil War on the Union side. Father John died in battle in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Emer had four sisters, Eliza Jane, Martha E., Sarah E., and Mary Ann. The Mother and the two younger girls lived in Bucyrus, Ohio after the war. Emer was hurt in the war when he was thrown out of a wagon and a box of ammunition fell on his leg.

Emer Lewis Swonger married Melvina Decker, daughter of Aaron and Nancy Y. Bishop Decker of Crawford County, Ohio. They ran off to Detroit, Michigan and were married January 15, 1865. They went back to Crawford County, Ohio and settled down and raised a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. They were (1) Sara Genevia b. December 22, 1865, md. John Clifford d. February 7, 1905 Pratt, Kansas. (2) James B. b. June 18, 1867 md. Nellie Eicheleberger d. August 31, 1928, Sawyer or Pratt, Kansas. (3) Nancy Estella b. January 3, 1869, d. 1881. (4) Arthur Eugene b. September 10, 1870, md. Mable Wells November 30, 1891 Pratt, Kansas, d. November 25, 1935 Pratt, Kansas. (5) Boyd C. b. December 21, 1872, md. Bell Wells, d. December 25, 1929 Castle Rock, Colorado. (6) Clark P. b. April 25, 1875, md. Maude Tillison, d. September 25, 1961, Bucklin, Kansas. (7) Luthur b. February 5, 1877, md. Emma Christinia Knackstedt, d. October 29, 1963, Dodge City, Kansas. (8) Amy Ethel b. December 9, 1878, md. 1st John Robbins and 2nd Antoine Curley, d. May 17, 1961, Brownsville, Nebraska. (9) Earl Garfield b. January 18, 1881, md. Bertha Elizabeth Knackstedt.

The third child, Nancy Estella, died in 1881. I don't know if this was the reason for the Swongers to move to Kansas, but somewhere between 1881 and 1886, they moved all the family to a farm just outside of Pratt, Kansas. Two more children were born while they resided in Kansas. (10) Eva Myrtle b. February 7, 1886, md. William Lewis Fraizer, d. September 11, 1985, Dodge City, Kansas. (11) Paul Emerson b. August 15, 1891, md. Lela Stevens, September 19, 1909, d. April 15, 1986, Piney Community near Stilwell, Oklahoma.

In 1897, when the youngest child, Paul, was six years old, Emer and Melvina packed their covered wagon and headed for Arkansas. The older children stayed in Kansas, as they were married and had homes of their own. Those making the trip with their Mother and Dad were the three youngest children, Paul Emerson, Eva Myrtle, and Earl Garfield. They settled on Trace Branch in Trace Valley Community near Sulphur City, Arkansas in Washington County.

The Swongers were farmers, so naturally they raised as much as they could. They had hogs for their meat, cows for their milk and butter, chickens for eggs and meat. They always had a large garden for their vegetables. They also raised horses.

Earl Garfield didn't stay in Arkansas very long. He went back to Kansas, where the rest of his brothers and sisters lived. Emer and Melvina made trips back to Kansas in the wagon to see their children.

Emer Lewis Swonger passed away March 13, 1911. He is buried in the Reece Cemetery near Sulphur City.

Paul and Eva attended school in Trace Valley. They walked to school. Paul later met and married Lela Stevens, daughter of Isaac and Lavina Jane Long Stevens. They were married September 19, 1909 in a buggy in front of the Sulphur City School, by Doc Head, Justice of the Peace.

After Emer passed away, Melvina lived with son Paul and his wife Lela, till she passed away October 12, 1930. She is buried along side of her husband in the Reece Cemetery.

By: Peggy Sue Fields

Paul Emerson Swonger

Paul Emerson Swonger was born August 15, 1891 near Pratt, Kansas. The son of Emer Lewis and Melvina Decker Swonger of Richland and Crawford County, Ohio. When he was six years old, his family moved by covered wagon to Trace Valley near Sulphur City in Washington County, Arkansas. Paul had six brothers and four sisters. Sara Genevia, James, Nancy Estella, Arthur Eugene, Boyd C., Clark P., Luthur, Amy Ethel, Earl Garfield and Eva Myrtle. Only Eva Myrtle, Earl Garfield and Paul accompanied their parents on the journey to Arkansas. Earl Garfield didn't stay long in Arkansas, he went back to Kansas to join his brothers and sisters, most of whom were married and had had homes of their own.

Paul Emerson Swonger married Lela Stevens, daughter of Isaac and Lavina Jane Long Stevens, September 19, 1909. They were married in a buggy in front of Sulphur City school house, by Doc. Head, Justice of the Peace. They lived on the family farm. Paul's dad passed away March 13, 1911. His mother continued to live with them until her death October 13, 1930. They are both buried in the Reece Cemetery near Sulphur City.

Paul and Lela farmed and milked cows, raised hogs and horses. Paul had a sawmill, cut timber, made ties and hauled them by wagon to West Fork. They raised their family of seven children, all born in the old home place on Trace Branch. Their children are: Dovie Leona, born September 27, 1910, married Richards Chambers, lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Loyd Marvin, born September 5, 1913, married Goldie Carter. Their children; Boyd Lewis Swonger and Wanda Faye Swonger Cox. Loyd

married Letha Faye Clark. Mildred Swonger, born April 27, 1916, married Ervin Philip Camp, January 1, 1934. Their children; William Paul "Billy" Camp, Peggy Sue Camp Fields, Linda Jane Camp Kisner and Kathleen Camp. Rankin Mildred and Ervin live in the Piney Community near Stilwell, Oklahoma.

Emma Swonger, born September 22, 1918, married Lemuel Wilcox. They had one child, Ellen Lavonne Wilcox Thomas. Emma married (2nd) Robert Dowell. They live just outside Fayetteville, Arkansas. Arvil Paul Swonger, born March 24, 1920, married Audrey Stout, March 20, 1938. They have one son, Chester Paul Swonger. Arvil and Audrey live just down the road from the old home place. Mary Bell Swonger, born March 26, 1925, married 1. Ralph Little; 2. Elmer Shannifelt; 3. Walter Conley and 4. Jack Cannon. They live in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Joy Lee Swonger, born September 2, 1927, married (1.) Warren Underhill, they had one son, Gary Von Underhill. Married (2.) Hubert Calvin Burris. They had two children, Henry Paul Burris and Karen Leona Burris Johnson. Hubert passed away, Joy married E. V. Stuts.. They live in Wheeler, Arkansas.

Paul and Lela lived on the home place until about 1956. Paul decided he wanted a bigger farm. They bought a place in Madison County, Arkansas, near Wesley. There they raised hogs and Hereford cattle. Paul did his own feeding of the cattle until he was almost ninety years old. Lela got sick, so they decided to go live with daughter Mildred and her husband, Ervin Camp. They live just across the Arkansas line in Oklahoma. The State line goes right in front of the house, Paul could sit on the porch in Oklahoma and watch the deer play in the field in Arkansas. He spent many hours watching the different animals and birds.

Lela passed away August 27, 1985. Paul passed away April 15, 1986. They are both buried in the Reece Cemetery, beside Paul's dad and mother.

By: Peggy Sue Fields

Dora Rose Sbanotto Taldo

Christiano Tessaro, born May 21, 1844, Italy, arrived in Tontitown, Arkansas around 1895-96 with his five children: Antonio, Carla, Elvira, Maria and Piernia. He died March 11, 1928. His wife died in Italy.

Dora Taldo

Joe Taldo

Piernia was born December 7, 1879, Valli Del Pasubio, Italy. She married Antonio Sbanotto, born August 22, 1874. They were the first couple to marry in Tontitown. They had ten children. Two deceased in childhood. The others: Dora Rose Taldo, Theresa Zulpo, Emma Verucchi White, Roy Sbanotto, Mabel Carter, Connie Liotta, Helen Thatcher and Harry Sbanotto. Antonio deceased April 21, 1933, Piernia July 9, 1966.

Dora Rose Sbanotto Taldo was the first child born of a couple married in Tontitown on April 5, 1902. She received her education from nuns at Tontitown School. Later, she worked at City Hospital at Fayetteville. On January 17, 1921 she married Joseph Teofile Taldo, son of John and Maria Taldo. They had eight children: Catherine Rose (Katy) Hovey, November 30, 1921; Raymond Robert, February 21, 1923, deceased September 21, 1976; Freddie Philip, July 31, 1924; Beatrice Marie Mussino, May 1, 1926; Patricia Josephine (Patsy Jo) Phillips, March 18, 1929; Ida Mae Brady, May 31, 1931; Sarah Ann Russell, August 22, 1933; and Joseph Theopholus, Jr. (Joe), July 3, 1936. Besides taking care of the children and farm chores, she and her husband took care of his mother and father until their death. His brother, Richard Dominic (Dick) Taldo, and niece, Mary Natale Drake, lived with them. Another niece, Margaret, stayed there some.

Dora was left a widow on May 7, 1936, with seven children and the eighth born two months later. Joseph died from the flu. Dick helped run the two farms, but since he had only one leg, his farm work was limited. He established a bonded winery, the name he chose was Dixie Pride. He expired in 1951. Later, Dora built chicken houses and grew layers and broilers commercially. Her faith was of utmost importance to her and her family. She assumed leadership and worked tirelessly on church activities. She helped select the Stations of Cross, Altar, and other fixtures that are in the present church, which was opened in 1942, that is St. Joseph Church. She reared the eight children by herself and saw them all married with children of their own. She had 24 grandchildren.

In 1955, she sold one farm to Sarah and Jim Russell and the other to Lenore Brunetti, and moved to Springdale to be near her work. She was baby sitting for the two children of Katy and Charles Hovey. She also did baby sitting for numerous other families and was affectionally known as "Nonie" (grandmother in Italian).

Once a week for twenty years, it was my (Patsy) honor to set

her hair, either at her home or where she was working. In 1976, she sold her home to Ronnie Hovey and moved in with Katy and Charles. At this time, Katy started taking her to a professional hair dresser, a luxury she well deserved. She suffered a stroke in May 1980 and expired nine months later, February 22, 1981. A truly independent, hard-working lady, she was loved by all.

John and Maria Taldo came to this country from Valentia, Italy and to Tontitown, Arkansas around the turn of the century 1895-1896. They brought their eight children with them: Joseph Teofile Taldo, Richard Taldo, Benedetta Sabatini, Anna Natale Tomiello, Luigia Brunetti, Amalia Fiori, Pete Taldo and Margaret Zibri. Joseph, Richard, Benedetta, Anna and Luigia married and resided in Tontitown. Pete moved to Little Rock, Arkansas. Amalia married and moved to Maryland. Margaret returned to Italy.

Joseph was born in 1892. He married Dora Rose Sbanotto on January 17, 1921. He received his Certificate of Naturalization October 31, 1925. A hard working man with two farms of orchards, vineyards, strawberries and livestock, he and his wife also took care of his parents until their death. Richard made his home with them and helped with some to the farm work. He lost one leg in a hunting accident about the age of 12, and never married. He expired in 1951. A niece, Mary Natale, lived with them, and her sister, Margaret, lived there periodically. In 1928, he built a large house for his growing family. A two-story home with a full basement. They had eight children.

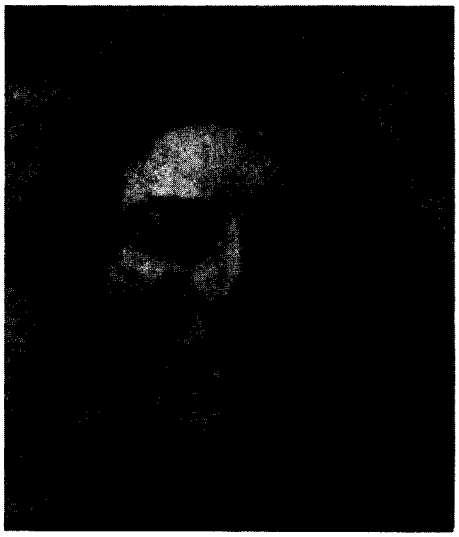
Joseph expired on May 6, 1936, from the flu, which was an epidemic at that time. He left his wife with seven small children and the eighth to be born two months later on July 3, 1936.

By: Patsy J. Phillips

Charles W. Talley

Charles Wellington Talley married Elizabeth Ann Flowers in Morristown, Tennessee, January 11, 1880. He had been married before, and after the death of his first wife he met and fell in love with Miss Flowers. He had four children by his first wife. They were: Jesse, Louella, Della, and Gertrude.

Hazel Talley Fine, Elizabeth Ann Talley (mother), Rettie Talley Nevill. (In front of old log home, built in 1888 and still lived in by Mrs. Rettie Nevill.)



Charles Wellington Talley - Union soldier in Civil War, age 18.

Gertrude married Charlie Smith. Their children: Maude, Horace, Albert, Dorsey (Dutch), Paul and Opal. Charles and Elizabeth raised a large family, too. In addition to the 4 step-children he and Grandma Talley raised 7 children of their own and two more died as infants. Their names were: Mary, Claude, Renner, Myrtle, Cecil, Hazel and Rettie. Her four step-children loved her dearly as she was a kind mother to them and loved them all, too.

Grandpa and Grandma Talley moved with their family about 1885 from Tennessee to Texas. (About where Wichita Falls is now). They lived there about 3 years. Due to Grandma getting a fever there, she wanted to move to Missouri. So when they finally reached Winslow, Arkansas in a covered wagon, Grandpa Charles got to talking to some men there. They encouraged him to homestead 160 acres near the Oak Grove Community, which he did. The old log house which they built in 1888 still stands and is owned and occupied by their youngest daughter, Rettie Nevill, who is now age 84.

Grandpa fought in the Civil War as a Union soldier because he didn't believe in slavery.

Grandma Talley was well known as a good nurse in time of sickness. She would go and sit up with the sick for as long as was necessary in order to help them get well. She was a mid-wife to many of her neighbors, too.

Charles Renner Talley married Lula Pierce. Their children were: Theoadore (Teddy), Edith, Lois, Charles, Everett, Ila Faye, Marion, Oleta and Donald. All are still living except Teddy. And all still live in Washington County with their families, except Lois and Charles.

Hazel Talley married Albert C. (Nealie) Fine in November, 1919. Their children were: Delford, Earlene and Regena. Delford served in the Army Air Corps during WWII. He came home and met and married Dorothy M. Steele in September, 1945. Their only son Philip was killed in an accident in Tulsa, Oklahoma in January 1971. He was attending ORU at the time as a sophomore. Earlene married William E. Carter, December 1948 in West Fork, Arkansas. Their children are: Steven, Carol, Don and Neal. Regena married Al Schnackenberg in August, 1958. Their children are: Linda and Diane.

Nealie and Hazel's home at Low Gap burned in 1944. They moved to Greenland for about a year, then settled in West Fork. They were both active in the Baptist Church there and both worked in Fayetteville for many years. Nealie died on July 9, 1983 after being retired from working at National Cemetery for several years. He had been retired about 16 years. Hazel worked

in Fayetteville for several years, too, and retired. She is now 87 years old and in good health.

Other children of Grandpa and Grandma Talley mentioned above and their spouses: Louella married J. T. Stark; Della married C. M. Fox; Mary married W. J. Hilliard; Claude married Dolly Pullum; Cecil married Aldona Parrish; Myrtle married Jess Hays; Rettie married Orba Nevill.

Besides the two daughters of Charles and Elizabeth - Hazel and Rettie, the only other descendents still living in Washington County are: Gertrude's son Dorsey (Dutch) of Springdale, Hazel's children: Delford and Earlene and 2 of her children. Several of Renner's children: Edith, Everett, Donald, Faye, Marion and Oleta and their children. Several of Renner's children are musicians.

Delford Fine, retired in 1985, after being employed 43-1/2 years at Southwestern Electric Power Company. He and Dorothy stay plenty busy around home, doing church work, singing in the church choir, singing in a barber shop chorus, visiting in a nursing home, painting and other craft work. Earlene and Regena also sing in choirs and play the piano.

By: William D. Fine

Henry A. Taylor

This brief history of the Henry A. Sr. family is to show our appreciation for the opportunity we have had to live and raise our family in Washington County, and the joy we still have of being part of Springdale.

It all began on July 12, 1954. My wife, Fern, Hank Jr., age 9, and Doug, age 5, came here from Springfield, Missouri. It was extremely hot and dry. There was a severe drought that year and Shilo Spring was so near dry that the water department constructed an auxiliary pipe line to the Osage River near Cave Springs to fill the only water tower. That was then located on Huntsville Street near the present Water Department Office.

I had been the Sales Manager of the Prudential office in Springfield, Missouri, and was transferring here to open the northwest Arkansas area for the Insurance Company. Although Springdale was small (around 5000 in population) it was selected because of its central location in the north west section of the state. After opening the Prudential office at 106 South Main, agents were hired and trained, and Prudential is still a going business today.

My wife and I had been here a few weeks earlier to locate a place to live. We went to the Chamber of Commerce, a tiny room near the Apollo Theatre, and found that there was not one house in town to rent. So we moved into an empty apartment at the Dogwood Apartments on West Emma Avenue, then went for our first lunch at the A. Q. Chicken House.

Opportunities moved rapidly from year to year. We discovered Joyce's (been here always) Drug Store, and began to get acquainted with the people of Springdale and Tontitown. We bought a home at 1315 Rogers Avenue in September of 1954 and live there still.

At that time, I was also the Commanding Officer of a National Guard Unit in Missouri, and wanted a transfer to a unit in Arkansas. There were no available openings for a Captain in any local units at that time in northwest Arkansas. Springdale did not have a Guard Unit. So with the splendid cooperation of the City Civic Clubs, Business Men, Local and State Governments, Company B, 212th Signal Battalion was activated in June 1955. With the help of these organizations, the Armory Building was constructed and dedicated March 15, 1957. In May 1963, I retired from military life with 23 years service. The Army from 1940 to 1946 during the war years, and the National Guard thereafter.

From that point it was routine family life in the community. The boys in school, Fern working in the office of the Steele Canning Company, and I managing the Prudential office. However, no life is a bed of roses, and there was the suffering of sickness and accidents. The oldest boy lost the sight of one eye in a BB gun accident. The youngest had a car wreck his senior year, and accepted his diploma while on crutches. Hank Jr. graduated at Wentworth Military Academy, attended the University of Arkansas, then married Jo Diane Flummerfelt of Hugoton, Kansas. They have two of our four grandchildren, Stephanie and Trey. Doug graduated at the Spartan School of Aeronautics, and married Dedra Gammil of Fort Smith. They live there and have our other two grandchildren, Nick and Michele.

Fern and I have been retired since 1976. I have had pulmonary surgery and bypass grafts. Fern has excellent health. We travel some, follow the Razorbacks, and attend the First Baptist Church regularly.

Words cannot describe our appreciation to Washington County, and the city of Springdale for the great opportunity they have given our family to grow, prosper, and enjoy the past 34 years.

By: Henry A. Taylor

Hiram Taylor

Hiram Taylor "My Great Grandfather" came to Arkansas from Franklin County, Georgia in 1835 with his family. They settled on government land on " Blackburn Creek", Washington County, Arkansas.

Taylor Family - Back row L. to R.: T. E. Taylor, Hosea R. Taylor, Allen Taylor, Council Taylor, Andrew Taylor and Hiram Taylor. Front row L. to R.: Melissa (Taylor) Seratte, Kate (Taylor) Spencer, Adline (Taylor) Wieburg and Mary Jane (Hawkins) Taylor (Mother of all of them).

Margaret Chitwood, my Great Grandmother came to Arkansas from Tennessee. Unfortunately, we have no records to show what year she and Hiram Taylor were married.

They became the parents of seven children, 6 girls and my grandfather John Stevens Taylor, youngest and only boy, born February 8, 1847 on their farm on "Blackburn Creek".

During the Civil War Hiram Taylor enlisted in the army May 14, 1862 and was stationed at Fayetteville. Serving less than a year, he was discharged as the result of an injury by a horse. He returned home and died shortly thereafter.

John Steven, a boy of 16 years old at the time of his father's death, was hired as driver of a six mule team for the Union Army. He drove the team across Arkansas River at Van Buren which was solid ice that winter. At age 17, John Steven joined the Union Army on May 14, 1864 and was assigned to the same outfit in which his father served. "First Cavalry Volunteers of Arkansas." While serving with this group stationed at Fayetteville, Wild Bill Hickock who, at the time was a spy for the Union Army, dropped by to visit the troops.

John Steven Taylor was discharged and returned to his boyhood farm on Blackburn Creek where his widowed mother

and sisters lived. He found the place robbed clean. There was little left to live on. He took charge and cared for the family as best he could.

During this time my Grandmother Mary Jane Hawkins, a young girl of eighteen who had no home, arranged to stay with my Grandfather's family and work for her board. On March 4, 1868 she and John Steven were married. They became the parents of 8 boys and 3 girls one of which was my father, Hosea Robert Taylor.

William Hiram Taylor, the oldest child of John Steven and Mary Jane Taylor born 1869, was the source of our information on the Taylor family. He lived to be 93 years of age. Died on August 14, 1962 at Van Buren. His wife Mattie lived to be 101 years old. Their home still stands on Fayetteville Street in Van Buren. It has been renovated and is occupied by their youngest daughter.

William Hiram Taylor in 1896 helped organize a company known as Anna Telephone Company which brought rural telephone service to that part of Washington County.

In 1897 William Hiram was justice of the Peace for Porter Township, Arkansas. As J. P. he solemnized marriages, executed deeds and held court for misdemeanor cases and performed many duties which J. P. don't do now.

In 1902 William Hiram and his father John Steven Taylor bought a store and business at Walker Switch, Arkansas. They had a store, post office, timber agency and railroad agency. They handled mail for the trains (Frisco Railroad) and also handled Star route mail, which was carried on horseback, six days a week for Lee Creek, Arkansas.

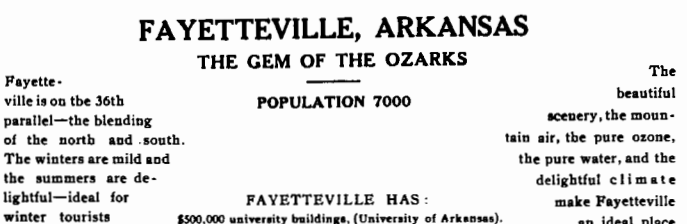
In 1909 William Hiram, along with his friend A. N. Cole of Fayetteville, bought the only two stores in Schaberg, Arkansas which he operated until 1914, when he accepted the position of chief Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff-elect Jim Branson, and in this position, in addition to his regular duties he took care of the jail and collected taxes in twenty-six townships.

In 1921 he was elected postmaster and received his appointment from President Warren G. Harding. Reappointed again in 1926 by President Calvin Coolidge. In 1935 went into the grocery business which he operated at Van Buren until he retired at 87 years of age.

By: Betty Thompson

John Thomas Taylor

J. Tom Taylor, early Grocer, City Councilman and Mayor (1914-1917) of Fayetteville, was born near the "Y" (later known as Root Farm) February 3, 1858, the second son of Jeremia Mathias and Nancy Brower Taylor.


FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

THE GEM OF THE OZARKS

POPULATION 7000

Fayetteville is on the 36th parallel—the blending of the north and south. The winters are mild and the summers are delightful—ideal for winter tourists and a favorite summer resort.

The beautiful scenery, the mountain air, the pure ozone, the pure water, and the delightful climate make Fayetteville an ideal place in which to live.

FAYETTEVILLE HAS:

$500,000 university buildings, (University of Arkansas).
$200,000 water works and sewer system.
$150,000 in church buildings. $110,000 in a county court house.
$100,000 ice and cold storage plant.
$60,000 federal building. $50,000 opera house.
$50,000 in ward school buildings. $40,000 high school building. $30,000 county jail.
And various industries, but for want of space cannot enumerate.
Fayetteville is the land of the Strawberry and the home of the BIG RED APPLE.

COME TO FAYETTEVILLE, A CITY OF REFINEMENT—
50 years an educational center, where vice and intemperance are at their lowest ebb.

By age 25, he had purchased several properties in the Original Town of Fayetteville, building a home in 1886 at 212 North Church Street, where he died October 24, 1945 at age 87.

Before settling down to business and marriage, however, he and a few friends decided to venture west and climb Pike's Peak, leaving Fayetteville in the summer of 1880 on horseback and with a covered wagon. Two of the men with him may have been H. M. Black and James K. Hollowell. They never made it to the Peak, for while camping in a dry creekbed near Pueblo, Colorado, they heard a thunderous roar and saw a wall of water "15 to 20 feet high" coming toward them and barely got their horses to safety, losing the wagon and all cooking and camping equipment. Into September, they gave up fulfilling their dream, and bought a few utensils and blankets in Pueblo and headed back to Arkansas before cold weather set in.

In September 1893, he made the Cherokee Strip opening run, in Indian territory (Oklahoma). Details of this story were published in the Washington County Historical Society *Flashback*.

Tom Taylor did fulfill his dream of marrying "the prettiest girl I ever laid eyes on" taking as his bride, Nettie C. Lewis, on January 28, 1885. Miss Lewis, daughter of John Francis and Ann Eliza Whitlock Lewis, moved to Springdale with her parents and seven siblings (two more were born in Springdale) circa 1880 from Christian County, Missouri. To this union, Ralph Lewis, Grace, Mack, Homer, Harry "Scotty" and Gus were born.

Ralph Lewis Taylor (born November 12, 1885 - died March 30, 1974) was a bookkeeper, working as a bank cashier in his early years and was Tax Collector of Washington County for a number of years. Married to Gertrude E. Erwin, daughter of Orleana Belle Eidson and James David Erwin of Springdale, September 12, 1916. Ralph and Gertrude Taylor had four children: Annette Taylor Williams (Mrs. Earl N.); Ralph Lewis Taylor Jr., Betty Taylor Walker (Mrs. David L.) and Jerry Erwin Taylor. Annette and Jerry are living in Fayetteville, Ralph Lewis, Jr. in Phoenix, Arizona and Betty lives in Little Rock.

Grace Taylor (born July 31, 1887 - died January 8, 1968) married John Henry Grother, November 27, 1918 and had one child, Mary Ann, now deceased.

Mack Taylor (born 1889 - died 1893) age 4.

H. H. "Scotty" Taylor (born April 27, 1891 - died April 21, 1951). "Scotty" made quite a name for himself, both as Sports Editor of the *Tulsa World* and after entering the oil business in 1915. He married Margaret Helen Perkins of Tulsa (whose parents, the Francis Perkins, later had a large home and apple orchard east of Springdale). They had two sons, both Geologists, Tommy (Thomas Francis) lives in Houston, Texas and Bobby (Robert Harry) lives in Austin.

Gus Taylor (born December 15, 1899 - died December 6, 1948) spent his working years in newspaper advertising, including his brother "Scotty's" short-lived newspaper, the *Fayetteville Daily Leader*. Married Kate Alice Brewer and had one child, Willard Keet, living in California.

Our maternal grandmother, Orleana Belle Eidson Erwin, born March 27, 1865, was the youngest of 10 children born to William Harrison Eidson and his wife Susan Begley. Her two oldest brothers, McCoy Eidson and John Duff Eidson were killed at the Battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi during the Civil War; John Duff, age 19, on May 24, 1863 and McCoy, age 21, on June 24, 1863, almost two years before she was born. William Harrison Eidson was an early settler in Washington County and had extensive land holdings in the Zion Community. Re: *Goodspeeds History of Northwest Arkansas* - Published 1889.

By: Betty Taylor Walker

Whitson Burkhead Taylor

Whitson Burkhead Taylor, born circa 1821, brother of J. M. Taylor and Uncle of J. Tom Taylor, owned a livery stable and wagon yard in the area of Center and Church Street (Fayetteville) between 1850 and up to, at least, 1867. During this period, he was also a Constable of Prairie Township. A paper dated October 8, 1861 states he rented the stable and yard for twelve months at $150 per annum to B. F. Engle AA M Fayetteville Post C. S. A., with the provision the contract was void if Fayetteville ceased to be a Post.

He lived on a farm near Prairie Grove for many years and was sworn in as a Deputy Circuit Clerk of Washington County on August 28, 1894 at about 73 years of age. It is unknown to the

writer if he had any immediate family. He died in 1906, age 85 at the home of his nephew, J. Tom Taylor, 212 North Church Street, Fayetteville. Burial was in the Confederate Cemetery.

By: Betty Taylor Walker

Johnny Earl Taylor, Sr.

Johnny Earl Taylor, Sr. (Jack of all Trades)-born March 8, 1927 in Hobart, Oklahoma. He was in World War II in the Navy. He has three years business college, is a master plumber, a carpenter, a welder, a fiddle player etc. (Dora) Vera Louise Landers born August 7, 1928 in Van Buren, Arkansas. She is a homemaker and gardener. They met in San Jose, California at a night club called Tracy Gardens. They danced to Bob Wells and other famous bands. They were married six months later. I guess you could say he swept her off her feet. They were married September 25, 1948.

Johnny Earl Taylor, Sr. family residence for one year, October 2, 1961 - October 2, 1962 until cement block house was completed.

In the fall of 1961, they moved to northwest Arkansas. They had four children, Sandra Louise born July 19, 1949, Marsha Ann born July 19, 1951, Johnny Earl II (Little John) born December 24, 1954 and Mark Allen born April 22, 1957.

Making the trip in a 54 Buick and an old flat bed 52 Ford, they left Lawton, Oklahoma because the kids stayed sick with allergies from the dust. They had visited Arkansas before and enjoyed the weather and scenery. Mom was raised here in Arkansas so she knew the beauty of the Ozarks. There were cool nights and only ninety degree days, a big change from one hundred twelve degrees in southern Oklahoma.

They purchased thirty-five acres four miles west of Tontitown from W. L. and Jo Baskin for $2,000.00. On October 2, 1961 they moved into a canvas tent. They used a wood burning stove to heat with and cooked with propane. It was one of the coldest winters we've had, nineteen degrees below zero. There was not much sickness during the winter in this tent. My sisters do recall having a stomach virus and a few boils.

They took baths in a wash tub by heating the water. My sister, Sandy, used a small pan to stand inside of and pour the water over her. This was done as a middle of the week bath. In the summer, we drove down the dirt road apiece to the swimming hole called Blue Hole to take a bath and swim. Its water was so cold it would turn your lips blue.

While living in the tent, they had an outhouse. In fact, we didn't have an inside toilet for three years or a shower and tub until about 1972 or 1973. They carried their water from a local creek in cream cans. Dad finally drilled a well, but it went dry. They moved over a few feet, drilled again, and found water they still use today. They now have a second well that can't be pumped dry. When they had to use the phone they went up the dirt road to the Baskin's house. We caught the school bus at their house which was by the highway.

In exactly one year to the day, we moved out of the tent into a 14 feet by 20 feet cement block room. Dad was buying lumber out of the chicken houses and homes that were being torn down when Beaver Lake was going in. He used it to build the kitchen, bedrooms and basement which was a small bedroom for the girls.

In 1965, a trash fire on a windy day burned down a toolshed, a small building with furniture (sugar shack), and the lumber dad had accumulated. Springdale Volunteer Fire Department helped keep the house from going. Luckily, no one was hurt.

While in the block room they had another child, Shery Lynn. I was born at Springdale Memorial Hospital while there was a foot of snow on the ground, on December 22, 1963. I attended Westwood Elementary and Southwest Junior High. We all graduated from Springdale High.

I was a Girl Scout for about two years. My sister, Marsha, was the troop leader. My best three years was when I joined Zion-Oak 4-H club. I was camp counselor one summer. At Share the Fun, I won second place singing competition against nine other competitors. I sang Rocky Top. I also won second place at Hot Springs with Rocky Top. I was in the performing arts troop. We performed all over Arkansas. Our show as called Magic To Do. I went canoeing down the Buffalo River. Took hikes to look at trees because I was in Forestry. In the breads contest, I took first place two years running. We enjoyed many other activities. I wish I had joined at an earlier age.

I play the mandolin and rhythm on the guitar by ear only. I haven't had any music lessons other than my brother, John, showing me some chords. My whole family is musically talented. We get together and play, but not as often as we would like.

My family has firm beliefs in the Lord. We haven't learned it from church, but from our mother and father reading to us from the Bible. They taught us to love the Lord and keep the ten commandents. Saturday is our sabbath from Friday night sundown to Saturday night sundown. Dad always said "Don't take my word for it, go to the Bible and read for yourself".

My Uncle Johnny Clegg researched our family tree on my mom's side and found that our great, great, great great-grandma is Dorothy "Dora" Holcomb Bynum. She was the 12th child of Reverend John and Dorthea Wilbanks Holcomb.

I married Bryan Dale Parsons September 14, 1984 after about a year and seven months of steady dating. We didn't have a wedding ceremony, only a big reception a week later at his grandparents house, Dale and Frances Parsons. I work at the Golden Corral Steak House in Springdale. Bryan works at Lewis Ford in Fayetteville. He also likes dealing in car parts, maybe someday he will have his own junkyard.

On January 1, 1988, the Parsons added another generation to the family. Bryan and I became proud parents when our daughter, Daphne Ann was born at 3:23 a. m. She was the first child born in 1988 in Washington County, Arkansas.

Our beautiful, dark-haired baby girl was delivered after thirty-nine hours of labor and weighed 7 pounds, 10 ounces, and was 21 inches long. Daphne was born at Springdale Memorial Hospital and delivered by Doctor McMullen.

By: Sherry Parsons

Reverend Thomas Hardister Tennant

Thomas H. Tennant may have been the oldest Methodist preacher who ever lived. He was born October 10, 1771 in Virginia, and died October 13, 1885 in Washington County, Arkansas having reached the advanced age of 114 years 13 days. His grandson, William Henry Tennant (q. v.) said that his grandfather preached 90 years, surely a record of some kind. One of his sons, John Alexander Tennant, and a grandson, Walter Tennant McClure both became Methodist preachers.

John A. Tennant was educated at Cane Hill College, graduating in 1856 or 1859, immediately going to Washington Territory where he worked as a Civil Engineer. He married a daughter of Chief of the Lummi Indian Tribe, and had two sons, both of

whom died in their "teens". He was converted in a camp meeting, was licensed to preach, and did so for several years.

Dr. Walter Tennant McClure, the grandson, preached 49 or 50 years in and around Barry County, Missouri.

It was said of Reverend T. H. Tennant that he was a man of great strenght, and a great hunter of deer. It was also said his voice would carry for 7 miles.

T. H. Tennant left Virginia when about seventeen years of age, moving to Kentucky, where he remained for a while. I do not know if he was or was not related to the William Tennant who had the Log College in Logan County, Kentucky.

Later Mr. Tennant moved to Tennessee, where he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was licensed to preach. He was admitted to the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Church in 1818, and appointed to the Arkansas Circuit, which lay on both sides of the Arkansas River from Arkansas Post to Fort Smith. In 1819, he was assigned to the Pecan Point Circuit, which extended from about 50 miles above Memphis on the Mississippi River, to Little Rock, on the Arkansas.

In 1821 he was married to Christine Hacker (also Haek) of Arkansas Post and they had nine children, named elsewhere.

By 1823 Reverend Tennant had located, or become a local preacher, not subject to assignment by the Conference. We suppose that he and Christine lived at Arkansas Post; in any case all was not well, for Christine owned a few slaves. One was very unruly and could not be controlled. Reverend Tennant could not free him, for then he would have to make bond for his good behavior. The only alternative was to sell him, which was done. Now the church had rules about preachers owning slaves, and in this case slaves were supposed to be freed, not sold. Consequently, charges were brought against the Reverend Tennant for selling a slave, and he was expelled from the Conference. He considered himself to have been ill treated, and never asked to be reinstated.

This incident and two similiar ones involving Francis A. Hardin and Bishop James O. Andrew seem to be the key events which led to the division of the Methodist Church into the "North" and "South" divisions, a rift only recently mended.

Following his expulsion from the Conference, Reverend Tennant moved with his family to Washington County, settling a mile or two west of the present town of Morrow, Arkansas, and not far from the Bethlehem camp meeting ground. (The foregoing information agrees with the account written by Dr. Walter Tennant McClure and published in *Centennial History of Arkansas Methodism*). Examination of the Bethlehem Church Record book (State Archives, under "Religious, Methodist, Microfilm roll No. 9) indicates that Reverend Tennant joined that church on June 11, 1837 when Thomas Gering was pastor, and was expelled in 1838. Reverend Tennant continued to preach as long as he was able, never abandoning his religion.

Christine H. Tennant died in 1840 or 1845 (accounts differ) and later on December 3, 1844 Reverend Tennant married Clarrisa Isabel Whiter Slover, widow of Reverend Calvin Slover, another Methodist preacher. Thomas and Clarrisa had five children, one of whom died in infancy. The remaining four are named elsewhere.

Of these four, the oldest was Addison Clark Tennant who lived at Farmington, Arkansas and is buried there. His wife Mary Ellen Gray, I suspect, was the daughter of Sanford Foley Gray and Elizabeth B. Ormes Gray, but have not confirmed this. Of their eight children, I am certain of only one, Walter H. Tennant, born January 15, 1889, died May 3, 1969, married Beulah E. Shafer, born January 15, 1889, died May 3, 1969. No children.

I believe that Eva Ann Tennant, 1875-1964, was another child of Addison, but am not certain. Of Addison's six other children I have no knowledge.

Thomas Sanford Tennant was the second child of T. H. and Clarrisa. He was married to Talitha (not Tabitha) West, daughter of Reverend Nathan Renshaw West another Methodist preacher and his wife Elizabeth Summers West, who lived some 1-1/2 miles southwest of Summers, Arkansas. Thomas and Talitha lived for a time at Prairie Grove, Arkansas before moving to her father's farm, where they spent the rest of their days.

1. John Alexander Tennant 1876-1960, married Hettie Gertrude Alexander Gibson. (See under his name for children). 2. William Henry Tennant 1878-1960, married Mary Ellen Gibson. (See under his name. No children). 3. Hugh Tennant, married, had three children, Jack, Don and Betty. 4. Fred Tennant 1893-1960, married Dexter Martin, had 3 children. Vernon Tennant, married Nadine Shannon, they had two children, Mike and Steve. Dr. Forrest Tennant, DDS, married Van Evans, had four children, Fred, Jeff, Jason and Justin. Jeff married Susan Rollins. Dana Tennant, married Robert Harnell, no children. 5. Pleasant (Pleas) Tennant, believed to have married and had some children in Stilwell, Oklahoma. Probably buried in Oklahoma City by State Hospital. 6. Mary Lizzie Tennant 1884-1924. 7. Anna Tennant, married Ashley Edmiston, two children, Clifford Edmiston, married Elsie Comstock (children are Alvin Gratis, Jaqueline and Genevieve) and Bryan Edmiston, married Anna Martin, their children are, J. B., Paul and Pauline, who married K. R. Lindley, and lives at Lincoln, Arkansas. 8. T. Lacy Tennant, died 1888 at age 2 years and 1 month. 9. Alice Magnolia Tennant 1889-1904. 10. Child buried at Prairie Grove. 1874-1898 name unknown.

I have no more information about the rest of Reverend T. H. Tennant's family.

He is buried in Bethlehem Cemetery, near Morrow, Arkansas. A bronze tablet commerating Reverend Tennant is in the Central United Methodist Church, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The children of The Reverend Thomas H. Tennant

The following is abstracted from *The Arkansas Family Historian*, the publication of the Arkansas Geneological Society, Inc., 4200 "A" Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Every now and then our Society gets a request for information about the Reverend Thomas H. Tennant, said to have been the oldest Methodist minister who ever lived. We present herewith some names and dates that may be of some interest. This material is from a booklet compiled by Mabel B. McClure in 1934 entitled "*The McClures, The Kennedys, The Tennants and The Gays*". According to a footnote, the names and dates for this geneology were supplied by J. T. Sallee of Monett, Missouri, from the family Bible of Harriet Tennant Sallee.

Reverend Thomas Hardister Tennant, born in Virginia October 10, 1771, died Washington County, Arkansas, October 13, 1885 at the age of 114. Was a Methodist minister and circuit rider in Tennessee, Southeast Missouri, and Arkansas. Was twice married.

First wife: Christine Hacker, born Arkansas Post November 28, 1800; died Washington County, Arkansas in 1845; was married in 1821 and had nine children:

1. Lina Harriet Tennant (or Sinai, from Bethlehem Church Record), born April 24, 1882, died August 6, 1897; married George Sallee, Exeter, Missouri, 1884; had 4 children. 2. James Henry Tennant, born February 10, 1824, died May 1885 in Texas, unmarried. 3. Sarah Paulina, born January 5, 1826; died July 26, 1860; married William McClure of Barry County, Missouri January 1, 1846; had three children. 4. Mary Ann Carolina, born December 26, 1827; died July 21, 1868; married Jim Keet of Springfield, Missouri; had 3 children. 5. John Alexander Tennant, born September 6, 1830, died February 12, 1893 at Lynden, Washington. Graduated from Cane Hill College, Arkansas, 1859 and went to Washington Territory as a civil engineer. Later was a Methodist minister. Married daughter of Chief of Lummi Tribe of Indians and had 2 sons, both of whom died in their teens. 6. William McCurry Tennant, born September 10, 1832; died in infancy. 7. Adalina Margaret Tennant, born October 26, 1835; died?; she was married three times: John Pyeatt of Arkansas; George Buchanan of Oswego, Kansas, by whom she had 2 children and a Mr. Bates of Lynden, Washington. 8. Miranda Jane Tennant, born July 16, 1838, married Andy Pyeatt; lived in Texas, had six children. 9. Christeen Tennant, born September 28, 1840; died in infancy.

Second wife: Clarrisa Isabel White (widow Slover—a correction; the original says "Widow Clover" and does not mention Calvin—widow of Reverend Calvin Slover); born about 1811; died December 26, 1891; had 4 children by Reverend Thomas

Hardister Tennant. (*The Centennial History of Arkansas Methodism*, p. 543, says 5 children were born, but one died in infancy, no name stated).

10. Addison Clark Tennant, born Washington County, Arkansas, January 14, 1846, married Mary Ellen Gray, born June 6, 1848; died January 7, 1929. They had 8 children. Addison's children were: (Not in order of age). 1. Walter H. Tennant. (Previously discussed). 2. Eva Ann (Evie) Tennant, 1875-1965 (oldest girl). 3. Clara Tennant, first wife of C. E. Shafer, died before 1919. 4. Lizzie Tennant. Second wife of C. E. Shafer died before 1919. 5. Jim (Hux) Tennant. Lived in Fullerton, California, where he became Mayor. May have had one daughter. 6. Tom Tennant. Was married. No children, lived in California where he was a contractor. 7. Fannie Tennant, born 1874, died 1963. Married Robert L. Garrison 1872-1964. One son. Fannie and "Bob" are buried at Farmington Cemetery. 8. Edna Tennant, married a Mr. Carl. 11. Thomas Sanford Tennant, born 1848, married Tabitha, (Talitha—a correction, not included in original, daughter of N. R. West) West; had 10 children. 12. Henrietta Josephine (Aunt Nettie), born 1851; died 1897; married Peter Pyeatt and had 3 sons. 13. Alva White Tennant, born 1853; married Mr. Black; lived in Texas; no children.

By: James E. Gibson

William H. Tennant

Mary Ellen Gibson, born 10 June 1881, and died 21 April 1959, was married 28 January 1924 to William Henry Tennant, he was born 25 July 1878 and died 20 January 1960, the son of Thomas S. Tennant and Talitha West Tennant, and grandson of Rev. Thomas H. Tennant and Clarissa I. White Slover Tennant; they had no children.

Photo made c.1915 at the John (Bud) Gibson - John A. Tennant house S. W. of Summers, Ark. Back Row, Left to Right: Harvey S. Gibson, Anna (Annie) Mabel Gibson Gibson, Wm. Henry Tennant, Ellen Gibson (later Tennant), Mary Tennant Mabel Moore Choate, Neol Choate, Polly Alexander and child, Hettie Gertrude Alexander Gibson Tennant, Eula Tennant, John A. Tennant. Front Row, Left to Right: Thomas Sanford Tennant, Roy Tennant, Talitha West Tennant, Gunter Alexander, John Robert Alexander, Orville Choate, Robert Hillry Gibson, Iva Moore Gibson, Alice Choate.

My Aunt Ellen Gibson was the oldest of my father's three sisters, and the last to marry. She stayed home and cared for her father and mother as long as they lived, with the help of her brothers and sisters.

Ellen received about the same primary education as her siblings, largely subscription schools during the winter at Island Chapel, Coon Creek, Goosewalk, etc. She wanted to be a teacher however, and arranged to attend more advanced schools at Springdale and Prairie Grove, leading to a teaching certificate. Ellen taught at Summers, Renic, "Dominaker" (Dominique), and Armstrong (Possum Holler) and possibly other schools for many years. Her last school must have been at Summers about 1922 or 23.

After her father's death she and Henry married and spent the next 24 years on her father's farm. In 1935 she and Henry demolished the log house built by John Cole, and used the salvaged lumber to build a more modern house in which I still live.

Uncle Henry was a well traveled man. When the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad built through Washington County, Henry and his brother Hugh, got jobs on the surveying crew. They learned to be "instrument men", using the level and transit, and preparing surveyors field notes. Henry followed this profession for many years, working during the summer on United States government Survey Crews in Colorado, and spending winters at home (Summers, Arkansas). Henry never forgot this skill for in 1952 he showed me how to set up a level when I wanted to run some contours above a pond. Hugh became a civil engineer and worked for the Oklahoma Highway Department until he retired. One year Henry signed up with a survey crew that was sent to Honduras, and spent a year surveying in that tropical country.

Henry and Ellen bought their first automobile, an "A" Model Ford roadster, about 1930. For quite a while they had to go through four gates to get to the county road, a situation they finally managed to change.

Uncle Henry farmed with mules mostly. He and my father "swapped work" with their farming for many years, and never had a dispute about anything; a rather remarkable feat in our family. The two often rented Uncle George Burkett's land and so had about 260 acres of tillable land to work.

Henry belonged to the Masonic Lodge (at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, I think) for many years. He also belonged to the Anti-Horsethief Association, I believe.

Having no children, Aunt Ellen and Uncle Henry sort of adopted me and I spent much time at their house, sometimes with one or more of my cousins. Aunt Ellen kept a teapot and often made tea, which was not done in the other households I knew as a boy.

By: James E. Gibson

Joseph Allan Terhune

The Terhune family, French Hugenuenots or Protestants, lived in Paris, and fled from religious persecution late in the 1590s. John Terhune, his wife, and two small children, fled to Holland with one valise. The immigrant ancestor in America was Albert Albertse Terhune, born about 1619 in Holland, where he became a ribbon weaver. When the Dutch settlers came to Long Island in 1641/42, he was with them. Many of his descendants lived in New York and New Jersey. In 1808, 3-greats-grandson, named Albert, moved to Kentucky; later generations moved to Missouri, and the northwest; to Arkansas and Texas. One of Albert's sons was John (1800-1873) married 1826, Fleming County, Kentucky to Marjorie McIntire, they had 5 children, one of whom was Joseph M. Terhune (1837-1891, Washington County, Arkansas). He married 1885, to America Huff, born 1837 in Missouri. Their first three children were born in Nodaway County, Missouri. (1). Joseph Allan (see later); (2) Dorinda Ann, born 1858, married 1875, Washington County, to John P. Scott. Their daughter, Olive Mae Scott (1878-1959) married Samuel Judson DeMott, and had one son. (3) Lidda Ellen (1863-1902) never married. (4) Annie Bell, born 1865, Kentucky; married in 1883, Fayetteville, to James Buchanan Strange, born 1865; George Leverett Strange was their first child. His sister, Lena, married Hugh Pyeatt. These three families moved to the Texas Panhandle near Tulia. James B. died there in 1924, and Annie Bell in 1938. Annie's parents, Joseph M. and America Terhune had moved in 1862 from war-troubled Missouri to their former home in Kentucky. About 1868 they returned west and settled in Washington County, Arkansas. Joseph M. fought in the Southern Army and drove a commissary wagon. Later, he became a shoe cobbler because one leg was lame. He died in 1891 and was buried at Mount Comfort Cemetery. His widow, America, married Joe Bowman, who died in 1906, at Dexter, New Mexico. In March 1913, America visited her son, Joseph Allan Terhune in Thorp Spring, Texas and died March 26, after suffering a stroke.

Joseph Allan Terhune, born in Nodaway County, Missouri, July 11, 1856, became a farmer early in life as he took over the farm work at about age nine, because of his father's lameness. On September 28, 1876, he married Sarah Adeline Lewis, born September 5, 1859, Washington County, daughter of Henry Lewis (see sketch). They had 10 children: Milton Augustus (1877, Arkansas - 1908, Texas) never married. Annie Belle (1879, Arkansas - 1930, Texas) married Lewis Terrell Key; one daughter. Leland Stanford (1882, Bell County, Texas - 1907, New Mexico), married 1905, Washington County, Arkansas. Alice Swagerty (1883, Arkansas - 1944, Arkansas). They moved to New Mexico and filed on land near Dexter. About August 1, 1907, Leland was murdered by his cousin, Moses Lewis, who was sentenced to life in the State Prison at Santa Fe. Leland and Alice had a son, Reaves Stanford, in 1906, and after she had returned to Fayetteville, Leland Swagerty Terhune was born in 1908. He died in 1977. Alice taught school many years in Fayetteville, and died in 1944. Myrtle Alma (1884, Arkansas - 1966, Texas) married 1904, G. F. Johnson; stillborn twins. Hubert Lyman (1887, Arkansas - 1959, Texas) married first in 1909, to Theodocia Blair, had two children. A son James Blair (1912, Texas - 1975, West Fork, Arkansas) where his widow, Ava lives as of 1987. Hubert married in 1916, Tulita Green; had one daughter. Joseph Edmond (1890, Sherman, Texas - 1968, Nebraska) married in 1936, Thelma DeGrafferreid; had twin boys, Eddie Lee and Teddy Joe, born in 1945, Perryton, Texas. Ina Mildred (1892, Sherman, Texas - 1983, Kansas) married in 1913 to Thomas Reynolds Stewart; had three sons, Leland Marean, Rollin Reynolds, and James Alan. Pearl Eugenia (1895, Sherman, Texas - 1976, Texas) married 1921 Fred Webb; had 3 children; Edfred, Aneita Faye and Clifford. Susan Jewell (1898, Sherman, Texas - 1985, Texas) married 1917 to Samuel K. Hill; had 5 children: Shelley, Avanell, Darrell, Melton, and a twin stillborn. Glenn Allan (1904, Iowa Park, Texas) married Dorsey I. Woods in 1929; we had 4 children born in Perryton, Texas: Gene Max, lives in Odessa, Texas. Treva June, lives in Houston, Texas. Sylvia Ann, lives in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma and Jack Allan, who lives in Perryton, Texas.

By: Dorsey Woods Terhune

Clark H. Terry

In the southeast corner of Washington County, Arkansas, just south of the Sunset Community on a rolling hill, pine trees line a chain link fence. The name, Terry, is on the gate entrance of a neatly kept cemetery. Inside this serene setting lies Clark H. Terry, born February 26, 1838 and died on March 7, 1913. Family members surround Clark Terry. A short distance down county road #110 on the west side of the road is a modern looking two-story house with a small building out front. This is the home that Clark Terry built after the Civil War and resided in, until his death.

Clark Terry enlisted in the Union Army, A Company, 13th Kansas Infantry at Camp Babcock. He was a sandy-haired man who stood 5'8" tall and had gray eyes and a medium complexion. On December 7, 1862, Clark fought with the A Company, 13th Kansas Infantry at the Battle of Prairie Grove. Coming on the field of battle the 10th, 11th, and 13th Kansas Infantry Regiments, lst Calvary dismounted acting as infantry of the lst division were involved in the conflict upon the field of battle, though their comrades were falling around them. The 11th and 13th Kansas both having a long list of casualties. Clark H. Terry was wounded in this confrontation and taken to the hospital in Fayetteville until Janaury 8, 1864. He then was transferred to New Company B of lst Kansas Volunteer Veteran Mounted Infantry. He mustered out in Little Rock, Arkansas on August 30, 1865.

A story is told about Clark when he was fighting in the Civil War. One night, Clark was picked to stand guard duty. Normally, that wouldn't have bothered him, but the last five nights, each guard had been killed Clark was reminded by his commander to "shoot anything that moves". Clark remembered those words later that night. Clark saw something moving on the side of the hill. He couldn't quite make out what it was until it got a bit closer. Then Clark realized it was an old sow. Clark lowered the barrel of his rifle momentarily, but then the words of his commander came to him again, he raised his rifle and squeezed off a round. The old sow collapsed. When it was fully light, Clark went over to examine the sow. To his amazement, when he got close to her, he noticed that under the sow's hide (with head attached) was a dead Indian with two pearl-handled pistols. This put an end to his unit's guards being killed while on guard duty.

Clark H. Terry settled a quarter section of land in Sunset, Arkansas after the Civil War. It is said that he traded a rifle for the land. He had the Indians in the area first tell him where the water was to be found. He dug a well and it was fed by an underground stream. He built his log cabin on the land. It was two stories tall and he cut firing slits in the oak logs on the second floor so that he could fire out at bushwhackers, but they couldn't fire at him. Soon after Clark had built his homestead, the following allegedly happened. He and his men were away from the homestead one day when some bushwhackers descended on the cabin, stole all the food and some horses. When Clark returned home, shortly thereafter, the women told him of the thefts and Clark went after the marauders with his men. They took a shortcut and soon caught up with the thieves. They were all shot dead on the spot by Clark and his men. Clark shot the leader of the group right through a saddle which the man was carrying on his shoulders since his horse had been killed. After shooting the thieves, Clark returned home with all the recovered property, plus the thieves property.

The building in front of the homestead served as a general store. At the Sunset Post Office, Clark Terry was Postmaster starting May 9, 1899. Clark was also a Master Mason and a Baptist. The minutes of the 43rd annual session of the Washington Association of Regular Baptists held with New Hope Church (located southwest of Prairie Grove) on September 3, 4, 5th, 1880, show Clark Terry listed as a messenger representing the Boston Community Church of Washington County, Arkansas.

Clark Terry's Union uniform and sabre are now on display at the University of Arkansas Museum in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: Lee W. Terry

James Madison Thatch

James Madison Thatch (January 27, 1818 to March 22, 1882) was born in Monroe County, Tennessee. About 1840, he married Eliza Whittle (October 9, 1820 to November 23, 1893), daughter of George Whittle and Nancy Huffaker (daughter of George Huffaker, Revolutionary War soldier, Virginia, and Agatha Lee). They had 10 children: Nancy Elizabeth (Scott), Sara Jane, William Henderson, Zachariah Wall, Martha Ann, Mary Ann (Rodreick), Susan Street (Hale), George McCamey "Dugan", Margaret Minerva (Rose-Gloyd) and Carrie Alice.

James Madison reared his family on a plantation in Catoosa County, Georgia, near Ringold. On clear days they could see Lookout Mountain in Tennessee. They left Georgia on January 27, 1872, and arrived at Fort Smith, Arkansas, by steamboat. From there they crossed the Boston Mountains and settled east of Springdale near War Eagle and Goshen. He was a blacksmith by trade and also farmed.

In May 1895, Zachariah left Fayetteville with a drove of horses to go to Indian Territory. He employed a man named Wilson to assist in driving the stock. Wilson murdered him as he sat at their campfire near Keokuk Falls in the Creek Nation on May 15, 1895. A few weeks later, Wilson was found in possession of Zachariah's team, wagon and camp outfit. Judge Isaac Parker sentenced the murderer to be hanged, and the Supreme Court subsequently upheld his decision. Wilson was the last man executed on the Fort Smith gallows.

James Madison was the son of William Henderson Thatch and Sara Nipper. His grandfather was Thomas, son of John Thach, a planter of Perquimans County, North Carolina. Spelling of the family name was changed some time early in James Madison's life. Family legend persisted that the name was originally Thatch and connected this family with Edward Thatch,

pirate. James Madison and Eliza are buried at Friendship Cemetery near Springdale.

Andrew Jackson McCarty and his wife, Susan Pope Abney (daughter of Jacob and Dolly (Kirksey) Abney and great-granddaughter of Isabella (Madison) and Nathaniel Abney, Revolutionary War Captain, South Carolina) were moving with their three daughters from Saluda, Edgefield County, South Carolina, to the home the Thatches were vacating. They arrived a few days early. William Henderson Thatch (August 17, 1846 to May 13, 1934), oldest son of James Madison and Eliza, and Saluda Joseph Ann McCarty (February 25, 1852 to April 29, 1896) fell in love. In less than a week, on January 27, 1872, this happy couple married and were on their way to Arkansas with the other Thatches. Their belongings included family heirlooms and furniture given to them by Saluda's parents. William said to his grandchildren many times, "and for coming early they lost their daughter".

William and Saluda had 14 children, including two sets of twins. Oscar Walker (m. Dixie Hickey), Wayman Emerson (never m.), Effie Estella (m. J. Rudolph Schuler), Angie Bell (m. George W. Craven), Jennie Lee (m. Green Leland Roberts, son of Jesse Roberts and grandson of Wiley Roberts), Minnie Vernie (m. Ed. K. Mummert), James Andrew*, Birdie*, William Henderson, Jr. (m. Maggie VanZant), Anna Pope (m. Charles W. Jaminette), Elra Alva (m. Clara Roberts), Ezra Abney*, Early* and Worley*. *Died young.

William was a farmer. The family home was in Sons Chapel Community. For a time, he was a caretaker of the Washington County home for the poor. The people living there wanted very much to go to church. It was his pleasure to take them in wagons to church in Fayetteville. The members of the church informed him that he must stop bringing people from the "Poor Farm" to their church. To his dying day, he never forgot the agony of telling people who lived at the farm that he could not take them anymore. He also never understood why.

Some 12 years after Saluda died, William and his children, Oscar, Wayman, Effie, William and Elra moved to Ventura and Santa Anna, California. Anna became a nurse and went with her husband in 1911 to the wilds of Canada where he worked for the Canadian National Railways. They died and are buried at Sylvan Lake, Alberta. Although the children remained in California, William returned to the Ozarks to live out his last days. He died at Stilwell, Oklahoma, at the home of his daughter, Jennie Lee Thatch Roberts (see Jesse Roberts history), and is buried in Skelton Cemetery in Fayetteville with his beloved Saluda and some of their children.

By: Madge Mays Roberts Scharber

Clement Leonidas Thomas

In 1875 William Wallace Thomas (born October 1834) and his wife, Susanna Almena (see Thompson) brought their family to Arkansas from Montpelier, Indiana. Their oldest son Morgan died as a small child before they left Indiana. Their youngest child, Grace born 1882 was killed on the school playground having been hit, accidentally in the head with a ball bat. This happened in northwest Arkansas where they eventually settled. She was killed in 1890. Seven children lived to be adults: Edith Arabell born June 29, 1864 - died January 3, 1929, Millie May born October 8, 1866, Clement Leonidas born August 15, 1869 - died January 8, 1959, Arthur Wellington born September 19, 1872, Daisy D. born September 18, 1874 - died October 12, 1961, Sidney Liretta born January 15, 1877 and Cornell W. born May 4, 1879 - died January 15, 1919.

The family first lived in Judsonia and Conway for a short time before moving by ox team to the Mount Comfort area. They first lived on a farm, then William Wallace moved his family to the old Ozark College Dormitory, a two-story building with twelve rooms, each having an open fireplace. This was located at the present site of the Razorback Golf Course. A few years later, William Wallace bought a farm about a half-mile north on the same road which intersects Highway 112. The farm lay south of 112 and the road bisected the farm. There was a fine flowing

Seated Susannah and William Wallace Thomas. Standing from left to right: Sidney Liretta, Daisy D., Arthur Wellington, Clement Leonidas, Cornell W., Millie May and Edith Arubella.

spring at the foot of the hill on which the house was built. They named the farm the 'Hillside Dairy Farm'.

Clement Leonidas, the fourth child of William Wallace, was my father. He lived with his parents and attended what we presume was the Salem School. He taught one year at Brush Creek, a one room school located northwest of Tontitown.

At the age of 17, he left home. He wandered around in Indiana and the Dakotas. He worked at various jobs on farms and ranches. While he was in South Dakota, he ran a barber shop for a spell. After visiting in Indiana, the place of his birth, he returned to Arkansas.

In 1877, John Wesley Goree and his wife, Francis Gill Goree moved to Washington County from Van Buren, Arkansas and bought a farm near the Thomas farm. Stella, the oldest of nine children, was born in 1875.

In 1895, C. L. Thomas and Stella Goree were married by Ed Freshlag, I believe, but am not sure. I do know that he was pastor for many years of the Mount Comfort Presbyterian Church around that period of time.

For reasons not known to anyone except Stella's parents, they objected to the marriage. In hopes of discouraging the romance, the Gorees sent their daughter to Weatherford, Texas where her uncle was living and she attended a female seminary there. However, the scheme failed to dampen the young couple's spirits, so when she returned home, they eloped and were married while seated in the buggy in front of the pastor's home.

The Thomas' were the parents of seven children who lived to adulthood: Leone Thomas Myers, Lora Thomas Carver, Rose Marie Giles, Susan Frances Thomas Pool, Byron Debs Thomas, Robert Wayde Thomas and Mary Christine Thomas.

Of the seven, only Byron, Christine and I remain. I am the only one still living in Arkansas. Byron lives in Santee, California and Christine in Mehama, Oregon.

From my earliest memories, we lived on a rocky hillside farm northwest of Fayetteville about seven miles. In a letter to a granddaughter, he stated the family moved every year for about the first twenty-five years of their marriage. I do not recall much of that as I was not born until my parents had been married for eighteen years.

Dad worked at the carpenter trade most of his life. He was well qualified and did some contracting on his own, but also worked for some time for Wages Brothers Lumber and Construction Company of Fayetteville. During this time, Dad boarded in town as travel in those days was by horse and rather slow. Later, he leased the farm and moved the family into town.

Wages Brothers had a contract to build the Chi Omega Sorority House and Dad was fired because he refused to do a piece of work as he had been instructed. As a result, there had to

be a change made since work was almost impossible to find. He decided we would pack the necessities into our 1925 Model T Ford and go to California where my two oldest sisters, who had married, were living. The necessities consisted of our clothes, two mattresses, some comforts, a few pots and pans, a limited amount of food, and father's tools.

We left Fayetteville December 27, 1927. We went through Fort Smith, Dallas, Fort Worth, Pecos, Abilene, El Paso, Demming, Lordsburg, Phoenix and Yuma. This proved to be a very trying journey due to the numerous flats, detours, below zero weather and very poor accommodations. Motels at that time had much to be desired, at least for winter travelers.

The detours were due to highway construction and these detours were sand and the car sank into it and required the passengers to get out and push. We were fortunate to have pavement over the sand dunes west of Yuma. We saw the board road that travelers used only a few years earlier. After eight days of trials and tribulations, we reached El Cajon, California, our destination.

Not being able to find steady employment, we headed back to Arkansas in the summer of 1928 by way of Idaho and Colorado. We visited Dad's sister Millie and brother Arthur in Rupert, Idaho and his sister Sidney Liretta in Denver.

After three of four more trips to and from California, we settled in Washington County on our farm and lived there until 1935 when Dad sold the farm and bought a house and ten acres near the present day Salem. My parents were still living there in 1945 when they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. A year later, they sold the ten acres and bought a house and lot in West Fork and lived there until 1959, when my father died. My mother remained there until her death in 1962.

My parents celebrated their sixty-third anniversary in a joint celebration with two other couples from West Fork who had also been married sixty-three years. This was held in West Fork in the First Christian Church where they were members.

By: Robert W. Thomas

Caldean Gunter Thomason

Fannie Nute Gibson, b. 14 1884, d. 10 May 1957, Vinita, Oklahoma, married 15 August 1906 by J. P. Thomas S. Tennant to Caldean Gunter, b. 19 October 1880, d. 27 May 1951, Vinita, Oklahoma, the son of J. F. Thomason and Marcissus Elizabeth (Miss Sissie) Wilson Thomason. Children: Mary Elizabeth, b. 23 April 1909, married 2 June 1946 to Walter Martin. Adopted neice Lucinda Jane Berry. q. v. Howard Denton Thomason, b. 5 September 1907, Montoya, New Mexico, d. 18 February 1958, Vinita, Oklahoma, never married. Virginia, b. 21 June 1923, Westville, Oklahoma, d. 10 January 1972 Tulsa, Oklahoma, married 13 October 1951, Edgar Harry Berry, b. 17 January 1913. One child, Lucinda Jane Berry, b. 12 April 1963, married 28 November 1981 at Vinita to Joel Lee Browning, divorced about 1983. Married 2nd time and lives in Lawton, Oklahoma 1986.

Aunt Fannie and Uncle Gunter moved to New Mexico not long after they married. The railroad companies had received huge grants of government land on both sides of their tracks out there, and offered very cheap transportation by rail to those who would settle on this land. I have heard that one could load his household goods in one end of a box car, his farm tools, and equipment etc, in the other, and ride in there all the way to New Mexico.

Whether Fannie and Gunter did this or not I do not know. At any rate they got a claim not far from the town of Montoya, New Mexico. We have pictures of them and the "box" house they built, with Uncle Gunter playing his guitar, something I never saw him do. We also have a "picture postcard" showing main street of Montoya, a very wide one, with many saloons and stores on each side; a busy frontier town. In 1950, all that was left was a railroad siding, a sign saying "Montoya", and one artesian well, still flowing.

It proved to be too dry for ordinary farming at Montoya. Fannie, Gunter and son Howard moved back to Arkansas. A house was built on Gunter's fathers farm, and they lived there several years. Later Gunter and his brother, John D. Thomason decided to open a drygoods store in Westville, Oklahoma. John D. had learned something of the mercantile business in New Mexico, where he was clerk in a general store. The store was opened and all moved over to Westville. After operating their store for a number of years, both families moved to Vinita, Oklahoma and established their store, where they continued to be merchants until retirement.

You may refer to the George Gibson, Sr. story in this book for more information.

By: James E. Gibson

A. J. (John) Thompson

A. J. (John) Thompson was born November 27, 1862 in Rhea County, Tennessee. Because of a nagging stepmother, he ran away from home at age ten. His grandfather married the daughter of a Cherokee chief who was named White Fawn. This would have made John one-quarter Indian, although he never admitted to being more than one-eighth. In his escape, John traveled to Van Buren, Arkansas where he lived during his teen years with a family named Sexton. He was taught the trade of blacksmithing by Mr. Sexton and at the end of his tenure John excelled at the craft. With his newly learned trade, John migrated to northwest Arkansas and in Elm Springs met and married Amanda Ethel Franklin on July 27, 1884. Amanda, the only child of Joshua Franklin and Sarah Ward Collins Franklin (they both had children from previous marriages) was born February 4, 1871. John told his children that Amanda was one-eighth Cherokee but she never admitted it.

For a short time after their marriage, John and Amanda lived in Prairie City, Indian Territory, but after several months they moved to Alma, Arkansas. Here Amanda gave birth to their first child Eva on September 5, 1886, but as a result of pneumonia, Eva died February 1, 1887. After this sad event, the Thompsons moved back to Wheeler in Washington County and on July 3, 1888, Amanda gave birth to their second child, Mack Franklin.

John alternated between his craft as a blacksmith and that of being an exceptionally good traveling salesman known as a "drummer" in those days. Because of these factors and his nomadic nature, John moved his family from village to village and to some more than once and most places in Washington County. Of a total of seven children, none were born in the same place. Having become so widely acquainted and so well liked by the people of this county, John once, around 1918, ran for sheriff. He was narrowly defeated by the incumbent. At one time there was an iron gate across the main entrance walk to the U of A campus, at the corner of Dickson and Arkansas Avenue. This gate was built by John Thompson, but was taken down many years ago.

The third child of the Thompsons, Iris, was born in Farmington October 24, 1889. The fourth child, Isa, was born in Adair, Oklahoma on June 26, 1891, the only Thompson child not a native of Arkansas, although she spent the majority of her life in Benton County. The fifth child, Aldah, was born in Elm Springs on January 21, 1899. After about nine years the sixth child, Jack, was born in Fayetteville January 12, 1908. Three years later while the family lived in Springdale, William, the seventh and last child was born August 18, 1911.

Marriages of the Thompson children were: Mack to Julia Zellner, daughter of J. Herman and Betty Pyeatt Zellner in Prairie Grove in 1920 - 2 children. Iris to Graeme McCormick in Prairie Grove in 1915 - 1 child. Isa to Walter N. Berry (son of Millard Berry, one time County Judge) in Springdale in 1912 - 2 children. Aldah to Ernest Whitelaw in Pine Bluff in 1926 - 1 child. Jack to Eleanor Glass of Fayetteville in 1931 - 2 children. William to Anna Lou Rife (grand-daughter of one time County Judge, H. L. Baker) in Fayetteville in 1933 - 2 children.

Deaths: John Thompson April 6, 1935; Amanda Thompson March 3, 1917; Eva Thompson February 1, 1887; Iris Thompson McCormick May 26, 1947; A. Jack Thompson July 27, 1952; Isa Thompson Berry May 4, 1953; Mack F. Thompson February 24, 1969; Aldah Thompson Whitelaw November 4, 1979.

All of the children attended the University of Arkansas at one time or another, but only Mack received a degree in engineering in 1908 at age nineteen. He spent thirty five years with Texaco before retirement. Iris taught school mostly in Wyoming where she obtained her degree from the University of Wyoming.

Isa and her husband lived on a farm east of Springdale all of their married life.

Aldah was a Civil Service employee in Washington, D. C. for a number of years before retiring in Pine Bluff.

Jack was an engineer for the Naval Engineers Corps and obtained his degree the hard way in night school. He worked on plans for Beaver Lake many years before it became a reality. Jack never lived in Arkansas after high school.

William was an accountant in the oil industry and spent forty five years in Texas before his retirement in 1978. He returned to Fayetteville and presently lives with his wife Anna Lou in Butterfield Trail Village. His two sons obtained degrees at the U of A.

By: William C. Thompson

Charlie Thompson

Charlie Thompson, son of Elsie and Minerva Thompson, born September 18, 1851 and Syrena O'Neal Thompson, born April 7, 1859 were married October 9, 1877 in Springdale and left the next day for Franklin County, Arkansas.

Standing - White Kennan, Lee Kennan, Ada Kennan Reis, Tennie Thompson Kennan, Beulah Thompson Riggs, Emma Thompson, Ruby Thompson Goree holding Mildred Wynne, Mamie Thompson Robinson, Nellie Thompson Lewis. Bottom row - Baby Charles Riggs, Charlie Thompson, Syrena O'Neal Thompson and Merle Goree.

They had four children born in that county - Tennie M., Rubie Alice, Garland James, Beulah Minerva and Emma Martha. About 1890, they moved to Springdale where two children were born - Mamie Lena and Nellie.

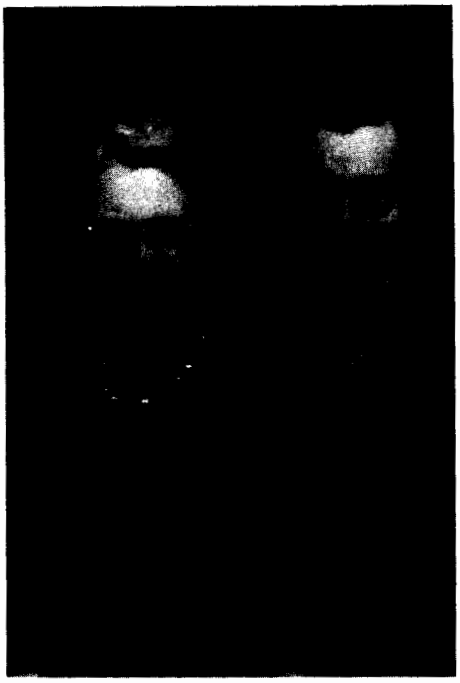
Charlie Thompson was a farmer. He had a special project in the spring. He had a sweet potato bed and sold plants.

Mr. Thompson died October 10th, 1927. Syrena O'Neal Thompson lived to be 95 and died May 26, 1948.

By: Mildred Goree Wynne

Ernest Rosevelt Thompson

Ernest was born in Pope County, Arkansas, the son of farmers. His father, James Robert, was the youngest of thirteen children, born to Tidings and Mary Thompson of Searcy County, Arkansas. Tidings was a farmer in Wayne County, Tennessee, before moving to Arkansas in the 1850s. He was the Treasurer of Searcy County in 1866-68 and 1876-86. At one time he owned land where the town of Marshall is now located. Tidings was born in North Carolina in 1807, Mary was born in Tennessee around 1816.



Ernest Rosevelt Thompson and Evelyn Jewell Parker Thompson.

James Robert was born in Searcy County, Arkansas on January 26, 1857. He married Martha Drucella Lay, born September 1866, the daughter of William and Louisa Callie (Moore) Lay, in Searcy County, on January 13, 1884. They moved to Pope County, Arkansas, where they rented a 58 acre farm and raised their family.

Ernest Rosevelt (their sixth child) was born February 19, 1904 at Atkins, Arkansas. Ernest inherited his father's love of the land and always enjoyed working the soil. In the 1920s he moved to Okfuskee County, Oklahoma with his family. He fell in love and married Evelyn Jewel, born April 7, 1911, the daughter of James Harve and Laura Bell (Baker) Parker, on August 7, 1936 at Okemah, Oklahoma. During the Depression years they moved several times, trying to find work to support their family. Ernest delivered newspapers, worked in a smelter and he and Evelyn picked cotton. Around 1943 they decided to return to Arkansas and settled at Mountain Top, in Franklin County where Evelyn's family lived. They bought a 40 acre farm with a two room log cabin, to which they later added another room. Ernest's mother taught him to play the guitar. Often, after spending the day plowing the fields with a team of horses, he would sit on the steps and play the guitar and the family would sing hymns. Although Ernest loved farming, a small farm couldn't support their growing family. Evelyn came to Washington County and stayed with her daughter, Pat Little, until she got a job at Swansons. A few months later, early 1951, Ernest moved the family to Washington County. They rented a house in the Parksdale Addition in Fayetteville. Ernest got a job at Swansons also. In 1953 the family moved to Highway 45 East, just past where Dillons grocery store is now located. There they had enough ground to raise a garden and have a few chickens. In 1955 they bought a house on Barton Street in Fayetteville, which had a little more land. Ernest always dreamed of someday owning a big farm.

Ernest worked at Swansons until he had a heart attack in 1959 and was no longer able to work. He died September 27, 1965 in Fayetteville. Evelyn retired from Swansons (Campbell Soup) in 1969. After her retirement, Evelyn spent many hours crocheting and making beautiful quilts, some of which she displayed and sold at quilt fairs. Evelyn died March 12, 1985. They are both buried at Williams Cemetery, Mountain Top, Arkansas,

about three miles down the road from the log cabin where they first lived in Arkansas.

Their children are: Patsy Ruth, born April 9, 1930, married Loyd Franklin Little, born June 18, 1923. Their children are; Wanda Jean, born January 11, 1948. She married Jack L. Pardue, born June 28, 1946, they have one daughter, Misty Sue, who was born November 19, 1969. Billy Don, born January 31, 1949, he married Karen Theresa Blackburn born September 9, 1947. Karen was killed in an auto accident on June 11, 1987 at Springdale. They adopted one daughter, Linda Suzanne, born June 16, 1975. Donna Sue, was born September 15, 1952. She married Steve Combs, born March 8, 1952. They have three children; Shelly Dawn, born March 30, 1971, Christy Jean, born January 17, 1975 and Jason, born September 14, 1977. Terry Lee, was born November 20, 1961 and married Brenda Michelle Gabbard. They have one son, Thomas Franklin, born August 16, 1984, and expect their second child in December 1987.

Wilma Joyce, born May 2, 1937, married Fred Gerald Weston, born February 8, 1934. They have three children. Randall Allen, born November 27, 1957. He married Valerie Dawn Hillian, born September 28, 1957, and they have one son, Nathanial Seth, who was born December 5, 1983. Pamela Dawn, was born January 5, 1960. She is single. Douglas Nolan, born May 31, 1962, married Katheryn Lucille Starr, born August 26, 1967, and they have one son, Tyrel Scott, born January 21, 1987.

Laura Alice, born October 2, 1938, married Robert Curtis Wise, Jr., born March 30, 1934. They have three children. Cheryl Lynn, born October 21, 1957, married Lewis Edward Baker and they have one son, James Robert, born September 23, 1976. Cheryl and Ed divorced and she married Duane Allen Dunn, born August 9, 1958. Mary Evelyn, born August 16, 1958. Mary has one daughter, Desiree Marie Pendry, born October 5, 1983. Robert Curtis III, born December 24, 1968, was adopted February 19, 1970.

Dorothy Ann, born November 27, 1941. She died at Mountain Top, Arkansas on April 28, 1949. Robert Ernest, born May 5, 1946, married Kitty Carson, born August 31, 1945. They have two sons, Steven born April 21, 1968 and Matthew born December 21, 1971.

Linda Kay, born May 3, 1948, married Willis C. Barker. Their son Shannon Dean, was born February 28, 1967 and March 4, 1967. They have one daughter, Kimberley Ann, born June 25, 1971.

By: Laura A. Wise

Jesse Thompson

Jesse Thompson was born in Georgia, California, 1835. Esther Ann Marshall was born 1852 Mercer County, Pennsylvania to Taggart Joseph Marshall of Pennsylvania and Mary Abigail Royce of New York. Jesse's trade as a coal miner took him north where he met and married Esther Marshall.

In 1876, in Albia, Iowa, their first son, Thomas B., was born. In 1878, another son, Joel A., was born on July 22. Soon after, they received word from Nebraska that Esther's father had been killed by a runaway team of horses. By 1880, they had moved to Pawnee County, Nebraska.

Joel learned a trade and became a typesetter and a linotype operator and later was editor of the *Ravenna News* in Ravenna, Nebraska. He married Alice Bedford, born 1883 to Hezekiah Bedford, born 1855 in Ohio and Augusta Sasse, born 1855 and came to this country from Germany in 1872. While living in Ravenna, Joel and Alice had two children: Walter Joel born 17 August 1903 and Mable, born 1907.

Walter grew up learning his father's trade, but in 1929 he made a trip to northwest Arkansas to visit a friend and decided he had found his place in life. In 1933 Joel and Alice followed him and bought a farm in the Trident Community.

Because of his eyesight, Walter had to give up his trade for another, that of a sawyer. He operated a sawmill on the farm as long as his health would permit. On 10 February 1937, he married Girdia Mae Jarrell, born Cauldwell Parish, Louisiana 7 April 1911 to B. V. Jarrell and Ella Mae Grider. They had seven children. Jack Eugene and Walter Jarrell "Jerry" were born 28 October 1938. On 14 April 1949, Alice Ruthella was born. November 2, 1941, Faye Allene was born and lived to the age of four. Donald Merrell was born 11 December 1944, and Thomas Dean arrived the 12th of June 1950. Another son, George, was born and died 11 April 1949.

Joel died in 1943, and Alice died 11 January 1968. Jack married Joyce Elaine Drain, daughter of Dude and Irene Vanlandingham Drain and have two children, James Leon and Michelle Annette, all of Fayetteville.

Jerry married Wanda Jean England, daughter of John and Ruby Baer England and had three children: David Gene, Danny Gerald and Sheryl Lynae. Two grandchildren are: Wendy Lee and Samantha Nicole, David's children, all of this county.

Ruth married Thomas Dale Reed. Their three children are Teri Lyn who married Dean Long, with one son, Stephan; Susan, who married John Nolin; and Joel John who married Rhonda Chamberlain with a son, Caleb.

Wayne Don has one son, Jason and lives in Washington, D. C. Thomas Dean lives with his son, Michael, in Fayetteville. Girdia still lives on the family farm in Washington County. Walter Joel Thompson died 16 July 1982 and is buried along with his parents and two children in the Wedington Cemetery west of Lake Wedington in Washington County.

By: Wanda J. Thompson

Lyell Thompson

In 1958, Lyell, Marcella, and children Andrea, Mark, Susan, Kent, and Kevin Thompson drove to their new home in Fayetteville, Arkansas in their 1951 Chrysler Windsor. Their first home was at 16 West Davidson Street. Lyell Floyd Thompson, born May 10, 1924, had accepted a position with the University of Arkansas as Associate Professor of Agriculture to teach a Beginning Soils class and serve as head of the Soil Testing and Research Laboratories. Marcella Jean Horn Thompson, born February 9, 1925, would continue toward her Bachelor Degree in Zoology. All but the youngest child would enter local elementary schools.

Lyell and Marcella grew up in the countryside surrounding Perry, Oklahoma. In September 1938, both left their one room rural school houses for high school and in the ninth grade, they met. From then on, they were known as sweethearts. While Lyell served in the European Theatre during World War II, Marcella worked for Continental Oil Company in Ponca City. They married within three weeks of his return to the states. Lyell finished his Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture at Oklahoma A and M College in Stillwater, in May 1948. That fall they and baby Andrea moved to Columbus, Ohio where Lyell completed his Ph. D in Agriculture at Ohio State University. Marcella bore three more children. The family moved to Ardmore, Oklahoma in 1953 where Lyell worked for the Noble Foundation and the last child was born. In 1958, two job offers, one in Ethiopia and one in Fayetteville, presented themselves. The one in Fayetteville was chosen, much to the relief of the couple's families.

The family first attended church at the First United Methodist Church on Dickson Street. But in 1959 Lyell and Marcella attended services at the Unitarian Fellowship which met at the University's Student Union. This group of liberal religious congregants offered the family an atmosphere of stimulating religious discussion and intellectual growth. Lyell and Marcella became very active members. Each served on the Board of Directors and on various committees. Marcella was a Sunday School teacher for many years and also served as Religious Education Coordinator. An important issue before the Fellowship during the late 1950s and early 1960s was the racial integration movement, a cause of much concern locally as well as throughout the state of Arkansas and the entire South.

Lyell became very active in the movement to integrate the city owned swimming pool, local restaurants and motels. He joined others including Reverend James Loudermilk, Reverend George Gunn, Rose Dowell, Minerva Hoover Morgan, Guerdon and Dorothy Nichols, Lodene Deffebaugh, Keith Petersen and

Gordon and Elaine McNeil. In the early 1960s Lyell was appointed to the Arkansas Advisory Committee of the United States Civil Rights Commission on which he served for 20 years.

Meanwhile Marcella continued her education toward her Master's Degree in Elementary Education. She began teaching in 1961 in a seventh grade self-contained classroom at Springdale. In 1962 she moved to Asbell Elementary in Fayetteville where she taught sixth and fourth grades. She retired in 1985 after becoming known to many as the most important teacher during their school years. Marcella was very active in the Fayetteville Education Association and the Arkansas Education Association.

In the late 1960s, Lyell joined the Board of Directors of the UARK Federal Credit Union. His hard work rebuilt the failing institution and it grew to a sizable and reputable organization. He served as President of its Board from 1967 to 1977. In the 1970s, he also became an active member in the Washington County Democratic Central Committee and in 1980 he ran, and was elected to the Washington County Quorum Court. He served on many committees, including the Personnel, Social Services, Finance and Jail Committees. One of his favorite duties was performing weddings and he encouraged people to write or design their own ceremonies.

Always involved in these activities was Marcella, who typed material for the Credit Union, wrote postcards and walked door to door soliciting votes when Lyell ran for office. In fact, this typified the woman who was known to family and friends as a loving, thoughtful person who gave of herself unceasingly. She began caring for three grandchildren in 1986 when divorce rent a son's home and the father and the children moved to the family's home at 412 Ila Street. Always a dedicated child care-giver, both in the raising of her own five children and the teaching of hundreds of Fayetteville and Springdale children, she continued on as active grandmother to Emily 8, John 6, and Ellen 4. These children were known to talk about how lucky they were to have her as grandmother.

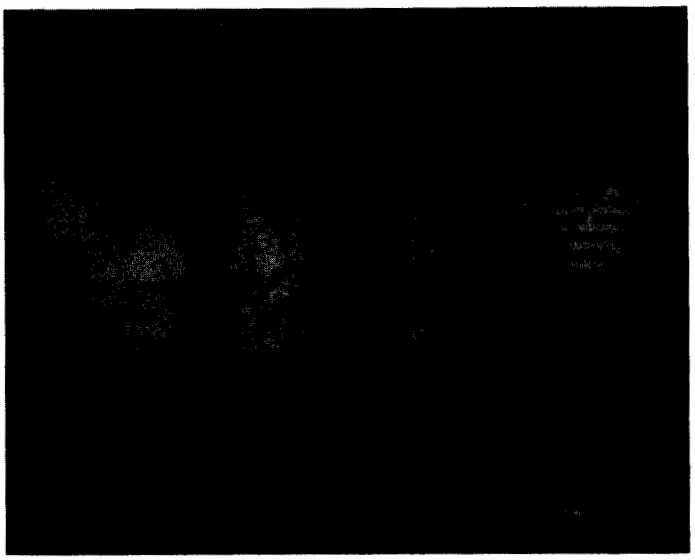
The Thompsons adopted Fayetteville and gave much of themselves to the town. They loved raising their family there and enjoyed the friendly, easy atmosphere.

By: Andrea Cromwell

R. B. Thompson

My family came to Washington County, Arkansas in 1931 from Wright County, Missouri. My father, Robert Bishop Thompson, and my mother, Elizabeth May (Smith) Thompson, along with my maternal grandmother, Evaline (Amber) Smith, and 9 of their 13 children, Charley, Bruce, Hattie, John, George, Beulah, Florence, Virgil and Luther.

Taken 1935. The 13 Thompson children. Back row L to R: Hattie, Lula, John, Lana, Bruce, Mattie, Charley, Lana and George. Front Row L to R: Beulah, Florence, Virgil and Luther.



Taken June 6, 1987. The 7 surviving Thompson children. L to R: Pittman England and Beulah (Thompson) England, George and Elizabeth Thompson, John Thompson and Hattie (Thompson) Tabor, Lula (Thompson) Headley, Bruce and Nadine Thompson, and Luther and Betty Thompson.

The four older children remained in Missouri, where they had married and settled.

We came to Arkansas in a Model "T" truck, along with all of our belongings.

My father took a job on the Phil Weaver farm in Prairie View community. The older boys were allowed to work there also. Mr. Weaver supplied houses (or shacks) for the workers and their families. Some of the workers lived in tents. The area where we lived was called " Happy Hollow". Many Indians from the neighboring state of Oklahoma also worked on the Weaver farm.

In 1935, my mother passed away leaving my father and ailing grandmother, along with the help of the older children to raise the younger children.

In 1937, my father left the Weaver farm and moved to the Rheas Mill community. The children attended Rheas Mill School. Kenley Johnson, who passed away at Fayetteville in June of 1987 at the age of 85, was my first teacher. He taught grades 1 thru 8 at Rheas Mill, and also owned the grocery store there. He owned a Model "A" pick-up and when the weather was real bad, he would gather up the kids and take them to school.

My grandmother passed away in 1939 and in 1940, my father moved the family to Rock Springs community. Father worked at whatever work he could secure to keep the family fed. The children had to work also to keep food on the table.

When the Second World War broke out, two of the older boys, George and John served in the Army, and the two younger boys, Virgil and Luther served in the Korean War.

My father passed away in 1948. Mother, Grandmother and Father are all buried in Mountain View Cemetery near Lake Wedington.

Four of the children still make their homes in Northwest Arkansas. John lives in the Gem community, George and Luther live in Lincoln and Beulah (England) lives in Summers.

Hattie (Tabor) makes her home in Little Rock, Arkansas. Seven of the children are still living of the original 13.

Growing up in Northwest Arkansas was both happy and sad. We had Saturday night dances at neighbors homes. We swam in the creeks. We walked the long trip into town to see a movie and walked home afterward. Neighbors helped neighbors, we worked in the fields, in the canning factories and wherever we could find work to help out the family. We were far from rich or famous, but we made our roots in that part of the country, and our roots run deep.

By: Luther Thompson

Charles "Chuck" Burton Thomsen

Chuck Thomsen was born September 25, 1932, to Fred and Sunbeam Thomsen, Fayetteville. The family left about 1944 and Chuck settled eventually in Houston, Texas, flying around the world several times a year as president of 3D International, a construction firm.

Chuck's grandchildren, Shaun and Cristopher Thomsen, were born in Houston in the early 80s.

By: Marnelle Thomsen

Coach "Terrible Tommy" Thomsen

Tommy and Sunny lived in Fayetteville from about 1928 to 1943, where he coached the Razorbacks. Sunny lead the choir at First Christian Church and was the first patroness pledged by the Delta Gamma chapter at the university.

They lived in the house on the corner of Prospect and Mission, formerly the home of the interior decorator, Paul M. "Honey" Heerwagen. It had huge built-in chimes to ring for meals; a sunroom with glass which let in the sun's ultra-violet rays; a grass tennis court with roses rambling up the backdrops; a wisteria arbor which could shelter three cars. Three layers of hand-painted murals covered the dining room: Honey said, "When you tire of the top layer, just take it off." The dog pen entrance had a stone arch, lantern, and wrought-iron gate. A secret room had hidden runaway slaves. In the winter Tommy would carry the urns of flower plants from the gardens to the house's greenhouse. He mowed the three-acre lawn with a hand mower.

Their children were Marnelle and Charles Burton. They left Arkansas when Tommy joined the Army Air Corps. After the war Col. Thomsen founded the Flying Tigers of the 14th Air Force Association. Sunny died in 1978, Tommy in 1986.

By: Marnelle Thomsen

Marnelle Ex-Dildy Thomsen

I was born November 14, 1930, to Fred and Sunbeam Thomsen.

On certain afternoons in Fayetteville I attended Mrs. Keller's sort of charm school where we learned tap, ballet, and to pronounce "either" as "eyether" and not "eether".

Our maid was Mrs. Billie (Minnie) Rosengart. When I went to their tiny shack and saw her spreading her toast with pork drippings, it never once occurred to me to pray for them to prosper or share from my plenty. They were jolly and always gave me a birthday gift.

We moved away when Dad joined the Army Air Corps, World War II. But I returned, as do so many, I came to learn, at the University from Professor Thalheimer, that journalism is the search for truth with a capital T. But I didn't find it until almost four decades later.

I was the first "legacy" the Delta Gamma chapter pledged. (A legacy is a relative of a member.) While a pledge, I went to hear a few speeches by people who said the Truth was to feed the hungry; but I attended because it was the only way a pledge could have a date on week nights; she had to attend a campus activity.

Never once did it occur to me that I should have a car. Gay Pratt Markham took me and my laundry on his motorcycle to a wash woman in "Tin Cup," the "valley" behind the court house.

A room mate, Cathy Rising, and I didn't even have or mention, a radio. Little did we guess that Cathy, in 1987, would marry my ex-husband (He is Lt. Col. (USAF ret) Sims Gerald Dildy, Sr. of Texarkana.)

Another room mate surfaced later, too, Rosalie Ruesewald. In 1986 I went to the Benedictine convent in Fort Smith to ponder if I was really supposed to be a missionary. At the first mass, the retreat mistress, as usual, asked for prayers for retreatants by name. Afterwards a nun said to me, "I used to room with a Marnelle Thomsen in Davis Hall at the U of A." Eventually we recognized each other.

Dear Readers, forgive us that Rosalie and I didn't begin praying together back then; maybe a revival would have reigned. Other students did this elsewhere in history. But instead, we left for you more Minnie Rosengarts with no money to buy butter. . .

Sims and I had two children, Sims Gerald Dildy, Jr., and Christine.

My forwarding address for the rest of my life is P. O. Box 1252, Springfield, Missouri, 65801-1251.

By: Marnelle Thomsen

Martin Wood Thornberry

Martin W. Thornberry was born November 4, 1805 in Virginia, probably in Scott County, the eldest of the eight known children of Reverend Walter Thornberry, Sr., a Methodist preacher. The first record we have of Martin in Washington County, is in June of 1835, when he was involved in legal matters, and is mentioned in the court record for that year and month. We believe he was the first of his family to arrive in Washington County. We know little of his early activities here, but he was in business at Fayetteville with a Mr. Larramore, possibly in a real estate firm. (This Larramore may have been the Reverend W. T. Larramore, who was one of the organizers of the Cane Hill Presbyterian Church).

On May 25, 1845 Martin married Mary Thomas, and on December 3, 1846, he married Tabitha Weems, daughter of Jones and Bethaney (various spelling) Pogue Weems of Wanda, Newton County, Missouri. We do not know what became of his first wife.

Martin seems to have been an enterprising young man, for before 1850 he had started a thriving mercantile business at Sylva, (later Cincinnati), Arkansas, and was Postmaster of Sylva. This business must have continued for several years. In June 1851, Martin wrote to "Messrs. Henry & Cunningham" inquiring about two kegs of gunpowder he had bought in New Orleans, and were shipped to them by Marshal S. James, but which he had not received. In 1856, Martin paid taxes on about 500 acres of land in Washington County of a value of $1,956.

By 1856, however, disaster had struck Martin. In those times nearly all merchandise brought into Washington County came by riverboat from St. Louis or New Orleans. In any case it came first to Napoleon, Arkansas, a warehouse town near the mouth of the Arkansas River. The two or three years prior to 1856 were very dry on the Arkansas River Watershed, and water became so scant the boat could not ascend the Arkansas River. Martin had large consignments of goods collecting storage in Napoleon, which he could not get, could not sell, and thus could not pay his suppliers. His creditors became so insistent that he was forced into the equivalent of bankruptcy. He then deeded nearly all of his property in trust to his brother Walter T. Thornberry, to be sold, and the money used to pay his creditors. Martin left debts totaling some $24,000. We do not know how much Walter T. was able to pay off.

Martin was a religious man, and on October 31, 1852, at Clear Spring, Cherokee Nation (near Stilwell), was "set apart" as Deacon, by Robert Paine, Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church South. He remained a local preacher the rest of his life, often preaching, with his brother Walter T., at Thornberry Campground, west of Springdale.

After Martin's business at Sylva failed, he moved with his family, to Wanda, Missouri, near Neosho, where he lived with or near his father-in-law, Jones Weems, and was a farmer and preacher. Martin died November 3 or, 1871, at Wanda, Missouri, and is buried in the Wanda Cemetery. He was listed as a member of Far West Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1841. His second wife Tabitha Weems was born December 13, 1828, in Greene County, Tennessee. She died December 21, 1878 at Wanda, and is buried beside her husband. Their children were: Elizabeth (Lizzie), born c. 1858 or 59, Arkansas, died May 3, 1873, Wanda, Missouri, never married. Walter Jones Thornberry born August 26, 1855, Arkansas, died July 24, 1912, Wanda, Missouri, married Nancy Catherine Kenney and had children, Edgar Kenney Thornberry, Sr., who married Nell Kenney, a cousin; Martin Harmon Thornberry,

who married Elizabeth Mansbridge Arthur, and Virgil Aiken Thornberry who married Ethyl Gamber. Mary T. Thornberry born October 12, 1861, died January 22, 1884, married November 18, 1879 to Joseph A. Lewis, and Nancy J. Thornberry, born c. 1867, married July 9, 1888, Henry V. Wager, son of Eugene Wager of Wager Mills, Arkansas west of Springdale. Nancy died, probably in Arizona, and is buried there. I do not know what happened to Henry. He was a miner in Arizona.

Martin's descendants living today, children of Edgar Kenny Thornberry, Sr., include Mrs. Bassett Longstreet (Katheryn J. Longstreet) and Edgar Kenny Thornberry, Jr., Joplin, Missouri, Mrs. Jack Rabon (Mary Esther) of Fort Smith, Arkansas, Don Arthur Thornberry, Neosho, Missouri and Walter Joseph Thornberry, Carthage, Missouri. Other descendants include Mrs. Millard Hornor (Georgia Martyne) daughter of Martin W. Thornberry, and Mrs. Curtis (Nancy Elizabeth Douthitt), daughter of Virgil A. Thornberry.

By: James E. Gibson

Rev. Walter T. Thornberry

Walter T. Thornberry was born 8 February 1822 in Virginia, probably Scott County, one of the eight or nine children of Rev. Walter Thornberry, Sr. (giv.) and Elizabeth _____. W. T. probably came to Washington County with his parents about 1838-39, but the first record we have found of him is the Census of 1850, when he was at his father's house, and designated "Methodist Clergy." Rev. Thornberry probably received much of his education in Virginia, as he was probably 17 or 18 years of age when he arrived in Washington County.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841, was licensed to exhort in 1842 and licensed to preach in 1845, his presiding elder being John Harrell, on the Fayetteville, Arkansas District. He was admitted on trial into the Arkansas Conference at Van Buren in 1846, Bishop Paine presiding, was ordained deacon by Bishop Capers at Camden, Arkansas in 1851, and elder by Bishop Paine at Clarksville, Arkansas, in 1852. (Bishop Paine also ordained his brother, Martin W., deacon). He "located," (that is, became a local preacher, not subject to assignment by his Bishop or Conference) in 1857, and in 1861, moved to Texas, and entered the Texas Conference. It is said that his mother often informed him of his dedication to God, and he thought that settled his vocation for life. (See Minutes of West Texas Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, San Marcos, 1891).

I do not think Rev. Thornberry was ever much involved in business affairs, except for the disposal of his brother Martin W.'s property after his bankruptcy, at least we have found no record of it.

Rev. Thornberry was a minister in Washington County for many years. He and his brother Martin used to preach at the " Thornbury Campground," a spot in the N1/2S31T18NR31W, about 7 miles west of Springdale, Arkansas. Huge summertime camp meetings were held at this place, which had a large "campshed" and many log cabins in the surrounding woods. (See Benton County Pioneer, BCHS, Volume VIII No. 1, winter 1973, page 24). My grandmother told my father of going by wagon from Cincinnati (Sylva) to Thornsbury to "hear Uncle Walter and Uncle Martin preach." The Campground seems to have been named for the brothers Thornberry, although the land for it was originally given by Jones and Betheney Weems, Martin's father and mother-in-law.

Rev. Thornberry must have been minister at several places in Arkansas, but we have found only a few, beside Thornsbury Campground. They include Warren, Arkansas 1850; Bethlehem (near Morrow, Arkansas) 1846; Elizabeth, Batesville District, 1849; Van Buren, 1851; Clarksville circuit 1852; Mt. Vernon, Helena District, 1853; (Cane Hill) Fayetteville Circuit, 1854; Fayetteville, 1855; Boonsboro Circuit 1856; (This seems to have included the Bethlemen Church).

After his removal to Texas in 1861 Rev. Thornherry served at Blanco 1864-66; Lockhart, 1867; San Antonio, 1868; Gonzales District, 1869-70; San Marcos District 1871-72; Lockhart and Prairie Lea 1873; Sutherland Springs 1874; Gonzales 1875-76; Uvalde District 1878; San Antonio District 1879; Laverna Circuit 1884-85; Moulton Circuit 1886; Fort Davis 1887-88; Benton Circuit 1891.

W. T. Thornberry was married 3 November 1854 to Isabella J. Moore, daughter of William and Patsy Moore Moore (first cousins, descendants of David Moore, Sr., b. 1719, Ireland, d. August 1783, Virginia, and Mary Evans Moore, 1720-1796. David Moore, Sr. was a Revolutionary War soldier.

Walter T. and Isabella were the parents of 6 children: (1) Phoebe E. b. 27 November 1855 m. 20 October 1874 to Ben Avriett, 4 children. (2) Martha J., b. 30 November 1857, d. 29 February 1858. (3) William Moore, b. 29 March 1860, d. 20 April 1918, m. 16 September 1899 Mary L. Jones, b. 26 May 1873. One child, William Homer, b. 9 January 1909, m. Eloise Engle, b. 28 June 1919, 3 children, Molly, David and Kate.

(4) Henriette J. b. 1 June 1860 (probably an error) m. 6 October 1880 to Charles W. Kincheloe, lived at El Paso, 7 children.

(5) Walter T., Jr., b. 19 April 1867 m. Mittie Russell, 1 child Gladys Viola Ray.

(6) Marvin Woods, b. 11 October 1870, d. 1911, m. Agnes Davenport 1881-1940, children; (a) Walter Riley m. Inez Franklin 21 May 1932, 1 child Bonnie Jean. (b) Marvin Woods, Jr.

W. T. Thornberry enlisted in Company "K" Caldwell County, Allen's Regiment, 25th Brigade, CSA, March 22, 1862. He was promoted to Chaplain by appointment 17 June 1862, and was later made Captain.

Rev. Thornberry's third child, William Homer, has been a member of Congress, Representative of the 10th District of Texas. He is a member of the Board of Directors, Colombia Institute for the Deaf, and is a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

We have recently learned that Isabella Moore Thornberry is buried at Lockhart, Texas. We have not yet found the burial place of Rev. W. T. Thornberry.

By: James E. Gibson

Walter Thornberry

Walter Thornberry, a Methodist clergyman, was born about 1780, in North Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth was born in Pennsylvania about 1786. They were in Virginia, probably in Scott County as early as 1805 when their first child was born. All their children of whom we have found records were born in Virginia.

Reverend Thornberry acquired land in Scott County, Virginia, but in 1826 sold his land on Cove Creek, comprising 25 acres more or less to Robert Owen for $150. This is the latest record we have found for him in Virginia except for the Census of 1830 when he was in Scott County. His whereabouts and activities during the next nine years or so remain a blank. His daughter Mary married May 1830 to David Brickey in Scott County, Virginia.

We next find Walter and David locating about 1839 (although a history of the Bentonville Methodist Church places him in Washington County in 1830) on Lick Branch (west of present day Springdale) near S30 & 31 T18 NR 31 West, in Washington County, Arkansas. This is the first record of Walter in Washington County, Arkansas, however his eldest son Martin Wood Thornberry, was here as early as 1835, according to Washington County Court records for June 1835. (See also History of Benton County, Black, page 20.) Reverend Thornberry seems to have traveled through Tennessee on his way to Arkansas, for a daughter of his, name now lost, married one Middleton Jones, who was born in North Carolina, but was in Perry County, Tennessee in 1830. A son Richard Jones was born around 1838 in Tennessee, but the wife did not long survive for around 1843 Middleton had married her sister, Elizabeth, was in Arkansas and had a daughter, Mary. Richard Jones married Sarah, believed to be a daughter of William Poston of the Sylva Cincinnati Community and had a son thought to have been named Poston Jones. Richard, a Confederate soldier, was reportedly killed at Gettysburg, Civil War. We have found no record of his wife and son.

Reverend Walter Thornberry's children were: Reverend Martin Wood Thornberry, was born November 4, 1805 in Virginia and died November 8, 1871 in Wanda, Missouri. He was married (first) May 25, 1845 to Mary Thomas and second December 3, 1846 to Tabitha Weems, daughter of Jones and Bethena Pogue Weems of Wanda, Missouri. Their children were: Elizabeth, who died May 3, 1873 and never married; Walter Jones Thornberry who married Nancy Catherine Kenney, and died July 24, 1912 in Wanda, Missouri; Mary T. Thornberry who married Jos. A. Lewis and died January 22, 1884, buried at Wanda, Missouri; and Nancy J. Thornberry, who married Henry V. Wager on July 9, 1888. Mary Thornberry married David Brickey in Virginia. Their children were: Sarah Jane, married May 18, 1852 to Riley Collins; Mazie, William; Amanda, John and James. (See Census 1850, Washington County, Clear Creek Township.)

Reverend Walter T. Thornberry was born February 8, 1822 in Virginia and died February 19, 1891. He was married November 3, 1854 to Isabella Moore. Their children: Pheobe E., married Ben H. Avriett; Martha J.; William Moore, born March 29, 1860 and died April 20, 1918, married to Mary L. Jones, one son, William Homer Thornberry, born January 9, 1909 and married Eloise Engle. They had three children: Molly, David, and Kate. Homer was a member of Congress, Representative 10th District of Texas, Board of Directors Columbia Institute for the Deaf, currently Federal Judge. Henrette J., married Charles W. Kencheloe, Walter T., Jr., married Mittie Russell, and Marvin Woods who married Agnes Davenport. Rebecca L. was born March 20, 1825 and died January 8, 1898, married to William Poston Barclay. They had two children: Mary Elizabeth and Eliza Jane. Eliza Ann was born July 26, 1830 and died February 18, 1914, married William Carl Jones (a brother of Middleton Jones). Elizabeth Thornberry was born around 1815 and died April 23, 1872, married Middleton Jones; they had eight children. Amanda was born around 1829 in Virginia; we have no further information. There may have been other children. We do not know what Reverend Walter Thornberry did between about 1826 and 1839. He may have been a Methodist Circuit rider in Virginia. In any case he was active in the church in Arkansas, and assisted in founding the Methodist Church at Bentonville, Arkansas. His two sons Martin Wood and Walter T. both became Methodist preachers, and for many years preached at the Camp Meetings at "Thornsbury" Campground, near their father's home on Lick Branch.

While we do not know how Walter Thornberry, Sr. reached northwest Arkansas, a study of the map indicates that he may have made his way down the Clinch River to the Tennessee, and then traveled by boat down that stream to the Ohio, Mississippi, and up the Arkansas to Frog Bayou, thence overland to Fayetteville. Many other travelers to Arkansas seem to have used this route. This idea is somewhat reinforced by the fact that the Tennessee River forms the west boundary of present-day Perry County, Tennessee, where Middleton Jones was in 1830.

The seven named children of Walter and Elizabeth all came to Arkansas at one time or another. We do not know where Middleton Jones' first wife died. On the 1850 Census, Jane Burgess, with children Martin and Sarah were at Walter's home. It is possible that Jane was another daughter of Walter's.

The Thornberry girls who married Middleton and William Carl Jones and William Poston Barclay all remained near Cincinnati, Arkansas all their lives and their descendants can still be found there. Martin moved to Wanda, Newton County, Missouri and Walter T. moved to Texas in 1861, where he died at Benton, Atascosa County, Texas. David and Mary T. Brickey's descendants can be found in Central Washington County.

By: James E. Gibson

Hugh Tinnin

James Tinnin of Scotland, born 1758, died 1844, married Hannah. James is listed in D. A. R. Patriot Index as pensioned and PVT. of North Carolina. He had one son, possibly others of Orange County, North Carolina, Hugh Tinnin, married Isabella Thompson, who was a sister of Laurence Thompson of Scotland. Hugh and Isabella had the following children: 1. Azaria, 2. Hugh, 3. Laurence, 4. Thomas, 5. John 1770-1835; married to Elizabeth Moore, 6. Lemuel, 7. Mary Jane married Richard Harrison, 8. Sarah married Andrew Allen.

John Tinnin married Elizabeth Moore in Nashville, Tennessee. Her mother was from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They had the following children: 1. Rachel, born 1798, 2. Hugh, born 1800/died December 13, 1869 in Burleson County, Texas, 3. Granville moved to Austin, Texas, 4. Asa was living in Hinds County, Mississippi in 1830 census, 5. John moved to Lampasas, Texas, 6. Brown, born 1805, married Susan Fletcher, stayed in Mississippi, 7. Martha, married John E. Shephard in 1843, 8. Jane married John Carr and moved to Austin, Texas.

Hugh Tinnin, born in 1800, died in Burleson County, Texas. Hugh first married Betsy Rutherford. Their children were: 1. Rachal, born January 15, 1826, died in 1903 or 1904, she married Andrew Alexander Crawford of Washington County, Arkansas (see A. A. Crawford). 2. Elizabeth, born August 17, 1827, 3. Lucy Jane, born August 12, 1828 in Clinton, Mississippi. Lucy married first to Col. William T. Neal, second to Col. J. P. Neal. Her tombstone inscription says she came to Arkansas in 1836. Both William and James Preston Neal were prominent figures in Washington County, Arkansas having come to that county with their mother and stepfather Reverend & Mrs. Andrew Buchanan in 1829. James P. Neal was a noted lawyer. 4. Granville, born in 1829.

Betsy (Rutherford) Tinnin died and Hugh married her sister, Fanny Rutherford. Fanny died in 1846. Their children were: 1. John, born July 7, 1836, 2. Harriet, born July 22, 1839 in Arkansas. She married Richard Barron August 16, 1869 in Washington County, Arkansas. See *Joseph Barron And His Descendants* by Jack L. Barron. 3. William, born August 13, 1840, 4. Emaline, born 1842, 5. Hugh, born December 12, 1843, died February 21, 1846.

Hugh Tinnin married third to Helen Mary Kirkpatrick. Helen was born in 1825 in Kentucky. She died June 24, 1893, buried in Oak Wood Cemetery in Austin, Texas. Their children were 1. Albert, b. May 8, 1849, d. 1875 2. Mary Melvina, born August 15, 1850, died May 25, 1851, 3. Cleopatra (Miss Clippy), born May 24, 1852, married Henry Roberts, 4. Pinckney, born March 12, 1854, died August 30, 1916, married Effie Littlepage, 5. Susanella, born August 25, 1855, 6. Matison, born February 1, 1857, died February 14, 1931, 7. Eddie, born August 25, 1860, died May 29, 1861.

Matison Tinnin who was born February 1, 1857 married Elizabeth Angeline Willoughby, January 13, 1884. Their children were: 1. Helen Mary, born October 23, 1885, died March 24, 1979, 2. Elmira, born October 28, 1887, died September 2, 1877 married William Lawrence Ilfrey, born December 29, 1897, died May 8, 1977, both are buried in Baytown, Texas. Their children are William Tinnin Ilfrey and Allen Ilfrey BA BS University of Texas. 3. Hugh, born March 30, 1889, died April 12, 1962, married first to Ruth Dawson, their children were: Elizabeth, Mary Jane and Dawson. He married a second time to Mattie Mae Carter, born December 7, 1896, their children were Helen Lou and Dorothy Jean, Ph. D., married Troy L. Joyner.

Hugh Tinnin moved with his family from Mississippi to Washington County, Arkansas in about 1836. His first wife was Betsy Rutherford and when she died he married her sister, Fanny Rutherford. Betsy probably died while the family still lived in Mississippi. Fanny died in Washington County where he found his third wife, Helen Mary Kirkpatrick, whose family had moved from Kentucky to Fayetteville, Arkansas. Letters addressed to him were addressed to Mr. Hugh Tinnin, Esquire, Boonsboro, Arkansas. Federal Census shows his residence in Mountain Township.

John Carr, Tinnin's brother-in-law, persuaded Tinnin to try his lot in Texas. The Tinnins took a route that would avoid the swollen streams and evade Indian attacks as much as possible. In order to finance the trip they stopped off along the way to buy supplies for soldiers quartered at various camps. The family and many of the slaves they brought with them fell ill with malaria

fever. This delayed their progress and it took the greater part of 2 years to make the trip.

The Tinnins arrived in Texas in 1850. Hugh bought about 500 acres of fine bottom land south of the Colorado River - land that is completely within the boundaries of Austin. He had about two miles of river frontage. The old crossing where cattle were driven up the Chisholm Trail was on Tinnin land. It was called the Tinnin Ford.

Hugh and Helen Mary made a trip to Burleson County to look after some property they had there. Hugh fell ill, died and had to be buried there. Helen returned to Austin. Later, a son by his first wife, came to Texas to claim his portion of the estate. A general division was made to all the surviving children: thus a very large plantation was broken into many parts. See *Women In Early Texas* Edited by Evelyn M. Carrington, Ph. D.

This information was developed from boxes of old letters and papers belonging to Hugh Tinnin's family of Austin, Texas. The greatest contributor was Miss Helen Tinnin (Matison's daughter), Dorothy Jean Joyner and Allan Ilfrey. Mattie Mae Tinnin, age 90, of Austin made it possible for me to collect it all.

By: Ruth Lee

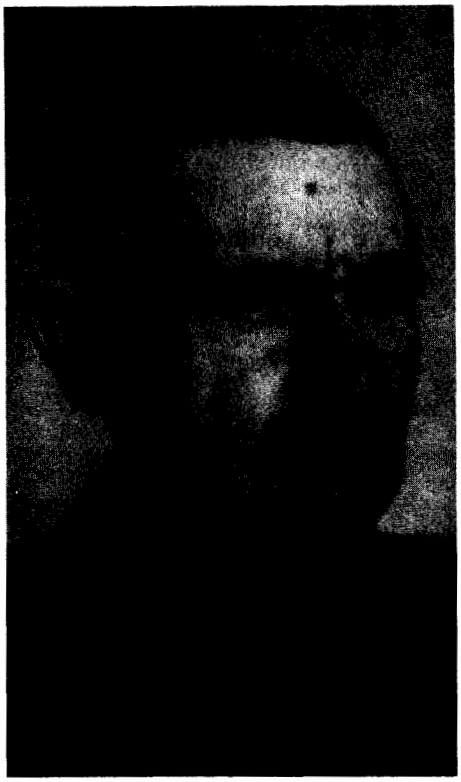
Ben Todd

My mother, Mildred, was raised in Springdale. Her father was Ben F. Todd (b. 1879 Clifty, Arkansas, died 1967 Springdale). He married Bertha Carter (b. 1883 Springdale, d. 1951 Springdale). Bertha's parents were John Wesley Carter (b. 1860 in Indiana, d. 1907 Springdale), and Margarit "Maggie" Hartley (b. 1861 Clear Creek Community and d. Springdale 1929).

Children of Ben & Bertha Todd; Mildred, Floy, Irma, Theron, Pauline, & J. W.

Margarit's parents were Henry G. Hartley (b. 1826 Hawkins County, Tennessee and d. Springdale 1899), and Anna Anderson (b. 1836 Hawkins County, Tennessee and d. Springdale 1866, 10 days after the birth of her last child). Henry G. served in the Civil War on the Confederate side.

My grandfather, Ben Todd, was a farmer. He was soft spoken, and had quite a sense of humor. He said once he didn't mind hoeing corn all day — it was all that turning around at the end of the rows that got him down. I guess he got his sense of humor from his father, George "Coot" Todd. George was married to Narcissus Hinds, the daughter of William and Matilda Hinds. The town of Hindsville, Arkansas was named after them. "Coot" once told of picking peas on Sunday. A lady told him he shouldn't have done that. He said it was okay because no one saw him. The lady said that God could see him. His reply was, "I doubt it, cause it was pretty windy over there." Ben and Bertha (Carter) Todd had 7 children: Theron married Ethel. They live in Holcomb, Kansas. Their children were Paul, Edward, Helen and Benny. Paul married Virginia Erkie. Their children are Lana and Gail Ann. Edward married Betty Hill. Their children are Raubin, Rickey, Kyle and Kelly. Benny married Patricia Huffmaster. Their children are Cassandra, Craig and Benny Ray.



Ben Todd

Bertha Carter Todd

Irma married Bruce Graham. Their children are Kenneth, Todd and Bobby. Kenneth married Esther Bailey. Their children are Gail and Linda. Todd married Helen Bailey (Esther's niece). Their children are Dianne and Johnny. Bobby married Peggy Mayes. They had a son, David. Then he married Lois Andrews. Their children are Richard, Steve and Pam. Bobby and Lois make their home in Pico-Rivera, California.

Pauline Todd married Ray Mullins then Royce Lawson. No children. J. W. married Julie Graham then Jewell Brackett. No children, J. W. and Jewell lived in California.

Truman married Mabel Graham. They lived in California. He was killed in a car wreck at the age of 27. No children.

Mildred (my mother) married John Riley Overton. Their children are Raymond, who died in 1972 at the age of 39, and Shirley. Raymond married Delores Ford and they had a son, Raymond W.. He later married Phyllis DeSart and they have a daughter, Kerrie. I married Carroll Quick and my daughter is Lana Kay.

Floy Todd married Walker Ballenger then H. W. "Bill" Scroggins. Their children are Juanita Tisdale and Tim Scroggins. Juanita married Lynn Tisdale. Their children are Christie and Michael. Tim married Nancy Woods. Their children are Brian, Brad and Bobby.

Mama said she was grown and married before she ever saw her grandpa "Coot". They had no way to go to Clifty, where he lived with his second wife, Meg. Daddy bought a pickup truck, so the Todd clan piled into it and went to visit their grandpa. In the truck was mom and dad and my brother, Raymond; Pauline and her husband Ray; Theron and Ethel and their children Benny, Paul, Helen and Edward; Irma and her husband Bruce and their children Todd and Bobby; and of course Grandpa Ben Todd. I counted about 16 in all. They took their dinner, but when they drove up and started unloading, "Coot's" wife Meg got up from where she was shelling peas on the porch, and went inside and shut the door. Said later that she was "bileing" molasses. I guess I 'd do the same if that many strangers came piling out of a truck at my house.

Ben and Bertha raised their family the best they could in those days. They grew up on a farm, and went to a country school Monitor, and a country church Southern Grove. The work was hard, and I have heard of how the children wore gunny sacks on their feet in the winter and put their shoes on when they got to school or church. But they grew up as a very close family with lots of love to go around.

By: Shirley Overton Quick

Elijah Todd

Elijah Smith Todd was born 6 July 1811 in Warren County, Ohio. The eleventh and last child of Owen Todd and Maria Jane Paxton. When he was not yet five years of age, the family moved to Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, and less than a year later his father died.

A fair amount is known about this Todd family: From Scotland to Ireland in the 1600s, to America in 1737. First to Pennsylvania, some stayed here, then to Kentucky, and some went in all directions from there. We have their names, dates, spouses, children and grandchildren. All this because one Emilie Todd Helm in the later half of the 1800s took the time and trouble to collect and record their history. We know that Elijah Smith Todd followed his oldest brother, Owen Kentucky Todd, to Arkansas and on 31 May 1832 he married Martha H. Boyd, in Washington County, Arkansas. He may have married before this or there is an error in some date. The oldest child was born 3 October 1830 in Tennessee, so says the 1850 Census. Elijah and Martha had twelve children, all but the first one born in Arkansas. They are as follows: Julia Ann Todd born 3 October 1830, died 13 July 1851, married George Hancock; Nancy J. Todd born 15 March 1833, died 28 January 1847; William S. Todd born 10 January 1835, died 20 September 1835; Martha L. Todd born 6 June 1837, 16 May 1861 married Jacob L. Davis; John Paxton Todd born 17 December 1838, 8 March 1860 married Pernina Jane Davis (2) Emily Morrison; Margaret L. Todd born 9 December 1840, 30 October 1864 married William Bellows; Josephine L. Todd born 31 March 1843, 7 September 1876 married James Kilburn; Mary M. Todd born 27 November 1844, 14 September married John T. Randolph; Sarah D. Todd born 27 November 1844, 18 April 1867 married Kenneth M. Davis; Willis M. Todd born 1 February 1847, 13 October 1867 married Hannah M. Lowery; Ann Eliza Todd born 6 February 1849, died

Sarah Margaret Burgess Snyder, and her cousins the Bellows children. Sarah Margaret on the right.

30 October 1939, married William Burgess; Pernecia Todd born 8 January 1852, died 24 December 1868, married Zachariah Taylor.

Richard Burgess was born in Burke County, North Carolina on 21 March 1782. He married Elizabeth Hall, 2 October 1810 in Burke County, and by 1812 was in Bedford County, Tennessee. They had ten children, all born in Tennessee. In 1839 the family moved to Benton County, Arkansas. Their children are: Sarah Minerva Burgess born 25 September 1812, died 28 August 1889, married Archelous Wilson; Eliza Burgess born 15 December 1813, died 1 March 1896, married Lemial Phillips; William W. Burgess born 27 November 1819, died 9 August 1900, married Melvina F. Rogers 11 February 1842; Mary A. Burgess born 8 December 1821, died 8 January 1893, married William C. Hastings; Elizabeth Ann Burgess born 1823, married Wm. "Buck" Martin Brown 25 December 1844; John William Burgess born 14 September 1826, died 14 September 1856, married Mary Manerva Gass 18 March 1847; Susan Jane Burgess born 1831, married John Brickey, (2) Sterling, (3) McAnally; Elvira Burgess born 1834; Harriet Burgess born 1835, married Thomas M. Brown; Hannah Madeline Burgess born 19 December 1838, died 15 August 1925, married Joseph James Gibson 1854, (2) Joseph Edward Maxfield.

John William Burgess married Mary Manerva Gass, born 11 May 1830 in Lincoln County, Tennessee. She was the daughter of Samuel Gass and Priscilla Williams. Their children are as follows: William Burgess born 27 September 1849, died 6 October 1917, married Ann Eliza Todd 30 October 1867; Samuel Alexander Burgess born 24 April 1851, died 4 August 1864; Nancy Ann Burgess born 15 April 1853, died 3 May 1854; John Burgess born 17 August 1855, died 6 February 1929, married Sarah A. Cavanaugh; Elizabeth Jane Burgess born 13 January 1856, died 29 November 1880. The first child was born in Tennessee. The second may have been born in Arkansas. The other three were born in Wright County, Missouri. Only two of these children lived to marry and have children of their own.

Samuel Gass and Priscilla Williams and family are also found in Wright County, Missouri by 1850. They may have gone by the way of Washington County, Arkansas also.

Elijah Smith Todd and Martha H. Boyd and family moved to

Wright County, Missouri sometime between 1852 and before the Civil War.

John William Burgess died in 1856 and Mary Manerva (Gass) Burgess in 1866 remarried to Henry Markley Knabb. By 1881 only sons John and William of the Burgess children were still living and there were two Knabb children, Enoch and Mary Ann.

Elijah Smith Todd died in 1864 in Wright County, Missouri. His daughter Ann Eliza in 1867 married William Burgess. They had six children: Martha Manerva Burgess born 15 September 1868, died 13 July 1965, married William Zenus Cooper 6 September 1891; Nancy Jane Burgess born 17 September 1870, married John B. Taft 17 September 1890, died 11 November 1943; Mary Lucinda Burgess born 18 June 1872, married Gilmore Johnson 14 December 1890, died 20 August 1934; Sarah Margaret Burgess born 2 June 1874, married Charles Thomas Snyder 1 November, died 20 August 1963; Malisa Catharine Burgess born 15 March 1876, married William James Slack 5 June 1895, died 14 March 1922; John Henry Burgess born 15 April 1879, married Ella Cox 15 June 1903, died May 1962.

In early 1888 William Burgess and Ann Eliza Todd, his wife and their six children, also John Burgess and his wife Sarah Cavanaugh and their children went west. They arrived in Columbia County, Washington Territory in February 1888. One more child was born to William and Anna Eliza Burgess at Dayton, Columbia County, Washington State. (statehood on November 1889) This child was: Omar Albert Burgess born 27 January 1890, married Nellie Beason 7 March 1918, died 12 February 1972.

From Columbia County, Washington, both families moved to Waterville, Douglas County, Washington. Here they stayed quite a while and some never left. Most all stayed in the eastern half of the state. Their fourth child, Sarah Margaret Burgess in 1891 married Thomas Snyder. He had arrived in Washington Territory in the summer of 1884 from Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa. Born 5 March 1858, in Wampsville, Madison County, New York. The son of Charles Snyder and Frances Chapman, their first born of six children.

Sarah Margaret and Thomas farmed in Waterville and Thomas was at one time Sheriff of the County, but in 1903 they sold their holdings and moved to the west side of the Cascade Mountains, to King County near the town of Kent. By this time they had three children. Frank born 3 October 1892, Jennie May born 22 October 1894 and Calvin Thomas born 15 August 1900. Sarah Margaret loved the green side of the state. She grew great vegetable gardens and had a yard so big and full of flowers and trees that she could only clean one portion of the yard each year. There was also an unobstructed view of Mount Rainier. Here they farmed, sold milk and worked hard. Thomas died 8 February 1930. Sarah Margaret died 20 August 1963. Son Frank never married and passed away on 24 October 1978. Calvin Thomas married Ruth Margarette Anderson but had no children. Daughter Jennie May married Charles Louis Anderson on 19 August 1919, a returned veteran of World War One. He was the fifth child of Nels Andersen and Margaret Pauline Nelsen, both immigrants from Denmark. Louis was born 22 January 1891 on the family farm at Orillia, King County, Washington.

Jennie and Louis set up house keeping in Orillia and had two children. They bought a small house, and Louis died 9 September 1925. Their children as follows: Charles Nels Anderson born 30 May 1920 and Laura Mae Anderson born 4 May 1923.

Jennie May raised her children with the help of her family and neighbors. In 1934 she remarried. James C. Burgess the son of a prominent Scotch family in the area. James died in 1972 and Jennie lived with her daughter and son-in-law until 1985 when she went into a rest home. She is 92 years old as of this writting.

Charles Nels Anderson married Louise Svengard 14 September 1945. They have two adopted children: Sarah Lynne Anderson born 24 January 1960, now Mrs. Ronald Stuth and one daughter, Kendall Marie born June 14, 1987. And James Todd Anderson born 19 January 1964.

Laura Mae Anderson married Joseph Louis Billy 16 January 1946. Joseph was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 6, 1919 to Czechoslovakian immigrants. They have one daughter - Margaret Rose born 25 January 1955, married to Hal Owen Westerlund. They have one child - Jennifer Wilma Westerlund born 18 April 1983.

By: Laura M. Billy

LeRoy Todd

Since time has erased the footprints of hardy pioneers, and nothing remains but song and story to tell of the romantic career of those forerunners of civilization, I will attempt to give an interesting pioneer reminiscence related many years ago by my grandfather LeRoy Todd (1836-1912), of "The Great Bear Hunt". LeRoy was born, lived and died in the Clifty area, which was then part of Washington County. Let me state here at the beginning, that I do not know whether the hunters were brave men or just didn't know bears.

"It was in the year 1856, and brother Jim had hired me for the winter to care for some cattle he had on the range. I secured a cabin with my dog and gun as my chosen companions. One night in December, brother Jim made a visit, bringing along his old flintlock rifle thinking, no doubt, of killing a passing deer. A few days before a six or eight inch snow had fallen. After nightfall we heard someone knocking the snow off his feet on the doorstep. Opening the door we saw old friend Jim Harp. "Just up the hollow yonder, I trailed one whopping big bear and three small ones into their den. I stopped them up in their den until I could get some help. Will you go with me in the morning and have some bear meat?" he asked.

This was enough for brother Jim and I. We hauled out our rifles and fired the rusty loads and reloads for bears. We spent a good part of the night in discussing the modus operandi of securing bruin at such a disadvantage. I spent the rest of the night hunting with Boone and Crockett in hidden wilds, and smelled the steak of broiled bear.

"At first morning light we were on our way to the mountain fortress to surprise bruin while he was yet in the stupor of his morning nap. Who will be the hero and enter? After some counseling, brother Jim and Jim Harp ventured, leaning their guns against a sapling for the entrance was so small that it would not permit the taking of guns, for in such close quarters they would have been useless and hindrance to speedy action."

"Harp lighted a pine torch, rolled the stone from the entrance, and with Jim at his heels started on the descent. While I stood, gun in hand, without to be ready for any emergency. I'll confess I felt excited, for I knew that a bear was not inclined to be sociable under such circumstances and more than once I had heard of hunters being torn to bits by such ventures. After waiting a few minutes, I heard a fearful crashing and tearing at the entrance of the cave. To my horror and dismay I discovered brother Jim with every nerve expanded and eyes protruding from their sockets, clawing furiously at the mouth of the cave which was scarcely large enough to admit his exit. Once out, without waiting to gain an erect attitude, he started on all fours at breakneck speed over brush and boulder, pawing the frozen snow in blinding blizzards over his back, down the steep with a cub bear that had pushed out under his coat tail hard at his heels. It was hard to tell which was the most excited, Jim or the cub. Evidently the former for he cried at the top of his voice at every leap, 'Shoot, Shoot, Roy, Shoot', and never once hushed until he arrived at a hickory tree, which he clasped with both hands and feet in a sitting posture, evidently believing he was perched on the top most boughs."

"Jim and the cub had hardly cleared the way, when a huge mama bear popped her head from the hole. I leveled my gun and fired, and was well pleased to see her reel and snap furiously about, and then fell completely barring the entrance. By this time Jim had somewhat recovered from his excitement and was coming up. All had become quiet in the hole, which caused me to remark, Well, they've killed Jim Harp, I guess. To this brother Jim touchingly replied, Oh, yes, Oh, yes. Well if they have I shall not risk my life in that hole. Just then we heard Harp at the mouth of the hole say, Boys, if you will push the bear away, I'll

come out. This we immediately did and was pleased to see Jim Harp step once more on top of the surface of the earth unscratched. I could hardly help looking upon him as a second Daniel. Jim said when they entered the den and had proceeded a few feet down, they saw a dark object which they thought to be another hole making off. In order to investigate, he held his torch over and a few coals fell off and immediately seemed a legion of bears sprang to their feet. Jim Todd was in front, so he made his exit with the pack, while Harp in the rear or rather among them, was tossed backwards and forwards to such a degree that it was altogether unpleasant. At one time the bruin had Jim's foot entirely in his mouth, but luckily his shoes were double-soled and filled with tacks, which prevented serious hurt."

"We then peeled the hide from our bear, and found it to be a very large one weighing over 300 pounds. We shouldered it up and proceeded home, feeling proud in more than one respect. We three men then and there resolved to hunt bear in the future on top of the earth."

By: Freddie Todd

L to R; (back row): Barry Todd, Terry Juan Todd. (Front row): James D. Todd, Mary M., Janie May Hobson Todd. December '72.

Mary Clark Todd

Mary was born January 14, 1924, at her parents home at Durham, Arkansas, (Washington County), the fifth of six children of Irma McKee Clark and Elbert Clark. My parents lived on the farm where my father moved to at age four. My paternal grandfather, William Clark purchased the farm and built a new home there when my father was four. My maternal grandmother was Dolly Ann White. They were the parents of six children, my father being the fifth in line. My grandfather died at age 55 from heart dropsy, then my father and mother lived with my paternal grandmother.

L to R; (back row): Vera, Rollin, Elbert, Irma. (Front row): Mary Myrtle, Velma, Carl and Billie. About 1932 or 1933.

I grew up in the depression years. We always had farm animals around our farm. We fed many homeless people that seemed to live on the road from the many vegetables we grew on the farm. These people were always invited to eat from our table and sleep in our home or on our land at night. Our home was the gathering place for parties for both young and old. My mother, Irma was the daughter of Mary Brannon McKee. My maternal grandmother died when my mother was fifteen, and the eldest of seven children. She quit school and helped raise her brothers and sisters.

I attended ten years of school at the Durham School and after the school lost it's accrediation for grades eleven and twelve, I went to Fayetteville to live with my oldest brother and attended the University High School, on the campus of the University of Arkansas. After graduation there in 1942, I went to work for Oberman and Company, a clothing manufacturer. We made all types of men's clothing. By this time we were deep in a war with Germany and Japan. On March 22, 1944 I was married to James Dewey Todd, son of Alice Thomas and James Thomas Todd, at the Washington County Courthouse. James was born and reared near Delaney, Arkansas in Madison County. He graduated from the St. Paul High School in 1941, attended Business College at Chillicothe, Missouri, was for a short time in the CCC Camp at Locke, Arkansas, then moved to Little Rock and worked at the Jacksonville Ordnance Plant until entering the service on June 18, 1943. At the time of our marriage he was serving as a paratrooper in the 17th Airborne Division with the United States Army at Camp Mackall, North Carolina. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to Camp Forrest, Tennessee. At that time I quit my job and moved to Tennessee to be near him. After a few months there, we moved to Camp Chaffee, Arkansas at Fort Smith. While there I worked for Woods Manufacturing Manufacturing on Garrison Avenue. In January 1945, James was shipped to Camp Shanks near New York City for transfer to Europe for overseas combat duty. He landed at Lehavre, France, then moved across France and Germany to Czechoslovakia. He served in the Army of Occupation, was returned to St. Louis, Missouri and discharged on April 16, 1946. We resided for awhile at 18 East Dixon Street, but soon purchased a small home at 835 West North Street. James went to work for the VA Hospital as a Clerk-Typist on May 15, 1946. On February 24, 1947, a son, Terry Juan Todd was born at the City Hospital. On April 1, 1947, James and I took a rural newspaper motor route so I would be able to take my child to work with me in lieu of having a sitter for him. In 1949 we sold our first home and purchased another new home at 455 East Prospect Street where we lived until April 1960 at which time we sold this house and built a new home at 1741 Greenvalley Avenue where we now reside. On December 13, 1954 our second son was born at the Washington Regional Medical Center and named Barry Clark Todd. I continued doing the newspaper route and helped send both boys to the University of Arkansas. Terry received a Bachelor Degree in the College Business Administration in 1972. Barry received a Bachelor degree in Mechanical Engineering in May 1978. After Barry's graduation he was employed by Dowell, a division of the Dow Chemical Corporation and worked in Farmington, New Mexico, Berwick, Louisiana, and Tulsa, Oklahoma. In July 1980 Barry, his Dad and I vacationed together in all the eastern states. Later that year in December Barry became ill and was diagnosed as having Granulocitic Leukemia. After 8 months of chemotherapy and radiation treatment, Barry died on August 18, 1981 and is entomed at the (McCord Cemetery) in a family mausoleum. Our son Terry married Janie Mae Hobson and have a daughter

named Jamie Dawn Todd. On March 1, 1985, James retired from the VA Hospital. I am still doing the newspaper route and will be 40 years on April 1, 1987. Our son Terry is employed by J. C. Penny and is a salesman in the Electronics Department.

By: Mary M. Todd

Owen Todd

Owen Kentucky Todd was born in 1791 in the state of Kentucky, most likely in Fayette County near Lexington. He is the grandson of David Todd and Hannah Owens, who migrated to America from Ireland in the mid 1700s. First settling in Berks County, Pennsylvania, they later moved, in the autumn of 1784, to near Lexington, Kentucky.

David and Hannah were the parents of six children, all born in Pennsylvania. John Todd, the eldest, married Jane Hawkins and settled near Lexington, Kentucky. He died around 1782 in the Battle of Blue Licks with the rank of Colonel, fighting along side Colonel Daniel Boone. Elizabeth Todd married Roger North and remained in Pennsylvania. Robert Todd married his cousin Nancy Ann Todd, daughter of the Rev. John Todd. He also lived near Lexington and fought in many battles, earning the rank of General. Levi Todd married Jane Briggsand lived near Lexington. He also served as General in the military. Levi was the grandfather of Mary Ann Todd, wife of our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln. Owen Todd, the father of our subject, married first Elizabeth Smith, and second to Maria Jane Paxton. He raised a large family and lived in Fayette County, Kentucky and in Claremont and Warren counties, Ohio. He died in Vevay, Indiana in 1817. And Hannah Toddmarried Elijah Smith and died around 1824 in Kentucky.

Our subject married first to Elizabeth Cochran, and second to Sarah Felter. Owen and Sarah came to Arkansas around 1830, possibly to Mississippi County. According to census records, they were living in Missouri around 1840. In 1850, they are back in Arkansas, in Washington County, not far from Owen's brother Elijah Smith Todd. They were the parents of the following children:

Martha Todd was born around 1822 and died at a young age.

Susannah Todd was born around 1824 and died in 1892. She married Isaac Johnson on August 13, 1843 in Barry County, Missouri. Issac died from a shot to the knee in the Civil War and is buried in the Bramhall Cemetery near Grovespring, Missouri. Susannah is buried in the Joyce Cemetery near Springdale, Arkansas. They had the following children: William O.- m. Margaret J. Davis, Nancy J. - m. Thomas Overton, Solomon Isaiah- m. Elizabeth Keller, Eliza J. - m. 1st James Graham, 2nd Wm. Thomas Harris, Zerelda - m. Z. Taylor Ryan, M. M. Delilah- m. Elisha Cloer, John, Sarah Sally - m. J. Allen Reynolds, and Micajah- m. 1st Sarah E. Cloer Johnson, 2nd Emily J. Johnson Graham.

Eliza Todd was born around 1826 and married William E. Clemens.

Zerelda Todd was born around 1828 and married Solomon Johnson on July 20, 1849 in Washington County, Arkansas. Solomon is buried in the Bramhill Cemetery near Grovespring, Missouri. Zerelda is buried in the relocated Turnbo Cemetery near Pontiac, Missouri. They had the following children: John- m. Mary _____, Sarah - m. James M. Buttram, Isabelle- m. David Durbin, William- m. 1st Hannah Durbin, 2nd Minnie Emmerson, Nancy - m. a Huddleston, O. W., Elizabeth- m. Enoch O'Dell, Julia- m. Henry Winters, Samuel- m. 1st Phoebe _____, 2nd Maggie Emmerson, Mollie - m. Thomas R. Kindrick, and Eliza- she may have married a Neasby.

Jane Todd was born around 1830 and married Albert Johnson, brother to Isaac and Solomon.

Maria Todd was born around 1832 and died at a young age.

Owen Warren Todd was born around 1834 and died during the Civil War.

Isabella Todd was born around 1836 and died around 1881. She married Jefferson Hudson in 1860 in Barry County, Missouri.

Victoria Todd was born around 1838 and married Charles Crabtree. They may have lived in Webster County, Missouri.

Elijah Smith Todd was born around 1840 and died during the Civil War.

And William Paxton Todd was born around 1842 and died at a young age.

Owen and Sarah moved to Barry County, Missouri before 1860 and according to *Goodspeed's History of Barry County*, "Owen Todd, a Union Man, was killed by Federal troops while defending his relatives, whom the troops were trying to arrest. The First Arkansas Cavalry were the actors in this affair, and of this regiment the relatives were members, one of whom was killed. This affair took place in June 1862." Owen Warren Todd and Elijah Smith Todd are probably the relatives mentioned, both are said to have died about this time. Owen, and possibly Sarah, are presumably buried in Barry County, Missouri.

Besides Owen K. Todd, Owen and Maria Todd had the following children: Hannah Todd- m. Mordecai Redd, Maria Jane Todd- m. Channing Madison, Paxton Warren Todd- m. Martha Felter, Robert William Todd - m. Catherine McCully, David Andrew Todd - m. Mary Ogle, John Hawkins Todd, Isabella Ramsey Todd - m. Abraham Dumont, Nancy Smith Todd- m. Simon Gillet, Levi Wesley Todd- m. Demia Butler, Eliza Jane Todd - m. William Peyton Stephens, and Elijah Smith Todd- m. Martha Hardin Boyd, they were the parents of twelve children, some settling in Wright County, Missouri.

By: Donnie Kendrick

Henry Clay Tollett

One hundred fifty-eight years ago this September 1987, one of the pioneers of Washington County arrived with his young family and servants to establish a home.

Henry Clay Tollett, born August 13, 1793, and Eliza Brown, born August 3, 1795, were married soon after the close of the War of 1812, in Montgomery County, Virginia. They were both born in Montgomery County and both were members of prominent families in the Old Dominion State of Virginia. Henry was a soldier in the Black Hawk War and in the War of 1812, where he was promoted to captain.

Immediately following their marriage, Henry and Eliza Tollett, with Eliza's brother and his family, four slaves, and possible others, left Virginia. They crossed over the Blue Ridge Mountains by wagons and teams to Middle Tennessee, on the Tennessee River. Henry Tollett was a carpenter and here, from the timbers of the adjoining forest, he and his group constructed a flat boat. They prepared for the perilous journey that was to take months of hardship and danger, loaded all their belongings on the boat and launched in on the Tennessee River.

They floated down the Tennessee River to the Mississippi River and down the Mississippi to the mouth of Red River. Taking turns, they poled the boat up Red River to the southwestern part of this state. During the day the men worked in shifts and at night the boat was moored to the bank where they made camp.

During this time, Red River, at a point quite a distance above the mouth, was obstructed by what was termed the "raft" - a dam of drift wood extending for ten or twelve miles along the channel of the river. This had accumulated for years and was so dense that traffic through this part of the river was impossible. They were compelled to take a different route through a chain of lakes. To do this, it became necessary to engage an Indian guide.

Finally, after many months, the journey was ended and their destination reached in the southwestern part of the Territory of Arkansas (Hempstead County) in 1819. This was their home for ten years. After the line between the Territory of Arkansas and the Indian Territory was established, they found they were on the Indian side.

They now emigrated to northwest Arkansas and homesteaded 1,000 acres, entered at $1.00 per acre, in the Walnut Grove Valley in September 1829. This land was south of Farmington to one-half mile south of Walnut Grove. One of the very first things they did after constructing a temporary home was to establish a place of worship. Then, in the year of 1835, Henry Tollett built a two-story frame home with material cut and hewn

by hand from adjacent forest. The framework of this house is still doing service in the present building.

Centennial excercises were held at the old Tollett homestead on Sunday, September 29, 1929. At that time, it was the Mack Morton Farm.

One of Henry Tollett's activities, and a large source of income, was from a freight team of six mules and a wagon. For many years this team and wagon, in the care of and driven by a trusted slave known as "Uncle Harry", was on the road from Fayetteville to points on the Arkansas River. Supplies were conveyed to business houses in Fayetteville and to adjacent trading posts. Surplus farm products were also hauled to Van Buren, Fort Smith, and other points south.

Henry and Eliza Tollett were the parents of seven children: William Jefferson Tollett - born 1819 - died 1891; Rowland Carroll Tollett - born 1821 - died 1912; Lucidy Catherine Tollett - who died in infancy; Margaret Jane Tollett - born 1825 - died 1901 (Married Rev. James W. J. Barrington); Ferdinand Gallatin Tollett - born 1828 - died 1871; Edward Franklin Tollett - who died in infancy; Harriet Louisa Tollett - born 1833 - died 1905.

All the sons of Henry and Eliza Tollett saw service in the Confederate Army. Ferdinand Tollett was a soldier of the line and wounded in the Battle of Prairie Grove. When the news was brought to his young wife, the shock caused her sudden death.

Henry Tollett died August 13, 1871. Eliza Tollett died November 15, 1885. Refer to the R. M. "Mack" Morton History.

By: Mrs. Morton Carnes

Benjamin Edward Townsend

Benjamin Edward, born February 23, 1861 in Montgomery, Alabama, to James and Sarah B. Andrews Townsend, brought his family to Washington County near Boston around 1880. They were farmers. His wife was Susan Emily Thompson, born January 10, 1862 in Kansas to John and Nancy Floyd Thompson. Their children, Nora Florence Wood, Sarah Jane "Sadie" Smith and Earl Sherman were born there in 1883, 1884, 1886.

Benjamin's father James was born in Alabama and mother Sarah born in Mississippi. She was ten years James senior. In 1900 census for neighboring Lee's Creek, Crawford County, they were living with another son, Joseph Rushing, and family and had been married 46 years.

Reason is unknown but family moved to Missouri by February 1889 where Dollie Anne was born.

In 1900 they were back in Washington County. The next year they moved to Indian Territory, Oklahoma, where Julia Alberta was born in September 1891 near Gore-Vian area. James H. Rushmore Thomas "Tom" arrived in January 1893 and Benjamin Henry in December 1894.

By September 1898 family was back in Washington County where Granville Dewey arrived. They continued to live in Washington County until 1910 when they moved to a farm near Newby, Oklahoma where the children grew up and married.

There are over 800 family members who have a reunion every two years. One year in Bristow, Oklahoma and two years later in California. Last reunion was in California in 1985.

By: Doris Harker Allshouse

John William Townsend

John William Townsend was the son of Haney and Roburtia Townsend. He was born in Limestone County, Alabama on May 12, 1845. Some of his brothers and sisters were Jackson, Manerva, Edmond, and Martha Ann Townsend. John William moved to Arkansas at an early age. He lived at Melbourne, Izard County, Arkansas.

Even though John William was too young to join the army during the Civil War, he lied about his age and joined the Union Army. He fought with the North until he discovered that he was fighting against his father. That night, he slipped over to the other side and joined the Confederacy.

John William married Martha Jane Benton prior to October 1868. Martha Jane was the daughter of R. O. Benton who was

John William and Martha Jane Townsend

born on November 14, 1812 and died on January 7, 1866, and Sarah Benton who was born in North Carolina on October 21, 1806 and died on August 10, 1870. The Benton Family lived at Millcreek, Izard County, Arkansas. Martha Jane Benton Townsend's sisters were Amanda Benton, Nancy Benton Clark, and Elizabeth Hawkins, all of whom were born in Georgia.

John William and Martha Jane lived in Arkansas for a number of years before moving to Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma and then to Bryan County, Oklahoma where they lived at Mead, Silo, and Durant. John William was a farmer and rancher. In late life, he drew a Civil War veteran's pension.

John William and Martha Jane both lived in the Old Soldier's Home in Ardmore, Carter County, Oklahoma at the time of their deaths. He died of pneumonia on December 5, 1940 at the age of 95 years. She died on June 29, 1936 at the age of 91 years. Both, John William and Martha Jane, are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery (Veteran Section) in Ardmore, Carter County, Oklahoma.

John William and Martha Jane Benton Townsend had 7 children. The children were: 1. Sarah Ann Roburtia Townsend-born October 31, 1868 and died August 17, 1873. 2. Robert (Bobby) Franklin Townsend -born January 14, 1872 at Melbourne, Izard County, Arkansas and died February 28, 1952 in Durant Hospital. He was a resident of Silo, Bryan County, Oklahoma and is buried in Restland Cemetery at Silo, Oklahoma. He was married to Mary Docia Cox from Mount Comfort, Washington County, Arkansas. 3. Mary Ann Armanda Townsend-born August 17, 1874 and died December 7, 1875. 4. John (Johnnie) Franklin Townsend -born June 28, 1877 in Arkansas and died January 19, 1970 in Ardmore, Carter County, Oklahoma and is buried in Highland Cemetery, in Durant, Bryan County, Oklahoma. 5. David (Dave) Townsend-born July 29, 1880 in Arkansas and lived in Washington County, Arkansas before moving to Oklahoma. He died September 24, 1964 and is buried in Highland Cemetery at Durant, Bryan County, Oklahoma. He was married to Lola Algood. Their children are Nell Townsend Hicks, Lena Townsend Greer, and John M. (called M. J.) Townsend, and Louis Leland Townsend. 6. Matson B. Townsend-born November 19, 1883 and died April 29, 1897. 7. William (Billie) Thomas Townsend -born December 25, 1887 in Arkansas and died February 9, 1973 in Salem, Marion County, Oregon and is buried in Salem, Marion County, Oregon. He married Laura Fraker. She was born in Arkansas and died July 28, 1909 in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma and is buried in Washington County, Arkansas. They had one son, Clarence Townsend, born July 20, 1909 in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma.

By: Delia Townsend Bledsoe

Robert Franklin Townsend

Robert Franklin Townsend was born January 14, 1872 in Melbourne, Izard County, Arkansas, the son of John William Townsend, born in Limestone County, Alabama, and Martha Jane Benton Townsend, born in North Carolina. He was a resident of Wheeler Washington County, Arkansas when he married Mary Docia Cox in January 2, 1898 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. Mary Docia Cox was born December 28, 1867 in Fayetteville, Arkansas, the daughter of Robert S. Cox who was born April 16, 1845 and died on September 10, 1916 and Eady Janett Sellers Cox who was born in Missouri on March 21, 1844 and died on September 10, 1916. Both are buried at Mount Comfort Cemetery near Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Townsend and sons, (left to right) Henry and Lee.

Robert Franklin Townsend and Mary Docia Cox Townsend moved to Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. From Potawatomie County, they moved to Silo, Bryan County, Oklahoma. He was a farmer. Mary Docia Cox Townsend died August 10, 1920 in the Durant Hospital and was also buried in Restland Cemetery, Silo, Bryan County, Oklahoma. Mary Docia was a charter member of the Providence Baptist Church in Washington County, Arkansas.

The children of Robert Franklin and Mary Docia Townsend are as follows: 1. Marvin Matson Lee Townsend was born April 19, 1898 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He died February 5, 1944 and was buried at Anadarko, Oklahoma. He married Etta Mae Brannom. They had nine children. The names of the children are: Madeline (infant death), Lequata Joyce Townsend Russell Collier, Leon Marcus Townsend (died - 7 years old), Raymond Franklin Townsed, Calvin Edward Townsend, Carman Geree Townsend, William Elmo Townsend, Bennie Joe Townsend and Martha Price Townsend Bennett. 2. Un-named daughter born and died May 9, 1900 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. 3. Henry Franklin Townsend, born October 10, 1901 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He died February 14, 1978 in Armstrong, Bryan County, Oklahoma and was buried in Highland Cemetery in Durant, Oklahoma. He was married to Lela Edna Payne, born August 24, 1925. They had three children - Willie Mae Townsend Tatum, born December 12, 1925, Bobby Joe Townsend, born August 24, 1927 and Willard Earl Townsend, born August 22, 1934. Lela Edna Payne Townsend died July 7, 1962 in Durant, Oklahoma and is buried at Highland Cemetery. She was born July 20, 1899 near Coesfield, Cooke County, Texas. 4. Nora Townsend, born April 11, 1907 at Wanette, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma and died June 17, 1907 and was buried in Wanette, Oklahoma. 5. Dora Townsend, born April 11, 1907, at Wanette, Pottatomie County, Oklahoma and died July 4, 1907 and was buried in Wanette, Oklahoma. Nora and Dora were twins. 6. Elsie Ann Townsend, born March 25, 1909 in Wanette, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. She died on March 5, 1934 at Silo, Oklahoma and is buried in Restland Cemetery at Silo, Bryan County, Oklahoma. She married Harvey Billings and they had one child, a daughter named Bobbie Fern Billings, born February 26, 1934. 7. Delia Mae Bledsoe Townsend, born June 28, 1911 in Silo, Bryan County, Oklahoma. She married Roy Neeley Bledsoe. She still survives and is very active in the Silo Baptist Church, The Restland Cemetery Association and community activities in Silo, Oklahoma.

Robert Franklin Townsend after the death of Mary Docia married Fronia Miller of Durant, Oklahoma in October 1922. She passed away May 20, 1952 and was buried in Silo Restland Cemetery near Durant.

By: Mrs. Willard Townsend

Jarrard Trammel

Jarrard Trammel was born in Tennessee about 1791 to Phillip (born ca. 1756 in Virginia) and Elisabeth Trammel. He married Polly, daughter of George Foster of Howard County, Missouri.

Jarrard was fifth generation from Thomas Trammel born 1649 in England, who came to Virginia 1670-71. Descending generations from Thomas were John ca. 1676-7; Garrard 1702-1786 of Stafford and Fairfax Counties, Virginia; Phillip born 1732 in Virginia, died in Illinois, married Jemima Grymes, daughter of Nicholas Grymes, sons Phillip circa 1756, married Elizabeth and Nicholas 1758-1784 married Francis Maulden. Also, Phillip and Jemima had sons Gerrard and Samson.

Our subject, Jarrard and wife Polly, came to Washington County from Howard County, Missouri about 1836. Their eight children, all born in Missouri were: Nancy Ann, born May 2, 1818 - died February 17, 1900, married John Enyart, born in Kentucky May 9, 1811, children; Selah Ann - 1837. Silas Best - 1839, Mary Eliza - 1840, Thomas Jefferson - 1842, Narcissa - 1845, Analiza Jane - 1848, John Morgan - 1851, Stephen B. - 1854, Sarah Louisa - 1857 and Ebenezar, 1861. Sarah L. married John Jett April 1874, they had six children. Sarah died 1935 and is buried in Brentwood Cemetery: (2) Hannah Narcissia, born November 16, 1822 - died October 20, 1893, married February 1836 to Steven Bess Enyart (brother to John), children Humphrey, 1838, John, 1841, Jerrett, 1842, Silas A., 1845, James S. 1849, Nancy L. - 1852, Mary Jane - 1855, Sarah Ellen - 1858 and Jefferson Davis, 1860. Sarah Ellen Enyart married John F. Fletcher October 8, 1879. (3) Leonard P., 1820-1899 married Nancy Jane Neal, children: George F., Andrew Jackson, Sarah L., Jarred P., Mary H., Henry M., William R., Annaliza J., Leonard P., Rebecca A. and Mabel G. (4) George S., (look under Trammel, Mary Elisabeth). (5) Sanford, lost to the family. (6) Sarah Louisa born 1828-1875, married 1850 to Hosea Maguire, children Mary J., married W. D. Moore; Josie married A. L. Williams; Nancy Louise married Mac Devin and a son, Green. (7) Mary Jane born 1827 married first: Andrew Smith, second to brother-in-law Hosea Maguire after her sister Sarah Louisa had died and her husband Andrew had been killed during the battle of Fayetteville. Mary Jane and Andrew had eight children; Eva married George North; Adaline married John H. Merrick; Sallie, married G. W. Warrenburg; Thomas H. married Lallie Buchanan; Kate married E. G. Sanders, Alice married James D. Williams; Lee H. married Nora C. Sanders and Nanny. (8) Aliza Hayden, born April 21, 1832 - died August 10, 1880 in Baylor County, Texas married Daniel Thales Beya Boone. Their four oldest children were James, Erma, Samuel and Manerva all born between 1850 and 1860.

Jarrard Trammel died before November 1867 when his estate was sold at auction (probate box 44 Washington County, Arkansas).

Though few of Jarrard's descendants now carry the Trammel name in Washington County, hundreds are his direct descendants. To try to name them would be impossible and unfair as with each new generation more names are added.

By: Bernelle Wilson Whillock

Mary Elizabeth Trammel

Mary Elizabeth "Mate" (Tuttle) Trammel was born September 6, 1835 near Mount Comfort on her grandfather Solomon Tuttle's farm. Her parents were Nathan Washburn and Analiza (Riddle) Tuttle. She had two sisters; Eliza Caroline (1827-1855) who married Henderson Wilson a school teacher, they had four daughters; Martha Green Whitacor Tuttle born 1833. The Tuttle's came from McNairy County, Tennessee in 1829-30 by ox-wagon.

Mate's father was a Presbyterian Circuit Rider. On August 20, 1838, he received a land grant for fifty acres south of the Mt. Comfort Church. The following year on October 6, 1839, he died leaving his young family in the care of his father, Solomon. Mate was four years old.

Mate's mother, Ann, reveals in a 1840 letter to her own father Benjamin Riddle, Hardeman County, Tennessee that she is still at Solomon's. Also that "little Mary (Mate) has been sick since her father's death." Also a house was being built for her on brother-in-law John Tuttle's land. However, it was near another brother-in-law, James Middleton "Mid" Tuttle; at Tuttle that she soon moved to and married Tom Smith an early pioneer of the community who was twenty-two years her senior. Daughter Caroline married about 1844 and Martha disappeared from any records and presumably died.

On March 3, 1849 Mary Elizabeth, thirteen years old married George Singleton Trammel age twenty-two. "By the harty consent of her parents be present, all of Richland Township." (Washington County marriage records) The following Christmas Day Mate had her first child, Nathan Washburn (1849-1933). During the next twenty-four years these followed: Sarah Analiza "Annie" (1852-1920) m. Joseph Smith; Edward Clinton "Clint" (1854-1915) m. Viola Clark; Jarred Edgar "Ed" (1859-1931) single; Kirby Lee m. Emma Kelly in Arizona; Mary Lou (1868-1934) m. Lee Brown; Hosea Bryon (1870-1923) m. Lizzie Fritts; Elizabeth Henley "Lizzie" (1873-1951) m. William L. Wilson.

Mate's husband "Sing" had fought in the Mexican War and had his horse shot from beneath him. He fought again in the Civil War as Sergeant with his brother-in-law Captain Steve Enyart's Independant Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Volunteers. The close of the war found them in Texas where on August 20, 1865, in Red River County, Sing was sworn in as a citizen of the United States.

While her husband was supporting the Confederacy, Mate was having her own problems at home. Henderson Wilson's young second wife and four daughters (who were Mate's nieces) were living with her late in the war while "Hence" too supported the cause. She herself had five small children. Across a field where her mother and step-father lived the bushwhackers had come demanding money. When refused they burned sixty-six-year-old Tom's feet on his own hearth. He never walked again and died in 1870. Ann died in 1865. Also, after the Battle of Fayetteville Mate accompanied her sister-in-law, Mary Jane (Trammel) Smith, to the battle site and retrieved the body of Andrew Smith, Mary Jane's husband, which they buried in the Tuttle Cemetery. Another soldier's body lay across Andrews' and the women took it too and gave it a proper burial beside Andrew.

Mate had her own close encounters with bushwhackers. Once she put ten-year-old Annie into bed where she had hidden wheat to make the family bread and told her daughter to "be sick". Annie did her best and it worked, bushwhackers were afraid to enter a "sickroom". Mate was not so fortunate when she "stood her ground", tightly grasping her only horse's bridle, they took it anyway. However, sweet revenge came when they demanded food and she baked bread with water in which a young son had washed his feet!

Wesley's Masonic Lodge No. 93 F and A M was named Mate Trammel Lodge. It was instituted November 6, 1867, with seventeen members (*Goodspeed History 1889*) including her own husband and brother-in-law Daniel T. Boone. When this writer asked descendants of the original members, why Mate's name was chosen, the answer was always, "because of her interest in community and other people."

Sing died June 6, 1882, leaving Mate with three of their children under fifteen years old. In 1887 she applied and obtained a widow's pension for the Mexican War. Her monthly receipt was eight dollars but was increased to twelve dollars on April 12, 1908.

Mate went to live with daughter, Lizzie Wilson at Habberton about 1910. She had a bad heart and spent time each day under a tent made of bedsheets for medication treatment with a vaporizer. On January 23, 1913, she died and is buried beside her husband at Tuttle.

By: Bernelle Wilson Whillock

Narcisse Trammel

Narcisse Melrose Trammel lies in a lonely grave nine miles east of Fayetteville. I say lonely though I've never seen it, but I know none of my family has visited her, except a single visit of Grandpa Jesse soon after he knew of her death.

John Batterton was fit to be tied when he first looked at his newborn daughter, on that snowy day in December 1857. In his soft English accent, he gushed, "My Lord, she's beautiful. I thought newborns were supposed to be ugly. My little lady, we will name you after the beautiful flower, Narcissus, because you are the flower of my life."

John Batterton soon forgot his invocation to Narcisse's birth, when a few years later her mother would die, and Batterton took a new wife. Neither the kitchen nor the bedroom can accommodate but one mistress, and insecurity makes it worse, and worse it became for the adolescent Narcisse, feeling the brunt of rejection and outright lies by her step-mother, her tearful appeal to her father was always met with cold reproof.

An eternal vow to leave this home was accommodated one summer afternoon, on a brief trip into Fayetteville, she was attracted to a dark eyed young man atop a wagon with hand painted sign "Horses & Mules". A look from young Narcisse would take any man's mind off business, and Narcisse "looked" at William Henry (just call me "Bill") Patterson, "Whoa," he commanded the two hitched mules, as he leaped off his wagon, the mule pulled behind, ran into the wagon at the sudden stop. The horse trader soon convinced Narcisse of his deep and abiding love, Ole Bill was the son of a Scotchman farmer and his Cherokee squaw over in eastern Alabama, and he looked more like his momma than his poppa. Narcisse having heard all kinds of scary stories about Indians, was quick to ask Bill if he was an escapee from the Indian Nation, and he promptly assured her of his white blood.

They lived in Fayetteville for a while and then moved to Bismark, near Hot Springs, in the community of May.

Bill was a restless horse trader with a yen to travel, looking for new faces and that great opportunity for quick wealth that must be in the next town. He was home for no more than a week at a time for five or six times a year, but enough to account for the birth of daughter, Lou, son Jesse M., son Walter W. and little Ollie Patterson.

Narcisse, distressed that he would leave her without money or food, felt abandoned and Bill's short visits no longer filled the voids in her life. Recalling the loud rebuffs she received when she announced her marriage to Bill Patterson, the hard decision of leaving had to be made.

A relative loaded her, the children and all belongings on a small wagon, and a trip thru the mountains found her back at her Fayetteville, living with a relative while little Lou babysat and helped with the chores around the house. Narcisse found a job housekeeping for a well-to-do family in Fayetteville.

Jarret Trammel owned a small farm just east of Wyman, and in summer would haul produce to town for sale, and in the winter bring a wagonload of firewood to town daily. One of his regular customers was the family that employed our Narcisse. Each Thursday as he would stack the firewood in back, he made sure each armload would take him by the kitchen window where Narcisse was cooking and he would stop and chat. From the

woodpile to the kitchen stove a romance developed. Far from driving him away, her mention of the children of a previous marriage challenged Jarret to convince her that any children born of Narcisse could only be angels sent from heaven for him to take care of. The Battertons would approve of this marriage.

Narcisse enjoyed her life with Trammel, and four children were born to them, Thomas, Mary, Ella and John.

Tragedy struck the family in 1897, soon after the birth of John in October. Her oldest son Jesse made Narcisse very proud of his willingness to work hard and help provide for the family. But one day he would come home from school and rebel against his step-father's instructions and in the heat of argument would shoot off Jarret's hand. Weak from childbirth she ran to her husband's side, she cried out for Jesse to help her, but he was gone. Alone in the midst of the shattered fragments of her life, she instinctively barked out commands to her children, "Walter, help me with Jarret. Thomas get on your horse and ride to Fayetteville for the doctor. Mary, see about the baby. Ella honey, bring mother all the clean towels, quick."

About an hour later, Narcisse would be relieved to see the dust from the buggy of not one but two doctors racing to save the life of Jarret Trammel. They were successful, amputation between the elbow and wrist gave Jarret many more years with his family.

However, Narcisse would not share them all with him. Soon after the turn of the century, 15-year-old Thomas and 13-year-old Mary would come down with the measles. Narcisse worked and prayed them through the crisis, only to face the same with Ella and John. Weary and worn from this ordeal Narcisse became a victim of this dreadful disease. Fever, pain, total deafness, leg cramps tormented her, rub downs didn't help. A couple of nights after the onset of the disease, she attempted to sit up, unsuccessful she fell back and with her last breath cried out, "I can't stand it. . .," and left our world for a better one without grief and pain.

Just east of Fayetteville, "Narcisse, flower of my life" lies forever in the arms of Washington County, Arkansas.

By: Ernest Lee

James Sherman Treece

Longtime residents of Washington County, the James Sherman Treece family moved to Fayetteville in June, 1919. Mr. Treece was District Sales Manager for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. His territory was over the agents at Leslie, Harrison, Eureka Springs, Springdale, Fayetteville, and two agencies in Oklahoma. The Treeces came to Fayetteville from Marshall, Searcy County, Arkansas where they had grown up. James Sherman, son of Adam Perry and Sarah Elizabeth Sullivan Treece, was born 5 January 1881, d. 13 December 1959 in Fayetteville. He is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville. He married Hattie Rosella Watts, daughter of Benjamin Arthur and Sarah Dulcenia Melton Watts, and she was born on 9 November 1886 in Marshall. They were married on November 6, 1906. Today Hattie is residing at the Fayetteville City Hospital Geriatric Center and will be 100 years old on November 9 of this year (1986). Before marriage Hattie taught school in Searcy County in the Trace Ridge, Elberta, Witts Springs, and Red Oak schools. Sherman also taught school in the Searcy County Schools. In 1906 Sherman and Hattie homesteaded 86 acres of land in Marshall. In order to homestead land the owners had to "prove up". This meant they had to build a house and live on this land for 5 years. Sherman and Hattie proved up their homestead and then moved to Leslie where Sherman worked for the H. D. Cooperage Company, at that time the largest barrel factory in the world. Around 1916 Sherman began working for Waters - Pierce Oil Company. In 1919 he was promoted to District Sales Manager and was moved to Fayetteville. In 1922 the oil company wanted Sherman to move to Batesville to build up the agencies there. They kept their house in Fayetteville and moved to Batesville. In 1927 they moved back to Fayetteville as the coming depression was hurting Waters - Pierce Oil Company. As things got worse they sold out to Pierce Oil Company. Preceding the depression, businesses did not realize what was happening. Customers who had been good paying customers started buying on credit and the businesses would honor their credit. Then when the panic hit, businesses had to pay their creditors but could not collect from their own. Consequently a lot of businesses went under. This is what happened to Pierce Oil Company. They finally had to let all of their employees go, one of these was James Sherman. In the spring of 1932 Sherman and Hattie bought a farm in the little town of Vaughn, near Bentonville in Benton County. They kept their house in Fayetteville and moved to their farm. The children went to school at Vaughn for awhile but Sherman and Hattie, so aware of the importance of education, moved back to Fayetteville at the start of each school year so that their children could take advantage of the better schools in Fayetteville. During the summers they would live on the farm where they raised dairy cattle, grew and sold Jonathan apples, and grew their vegetables. They sold the farm in 1943 and bought a farm east of Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville. They have always lived on West Lafayette Street in Fayetteville.

Despite the hardships fostered upon this family by the depression, Sherman and Hattie were a credit to their community. Sherman had such a good business mind but by the time the depression was finally over he was 60 years old and felt, I'm sure, that it was too late to start over. He felt that he had been dealt a cruel blow. Hattie was and is an inspiration to each of her children. She worked so hard during those depression years caring for 6 young children. As we were growing up we did not have bicycles and pretty clothes — we had encyclopedias and a piano. We never felt poor. Although Sherman and Hattie were not financially wealthy, they had wealth of character and instilled honor, ambition, intergrity and high morals in their children. All but one of the Treece children graduated from the University of Arkansas and all have become useful citizens in their communities.

Children of James Sherman and Hattie Rosella Watts Treece:
1. Clyde Charles b. 16 January 1908. Attended Arkansas College, graduated from the University of Arkansas with a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering and a Master of Science in both Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Employed as an Engineer with Ebasco Services in New York and later with Stone and Webster Engineering in Boston. Retired ca 1973 and presently lives in Fayetteville. Has spent the last few years caring for his aging mother.

2. Sherman Garrett b. 31 May 1909 m. Rheba Larea Carter b. 15 March 1911 d. 12 August 1986. Issue: (1) Doris Jean (2) Janice Marie (3) Marjorie Annette Garrett graduated from Fayetteville High School in 1927 and worked for Shipley Baking Company until 1942. During World War II, he and his family moved to New Britian, Connecticut where he worked for New Britain Machine. After the war they remained in Connecticut where he and his two daughters still live. He retired from Crown Ice Cream Company in 1976.

3. Helen Vivian b. 9 September 1917 d. 13 June 1918.

4 James Sherman, Jr. b. 13 November 1923 d. 1 June 1967 m. Anna Mae Ezell b. 17 December 1919. Issue: Shirley Ann, (2) James Sherman, III (He and his wife have a young son James Sherman, IV (3) Susan Anita (4) Pamela Kay (5) Terry Lynn (6) Roger Lee.

James Sherman, Jr. graduated Fayetteville High School in 1939. Served in the United States Navy during World War II aboard Minesweeper U. S. S. Hogan. Graduation University of Arkansas in 1948 with Bachelor of Science in Accounting. Employed by Stanolind Oil Company in Tulsa (now Amoco) as an accountant until his death in 1967.

5. Hattie Lee b. 19 December 1923 m. Milton Odon Gilbreath b. 8 September 1921. Issue: (1) Mary Jo (2) Steven Milton. Hattie Lee graduated Fayetteville High School 1941. Graduated University of Arkansas 1945 with Bachelor of Science in Accounting. Worked as accountant in Dallas, Texas and for Arkansas Western Gas Company in Fayetteville. After marriage received Master of Science University of Arkansas in Math Education. Both she and her husband taught school in Fort Smith where they now live.

6. Bobby Gerald b. 16 August 1927 m. Katherine Theresa Hays b. 13 December 1923. Issue: (1) William Russell (2) Alan Hays (3) Katherine Louise (4) James Howard. Bob graduated from Fayetteville High School 1943. Graduated University of Arkansas with Bachelor of Science Electrical Engineering. Was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Is an associate with Sargent and Lundy Consulting Engineers in Chicago, Illinois where he now lives.

7. Betty Jo b. 10 July 1930 m. Gene Blucher Basden b. 15 March 1931. Issue: (1) Gene Kenneth (2) David Treece. Jo graduated Fayetteville High School 1948. Graduated University of Arkansas 1952 with Bachelor of Science in Education. Gene was in United States Air Force and Jo taught school in Denver, Colorado, Topeka, Kansas, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Marietta, Georgia. Gene retired from the Air Force in 1972 and is now employed with FAA in Oklahoma City. Jo has been a housewife and mother and they now live in Norman, Oklahoma.

By: Jo Treece Basden

Charlie Lee Tripp

I was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 19, 1930. My father C. L. Tripp worked for the railroad. He lost his job in 1932 during the depression.

We moved to Cascade, Missouri that same year. In 1934 we moved to Malden, Missouri where we lived on a farm raising cotton, corn and watermelons.

In the spring of 1943 we left Malden in a homemade house trailer that dad had built. Stopping in Purdy, Missouri for a few weeks to pick strawberries, before moving on down to Springdale. Dad and Sandy returned to Malden to bring back a smaller house trailer. On the way back a wheel came off of the trailer and rolled past them before they could get stopped. The wheel jumped a fence and landed in a pond. Nothing was broken and after putting the wheel back on they came on to Springdale.

The summer of '43 was a new experience for the family. The first job in Springdale was hoeing strawberries. Mom, dad and Sandy did this, while I stayed at home with Bobby and Jerry.

Dad began to pick up a little carpentry work. As fall came Sandy and I went back to Malden to pick cotton. Returning home the latter part of October.

While we were gone Dad added a room to the big trailer. Sandy and I slept in the small trailer. This is the way we spent our first winter in Springdale.

In the first part of '44 Sandy got his first steady job. Pumping gas at a filling station grocery store on East Emma Avenue run by Mr. Sanders. He received $2.00 per day for a 10 to 12 hour day. Every evening at quitting time Mr. Sanders gave Sandy his $2.00 for that days work.

In the spring of '44 Dad got a job at the Migrant Labor Center which was located at the south end of Park Street where Phillips Plaza Housing unit now stands.

We moved into the house that was provided for us. It set just inside the main gate of the camp. It was quite a change from what we had been living in. Here we had electricity and running water. This was something we had done without since leaving St. Louis twelve years before.

Trucks would come from miles around to pick up workers to help in the harvest of strawberries, apples, peaches, beans, tomatoes and grapes. Mother and I would go out with the rest of the workers to help in the harvest.

In the camp the people lived in a 16x16 foot building with a canvas roof and two side curtains one on each side which were made of canvas. If you had a large family you could rent two of these. The floors were of wood.

Early in the spring of '45 before the camp opened we had a wind storm which blew some of the cabins off of their foundations. I began looking to see what could be found under the cabins and found several coins which had fallen thru the cracks in the floor. Almost every cabin that was off of its foundation had from one to five coins under it. I don't remember how much I picked up. It seemed like a lot at the time.

It was about this time that Bob acquired a guitar which he tuned to play Hawaiian style. He took lessons from Mr. Cheece Hannah who lived about a block from us. Bob still plays a Dobro guitar in the Blue Grass Circuit in the Kansas City, Missouri area.

Dad quit this job in 1946 and went into full time carpentry work. He built many houses in Springdale. This was the kind of work he loved best.

In the early '50s Father began to preach. Going over into Madison County for several years. Then into Eastern Oklahoma before his death in 1982. A sign on the back of his pick-up truck said "THERE GOES TRIPP".

Mother worked at the Springdale Hospital for many years. She is still quite active in her church and gets around real good.

The following is the names of the members of our family. Father - Charley Lee Tripp was born January 10, 1901 and died November 24, 1982. Mother - Audie Ella was born October 9, 1901. Golda Lee was born September 23, 1921; died July 24, 1923. Garland D. was born December 29, 1922. Charles Jr. (Sandy) was born May 16, 1928; died March 1, 1959. Carl Ray was born May 19, 1930. Bobby Gene was born July 29, 1934. Jerry Wayne was born May 17, 1940.

By: Carl Ray Tripp

George Washington Trippy

My maternal grandfather and grandmother George Washington Trippy and Delilah Ann (Ridenour) Trippy came to Washington County, Arkansas from Davis County, Missouri around the year 1886. Grandfather Trippy was originally from Iowa. He was of Irish and white Dutch descent. He married Grandma Ridenour in 1880 in Mercer Co. Missouri. Their 3 oldest children were born in Missouri. Four children were born after their move to Arkansas. One of these children, the youngest, was my mother "Minnie Francis Trippy" born May 17, 1893.

Grandfather Trippy was a farmer. He settled his family along the White River area. In January 1896 after a bout with pneumonia, Grandfather passed away. Grandmother Trippy married the Reverend Wilson H. Smith Sr. in 1897. I was never able to find out why, but all the children except my mother, the youngest, and the oldest boy, Estie Robert Trippy, 14 years old at that time, were the only ones raised by Grandmother Trippy and her new husband. I never knew where the other children were raised and by whom. But my mother spent many years before she made contact with her sisters again. I don't think she ever made contact with her brothers, other than the oldest one who stayed with the family. In 1946 mother finally made contact with one of her sisters. She was living in Collinsville, Oklahoma and she in turn knew that the other sister was living in Houston, Texas. I don't believe my mother ever got to see the sister in Texas, but I remember as a child the happy times my mother and her other sister spent together on their visits to each other's homes. Since their separation as children, they hadn't seen each other for 49 years. My mother passed away in July 1952 and since that time the other two sisters have passed on.

The brothers that my mother never were able to find are all buried in Freedom Cemetery near Chester, Arkansas. On a visit to this old cemetery a few years ago, I discovered their grave markers, also Grandfather and Grandmother Trippy, and the Rev. Will Smith Sr. (Grandmothers 2nd. husband).

Reverend Smith, my mother's stepfather, married my father and mother in Van Buren, Arkansas on May 8, 1912. My father was Hosea Robert Taylor. They were married 37 years before my fathers death and had 12 children of which I am the youngest.

Grandfather Trippy, from what my mother told me, was a talented musician. He taught his oldest son Estie to play music. He played the fiddle, guitar, banjo, harmonica, jews harp, and mandolin. As a child I can remember Uncle Estie Trippy playing music. Once he made a gadget so he could play the guitar with his toes. He would play the fiddle with his hands and second with his toes on the guitar. He played a tune called Betty Ann which was my name and I always called it my tune. To me and my brothers and sisters he was just called "Unc".

Unc married when he was around 50 years old to a Laura Collins from Bentonville, Arkansas, but had no children. He passed away in 1958 and is beside his father at Freedom Cemetery.

All of George Washington Trippy's children are now gone but not forgotten. I'm sure somewhere the brothers my mother never found have descendents from their family.

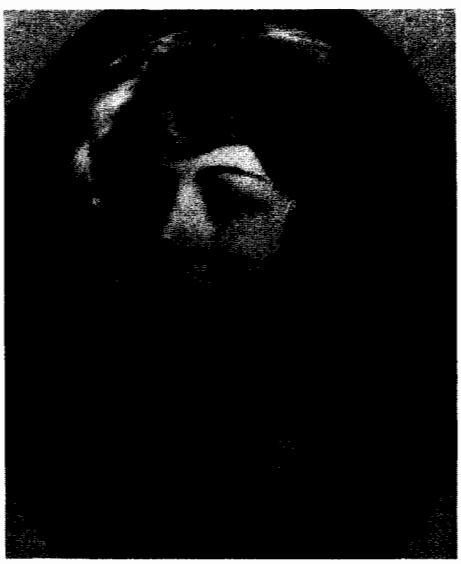
By: Betty Thompson

Donald Trumbo

When Donald Trumbo of Muskogee, Oklahoma came on the train to Fayetteville to enroll at the University of Arkansas, he had no idea what a momentous trip he was making. Born in Indian Territory in 1903, he had attended the Muskogee public schools, Dwayne Academy in Columbus, Ohio, and Northwestern Academy in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. His father A. C. Trumbo, a banker and prominent business man, thought a good school in a small town would have advantages and besides his friend N. F. Drake, when he had known when they were both students at Leland Stanford University in California lived in Fayetteville. So Mr. Trumbo accompanied his son on the trip and their first stop was a call on Dr. Drake at his home. Dr. and Mrs. Drake invited them to stay for lunch and they met the two Drake daughters Vera and Doris. The two families enjoyed a lasting friendship from that day on.

Four Trumbo sons, Don, Bass, Howell and Ellis enjoying snow in their own front yard with friend.

Juanita and Donald Trumbo second and third from left when living in Perry, Florida.



Juanita Bass Trumbo - 1925.

Julian Waterman, an economics professor, had a big influence on Donald's life, guiding him and inspiring him to better and better work. One day as they had lunch together in the University cafeteria Dr. Waterman remarked that the plans were going very well and the University would be able to start its Law School in the fall and he would be its first Dean. Donald turned to his friend and said, "Great, let me be your first Law student." Later Donald's four sons all graduated from the University of Arkansas with degrees from the College of Business Administration and one of them, Bass received a Law degree there also.

While still a student Donald had met Juanita Bass, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Bass of New Orleans, when she visited in Fayetteville and about a year and a half later they were married. The young couple liked Fayetteville as a place to live. Donald was taken into the office of Mr. Grabiel, an older and well established lawyer. Donald ran for city attorney and won. He was soon into other areas of interest also, oil and gas exploration and a very exciting land boom in the state of Florida.

So the young couple went to Florida to open an office for a group of investors. A young law professor of Donald's, Claude Pepper, recently out of Harvard Law School, was sold by Donald on the great potential of Florida. He went along and opened a law office in Florida and became one of the state's best known citizens. U. S. Senator first and then a member of the U. S. House of Representatives where he still serves.

Donald and Juanita had a stay in Detroit, Michigan about this time when Donald opened an office for the same investors with whom he was still associated. Then came time to go back to Fayetteville, Arkansas for good, really become a part of the community and the state and raise their family. Donald lived to see his four sons graduate from the University of Arkansas, marry and become established in business. He died in 1965. Except for short times off for military service or special work, all four sons have stayed in Fayetteville. Their professions include; stock broker, attorney, real estate professional, and men's store owner. All share their parent's love for Fayetteville and a feeling of loyalty to the University and the area. Their civic and volunteer work is part of their lives.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church has been a happy church home for this family. Always eager to help, Trumbos have served as ground keepers, acolytes, church school teachers, altar guild workers, choir members, ushers, senior warden and more.

Don (Donald, Jr.), the oldest son of Donald and Juanita Trumbo is a stockbroker, managing an office in the Northwest

Donald Trumbo - 1925.

Arkansas Mall for A. G. Edwards and Company and serving as a vice-president of that company. He and his wife, formerly Jan Blessing of Lincoln, Nebraska have five sons, Trey, Tex, Tyler, Trent and Travis. Trey, an accountant with Arthur Young and Company and his wife Karen have a three year old daughter named Tanner, and they live in Fayetteville. Tex is a graduate student at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Tyler and his wife Teena have a young son Ty, Jr. and they live in Kingston, Arkansas where Tyler is the basketball coach and instructor in the high school. Trent is finishing up his college education and working as assistant to the President of the McIlroy Bank, Travis, the youngest, is a Recreation director at a Club in Mexico.

Charles Bass, the next oldest of Donald's sons is a practicing attorney, a member of the law firm Kincaid, Horne, and Trumbo. Their firm bought one of the oldest and most beautiful houses in the area, the Walker-Stone place, and have carefully restored the building and grounds and have their office there. Bass is married to Ruth Ann Pace of Wichita Falls, Texas and the children of the family are; Jay Hamilton, a U of A graduate now living in Dallas, Texas and working for Texas Instruments, Carolyn Bass is married to Dr. Bradford Jones and living in Fayetteville, and Charles Bass, Jr., the youngest, now one year old.

Third son, Arthur Howell, a builder and developer has his own Real Estate Company located in the Trumbo Building on Market Street. Howell also owns the Big Dutchman Equipment Company agency on Highway 71 between Fayetteville and Springdale. Howell's wife was formerly Donna Holley of Fort Smith, Arkansas and the children are Nancy Jane now serving in the navy and Sean, a senior in High School.

Ellis Patterson, the fourth son of Donald and Juanita Trumbo, owns Trumbo's Men's Wear in the Northwest Arkansas Mall, one of the first shops there. An excellent line of clothes and friendly service have kept business good and a recent remodeling job is most attractive. Visiting Razorback Boosters as well as townspeople often stop by the shop and talk over Razorback fortunes. Ellis's wife Nancy is the daughter of the late John Barnhill, the early planner of the remarkable Razorback Athletic Program at the University of Arkansas.

So the first Trumbo came to Fayetteville in 1923. His big family thinks Donald made a good choice.

By: Juanita Trumbo

Henry Lafayette Tuck, Sr.

The Henry Lafayette Tuck, Sr. moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1914. Corrinna Shive Tuck, a native of Kentucky, was born December 25, 1884, the daughter of G. L. and Icy Breeding Shive. Her husband was born in Macon County, Tennessee, February 7, 1875, son of William Lafayette and Mary Elizabeth Pinkley Tuck, who were both natives of Tennessee and descendants of English and Irish ancestors who settled in America in Colonial days. William Lafayette Tuck was a farmer and a Civil War veteran.

Corrinna and Henry L. Tuck, Sr. were married in Edmonton, Kentucky, on April 4, 1901, and became the parents of seven children, five of whom grew to adulthood. These five were Delpha, who married Dr. Charles Crockett, a Fayetteville dentist; Herman Ashby Tuck, who married Josephine Ellison of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Henry Lafayette Tuck, Jr., who married Dorian DeWan of Denver, Colorado; Jack Shive Tuck, who married Nell Casey of Fayetteville; and Nancy Sue Tuck, who married JRoyston Brown of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Two children, Raymond and Guy, died in infancy.

Henry Lafayette Tuck, Sr. was in the lumber business before coming to Fayetteville. In Fayetteville, he established himself in the gas, oil and automobile business, and was sole owner of the H. L. Tuck Motor Company, distributor of Chrysler. He was a Presbyterian, Republican, a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Lions Club and Country Club. He died in 1933. His widow died in 1967. She had been active in the Central Presbyterian Church (now First United Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville), and in the Chi Omega and Sigma Nu Mothers Clubs.

Delpha Tuck Crockett (who died in 1946), had one son, Charles Tuck Crockett, who married Peggy Jacobs of Fort Smith. They live in Dallas, Texas, where he is a manufacturer's representative in the Apparel Mart. The Crocketts have a married son, Scott, who has two sons, Christopher and Brett, of Dallas. Their daughter, Carol, is a land man, buying oil and gas leases in Oklahoma City.

Herman A. Tuck, Sr. and wife, Josephine, were the parents of a son, Herman Tuck, Jr., and a daughter, JoAnne. Herman, Jr. married Irene Mayes of Fayetteville. They have a daughter, Cyndy (Mrs. Bill Ash of Fayetteville, who has a son and daughter), and a son, Herman Tuck, III ("Dubber"), who lives in California. Herman and Josephine's daughter, JoAnne Stanberry, has five children: Sandra Wommack of Dallas; Carin Evans of Little Rock; Scott Stanberry of Aurora, Colorado; Nancy Keen of Springdale; and Stan Stanberry, of Dallas. JoAnne has six grandchildren. She now lives in Bella Vista, Arkansas.

Herman A. Tuck, Sr. retired as Fayetteville Postmaster in 1977. He was a member of the Lions Club and had served on the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He died in 1983. Josephine Tuck died 1985.

Henry L. Tuck, Jr. retired in 1970 after 30 years' service with the FBI. He and his wife, Dorian, who live on a farm off Highway 45 in Fayetteville, have a son, Henry L. Tuck, III ("Bookie"), an FBI agent in Little Rock. He and his wife, the former Ginger Hamner of Bradley, Arkansas, are the parents of a daughter, Carey Elizabeth, and a son, Brent. Henry and Dorian also have a daughter, Tessie (Mrs. Bill Gibbs of San Diego, California), who has two sons, Grey and Grant. Her husband, Bill Gibbs, is President and Chairman of the Board of D. H. Technology, a computer company in San Diego.

Jack Tuck was with Tuck Service Company, a family appliance business in Fayetteville, for 18 years until it closed in 1965. He then was associated with Fayetteville Savings and Loan Association (now First Federal of Arkansas) until his retirement in 1985. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, has served on the Board of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce, and as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He is an army veteran of World War II. His wife is the former Virginia Nell Casey, also a native of Fayetteville. They have no children. They live in Fayetteville.

Nancy Sue ("Susy") Tuck Brown and husband, Dr. JRoyston Brown, a retired anesthesiologist, live in Texarkana, Texas, where he is President and Chief Executive Officer of Wadley Hospital.

They have two sons, Jeff and Tod. Jeff and his wife, the former Ginger Satterwhite, have four children: Christopher and Parker (twins); Hunter; and Kendall, a daughter. They live in Texarkana. Tod and his wife, the former Patricia Pippin of Texarkana, have one daughter, Danielle. They live in Dallas.

The H. L. Tuck, Sr. family home at 333 North College Avenue, built in 1921, was a stucco and wood shingled house north of Goff-McNair Motor Company, and was one of few residences which stood in later years among commercial buildings. Mrs. H. L. Tuck, Sr. sold the house in 1958, and it became the office of Kincaid and Company Insurance and Real Estate for several years. One of the house's features was three sets of interior French doors with beveled glass. One set was bought by Herman Tuck, Jr. for his daughter, Cyndy Ash, when the house was torn down in 1985.

It has been said that the Tuck family has owned property on College Avenue continuously since 1914, as Herman Tuck, Jr. presently owns and operates Herman's Rib House on North College Avenue (Highway 471), a popular Fayetteville restaurant.

By: Nell Tuck

Oliver Tucker

Oliver Newby Tucker was born December 15, 1883 near Shelbyville, Indiana. Mother, Sarah Minnie Peeler Jacobs died from measles in 1888 and was buried with the new baby in Morristown Cemetery.

Margaret Ethel Slagle Tucker, Beulah Faye Tucker, Oliver Newby Tucker, Robert Earl Tucker, Dixie Evelyn Tucker, William Franklin Tucker. Sandhill place in Oklahoma, Peach-tree background Garden beyond picket fence.

Sister Arminda kept house for the family, Father William Long; John, Jesse, Francis, Janie and Oliver.

Oliver attended school in Guymville through sixth grade; but was a self-educated man; artistic ability in art and music. Favorite sports: baseball and horse racing, especially two-wheel cart races.

Moved to Greenfield with family where he became a carpenter. Joined Christian Church.

Ethel Slagle (William Taylor and Margaret Emily May Slagle of Tennessee) went to Greenfield as cook in Johnny Bond's restaurant where Janie was a waitress. Roomed at Tucker's where she met Oliver.

They were married December 15, 1909 in Greenfield Methodist Church because Christian Church minister was water bound out of town. Lived on Main Street in Greenfield where Beulah Faye, 1911 and William Franklin, 1913 were born.

Oliver Newby Tucker - William Franklin - Margaret Ethel - Dixie Evelyn - Beulah Faye - Robert Earl Highland home. Oliver built the barn in the background. Family ready for church.

In 1914, family moved to a farm near Westland. Oliver did not farm - liked to live in country. Ethel "set" an oil incubator to hatch chicks. Incubator was in the summer kitchen, some way a fire started there, destroying the house. Family moved to another farm where Ethel was ill, physical exhaustion, for months. Moved to Burton place where Robert Earl, 1915 was born. Oliver worked in New Castle and Indianapolis.

In 1916, family moved to Indianapolis where Oliver worked in cabinet factory and Beulah started to school.

In 1917, decided to move to Oklahoma where John lived. Shipped furniture by freight; family traveled by train to Fort Towson. Lived with John's family while building a house. Robert called it his "pretty house".

In 1918, a baby girl was born and named. But Oliver said she was his Dixie girl so the name was changed to Dixie Evelyn. Doctor became lost so baby arrived before doctor did.

Oliver tried cotton farming. Registered for draft but war ended before he was called. In 1919, moved to sandhills northwest of Ft. Towson. No school near enough for children to attend. Oliver and Ethel wanted the children to have the education they couldn't get. Instrumental in getting a one-room school for area children to attend. In 1920, moved near Ft. Towson where children attended school. Oliver butchered for John's market.

In 1921, entire family had malaria, decided to leave Oklahoma. Doctor advised going by covered wagon, living in open, not to go by train. In fall of 1921, stored furniture with a cousin, loaded necessities in wagon on which Oliver had built an "overjet".

Stopped at a lumber camp in Kimichi Valley between Whitesboro and Talihina. Lived on bank of Kimichi River in a little dirt floor, shuttered window camp shack. Moved to a larger one when another family moved out. Placed wagon bed by window of shack. Family crawled through window into wagon to sleep; good bed.

Kimichi River would flood. One night, the water came up within a few feet of the shack. Oliver said if it came up any more, they would put the trunk which held their clothing on the "running gears" of wagon and move to higher ground. Oliver used the wagon like that to haul lumber. Ethel taught children that winter.

Ethel cut her big toe while chopping wood, used soot and sugar to stop bleeding. No doctor available, treated self; toe healed. Used creosote on insect bite on Beulah's leg where flesh had decayed. Healed.

In late winter of 1922, resumed journey, arriving in Winslow in March. Camped on Marcus Vest farm, where Oliver and children set strawberries; Ethel helped Mrs. Vest.

In May, moved on west of Fayetteville to pick berries for J. Y. Rice. Planned to move on to Missouri when harvest was over, instead bought thirty-five acres for $1,400.00, put up a roof shelter where family lived, still sleeping in the wagon, until a two room house was finished.

Farmed a little, did carpenter work; first big job Farmington High School in 1924. In 1925, became foreman for Bird Construction Company in Fayetteville. Early 30s began to contract for himself. Two big job were Fayetteville City Hall and Jail.

Developed tuleremia from tick bit died September 15, 1937. Ethel died October 15, 1975. Both are in Highland Cemetery.

Beulah graduated from University High and college with degree in elementary education. Taught in Fayetteville, Morrow, Lincoln and Farmington. Married Oliver Ray Davis in 1935. Two children, Boyce and Owanda.

Franklin finished high school at Farmington, became construction worker, many overseas jobs. Active service in Europe during World War II. Married Roberta Thomas in 1937, had six children. Died in 1984, buried in Fayetteville National Cemetery.

His children: Oliver Thomas Tucker, employed by Arizona Highway Department, married Clair Bullington, one son, Wayne, who has two daughters. Married Mrs. Christine?, one daughter, Sherri.

John David, employee of Telephone Company in Arkansas. Married Velma Lee Lacy, two children, Laura and Ashley.

Scott, many years in Navy, lives in Tennessee.

Sherri, beautician, married James Bonham, one son, Jimmie. Lives in Tennessee.

Margaret Kay and Paul Mark, twins. Kay lives in Tennessee. Mark, career in Army, married Lisa Dowlat. In Germany, 1987. Robert, finished high school at Farmington. Married Helen Gibson in 1937. Farmed, served in Navy. After discharge, did construction work until retirement. Two sons, Darrell Newby and Gerald Wayne.

Darrell, Farmington and University of Arkansas graduate taught in Roswell, New Mexico six years, now in school system in Portland, Oregon. Married Susan Jarrell in 1970. Three children, Tammy, Robert and Ryan.

Gerald, same education, employed by SWEPCO, lives in Texas. Married Phyllis Taylor in 1966. Two adopted children, Dustie and Jeremy.

Dixie, Farmington graduate, married W. H. Morris, Western Gas Company employee, lives in Fayetteville. One son, James William, business college graduate, married Becky Brewer, lives in Texas. Has three daughters, Christy, Charae and Kathryn.

Dixie, Robert and Franklin talented musically. Members of quartet, did radio programs.

By: Beulah F. Davis

Mason Slydell Tuggle and Elsie Williams Tuggle

Stephen and Beverly Harp and children; Justin, Jane and Lacie

Margrette Elsie Williams Tuggle

Margrette Elsie Williams was born May 30, 1891 on a farm near Chismville, Arkansas. She was the first-born of Uriah Williams and Margrette Addaline Mitchell. Her grandmother Faulkner was 1/2 Indian, whose father was an Indian from Oklahoma. Elsie's mother played the organ, served as a midwife and was helpful to the sick and poor. Families in need came to get meat from them and one particular family came quite often. The observation was made that, "You must eat a lot of meat," to which the reply was, "Yes'm we do, we eat gravy". This "saying" became a family joke through the years.

Elsie moved to Springdale with her husband, Mason Tuggle and their 3 children in the year 1926. She did not see the home he built for them until it was practically finished. She was quite disappointed when she found there were no closets except two, both of which opened into the living-dining area.

On December 29, 1927, Madge Beatrice was born. Aunt Cora Beatrice Powell came from Kansas City, Missouri, to be with the family at the time of the birth. Dr. C. P. Sisco was the attending physician. The other three children, Inez, Wanda and Sanford, were sent to visit a neighbor until the baby was born.

The spring of 1928 Mason broke ground to prepare for the planting of strawberries. These were ready for harvesting in the spring of 1929. However, the depression began to hit and the price hit rock bottom if the berries could be sold at all. The berries were picked and put in quart baskets and packed in two layers in a 24 basket crate. Elsie worked in the shed to pack the crates sometimes allowing her two oldest daughters to help. They were paid one to two cents a quart for picking the berries, saving money to buy books for school or perhaps purchase material for a new school dress. The hired pickers were paid at the end of each day. Tickets were given for each quart picked with the name M. S. Tuggle and the number of quarts picked stamped on each. These were made up at the *Springdale News* office and used year after year until they were too worn. Workers were used from the labor camp in town which was built and maintained for these transcients by the government. Some were good workers and others were not. At this time prices dropped so low that a 24 crate sold for as little as twenty-five cents. Often Dad brought many crates home because there was no market that day and we had to make jam out of them. We got so tired of capping berries.

After Mason turned the ground and fertilized it with manure from the barn, a garden was planted each spring. It was a big

Madge Harp

garden containing lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, turnips, onions, spinach, swiss chard, lima beans, carrots, okra and corn. Field corn was also grown on the farm for the livestock as well as various hays such as alfalfa, maize, oat and other grasses.

Elsie cared for the garden using a small garden plow and a hoe to clear the weeds and grass. My how we enjoyed the fresh vegetables. Before they were large enough we hunted the fence rows for new shoots of polk greens and wild lettuce. The wild lettuce was cut up and hot bacon grease with vinegar poured over it to wilt it. The polk greens were prepared as spinach with pork grease to flavor. Often we would stir fresh eggs into the mixture. Elsie also grew variety of beautiful flowers, often taking a bouquet to an elderly neighbor friend, Mrs. Jarvis Reed.

Fried chicken with hot biscuits and milk gravy were served for breakfast. Chicken fried steak was also a breakfast meal. We seldom had steak unless our cows gave birth to a male calf. Our cows were of the Jersey-Guernsey mixture. Once in a while our Dad would buy some steak at the store and we would enjoy a breakfast treat. Steak was usually 15 to 20 cents a pound.

Each spring one hundred baby chicks were ordered from the hatchery. These were yellow chicks but developed black and white feathers. The roosters were used as fryers except for one or two. The hens were raised for laying eggs for our use and extras were sold. In later years a large chicken house was built and we raised broilers for the market. Printed feed sacks were used to make attractive dresses for the girls to wear to school and neighbors would gather at one house to make mattresses. Milk and churned butter was also sold.

Elsie Tuggle was a good mother, "looking well to the ways of her household". The oldest child, Inez Taylor, who died January 1, 1986, was a beautician in Springdale. Wanda Train became a school teacher teaching all eight grades in one-room houses in Washington County in the early 1940s. Sanford worked at Burl Cypert's service station, then became a heavy equipment operator. Madge Harp worked many years at Springdale Hospital in the business office and PBX, now doing volunteer work there and is an artist. She also served several years as secretary at Caudle Avenue Baptist Church.

Mason and Elsie Tuggle were devoted parents who brought their children up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. All attended regularly the First Baptist Church on Holcomb Street. Elsie Tuggle died May 10, 1970 and was buried alongside her husband in the Friendship Cemetery.

By: Madge Beatrice Harp

Mason Slidell Tuggle

Mason Slidell Tuggle was born on a farm in a log cabin near Atlanta, Georgia. He was the youngest of eight children born to Sanford and Emily Addaline (Perkle) Tuggle. When he was only a few months old the family left in a wagon for Arkansas. His mother's Bible had a notation on the fly leaf that they arrived in Booneville, Arkansas on March 20, 1884. She wrote, "Mason is one year old today". When Mason was five years old his mother died.

Mason married Margrette Elsie Williams on December 22, 1910. She was from a farm near Chismville, Arkansas and the young couple owned a farm located about a mile from Booneville, Arkansas on the bottom lands of the Petti Jean River. While living there, three children were born to them named Inez, Wanda and Sanford.

The main crop on their farm was cotton. There was a pecan grove near the river. Other crops were raised such as corn. At one time Mason raised garlic with his brother-in-law, Claud Burkholder. The garlic grew large in the rich bottom land soil and many were as large as a saucer. They could imagine at least five cents for each head which was a great deal of money in those days, making a good income for that year in the early 1920s. Floods inundated the bottomland farm and there was great disappointment because the garlic crop was ruined.

Mosquitoes in the Booneville area carried malaria. Because of the malaria health factor, the bottomland flooding and the fact that he had to travel a mile to work each day, Mason decided he wanted to move to a new location where he could live on his farm. He had heard glowing reports of successful farming in northern Arkansas near Springdale. Several friends had already moved to the area such as Mr. Hugh Wilson, Lon Ham and Mr. Greenway.

The home in Booneville and the bottomland sold for about $8000.00. A new 1926 Chevrolet four door sedan was purchased. The household goods were shipped by freight train to Springdale. For a time we lived in a hotel where meals were served by the owner in the dining room to guests each day. Soon a house was rented on a farm west of town near the City Springs. We children had always been used to living in town so we felt we were really living in the wilds in the "next to the last house to nowhere", since we could see only one more house beyond us. Mason began to look for a farm to buy and finally decided on a 40 acre farm about a mile northeast of town on the Old Missouri Road (now an industrial area). After purchasing, he and Hugh Wilson, a carpenter, built a house amid a little grove of trees. The following year, Madge was born.

Crops raised on this farm were strawberries, sweet peppers, tomatoes, green beans, watermelons, cantaloupes, grapes, youngberries, loganberries, raspberries, peanuts, popcorn, pumpkins and corn. Mason Tuggle grew the first loganberries and youngberries in Washington County. He ordered the plants from Knotts' Berry Farm in Buena Park, California. Now this farm is a large amusement park which was built by Walter Knott, a farmer with a roadside stand.

Raising watermelons posed a special problem when they began to ripen. Often, at night, thieves would slip into the field and steal and destroy many of the melons which could very well mean the difference between a profit or a loss from weeks of labor. One night, the moonlit field seemed a perfect time to embark on a plan to foil the would-be watermelon thieves. Mason and his son, Sanford, loaded their shotguns and each lay down in different areas of the field. Soon, three men were making their way through the field and as one began to stoop down to thump Mason's head, he raised up with his gun and you can very well believe the men took flight in a hurry among sprinkles of warning pellets. It was doubtful they ever ventured back.

Mason Tuggle was a good farmer and kept the fields plowed and clear of weeds. He was a member of the Federal Farm Board. During the depression he was always able to pay at least the interest on the $1000.00 loan he owed the Federal Land Bank while many lost their farms. He died November 27, 1949 at the age of 66 years from a massive heart attack.

Two of Mason's children are still living in Springdale. They are Sanford Tuggle and Madge Harp, who is the widow of Marvin Harp. A grandson, Steve Harp, is a well known Springdale businessman operating a thriving insurance agency for Shelter Insurance. A great-grandson, Michael Tuggle, has been preaching since the age of 15 and plans an education to enter the full-time ministry.

By: Madge Beatrice Harp and Wanda A. Train

John Henry Tulk

Leaving mother, sisters and brothers behind in Kentucky, John Henry Tulk when a young teenager, set out with his father from their Kentucky home to find new farm land in Arkansas. Having found land to his liking in western Arkansas, the father left John Henry to hold his claim while he, the father, returned to Kentucky to get his wife and children. John Henry never heard from his family again. He supposed that they were all killed by Indians. The youth remained in Arkansas while he grew to manhood, then married and established his home in Washington County. John Henry was born about 1790. He married Mary Washburn who was born about 1794. This couple had ten children, all but the youngest living to maturity. The baby was born and died in 1833, the same year the mother died. In that sad year Eliza Jane was only two years old so she, and the other children, grew up without the care of a mother. When Eliza Jane was nine years old, in 1841, her father died. Thereafter, Eliza Jane lived with her sister. Katherine, who, that same year, married James Joseph Harer, a Methodist circuit rider.

One son, William M. married Lucinda Sanders in Washington County 4 April 1847. About 1850 this couple and William's brother, John moved to Texas. They settled in Austin and had a harness shop. In the 1870s they sent a picture of themselves to their sister, Eliza Jane Harer, in Portland, Oregon. Some of their descendants went to live in Bell County, Texas, and other migrated in Muskogee County, Oklahoma. Mary married Jackson McClendon, and went with him to Texas about 1845. Mary's four children were quite young when she died. One son, William lived for a time in the Bay area of California, and traveled north to visit his Aunt Eliza Jane Harer. Martha Ann married the 7th of April 1850 to William Harer (Willis Harrow). They moved west and lived with their large family in Modoc County, California. Elizabeth married a Mr. McCormick, moved to Texas, and was thought to have died young. No contact was ever made with her. Eliza Jane married on 3 February 1850 Evan H. Harer. This couple left Arkansas in 1852 by covered wagon train for the purpose of securing government farm land in Oregon. Evan H. Harer died in 1870 after fighting a forest fire. Eliza Jane continued to make her home on her hilltop farm in Portland, Oregon. She died 11 May 1926, at age ninety-four, her mind continuing to be alert to the last. Sam, the third son, was in Arkansas when Evan H. Harer died, and he offered to help Eliza Jane with her family. He started for Oregon but died on the way. There was another daughter, Emeline, but no record of her life is known.

Pioneer families must have spent much time around the fireplace sharpening their memories by telling personal and family stories. Eliza Jane accurately remembered dates, places and incidents in her life and in the lives of the relatives and acquaintances of her knowledge.

By: Valette Harer Curtis

Jesse Smith Tunnell

The name Tunnell was Tonnelies in France, a surname derived from an occupation meaning barrel maker or cooper. Several years after the Revolution of Edicts of Nantes the family fled France and sought refuge in England to escape religious persecution. Some went to Elba, Germany. They assumed the name of Tunnell, others Kiecer (German for Tunell) some spelled it Thunnell. Several of the most prominent families settled in Virginia, Spotsylvania County then North Carolina then to Tennessee. Some that went to the northern states in U. S. still go by Tonnelies.

Gulliam (French for William) Tonnelies born 1675 went to Scarborough, North Riding Yorkshire, England, 1702-1703. Gulliam and wife both died in England. Their baby's name was William. He married Lady Ann Howard of Yorkshire. The title "Lady Ann" clung to her until her death. In 1736 they came over to the English Colonies and they settled near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Moved later to Fairfax County not far from Potomac River Falls. William died December 28, 1787 and was buried in Fairfax County. Lady Ann lived to be 104 years old. On her 104 birthday she road horseback across the Clinch River. Her family Bible is with a descendant, Mrs. George Ball of Jacksonville, Illinois. She died at her son's, Reverend William T. home February 8, 1814. They had four sons.

Robert born 1747, married, went to North Carolina. William born 1751, died August 16, 1814 Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Married Mary Maysey. Stephen born 1753, died 1823. John born 1755, died January 1790 in Kentucky. Not married. The 2 L's in Tunnell were assumed by William and Stephen's families. William married Mary Maysey (an English Family). Children: John born 2-23-1773, Williamborn 11-14-1774, Nancy born 12-27-1779, Lettie born 2-26-1781, Robert born 12-14-1782, Betsy born 4-5-1785, James born 5-22-1787, Calvin born 10-4-1791, Luther born 9-26-1793, Stephen born 10-19-1795, Sally born 7-29-1797. John born Fairfax County, Virginia, February 23, 1773, died July 11, 1826, Robertsville, Tennessee. Married Nancyann Worthington, born June 10, 1784, Baltimore, Maryland. Died 7-3-1841 in Knoxville, Tennessee. She was a twin daughter of Sam and Elizabeth Carney Worthington. Children: Sally born 3-15-1802, Polly born 11-23-1803, Elizabeth Ann born 11-29-1805, Margaret born 5-31-1808, Maria Louisa born 3-10-1810, Emerine 5-19-1812, Williame born 5-3-1814, Samuel Jasper born 9-9-1816, Jesse Worthington born 8-29-1818, John Calvin born 11-17-1820, Martin Luther born 12-22-1824, Nancy born 11-25-1826.

Jesse Worthington Tunnell born 8-29-1818. Died 12-3-1901 in Cincinnati, Arkansas. Buried in Old Union Cemetery in Cincinnati. Married Pollyann England 8-6-1840 in Anderson County, Tennessee. She was born January 26, 1822, died 1905 in Cincinnati, Arkansas. Buried in Old Union Cemetery. Children: John Sevier born 1842, died 1863 Chillicothe, Missouri; Alfred Nobleborn 1843; Nancy A. born 6-27-1845; James born 1849; Barton Luther born 1849, died 1872 in Cave Springs, Missouri. Mary Brand born 9-2-1851 in Mercer, Missouri. Died 1943 in Cincinnati, buried at Old Union Cemetery; Martha Isabelle born 1853. Moved to Kansas; Sarah Ann born 1855; Sam Marion born 1857, died 1940 in Cincinnati. Buried Old Union Cemetery. Married Sarah Jones. Born 1857, died 12-1944, buried Old Union Cemetery; Jesse Smith born 3-30-1859, died 11-13-52. Buried in Old Union Cemetery; Robert Worthington born 1861, married Emma B. Mason, born 11-4-1859, died 8-6-1896. Buried Old Union Cemetery. Had one son Rhea, born 1894. 2nd wife, Cora Roper, married 1899. Bathsheba Ellen born 1863. Ibera Scott born 1866, married Robert Burton.

Jesse Smith married Lizzie Dean Parks, 11-27-1899 in Gravette, Arkansas. She was born 9-6-1872 in Cincinnati, Arkansas. Died 10-24-1949. Both are buried in Old Union Cemetery. She lived her lifetime in Cincinnati and went all her school years here. Raised 3 children that went to school here. Their children: Mary Kate born 10-24-1900, married Joe Carter. Joe born July 17, 1903, died 10-18-1961 buried Old Union Cemetery. Dean Parks born 2-25-1905, died 10-29-1985. Married Clint Biby 12-24-1938. He was born June 13, 1907. She was buried Old Union Cemetery. Jessie Ewell born May 8, 1911. Married Lucille Wilson July 26, 1935, born 9-11-15.

The Jesse Worthington Tunnell got to Cincinnati October 1877. They stopped at a church in Old Union Cemetery. They camped out for 4 days. They planned to go to Indian Territory. Misters Mason and Shields, two prominent men here talked them out of going. They told them how dangerous it was so they decided to stay. They rented for awhile and in 1883 they bought a farm on Highway 59 south for $500.00. Jesse and wife lived on it until death.

Jesse Smith taught school at Norwood Prairie 1883, Cincin-

nati Assistant 1884, Dutch Mills in spring of 1885, Dutch Mills, fall of 1885. Gibbins Chapel 1885, west of Summers on Ballard Creek. White Rock, fall 1886, north of Dutch Mills. Eureka 1887, east of Cincinnati. Star Hill, fall 1887, Lincoln. Bethel, fall 1888. Colonial Institutes, spring 1888. Salem Spring, fall 1889. Mount Pleasant, fall 1890. He received $27.50 at Norwood. $35.00 per month at Salem Spring and Mount Pleasant. Paid $6.00 per month for room and board. They could only hire a teacher a season at a time. It was according to how much money the school had. When they got the farm from her mother, they built a house and farmed and lived here until their deaths.

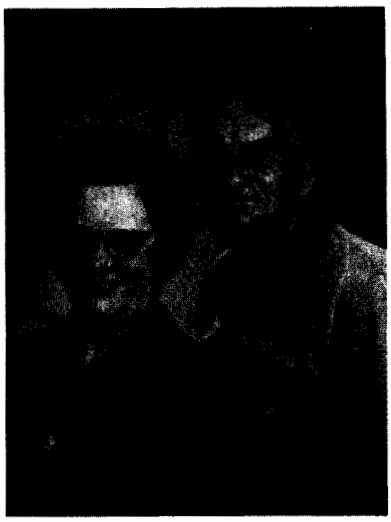
By: Lucille Tunnell

Jessie Ewell Tunnell

Jessie Ewell Tunnell and Hazel Lucille Wilson married July 26, 1935 in Lincoln, Arkansas by Brother Harris, minister of Presbyterian Church.

The boy is Gary Ewell Tunnell, the girl on left is Gaylene Ennell Jones, girl with bow Glenda Lucille Tunnell Lankford. Children of Ewell and Lucille Tunnell.

Children: Gary Ewell Tunnell, born October 14, 1936 in Prairie Grove, Arkansas, married Ruth Ann Bearpaw born May 23, 1934, died April 20, 1979. #2 - Janie Marie Gibson born April 13, 1936. Children: Junior, born August 27, 1977, James born November 23, 1979, Glenda Lucille born September 28, 1940 at home. Married William George (Sonny Lankford) August 2, 1937; he was born January 10, 1937. Children: Joyce Arleen born May 7, 1959, married Chris Brown born October 31, 1957. Children: Jason Michael born December 28, 1977, Jeff Ryan born August 14, 1979, Alan Joe Lankford born May 8, 1962, Gaylene Elizabeth born July 6, 1943 at Fayetteville, Arkansas, married Marion Jones born June 19, 1941. Children: Melisa Gaylene born October 24, 1961, married Larry Ray Pfanenstiel born May 24, 1958. Children: Gary Lee born May 9, 1977, Jamie Ann born October 25, 1978, Jesse Ray born September 29, 1984, James Steven born November 24, 1985, Tammy Lorraine born February 5, 1963, Michael (Chelle) Renee born October 14, 1964, married John Wheeler born February 7, 1962. When we got married, we moved to the big pink house one and a half



Jessie Ewell Tunnell and Lucille Wilson Tunnell - about 1970.

miles south of Cincinnati. We raised our three children there. We raised cattle and chickens. We also sold milk. We always raised a big garden each year and canned and froze a lot of it for winter. Cincinnatti isn't as big a town as it used to be since the railroad went through Westville, Oklahoma, but it is still home to our family.

By: Lucille Tunnell

James Middleton Tuttle

James Middleton Tuttle was among the first settlers in Washington County, and his residency there spanned nearly half a century. He was eighteen when he came to Arkansas from Hardeman County, Tennessee, about spring of 1830, with his father Solomon Tuttle and other family members. Most of James' land holdings were in Richland Township (16N28W) near that of another early settler, Thomas Smith, whose daughter Eveline he married about 1840. The crossroads community at Routes 74 and 303 still is known by the Tuttle name.

James M. was born in Giles County, Tennessee in June 1811. His father had gone there from Jackson County, Georgia, about 1807, and the family had remained there until about 1820 when they moved on further westward to Hardeman County. James' mother Mary Patrick Tuttle, the daughter of John Patrick who had also migrated from Jackson County to Giles County.

"Mid", as James was called, was a great traveler. He made frequent journeys to New Orleans on business, visited aunts and uncles and cousins in Missouri, sought and bought land in various outflung places in Texas, and even made a trip "round the horn" to the gold country in California about 1851, probably seeking a bit of "fortune" to offset losses he had sustained earlier in his horse trading enterprises. It is probable that farming alone could not command his total interest and energy. He served as a member of the State Legislature in 1862. His obituary noted that he was the officer in command at the burial of one of Washington County's most illustrious citizens, Colonel Archibald Yell who fell in the Mexican War. During the Civil War years, he remained mostly in Washington County, although he safe-havened his family in eastern Texas, and for his wartime services he was thereafter known as Colonel Tuttle. Whether the title was an actual or honorific one, it is evident his contemporaries thought it was truly earned.

James and Eveline were the parents of four daughters. Apparently resigned to the fact he would have no sons, he saw to it that his daughter was given his first name, and throughout her long life she was always called "Jimmie". His daughters were: 1) Mary Jane (Mollie), born 1843; married in 1864 in Clarksville, Texas to James C. Brown; died in 1925 in Hot Springs, Arkansas,

where she is buried. They had five children: Lulu Madeline, Maude Augusta, Howard Middleton, Marie Estelle and Vincent DePaul. 2) Madeleine Evelyn (Med), born 1845; married Judge William E. Wootten in Clarksville; died in 1923 in Hot Springs, buried in Clarksville. They had 10 children: Hinton, Tuttle, Evelyn, William E., Madeleine, Ellen, John T., Middleton Lane, Gilbert Hay, and Nannie S. 3) Nancy Evaline (Nannie), born 1847; married James A. Ferguson in 1868 in Fayetteville; died there in 1921, and buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Their children were: George S., James W., Arthur L., Augusta E., Harry and John Middleton. 4) Irene James (Jimmie Irene), born 1851; married first in 1868 in Fayetteville to William D. Patton, widowed in 1881 when her husband, the Fayetteville marshal, was ambushed and assassinated in the town; moved with her four surviving children to Santa Ana, California where she married a second time in 1887 to Charles A. Preston, and where she died in 1929. By her first husband she had six children: Beulah Irene, Tuttle, James Tuttle, Madeleine, Nannie and Nanine; by her second husband, one daughter, Evelyn A.

James M. Tuttle died at his home in Richland Township on 1 October 1878, and he is buried in the Mount Comfort Cemetery. His wife Eveline died in 1893.

By: Margaret I. Hawk

Home built by William Donnel Cunningham in 1840. Bricks were dug and fired on the property. The original pillars were huge pine trees hauled by ox wagon from near Bentonville. The home is still occupied.

Nathan Washburn Tuttle

Nathan Washburn Tuttle, born September 12, 1802 in Georgia, was the oldest son of Soloman and Mary (Patrick) Tuttle, pioneer settlers of the Mt. Comfort community northwest of Fayetteville, in this county. The subject apparently was named after his paternal grandmother, Rebecca Washburn, who married James Tuttle, Jr. Nathan was a circuit riding preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. On February 2, 1826 he married Ann Elizabeth "Annaliza" Riddle, who was born May 7, 1807 at Rowan County, North Carolina daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Slater) Riddle. She was the granddaughter of Stephen Riddle, who established Riddle's Ferry on the Yadkin River in North Carolina in 1777.

Nathan Tuttle's farm, southeast of the Mt. Comfort Cemetery, later became the Washington County Poor Farm. Nathan died at the age of 37 years on October 26, 1839 leaving reportedly three daughters, but as of now, the middle one, Martha Green Whitacor, remains only a name. Annaliza Caroline "Callie" Tuttle, born June 5, 1827 in Tennessee and married Benjamin Henderson "Hence" Wilson, had four daughters before her death in 1855. Mary Elizabeth "Mate" Tuttle, born September 6, 1835 married George Singleton "Sing" Trammell, and they and their eight children lived at Tuttle, Arkansas. Around 1847, the mother, Ann, second married widower Thomas Smith, a prominent farmer and miller of Tuttle, Arkansas. The two room brick home they lived in during the Civil War, where bushwhackers burned Tom's feet in the fireplace, is still standing, just east of Tuttle. No evidence is left now of the one-hundred pioneer cemetery on this farm, behind the house and barn, where her daughter Callie was buried. Tom and Ann Smith's graves are in the Tuttle Cemetery, as are the Trammells.

By: Bobby G. Wilson

Solomon Tuttle, b. October 12, 1777, in Virginia; d. January 18, 1854, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Solomon Tuttle

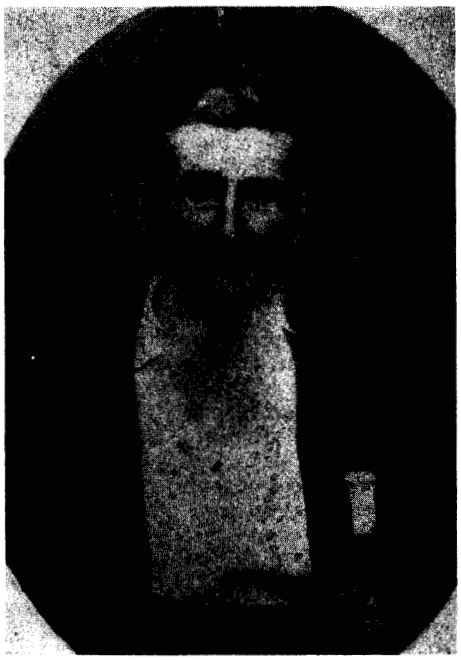
The Tuttles came from Norfolk County, England, in 1637. They were always land owners. They bought and sold at a profit, always moving on to newer country. In 1829, Solomon Tuttle came with his family and his son-in-law, William Donnel Cunningham, to Washington County and settled at Mount Comfort. Cunningham staked off seven acres to be used as a church and his wife, Jane, named it Mt. Comfort from the church she had loved in Tennessee.

Solomon Tuttle was born October 12, 1777, in Virginia, and married Mary Patrick. Their children were Mary Jane Tuttle, born September 27, 1800, in Georgia, died March 27, 1878, at Mt. Comfort, Washington County, Arkansas. She married William Donnel Cunningham, born July 7, 1797, in Virginia, died February 15, 1876, in Washington County, Arkansas. Our record shows seven children, although others may have died young.

Nathan Washburn Tuttle, born September 12, 1802, died October 26, 1839. He married Annaliza Biddle, born May 7, 1807, died 1866. Nathan was a circuit-riding preacher from the Mt. Comfort Church. After his death, his widow married Thomas Smith. Nathan and Annaliza Tuttle had three children.

Rebecca Wily Tuttle, born October 12, 1804, in Tennessee. No further record.

Margaret Mariam Tuttle, born 1806 in Tennessee. She was 22 when the family came to Arkansas. It is believed that she did not come to Arkansas with the family. It is possible that she was married and continued to live in Tennessee.



William Donnel Cunningham, b. July 7, 1797; died February 15, 1876.

Solomon Tuttle Cunningham, b. April 15, 1836; d. August 1917.

James Middleton Tuttle, born June, 1811, in Tennessee, died 1878 in Washington County, Arkansas. He married Evangeline Smith, born 1814, died 1893. They had four children.

John Milton Tuttle, born September 23, 1814, in Tennessee. He grew to manhood in Mt. Comfort, Arkansas, and married a Mary _____. He owned a farm formerly known as the Irish McMannus place, about a mile northeast of Mt. Comfort church and adjoining the former site of Ozark Institute.

Mary Alvira Tuttle, born September 23, 1817, died 1859. She married James Chestnut Pittman, born 1809, died 1847. They had seven children. After his death, she married James West and had three more children.

Martha Almina Tuttle, born September 23, 1817 (twin with Mary Alvira).

Eliza Mariah Tuttle, born August 17, 1818, in Tennessee, died February 21, 1883. She married Rev. Isaac Taylor Nolen on November 21, 1843. He was born September 5, 1813, died 1848. They had two children, one of whom grew to maturity.

William Donnel Cunningham was born July 7, 1797, in Virginia. He died in Fayetteville, Arkansas, February 14, 1876. He was the son of Samuel Cunningham and Jane Donnel, both of Virginia. Samuel Cunningham was actively engaged in selling supplies to the Revolutionary troops. William Donnel Cunningham was married to Mary Jane Tuttle, who was born in Georgia September 27, 1800. She died in Washington County, Arkansas, 1878. Both are buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

William Donnel Cunningham and Mary Jane Tuttle were the parents of the following children:

Leroy Brown ("Doc") Cunningham, born January 21, 1822, in Tennessee, died 1863. He was a practicing physician with Dr. Charles Deane. He was State Treasurer in 1862. A Confederate bill in the writer's possession bears the name of Leroy Cunningham as State Treasurer. He went to California on the Gold Rush, serving as physician for a wagon train. He was hung by Mountain Federals during the Civil War. He had married Mary N. and had two children. The shock of his death killed his wife. The children, Willie and Lelia Cunningham, were adopted by his brother, Solomon Tuttle Cunningham. Willie died at the age of 17 and is buried in Mt. Comfort Cemetery. Lelia married a Mr. Mayes and lived and died in Texas. Leroy Cunningham was the administrator of Solomon Tuttle's will.

William Riley ("Lee") Cunningham, born April 15, 1824, in Tennessee. Believed to have been killed by Mountain Feds during the War. He married Mary A. Parks, the daughter of Aaron and Nancy Parks. They had three children, Mary Lee Cunningham, born October 4, 1858; William Parks Cunningham, born July 21, 1861; and Gussie Cunningham, born July 21, 1863.

John Milton Cunningham, born January 5, 1832. He lived on the old McMannus farm north of Mt. Comfort. No further record.

Mary Jane Cunningham, born February 13, 1834, married Thomas K. May and moved to Clarksville, Arkansas, where May operated a successful general store for many years. T. K. May was the first postmaster at Low Gap, Arkansas. Children of T. K. May and Mary Jane Cunningham were Lavina Clementine May, William Alfred May, Charles Walter May, Mary Louise May, married a Harden, died in 1960. Names of other children are not known.

Solomon Tuttle Cunningham, born April 15, 1836, died August, 1917, buried Mt. Comfort Cemetery. He married Emily ("Julia") Henbest, born December 27,1843, at Marshall, Illinois. She died November, 1919. Solomon Tuttle Cunningham was a veteran of the Civil War. He served in Co. C, 1st Arkansas Cavalry of the Confederate army. He was wounded at Vicksburg and was an invalid for years after the war ended. He served as a Scout for the army, carried a diary, and his memoirs contain orders carried out during the service. He was superintendent of the Washington County Home (for the poor) for several years.

Children of Solomon Tuttle Cunningham and Emily ("Julia") Henbest are as follows: Fairie Maude Cunningham, born April 4, 1868, died 1941. She married William Roswell Cannon January 1, 1889, by the Rev. Giles H. Henderson in Mt. Comfort Church. William Roswell Cannon was born July 5, 1860, to Bird Joseph Cannon and Sevarine Gociotte, whose parents came from France to New Orleans about 1700. The Cannon family came from Scotland. William R. Cannon attended Cane Hill College. He was a farmer and market gardener, and lived at Mt. Comfort for 45 years. William Roswell Cannon and Fairie Mae Cunningham were the parents of ten children.

Coda Cunningham, born 1873, died 1932; married Bertha Appleby born 1871, died 1950. She was the daughter of John T. Appleby and Myra Stanfield Appleby. John T. Appleby was the son of Hezekiah, a Mt. Comfort pioneer who came from Tennessee.

Cooa Cunningham and Bertha Appleby Cunningham were the parents of Ruth Cunningham, who married (1) Mr. Keltner and (2) James Garriott; and Myra Jane Cunningham, married Berkley Pace. They live in California.

Mattie Mariah Cunningham, born November 2, 1838, died 1887; married John B. Neal of Lowell, Arkansas. No further record except gravestone in Mt. Comfort Cemetery; "Mattie C. Neal, b. 1838; d. 1887."

Margaret Elizabeth Cunningham, born November 30, 1842, in the old brick home at Mt. Comfort, Arkansas. Died 1924, in Los Angeles, California, and is buried there. Married to James Grace in Arkansas. Her two children died, first child, Gertrude, second in infancy. The information in this book about Mt. Comfort and the Cunningham family is due in large measure to Mrs. Grace's faithfulness in collecting and preserving the early letters and other records.

By: Mildred Lavender

G. W. Umbaugh

G. W. Umbaugh and Mary Ellenor Focht were married November 13, 1870, in Cridersville, Ohio. He was a widower with three young daughters. Very little is known about these children. G. W. served as a Lutheran minister for twenty-five years. Mary E.'s great-grandfather arrived in New York from Germany in time to fight three years in the Revolutionary War. G. W. and Mary E.'s children: Dora (1871) and Loy (1873), were born in Ohio. Clem was born in Indiana in 1875. Seeking a warmer climate for G. W.'s health, the family moved to Leighton, Alabama, where Ada (1887), Lola (1880) and George Ernest (1882) were born.

G. W. and Mary E. probably heard about the growing agricultural area of Springdale from pastor of Salem Lutheran Church, A. Sloan Bartholemew, the son of the pastor who married the couple. In March 1884, Mary E. bought about seven and two-thirds acres located in the southwest part of town. A large Victorian-style house and a barn were built on the northeast corner of the property. An apple orchard was planned for the rest of the land. The approximate homestead was located between the now-existing streets of Meadow and Maple and Shiloh and Maple Drive. At the same time, G. W. bought forty acres some distance south and west of Springdale.

Twins, Manta and Everett, were born in October 1884, but they died before they were six months old. They were the first members of the family to be buried in the Lutheran Cemetery. Ollie Laurel was born in July 1887.

G. W. died in December 1890 at the age of 58, leaving Mary E. alone to manage her family and farms. She sold lots from time to time and mortgaged her property to her brother, who lived out of state, for cash.

Dora married Edgar Masoner from Cane Hill, Arkansas in 1894. Five of their eight children were born in Springdale. This family later moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma where Edgar and Dora died.

Mary E. and Lola remained members of the Lutheran Church. The rest of the children drifted away from the Lutheran faith. Several joined Presbyterian churches. All the children attended as much school as was available. Lola obtained a teaching certificate and taught in the Springdale schools in the early 1900s. She later attended college in Kansas and Chicago. Ollie became the first member of the family to have her name on the senior walk at the University of Arkansas when she graduated in 1907. She later married Abe Collins, a lawyer from Sevier County. They lived the rest of their lives in DeQueen, Arkansas where their daughter and son were born.

Ada married Walter Dodson from Cuba, Missouri, in 1906. For awhile, they lived in Missouri, where their son, Robert was born in 1912. They returned to Springdale and in 1916 built a house on a lot next to Mary E. Walter and Loy owned a grocery store on the north side of Emma Avenue.

Loy had married Myrtle Haxton in 1911. She was the high-spirited daughter of S. N. Haxton, owner of the woolen mill which was located on the creek which ran through town. Myrtle had been courted by Clem, but for some reason, their marriage was called off. Loy and Myrtle had a son, Richard, born in 1915.

Clem was a member of the Springdale Company A of the Arkansas National Guard. The company was given a festive send-off in June 1916 when it left for duty in Mexico to fight Pancho Villa. Although the men did not see much action, they did have many adventures. Clem never married and died as a result of the influenza epidemic in 1919.

A new house in the simpler Prairie style of the time was built in 1910 to replace the family home which had been destroyed by fire. One bitter cold winter day, a boarder had built too big a fire in an upstairs wood stove. The heat set the attic on fire and soon the "biggest house fire Springdale had ever seen" made town news. This fire and several business fires led to the organization of the Volunteer Fire Department in September 1909. George Ernest was a charter member and served twenty years on the department, a respected businessman in the community, who owned the Style Shop on the south side of Emma Avenue for many years, made buying trips to Chicago and bought from fine fashion houses. The store became a favorite of many well-dressed women of the area. It closed in June 1929 when low-top shoes became the rage. G. E. was overstocked with high-topped shoes.

Lola resigned her position as head of the Domestic Science Department of Agricultural State College in Russellville, Arkansas in 1925. She had been at the school about ten years when she came home to take care of her aging mother. She died after a short illness in 1928, leaving G. E. alone to care for Mary E., who died in 1938 at the age of 87.

Loy also died in 1928. Myrtle and Richard continued to live in Springdale.

Robert Dodson graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1933 with a civil engineering degree. He and his parents moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, where Walter and Ada died, and Robert and his wife still live. They have five children.

G. E. became an Arkansas Revenue Agent in the early thirties and collected the newly enacted state sales tax. He began work as a feed salesman for Jeff D. Brown in 1937. It was on a Saturday morning call at Smith's Store in West Fork, Arkansas, that he met a young widow, Zola Emerson Edwards. Her maternal ancestors from Tennessee had settled in that area in 1837. Her father came to West Fork from Georgia as a young boy shortly after the Civil War. G. E. asked Zola if he could call on her sometime. She shyly said, "Yes". Five months later, November 8, 1941, they were married at his sister Ollie's home in DeQueen.

In October 1943, Zola presented G. E. with a daughter, Mary Elnor. Shortly after Mary's birth, G. E. went to work for S. and E. Wholesale Company as a salesman.

In the spring of 1942, Richard Umbaugh married Juanita Shinpaugh of Springdale. Their daughter, Geneva, was born the following January. Richard was serving in the U. S. Army where he saw duty in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Juanita and Geneva moved to California where Juanita worked in a defense plant.

After the war, Richard and Juanita returned to Springdale. Juanita planned and had built a new home on North Shiloh Street. Their daughter, Joanne, was born in September 1948. Richard established himself as a car salesman and later sold truck parts for a local company. Juanita sold Stanley Home Products and helped her parents with their businesses. Richard died of a sudden heart attack in February 1970. His mother, Myrtle, died the following June at the age of 92. Juanita lives in Springdale where she was a real-estate agent until her retirement in October 1987.

Geneva graduated from the University of Arkansas and married David L. Powers from Poplar Bluff, Missouri the same year. David is a partner in Hailey-Powers-Froning Architects. After receiving her Master of Music degree in Voice, Geneva is now teaching choral music at Springdale Central Junior High. She also serves as choir director of the First United Methodist Church. They became the parents of Travis Lee in March 1978.

Joanne married Gene Allen Franco, whose parents live in Elm Springs, in 1966. Their son, Gene Jr. (Gino) was born in October 1967. Gene graduated from the University of Arkansas in June 1971. Two weeks later, he and another young man were

brutally killed during a robbery of the Safeway Grocery Store on the corner of Thompson and Emma. Their murderer was caught, tried and convicted of their deaths and the critical wounding of a third youth. He served the rest of his life in prison. On February 29, 1972, the child Gene did not have time to know about was born. Jon David was named for his paternal grandfather and Uncle David Powers. Joanne and her sons continue to live in Springdale. Gino has become the next generation to attend the University of Arkansas.

G. E. Umbaugh suffered a heart attack in 1947. He immediately retired to save his health and spend as much time as he had with his wife and daughter. At that time, he sold his father's forty acres. A large grape vineyard was on the farm, which today lies on the south side of Sunset Avenue between Gutensohn and Carley Road.

G. E. died October 3, 1949, after his third heart-attack. Zola and Mary continued to live in the family home on Meadow Avenue. Zola took in boarders for a few years so she could stay at home to raise her daughter. She was an active member of the First Christian Church and helped with many school and neighborhood activities. She died in December 1969 after a brief illness.

Mary graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1965 and taught in Springdale for twelve years. November 20, 1976 she married Russell F. Self, Jr., son of Russell and Virginia Self. Mary and Russell have no children to enjoy the big old house that Mary grew up and lived in until her marriage, but they still maintain the property that has now been in the family one-hundred and four years.

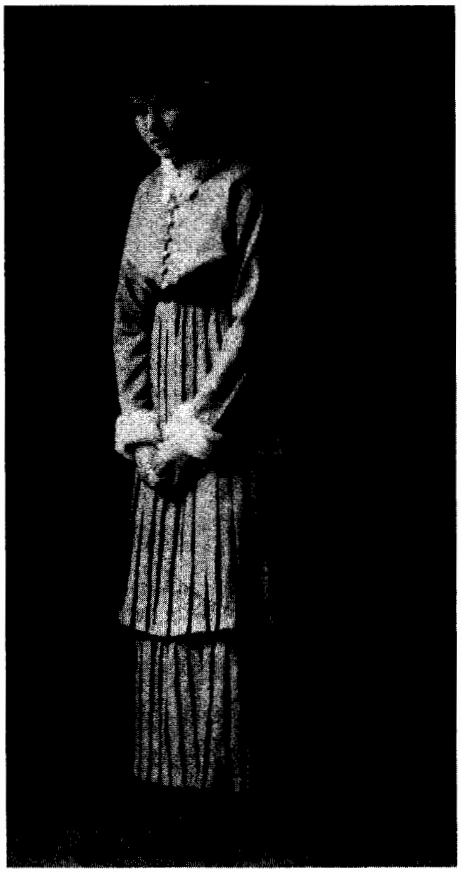
By: Mary E. Umbaugh

The children of Leslie Jones and Cora May Upton Jones, La Habra, California 1944. L to R: Carole May Jones, Leslie Jones, Jr., Claudia Irene (Jones) Miller, Ensign James Allen Jones, Mildred Fern (Jones) Brewster.

Cora May Upton

"My Grandpa Upton was a Northerner, a Republican, and a Baptist; and my Grandpa Tuck was a Southerner, a Democrat and a Christian", my mother, May often told me.

The Upton Family - Vale, Arkansas about 1910. Joseph Allen and Linnie (Tuck) Upton. Their children (L to R): Cora May Upton, Lelia W. Upton, Charles R. Upton, and J. Elmer Upton.



Cora May Upton (age 18) ca.1914 in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Cora May Upton, first child of Joseph Allen Upton and Belinda Laura Tuck, was born May 17, 1896 in Greenland. Joseph and Linnie had four other children: Lelia, Charles Ralph, Joseph Elmer, and Helen.

May's Grandpa Upton was John Wesley Upton, born in Lawrence County, Arkansas, on an unusual date, February 29, 1828. His father, Joseph Upton, born in North Carolina, died in 1837, leaving four boys and two girls.

May's Grandma Upton was Martha Bowen, born 1830 in Tennessee. Martha's first ancestor in this country was John Bowen from Wales. His wife was Lily McIlhaney (Scotch-Irish). Their eight sons were Revolutionary soldiers. Martha's father, William B. Bowen, and mother, Levica McElhaney, were both born in Tennessee. They migrated to Madison County, Arkansas about 1834. With them, by 1840, were William's parents, Henry and Mary; and Levica's parents, John and Hannah (Bowen) McElhaney; as well as some of the Upton family from Lawrence County.

May Upton's Grandpa Tuck was William David Tuck, born 1848, in Missouri. His father, Richard Tuck, was from Virginia. William was a Confederate Militia Volunteer at a young age.

May's Grandma Tuck was Nancy Caroline Foster, born 1846 in Tennessee. Nancy's parents were Anthony and Lucinda Foster, both born in North Carolina. By wagon train, they migrated from Tennessee to the Osage Valley of Missouri about 1856, but because of the cold and damp, moved on to Benton County, Arkansas by 1860. By 1870, the Fosters and William D. Tuck were in Greenland, of Washington County, where William and Nancy Foster were married in 1871.

William and Nancy Tuck had five children. They were: Belle. Linnie, Nora, Charles David and Robert Coleman Tuck. Belle and Robert died at the age of 18, and Nora at age 16. Linnie married Joseph Allen Upton in 1894, soon after his family moved from Madison County to Greenland. Joseph's father, John Wesley Upton, served three years in the Union Army during the Civil War. In a letter dated May 27, 1865, John expresses his concern about the family in Huntsville, where Jayhawkers passed through robbing and stealing. They had stolen his son, Will's, hat. John W. and Martha Upton had fourteen children: (the first two died in infancy), William B., Peggy Jane, Vicie, Sadie, Betty, Polly, Nan, Sarah Tennessee, John Wesley, Joseph Allen, Martha and Isaiah Tucker Upton.

By the time Cora May Upton was twelve, her family had lived in Greenland, Fayetteville, Pea Ridge, Vale and Strickler. Her father, Joseph, was a salesman for a lumber company. May's grandparents, Upton, died when May was young, but she knew and enjoyed her grandparents, Tuck, who had moved to east Fayetteville. May's two parents, her four grandparents and her great-grandparents, Foster, are all buried at Sons Chapel in Fayetteville.

Cora May Upton met Leslie Jones in Strickler. They went to school together, and had many friends and good times. They married October 16, 1916 and lived in a little house on Fall Creek. Leslie worked three days a week as a rural mail carrier. As a young wife, May cooked on a wood stove, made their clothing on a borrowed sewing machine and did her "washing" down by the creek. She had first to build a fire, to heat water hauled from the creek, then to scrub the clothes. Leslie had two cows, two mules, hogs and chickens. He raised wheat and corn and had it ground at the mill for a portion of the flour. When someone butchered, the meat was shared, as there was no refrigeration. They raised their own vegetables and many fruits were available. With her "egg money", May would buy salt and sugar, fabrics and yarns.

On their third wedding anniversary, Leslie and May Jones and their two small children left for California where jobs were opening up in the oilfields. This was the beginning of a forty year career with Standard Oil Company. Leslie built his own house in La Habra, a town thirty miles east of Los Angeles. Here, three more children were born. The five children are: Mildred Fern (Brewster), James Allen, Claudia Irene (Miller), Leslie, Junior, and Carole May (Reevy). Leslie Jones died in 1982, and Cora May Upton Jones died in 1984. They had ten grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

By: Mildred Fern (Jones) Brewster

Ida C. VanDeventer

Ida Christobelle VanDeventer spent about three years of her childhood in Washington County, Arkansas. She was born in Lee County, Virginia March 8, 1868. She wrote the following account of her childhood years.

"The family left Virginia in 1868 going west, stopping a while in Prairie County, Arkansas, then to Johnson County, near Clarksville in 1871, and about 1877 to Fayetteville, Washington County, living a while in Fayetteville, then to a country place about three miles out, called " Sunnyside", then to "Edgewood", a large brick residence owned by Professor Leverett, near Mount Comfort Church and school house, where many of my childhood care-free days were spent. In 1880, we left Washington County, Arkansas, going overland to Colorado, with a company of others, including Mr. John Barnett's family, John West, Thomas Taylor and William Gilmore. We had with us a little black pony upon which my sister and I took turns riding across the plains. On one occasion, when I was riding, the pony became frightened by shots fired by the young men of the party, and I dismounted. I was behind the wagons, and the plain stretched far ahead with not even a rock or stump to assist me in mounting again, so I was reduced to the necessity of hiking to camp; into which at the close of the day limped a very tired girl leading her pony, to the surprise in camp, who had not thought worthwhile to stop and investigate my non-appearance before that time. We stopped at Pueblo for the summer. In August, the young people of the party drove to the mountains and climbed Pike's Peak, taking with them a pack mule and camping overnight at timber line. In November, 1880, the VanDeventer family left Colorado, going to Ray County, Missouri, where three of Mrs. VanDeventer's sisters were living, remained in Ray County for some years, going to Howell County in 1895 for a short time.

Ida Christobelle VanDeventer went to Kansas City in 1891 and became a legal stenographer. She worked at this for the rest of her working life. After extensive genealogical research she wrote a book in about 1943 entitled, "*VanDeventer Genealogy*".

This "VanDeventer Story" was compiled, written and submitted by Vincil C. Bishop, 5 Edgestone Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas 72205. His father: William Kenneth Bishop (1874-1946) was a second cousin of Ida Christobelle VanDeventer. Vincil's great-grandmother was Nancy W. Clark Bishop (1801-1891). Two of her brothers and two of her sisters married VanDeventers in Lee County, Virginia during the 1830s. See "Bishop Section" of this book.

VanDeventer Lineage: Jan Pieterson VanDeventer born in Holland, 1629, emigrated to New Netherlands (New York) 1662 in the ship "Hope". His son: Pieter Jansen VanDeventer, born 1653 in Holland. His son: Isaac VanDeventer baptized 1704 New York, died 1775, Loudoun County, Virginia. His son: Abraham VanDeventer baptized 1753, Huntington County, New Jersey, buried Mulberry Gap, Hancock County, Tennessee. His son: Thomas VanDeventer born 1779, Loudoun County, Virginia, died 1855, buried at Mulberry Gap Baptist Church, Hancock County, Tennessee. His son: William VanDeventer born about 1804-05 Claiborne County, Tennessee, died 1860, Lee County, Virginia, married Martha Clark, born 1812. His son: Houston VanDeventer born 1835 Lee County, Virginia, died 1926, Arlington, Texas, married Elizabeth Ann Barnett in 1861 in Lee County, Virginia, she was born in 1836 in Washington County, Virginia, died 1920 in Kansas City, Missouri. Their daughter: Ida Christobelle VanDeventer, born March 8, 1868, Lee County, Virginia, died probably during the latter 1940s in Kansas City, unmarried.

It is interesting to note that John Larkin VanDeventer, born 1936 lives on the homeplace of his grandfather, James Alexander VanDeventer (1863-1946) near Lone Branch Church, about ten miles southwest of Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia. John also lives about a mile from where his great-great-grandfather, Thomas VanDeventer (1779-1855) located when he came to the area about 1805 from Loudoun County, Virginia.

By: Vincil C. Bishop

Pink Henry Van Hoose

The Van Hoose name appears to be associated with the Dutch and Germans. Their coat of arms indicates they were makers of clothing - tailors. It was 1839 when John Van Hoose (b. 1792, d. 1882) and Lydia Lewis Van Hoose (m. 1813) brought their family from Johnson and Floyd Counties, Kentucky and joined their already established friends and relatives. They settled on the Middle Fork of the White River in Eastern Washington County and here begins the story of the Northwest Arkansas Van Hooses.

Much has been written about the influence of this Van Hoose family on the history of Washington County. John and Lydia's Sons; Zachariah, Peter, Pink, James Hayden and George Washington (b. 1834, d. 1909), can be accredited with the major portion of the written history of early Washington County and Fayetteville.

Pink Henry Van Hoose & Jaunita Brown Van Hoose

Van Hoose descendants.

After George served his captaincy in the Confederate Army and his survival as a prisoner (1863) on Johnson's Island, Ohio he returned home to marry Nancy Rowden in 1867. One of George's three children Henry Bracken Van Hoose married Josephine Wilks Toney and on December 26, 1913 in Elkins, a son was born. They named him Pink Henry. Pink grew in defending his name and kids could criticize it only once. Pink attended school in Elkins and Harris before graduating from Fayetteville High School in 1932. After attending Civilian Military Training Camp at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Pink returned to his farm.

Pink married Juanita Brown (m. 3/17/34, b. 7/21/16) daughter of Albert W. Brown (b. 1894, d. 1949) and Naomi Fields Brown (b. 1896, d. 1920), later to become the stepdaughter of Leatha McKinney Brown (b. 1909) now Mrs. Tom B. Bell, Fayetteville.

In 1938 Pink and Juanita purchased the Mt. View Apple Farm located on Bear Mountain in the Baldwin Community from heirs of William A. (b. 1850, d. 1937) and Sarah Barham Brown (b. 1851, d. 1937), Juanita's grandparents, who pioneered and settled there in 1880 after their arrival from Tennessee. They continue to reside on and maintain the farm now known to be located on Van Hoose Drive, Fayetteville. Although the apple trees are long gone, Pink's love for the land prompted him to be one of the early supporters of soil and water conservation. He enjoyed growing many kinds of fruits and vegetables on this land which has now been converted to pasture and meadow in order to maintain his small cattle herd.

Due to the depression, Pink was forced to take a "town job" in order to provide for his family and keep the farm going. From 1945 until retirement in 1975 he was an employee of Ward Ice Cream Company in Fayetteville. His work included the manufacture, refrigeration and sales of ice cream. A favorite part of his work was providing a freezer and ice cream to rural stores that had just been "hooked up" to electricity. He still considers all his customers to be among his many friends.

For eighteen years, Juanita was also employed at Ward Ice Cream Company followed by eleven years as a bookkeeper for Washington County Circuit Clerk and Board of Education. She retired in 1983. Pink and Juanita are members of First Christian Church, Fayetteville and have performed various civic duties through the years.

They are the parents of: Donald Albert (b. 5/21/36, d. 5/22/36); Donna Josephine (b. 5/21/36); Jerre Max (b. 7/3/38) and Scott (b. 6/19/40). These children and their families have been a source of great satisfaction and joy to their parents. All three of the children were educated in the Fayetteville Public School System. Pink considers the influence of his children on present-day Washington County history to be a significant as that of the early Van Hoose pioneers.

Donna married Donald Francis Hahn (m. 2/3/57, b. 5/27/37) and they continue to reside on a portion of the family farm in the Fayetteville area. Don is a data processing executive and Donna is a homemaker and sewing instructor. Their children are: Donald Fred (b. 7/12/62) a Staff Sergeant in the USAF; Darin (b. 6/11/65) graduate of American College and employed in processing of microfiche and microfilm; Donita (b. 7/12/67) student at University of Arkansas majoring in Deal Communications and a member of the flag line in the Razorback band. Don, Donna and their children are members of the First Christian Church in Fayetteville.

Jerre married Judy Ann Harp (m. 6/10/63, b. 9/22/43, d. 2/13/87) and they lived in Springdale. Judy attended Baylor University, then graduated from the University of Arkansas College of Education with a B. S. and M. Ed. Before her accidental death in 1987, she was the musician for the First United Methodist Church of Springdale. Jerre graduated from the University of Arkansas and is Senior Vice-President of McGoodwin, Williams and Yates, Inc., Consulting Engineers, Fayetteville. He is active in many civic, cultural and educational endeavors. Their children are: J. Max (b. 4/7/68), student, University of Arkansas College of Engineering; Jill Ann (b. 7/9/69), student, University of Arkansas College of Business; Justin Colby (b. 3/14/79) third grade student at Walker Elementary, Springdale.

Scott married Donna House (m.7/10/74, b. 6/17/43) and they live in Morrilton, Arkansas. Donna is a graduate of the University of Arkansas College of Education and is an English teacher. Scott is a graduate of the University of Arkansas where he majored in Physical Education. He has coached in the Springdale, Fayetteville, Jacksonville and Atkins school systems. Scott and Donna now own and operate "The Chicken Place" frozen food stores in Morrilton and Conway, specializing, in the sale of products produced by Tyson foods of Springdale, Arkansas. Their daughter Kurtsy Lee (b. 5/5/75), is a junior high school student. They are members of the Presbyterian Church and active in civic affairs.

Pink's story would not be complete without making mention of his heritage of courage and pioneer spirit which has seen him through a great number of physical obstacles and his continued dedication to work.

Several Washington County physicians have played a vital part in Pink's life and he can truly call them his friends.

Perhaps the respect and pride for his family name reflects and answer to the age-old question, "What's in a name?". History will be the judge.

By: Juanita Van Hoose

Peter Marsalis Van Winkle

Peter Marsalis Van Winkle was a large Dutchman - not only in physical size, but in abilities, accomplishments, influence and character. The first lumber king in northwest Arkansas, he accomplished a successful business career twice - before and after the Civil War.

Peter and Temperance Van Winkle and sons, Calvin, Norman, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Lee and Wallace.

Peter was born February 25, 1814 in New York City. He was the youngest of five children of Helmich Isaac Van Winkle and Antji Von Houlin and grandchild of Jacob Walingen Van Winkle who came to the USA on the ship "King David" in 1634. As a young boy (date unknown) he moved with his family to Illinois. As a young man, he married Francis Wilcox and they had no children. On May 3, 1840 he married Temperance Miller, daughter of John and Mary (Polly) Miller. The Miller family came to Arkansas from Indiana and lived in Washington County. In 1841, Peter bought a farm west of Fayetteville. Always mechanically inclined and creative, he enjoyed making wagons, hacks and plows. He made the first spring wagon used by the gold miners going to California gold mines in 1849. Peter farmed until 1851 when he moved to the timberland in eastern Benton County and set up a sawmill. His first mill was located on the White River near the Van Winkle ferry and was powered by oxen (shod like horses) walking in a circle harnessed to machinery to operate the saws. In 1858, he opened a second mill a few miles away in Little Clifty. It was operated by steam with logs hauled in by special heavy carts pulled by six mule teams. He soon had a shingle, machine, door and window factory and a cabinet shop. Peter acquired a large amount of land in Washington, Benton and Madison Counties and accumulated considerable wealth. By the time the Civil War broke out, Peter and Tempy had nine children. He took his family, including about twenty slaves and moved to De Kalb, Texas. The Northern troops had already entered his home and taken provisions. It is said a Yankee horseman rode into the parlor on his horse and slashed the walls of each side with his saber. One time, his daughter, Mary refused to tell the invading officer where her father and brothers were and shook her hairbrush in his face and ordered them away. Peter buried his gold pieces (approximately $4,000.00) in a metal box on his homeplace feeling it safer there than on the road with him when he went to Texas. After war, he found the box in pieces and only one gold piece nearby. His mills were destroyed and his business gone, but with his grit and perserverance, he borrowed the necessary cash and rebuilt an even better mill. He went to St. Louis and bought machinery. It was shipped by barge down the Mississippi River to the Arkansas and up to Van Buren. The haul over the Boston Mountains of the large boilers and heavy machines in the 1860s was truly a remarkable feat. A man who took part said many years later that "every step was a nightmare. Roads had to be chopped; bridges improvised; camps maintained; food provided for the men and the oxen. The story of that trip should be worthy of a saga". The flywheel for the engine was said to be 24' diameter and weighed five tons and was hauled overland from Rolla, Missouri, nearest railway station. The flywheel was in sections with a hub as large as a locomotive drive wheel. Peter assembled the wheel and secured it with a mixture of salt, vinegar and iron filings so tightly that when it was disassembled during World War I some fifty years later, it was necessary to use dynamite. The wheel was so delicately balanced it would cut at least another log after the power was turned off. Peter soon had added a grist mill as well as the facilities to make everything necessary to build houses except the hardware. Most of the major buildings in Fayetteville and Eureka Springs were made with Van Winkle lumber. In 1880, he built the grand hotel in Fayetteville that bore his name and his son-in-law Captain Jack Steele was its first proprietor. He continued to acquire more and more land - some as foreclosures and back taxes. When he died in 1882 at the age of 68 while walking down the streets of the new town, Rogers, he had a vast estate and was a most respected man. A special railroad car was brought from St. Louis to carry his body to Fayetteville for a Masonic burial in Evergreen Cemetery.

Peter and Temperance had twelve children - seven boys and five girls: Ann born 1841 married Martin K. Walker who came to War Eagle as a tutor for the Van Winkle children; Mary born 1844 married John Bell (Jack) Steele who came to War Eagle as an apprentice turner by 1860 but organized a calvary brigade when the Civil War broke out, courted Mary through the war years and married her after the war in Springdale (see sketch); Calvin born 1845 died in the Civil War; George Washington born 1846 died at age 16; Ellen born 1847 married J. A. C. Blackburn and had three daughters before she died young - one of her daughters was Carrie who married Ed Kruse and lived all her life in the Rogers area. J. A. C. Blackburn bought out the Van Winkle Mills and continued them successfully; Emily born 1849 married J. K. P. Springfield who carried on the lumber business in War Eagle. Norman born 1851 a lumberman in Eureka Springs and Rogers; Lucy born 1856 died during her teens; Jefferson Davis born 1861 married Ada Pape and had four sons, Gordon, Tom, Arthur, and C. P. In 1900, he became state school textbook agent for B. F. Johnson Publishing Company in Ft. Smith. Later, he was a bookstore owner in Dallas, Texas; Robert Lee born 1863 who became Mayor of Oklahoma City; William Wallace born 1865 who lived in New Mexico, Lamesa, Texas and died in Lowell, Arkansas and had a large family; and Peter Jr. who married Elenor and was a minister in Chicago.

Peter built at least three homes - one before the war and a showplace after the war. He is said to have boasted that not one board with a flaw was used in it. It had ten rooms, all 18' square with 10' ceilings. The third home was in Lowell - a lovely two-story home with a turret. Temperance lived there after Peter's death. The first home was burned during the war, the second was taken down when Beaver Lake was built. The Lowell home was destroyed by fire during the 1960s.

Peter was an honored Mason and a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. He is said to have said: "Only a fool wishes - a wise man works for what he wants!"

By: Marilyn Hicks

James "Jim" Vanhook

Vanhooks were coming to Washington County, Arkansas, expecially Springdale, by around the 1950s after many of them having been somewhat flushed out of the Big Clifty Creek area around Beaver Lake by the water that was to come.

James "Jim" Vanhook (1823-1910) left the Somerset, Kentucky area around 1883 with his family headed toward the Ozarks, presumably, by covered wagon. There would have been along: Jim; wife Margaret (1844-1899); son, James "Jim" (1873-1958); son Robert "Bob" (1881-1972); daughter Mary Ellen (1877-1892); and daughter Jennie (1879-1956). These were the parents and young children.

The father, Jim, had been married before to a wife Mary Jane Morgan Vanhook, who had died after they had produced three sons.

It very likely was a sad parting when they left Kentucky. It had probably been home to the family for a long time, and there is little doubt that they were leaving behind many friends and loved ones. To this day, there are many Vanhooks in that area that spell the name one way or another. They must have been looking to a long, slow, and difficult trip with many hardships as they departed their old home. Perhaps they thought they would never see Kentucky again, as indeed, they did not ever.

Vanhooks have gathered in modern times in Somerset, Kentucky from many states for annual reunions.

It is believed that all or most Vanhooks in America have a common Dutch ancestor, Isaac Van Hook or perhaps Isaac Van Hoek, who came early to this country to the Dutch New Amsterdam colony that was to become the English New York.

The spelling of the family name has gone through a few changes and variations down through the years. For example, some spell it in one word and some in two.

There is a city of Hoek in Holland, and there was a city of Van Hook in North Dakota before the waters of a lake displaced it.

One might speculate on what that trip for Jim Vanhook's family was like; what they ate, how they slept, who they saw, how they crossed the Mississippi River and so on, as they traveled from Eastern Kentucky to Southwest Missouri. Probably, they camped and cooked out along the way and crossed the river on a ferry. They might have come across a few gamblers, drifters and outlaws along the way. They might have been in the company of fellow travelers. It is believed that some uncles and older sons of Jim's came that general direction also.

They did arrive in Missouri and lived short times in each of two small communities of that border state that Jesse and Frank James had so recently roamed. Those towns were Rocky Comfort and Southwest City. Two more children, Samuel (1886-1918) and Emma (1884-1981) were born in the latter in the southwest corner of the state.

Soon the family moved to Rogers, Arkansas, buying property in what is now the western part of the city, living there a short time, and then, moving to the rugged hills of the Big Clifty Creek area of Carroll County, Arkansas.

There, Vanhooks flourished for over half a century. There were many of them living there in the confines of this beautiful, narrow, rugged valley with its many large cliffs and limestone formations and cut through by the clear water of Big Clifty Creek.

Sadly, the years there for Margaret Smith Vanhook were not to be many as she passed away in 1899, never seeing the twentieth century.

Her husband, Jim, lived on there until 1910, with son Jim, dying there in 1958 at an old age.

Samuel Vanhook went to California as a young married man and died in the flu epidemic of 1918.

Mary Ellen had her life cut very short as she died at about the age of fifteen, in 1892.

Jennie married Alvin Rambo and Emma married Calvin Evans. Both families were large.

Bob, Jim and many of their descendants lived and worked on big Clifty for many years, doing a lot of timber cutting and livestock raising.

After years of rumors of the coming of Beaver Dam, it became a reality, relocating Vanhooks, some to the Rogers and Springdale areas of Arkansas. Bob was one of those who came to Springdale around 1960, finishing out his years here in Washington County until 1972. His wife, Margaret "Maggie" Clark Vanhook also died here a few years earlier.

There were to be found many descendants and relatives of the brother from Kentucky, Jim and Bob Vanhook, around Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas since about the late 1950s. To this day, in 1987, there are still many here in various occupations and pursuits.

By: Jack Vanhook

Andrew J. Vanlandingham

Even though Andrew Jackson Vanlandingham has many descendants living in this county today, his stay here was as brief as that of his previous residences. His relocation, four times in three different states during four decades, has made this researcher, a great-great granddaughter, very frustrated at times.

Andrew was born September 3, 1824, the second of two children born to Daniel and Mary Buoy Vanlandingham of Pendleton County, Kentucky. When Andrew was four, his mother was granted a divorce from Daniel.

Andrew married Elizabeth (Eliza) (maiden name believed to be Rollins) sometime before 1846. They lived on a farm in Pendleton County, Kentucky before moving to Missouri around 1853. Andrew and Eliza's children were: Robert R., born 1846, M. E. (Marg) born 1848, Isabelle J. born 1840, George W. born circa 1854, Theophelas Jackson born 1857, Charles Edward born 1849, Francis L. born 1864, and Elonzo N., born 1869.

It is not known why Andrew relocated his family so many times as no documented evidence has been found to verify some of the oral family history that has been passed down. This oral family history tells that Andrew rode with William Quantrill in the guerrilla warfare that existed in Missouri during the Civil War era. Being southern sympathizers in a northern state apparently caused many hardships for this family. Many Missourian families stayed on opposing sides for many years following the close of the Civil War and it is probably because of this that the family is believed to have gotten separated. It is not known what became of some of Andrew's children or of his wife, Eliza, but Andrew came to Washington County, Arkansas sometime before 1882.

In August 1882, he became the first postmaster at Rugby, Arkansas, which was discontinued in July 1883. That post office later re-opened in December 1884; and in December 1886, the name was changed to Staunton. In 1909, the post office was renamed to the present Greenland.

Andrew and Eliza's son, Charles Edward Vanlandingham married Henrietta Viola Malone, born November 5, 1856 in Lacon, Illinois, the daughter of Samuel and Martha Mariah Malone. Shortly after their marriage on March 17, 1887 in Lamar, Barton County, Missouri, Charles and Henrietta moved to northwest Arkansas and homesteaded 160 acres in Southwest Madison County. After their arrival to the area, someone told Charles that there was another Vanlandingham in the vicinity. When Charles went to meet this "tall, handsome man", he was unexpectedly reunited with his father, Andrew. Before Charles' first son was born in 1890, Andrew is believed to have died in the Winslow area, and was brought to the Walnut Grove Cemetery in Crosses for burial. Charles and Viola died in 1940 and are buried next to Andrew and Viola's mother, Martha. Charles and Viola had the following children: Clement Lester Vanlandingham and Clifford Dinsmore Vanlandingham.

Clement Lester Vanlandingham was born September 11, 1890, married Callie Vandora Davenport, daughter of George H. and Nancy Ledford Davenport. They were farmers in Madison County where they resided all of their lives. Lester died in 1947 and Callie died in 1964. They are both buried in the Pinnacle Cemetery, Madison County. They had the following children: Carl Edward Vanlandingham, born 1915, married Wilma Dunaway. They reside in rural Elkins and have one son,

Carl Anthony Vanlandingham, of West Fork. Lola Irene Vanlandingham born 1918, married Dewell Don (Dood) Drain and they reside in Fayetteville. Irene and Dood have four children: Joyce Drain Thompson and Glen Drain of Fayetteville, and Leon Drain and Nancy Drain Haflinger of West Fork. Doris Helen Vanlandingham born 1920, resides in Elkins and was married to the late, Russell Smith. Her two sons are Larry of rural Elkins, and Gary, who is enlisted in the U. S. Air Force and currently stationed at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. John Clifford Vanlandingham born 1923, married the former Geraldine Ledford. They lived in Myrtle Point, Oregon until John's death in 1983. They have two children who reside in Oregon: John Clifford Vanlandingham and Debra Vanlandingham Bushnell. Dewey Leonard Vanlandingham born 1925, never married and presently resides on his parents' homeplace. Nancy Viola Vanlandingham born 1929, married Russell Halton Dyke. Paula Dyke Williford and Sherryl Dyke Barger of Fayetteville and Carlos Dyke of rural Elkins. Edna Lucille Vanlandingham, born 1935, married Bobby Nolen Hankins and later divorced. Edna resides in Elkins and has four children: Roger Hankins of Lowell, Beverly Hankins Mabry and Brenda Hankins Jones of Elkins, and Becky Hankins Ramey of Fayetteville.

Clifford Dinsmore Vanlandingham born March 21, 1893 married Drue Ester Combs, granddaughter of pioneer Hiram Combs of Madison County. Clifford had been an employee of Phillips Petroleum Company for thirty years before his death in 1959 in Kanawa, Oklahoma. They had one son, the late Joe Edd Vanlandingham, formerly of Monte Vallo, Alabama. Drue resides in Fayetteville. Floy Goldie Vanlandingham born December 15, 1894 married twice, first to Oren F. Foster and later to Richard Hankins. Goldie lived in Madison County until her death in 1983. She had no children. Blake Gerald Vanlandingham born April 30, 1897, was a veteran of both World War I and World War II, he was captured by the Japanese at Corregidor in the Phillippine Islands during World War II. Blake was married to Sophia De Vorsoza and had one child, Anita Viola Vanlandingham. After Blake was liberated in early 1945, he was unable to locate his wife and child. He later re-married, to Mrs. Maxine Walker Cole of Fayetteville, and they were residents of Fayetteville until his death in 1970.

By: Sherryl E. Barger

Lee Wayne Vansandt

Lee Wayne Vansandt was born June 6, 1913, the only child of Walker and Edna Homesley of the Sonora, Arkansas community on White River, now Beaver Lake, (on the Perry Road). At the age of 3 years, his parents and grand-parents Steve and Nettie Homesley sold the farm and bought another south and west of Spring Valley, Arkansas. Wayne attended grade school at Spring Valley, then his parents moved to Springdale where he attended high school until his senior year. Then his parents bought the Homesley's interest in the farm and they moved back to the Spring Valley community. He then finished high school at Huntsville, Arkansas.

November 19, 1932, he married Beatrice Parsley, daughter of W. W. and Lorena Welch Parsley, of Fayetteville, Arkansas. To this union was born two daughters, Nettie Lorene Vansandt, July 19, 1933 and Edna Ladayne (Tootsie) Vansandt.

Wayne farmed as a partner with his parents. The farm was very diversified, they raised strawberries, one season they picked twenty-five acres, they had eight acres of apples, raised tomatoes and green beans for the canning factory, corn, oats and hay for feed, also, chickens, both broilers and layers for the hatchery, along with a small dairy herd and beef cattle.

In the summer of 1939, his father was severely injured in a run-away team accident, after which he was not able to work. At this time, farm help was getting hard to find, due to World War II. Most of the young, able-bodied men were called to service. This brought about changes in farming. The horses were replaced with tractors and other modern labor and time saving equipment. Due to drought, freezes and the shortage of farm help during the war, the strawberry, tomato, green beans and apples became a thing of the past. Then, poultry became the most profitable thing. They built more chicken houses, as now rural electricity was available to everyone, this made farm life easier, with water pumped into the buildings and homes, barns were equipped with electric milking machines. By now, a milk route to a cheese factory was established. This helped to supplement the farm income. They did away with the field row crops and went to cattle, chickens, hay and pasture; this was the easiest way to make a go of farming at this time.

Left to Right: Nettie Lorene, Lee Wayne, Edna Ladayne, Beatrice Vansandt.

Wayne's father, Walker, passed away August 23, 1950. His injury had become malignant (cancer of the brain) he had a long illness.

Nettie finished grade school at Pilgrim Rest. She graduated from Huntsville High School in Huntsville, Arkansas in 1951. She went to Fayetteville Business College, and worked for Heekin Can Company until she married Charles Parker Everett, son of Hill and Donna Parker Everett of Huntsville, Arkansas on January 25, 1953. They have two sons: Charles Parker Everett, Jr., born April 22, 1957 at Coronado, California. And Steven Wayne Everett born February 24, 1959 at Huntsville, Arkansas.

Charles "Chuck" Parker Everett, Jr., married Pamela Michelle Landis (born October 31, 1958 in Searcy, Arkansas to James Ruel and Peggy Nell Landis) November 20, 1982 at First Assembly of God in Searcy, Arkansas. They have two daughters, Amber Nicole Everett, born January 8, 1982 at Arkansas General Hospital in Searcy, Arkansas and Megan Brooke Everett, born September 28, 1983 at Arkansas General Hospital, Searcy, Arkansas. Steven Wayne Everett married Lorri Ann Collins, daughter of Clifford and Elenor Collins, July 6, 1979 at the Nazarene Church, Springdale, Arkansas. They have two children. Chad Collins Everett, born January 14, 1980 and a daughter, Kristen Brooke Everett born November 4, 1982.

Edna also finished grade school at Pilgrim Rest and graduated from Huntsville High School in 1955. She enrolled in Saint Edwards School of Nursing at Fort Smith, Arkansas and completed one year. She then enrolled in Fayetteville Business College at Fayetteville, Arkansas. She then worked for Campbell Soup Company, at Fayetteville. She married Lon Smith May 29, 1958, son of Carl and Lucille Wright Smith. They have one son, Timothy Lon Smith, born May 20, 1963 at Springdale, Arkansas. He is unmarried and lives in Dallas, Texas.

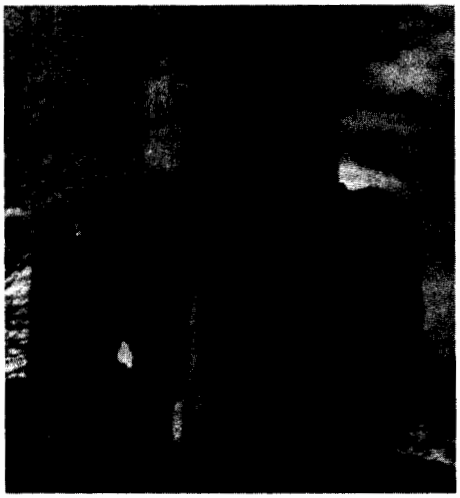
In August of 1960, Wayne suffered a stroke, he was sick for two months, but completely recovered and was able to go to Colorado in October on his annual deer hunt. His mother, Edna Homesley and Grandmother Nettie Johnson Homesley passed away in 1963.

As farm help was harder than ever to get, they got out of the

dairy and chicken business and only had beef cattle, pasture and hay. The farm is now all in permanent grass. Wayne bought a combine and hay baler, did custom work with them until he was forced to retire, due to his failing health. He spent fifty-seven years on the farm. He sold the farm in August, 1973 and bought a home on Beaver Lake in the Rochelle Riveria Addition. They had seven good years there, and on July 7, 1980, Wayne suffered a massive stroke and passed away. Beatrice still lives on the Lake, passes her time sewing, knitting, fishing and traveling.

By: Beatrice Vansandt

William Patrick Vaughan



Tretower Castle - Southeast Wales, British Isles.

Buck Vaughan - 1986

A saga of William Patrick Vaughan (born early 1750s - died between 1838-40) who immigrated from the Tretower Castle in Southeastern Wales, British Isles, to northeast coast, U. S. A. before the Revolutionary War. He married Fair-A-Bee Lunah, a Cherokee Indian Princess from Tennessee. They lived in Virginia, but left Virginia in 1797, and with a large family all moving as white people, traveled, settled and moved across Kentucky, Tennessee and Old Wayne County, Missouri. Then they floated down the Mississippi River, up the Arkansas River to Bell's Point - now Fort Smith. They blazed the road north across

Curtis Evans "Buck" and Ruby Holt Vaughan - 1939

James Curtis and Patricia Laird Vaughan - 1968

the tall mountains and named them the Boston Mountains after the City of Boston. They settled near the present Evansville in the then Missouri Territory, later to become a part of Washington County, then moved from Evansville to Cane Hill, and were very early settlers there. They then moved to Richland County. Next, they found two sons of William Patrick and "Fereby" Vaughan named Samuel (born about 1776 - died 1852) wife Kate Hands - one of three committeemen who surveyed early Fayetteville, and Daniel (born about 1787 - died 1864), wife Peggy Hands and their families located in the beautiful fertile country, later to be named Vaughan Valley located on the western edge of later Madison County; all long before Arkansas became a state.

This saga continues about one son of Daniel Vaughan,

Isaac and Virginia Clark Vaughan

Henderson and Mary Sharp Vaughan

Isaac T. and Cora Evans Vaughan - 1906 or 1907

namely Isaac Vaughan (born 1818 - died 1897) and wife Virginia Clark. One of their sons named Henderson Vaughan (born March 31, 1848 - died September 14, 1909) and wife, Mary Sharp. Their son, Isaac T. Vaughan (born August 7, 1877 - died June 20, 1949) and wife Cora Evans. Isaac T. Vaughan and Miss Cora Evans drives by horse and carriage on a Sunday, to Fayetteville, Arkansas. Here we stop - and NOW READ ON

This article written October 20, 1906 appeared in a Fayetteville paper.

MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE "Shortly after twelve o'clock Sunday night, Reverend Walter Whittle united in marriage Isaac T. Vaughan and Miss Cora M. Evans, both of Whitener. The couple drove here yesterday with the expectation of getting the ceremony performed, and returning home for supper. County Clerk Greer could not issue the license on Sunday, and Mr. Vaughan, being the postmaster at Whitener, was compelled to be back at his store at seven o'clock this morning. So, arrangements were made with the clerk to procure a minister and all met at the courthouse at midnight. The evening passed slowly for the couple and time moved on leaden feet. At the hour of twelve, the parties gathered in the clerk's office, the necessary papers issued and the ceremony performed. The great grandfather of Mr. Vaughan was the first settler in Vaughan Valley and it is from him that the valley takes its name. The grandfather of Miss Evans was the founder of Whitener, and it is from him that the town derives its name. The happy couple are highly respected in their community. A life full of happiness and joy to them." Perhaps you would like to know the sequel to this marriage. Here it is: I. T. and Cora Vaughan had a son - Curtis Evans Vaughan (born August 1, 1911 - died February 12, 1965, buried in Vaughan Cemetery) "Buck", as Curtis was widely known married Ruby Holt. One son was born to them, James Curtis Vaughan (born February 27, 1942). "Jim" married Patricia Laird and they have one son, Buck (born July 24, 1969). Jim, Pat and son Buck, and Ruby - this date February 14, 1987- live and own land in Vaughan Valley, Madison County, Arkansas.

So continues this saga of William Patrick and "Fair-A-Bee" Vaughan.

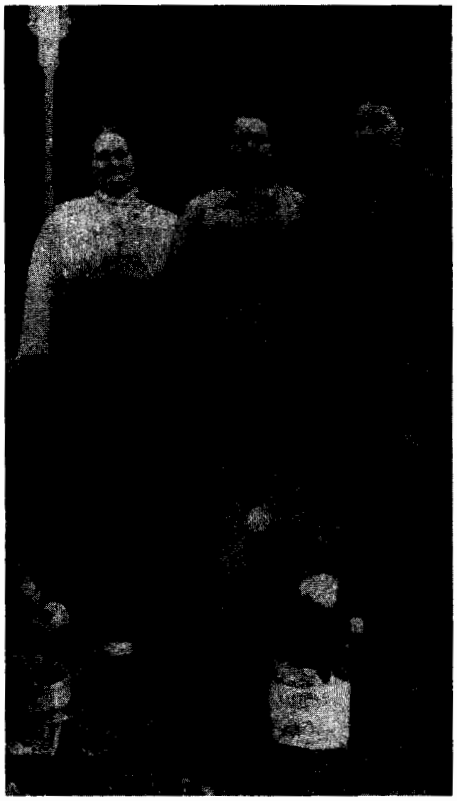
By: Ruby Holt Vaughan

Anna Venable

I am Anna Venable of Route 2, Lincoln near Dutch Mills. After teaching 31 years, I retired in 1969. Except for two, all of the schools at which I taught were in Washington County.

My early education began at White Rock where I attended first through sixth grades. The terms were short because of lack of money, so I started living with my Aunt Susie Robinson of Cincinnati and attended school there through the ninth grade. The tenth year I spent with my Uncle Wilson Kimbrough and family, a teacher himself, at Springdale. My junior and senior years were spent at Lincoln School. The four seniors in 1925 were Marion Joyce, Waldo Bain, Wesley Shannon, and myself.

When I was 18 years old, I returned to White Rock to teach—1925-26. During the summer, I had taken a teachers' exam at the court house and received a teachers' certificate. The day I took the exam, I went to Lincoln in a Model T Ford and rode the train to Fayetteville and returned home the same day.



1-Mollie Luginbuel Choat Barnes, Bert's sister. 2-Mary Watson Luginbuel, Charles' wife. 3-Daisy Kimbrough Luginbuel, Bert's wife. Made at a family get together 1913 by Arthur Jones of Salem who walked carrying his camera.

Store on east side of street in Dutch Mills, Arkansas. Bert Luginbuel is on far left. He was road overseer of Dutch Mills Township. Roads were made by every man of age working, four days a year. Outside steps led to rooms where the Masons held their meetings. A blacksmith building is on far left where George Yates worked. A well was located between the buildings.

Elizabeth Mackey was one that I remember going at the same time. Some of my pupils at White Rock were Oren and Marie Glenn, and Mary Rice. I had gone to school with them four years earlier

I attended summer schools for several years. Later I went to John Brown School at Siloam Springs which was a two-year college where I received a Music and Education Certificate in 1931.

Father's Day, 1984. Ruth Munnerlyn, Mary Ellen Kimmer, Bill Venable and Anna L. Venable.

I continued to attend summer schools at the University of Arkansas.

By then Morrow Schools had been consolidated and I was there for 1-1/2 years—until the school ran out of money. After that I was at Kingston in Madison County for two years. Wherever I went, there was music. I went from classroom to classroom at first. Then I organized a Glee Club and quartets. Morrow had many pupils who could sing, and the High School Glee Club won first place at the county level. Mrs. Denney (my former music teacher) was our accompanist which helped greatly.

While at Kingston, my father, Bert Luginbuel, became quite ill and I needed to be closer home, so I began teaching at Summers where I taught for two years. The canning factory was running in full force and there were lots of children. I had an enrollment of 52 in the first and second grades. It was while I was there that I married Bill Venable of Summers.

At this time Sugar Hill, a one-room school, wanted me to go there. After two years we started our family, and I didn't teach until our younger daughter was six. (We had two daughters—Mary Ellen and Anna Ruth). Because teachers were in demand, Mrs. Finley, superintendent of school in Lincoln, wanted me to teach in a one-room school that was located on our farm. Glendale, was a consolidation of Salem and White Rock.

The Glendale school building was moved to Lincoln as part of the consolidation with Lincoln during 1947-48. I went as a first grade teacher and taught in the high school building until the new grade school building was finished in 1950. I taught first, second, or fourth grades in Lincoln until March 17, 1969, at which time I developed a heart condition that ended my teaching career.

After I went to Lincoln to teach there was not enough money for a music teacher so again I was the one who helped with music activities such as Christmas programs, Graduation Day programs, and others.

Since my retirement, I have tried to do exactly what the doctor ordered and as a result, my health seems to be good. I enjoy being a member of two clubs, doing needle work, crocheting, piecing quilts and quilting. I have many flowers—indoors and outdoors, and I spend a great deal of time working with them. My church work is of great importance to me, and I still play the piano for church occasionally plus help in the church library and with other activities.

Richard B. Venable was born March 5, 1842 near DeQueen, Arkansas. He came to Washington County at Summers after the Civil War. They attended the Methodist Church.

He married Cartha M. Price daughter of Millard Price. To this union was born, John D. August 9, 1868 died March 1901,

Anna Elizabeth December 31, 1869, William Edwin October 17, 1871 died 1936. Catherin born March 24, 1874, Sarah Helen Elms August 25, 1876 died July 27, 1904, Thomas M. born April 17, 1879 died September 24, 1905, James Wiley February 12 died January 15, 1955, Oma born May 15, 1888 died July 16, 1907.

During the Civil War he was in both battles at Bull Run. He was taken prisoner and was put on a prison boat on the Mississippi River headed up stream. He escaped and made his way back to the Confederate Line where he was discharged.

On the farm at Summers he set out orchards and raised grain and tobacco enough for his own use. In the earlier years they had an apple drier. Several of the relatives helped do the work. They also had a cider press.

James Wiley married Virginia Rebecca Gibson. She was born at Summers December 14, 1887. They married at Summers December 14, 1909. To this union was born Harry J. June 20, 1911 died November 1917 of diptheria, William Gibson (Bill) July 26, 1915, Lacy Bean December 17, 1922 died November 23, 1984.

Bill attended school at Summers through high school. He was quite an athlete both in basketball and baseball. He played many games after he finished school.

He and his father made music together. Father played the violin and he the guitar. Later, Bill had blood poison on his left hand and he gave up the guitar.

Bill, his father and friends spent many hours hunting with dogs. He is very much a naturalist and enjoys the great outdoors.

Bill had a tractor accident in 1981 that almost cost his life. It has prevented him from doing a lot of things.

Bill farmed with his father in the orchards and grain field until he married and moved to the Bert Luginbuel farm. He continued with Bert's grain, hog, and cattle raising. At one time the cattle were of hereford stock. Later he continued with a mixed herd.

In 1961, two chicken houses were added to the farm with a capacity of 43,000. He also began to operate the Summers place after Lacy, his brother, moved to Tulsa. That farm is now in pastureland. There were two chickens houses there also which were used by Bill.

In 1939, he joined the County Farm Bureau and later became a State leader and also attended National meetings.

He is a deacon in the Baptist Church at Dutch Mills and has been active in many phases of community and church work. He was on the school board for twenty-three years of which he was very proud.

His father died at home January 15, 1955. His mother came to live with us until her death December 10, 1971.

Bill Venable married Anna Luginbuel August 22, 1937. They had two daughters, Mary Ellen December 3, 1939 and Anne Ruth August 14, 1941. They were born at home as was their mother and grandfather at the same house place. We still live here.

The girls' education began at Glendale, on to Summers and finally to Lincoln Consolidated Schools.

After completing high school they went to Ouachita Baptist College. Mary Ellen graduated from there with honors. She began her teaching career in Wardell, Missouri where she taught business subjects. It was here she met John Kimmer of Batesville, Arkansas who was a high school principal. They made their home in Kennett, Missouri.

They had one daughter, Lori Ann, born July 24, 1968. Mary Ellen got her masters degree from the State College at Jonesboro.

On January 12, 1971 John received a kidney transplant from a friend, Bill Koontz, who now lives in Cooter, Missouri. John died January 23, 1980 of a heart attack.

Mary Ellen and Lori are both accomplished musicians especially on piano. Mary Ellen is assistant organist at Methodist Church in Kennett.

Lori went to grade school and high school at Kennett then to Missouri State school at Cape Girardeau.

May 31, 1986, she was married to David Jones. He had attended the same schools. They are now stationed in the Air Force base near Phoenix, Arizona.

After going to Ouachita Baptist College two years Ruth took three years training at Little Rock Baptist Hospital.

There she met Jim Munnerlyn of North Little Rock. They were married at Liberty Baptist Church March 7, 1964 by Reverend Terrill Gordon.

Jim finished his bachelors and masters degree and is a basketball coach. He is presently at Schreiner College, Kerrville, Texas.

Ruth is a Registered Nurse and has been employed at hospitals in Fayetteville, Arkansas, Independence, Missouri, Independence, Kansas and Brownwood and Kerrville, Texas. She is presently at Schreiner College Kerrville, Texas as school nurse. She enjoys singing and painting.

Their children are Jamie Renee December 19, 1967, Mary Frances June 15, 1969, Julie Ann April 10, 1971 and William Edward (Billy Ed) January 17, 1979.

Jamie is in college at Schreiner. Mary is employed at Conway, Arkansas. Julie is a sophomore is high school and Billy Ed is in the grade school at Kerrville.

Lacy Bean Venable was born December 17, 1922. He attended grade and high school at Summers.

He married Jeanette Leopard of Summers.

Their children were Catherine Kaye April 22, 1947 and David C. July 7, 1948.

They built a house on the home place near Highway 62 and also two chicken houses. Later he left the farm and found work in Tulsa. They divorced.

He married Teena Hill Haskett in 1960. Their children are Bobby, employed in computer work in Dallas and Richard, who is in Oklahoma City Dental School. Teena is employed in Yukon, Oklahoma.

Lacy died November, 1984 in an Oklahoma City hospital where he had entered for tests of heart failure.

By: Anna Venable

J. W. Venable

Jim and Ginny, as they were known to our family, lived about a mile south of Summers, Arkansas, at his father's house. Mr. Venable lived with them until his death in 1923.

Uncle Jim produced the conventional crops on his farm, but also had a large orchard, growing many varieties of apples. He knew how to "bud" and "graft" and could produce many apple trees from the buds and twigs of an especially good tree. When it became necessary to spray the orchards, the community telephone system would receive a call from the County Agent (I think) and would send out a special "ring" to all telephones, then announce the time to spray and with what. In later years I remember that Uncle Jim used to sell a good many apples to truckers who came from other states. He always grew sweet potatoes, and Aunt Ginny cooked them nearly every day.

There was a large fireplace in the Venable house and a sweet potato storage place was made in front of it. This consisted of a walled up bin under the floor of the house, just in front of the hearth, with a "trap-door" in the floor giving access to it. During the winter the fire kept the hearth and potato bin warm. Sweet potatoes kept there all winter.

Uncle Jim had a large gasoline powered sprayer to spray his orchards. It was pulled by a team of mules, and was quite an improvement over the hand powered one in use previously.

Virginia Rebecca Gibson, b. 14 December 1887, d. 10 December 1971, m. 14 December 1909 to James W. Venable, b. 12 February 1882, d. 15 January 1955, son of Richard Bruner Venable (a Confederate soldier) and Cartha M. Price Venable. Children: Harry Venable, b. 20 June 1911, d. 8 November 1917; William Gibson Venable, b. 26 July 1915; Lacy Vean Venable, b. 17 November 1922, d. 27 November 1884.

William Gibson Venable m. 22 August 1937 to Anna Luginbuel of Dutch Mills, Arkansas. Their children: Mary Ellen Venable, b. 31 December 1939, m. 6 October 1963 to John Kimmer, b. 25 August 1926, d. 21 January 1980. Mary Ellen Venable Kimmer m. 2nd time 2 July 1987, to Edward N. Brogdon of Hayti, Missouri. Edward has a daughter Mary Lynn who is married to Chris Massey. Mary Ellen and John

Kimmer had one child Lori Ann Kimmer, b. 24 July 1966, m. 31 May 1986 to David Wayne Jones, son of Billy Jones of Kennett, Missouri.

Anna Ruth Venable, b. 14 August 1941, m. at Dutch Mills, Arkansas to James Munnerlyn, b. 10 January 1941. Their children: Jamie Renee Munnerlyn, b 19 December 1965; Mary Frances Munnerlyn, b. 15 June 1967; Julie Ann Munnerlyn, b. 10 April 1970; William Edward Munnerlyn, b. 17 January 1979.

Lacy Vean Venable m. Jeanette Leopard. Their children: Catherine Kay Venable Beadle, b. 22 April 1947, is married and has son Robert Lacy; David Venable, b. 7 July 1948, is married and has son Richard, b. Tulsa, Oklahoma. David lived in Concord, California in 1984. L. B. Venable m. 2nd Justina (Tina) Hill of Eufaula, Oklahoma who had a son Jimmie Haskett by a previous marriage. Children by 2nd marriage: Robert Lacy Venable, b. 12 September 1961; James Richard Venable, b. 12 September 1963; an infant died young and buried Ganderville Cemetery, Summers, Arkansas.

By: James E. Gibson

Dr. Clare Venema

I, Marleen McKeehan Venema was born at Fayetteville City Hospital, June 4, 1931, to Leon and Lillian McKeehan (See their history, this document). I went to Braden School near our home, and then to University High. I graduated from Cottey Junior College, Nevada, Missouri, then received my B. S. in Zoology from the University of Arkansas in 1953. Following a year at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, I entered Occupational Therapy training at Texas Women's University in Denton, Texas. During my clinical training at the University of Michigan Hospital in Ann Arbor, I met a third year dental student, Clare Venema, who was born in Grand Rapids, February 18, 1931 to Clarence J. and Hermine Venema.

We were married August 31, 1956, in Fayetteville, and moved to Ann Arbor, where I established and directed the Occupational Therapy department at St. Joseph's Hospital. The next June, Clare finished dental school, and our first son, Chris Manning was born, June 13, 1957.

In November, Clare entered the U. S. Public Health Service, and we moved to the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Our second son, Craig Douglas, was born July 11, 1958, in Rapid City; two years later, our first daughter, Karen Lynn, was born March 25, 1960. That summer, we moved to Oakland, California where Clare was attached to the Coast Guard. After his first visit to Fayetteville, Clare had decided to practice there, so when we left Public Health in 1961, we returned.

We found an 'Inn' at 1013 North College to remodel for a dental office; this involved doing the interior decorating with three children, 4, 3, and 1-1/2 underfoot. We opened for patients in October, with me serving as assistant and the children in nursery school. That first week, all three fell and cut their heads, each on a different day.

We joined First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, where Clare became a deacon and served on numerous committees. I joined the choir, where I still sing, and I have remained active in our women's missionary activities, including the International Wives' Group, which I direct.

On December 11, 1963, our second daughter, Kathryn Joan, was born, and soon afterward, we bought a house at 1553 Columbus Blvd. A third daughter, Kimberly Gayle, arrived February 11, 1966. We moved to 1559 Hope Street when she was three.

Clare joined the Evening Lions Club in 1962, becoming president from 1974-1975, and I participated in the Lions' Ladies Group, and was its president 1979-1980. I served on the Board of United Cerebral Palsy several years, and later was on the Board of the Community Concert Association, in whose membership drive I worked for 25 years.

Along with his regular practice, Clare did considerable volunteer dentistry for which he received several awards. Over the years, I filled in as assistant repeatedly, sometimes for weeks or months at a time, even with a baby.

Our oldest son, Chris, received his B. S. in Zoology from the U of A, and is now working on a Data Processing Degree while employed fulltime at the Computer Center there.

Craig moved to Houston after 2 years at the University, and is attending Houston Community College while he's employed fulltime at the "Lighthouse for the Blind and Deaf."

Karen attended Cottey Junior College in Nevada, Missouri, then received her B. S. in Zoology in 1982 at the U of A. There, she met Steven Vance Hunter, son of Jack and Bessie Hunter of Fort Smith, and they were married May 25, 1981. Steven received his BSBA that year, and got his MBA in 1982. Their first child, Sarah Grettelle, was born March 5, 1984 in Springdale. Another child is due January of 1988. They now live in Van Buren where Steven works in his father's vending equipment business.

Kathryn finished Cottey College before coming to the U of A where she met David Alan Turner, son of Charles and Peggy Turner of DeQueen. They were married June 28, 1986. David is studying Landscape Architecture, while Kathryn works as a Dental Assistant and takes night courses at the University.

After finishing Cottey in 1986, Kimberly entered Occupational Therapy training at UCA in Conway, Arkansas. As a violinist, she received an orchestra scholarship, and will finish the 5 year program in 1990.

Clare and I were divorced in October 1986. I stay involved in activities, though rhuematoid arthritis has prevented my returning to my profession.

By: Marleen Venema

Robert Vernon

Robert Vernon was the son of Robert Vernon, Sr. Robert Vernon, Sr., married Elizabeth Hambledon in Prince Edward County, Virginia, on 19 January 1792. He was born in Virginia in 1771 and died in Tennessee 2 March 1851. He had six brothers, all of whom fought in the Revolutionary War, it is believed. Two were killed in the war. One brother was the father of a Thomas Vernon who lived in Arkansas. Elizabeth, the wife of Robert, Sr., died some time after 1828.

Willie, Jessie and Nellie Skelton.

Inasmuch as the Skeltons and Skillerns were apparently always close, the following information on the Skillerns is given:

Audley and Emoline had the following children; Josiah Crawford, born December 1842 and died in infancy; Mary, born 16 May 1844; Jane, born 1846, died 23 May 1887, married Luke Kantz in November 1870; Narcissa born January 1849; Sarah born 4 September 1850; Nancy, born 2 July 1853; Elisha, born

23 June 1855; Josephine Helen, born 20 August 1857, died September 1894; James Dean, born 9 May 1861; William Vernon, born possibly in 1864; Florence L., born 14 February 1867, died in infancy; John, born 8 November 1869. Audley Skillern's father was John Skillern who died in 1946. His mother was Elizabeth Anderson Skillern who died in 1941.

Rebekah Vernon Skelton and her father lived with the Skillerns following the death of their mother and wife. During the Civil War, Rebekah also made her home with them while John Thaddeus was in the Army.

The following remarks of Mrs. Bess Carter Chitwood are included because they confirm a picture of John Thaddeus and his wife Mary Rebekah, conveyed to me by many people. Mrs. Chitwood was born in Fayetteville and is a graduate of the University of Arkansas and the University of Oklahoma.

"Among my happiest childhood memories are the hours I spent at Grandmother and Grandfather Skelton's farm near Fayetteville. Really, they were no kin to me, but were the only grandparents I ever knew, as I was an orphan brought up by my sister, the wife of James L. Skelton. Never, however, did the elder Skelton's make any difference between their own grandchildren and me.

"Once when they bought gay, candy-striped material for dresses for Nellie, Willie, and Jessie, Bob Skelton's daughters, they bought enough for me also.

"How I used to love the comfortable cot with a sheepskin on it in the room with the big fireplace! Here Grandfather rested when he came in from the fields. Nearby was the stack of St. Louis papers he read.

"In a drawer of the bureau Grandmother kept ready his and her burial clothes. Every few years these would be used for best and carefully replaced. Grandfather's shirt she made by hand from cloth she bleached herself.

"On one side of the fireplace hung the Almanac; on the other a turkey wing to fan the fire. How good food tasted baked in a spider over coals raked onto the hearth."

By: Mildred Dayton Lawrence

James Newton Vickery

James Newton Vickery, born March 15, 1850, Goingsnake District, Indian Territory, son of Charles Vickery (1811-1876) and Malinda Black (1816-1866), both born in Georgia and died in Indian Territory. James Newton married, about 1890, Martha Emma Padgett, born January 22, 1879, Forsyth County, Georgia, daughter of James Robert Padgett (1858-1952) and Lydia Ann Bettis (1861-1898). James Newton lived at Dutch Mills, Washington County, Arkansas, where most of his nine children were born: Mary Ann (1891-1971) married John Lester Russell; Mattie Alice (1892-1962) married Luther Cornelius Higgins; Charlotte Malinda (1895-1958) married Eber Eastman Bias; Charles Lincoln (1897-1973) married Ollie Bell Phillips; William Penn (1899-1980) married Lizzie Cordelia Johnston; Florine (1903-1963) married Rosie Josephine Vansant; Grant Lafayette (1905-1960) married Julia Evaline Phillips; Dovie Pearline (1909-living) married Marion Hershall Cooper. James Newton and Martha Emma were separated and she married David Cole and had Martha Jane Cole (1913-living) married Walter Hamilton Tinney. James Newton died in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, 1917. Martha Emma died at Fort Smith, Arkansas, May 31, 1930, after being hit by a car in Oklahoma.

William Penn (Bill) Vickery, born July 22, 1899, Goingsnake District, Indian Territory, married May 25, 1919, Lizzie Cordelia Johnston, born April 19, 1902, daughter of Stonewall Jackson Johnston and Mary Mittie Masterson. Three children were born to this union: Naomi Vanita (Nita), born February 24, 1920, married Jimmy Ray Cornelius; Luby Lenora (Lynn), born December 5, 1921, married Jack Clifford Tuggle; Edith Laveta Emogene (Jean) married Samuel McKeel Trotter. Bill and Lizzie lived in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, moved to Amarillo, Texas, in 1921 where he was a barber. Both were part Cherokee Indian and had black hair and dark eyes. Lizzie was dark-complected but their little girl was fair, blue eyes and blonde hair. Living near them was a woman whose reputation was very tawdry and the neighbors thought the little girl was hers, so Bill made Lizzie dye their little daughter's hair black. Now in those days, dying hair wasn't as common as today, and Lizzie knew nothing about how it was done; but she dyed her little one's hair anyway. At first it looked fine but when the dye began to fade, it turned orange then green, and her grandmother said she looked like a little gosling. Bill moved his family to Tiawah, Oklahoma, where he worked on the Spavinaw water line.

Bill and Lizzie were separated in 1923 and Lizzie took her little girls and lived with her parents until her death on October 15, 1929, at St. Louis, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, buried at Akins, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma.

Bill married Sarah Haggard in 1929 and had Loyd Dean, born 1930, James Edward (1932-1973) and Clara Hettie, born 1934. They were divorced and Bill never remarried. He moved to Prairie Grove, Arkansas, about 1967 near his brother "Link" and sister Dovie. Bill died at Springdale, Arkansas, May 1, 1980, and is buried in Scott Cemetery.

Naomi Vanita (Nita) Vickery married August 3, 1936, Jimmy Ray Cornelius, son of Wilburn (1876-1961) and Melvinia Tennessee (1879-1963). Jim and Nita were blessed with four children: Jimmy Ray (1937) married Billie Doris Owens; Larry Gene (1939) married Geraline (Gerry) Kay Hilton; Ronnie Jack (1942) married Sandra (Sandy) Lee Jones; and Rosemary Eileen (1945) married Thomas Dean Pennington. The Corneliuses have thirteen beautiful grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Jimmy's are Cherie Diane married Edgar Schmidt; Candace (Candy) Lee married Dennis Deaton, they have one son, Jeremy Adam; Walter Randall (Randy) married Christine Hall, have Ryan Randall and Ashley Jo; Jamie LuAnn married Darius Hatfield (divorced), have one daughter, Kara Lynn; and Jodi Shannon. Larry's children are Larry Gene, Jr., Kimberly Kay married Lewis Gene Howard, have one son, Joshua Gene, and Christopher Lee. Ronnie has two sons, Dion Scott and Daniel Evan. Rosemary has Stephanee Brooke, Howard Franklin (Buddy) and Brandy Nichole.

Lynn and Jack have two children. Fredrick Duane married Terri Phillips (divorced) and have one son, Kevin Duane; and Norma Jean married Hamilton (Tony) Haggar (divorced).

Jean and Sam Trotter (divorced) have one daughter, Bettie June married Ronald Smith (divorced) and have two sons, Corey Lee and Kevin Patrick.

Jim and Nita live in Wagoner County, Oklahoma. Jim is a retired (1977) carpenter and belongs to Carpenters Local Union #943, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Since retiring, he fishes. Nita belongs to Eastern Star, D. A. R., United Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters of Union Veterans. She is an avid genealogist. They celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary August 3, 1986, with all family members present.

By: Mrs. J. R. Cornelius

Sidney Cawood Vinson

Sydney Cawood Vinson, eldest son and one of four children of Horace Greely Vinson and Miranda Louella (Phillips) Vinson, was born September 22, 1880 on a farm near Loudon, Tennessee. The family later moved to Springdale, Arkansas where Sydney attended grade school and graduated from high school. He then worked in Fayetteville, Arkansas as a pharmacist and it was there he met and married Elizabeth Edna Sloan on the 12th of September, 1907. She was the eldest daughter and one of four children of George Sloan and Frances Camelia (Park) Sloan. They had one child, a daughter, Frances Louella Vinson, born June 27, 1908 in Fayetteville, now residing in Tulsa, the wife of Jesse D. Davis, Tulsa and Claremore lawyer.

S. C. Vinson moved his family to Tahlequah in 1908 and then on to Claremore in 1910 where he was a pharmacist in the drug store which he later purchased and was known as the Vinson Drug Store until after World War II when he sold the business to the Gentrys in 1946.

In June, 1928, Mrs. Vinson's nephew, Sam Norvell Sloan, then four years old, came to make his home with them. After

finishing school and serving in the U. S. Army in World War II, Sam married Barbara June Green, also of Claremore, and they reside in Claremore where Sam is a dentist.

After the sale of the Vinson Drug Store, the Vinsons opened another business - a ladies apparel shop which they jointly operated until Mr. Vinson's death January 11, 1959. Mrs. Vinson continued to operate the shop until she retired in 1968.

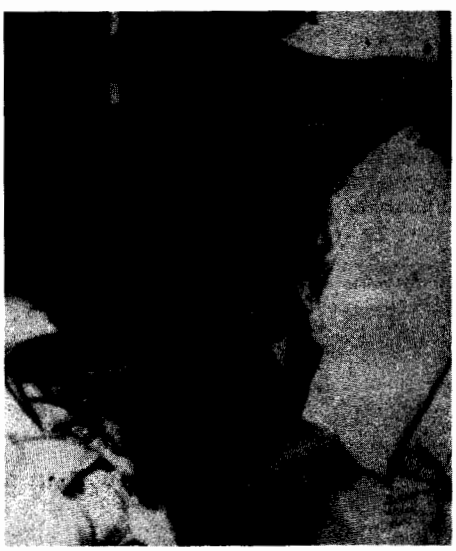
S. C. Vinson, or "Syd", as all his friends and most people called him, was one of the ten founders of the Rogers County Bank and served on its Board of Directors until his death in 1959. He was on the Claremore Board of Education for several terms. He was active in many other civic projects. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Development Corporation. Syd was an avid fisherman, his favorite "fishin' hole" was Spavinaw Creek in Delaware County, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Vinson, known to her friends as "Bess", joined her husband in the social and civic life. She was active in the Claremore Garden Club—serving as its President several years. She was a member of the Claremore chapter of the P. E. O. and the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, and its branch Society in Claremore. Bess Vinson was interested in collecting antiques and in gardening, sharing her love of flowers with everyone with her floral arrangements. She died October 13, 1974, in Tulsa.

By: Mrs. Jesse D. Davis

John G. Wadsworth

It was "depression time", the summer of 1935, and a young Kansas man was playing sax and acting with Toby's Comedians, a traveling tent show which at that time was touring Arkansas. $2.00 a week and meals wasn't bad. He'd have enough by fall to buy his books for his senior year at Mound Valley, Kansas High.



John Wadsworth

In the man's pocket was a signet ring from his father's jewelry shop. Before he left home his mother and urged him to take it for security (worth a ticket home if the job didn't work out.) John's father had died 2 years previous to this time.

Strolling down the main street of Springdale one morning before he had to start practicing for the afternoon performance, he stopped in a jewelry store. The man behind the counter knew a homesick boy when he saw one, and getting John's story while looking the ring over he figured he could put an initial on it for 35 cents. In fact he was so nice that when John returned home he told his mom he was going to live in Springdale, Arkansas some day.

God's timing often differs from ours, but he takes seriously our desires, especially if accompanied by prayer. Before becoming a Springdalian by choice, a number of years and events would pass. First, John graduated from high school, spent some time at Pittsburg State Teachers College, taught 3 years, married Alma Richmire of Coffeyville, was a weather man in W. W. II, fathered a daughter, Jan, a son, Rex and finished college at Manhattan, Kansas in 1950 with a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degree.

Having maintained an interest in poultry he was ready when this area opened a new job with the Livestock Sanitary Board out of Little Rock. In January 1951, John and Richie Wadsworth and family moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he worked out of old Gray Hall on the campus, as the State's first poultry pathologist. Two years later they moved to Springdale and their daughter, Ann was born.

During Doc Wadsworth's career with the State he diagnosed poultry problems for every farmer to the major poultry businesses in the state. He set up a blood testing laboratory to aid in the elimination of PPLO virus in flocks, and freely shared his knowledge with those who came to his laboratory. He spent 3 years in Gainsville, Florida with the university there in a similar capacity. However, sand in his shoes never satisfied his longing for the beauties of this area and the Wadsworth family returned to Springdale where he finished 13 years with the state.

Moving up for the security of a federal position he was a USDA employee in 3 different areas in Kansas, before he got back to Arkansas where he had retained his Springdale residence.

Few people loved their adopted state or appreciated it's many benefits more than John Wadsworth, and in July 1980, he left it for the only place he knew would be better.

Today, his widow, Richie, lives in their home in Springdale. His daughter, Jan, is a licensed practical nurse in Kansas. His son, Rex, is a carpenter in this area. His daughter, Ann, is a physical therapist in Tennessee. His three grandchildren, Mark, Alana and John have inherited Grandpa Wadsworth's zest for life and love of the natural things God provided for His people.

By: Richie Wadsworth

Thomas Wagnon

Thomas Wagnon probably came to Arkansas Territory around 1806, first into Madrid County, Missouri and then into Lawrence County, Arkansas. He met and married Elizabeth Ruddle around 1807. Their first son, John, was born ca. 1809. Elizabeth's family had land in Madrid County, Missouri then moved to what is now Batesville, Arkansas.

Thomas Wagnon and his brother Burrill first lived in Lawrence County, Arkansas Territory which included the whole northwest corner of the state in 1821. Late in August, 1829, he traded his improvements in the Prairie Grove Valley to Reverend Andrew Buchanan for two sermons, if an equally good location could be found.

The noted hunter took his flint lock gun and left. He returned shortly saying a new site had been located. This is probably when he moved to Illinois Township, Washington County, later called Fayetteville. He died there and his will was probated in 1838.

One story taken from Goodspeed's History of Arkansas says "Thomas Wagnon, an old timer, while out hunting wrapped himself, arms, hands and all, from shoetop to chin, in a green buffalo hide at night. In the morning it was frozen and would not unroll and when found, he was well nigh dead. The same man burned out the first stump in which to pound corn into meal at his place, which was the only evidence of civilization when we first camped here. This was used until the mills were built".

Thomas and Elizabeth Wagnon had seven known children; John, Thomas, Jr., Bazzil, Marshal P., Sarah, Matilda and Mary.

John and Bazzil are known to have fought in the Territorial Militia and later in the Civil War, the family being split North and South.

Marshal Wagnon married a Cherokee lady, Peggy Woodell and lived in what is now Westville, Oklahoma. He was killed during the Civil War.

John Wagnon, first son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ruddle Wagnon, was the great, great, great grandfather of this writer. He was married on May 9, 1836, to Maranda Ruddle in Fayetteville, Arkansas by the Reverend John Cureton. At this time, I have not been able to establish a relationship between Elizabeth Ruddle Wagnon and her daughter-in-law Maranda Ruddle Wagnon. John was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the 3rd Co., 2nd Battalion of the Territorial Militia being promoted three years later to Captain.

In 1839, he, his brother Thomas and their brother-in-law John Curry were engaged in a card game on Sunday morning in Fayetteville. Several citizens, including a Willis Wallace attempted to put a stop to the game. A fight ensued, Wagnon escaped town with the money, but Curry and several others were killed by this Wallace. Wallace was a known killer, killing even after this episode. He went to trial but was acquitted and lived his life out in Texas.

Thomas Wagnon, Sr., born ca. 1783 in North Carolina, died January 20, 1838 in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. His son, John, was named executor of his will. His wife, Elizabeth, born February 1, 1784, in Kentucky died March 27 1879 and is buried in Cincinnati Cemetery, Washington County.

This family was certainly one of our true pioneers living in the most primitive ways settling our country using both guns and Bibles. My great, great, great grandfather mentioned previously, did some preaching and marrying in Missouri before returning to Arkansas after the Civil War then disappeared into Indian Territory. A family that surely was rough and tough; but without people like these, most of us would not be here today. I appreciate the heritage they have left us.

By: Barbara Hinshaw Johnson

Park William Waldroup

Members of the Waldroup family have lived in Fayetteville since January, 1966. Park William, Sr. (born October 17, 1937 in Marysville, Tennessee) and the former Janet Ray (born January 18, 1938 in Florala, Alabama) moved here from Gainesville, Florida with their oldest two children, Mary Janet (born November 28, 1962) and Park William, Jr. (born January 19, 1964) both born in Gainesville.

Park, Sr. had recently been awarded his Ph. D. in Animal Science from the University of Florida, and accepted a position at the University of Arkansas. Dr. Waldroup completed his undergraduate work in his home state, at the University of Tennessee. He was an outstanding scholar from early on, and graduated at the top of his class at Tennessee. His wife-to-be also attended the University of Florida, where the couple met, and earned a degree in Science Education.

A second son, Christopher Ian, was born April 16, 1968. There were medical complications with the child, and he died within two months after birth. It was December 29, 1970 when the second daughter, Heather Leigh, was born.

During the 1987 school year, the oldest two children completed college; Park, Jr. the University of Arkansas, with a degree in Personnel Management, and Mary the Art Institute of Atlanta, to begin her career as a professional photographer. Heather will be a junior at Fayetteville High.

Park, Sr. is one of eight children by the late William Thomas Waldroup and the former Mary Jo Robinson, both originally from North Carolina. During World War II, W. T. and his family lived in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where he worked as an electrician in the atomic fuel plant, where uranium was separated to make the first atomic bombs. After the war, he eventually built his family a house outside of Kingston, Tennessee, where the children stayed until leaving home.

Grandmother, as she is called by nearly everyone, always rose early to fix a breakfast of biscuits and eggs for the family, and always found time to prepare a pie or banana pudding on Friday evenings, which Park, Sr. remembers fondly. Money was usually tight, but W. T., with his love for electrical gadgets, managed to have one of the first television sets in the county.

Meanwhile, the former Janet Ray spent most of her childhood in Crestview, Florida, in the panhandle part of the state. Janet was the only child of the late Hugh A. Ray (born April 12, 1907 in Florala, Alabama) and the former Ola Peaden (born April 26, 1904 in Baker, Florida), Hugh A. Ray worked for the government as a Civil Engineer in the region, including several projects at Eglin A. F. B., and for the Army Corps of Engineers.

Janet Waldroup sometimes told her children about the two great grandfathers on her mother's side. One was a proud slave owner, Bryant Mancill, and veteran of the Civil War, serving in the Confederate Army. The other, Jackson Peadou, had no slaves, and wanted no part in the war. He was forced to rough it for some time in the Florida swamps in the area to avoid the draft. Since the supply of salt was cut off, he took his family down to the Gulf at night to boil down seawater to preserve meat. Sometimes, when activity at a nearby Union Army garrison during the latter part of the war made travel risky, they refined salt from the dirt beneath the smokehouse floor.

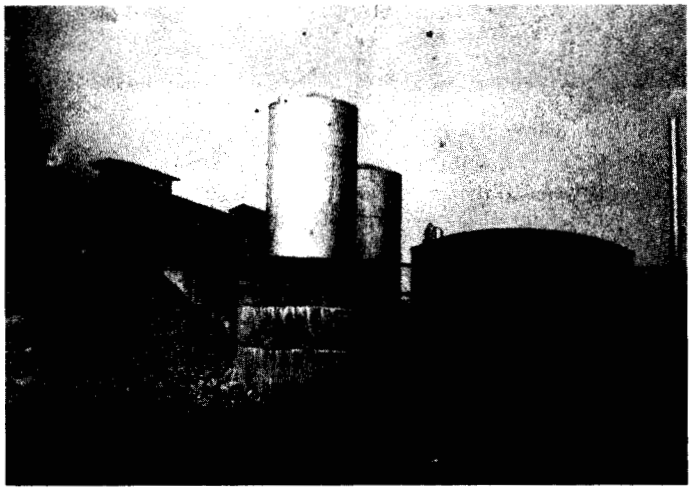
By: Park W. Waldroup, Jr.

Calvin Walker

Calvin Walker (1866-1945) was the fifth of eleven children of Martin Kidder Walker (1822-1889) and Ann VanWinkle (1841-1920), both from pioneer Benton County, Arkansas families. Calvin grew up on the family fruit farm south of Lowell, Arkansas on what is now Highway 471. In 1904, Calvin married Mary Weaver (1880-1962) of Rogers, Arkansas. They had two children who were born in Rogers: Dorotha Joanna (1905) and Martin Lowry (1908). Calvin had interests in a hardware store and the bank in Rogers and an apple evaporator in Springdale. In 1914, he loaded the family possessions on a railroad car for the move to Springdale. Calvin and Lowry drove a buggy, pulled by a horse name "Hurley", to the family farm in Lowell and spent the night. The next morning, they drove on to Springdale and met the train carrying Mary and Dorotha, who had kneaded bread on the train to bake for supper, and moved into the home they had bought at 804 North Mill Street. Calvin and Mary lived in this house until their deaths. Calvin was a partner in the Kimmons and Walker Evaporator, an apple drying operation. The evaporator, located on the southwest corner of East Emma Avenue and Park Street was thought to be the largest of its kind in the country. Two more sons were born in Springdale: Richard Lee (1916) and Jack Harold (1918).

The family of Calvin and Mary Walker - about 1935. Front steps of family home. 804 North Mill Street, Springdale Arkansas 72764. Front Row - L. to R - Dorotha Walker Sharkey, Calvin Walker, Mary Nina Sharkey, William Calvin Walker, Mary Weaver Walker, Marguerite Ownbey Walker. Back Row - L to R - Kenneth Sharkey, Richard Lee Walker, Jack Harold Walker, Martin Lowry Walker.

Kimmons and Walker apple evaporator plant c.1892. Corner of East Emma and Park, Springdale, Arkansas 72764 Calvin Walker in forefront.



Walker Brothers Spray Material Plant - about 1946. Corner of Park and Meadow, Springdale, Arkansas 72764.

In 1924, Calvin and his brother Thomas Jefferson (1873-1946) formed the company Walker Brothers to engage in the business of buying, selling and making loans on real estate and to manufacture, buy and sell orchard spray materials, equipment and supplies in Springdale. A plant was built on the northwest corner of Park Street and Meadow Avenue for the manufacture of liquid lime-sulfur solution and dormant spray oils. This plant operated until 1956.

While serving on the Springdale School Board, Calvin was chairman of the building committee for the new high school building completed in 1928. When Calvin discovered construction not meeting contract specifications, he literally spent every day thereafter on the job site overseeing the work. The general contractor, who was a friend of Calvin, remarked, "Cal, if you would get away from here I could make some money on this job". Calvin didn't and it soured their friendship long afterward.

In 1932, Walker Brothers began acquiring and operating apple orchards and by 1945 had in excess of 250 acres in production. The company also bought an insurance agency in 1932 which is still in business today as Walker Brothers Insurance, Inc. In 1934, Calvin bought his brother, Jeff out and continued to operate the business until his death in 1945, when the business was sold to his son, Lowry. In 1956, Walker Brothers sold the orchard supply business and all but one orchard and closed the

The Bill Walker Family - c.1976. L to R - Jan Walker, Jeanne Walker, Bill Walker, Betty Walker.

spray manufacturing plant. The remaining orchard was operated through the 1969 harvest season and then sold. Walker Brothers Insurance, Inc. is still in operation under the ownership of Lowry's son Bill. Calvin and Mary are buried in Springdale's Bluff Cemetery.

Dorotha "Dorothy" Joanna (1905-1983) was born in Rogers, Arkansas. She graduated from the Springdale Schools, Cottey College in Missouri and the University of Arkansas. In 1931, she married Kenneth Sharkey, a professor at Purdue University in Indiana. They had two children: Mary Nina (1934) and William Walker (1947). Dorothy is buried in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Martin Lowry (1908-1984) was born in Rogers, Arkansas. He attended Springdale Schools, graduated from Kemper Military School in Missouri and attended the University of Arkansas. He was a successful orchard spray manufacturer, fruit grower, machine shop owner and insurance agent. Lowry earned both his private and commercial pilot licenses in the 1940s and was one of three or four local early aviation enthusiasts responsible for the establishment of the Springdale Airport. He was active in many community and civic organizations and served as chairman of the grounds commitee during the early years of the Rodeo of the Ozarks, President of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society and as a Supervisor for the Washington County Soil and Water Conservation District for thirteen years. Lowry was married to Marguerite Ownbey (1908) of Springdale in 1929. They had one son, William Calvin (1930). Lowry is buried in Bluff Cemetery.

Richard Lee (1916-1968) was born in Springdale. He graduated from Springdale Schools, Kemper Military School in Missouri, the University of Arkansas and Texas A&M College. He served as an officer in the Civilian Conservation Corps and entered the U. S. Army Air Corps as an officer in 1941. He received his wings as a pilot and spent two years in the China-Burma theater as a pilot flying the "Hump". During that time, he was also involved in the early development of the Air Rescue Service. Dick retired as a Colonel in the 1960s and entered private business as a Vice President with Southwest Wheel and Manufacturing Company of Dallas, Texas. In 1942, he married Jean Adair of Dallas, Texas and they had two children: Richard Lee II (1947) and Jane Melinda (1952) who both now live in Delaware. Colonel Walker is buried in the Military Cemetery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

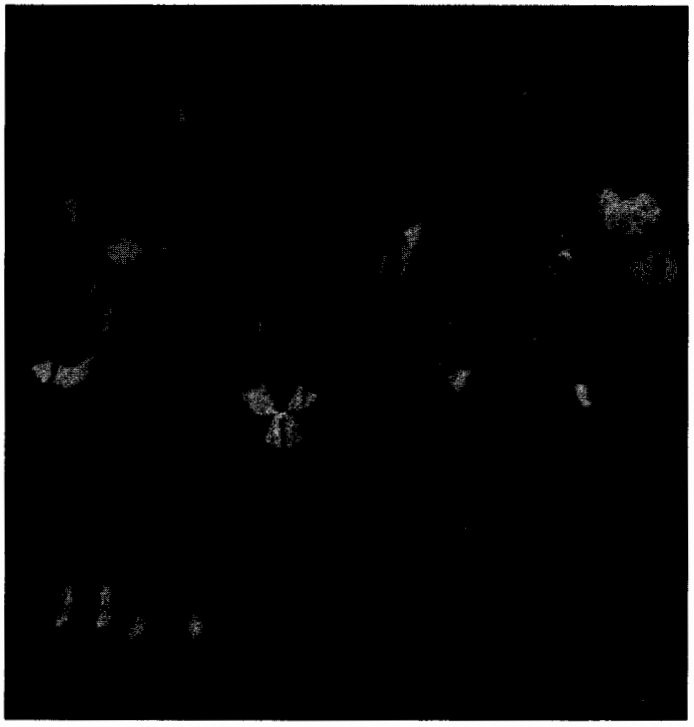
Jack Harold (1918-1987) was born in Springdale and graduated from the Springdale Schools, Kemper Military School in Missouri and the University of Arkansas. He entered the U. S. Army Air Corps in 1941 as an officer and served duty stations in the United States and Canada. Upon discharge after the war, Jack settled in Oklahoma City where he was involved in an advertising agency, real estate development and retired as a Vice President with Globe Life Insurance Company. He was married to Margaret Ann Norton of LaJunta, Colorado in 1943. They had two children: Margaret Ann (1950) and Mack Jackson (1959) who both live in Oklahoma. Jack is buried in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

William Calvin (1930) was born in Fayetteville. He graduated from the Springdale Schools and Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater, Oklahoma. Bill spent two years in the U. S. Army and then entered the agriculture business as a horticulturist with Walker Brothers. In 1957, he assumed the operation and management of Walker Brothers Insurance, Inc. Bill has been active in civic and industry organizations serving as president of several on both a local and state level. Bill is married to Betty Jean Hooker (1928) of Seligman, Missouri. They have two daughters: Juanita Jean and Jan Elizabeth.

Juanita Jean "Jeanne" (1948) was born in Springfield, Missouri. Jeanne graduated from the Springdale Schools and Missouri University in Columbia. She owns Jean Walker and Associates, an advertising agency, in Miami, Florida.

Jan Elizabeth (1959) was born in Springdale and graduated from the Springdale Schools and Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Jan is a fashion model with the Kim Dawson Agency of Dallas, Texas, having worked in both the United States and Europe.

By: William C. Walker



The Charles Russell Walker Family - 1987

Charles Russell Walker

Charles Russell Walker was the third child of William Arnold "Arnie" Walker and Violet Lennie Ferguson, who were married February 11, 1917. They made their home at Fly Creek, Arkansas. To this union, five children were born: William Lee 1919, an infant born and died 1920, Charles Russell 1921, Paul Jack 1923 and Mary Vinita 1926. Arnie was a farmer, producing apples and tomatoes on the hill above Fly Creek. He was the fifth child of Lee A. Walker born February 15, 1847, and Julina K. Reed born April 16, 1861. They were married January 14, 1877 at Fly Creek, where they made their home and their seven children were born: Buena Vista 1877, Egbert 1880, May 1883, Virgil 1885, William Arnold "Arnie" 1888, Emma 1890, and Zilma "Zee" 1894. Lee was known as "Banjo" Walker in this area. He, his daughter, Emma and her husband Henry Miller, were often heard and folk music gatherings or just playing for their enjoyment.

W. Lee and Russell began school at Fly Creek. In August 1928, their father, Arnie died. This made quite a change in their lives. Violet took her family to live in Viney Grove, Arkansas with Arnie's sister Buena Walker Stevens. Jack and Buena Stevens took the family in and added a room on to their home. As they had no children of their own, the burden was not as great as it would have been for Violet's sister. Dessa and her husband, Virgil Walker (who was also Arnie's brother) as they had seven children of their own.

After one year of school at Viney Grove, Violet took her two eldest sons, Lee - 10 and Russell - 8, and returned to Cane Hill where she rented a house. Three of Dessa and Virgil's girls came to live with her, to help, and to go to school at Cane Hill. The two younger children, Paul and Vinita returned home after about a year. Lee, Russell and Paul entered school in Cane Hill, but Russell then was struck with what the Doctor then called TB of the bone. He was told he would not walk again. However, the next year he returned to school on crutches. In 1977, and again in 1986 Russell had his hip replaced, the Virginia doctors called it a Genetic Bone Disease.

At about age 12, Russell went to work on Mr. J. F. Yates farm for five cents an hour doing general farm chores such as: milking, carrying water to the steam thrasher and pulling weeds. After about a year of farm work, Mr. Yates asked him if he would come to work at his Mercantile in Cane Hill. Mr. Yates was among the first in the area to have a car. Mrs. Yates taught Russell how to drive, and later when he had his license, he drove the delivery truck for the Mercantile up to the Cove Creek area.

Russell's brother, Lee, had gone to California earlier, so upon graduating from Cane Hill School in 1940, Russell and two friends drove Lee's car to California. Shortly, Russell was called to serve in the Army during World War II. He was overseas until 1946. Upon returning to the States, he went to watchmaking school in Kansas City, Missouri.

During one visit home, he visited his Aunt Buena where he met Betty Ruth Neal. She was renting a room from Mrs. Stevens, as many young people did during that time, so she could easily get to school. Her parents lived too far from town for her to walk. They married January 12, 1948 and moved to California. They have four children who were born in California and Arkansas alternately. Charles Larry was born 1948 in Susanville, California, Donald Eugene was born 1951 in Fayetteville, Arkansas, Candes Ann was born 1952 in Willows, California and Barbara Ruth was born 1955 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Russell worked in the timber and watchmaking while in California during their early years of marriage, but they decided raising their children on the farm in Arkansas was a much more desirable atmosphere for this important task. Russell and Betty spent many years being involved with the children's school, church and 4-H work. They received a twenty-five year appreciation plaque from the Bethel Grove 4-H Club. Also, they received twenty-five year pins from the Washington County 4-H Clubs for dedicated work. Larry now lives on a farm in viney Grove, Arkansas and is married to BeAnn Dennis. They have a successful business, Walker Masonry Company. They have three sons: twins, Charles Douglas and James Brian born in 1967 and Eric Wade born in 1974. Donald received his BS degree in Agriculture from the University of Arkansas in 1973. He is the president of the First National Bank at Siloam Springs, Arkansas where he and his wife, Sheroll Smith live. They have one daughter, Jessica Dawn born in 1979. Candes received her BS degree in Home Economics Education from the University of

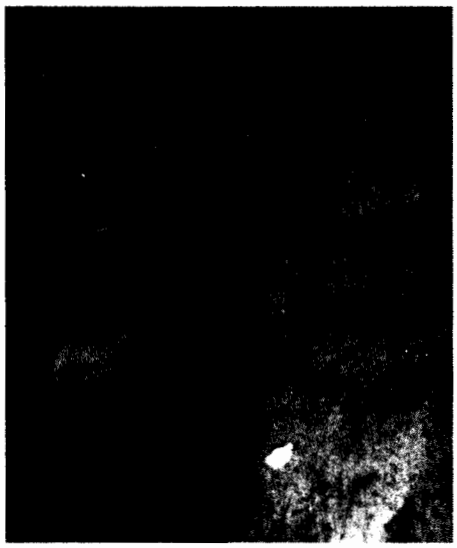
Arkansas in 1975. She is married to Jim Wilson and has two children: David Oliver born 1978 and Laura Ann born 1980.

Barbara is married to Clay Woody and has three children: Jeremy James born 1978, Kara Suzanne born 1985, and Andrew Clayton born 1987.

By: Candes Walker Wilson

George W. Wallis

George Washington Wallis was born September 5, 1835 in Marshall County, Tennessee. His parents were John I. Wallis born August 17, 1796 in North Carolina and Mary L. Wallis born February 5, 1803 in North Carolina. John died May 16, 1862 and Mary L. Wallis died August 14, 1873 both near Fort Douglas in Johnson County, Arkansas.



George W. Wallis, John Wallis and Patsy A. M. Robertson Wallis

Back row: Cora - Mary. Front row: Alice, Tennessee - Ruth and John, George W. Wallis' children.

George W. Wallis came to Arkansas with his parents before 1850 from Tennessee. The family first settled in the Fort Douglas, Johnson County area. These are the known brothers and sisters of George W. Wallis: Sarah C. Wallis born June 29, 1821 died November 16, 1857, married a Johnson: John Irby Wallis born 1826 in North Carolina and never married, died in Arkansas; Mary A. Wallis born August 22, 1838 died January 28, 1853 buried in Arkansas; and Elizabeth Wallis born about 1825 married Buckley H. Rowbotham. George W. married Miss Martha "Patsy" Ann Monroe Robinson at Limestone, Newton County, Arkansas on November 11, 1860 on "Patsy's" 22nd birthday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Robinson.

Mr. Wallis was in the Civil War having served for both the North and the South. He stayed out of the war until the conscript law was passed. Then the Home Guards went through the country and forced all men who were 18 years of age and under 45 years of age to join the Confederate Army. Mr. Wallis was put in Company H of Morgan's Regiment. He tried to escape and get to the Union Army twice, but was unsuccessful. A third time he escaped and managed to hide out in the mountains from the first of September 1863 to January 1, 1864, when he joined Company E, 2nd Arkansas Infantry Volunteers at Clarksville, Johnson County, Arkansas. He fought in the Battle of Prairie Grove. He was honorably discharged at Clarksville, August 8, 1865, having become First Sergeant, Company E 2nd Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.

In July 21, 1891 his post office was Clarksville, Johnson County, Arkansas. In September, 1898 he lived at Rosetta, Johnson County and lived there until in 1907. At that time George W. and Patsy Wallis along with their granddaughter Mae Carter came to Washington County, Arkansas, and settled up near the old Osburn Post Office near the head of Middle Fork of White River.

One story told to me when I was very young by my Grandmother Patsy Wallis goes like this: George W.'s grandfather was given a tract of land by the Spanish government for some service rendered. This land was never claimed and after the Louisania Purchase all land grants not claimed were cancelled. George W. later traced this grant and found the land was up near the Great Lakes.

George W. was a farmer and a Mason. He was a very good scribe and wrote many letters of correspondence to his friends and kinsfolk.

He died March 19, 1909 and Patsy A. Wallis died September 1, 1921. Both are buried in the Nickell Cemetery located about 6 miles south west of Durham, Arkansas.

The children of G. W. and Patsy Wallis were: Mary A. Wallis born August 29, 1861, married Zade D. Norton March 10, 1895 and died April 21, 1934. Tennessee C. Wallis born March 26, 1864 married W. M. Phillips February 4, 1887 died February 18, 1955. George W. Wallis, Jr. born July 13, 1866 died July 30, 1871. Martha E. Wallis born November 22, 1868 died August 3, 1875. Sarah Alice Wallis born December 27, 1870 married William B. Wilson March 10, 1889, died August 1, 1951. Ruth Everil Wallis born December 22, 1872 married Miles Nickell March 1, 1899 died March 11, 1938. Rosa E. Wallis born August 19, 1875 died September 17, 1875. Cora Caladonia Wallis born September 24, 1876 married Johnethan H. Carter September 1, 1895 died April 17, 1904. John Irby Wallis born April 16, 1879 married Maggie Myrtle Lemaster November 7, 1902 died April 3, 1972.

By: Bonnie Paschal

Fredrick Lee Walters

Fredrick Lee Walters was born in Lono, Arkansas, February 24, 1883. In later years, his family migrated to Texas, and on October 22, 1905, he married Willie Bess. They lived near Bowie, Texas, until 1918 when they moved to Springdale. By this time, they had three children: Ethel, Jewell and Thurmond. They purchased what was then known as the Turley place southwest of Springdale. After much hard work and dedication, they began to realize their dream of successful fruit, berry and grape growers. Two more children were born to them: Espen and Mildred.

The going got tough in the 30s. The only heat we had was a "king" heater, and Fred (affectionately known as "Papa" to us)

cut the only wood he could find - green apple wood. We all hovered over that stove and our backs literally froze. How Papa fed us all, I'll never know. They raised chickens and hogs, and killed and cured their own pork. (I've never tasted any ham or fried chicken to compare since.) They had a jersey cow that provided us with good milk. Once Papa sold a badly needed cow to procure money so that Ethel could continue her education at the University of Arkansas and become a teacher.

Papa, as well as Mama, was religious and they were members of the First Baptist Church of Springdale. I never even heard Papa say one curse word. The closest he ever came to it was one dark night he got up for a drink of water. We heard him groping around and then . . . WHAM . . .he stumbled over a chair that seemed to have deliberately planted itself in his path and cruelly clobber his big toe. . .all he did was mutter under his breath..."Ouch... You devil!"

He loved to sing and most often sang religious songs with quartets. Mama, when she could get the little ones asleep on a nearby pallet, would often accompany them on the organ. On rainy days, when he couldn't do his work outside, he would get his songbooks and practice reading shaped notes and singing for hours.

In 1933, they lost their farm, and we all felt the pangs of poverty. These were lean years. Papa took any job he could find, and one fall was even forced to temporarily leave us and go to the cotton fields in northeastern Arkansas to pick cotton. He would send home approximately $6.00, which would be a week's wages. Mama tried to spread it as far as it would go and did all in her power to keep the home fires burning while he was gone.

Fred had a brother, Raphael C. (Rafe) Walters, who owned a tailor shop located on Emma Avenue across the street from where the First State Bank is now located. Both of his boys, at different times, worked in their Uncle Rafe's shop. Thurmond got paid ten cents an hour and this he used to help further his education at the University of Arkansas. R. C. (Rafe) Walters later became Tax Assessor of Washington County.

Espen, the other trainee, utilized his knowledge and expertise in tailoring and put in his own shop after he returned from World War II. This shop, known as Walters' Cleaners, is located on North Main Street.

On April 14, 1943, Papa was cutting wood when he had a stroke. Three days later, he died at age 60. A neighbor came to visit him while he was still conscious. He told Papa he had been setting strawberries. Papa said, "Setting strawberries is hard work". With these words, he lapsed into a coma. His last words "hard work" seemed fitting and seemed to sum up his life.

He didn't live to know any of his six grandchildren: James Lee Walters, David Espen Walters, Michael Fredrick Walters, Janet Lynn (Walters) Hale, Vicky Diann Clark Strange and Ralph Edward Hurst.

All five of his children are still living: Ethel married John Lightfoot, who is now deceased. Ethel is living at New Port Richey, Florida. Jewell married Howard William Hurst and they reside at Holiday, Florida. Thurmond married Winifred Hodges and they settled in Raytown, Missouri. Lemuel Espen married Lois Grey and they are Springdale residents, and I (Mildred) married Doyle L. Clark and we are Springdale residents.

By: Mildred Clark

Willie (Bess) Walters

Willie Estelle Bess was born in Dallas, Texas, February 8, 1886. On October 22, 1905, she married Fredrick Lee Walters, and lived near Bowie, Texas, until 1918 when they packed what they could bring by train and came to Springdale. At this time, they had three children: Ethel, Jewell and Thurmond.

Rumors of successful fruit and berry farmers had enticed them to make this bold move to Washington County. Their dreams that led them here began to materialize. They were blessed with two more children: Espen and Mildred. When I was four years old, they purchased twenty additional acres and built a new home (where Lindsey Mercantile is now located). Then came a new wagon AND a Model T Ford.

But the Great Depression hit and along with drought, hails, freezes, it became apparent they couldn't overcome such obstacles and, as was the case of many farmers, they lost their farm.

Spirits bent, but not broken, they rented a place in town. Fred took any odd job he could get and Willie went to work at Nelson's Canning Factory peeling tomatoes.

Then, one day, we could afford a RADIO. When all the chores were done, we would gather around the radio and listen to "Lum and Abner". During the day, Willie could fit it into her schedule to shell peas, peel potatoes or iron and listen to "Ma Perkins". Through radio she began to broaden her scope and eventually became very knowledgable in world affairs.

By 1936, we had acquired a small acreage northeast of Springdale, and were living there when Fred passed away. Willie was only 57 and her world had fallen apart. She tried to pick up the pieces of her life. She, almost single-handed, managed to get that years' strawberry crop harvested. She hitched up the team and drove the wagon to town to sell her berries. She dug sweet potatoes, picked black-eyed peas, milked the cow. She could do anything. Her livelihood was at stake and she was undaunted.

In the fall of 1943, we moved back to town. The other place harboured too many memories for Willie.

World War II came and went and her sons and sons-in-law survived.

As her grandchildren were born, her life was enriched and took on a new meaning and purpose. She was a wonderful baby-sitter, and enjoyed cooking delicious meals for her kids and grand-kids.

Willie lived to be 97 years old. She passed away November 3, 1983. She spent her last eight and a half years in a nursing home. She became a favorite there. . .her personality changed from a quiet, reserved lady to a mischievous, outgoing character. We never knew what to expect from her. She would sing verse after verse of old-timey songs such as "Ole Dan Tucker" and "Sally Gooden". She sang one narrative ballad relating to, when a tornado blew Sherman, Texas away. It (seemingly) had one hundred verses and she knew them all - word for word.

Her "Papa", she told us, was a rancher and a fiddler. This, no doubt, is where she acquired her repertoire of songs. She was close to her Papa. . .she said the only time he ever spanked her was when she hid his "baccer" (tobacco).

She loved to tell the aides at the nursing home her jokes and recite poetry. Truthfully, she became quite a "ham".

When they had church services at the nursing home, Willie was always there when able. In my memories, I will always see her there in her wheelchair, wearing her favorite pink sweater, lap robe and fluffy pink houseshoes, singing "Amazing Grace". . .her face radiant, her eyes brightly illuminated. She seemed to be somewhere between earth and Heaven. . .. especially close to Heaven.

By: Mildred Clark

William Albert "Will" Ward

In 1881, my father, William Albert "Will" Ward and his parents, Johnie Cole and Nancy (Muncy) Ward came from Jackson County, Kentucky, in a covered wagon.

Will was one year old then. They setled in Madison County, Arkansas on Ferrell's Creek, near Aurora. After one year they went back to Kentucky. When Will was eight, in 1888, they came back to Arkansas by railroad, stopped in Fayetteville and rode the St. Paul branch train to Combs, Arkansas. There they were met by relatives and went back to Ferrell's Creek by wagon. By now Johnie and Nancy had Will, Susan, Carter and Mary (Mary was born in Arkansas).

They homesteaded a farm and donated land for the Ferrell's Creek school.

In 1892, Johnie Cole Ward died of pneumonia. After a few years Nancy Ward married Josh Cox. They had three daughters, Mahalah, Leola and Alta. (The first two died young).

The spring of 1907, Susan and Mary Ward went to Fayetteville in a covered wagon with their uncle Willie Muncy.

Four Generations: William Albert Ward, Dora Ward Harriman (daughter of Will and Fannie Garrett Ward), Chloe Harriman Springston (daughter of Hershel & Dora Ward Harriman), Deborah Springston (daughter of Floyd, Jr. and Chloe Springston), 1954, Thanksgiving Day.

Johnie Cole Ward. He died of pneumonia in 1892. Buried in Aurora Cemetery in Aurora, Arkansas (south of Huntsville, Arkansas). Son of Susan & McCoger Ward (my grandfather).

Nancy Muncy Cox. Born in Jackson County, Kentucky. Buried in Aurora Cemetery, Aurora, Arkansas. My grandmother Ward 1/4 Cherokee Indian, wife of Johnie Cole Ward, mother of W. A. Ward).

On their return home to Madison County, they were crossing the middle fork of the White River (east of Fayetteville where Highway 16 bridge is). A big rain had fallen on upper Middle Fork of the White River, and just as they were fording the stream a wall of water came rushing down the river overturning the wagon, drowning all three people and the team of mules that were pulling the wagon.

Some people came along soon after it happened and pulled Susan's body, still warm, from where it was stuck between one wheel and the wagon. In her pocket was a letter, and from that the family was notified. Willie Muncy's body wasn't found until 10 days later and Mary's body wasn't found for 18 days. Willie is buried at Drakes Creek Cemetery. Susan and Mary were laid to rest at Aurora Cemetery.

In January 23, 1903, Will Ward married Fannie Garrett. They became parents to eight children. Clara (married John Durbin), Lloyd (married Reba Parker), Howard (married Edyth Neal), Milton (married Anna Counts), Dora (married Hershel Harriman), Edith (married Guy Dill), Elizabeth (married Jack Warham), and Lahoma (married George Lahey).

Will worked for the railroad on the St. Paul branch, operated canning factories, groceries and farmed.

In the early 1920s, Jeff and Lizzie Garrett, parents of Fannie Garrett Ward, lived in Springdale where Jeff operated a shoe "cobbler" shop.

In 1920, Nancy, Josh Cox and their youngest daughter, Alta, moved to Fayetteville. They lived in a small brown house behind what in 1988, is now Gold Kist, Inc. Johnie Cole, Nancy and Josh are all buried in the Aurora Cemetery near Huntsville.

Alta Cox married Loy Kinzer. Their children are Doris Ann (married Wayne Smith), and James "Jim" Kinzer (married Irene Cline). Loy died February 6, 1988.

In 1952, Will Ward moved to Fayetteville and operated a small grocery store and gas station on Huntsville Street. Fannie, his wife, died in 1959 at the age of 70.

After retiring, Will lived with a daughter, Edith Dill and her husband Guy Dill on Hatfield St. Will died in 1964, at the age of 84. Will and Fannie are buried in the Drakes Creek Cemetery in Madison County.

Clara (Ward) Durbin and Lloyd Ward are buried in California. Reba, Lloyd's wife lives in Springdale.

Will's only brother, Carter Ward, married Fannie's sister, Temperance Garrett and they moved to Fayetteville in 1920. Helen Taylor, Clifford and Jack Ward are their children, all presently living in Fayetteville. Their other children are Everett and Bill Ward, Chloe Fritts and Maxine Brently. Carter and his family took care of the Fayetteville City Park.

Dora Ward, born June 4, 1913, married Hershel Harriman, born December 28, 1907, son of Marion and Orlena Neal Harriman, on April 4, 1930.

Their children are Chloe, born September 13, 1934, and Jack, born February 12, 1936. Chloe married Floyd Springston, Jr., October 15, 1951. They live in the Mount Olive Community near Elkins. They are the parents of Debbie (married Marshall Tumer), Sandy (married Darrell Shumate), Marilyn (married Bill Coffelt) and Steve.

Sandra and Darrell Shumate have three daughters and live in Stigler, Oklahoma. Marilyn and Bill Coffelt live in Elkins.

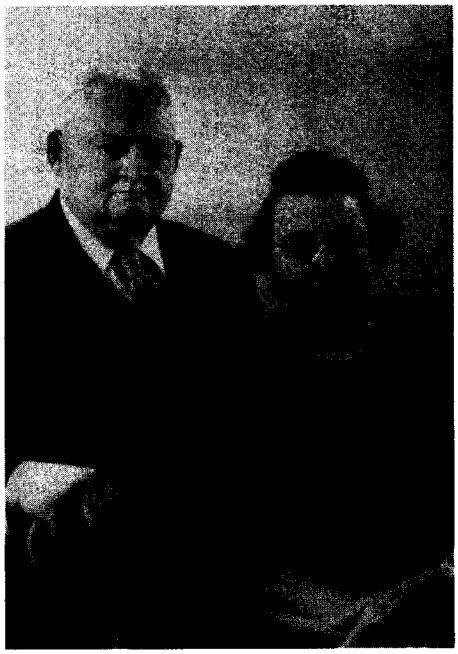
Jack Harriman went to California to work and while there he met Rita Montgomery. They are the parents of Belinda (married

Tim Curtis), Randall (married Amy McLain), Tommy and Jason. Belinda and Tim have one daughter and one son, live in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Randall and Amy live in Abilene, Texas. Jack is a minister for the Church of Christ in Decatur, Alabama.

By: Dora Harriman

Harry Eben Ware

Harry Eben Ware, prominent fruitman of Springdale, was born 22 March 1877 at Hancock, Wisconsin. His father, Walter Macon Ware, a native of Hancock, New Hampshire, was the seventh generation of Wares to live in New England, the first one having settled in Dedham, Massachusetts about 1642. His mother, Louise Elizabeth French, was a descendant of Mayflower passenger Stephen Hopkins.



Harry Eben and Stella Ware on their Golden Wedding Anniversary, 1948, Springdale, Arkansas.

Children of Harry and Stella Ware at 1972 reunion in Springdale, Arkansas. Standing l to r: Earl, Walker "Jack", Keith, Lee. Seated l to r: Hazel, Vera, Clara and Louise.

At the age of eleven years, Harry moved with his parents to Madison Co., Arkansas, where on 17 September 1898 he married Stella Williams. She was the daughter of the only fruit tree nurseryman in Madison County at that time, Garrett Williams, and Belle (Wilson) Williams. Harry farmed, grew apples and peaches, and operated an apple drier. About 1920 the family lived for a short time east of Siloam Springs, then permanently settled at Springdale, where they finished raising their four boys and four girls. In religion, the family was Methodist, and since the Methodist Assembly Grounds on Mt. Sequoyah at nearby Fayetteville was just getting established, Harry Ware donated a number of hard maple trees he had dug up in Madison County woodlands, to beautify the Assembly grounds, as he did for his Springdale home. He also planted a hard maple tree at his parents grave at Springdale's Bluff Cemetery, where he was also buried in October 1949, and Stella in January 1955.

Their children were: Hazel, born 1899 and married Aud Edward Stringfield; Earl Fountain Ware, born 1902, moved to Jacksonville, Florida and married Ethel Higginbotham; Walker Macon "Jack" Ware, born 1904, moved to Florida and married Althea Monroe; Vera Jean, born 1906 and married Roy Walter Guinn; Clara Mable, born 1911, also moved to Florida and married John David Green; Keith Williams Ware, born 1916 and married Irene Whitlock (they had triplet sons born 1951); Lee E. W. Ware, born 1918, married Hettie Francis Cowherd and moved to Arizona; and Wilma Louise, born 1920 and married John Bert Sumner of Bentonville.

By: Dorothy Ware Wilson

Seneca Eugene Ware

Seneca Eugene Ware was born 29 August 1862 at Hancock, Wisconsin, and moved to Washington County, Arkansas around 1892. His parents, Walter Macon Ware and Louise Elizabeth (French) Ware, were natives of New Hampshire and New York. While a farmer in Wisconsin, Walter Ware had planted a "Centennial Forest" of 1,876 pine trees, his living memorial to America's Centennial in 1876. Walter, one of Wisconsin's first practicing conservationists, was said to have moved to northwest Arkansas after eating some of the tasty apples grown here. Walter and Louise Ware are buried in Springdale's Bluff Cemetery.

In 1886, in Wisconsin, Seneca Ware married Eva Adel Irvin, and had two daughters born there. By 1900 they had a fruit farm in the Son's Chapel community of Prairie Township in this county, and two more daughters were born. Their two story home, facing north on Highway 45, just east of the Son's Chapel Cemetery, is still standing, now as a lovely brick home. Seneca, Eva, their little girl Beth that died from a fall on a pitchfork in the barn, their daughter Lelah Williams, and Eva's father William Irvin, are buried at Son's Chapel Cemetery (for which the Wares donated a strip of land on the east side, to the already existing cemetery).

Their four daughters were: (1) Adell Agnes, born 1887, married Norris Jefferson "Dud" Clark of Goshen, and moved to Taft, California. (2) Lelah, born 1890, married Kirby D. Williams and lived at Janesville, Wisconsin. (3) Beth, born 1895 and died 1905. (4) Mable Louise, born 1897, married William Franklin Van Zandt at Hartville, Missouri, then moved to Washington state after 1930.

An article on the Ware family, with pictures, was published in the August 1983 issue of Washington County Historical Society *Flashback*.

By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

Grace Hulsizer Warford

Grace was the sixth of eight children. Born in Westville, Oklahoma she moved to Round Mountain (Washington County) at the age of three. She is the daughter of John Francis Hulsizer and Mary Nora Elizabeth Oxford.

John Hulsizer was born somewhere in Nebraska, March 22, 1875 and died December 2, 1962. Mary was born at Oxford Bend (Washington County) October 5, 1887 and died June 15, 1932.

Her brothers and sisters were: Floyd, born Round Mountain 1900 and died 1901; Lena May Hamilton, born Round Mountain September 5, 1902; Emmons Ellis Hulsizer, born Round Mountain August 23, 1904; Dicie Opal McGarrah, born Round Mountain September 5, 1907. Cecil William Hulsizer, born Round Mountain April 5, 1910; Grace Warford, born Westville, Oklahoma August 11, 1912; Lloyd Thomas, born Round Mountain May 19, 1915, died August 30, 1982; Leone Maggie, born Round Mountain March 18, 1918. Since Grace was the only person in the family without a middle name, her sister, Leone, started calling her Grace Darling. Grace grew up on a farm at Round Mountain and met her husband, Hozie Warford, at a pie supper at the Round Mountain School. They were married June 11, 1938 and moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas. They lived most of their life in the Fayetteville with the exception of the war years. During that time, they lived in Seattle, Washington where Hozie worked as an under-water welder in the ship yards.

Hozie Warford was the son of Pete and Fannie Brynum Warford of Delaney, Arkansas (Madison County). Hozie James Warford was born July 23, 1912 in Delaney Arkansas and died October 21, 1976 in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Grace and Hozie had three children: Phyllis Louise born Fayetteville, Arkansas April 26, 1939; Phillip Jay, born Fayetteville, Arkansas December 2, 1944; Linda Kay born Springdale, Arkansas January 25, 1953.

Phyllis is presently married to William Allen Stephenson, born in Fairmont, Missouri June 25, 1926. They live in Independence, Missouri and have nine children: Roberta Marie Hanson, born Lawton, Oklahoma July 21, 1957; Marc Randal Hanson, born Independence, Missouri February 25, 1960; Marla Gay Hanson, born Independence, Missouri June 18, 1961; Alan Russell born Independence, Missouri December 14, 1962; Clinton Otis Stephenson, born Kirksville, Missouri June 4, 1959; Michael Lee Stephenson, born Independence, Missouri April 22, 1964; Keith Edward, born Kansas City, Missouri September 6, 1968; James Kelly, born Kansas City, Missouri April 4, 1970.

Phillip Warford is married to Joyce Sue Denney, born Huntsville, Arkansas, December 8, 1942. They live in Fayetteville and have one child, Bradley Jay Warford born Fayetteville, Arkansas November 24, 1971.

Linda is married to Noel Randall Sisemore born Fayetteville, Arkansas July 24, 1950. They live in Elkins, Arkansas and have one child, Julie Ann Sisemore, born Fayetteville, Arkansas January 28, 1986.

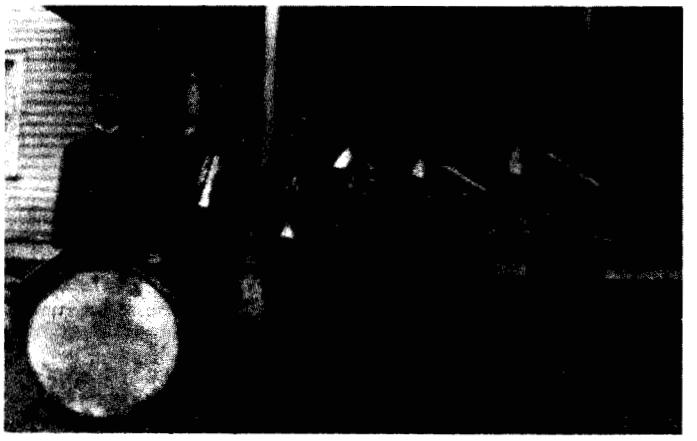
By: Phyllis Stephenson

Elliott Loyd Warren

A warm sunny day is coming to an end as the summer sun drops toward the horizon. It appears as a red disc through the atmospheric haze hanging over the hills about six miles northeast of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Suddenly, from a grove of trees marking a house site several hundred feet above what is now known as Oakland Road, the sound of a horn breaks the evening stillness. At first, there are a few trills up and down the harmonic scale, perhaps a few bars of the Star Spangled Banner followed by other popular tunes of the period. This "solo concert" continues until night covers the countryside in darkness. Strangers wonder who the serenader might be but not so for nearby neighbors for they know that the soloist is Elliott Loyd Warren "keeping in practice" for up coming band concerts at various reunions and community affairs. Sometimes, in the distance, one hears Elliott's brothers, Ben and John, likewise serenading the close of another workday.

The course of human events that led to this word picture began with the birth of Elliott, September 28, 1890, about six miles east of Huntsville, Arkansas (see J. J. Warren, this volume). When he was about five years old, his family moved to Texas where they lived near DeLeon, Commanche County, for seven years. In March, 1903, the family arrived in the Zion-Oakland community about six miles northeast of Fayetteville. Elliott spent the remainder of his life in this community, passing away November 25, 1977 at the age of 87. Something of the legacy he left is described in the following narration.

As the writers remember, Elliott sometimes referred to his "Texas" connection but he was never able to revisit the Texas homesite. Strangely, there is no recall of his describing, except in a very general way, the long wagon trips to and from Commanche County. He was 12 years old at the time of the return trip to Arkansas so evidently he considered his recollections of the trip too insignigicant to dwell on in an expansive way.



Warren Band, 1915-17. L to R: Lee Warren, Ben Warren, Fred Warren, Elliott Warren, John Warren and James Warren.

Elliott Loyd Warren Family: (Standing, L to R) Velma Warren Brown and husband Walter R. Brown, Ruby P. Burks Warren and husband, Lloyd O. Warren, Helen Warren Murphy and husband Dale Murphy, Charles E. Warren and wife Mary Lou Trunkey Warren. Photo made about 1965-66 period.

Elliott completed school at Zion, District 11, and in fact attended classes beyond the eighth grade requirements to strengthen his academic skills. During these years he and his brothers developed their musical interests in vocal and instrumental music. This resulted in the "Warren Band" and to their participation in the Zion Band (see *Flashback* 35(3):43). During his musical career Elliott contributed to various other band units including Barrs' Band, Fayetteville City Band, the Johnson Brothers' Bands and perhaps others. He thoroughly enjoyed band music, playing a baritone horn throughout his career. In the period following World War I to the 1940s, there was rarely a Washington County Fair that he did not play for, or work for, an association of which he was extremely proud. He took pleasure in band marches and was a participant in the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the University of Arkansas as well as in the annual Apple Blossom Festivals at Rogers, Fourth of July Celebrations at Eureka Springs and at other community centers.

At one of these community concerts Elliott was attracted to a comely young lady, Nona Eva Blake, born December 9, 1898, at Draketown, Madison County. The daughter of William T. and Lucinda Ellender (Lula) Blake, Nona was a descendant of Rial Williams, a pioneer settler in Washington County (see Rial Williams and William Tolliver Blake stories this volume). This courtship resulted in their marriage 22 December, 1914, at Goshen by Rev. W. I. Elledge. For their honeymoon they went by buggy to Monte Ne, a flourishing tourist center at that time.

Following marriage, Elliott and Nona moved to a box frame house near Oakland in which they lived until it burned down in the 1922-23 winter. This castastrophe happened as the family was visiting Nona's parents at Goshen, helping them to move to a new house. Other than the clothes on their backs, Elliott, Nona and children lost all their belongings in the burn-out. Quickly relatives and friends rallied to construct a replacement house. Oak trees were cut off the Blake farm near Goshen and logs transported to Sweeney's Mill for sawing into lumber for the new house. William T. Blake and son Orion had just rebuilt the Goshen School house. Salvage lumber from the old structure ws provided for use in the new house. Elliott and Nona were to live the rest of their active lives and to raise their children in this house which still stands in 1988. Over time various improvements made it a comfortable house in contrast to its starkness in its earlier years.

Walter R. Brown family: L to R; Alan Richard, Velma Warren Brown holding granddaughter Lydia Rebecca Goff, Walter R. Brown, Mary Ellen Brown Goff, Kathy Ann Brown and Larry Keith Brown. December 1987.

Lloyd O. Warren family: L to R; Dora Lynnette Warren Cartwright, Ruby P. Burks Warren, Eva Michele Warren Lang, Amanda Cartwright, Lloyd O. Warren, Ila Denise Warren Jones and George E. Jones. Front-L to R: Seth Cartwright and Mark Warren Jones. August 8, 1987.

Life was difficult for Elliott and Nona. Their initial farm consisted of 10 acres, which along with rented land, provided a subsistence livelihood. Much of their food was produced on the farm. The sale of strawberries, eggs, cream, melons and hourly labor provided for minimal cash flow needs. Following the burnout, Elliott went to Swink, Colorado in the 1923-24 winter to work in a sugar mill. This was the only time he ever worked outside of Arkansas. In the mid-1920s he purchased a gas-powered circular saw unit — cutting wood on a custom basis for sale to local residents. For years Elliott took pride in growing melons for sale in Fayetteville where he appreciated the loyalty of repeat customers. Aside from home deliveries his favorite site for curbside sales was near the intersection of Center and Church Streets. In early years he hauled melons and other produce to market in a wagon or buggy. During the latter years he used pickup trucks and during the summer his was a familiar figure on the streets of Fayetteville.

Eventually the farmstead encompassed 60 acres on which Elliott grew his crops and pastured livestock. When eligibility for Social Security benefits was extended to farmers, Elliott, even though past 65 years of age, worked hard to establish eligibility. In the meantime, Nona, working as a domestic, also established eligibility for Social Security benefits. These benefits meant much to their welfare during the later years of their lives.

About a year following their marriage, Elliott's and Nona's first child, Lloyd Oliver, arrived on December 27, 1915. He was joined by a brother Chester Ralph, December 10, 1917. Chester had a physical impairment and also developed a stomach disorder which resulted in his untimely death July 13, 1918. His death was a severe emotional shock that Nona remembered throughout her life. A daughter, Helen, was born December 6, 1919, followed by Charles Elza, June 23, 1922. On September 12, 1934, another daughter, Velma Marie was born completing the family. All of their children attended school at Son's Chapel, District 4 (see Son's Chapel history, this volume). Elliott also served as a director of the Son's Chapel School.

Elliott was a charter member of Oakland Missionary Baptist Church to which he and Nona brought their children. In the mid 1930s they joined Braden Missionary Baptist Church as charter members. This church dissolved after a few years and Elliott and Nona returned to Oakland. In 1952 they joined Central Baptist Church of Fayetteville where they remained until their deaths.

The eldest children, Lloyd and Helen, finished grade school in the early years of the Great Depression. Attending high school was a severe challenge because of transportation and tuition costs. Family income was inadequate to cover these costs. Elliott worked on the construction of the Arkansas Western Gas line from Ozark to Fayetteville, also at the Land-use project at Wedington planting trees that now cover the hills. To supplement cash income and to enable her children to attend high school Nona worked for fifty cents a day plus room and board. Nona was a patient, kind compassionate mother who always encouraged her children to be morally straight, to work and study hard and to strive for self-improvement spiritually, morally, intellectually and materially. She often expressed gratitude for the successful marriages of all her children and they, without exception, to paraphrase Proverbs 31:28, "Rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." In our opinion this accolade is appropriate epitaph to a wonderful woman!

To further recound the legacy of the Elliott Loyd Warren family each of the four surviving children give a summary of our respective lives. We do this as a tribute to our parents and to our ancestors before them.

I, Lloyd Oliver Warren, was born December 27, 1915, at the family home previously described. Dr. D. Christian of Springdale was the attending physician (see Dr. Christian story, this volume). My elementary schooling was obtained at Son's Chapel under some very capable and dedicated teachers. Among them I would name Pearl Harp Spyres, Nellie Bollenbacher and Rema Osburn Carson. During the later 1920s and 30s I participated in the developing 4-H programs for rural youths. One year my project was poultry. A pen of White Rock hens was exhibited at

the Washington County Fair but because we had eaten the rooster, I could not qualify for a first prize ribbon.

After grade school I worked 6-1/2 years with my parents on the farm and for neighbors for hourly pay when work was available. I worked for 5 cents an hour and during winter helped cut firewood for 25 cents a rick. In September of 1935, with some assistance from an aunt, I enrolled in the University High School. Part of the time I helped carry the *Northwest Arkansas Times* over a 17 mile route in payment for a ride to and from the campus. I completed high school requirements in three and one-half years. With the assistance of Prof. Charles Cross, the Rotary Club of Fayetteville loaned me enough money to enroll in the College of Education for the spring semester of 1939. My plan was to ohtain a teacher's certificate and teach in some rural school. Because of the severe competition for the available student labor johs, I was unable to find parttime work until mid-April of 1939. Dr. W. J. Baerg, Head of the Department of Entomology, employed me at 20 cents an hour to care for a colony of tarantulas which he was studying at that time. Needless to say I had to undergo an attitudinal adjustment concerning the role and behavior of tarantulas. In time, I learned to enjoy the creatures! Thus, between the generosity of the Rotary Club and of Dr. Baerg, the door was opened for me to continue pursuit of a college degree. I worked for room and board for my grandparents, William T. and Lula Blake who lived at 205 West South Street, Fayetteville.

World War II broke out as I was finishing my junior year of college. I was immediately subject to the draft. Enlisting in the Navy as a photographer in February 1942, I was given a four year tour of places I never dreamed of seeing. After training at San Diego, California and Pensacola, Florida, I was assigned to independent duty with the Aircraft Engine Overhaul Base, Noumea, New Caledonia. In May of 1944, I was temporarily assigned to Headquarters, Third Marine Corps, for the Mariannas Operation. We assembled at a Marine base on Gaudacanal, embarking on ships for the trip to Guam. After Guam and Saipan were retaken I was shipped back to New Caledonia in September, 1944, to find my home unit packing up for transshipment to Guam. I, with some other ratings, were assigned to Headquarters, South Pacific, Noumea, to finish our overseas tour of duty. In February, 1945, I arrived back in the states for R and R and was re-assigned to the Naval Photographic Sciences Laboratory near Washington D. C. I completed my active naval career at this base and was discharged at Bainbridge, Maryland, December, 1945. I returned to the University of Arkansas to complete both the B. S. and M. S. degrees. In June, 1947, I was appointed instructor in the Department of Entomology. Resigning this position in August, 1951, I enrolled at Kansas State College, Manhattan, finishing work for a Ph. D. in Entonmology in January, 1954. On April 1, 1954, I was re-employed as assistant professor in the University of Arkansas. I remained at the University, serving in the professorial ranks and from 1973-1983 as the director of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, until retirement July, 1986.

During my Sophomore year in college I met the young lady, Ruby Pearl Burks, whom I was to marry February 10, 1942, at Cassville, Missouri. At this time Ruby was a senior in the University High School. She was also a native of Washington County, born January 12, 1920, at Wheeler. She too, had experienced delayed entry into high school and worked for board and room while attending school for half-days. Not wishing a publicized wedding we drove to Cassville, Missouri on a snowy, cold day in a Model A Ford coupe that I had purchased for $125.00, payable at $8.00/monthly, courtesy of McIlroy Bank and Trust Company. We spent our honeymoon at Monett, Missouri.

I was ordered to report for active duty March, 1942, to the San Diego Naval Training Station. Following her graduation in May, Ruby joined me in San Diego. She found employment with the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation helping to build the famous B-24s, a workhorse of the World War II period. Ruby remained in San Diego while I was overseas. After my release from active duty she joined me in May, 1946, at Fayetteville, where we established our home, living in rented quarters until we were able to purchase a new four room house in July, 1947. Our family began to increase when Michele was born January 1, 1950. While we were at Manhattan, Denise arrived on July 27, 1952. The day of her arrival was the hottest day of the year and Manhattan registered the highest official temperature of the day — and the hospital birthing room was not air-conditioned. Following our return to Fayetteville, Lynnette was born July 18, 1954, completing our family. All of our daughters chose to arrive on Sunday which must be some kind of record. Michele had her Masters degree in Interior Design and has taught Interior Design in the Department of Home Economics. She married Roy Lang, September 6, 1969. Roy is a hydro-geologist from Monette, Arkansas. Denise is teacher in the Springdale School system and is working toward a Masters degree in Education. She married George E. Jones, May 31, 1975. George is enrolled in Civil Engineering at the University. They are the parents of our eldest grandson, Mark Warren Jones, born December 28, 1978. Lynnette attended the University of Arkansas and has worked at the libraries at UAF, UALR and at the University of California, Davis. She married Richard Cartwright of Fifty-Six, December 18, 1976. They have two children, Seth, born July 2, 1979 and Amanda, born October 11, 1981. Richard is working toward a Ph. D. in Plant Pathology, University of California, Davis.

As a family, one of the greatest experiences we shared was in 1968. I had a research grant from the National Science Foundation which included joint studies with Yugoslavian scientists. We spent the summer in Yugoslavia. Renting a car in London, we visited 10 countries on our trip to and from Yugoslavia. Aside from the research studies, the educational value and enjoyment of visiting historical centers of Europe was an exhilarating experience for all of us. This then, is a brief description of our share of the legacy of the Elliott Loyd Warren family.

I, Helen Warren Murphy, was born on the home place near Fayetteville, December 6, 1919. My elementary education was obtained at the Son's Chapel School and I attended high school in Hominy, Oklahoma. In 1938, I met a young man, Dale Murphy, a graduate of Magnolia A & M College, and a pre-med student at the University. Dale was from Foreman, Little River County, Arkansas. After a brief courtship we were married and we will celebrate 50 years of marriage in 1988. To our union we have been blessed with three wonderful children. Wayne, our only son, is the eldest, followed by Karen and Margaret. Wayne is Terminal Manager and in sales for Ash Grove Cement Company at Oklahoma City. He and his wife Shirleen have four daughters and one grandchild.

Dale Murphy family: L to R; Dale Murphy, Helen Warren Murphy, Wayne Dale Murphy, Karen Murphy Hudgeons and Margaret Murphy Walker.

Elliott Warren and Nona (Blake) Warren - December 22, 1914. Wedding picture taken in Goshen, Arkansas.

Karen and her husband, Jerry Hudgeons, live at Foreman. Karen is employed by the U. S. Postal Service at New Boston, Texas. They have two sons, Michael, a graduate of the University of Arkansas and now a teacher in the Horatio School system. Charles, the youngest, is a student at Louisiana Tech University at Russton, Louisiana.

Margaret and her husband, Joel Walker live at Fayetteville on a portion of the original Elliott Loyd Warren farm. Margaret is a graduate of the University of Arkansas and is a teacher in the Rogers High School system.

Dale and I have lived most of the last 50 years in the same rural southwest Arkansas community. We are members of the First Baptist Church of Wallace where Dale is a deacon and teacher.

My role has been and still is that of a homemaker. Both of us have been active in community affairs. My hobbies include oil painting, travelling, shopping and visiting my children and grandchildren. Dale's activites as the breadwinner included two years as a high school math and science teacher, he worked as a chemist for a year then obtained a rural carrier, he developed a storehouse of stories relating to the experiences he had as a carrier serving the people of southwest Arkansas. Dale also found time to be a member of the Kiwanis Club which he served as president, was a school board member for 10 years, a member of the Democratic Central Committee, Chairman of the County Library Board, Secretary-Treasurer, Wallace Cemetery Association, member of the Masonic Lodge and the American Legion. During World War II he was a Navigator-Bombardier in the U. S. Army Air Force.

We attribute much of our success in having a wonderful family and life to the values that were given to us through the legacy of my parents, Elliott and Nona Warren.

I, Charles E. Warren, was born June 23, 1922, the fourth child of Elliott Loyd Warren and Nona Eva Warren, on the Warren farm in the Son's Chapel School District northeast of Fayetteville. About six months after my birth, the farm home burned leaving the family in serious straits. Relatives and friends rallied around and in a few months, a new home rose from the ashes. Oak framing timbers came from my grandfather's farm. This house is still standing.

My childhood was spent attending Son's Chapel elementary school during the winter months and helping with farm work during the summer. Length of the school year varied from six to eight months, depending upon funds available to the district in any given year. The 1932-33 school year was discontinued after being in session only three months. Funds were exhausted. This was the low point of the 1930s depression. Many families were beginning to move to greener pastures about this time, leaving farm homes vacant.

I suffered some delay in starting to high school due to lack of money with which to pay a very nominal tuition charge at the local high schools — University High and Fayetteville High. Expenses for books and supplies also had to be met. Through family friends, I finally managed to find part time jobs that lasted through my high school years. Early in my senior year in the fall of 1942, Uncle Sam sent me "Greetings" and I became a member of the United States Army Air Force.

My tour of army service did not involve flying planes, but baking bread and pastries in a large mess hall. That may sound mundane enough — and I thought my lot was terrible at the time, but when negotiations for peace was initiated by the Japanese, I was about as far forward as one could get on land. I had just arrived on Okinawa. The plane taking the first group of Japanese officials to Manila to begin the peace process passed over our heads trailed by a formation of eighteen P-38s. When I arrived back home early the following year, I had traveled over 21,000 miles during the preceding twelve months. The travel had been accomplished in almost all major forms of land, sea and air transport, including trains, ships and airplanes.

After returning to Fayetteville in the spring of 1946, I enrolled in the University of Arkansas and attended classes until June of 1948. Unfortunately, I had selected as a major one of the physical sciences for which I had little background and not nearly enough of a foundation in the required mathematics.

I decided to follow the wheat harvest that summer in an effort to sort things out. The harvesting work brought me near Denver, Colorado where I had been stationed for two years during the war. I decided to visit Denver before starting back to Fayetteville. Except for about nine months spent at Clovis, New Mexico, I have lived in the Denver area since.

Shortly after returning to Denver, I found a job with the Veterans Administration Hospital then located on the old army base of Fort Logan. I had my college credits transferred to the University of Denver with the intent of attending night classes. At times shift work interfered with scheduling classes.

I was recalled to active duty in 1951 for service with the Colorado Air National Guard after the "police action" broke out in Korea. Shortly before leaving the Veterans Administration for active duty, I met the young lady I was to marry — a Mary Lou Trunkey lately of Columbus, Ohio. She had served in the Navy as a member of the WAVES during World War II. Her job was instructing shipboard personnel in the use of a gunsight designed for small anti-aircraft cannons. She had undergraduate degrees in education and institutional food management. The former was from Kent State in Akron and the latter was from Ohio State in Columbus. We were married June 2, 1951, in a small chapel wedding in Central Christian Church in Denver. At the time we met, she was working at Colorado Women's College in east Denver as dining room supervisor.

My second tour of active duty, with the Colorado Air National Guard, took me to Clovis, New Mexico where we dug an old bomber base out of the sand. The 140th Fight/Bomber Wing had seventy-five F-52s. Maintenance personnel had quite a time keeping sand out of critical engine parts. There were a few in-flight engine failures during my tenure on this base.

I was assigned as a clerk in group headquarters, where I helped with general office work, such as preparation of correspondence, orders, posting of regulations, etc. I was later reassigned to an Air Base Training Group where I instructed new assignees in administrative work peculiar to the Air Force.

Released from active duty in the fall of 1952, Mary Lou and I returned to Denver. I went back to my old job on the admissions desk of the Veterans Administration Hospital. During the few months that we were in Clovis, New Mexico, a new VA Hospital had been completed and my old crew had moved in. It was nice

to have brand new facilities, but I missed the friendly informality of old Fort Logan. Mary Lou decided to try teaching school again. She applied for work in the Denver School system as a supply teacher for the lower grades.

In 1954, I transferred from the VA to the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center, which was in the process of being organized and established in Denver. Chances for promotion were good in the new organization. In 1958, I was promoted to Forms Manager. Forms Management was primarily a cost reduction, paperwork management function which was established in government agencies as a result of the 1940s Hoover Commission on Paperwork. It was challenging work. A good deal of money could be saved at times by simply reducing the given area of a form. Machine prepared forms used in large quantities were likely candidates for such savings. A half an inch or so could make a lot of difference when millions of copies were to be printed.

In June 1960 I was graduated from the University of Denver with a major in psychology and a minor in sociology.

James Carl Warren came to brighten our days in May of 1959. James graduated from University of Colorado in 1982 with a Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree. He is currently working for a company under contract to the Department of the Interior in the Minerals Management Office.

I accepted the Forms Manager's job for the Air Force Finance Center in Denver, in the fall of 1969. The function was very similar to that of the personnel center, but included additional responsibilities. Approximately 120 Air Force Paying Stations—world-wide—depends upon the Air Force Finance Center for centralized pay procedures and forms. All procedural publications were coordinated through the forms management office. It was fun (sometimes) ensuring that all bases had proper publications on hand before a new system was implemented. Bases in Turkey sometimes had to sound off, but the whole, the system worked well.

I took early retirement in December 31, 1977 after 34 years creditable service. This included almost five years active military service. Even though my career has been spent largely in other states, the roots that provided my heritage are in Washington County, Arkansas.

I, Velma Marie, am the youngest of the five children born to Elliott and Nona (Blake) Warren. I was born on September 12, 1934 on a small farm northeast of Fayetteville.

My very early years are full of memories of watching my parents raise a garden and several crops for some extra income to provide necessities for family.

By the time I was old enough to go to school my two older brothers were having to think about going into the military service for World War II. I entered first grade at Son's Chapel where I learned the 3 R's as well as many other lessons that have remained with me throughout my life. I finished the eighth grade in 1949, the last year that Son's Chapel was open. The next year all students were bussed to Fayetteville.

I graduated from Fayetteville High School in 1953 and went to the University of Arkansas for a couple of years and I attended Parks Hospital School of Nursing for one year.

In 1956 I married Walter Richard Brown, who had moved to Fayetteville from Carthage, Missouri in 1949.

Little did I know when I had watched my brothers and my sister's husband go off to World War II that I would be connected to military service again. Fate has a way of changing life. My husband was a career Army man. We began our life together at Dugway Proving Ground, Dugway, Utah. Our first child Mary Ellen was born November 2, 1957. We had a short tour duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona and then back to Dugway where our son Larry Keith was born July 17, 1959. In the summer of 1960 we were sent to Fort Richardson, Alaska just outside of Anchorage. We enjoyed our tour there and it was not very eventful except when Fidel Castro strirred up trouble in Cuba.

From Alaska we were sent to Fort Benning, Georgia in the summer of 1963. By 1965 we had welcomed the birth of our third child Alan Richard on January 5, 1965. In a few months Walter was sent to Korea for a tour. In the spring of 1966 Walter returned from Korea and we moved to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. We were so happy to get this close to Arkansas again and to be able to visit often.

Walter was assigned back to Korea in the latter half of 1967. The children and I stayed in Columbus, Georgia. It was during this time we decided to adopt a child. We adopted Kathy Ann through international channels from Korea. She has proved to be a wonderful addition to our family. She was born November 15, 1963.

We spent about a year in Fort Huachuca, Arizona in late 1968 through 1969 then Walter was sent to Vietnam for a year. After Vietnam we spent several months at Fort Sill, Oklahoma and then were sent to Panama for three years. On this tour of duty we learned just how much we really appreciated our own country and were glad when we could return.

We spent our last year of military life at Fort Sill, Oklahoma and then moved to Fayetteville to stay in 1975. We have built our home here and our children have gone to the University. Mary Ellen has a degree in Marketing. She is married to William E. Goff III. They live in Casper, Wyoming where Bill works as a registered nurse. They have two children, Rachel and Lydia Rebecca. Larry has a degree in Electrical Engineering and works for Boeing Aircraft in Wichita, Kansas. Kathy will graduate in December 1988, with a degree in Elementary Education. Alan is working toward a degree in Mechanical Engineering.

Walter works as a Research Assistant in Chemical Engineering. I mostly take care of our home. We are active in our church and community affairs.

Thus we close our story for the Elliott Loyd Family. For a brief period of time, we've touched the culture and the history of Washington County, Arkansas. For better of worse, we've made our "mark." Our lives serve as the link between the past and future and it has been a wonderful experience to serve in this role!

By: Lloyd O. Warren

John Jazar Warren

The name Warren is of Norman origin coming from LaVarene, a parish in Seine-Inferieure, France. The surname was brought into England at the time of the Norman conquest. Through the centuries it has remained a very common name in England. Bearers of the name played an important role in the colonization of the New World. The earliest being Richard Warren, a merchant of Kent, England, who arrived in America on the ship Mayflower. From that beginning the name appears with continuing frequency in the historical records of the New World colonies and the states formed from the various colonies.

John Jazar and Mary Beth Warren on the occasion of their 55th Wedding Anniversary, March 30, 1936. Note: The Shiloh Museum has a copy negative of this photo.

The John Jazar Warren Family about 1912-13. Top row, left to right: James H., Ivery Lee, Benjamin H., Fred F., and John M. Bottom row: Stephen, John Jazar, Father, Mary Elizabeth, Mary Beth, Mother and Elliott Loyd. Note: Shiloh Museum has a copy negative of this photo.

The Warren family home near Oakland-Zion Community, about 1920. A portion of the spring house roof can be seen beyond lower left corner of house. The house is in excellent condition in 1987. Note: The Shiloh Museum does not have a copy of this photo.

Just when the lineage of John Jazar Warren, (known as J. J.), arrived, where they landed and their special skills is not known. Records compiled from various sources find his paternal lineage in Virginia in the early 1700s. A Thomas Warren prepared a will dated April 4, 1749, and proved December 4, 1750, Spotsylvania County, Virginia. This Thomas had a son, Thomas, who appeared in Tryon County (later became Rutherford County), North Carolina by 1771, and later in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Thomas Warren, Jr. is thought to be the father Hugh Warren, born in Virginia about 1725. Hugh was the father of William, born in October 1761, and Hugh, Jr. born January 5, 1764, in Virginia. The family moved to South Carolina while William and Hugh, Jr. were very young. The father and both sons served in the Revolutionary War. The first service of William was as a substitute for his father in 1776, when he was only 15 years of age. William served at various times until 1782, amounting in all to almost two years of active duty. During the years 1774-1779 William married Rhoda?, who was born 1760-1761. They were married in South Carolina while both were quite young. The couple had 13 children, among them a son, Hugh, born in 1783, in South Carolina. (The Warren Family Historian 1 (3):128-130, 1983: Ibid 4 (1); 21-27, 1986)

In 1796, William and his family moved to Greene County, Kentucky. Here Hugh married a Kentuckian, Elizabeth Hilburn, August, 1811. To this union was born 11 children. Among these was a son Hezekiah "Carr" Warren, born May 12, 1812. Hezekiah, on reaching maturity, married Mary Polly Skaggs, a member of a prominent Kentucky family. Hezekiah also became a preacher in the Baptist faith. He died in Texas, 1907, and is buried in the Oliver Springs Cemetery, a few miles northwest of DeLeon, Texas. A daughter, Nancy Jane Warren Morris, is buried nearby in the same cemetery.

Where the original home-site of William was and later, of Hezekiah, is not known. Apparently before, or perhaps soon after their arrival in Greene County, the Warrens became acquainted with Nathaniel Owens who among the more wealthy land owners of the period, owning at one time 8000 acres in northern Green County. Mr. Owens built a palatial home, a Georgian brick mansion, in 1797. The house was about ten miles north of Greensburg and was known as "Lashfield." Mary Owens, daughter of Nathaniel, was heavily wooed and proposed to by Abraham Lincoln who was born about fifteen miles distance from Lashfield but was living in Salem, Illinois during the time of this courtship. Owens died in 1846 and was buried near the home he had built (Green County Review 7 (2):14-17, 1984). Just when Hezekiah Warren moved to Lashfield has not been determined but it was here that Hezekiah and Mary Polly reared their family of three sons and three daughters. In the Warren family tradition, Lashfield became known as the "Old Kentucky Home." The house, though in a sad state of repair, was still in use in 1951. In 1957, the house was demolished and a modern home was built on the property. (This writer retrieved a few bricks and a few pieces of the stairway as mementos from the ruins of the old house in 1959).

John Jazar Warren, youngest son of Hezekiah and Mary Polly, was born at Lashfield, September 7, 1853. He grew to manhood here and on March 30, 1881 married Mary Beth Ball who was born on May 14, 1863, in Taylor County, Kentucky. Mary Beth was the daughter of Nancy Jane (Roberts) Ball, born January 29, 1839 in Buchannan County, Missouri and James Ball who failed to return from the Civil War duty thus she was reared by her grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Perkins) Roberts at Pittman, Kentucky. The young couple settled in a small, unpretentious house located behind the palatial house of Lashfield. Here, the first four children of J. J. and Mary Beth were born. In order, they were: Mary Elizabeth, born January 21, 1882, John Marion, October 21, 1883; Ivery Lee, May 1, 1885; and James Hezzie, December 29, 1886.

John Jazar was imbued with the pioneering spirit of his ancestors and apparently Mary Beth was equally of an adventurous spirit. In 1887, with four young children, they packed their household belongings in wagons and joined others in a wagon train to Texas. They followed a circuitous route from central Kentucky across the southern tip of Indiana, across Illinois, central Missouri, through Kansas and the Oklahoma Territory to Commanche County, Texas. The family lived for a year in the vicinity of DeLeon, Texas. J. J. did not find the location to his satisfaction so in 1888, they moved, again entirely by wagon, to a site about six miles east of Huntsville, Madison County, Arkansas. At the Madison County home, three additional children were born. These were in order, Stephen Young, February 10, 1889; Elliott Loyd, September 28, 1890, and Benjamin Harrison, July 5, 1892.

The hill farm in Madison County did not prove to be satisfactory so J. J. and Mary Beth packed their wagons and returned to the DeLeon, Texas area in 1895. the relatives who had earlier traveled with them from Kentucky to Texas had established homes in the vicinity of DeLeon and other relatives joined them there. J. J. and his family settled about seven miles northwest of DeLeon in a community known as Rucker. Here, Mary Elizabeth met Charles Jackson Mahan whom she married September 5, 1897. Also, the youngest child of J. J. and Mary Beth, Fred F., was born November 13, 1899.

As a farmer in Commanche County, Texas, J. J. became familiar with the production of cotton, peanuts and watermelons, crops that were less well known in his birthplace of central Ken-

tucky. Livestock, including milk cows, were also a part of his farm economy. After this second period in Texas, lasting seven years, J. J. decided once again to pack his personal possessions into wagons and move his family back to northwest Arkansas. Leaving Commanche County at the end of the crop year of 1902, the family, now including a son-in-law and young granddaughter, Emily, journeyed by wagon train to Arkansas, arriving at Ft. Smith in late fall of 1902. The group first camped in the valley near the present site of Creekmore Park. Here, several members of the family suffered severe illnesses probably due to exposure and to poor group health conditions. Following the Christmas season they moved across the Arkansas River to another campsite at Van Buren.

Somewhere along the way, contact was made with a realtor in Fayetteville, Arkansas. In early 1903, Mary Beth and the eldest son, John M. traveled by train to Fayetteville where they were shown a tract of 300 plus acres about six miles northeast of Fayetteville. An agreement was reached to purchase the property and soon after the return of Mary Beth and John to the camp at Van Buren, the family packed up, traveling to Fayetteville over the Old Wire Road route. The land purchase was consummated in March, 1903. The new farm was very well located, being situated across a spring-fed tributary of Clear Creek, thus water was always available for livestock. The original house was a "dog-trot" style log structure located on a slope above a perpetual spring of free-flowing water. Apparently, because of the available water supply and the lay of the land between two tributaries of Clear Creek, the Indians had used this site as a campground. Many arrowheads and pieces of chert, not indigenous to this site, were collected over the years, particularly following cultivation of the soil. There were forested tracts that supplied fuel for home use as well as for sale to citizens of Fayetteville. Many acres of the farm were covered by apple orchards that provided a source of income for many years.

About 1910, the old house was demolished and a new two story 7 room frame house was constructed on the site. The new house was finished as the seven sons of J. J. and Mary Beth were reaching maturity. Soon thereafter, they began to leave, one by one, to establish their own homes except for John M. who lived with the parents until their death, and for Stephen, who was an invalid for much of his life due to an asthmatic condition.

The son of a Baptist minister, J. J. was a loyal church member and was an ordained deacon. Living in the Zion community which had only a Methodist Church, the Warren family united with the Shady Grove Baptist Church located four to five road miles west of the home. The mode of travel to church (and elsewhere) was by wagon, buggy, horseback or on foot. Thus much time, by current standards, was involved in travel. Recognizing the need for a church within their home community, the family, with others, joined in the organization of the Oakland Missionary Baptist Church January, 1910, a church that in the 1930s was to be one of the largest rural churches in northwest Arkansas. J. J. donated land for the use of the new church as a parking area and the family contributed materially to the construction of the church house and to the establishment of the Oakland Cemetery. Ivery Lee became a licensed minister and attended Ouachita Baptist College at Arkadelphia for a time but was never formally ordained as a pastor.

All members of the family were musically inclined and although formal training in music was limited for them, they developed skills in vocal as well as instrumental music (see *Flashback* 35 (3):43). Besides a community band sometimes referred to as the "Warren Band", at other times, the "Zion Band", several of the brothers played for the "Barr's Band", of Fayetteville and were members of other musical groups that were organized in the area. For many years one or more of the brothers played in bands supplying entertainment at the Washington County Fair. John, on request, would conduct "singing schools" for persons wishing to develop vocal skills in music. He also composed original gospel songs of which at least one was published. Fred, beginning in the 1920s made instrumental music his life career, and was skilled in the use of many instruments including piano. He performed on many radio shows in the Kansas-Iowa-Missouri area.

With such a large number of sons, farming was a bit more than a "subsistence effort" for the family. As mentioned, the farm included several acres of apples. These acres were productive until disease, insects and neglect began to affect yields and quality of crop. Strawberries became an important crop after World War I, followed hy grapes. Perhaps the most distinctive enterprise of the Warren farm was watermelon production. The family and later, some of the sons, were regarded as producing some of the best watermelons in Washington County. The melons were carried by wagon to Fayetteville. Some were home delivered to regular customers but the majority were sold at a "curb-side" location, usually at or near the intersection of Church and Center streets. In later years, the melons were marketed from a car or pickup truck. Elliott, Ben and John maintained melon production until old age restricted their activities.

Besides horticultural crops, milk and egg production was an important source of income. Several cows provided milk which was poured into earthenware crocks that were set in the spring house basin. The cream was skimmed off two times and stored in cans held in the cold spring water. Usually twice each week, J. J. would hitch a horse to his buggy and transport the rich cream and availahle eggs to market in Fayetteville. He was a familiar figure for many years along the road now known as the Old Wire Road. In 1927, he purchased a Model T which replaced the buggy. He never developed any driving skills so John became the chauffeur for the family.

Between the marriage of Mary Elizabeth in Texas in 1897, to the next marriage in the family, 17 years went by. Jim married Dessie Blake in 1914; Elliott married Nona Blake, also in 1914. Nona and Dessie were sisters, daughters of William T. and Lucinda Blake of Goshen, Arkansas. Ben, after a period of military service in World War I, married Margie Betts in 1922. Fred married Callie Holmes about 1923. John and Steve never married while Lee experienced an unhappy marriage of a short duration in the late 1920s.

J. J. was proud of his Kentucky heritage and sometimes, when provoked by controversial issues, would exclaim that "he was a Kentucky blueblood" and that he wouldn't suffer wrong treatment. Even after settling in the Zion community and after so many miles of travel in wagon trains, J. J. threatened to move again but Mary Beth let it be known she was tired of it and she informed him that he was too old to consider further travel. Thus the couple spent their remaining years in their modest but comfortable farm home. John Jazar passed away in 1937 at the age of 84 while Mary Beth lived to December, 1954. Up until the last year of her life she was active, caring for her own housework and making a small garden. At the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary in March, 1931, an accolade, descriptive of their life was given by a neighbor, which provides an appropriate ending to this narrative.

"John Jazar and Mary Beth have seen much hardship, having known this country when country life was far from pleasant, it being without good roads and good schools. . . The community in which John Jazar and Mary Beth now live owes them a debt of gratitude for their neighborly spirit and for the worthy examples they have been to their community and to Washington County."

By: Lloyd O. Warren

Charles C. Watson

Charles C. Watson was born in east Tennessee on June 14, 1832. His parents were Thomas Watson and Icy Clementine Jenkins. His known siblings were Jane, J. M., James W., Samuel and Martin, all born in Tennessee. In 1860 the family was living in Madison County, Arkansas. Martin and Samuel later settled in the Summers, Arkansas area and are buried in White Rock Cemetery between Summers and Dutch Mills.

During the War Between the States Charles C. joined the Confederate Army and served from the fall of 1861 until the spring of 1865. After his discharge he made his home in Richland Township, Washington County, Arkansas.

On November 4, 1866 Charles C. married Edda Harman.

Seated: Charles C. Watson, Edda Harman Watson. Back row: Sarah Marion Watson holding Glenn W. Watson, (unknown), (unknown), John F. Watson, Ellen Watson Caler, Susie Watson Springstun. Children in center: Eulala Watson Batterson, (unknown), Burton L. Watson.

Edda was born on January 9, 1836 in Elkhart County, Indiana. She was the daughter of Isaac Harman and Parmelia Taylor and had two known brothers, Isaac and Thomas Jefferson. Between 1840 and 1850 the Harman family moved from northern Indiana to Texas where Thomas J. was born, and then into Arkansas and the Richland area. In 1866 Isaac and Parmelia gave Charles and Edda 80 acres of land from their farm and Charles later added another 80 acres to it. Part of this property is still in the family and will hopefully be passed on to the sixth generation. Charles and Edda lived out their lives on this land in what is now Elkins, Arkansas. Charles died April 20, 1915 and Edda died September 27, 1926. They are buried in Mount Olive Cemetery.

Charles and Edda raised three children and we know of one that died in infancy. Ellen was born November 18, 1867 and married William Caler. Susie was born in 1875 and married Lem Springstun. The sisters lived in the Elkins and Durham vicinity until their deaths and are buried in Mount Olive Cemetery.

John Franklin Watson was born February 5, 1871. He left Elkins and moved to Monett, Missouri where he became an engineer for the Frisco Railroad. On September 12, 1899 he married Sarah Marion who was the daughter of Johnson Marion and Harriet Collar. John and Sarah spent several years in Missouri where their children were born and where John was an active Mason. They later lived in Sapulpa, Oklahoma where Sarah died on June 10, 1924. John died June 18, 1953 in Tulsa, Oklahoma and is buried beside Sarah at Green Hills Cemetery, Sapulpa.

John and Sarah raised four children. Eulala was born October 12, 1900 and married Bob B. Batterson. Bob also worked for the railroad and they lived in both Missouri and Oklahoma. They spent their final years in Tulsa and are buried at Floral Haven Cemetery, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. Bob and Eulala had two children. Their daughter, Darlene, married David Foust and lives in Houston, Texas. They have two sons, Robert and Stanley. Bob and Eulala's son, Merle, married Helen Thompson and lives in Tulsa. They have three sons, Dwane, Bob, and Danny.

Burton L. Watson was born in 1904 and married Ted Lakey. Burton made the U. S. Army his career and Fort Jackson in Columbia, South Carolina was his home base although he spent a lot of time stationed in Japan. Burton died in Columbia where Ted still resides. There were no children.

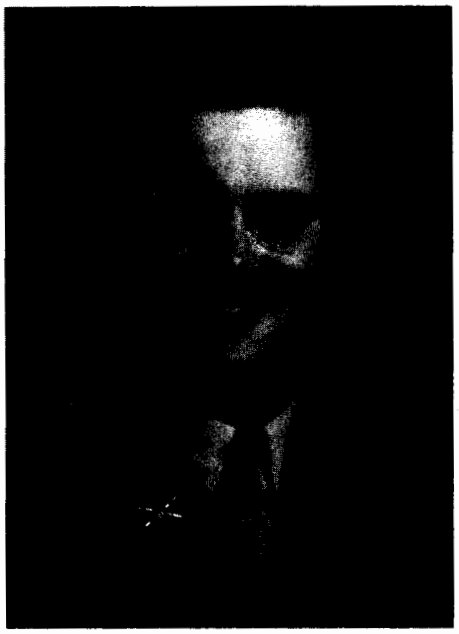
Glenn W. Watson was born March 15, 1905 and married Edith McLaughlin. Glenn and Edith spent the first nine years of their married life traveling with a pipe line company before settling in Tulsa where they lived until their deaths. They are buried at Memorial Park Cemetery there. They had one daughter, Glenda, who married LeRoy Tweedy and lives in Tulsa. LeRoy has two children, Galen and Leann, by a previous marriage. LeRoy and Glenda have one son, Michael.

Frances Watson was born in 1912 and married C. E. Hollis. Frances died in 1936 and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. She left no children.

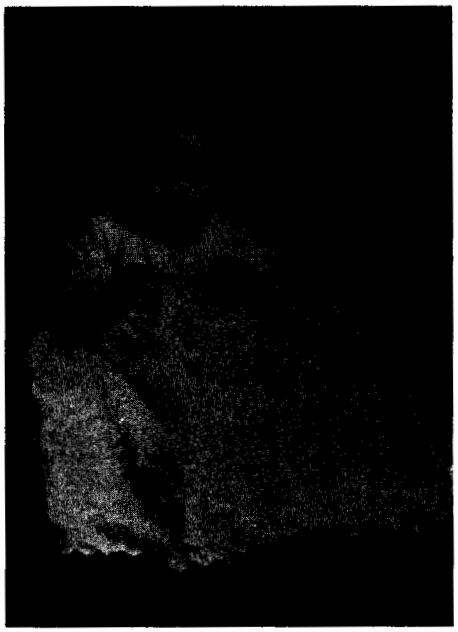
The descendants of Charles C. and Edda Harman Watson are proud of their ancestor's pioneer spirit and the Arkansas heritage they left us.

By: Glenda Watson Tweedy

Lina Elizabeth Anna Watson



Clark Winfield Hayes, age 35, Captain United States Army. Killed in Japan, 1947.



Lina Elizabeth Anna Hayes, age 6 months.

I, Lina Elizabeth Anna Hayes Watson was born May 15, 1913, to George Winfield Martha Elizabeth Clark Hayes, and married Edmond Penn Watson on August 23, 1935. Two daughters were born to us: Janet Lina, born May 19, 1942, and Cherry Elizabeth, born January 22, 1948, and died April 10, 1952.

My husband owned and operated the Watson Mortuary until his untimely death on September 27, 1972.

Our daughter, Janet, married Richard Seay Muse on August 25, 1963. Their two children are: Shannon Gaye and Timothy Penn.

My brother, Clark Winfield Hayes, born January 21, 1915, married Clara Belle Lee. They were parents of two daughters: Sandra Lee and Linda Elizabeth. Clark Winfield Hayes was killed in Japan in 1947.

Our deepest respect and reverence cover all of our ancestors who braved a move from their native lands to an unknown country in a gradual but sustained movement to newer homelands ever westward. Our gratitude goes to all the forefathers whose lives are included in this book and, additionally, to those of whom we were unaware.

By: Mrs. Edmond Watson

L. A. Watts

Lee Watts and his family moved to Springdale in 1910. A little before 1889, Lee, his brother Wes, and his mother, Elizabeth Boyles Watts, left Georgia and came to Indian Territory. Elizabeth Watts was one-quarter Cherokee. Her first husband had died in the Civil War and her second husband, David Watts, had also been in the war.

Back row - Mark Tisdale, Ray Bruhaker, Alpha Watts Brubaker, Betty Simons Clack, Dewey Williams, Joe Stiver. Front row - Lela Watts Williams, Edith Watts Simons, Carol Simons Stiver, Bill Simons. Low row - Gerry Clack, Gerald Clack. Watts Family 1951.

In 1895, Lee married Maretta Johnson, one of six daughters of Robert Harden Johnson and Almanza Jane Chaplain of Prague, Oklahoma. They had come there in 1893, after traveling by wagon from Hamilton County, Illinois with several other families. A story has been handed down by the family that Robert Johnson's grandfather had been kidnapped as a youth in England and brought to North Carolina.

Lee made their home near Prague on a homestead Lee had acquired in one of the Land Runs. To them were born four daughters: Lela, born in 1896; Edith, born in 1898; Elizabeth, born in 1900; and Alpha, born in 1902. Lee sold the land and built some houses in town. In 1910 Lee traded his property in Prague for some land in Springdale, Arkansas, probably dealing with his wife's brother-in-law, Eura Long, who had some family living in Lowell, Arkansas.

Family of L. A. (Lee) Watts and Maretta Watts. Children- left to right: Elizabeth, Lela, Edith, Alpha Watts. Picture made before 1910.

The home was located at the intersection of what is now U. S. Highway 71 and Arkansas 68, later to be known as the Eicher corner. The land included some apple orchards and Lee made his living growing and selling apples.

In 1914 Lee brought his mother, Elizabeth Watts, to live with his family until her death at age 90 in 1925. In the meantime his four daughters went to school in Springdale and grew up. Edith married Bill Simons in 1918. Lela married Dewey Williams when he returned home from the Navy. Alpha married Ray Brubaker, a Navy friend of Dewey Williams, and made her home in Akron, Ohio. In 1925, Elizabeth married Martin Tisdale. They first lived in several places in Oklahoma and Texas during the early days of the oil boom and later settled in northwest Louisiana.

Lee sold the orchard and concentrated on transporting fruit and other produce from Springdale to Tulsa, Oklahoma and other nearby markets. On one such trip in 1927 his truck broke down and he caught a ride with a passing motorist. He was riding on the running board and was struck and killed by another car.

His widow, Maretta lived on in Springdale where she was a grandmother and great-grandmother. She was a loyal member of the First Baptist Church until her death in 1956.

Present day descendants are Betty Simons Clack of Pryor, Oklahoma; Carol Simons Stiver of Arvado, Colorado; Louise Williams Adams, of Sun City, Arizona; and Dewey L. Williams, of Sun City, Arizona.

By: Gerald Clack

Henry Wax

Henry Wax was born about 1745 perhaps in Germany. He married in Berks County, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1767 to Margaret Geschwind. They lived in Berks County until about 1786. She died in Botetourt County, Virginia, February 10, 1791 after having 14 children. I will give full dates for the children as two of them are buried in Washington County, Arkansas, and others died near there and numerous descendants still live there in Washington County.

Henry Wax served in the Revolutionary War as a Captain in Alsace, Berks County, Pennsylvania. He died November 6, 1796 in Botetourt County, Virginia and is buried in Church of England Cemetery. The author of this article, Louise Payne, 3609 W. Potter Drive, Glendale, Arizona, joined the D. A. R. National #642897 on Henry's service. The children were: (1) Peter, born February 13, 1768 Berks County, Pennsylvania, died April 18, 1804 Botetourt County, Virginia, married August 7, 1790 to Margaret Allis: (2) Catherine, born February 20, 1769, died 1847 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. She first married DaVault Boyer

and married second August 14, 1787 to Henry Price; (3) Margaret, born April 16, 1770, died 1839 Greenbriar, W. Virginia. Married October 18, 1788 to Benjamin Hutsinpiller 1768-1854. They are buried at Bunger's Mill; (4) Phillip, born October 20, 1771; (5) Elizabeth, born November 17, 1772, died December 10, 1810. Married March 9, 1791 to George H. Etter, Jr., born August 27, 1765, died March 4, 1842, they are buried at Mooresburg, Hawkins County, Tennessee. (6) Henry, born August 1, 1774, died 1842 at Fincastle, Virginia. He married October 20, 1803 to Catherine Book; (7) Maria, born February 12, 1776. Married April 9, 1795 to Jacob Seagle; (8) Christina, born December 15, 1777. Married April 1798 to James Kemper; (9) John, born November 15, 1779: (10) Magdalena, born September 15, 1781, died 1840 in Gallia County, Ohio, married Abraham Huntsinpiller January 27, 1799, who was born October 8, 1772 in Hampshire County, Virginia, died March 19, 1854; (11) Susannah, born July 14, 1783, died February 14, 1851. Married Daniel Howry November 25, 1801. He was born in 1782, died 1863. I believe he was a minister, and moved to Washington County, Arkansas, perhaps before 1840. They lived on the Middle Fork of the White River, near the White House Church. They are both buried in Roberson Cemetery, Washington County. They moved from Hawkins County, Tennessee; (12) Hannah Wax was born March 26, 1785 in Berks County, Pennsylvania, died February 21, 1836. Married July 20, 1801 to George Karnes, Jr., born January 10, 1780, died August 26, 1835. They moved from Hawkins County, Tennessee about 1831 to Mulberry, Franklin County, Arkansas. Some of their descendants are now (1987) living in Fayetteville. The children were (a) William Knox Karnes, born April 27, 1802 in Rogersville, Tennessee. Married Rebecca McCollough. They moved to Washington County about 1831: (b) Elizabeth, born December 30, 1803, married Joseph Rice and they lived in Johnson County, Nebraska in 1889. (c) Maria, born November 14, 1805, died May 4, 1844 in Mulberry. Married Cornelius Carmack: (d) Nancy, born January 9, 1808, died November 1, 1869, single: (e) Martha B., born March 10, 1810, died 1848. Married Thomas S. Hayes; (f) Henry Wax Karnes, born September 8, 1812, died August 26, 1840 in San Antonio, Texas. He was a scout for Sam Houston: (g) Daniel Howry Karnes, born October 24, 1814, died January 30, 1858 in Mulberry, Arkansas. Married Spetember 19, 1843 to Nancy Davis: (h) Susan Howry Karnes, born November 26, 1816, died November 7, 1907 San Saba County, Texas. Married August 17, 1834 to Daniel S. Corley: (i) James L. E., born November 19, 1819, died April 2, 1866 in Mulberry. Never married: (j) Andrew J., born November 4, 1821, died June 11, 1839: (k) Amanda, born September 8, 1824, died July 24, 1875. Married Joseph Horan. For more on the descendants of this family, see sketch in this book on William Knox Karnes 1802-1872.

(13) Jacob Wax was born July 8, 1787 in Frederick County, Virginia, died July 13, 1865. Married July 15, 1817 in Rockbridge County, Virginia to Susan Elizabeth Galbreath, the daughter of Ellen and William Galbreath. Jacob served in the 1812 Military Service in Capt. Elliott's Co., 8th Regiment, Virginia Malitia. In 1819 he moved to Rogersville, Tennessee with his wife and little son Henry Geschwind Wax, born May 2, 1818. They had seven more children. Jacob and his wife and son Nicholas and his wife Nancy M. Robinson (1847-1883), are buried on the homestead in Brentwood or Hazel Valley, Section 29, Tw 14, R 29, NE 1/4 of NW 1/4. (14) Esther Wax, born December 26, 1790 in Botetourt County, Virginia. She never married, died in 1872 in Greenbier, West Virginia.

By: Louise Stracener Payne

James Harvey Webb

James Harvey Webb was born March 26, 1855 in Washington County, Arkansas, the son of Joel H. and Margrete Webb. He died at his home southeast of Springdale, January 14th, 1914. He was married to Louiza O'Neal January 5, 1881. Two boys and two girls were born to this union - Little Charlie, four years of age preceded his father in death. His death was caused by croup. Effie Ora married William Oscar Goree. Lillian Ann married William Daniel High. Joel Franklin married Ethel Sharp. All of them spent their entire lives in Washington County.

James Harvey Webb and Louiza O'Neal Webb
Family Standing - left to right - Effie Ora Webb Goree and Lillian Ann Webb High
Seated left to right - James Harvey Webb, Joel Franklin Webb and Louiza O'Neal Webb.

A daughter said she couldn't remember a time when their family sat down to eat alone. Aunt Tennie, Uncle Jim, Harry and Beatrice Cawood paid long visits. A bachelor neighbor, Al Reed, was a boarder (meals and laundry) for twenty years.

They raised most of their food. The cellar was loaded with potatoes, apples, kraut, picalilli, apple butter, etc. There were dried apples and peaches. The smokehouse furnished cured hams, bacon and sausage. Hominy was made with corn and ashes. Soap was made from cracklings and lye. Chickens and a cow contributed much of the food.

Harvey Webb was a member of the Friendship Baptist Church. He was a fruit grower and farmer.

Mrs. Webb had a loom and wove rag carpets. Quilting was another of her pastimes. Louiza Webb died in 1922.

Harvey Webb's father, Joel Webb, served in the Mexican War in Captain Preston's Company, Mounted Regiment Arkansas Infantry. They had their own horses and went from Ozark.

Joel Webb was married to Margete Beal. He paid taxes on 280 acres in Washington County in 1861. He was a Mason and Justice of the Peace. Records show that he performed wedding ceremonies for many couples.

During the Civil War, according to a story handed down, Joel Webb's wife rode horseback to take corn to the mill to be ground into meal. They said she tied the little children to the bedpost to keep them away from the fireplace while she was gone.

Joel and Margete Webb had the following children: Mary Frances, Parthena, William, James Harvey, John, Perry Theodore (He played a fiddle and entertained the family and neighbors), Anna Eliza, Elnora and Ewing.

Mrs. Webb's father and mother were Peter and Elizabeth Beal. They came from Tennessee. Their children were Albert, Melvina, Eliza, Anna, John, Harriet, Augusta and Sidney.

By: Mabel Goree Bell

Myrtle Weddington

Letter sent to my grandmother in the 60s.

Mrs. Myrtle Weddington married Ray Wilson. Her great-grandfather was the Reverend Doctor Robert Green Weddington. His brother, William Lewis Weddington, and William's wife Hannah Palmer, founded Weddington.

Mrs. Myrtle Wilson's father was Robert Anthen Weddington. He was born on William B. Weddington's home place in Paragould, Arkansas. The first one buried in the cemetery was Mary Weddington.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Green Weddington wrote in his diary in November or December of 1831: "Went to Arkansas and located in Weddington area near Cane Hill. Boarded with Reverend Andrew Buckanan. Taught school and read the scriptures. In spring of 1832, joined the Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in March 1833. Was licensed to preach at Cane Hill May 1833. Married Julia Booker at John Buckanan's house be Reverend William G. Larimore, August 28. Moved back to Tennessee where he lived the rest of his life."

They came from England. James Willis Weddington had a daughter, who died in Arkansas, July 12, 1870. She married a Wilson.

Reverend Buckanan settled Prairie Grove. They told him if he would preach 7 times at a certain place they would give him the land where Prairie Grove is now. The main street is named after him.

By: Beverly Pense

Levi Shaffer Welch

Levi Shaffer Welch was born August 30, 1865 in Taylor Township, Union County, Ohio, the son of Ira D. Welch from Vermont and Mary Ann Shaffer Welch of Ohio. He attended college in Lawrence, Kansas. Going then to New Braunfels, Texas, he taught English in a German school, met and married Mattie Leota Wiley (one of his students) on April 1, 1892. She was the daughter of Sam and Paralee Wiley. Their two oldest daughters were born in New Braunfels: Ethel in 1893 and Lorena in 1895.

Standing: left to right; Ethel Homesley, Lorena Parsley, Norma Fitch, John Welch, Dora Lanier. Seated, left to right; Levi Shaffer Welch, Mattie Welch, Kermit Welch.

Between 1895 and 1900, they moved to a 120 acre homestead in western Oklahoma, near Sayre. They made the necessary improvements on the homestead which included building a sod dug-out house and digging a well. Three more children were added to the family: Norma, born in 1897 and John W., born in 1899, then Dora, born in 1907.

Levi, being a surveyor, surveyed the railroad from Blackwell to Enid, Oklahoma. In 1908, being tired of the heat, dust, and hardships of the plains, they traded their homestead for 120 acres in the Ozarks near Spring Valley, Arkansas, sight unseen. They moved to Arkansas in the late summer. Having shipped their belongings and stock by rail, they made the trip in a surrey pulled by two horses (they were on the road fifteen days). They had to ford all the rivers and streams except the Arkansas River at Muskogee where there was a new steel bridge.

The new farm offered many surprises: The house was a two room log house built from trees when the previous owner cleared the land, the soil was flint rocks (not the sand stones they had been used to in Oklahoma), there were apples in the area (before, fruit had been a luxury). Soon they had a prosperous truck farm. Levi designed and built a new white, frame house. There was another addition to the family: William Kermit was born in 1910.

The older girls began to leave the nest and make homes of their own: Lorena married William Wintford Parsley, Ethel married Joe Homesley, Norma married Robert Fitch and later John married Gertrude Johnson. Dora married Delmar Lanier and Kermit married Noma Robinson.

Levi loved gadgets and always had the latest in farm machinery including a two-wheel garden tractor which was one of the first in the country. He had his own electrical generating plant and they enjoyed electric lights a decade before rural electricity was brought to the Spring Valley area. He set up a home cannery using tin cans like they used in commercial canneries. Having a cider mill and press, they made a lot of cider, which would turn into vinegar, which they used in pickling and cooking. Anything he couldn't buy, he would make in his shop which was well equipped.

In spite of the hardships and disappointments of bad weather and crop failure, Levi found time to use his education. He taught school at Jay Bird, Sonora, Black Jack, Spring Valley and Goshen. He surveyed the first state Highway 68 from Springdale to Huntsvile, Arkansas, putting a bridge across White River which before was only crossed by ferry or fording.

Levi served *The Springdale News* from 1910 until his death September 21, 1941, as correspondent from Spring Valley and wrote under the pen name Celcus. He also wrote featured articles called "Observations by Celcus".

Near 1910, Levi and his future son-in-law, W. W. Parsley, circulated a petition which established the first Rural Mail Delivery out of Spring Valley. He served as carrier for 21 years. At its installation, the route was 18 miles long. At his retirement, it had extended to 42 miles.

In 1930, Levi ran for State Representative from his district on the Independent ticket. He was defeated by a great majority. Being a man before his time, he believed in good schools and felt consolidation was the way to have them. They didn't consolidate for thirty or more years later.

Levi could see the coming Holocaust of World War II. One consolation with his death on September 21, 1941, was that he didn't live to see the horror of that terrible war.

John W. Welch served in World War I, and being too old for service in the armed forces of World War II, did his patriotic service helping build airplanes for Boeing in Wichita, Kansas. John came to an untimely end when he was murdered on his retirement farm near Blue Springs on August 13, 1974.

Mattie passed away June 6, 1965. She and Levi rest in the Joyce Cemetery east of Springdale, Arkansas. Their descendents are scattered across the continent. Something magical draws them back to live or visit Washington County. In the words of Levi and Mattie's grandson, Kermit Welch, of Rolling Hills Estates, California, "It will always be home, here is where my roots are, deep in the flint rocks of Arkansas".

By: Beatrice Vansandt

James Henry Weldon

My grandfather, James Henry Weldon, was just 17 when he came from Bond County, Illinois to Arkansas. With him were older brothers and sister, some already married. Soon all were settled in Washington County. On the fifth of October, 1846, a son was born to Harris, the eldest brother, and his wife, Mahala, and named William Green.

Carried by someone on the trip was a small packet of family papers: deeds to lands in Tennessee, receipts for taxes paid in Kentucky, a bill rendered to the estate of their grandfather, John Weldon, a receipt showing their father, Joseph, had paid, etc. The oldest was a note dated 1793 from John to his brother Andrew in Georgia.

John and Andrew were sons of Jacob Weldon who brought his family into the Province of Georgia before 1772. He settled on Keg Creek in Saint Paul's Parish (later Richmond County). In his 1779 will, he named his wife, Cattern or Cattron, and children, Isaac, Nancy, Hannah, Gitte, Joseph, Mary, John and Andrew.

Joseph died soon after his father but Isaac, John, Andrew and their sisters established homes in the area. All three brothers had served during the Revolution. John was listed as a "Georgia soldier of the line." He married Nancy Willingham, farmed the land his father had left him, bought some more. Then he sold his land and left Georgia with Nancy and at least one child, Joseph. It is not known exactly where they went first but they did add another son, Thomas, and some daughters.

In time, they arrived in Knox County, Tennessee. Deeds in the packet show that John both bought and sold land in 1799. In 1808, Joseph married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Hix Green(e), and little Nancy was born before they left the state. John had become a Baptist farmer-preacher; relatives in Kentucky had sent word that he was much needed there.

He and Joseph moved their families to Henderson County, Kentucky, in 1810. John continued to farm but served as pastor in several early churches. Two church letters express appreciation, one regretting his departure for another church. Early in 1819 he died, and a copy of "A Song for Mr. Weldon" was added to the packet.

Joseph and Elizabeth had five children by then: Nanc, Andre, Sarah, Harri, and Hanna. Malinda, Frances and Thomas Fielder followed. James Henry was born in June, 1829 but lost his mother soon afterward. Joseph, too, died in a few years. The older children took charge, moving the lot to Illinois where their Green grandparents had settled in 1814. James Green had died in 1821 but Sarah was still there as were other relatives. She lived until January 1, 1846.

Once she was gone, the Weldon children began to scatter. The 1850 Arkansas Census lists the group in Washington County but Harris and family are missing. He died in 1848. Mahala married Enoch Clary in 1849 and they moved to Texas.

The rest are clustered in Marrs Hill Township. Thomas had married Malinda Cates and they, with their year old James H., were only two houses from her mother, Susan Cates. Between them was his sister, Malinda Huckaby. Nearby were sisters, Sarah Phipps and Hannah Williams. James Henry lived with the Williams family.

On December 23, 1850, James married Louisa (Eliza) Smith, daughter of Allison and Louisa Cates Smith. Their first child, Lou, was born on November 20, 1852 in Washington County, but James soon decided it was time to try a new place.

Thomas Field was born in Cedar County, Missouri on June 24, 1854; Martha Ellen (Tempie) arrived on March 21, 1856—place unknown. They were all back in Washington County when Ephraim was born April 22, 1858, and Hannahon May 28, 1861.

Eliza died after Hannah's birth and James soon married Martha Allison Smith, her younger sister, for he was much in need of someone to care for his children. The Civil War had started and he wished to join the Union Army as he was much against slavery. In June, 1862, he enrolled as a private in Company B, 1st Arkansas Cavalry. He moved his family up near the Missouri line so he could better come and go. He was mustered into service July 10 at Springfield, Missouri.

Conditions were very bad in northwest Arkansas and the little group nearly starved. Martha bore her first child, Joh, on January 30, 1863, but he died on March 26. Four days later, little Ephraim died also. James was shot in the hip and received a medical discharge in October 1863. He limped the rest of his life.

By spring, James had collected his family and moved into Missouri. Martha had a second son, Benjamin, May 23, 1864 and a first daughter, Gettie, December 1, 1867. Fannie was born in Linn County, Missouri April 8, 1870 — and so it went. The children were loaded in a covered wagon with Martha or young Tom driving. James often rode ahead on his horse, searching for a farm where he could work for himself or others. Sometimes they would stay for several years; often they would soon "move on".

The older children grew up and set out for Texas where they had relatives. James often accompanied them on these trips, visiting his brother Tom and others. His own family was in Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1880 but was in Texas by 1884 where Martha's last child was born in 1888. In 1891, they went to Payne County, Oklahoma. The 1900 Census lists them, still there in spite of James who wanted to go back to Texas. However, he did return for visits which grew longer and longer.

His many grandchildren loved to hear "Grandpappy" tell stories of the pioneer days. He read a great deal and studied the Bible often. Some relatives commented later that he could explain the Bible in terms they could understand. He was a "hard shell" Baptist and believed that his life and death had been preordained. While visiting a daughter, a cyclone was sighted but he refused to take shelter with the others. He sat beside the fireplace reading. The storm wrecked the chimney which fell on him, injuring him so severely that he died the next day, aged 76.

Through all the years, the packet had gone with him as did a little Bible given him years before by his brother Tom. In it he wrote the names of his children, their birthdates and, sometimes, the dates of their deaths. However the tiny print of the Bible had become hard for him to read so he left the long-carried packet and the Bible at home. Martha gave both to her youngest son, Jimmie, who opened the Bible and wrote, "J. H. Weldon. Died March 19, 1905." Years later, his eldest daughter wrote under this, "J. R. Weldon. Died April 9, 1947."

By: Irma Weldon Searles

Martha Allison Smith Weldon

My grandmother, Martha Allison Smith Weldon, was born in Washington County, Arkansas. She was the youngest child of Robert Allison Smith and Louise Cates Smith. Her grandparents, Mark and Annie Allison Smith, were born in North Carolina, and married there. They had several children with them when they moved into Tennessee. There, the youngest, Robert Allison, was born in 1808. He was a young adult when he accompanied his parents to Arkansas where they settled on the banks of the Illinois River in Washington County.

Allison soon met and married Louisa Cates, daughter of Isaac and Susannah Cates. Their first child, Hiram Casey, was born in 1831, and Louisa (Eliza) in 1833. Thomas and Isaac followed. In their search for a perfect place to live, they went to Illinois. There William Henry was born in 1839 but they soon returned to Washington County where their last child, Martha Allison, was born on August 30, 1841. Later they established a home east of Siloam Springs in Benton County. Allison was appointed Justice of Peace in 1845, a position he held until his death in 1847. Before 1850, Louisa returned to Washington County, settling near her mother and brother in Marrs Hill Township.

The Cates family had come from Tennessee even earlier. On March 24, 1807, Isaac Cate(s) married Susannah Maynard in Jefferson County. Susan was the daughter of James Maynard. Ephraim was born in 1817 and Louisa in 1813. Some say they were living in Alabama when John was born in 1817. According to family lore, his parents rode into Arkansas on two Palominos. Isaac was on one with Ephraim riding behind. Susan and Eliza

behind her and tiny John in her arms. The story omits 2 year old Reuben but no doubt he was there.

Isaac and Susan first lived in Pope County. James and Dialtha Susan were born there and the family appears in the 1830 Census. However, they moved on to Washington County that year. Malinda was born, and their eldest daughter, Louisa, married Allison Smith. Both Isaac (Clear Creek Township) and Allison (Illinois Township) were appointed judges of the election in 1836. In 1848 or 49, Isaac died, leaving land to all his children. In time, Susan bought much of this back as the children scattered.

Letters arrived, telling of crops, local conditions, the latest child. Reuben wrote from Green County, Missouri, announcing their 4th son, named "Thomas as 'H' for Thomas 'H' Benton." William Sullivan in Williamson County, Texas, wrote about the newly arrived Dialtha Olivia and of his teaching at the Blue Hill Academy. John reported that the trip to Texas had taken 5 weeks, that little Hannah had been born, "a fine hearty child", and that "timber and water was entirely too scarce." He returned to Arkansas so quickly that the 1850 Census lists his family both there and in Texas. He did go back later.

Martha was only a child living with her mother when her Aunt Malinda married Thomas Fielder Weldon and Eliza married his younger brother, James Henry. After Lou's birth Eliza and James left Arkansas for a time. In the meantime, Louisa married James Carey, had another son, then divorced Mr. Carey. She later married Henry Abbott but died in 1859, a year after Eliza and James returned with three children and another expected. Ephraim was born in 1858. Later, Martha moved in with them. She no longer had a home and Eliza most certainly needed help. Hannah arrived in May, 1861, but her mother did not long survive her birth.

James and Martha were married and moved up near the Missouri line. He then joined the Union Army. Food became very scarce and conditions bad. James brought food when he could. Occasionally, a bag of corn and other supplies were found in the wood pile, left by Martha's Confederate brothers. Even so, there was bitter suffering. Sturdy little Tom helped as much as he could. Martha was still grateful years later.

Martha's first child was born January 30, 1863. He was named John but died on March 26. Ephraim died 4 days later. Benjamin was born in 1864 but died before he was 3. By that time the war was over and they were on the road. James, wounded in the hip, limped the rest of his life but farmed and traveled for years.

Nine more children arrived: Gettie, Fannie, Denvey, Zeddie, Ellison, Vina, Jimmie, Bettie, Nannie. James must have selected the names because they came from his family. He wrote Gittey in the Bible for a great aunt in Georgia but the family turned it into Gettie. Fannie was for his sister, Francis, Bettie for his mother, Elizabeth, Nannie for his sister, Nancy, Zeddie for a cousin, Zedic, in Kentucky, Jimmie for himself. No one ever explained Denvie but there may have been a Malvina someplace, shortened to Vina.

Martha developed into a hard working, resourceful person who never wanted anything. She knitted and sewed with skill, made quilts and comforters out of worn clothing, braided rugs. She learned which plants could be cooked for food and which were good for dyes. She enjoyed making things pretty as well as useful. If a neighbor was sick or having a baby, she was called. Once, she and the dog, Thumper, were attacked in the woods by a wildcat. Between them, they killed the animal and dragged it back to prove they had done it. Even so, her sunbonnets were starched and her white aprons snowy.

Jimmie moved his mother and younger sisters into Coyle, across the Cimarron River from Payne County, Oklahoma, where they had lived. James died in 1905 at Jack County, Texas, at the home of a daughter whom he was visiting. Nannie left to take nurses training and Bettie went to Oklahoma City to work in a shop. Martha was often alone in her home — and loved it. She would do her chores in her quiet, immaculate house, take off her work aprons and walk down to the post office for her mail. Her children and grandchildren were good about writing. She might stop at the drugstore for a cooling lemonade, then return home. After a rest, she would put on her white afternoon apron and sit down to knit, sew or read.

Bettie came back and in time, they moved to Ponca City in northern Oklahoma. There Bettie started a very successful dressmaking business. Martha read the daily paper quite faithfully although she now used a reading glass as well as her own spectacles. Nannie came and went, a busy nurse, but she developed cancer and died in 1927, not quite 40. Martha began to age more rapidly although she was still interested in the affairs of her grandchildren. The doctor wanted her to use a cane but she said she would trip over it — and sure enough, she did. She became bedridden in time and died September 11, 1931.

All her step children soon were gone. Vina died in 1937, Jimmie in 1947, Fannie in 1955. In time, there were only two left — Bettie and Ellison. They needed constant care so went into a nursing home in Chickasha. Some family members gave a small party for Ellison's 95th birthday. He suggested that he really needed a new suit.

He was very lonely after Bettie died at 87. Up till then, he had felt he was taking care of her. Two years later, he died at 97. Jimmie's youngest daughter, Margaret Jean Benefield, opened the little family Bible and wrote, "Bettie Weldon Died 1971," also, "E. R. Weldon Died, January 11, 1973. Chickasha, Oklahoma." The page was now filled.

By: Irma Weldon Searles

John Thomas West

Around 1740, Abraham Renshaw ("Wrencher" in some early spellings) came west from the coastal settlements at Maryland to Rowan County, North Carolina, with his friend Squire Boone (father of Daniel Boone). They settled their families on land which had been originally occupied by Cherokee, which has been first explored by Europeans in 1660, by John Lederer.

Abraham Renshaw's son, Elijah Renshaw, married a woman named Ann Renshaw, and they settled in a part of Rowan County about ten miles south of Dutchman's Creek, an area near where General Cornwallis and the British had marched across the South Yadkin River at Renshaw's Ford. The British took the old Indian trail northward to Guilford Courthouse, where a decisive battle of the Revolutionary War was fought.

Elijah and Ann Renshaw's children included a daughter named Mary, born 1783. She married John Thomas West (born February 28, 1777) on January 11, 1804. (John West's father may have been Jonathan West, who died in 1791 and who had settled in Rowan County around 1746.) John West and his new wife Mary Renshaw West had Elijah, Nancy, Sarah, Nathan, James and Pleasant. With the exception of James Thomas, Mary gave all her sons the middle name Renshaw.

About 1814 or 1815, John and Mary West moved to Jackson County, Alabama. Here the two older sons, Elijah and Jonathan married; here Elijah finally died. But even though Pleasant was born here also, by the time of the 1830 Arkansas Census, the West family was listed on the Washington County records. Pleasant was then nine years old, (born 8/23/1821, died 11/23/1863).

Pleasant married Emily Reeder (b. 11/18/1829, d. 12/22/1908, buried at the Ganderville Cemetery, Summers, Arkansas), on April 13, 1848. (For Emily's family background, see REEDER.) Pleasant and Emily had ten children. They were: (1) Mary Jane (Dial or Dyal) b. 1849. (2) Elvira Amaline (Burket) b. 1851. (3) Elizabeth Hannah b. 12/15/1853, d. 11/15/1854. (4) Eliza Ann b. 12/15/1853, d. 4/15/1861. (5) Thomas Golfa b. 6/2/1854, d. 2/28/1858. (6) Francis b. 1855. (7) Alvin Pleasant b. 11/11/1858. (8) George Allison b. 7/15/1859, married Ida May Carter, d. 6/8/1936 Summers, Arkansas. (9) Lucinda b. 9/26/1861. (10) Noah Ira Addison b. 7/14/1863, married Amanda Rhonda Eleaner Dipboye, d. 3/19/1942 at Vinita, Oklahoma.

Many West families reside in Washington County, directly descending from the family of Pleasant and Emily (Reeder) West. For the particular family being followed in this story, however, only the story of the tenth child Noah is pertinent.

Noah married Amanda Dipboye. Her father, Robert Dipboye, was born in Indiana and he married a woman named Hannah Manlove. (Hannah was born in Carthage, Missouri, in approximately 1830, to a Cherokee woman and a French trapper named Dipboye.) Robert and Hannah Dipboye had eight children, which included Amanda (b. 12/31/1861 in Indiana, d. 1/13/1943 in Westville, Oklahoma.) The others were Joseph, Rose, Rachael (or Rachael), Jenny (Jones), Jonathan, Abraham, Clyde, and Claud. This family moved to Washington County, probably in the 1870s, and settled near Summers.

Noah and Amanda (Dipboye) West had the following children: (1) Minnie Dorcas, b. 6/15/1884, married Jessie Reeves 9/4/1904 Odell, Arkansas, d. 8/1943 Sallisaw, Oklahoma. (2) Cora May b. 8/10/1885, married Walter Briggs 12/6/1903 Odell, Arkansas, d. Stilwell, Oklahoma. (3) Edith Tassy b. 12/26/1886, married Jessie Tapp 1/1/1905, Odell, Arkansas, d. 12/13/1959 Lincoln, Arkansas. (4) Fannie Viola b. 8/24/1888, married Fredrick Carte 11/20/1904 Odell, Arkansas, died Westville, Oklahoma. (5) Eva Hannah b. 1/22/1891, married James Unger 2/24/1912 Odell, Arkansas; re-married William Anderson 1/27/1936, and re-married Hans Anderson 5/19/1941; d. 2/26/1965 Washington State. (6) Nora Eleanor b. 11/28/1892, married Charles William Pitts 3/6/1910 Odell, Arkansas, d. 3/8/1979. (7) Lucy Rosetta b. 2/27/1897, married Oscar Wilhite 1/11/1914, Odell, Arkansas, d. 2/5/1959 California. (8) Polly b. 1894 died in infancy.

Noah and Amanda ran a little grocery-general store, which probably included the post office. The area known as Odell (about ten miles south of Morrow), was generally near the Liberty Hill area, and also Shady Grove Community, where the community building still stands. Church services were held there by Noah, who sometimes led the singing or otherwise helped in the services.

The person writing this history is specifically following the lineage from Noah and Amanda's sixth child Nora Eleanor and her subsequent marriage to Charles William Pitts. The story continues, therefore, in the ROSE-PITTS FAMILY history section.

By: Denele Campbell

Thomas West

Thomas West 1777-1860 and Mary (Renshaw) West 1783-1838 came to Washington County in 1830 and settled in a Little Valley southwest of Summers, Arkansas. They are buried at Bethlehem Cemetery near Morrow.

Their son Pleasant Renshaw West 1821-1863 married Emily Reeder 1830-1908. They made their home in the little valley at the foot of West Mountain near the Indian Territory. In 1863, Pleasant was killed by Pin Indians while on his way home from Summers. They are buried at Ganderville Cemetery.

Emily Reeder was the daughter of Noah Reeder 1795-1850 and Dorcas Blair 1802-1887.

Noah was the son of Micajah Reeder 1758-1835 and Judith Roland. The Reeder's lived in the Sylvia (Cincinnati) area. Micajah was a Revolutionary War soldier and was living in Washington County when the sheriff's census was taken in 1829. Micajah and Noah are buried in the Vineyard Cemetery. Pleasant and Emily West were the parents of Noah West 1863-1942. In 1883, Noah married Amanda Dipboye 1861-1943. Amanda was the daughter of Robert Dipboye and Hanna Manlove. They lived at Salem near Dutch Mills.

Noah and Amanda lived on the West farm until he traded his interest in the farm to his brother George. He moved to Shady Grove near Odell where he farmed and operated a store. Later, he moved back to the Summers area. They are buried at Ganderville Cemetery. Their seven daughters: Minnie Dorcas 1884-1975, Edith Tosey 1886-1959, Fanny Viola 1888-1977, Eva Hannah 1891 -, Nora Elenore 1892 -, Lucy Rosetta 1897, Cora May 1885-1975. Fanny West 1888-1977 married Fred Carte 1884-1935. Fred was the son of Joe Carte and Sarah Roberts from Indiana. The Carte's lived in the Antioc Community near Morrow. Their children: Sam 1882-1958, Francis Fredrick (Fred) 1884-1935, Laura Naomi 1888-, Alice Marie 1891 -, Clara Ann 1892-1960, Alfred Lee 1894, William Oscar 1898, Laurance 1904 - (buried at Coweta, Oklahoma).

Fred and Fanny were married at Odell in 1904. Reverend B. A. White was riding down the road when he met the wedding party. He married them in the road where they met.

Fred worked in the Jenny Lynn coal mine. His job required him to sleep in the mine. One night he got up to check something and when he returned to his bed, he found it full of large rocks. He left the mine and never returned.

Fred bought a farm in Honey Hollow south of Morrow. He had orchards and a dryer. They hauled apples to Fort Smith by wagon. Their children: Grover Lee 1905-1976, Edna Pearl 1907, Roy Lenard 1910-1981, Ray Fredrick 1912, Carl Noah 1916-1978, Arnold Paul 1920, Peggy Vaughnette 1927.

Fred and Fanny are buried in the Edmonson Cemetery near Morrow.

Ray Fredrick Carte 1912 and Christine Pridemore 1918 were married in 1937. To this union, five children were born: Donald Eugene 1938, Eva Sue 1940, Sally Raylene 1944, Gary Dale 1946 and Judy Kay 1949.

In 1943, Ray bought the farm (R Bar C Ranch) two miles east of Lincoln and has lived there the past forty-three years. They are members of the First Baptist Church in Lincoln. In the early years, Ray was a trucker and hauled fruit and vegetables. Later, he hauled broilers. He also operated a feed store and contracted broilers. On the ranch, he raised registered polled Hereford cattle.

Donald Carte 1938, married Dorothy Allsup and to this union was born: Sherry Lynn 1957 and Kenneth 1960-1961. Don lives on a farm two miles west of Lincoln.

Eva Sue Carte 1940 married Don McLaughlin. Their children: Penelope Sue 1958, Kimberly Ann 1960, and Ronda Lee 1961. They moved to Claremore, Oklahoma.

Sally Raylene Carte 1944 married James H. Newell and have one son, James Ray 1965. They live on a farm near Farmington.

Gary Dale Carte 1946, married Frances Stewart. They have two children: Timothy Dale 1969 and Zana Deann 1973. They live on a farm southwest of Lincoln.

Judy Kay Carte 1949 married Jim Skaggs and have two daughters: Jimmie Kate 1969 and Kellie Jean 1972 and a son, Casey Ray 1977. They live at Langley, Oklahoma.

We are eight generations farming the soil of Washington County, Arkansas. We are proud of our heritage.

By: Ray Carte

Marcus Edward Wheat, Jr.

Marcus Edward Wheat, Jr. was born in Nashville, Arkansas, September 3, 1926. He is the son of Marcus Edward and the late Gladys Evelyn Gibson Wheat. His paternal grandparents were Patrick Henry and Charity Rosanna Eagle Wheat of Lonoke, Arkansas. Maternal grandparents were the late Doctor and Mrs. William Gibson of Nashville, Arkansas.

Ed Wheat, Jr., married Dorothy Gay Eagle of Lonoke, Arkansas in 1948 in the First Methodist Church of Lonoke.

Ed Wheat, Jr., a Lonoke High School graduate, entered Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas, at age sixteen. Graduating from Hendrix in pre-med, he served his internship in medicine at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine at Little Rock, graduating in 1951.

Ed Wheat, Jr., served as an ensign in the U. S. Navy in the Southwest Pacific during World War II.

Doctor Wheat and his family moved to Springdale, Arkansas in 1952, and have lived there since.

Doctor and Mrs. Wheat have three grown daughters: Melinda Gay Wheat, born 1951 at Little Rock, Arkansas, Joy Frances Wheat, born 1953 at Springdale and Merry Ann Wheat, born 1955 at Springdale. They are married and have children. Melinda married Samuel Allen Mason of Springdale, where they now reside. Their four children are Jonathan Edward Mason (deceased), Christina Leigh Mason, Carrie Ann Mason and Marcus Allen Mason. Joy married Richard Franklin Shoemaker, Jr. of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Merry Ann married Jimmy Ray "Rusty" Peoples, Jr. of Fort Smith, Arkansas and they have one child, Jimmy "Ray" Peoples, III.

Doctor Wheat has practiced medicine for thirty-five years as a family physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Arkansas Medical Society, the Washington County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Wheat has been actively involved in numerous civic organizations in Springdale. He received the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award in 1958.

Doctor and Mrs. Wheat are members of the Fellowship Bible Church, Springdale, where he is an elder and founder of the church.

Doctor Wheat also founded the world's largest free loan library of Bible study cassettes. This ministry loans hundreds of thousands of cassettes to people in every state in the U. S. A. and in more than twenty-five foreign countries. They have extended the ministry of the cassette library from its beginning in a one-room office in Doctor Wheat's clinic, to the basement of the clinic, to an office building next to the clinic, and now to a three-story building next to that building, all on Spring Street in Springdale, Arkansas.

Doctor Wheat is widely known as a Bible teacher and lecturer, and he is a certified Christian Marriage Counselor. He and his wife are in wide demand for Christian marriage seminars and have appeared on national television programs, as well as Christian television shows. In addition, they have co-authored several books. *Intended for Pleasure*, published in 1977, in English, is also published in Dutch, Spanish, Japanese and a British edition. *Love-Life for Every Married Couple*, published in English in 1980, is now published in Portugese, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swedish, and British and is presently being translated for publication into Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian and Russian. Both books appear on lists of best-selling Christian books.

Three audio cassette tape albums by Doctor Wheat are: "Sex Technique and Sex Problems in Marriage", "Love-Life", and "Before the Wedding Night". Each album contains two cassette tapes and are sold the world over.

Doctor and Mrs. Wheat daily receive many letters and phone calls from people whose lives have been changed by applying the practical Biblical principles in the books, cassettes, and seminars. They do more than just write and speak about what they learn, however. Their life together is a constant encouragement to all who know them. As they teach the Love-Life seminars around this country, as their tapes and books reach into homes like yours, more and more people are able to meet a couple who are actively and constantly learning and applying God's principles of marriage. The way they live and the things they say make you wish you could have a lifestyle like that.

Doctor Wheat's books and cassettes may be ordered from 130 North Spring Street, Springdale, Arkansas 72764.

By: Ann Wheat Bryan

Marcus Edward Wheat, Sr.

Marcus Edward Wheat, Sr. was born July 15, 1901, at Lonoke, Lonoke County, Arkansas. He was the son of the late Patrick Henry and Charity Rosanna Eagle Wheat of Lonoke, Arkansas. Ed Wheat, Sr. was the youngest of nine children; the only adult child still living.

Edward Wheat, Sr. married Gladys Evelyn Gibson on November 11, 1925, at Conway, Arkansas. Gladys Wheat was the daughter of the late Doctor and Mrs. William Gibson, of Nashville, Arkansas. Gladys Wheat died May 7, 1975 at Lonoke, Arkansas and is buried in the Lonoke Cemetery.

Ed Wheat, Sr. and Gladys Wheat had two children: Marcus Edward Wheat, Jr. was born September 3, 1926 at Nashville, Arkansas. He married Dorothy Gay Eagle September 24, 1948, at Lonoke, Arkansas. Their children are Melinda Gay, Joy Frances and Merry Ann. Lavina Ann Wheat was born October 5, 1929 at Nashville, Arkansas. She married James Harlon Bryan on April 18, 1954 at Lonoke, Arkansas. They have two children, Mark and Brenda Bryan.

Ed Wheat, Sr. lived in Lonoke, Arkansas all of his life until about 1979 when he sold the Wheat homeplace. He had lived in this home from 1901-1979. The home was built in 1902 by Ed Wheat's grandfather, Patrick Henry Wheat, Sr. Ed Wheat, Sr. moved to Springdale, Arkansas about 1980 to live with his son and his family. He makes Springdale his home now. Ed Wheat, Sr. is a member of the Fellowship Bible Church in Springdale, Arkansas.

Ed Wheat, Sr. was an educator, teacher and County School Supervisor of the Lonoke County School System, Lonoke, Arkansas. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Lonoke for many years.

Ed Wheat, Sr. graduated from Lonoke High School, Lonoke, Arkansas. He graduated from Hendrix College, Cum Laude. He received his Masters Degree in Education from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Arkansas. His name is inscribed on the Senior Walk in the year of 1942.

Ed and the late Gladys Wheat, Senior's grandchildren and great-grandchildren are: Melinda Gay Wheat, Joy Frances Wheat and Merry Ann Wheat. Melinda is married to Samuel Allen Mason and they have four children: Johathan Edward (deceased), Christina Leigh, Carrie Ann and Marcus Allen Mason. They live in Springdale, Arkansas. Joy married Richard Franklin Shoemaker, Jr. and they have no children as of 1987. They live in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Merry Ann married Jimmy Ray "Rusty" Peoples, Jr. and they have one son, Jimmy Ray Peoples, III. They live in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

James Marcus "Mark" Bryan, Sr. married Patricia Rochay Gossage. By Mark's first marriage, there were three children: James Marcus Bryan, Jr., Jessica Bryan, who lived only twenty-two days and Misty Marie Bryan. Patricia Rochay Gossage has two children by other marriages: Calvin Gentry and Mikeal Gossage. Brenda Bryan is not married.

In 1891, Pat H. Wheat and a Mr. Mason bought the Bradford and Company Furniture Store and operated an undertaking establishment in connection with the furniture store.

Among the early pioneer settlers of Lonoke, was Captain Patrick H. Wheat, Sr., grandfather of Ed Wheat, Sr. and great-grandfather of Doctor Ed Wheat, Jr. Pat Wheat, Sr. and his family moved from Mississippi to DeValls Bluff, Arkansas about 1850. By 1852, Mr. Wheat organized and operated a "wagon train", or chain of wagons, hauling freight on the Old Military Road from DeValls Bluff through Brownsville to Huntersville, now North Little Rock. He operated this business until 1861. He then enlisted in the Confederate Army in which he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Company A, Fagan's First Arkansas Calvary.

After the war, Captain Wheat purchased the John D. Perry Steamboat which traveled between New Orleans, Louisiana and Batesville, Arkansas. The John D. Perry Steamboat accidently caught fire in 1869 and sank with no loss of lives.

Captain Wheat later moved to Lonoke, where he engaged in business.

At one time, Pat H. Wheat, Jr. was President of the Lonoke Rice Mill Company. He also owned a furniture store. He was a very prominent businessman, was secretary of the city school board, and director in the Bank of Central Arkansas, and at that time was serving the city most efficiently on the council.

I added the above for the history of the Wheat Family. Ed Wheat, Sr. is the great-nephew of the late James P. Eagle, Ex-Governor of Arkansas.

By: L. Ann Wheat Bryan

Mary L. Whinery

The Whinery family came to Washington County, Arkansas from Tennessee in the late 1830s. The father of the Washington County branch is believed to be William Whinery, born between 1800 and 1810. William began his family in the mid 1820s, and by 1830, he and his wife, Frances had four children. In that year, William was living near a Joshua Whinery in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

In the late 1830s, William and Frances moved their family to Washington County, Arkansas, where William died about 1838 or 1839. A Cane Hill store ledger of that time period referred to

Frances as "Widow Whinery", and she appeared as head of the household in the 1840 census of Washington County. Frances apparently died before November 1848, when her daughter, Mary Whinery Hardesty, sold her share of Frances' real estate. Although some of the children's sale deeds indicated that they were selling their 1/7 interest in Frances' property, it actually appears that Frances and William had eight children: 1. Abram J. - born about 1823. He married Lorinda and lived in the Cove Creek area. 2. Mary L. - born about 1824. Mary married Loverance "Love" Evans Hardesty in 1840, and died in Missouri July 8, 1865. Several of their children remained in the Washington County area. 3. Joshua H. - born about 1827. He married (1) Matilda Jane McKamish and (2) Caroline Hodges. 4. Robert C. - born about 1829. Robert was living with the family of John J. and Mary Oliver in Washington County in 1850. He married Sarah Ann Seay, and they lived in Ada Township. 5. William Wallace - born about 1832. William was living with Abram in Washington County in 1850, but he and his wife Louisa Jane later settled in Crawford County, Arkansas. 6. Sarah Jane - born about 1834. Sarah married Jesse R. Shipley, and lived in the Cove Creek area. 7. John - born about 1835. He and his sister Ellen were living with "Love" Evans and Mary Whinery Hardesty in 1850. 8. Ellen Frances - born about 1838.

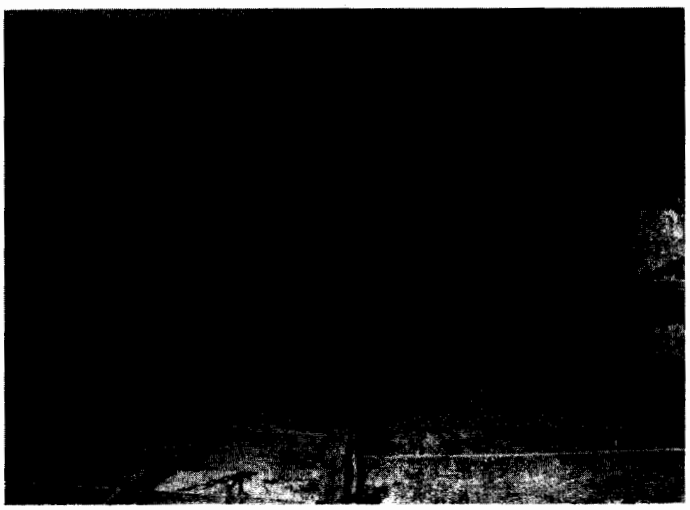
According to tradition, about 1738, the immigrant ancestor, Patrick Whinery, came to Pennsylvania from Northern Ireland with two sons, Robert and Patrick, Jr. They were weavers by trade. Liking it here, Patrick Whinery left his sons and returned to Ireland to bring his wife and other children to the colonies. He never reached Ireland. Whether his ship sank or he died enroute is uncertain at this time. Robert Whinery remained in the northeast, but Patrick, Jr. migrated to North Carolina and perhaps to other states as he contracted consumption, was in ill health and applied for a peddler's license. Patrick, Jr. is the ancestor of the Washington County branch of the Whinery family.

By: Colleen C. Worley and Karra Porter

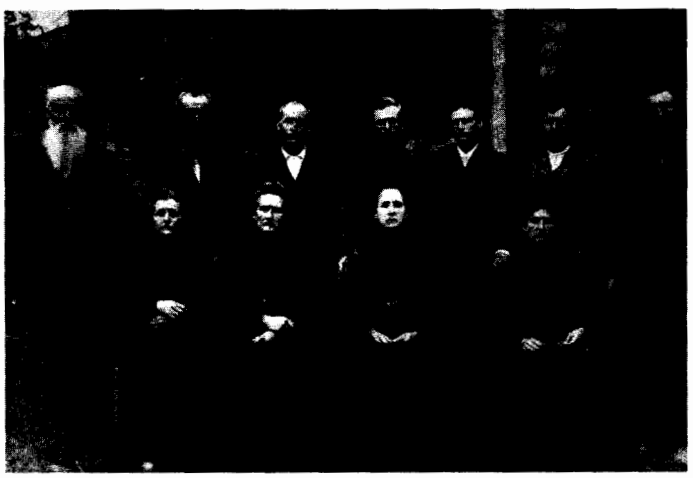
John Gilbert Barnes and son Edward C. of Cane Hill, Arkansas.

William Riley Whitaker, Sr.

The Whitaker and Barnes families have been in the Dutch Mills and Cane Creek area of Washington County since 1870. Although there is more information about the Whitakers than the Barnes, we know that John Gilbert Barnes and his wife, Sarah Melinda Keebler, were from Jonesboro, Tennessee. He was a "boot and shoemaker", was born in North Carolina, and moved to Tennessee before 1860. She was born in Jonesboro, where her family had settled before 1800.



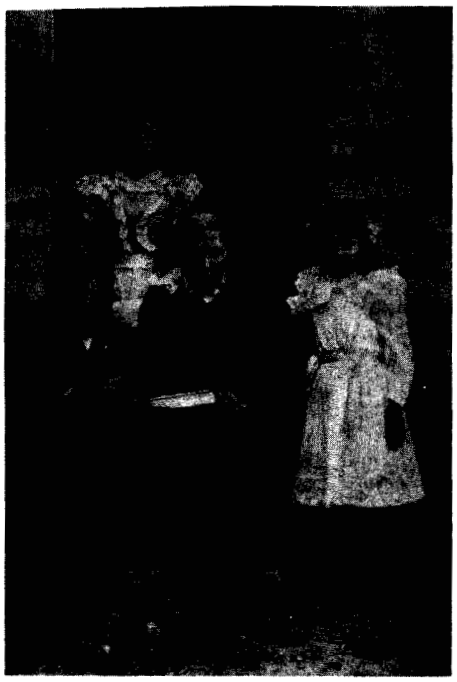
Whitaker Family of Dutch Mills, Arkansas in front of family homestead. ca 1904



Standing, left to right: William Riley Whitaker, Sr., Jim, Bill, Ben, John, Jess, L. K. Seated, left to right: Shan, Callie, Nan, Dump. Whitaker family of Dutch Mills ca 1897 (after their mother's funeral).

William Riley Whitaker was born 24 February 1824 near Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, the son of James Jr. and Nancy (Kyle) Whitaker. His grandfather, James Whitaker, Sr., was born in 1779 in Davidson County, North Carolina, and was a lay leader in the Missionary Baptist Church. He was also a member of the North Carolina State Legislature. In 1836 with permission of the Cherokees, the Whitakers moved across the Cherokee line, to Valley River, North Carolina (now Andrews). The Whitaker family helped found missions in western North Carolina and Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

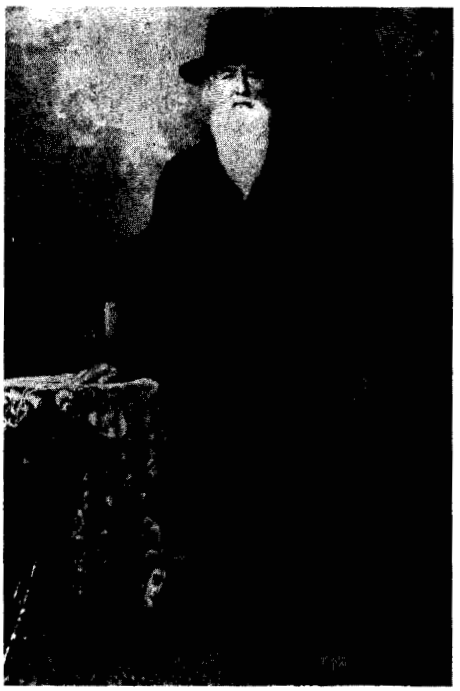
William Riley and Jane Elizabeth Hasseltine (Pace) Whitaker were married 21 February 1846 in Andrews. She was born 19 January 1830 in South Carolina. William and Jane had six children in Andrews. About 1857 they moved to Georgia where they had 5 children. By 1870 they were living in Dutch Mills,



Sarah Melinda (Keebler) Barnes and children of Cane Hill. Clockwise from her: Edward, Maude, Bess and Sue.

Maude Ellen (Barnes) Whitaker of Cane Hill, Arkansas and Stilwell, Oklahoma.

Gilbert Riley Whitaker, Sr.



William Riley Whitaker of Dutch Mills ca 1900.

Arkansas. Their children were: Sarah Ann "Shan" (1846-1919) married Richard A. Tuell; Mary Caroline "Callie" (1846-1920), did not marry; Charles Lafayette (1850-1850); James W. "Jim" (1852-1924) married Susan Phillips; Harriet Catherine "Babe" (1854-1883) married a Hancock; William Riley, Jr. "Bill" (1856-1909) married Mary Victoria Russell; Benjamin Harrison "Ben" (1858-1914) married and a widower; Nancy Malvina "Nan" (1860-1941) married a Pyeatt; John Posey (1862-1936), did not marry; Thomas Jesse "Jess" (1865-1939) married Fannie Reed; Jane Hasseltine "Dump" (for Dumpling") (1868-1939) married a Wade; Lewis Kimsey "L. K." born 12 September 1871 was the only child born in Arkansas.

William Riley Whitaker was a farmer and ran a flour mill at Dutch Mills. He was a handsome, erect man with a long, snow-white beard. He was stern and religious, and his grandchildren were in great awe of him. He died 13 June 1907 and is buried at Dutch Mills with his wife, Jane, who died 2 March 1897.

Gilbert Riley Whitaker, Jr., Dean, School of Business, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

L. K. Whitaker married 25 December 1898 Maude Ellen Barnes, daughter of John Gilbert and Sarah Melinda (Keebler) Barnes. Maude was born 11 November 1878 at Cane Creek, Arkansas, and died 7 October 1965 in Fort Smith, Arkansas. She is buried in Stilwell, Oklahoma, where she and L. K. moved before 1900, when it was in Going Snake District of Indian Territory. Called "Mama Whitaker" by her grandchildren, Maude was a poet, and her children published her poetry as a memorial to her.

There were five other children in the Barnes family. Dora B. was born in Tennessee ca 1874 and married Tom Gibney. They and their children were killed in a hotel fire in Fort Worth, Texas. Maude and her twin, Laura, were born in 1878. Laura died at the age of eight months. Edward C. was born in 1883. Bess was born in 1887, married a Dyson and lived in Lodi, California. Sue was born in 1889, married a Routh, and lived in Salem, Oregon. Their father died in 1892 at Dutch Mills, and their mother died later while living with either Bess or Sue.

L. K. Whitaker was a miller and a faithful Baptist. He was the youngest and tallest of his brothers, but in old age his back was badly bent, a condition aggravated by years of carrying heavy bags of grain and flour. He died 23 June 1958 in Stilwell. L. K. and Maude's children are: Ruth (1900-1985) married Eugene White; Gilbert Ray (1903-1980) married Melodese Kilpatrick; Elma Elaine (1905-) married J. M. White and lives in Cleveland, Tennessee; Callie Louise (1908-1918); James Orson "Blue" (1911-) married first Marie Vaughn, married second Martha Jane Sprouse, and lives in Springdale, Arkansas; Rowena Elizabeth (1913-) married Howard Landis (1906-1979) and lives in Oklahoma City; Maude Eloise (1914-) married Vernon Helms and lives in Hobbs, New Mexico; Maxine (1915-) married Thomas Pitts and lives in Fort Smith.

Gilbert Riley Whitaker, Sr. was an electrical engineer and a 1925 graduate of the University of Arkansas. He lived in Oklahoma City, where he worked for Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company. For many years he was Division Operating Superintendent, with responsibility for trouble-shooting crews repairing storm damage to electrical lines. He had the deepest respect and trust of his men in this often dangerous work. His son, Gilbert Jr., recalls the violent storms in the night, knowing his father would have to go out. After retirement in 1955 Gilbert Sr. worked as an engineer for the U. S. Government at Carville, Louisiana; Marrakech, Morocco; Madrid, Spain; and Okinawa. Retiring a second time, he settled in Hobbs, New Mexico and died there 21 March 1980. His wife, Melodese, was born in 1910 in Haskell, Texas and grew up in Stilwell, Oklahoma. She is a professional painter, noted for her portraits. She was exhibited in Paris, Madrid, New York, St. Louis, Dallas, Forth Worth, Oklahoma City, and Ann Arbor, Michigan. Melodese lived in Madrid for 15 years, and in 1975 was commissioned by the Spanish Institute to do portraits of provincial Spanish costumes, which were exhibited at the US Cultural Center in Madrid, the Hastings Gallery of the Spanish Institute in New York City, and the Keeler Gallery of the Cherokee National Museum at Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Gilbert and Melodese had two children, Gilbert Riley Jr. born 8 October 1931 in Oklahoma City married Ruth Pauline Tonn born 2 June 1933 in Houston, Texas; and a daughter Michael born 15 October 1933 married Enn Aint Arike who was born 23 October 1929 and died 18 March 1982. Enn was born at Tartu, Estonia, moving to Germany with his family in 1945. He immigrated to the United States in 1950, and entered Oklahoma State University where he met Michael. He received degrees from OSU and Union Theological Seminary in Chicago. Enn was Executive Director of the South Yonkers (NY) Youth Council. Michael, a graduate of OSU, is a commercial artist and printmaker in New Rochelle, New York. Recipient of many awards for her work, she was especially honored in 1986 when one of her prints was accepted for the 161st Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York. Michael and Enn's three sons are Ando, Markus, and Peter.

Gilbert Jr. was educated at Rice University, and the University of Wisconsin. He is a doctor of philosophy in economics, and served three years in the Navy as gunnery officer on a destroyer in the Mediterranean and the Far East. Gil has been affiliated with Northwestern University, Washington University in St. Louis, Texas Christian University, and in 1979 was appointed dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He and Ruth met when they were both students at Rice and were married 18 December 1953 in Houston, Texas, her home. She is the daughter of August Edward "Ed" and Elsie Esther (Jagoe) Tonn. Gil and Ruth have three children. Kathleen "Kate", born 10 May 1956 in Houston, is a registered nurse, and worked several years in neo-natal intensive care in Fort Worth and Ann Arbor; David Edward, born 5 February 1959 in Madison, Wisconsin, is an airman in the U. S. Air Force, and married 1984 Cerilia "Neneng" Nepalar, born in 1959 in the Philippines. David will return to college in 1988 after his Air Force tour. Thomas Gilbert, born 8 January 1962 in Evanston, Illinois is a student in communications at the University of Michigan. Tom has worked in the recording industry, and also played drums for several years in a band, Map of the World. Meaghan, daughter of Kate Whitaker and John Stephen Shelly, was born 13 May 1987. John, an attorney in Detroit, was born there 3 May 1960, and is the son of Thomas and Bonnie (Stoner) Shelly. David and Neneng have a daughter, Angela Rachelle born 6 June 1985 at Clark AFB, Manila.

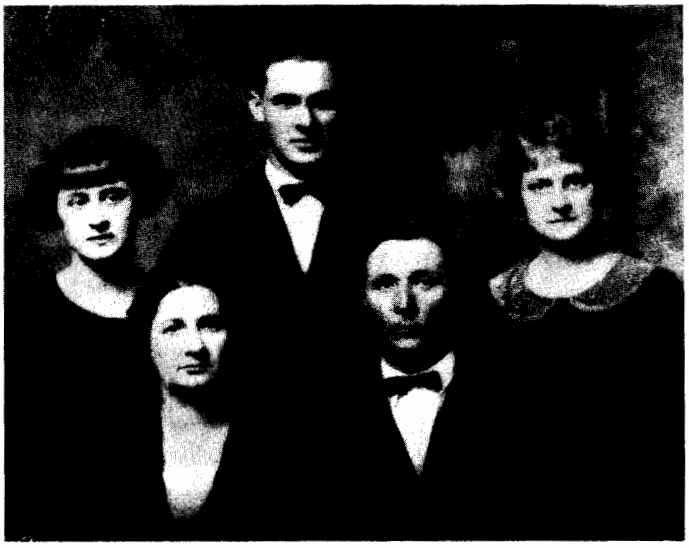
Sources: Family Bible of William Riley Whitaker, Sr.; U. S. Census records; Baptist Church records; Family records of the following: Dollie (Whitaker) Hornaday; David Hornaday; Ruth (Whitaker) White; Melodese (Kilpatrick) Whitaker.

By: Ruth T. Whitaker

James Curtis White

James Curtis White was born November 18, 1878, the eldest son of Thomas Jefferson White and Eudora V. Curnutt White. T. J. and his wife had ten children, but four girls and one boy died in infancy. The surviving children, in addition to Curtis, were R. Claude "Cautie" White, John White, Marion White, and Newton White.

The family lived in Boone County, Arkansas, where the children attended a country school. Although Curtis' formal



L to R: Alma May White, Minnie Long White, Gilbert J. White, J. C. White, Olga A. White. Ca. 1925

James Curtis White and his family ca. 1908 at Monte Ne, Arkansas. L to R: Gilbert Jefferson White, Minnie Long White, Alma May White, J. C. White, Olga A. White.

James Curtis White and Minnie Long White, September 19, 1898.

Thomas Jefferson White and Eudora V. Curnutt White on their wedding day.

education ended after the 4th grade, four years exposure to McGuffey's readers, Ray's arithmetic, and the blue back speller enabled him to become an avid reader of Plato and the classics in his later years. He was also a Biblical scholar, and a skillful story teller.

On September 19, 1898, in Jasper, Arkansas, Curtis married Minnie May Long, the daughter of Maples P. Long and Margaret Nancy Bohannon Long. Minnie was born November 17, 1882 in Boone County, where her father farmed and owned a mercantile business in the village of Gaither, nine miles southwest of Harrison.

Curtis and Minnie lived near Elmwood, Arkansas, and worked on the Snell farm until 1902. Their first son, James Delbert, was born 1 March 1900, and died 4 September 1901, of diphtheria. They were the parents of three other children: Gilbert Jefferson White, born July 12, 1902 at Elmwood, Arkansas; Olga Agatha White, born March 31, 1905 at Cedar Grove, Arkansas; and Alma May White, born May 14, 1907 at Gaither.

From 1911 until 1917, Curtis White operated a general store in Monte Ne, Arkansas, a well-known resort area. The children went to school there, and in later years, told stories of Coin Harvey and the grandiose pyramid which he started building at Monte Ne, but never finished. Gilbert earned money trapping in the numerous caves in the valley. Olga and Alma told of chasing a bar of ivory soap for a mile down the creek before they could catch it to see what it was. They had never seen soap float before, but were still spanked soundly for going so far from home.

After living a short while in McAlester, Oklahoma, toward the end of World War I, Curtis moved his family to Fayetteville,

Arkansas, and went into the grocery business. He drove a huckster truck out into the country 5 days a week, while Minnie kept the store in town. His last store is still standing just south of the junction of South School Street and Highway 62.

Gilbert became a salesman, and married Betty Beck, of Bentonville. They had one son, John Gilbert White, born December 18, 1958. Gilbert died July 31, 1978 in Fayetteville.

Olga was a teacher in the Fayetteville school system for five years before marrying William Rader Rogers on October 9, 1927. (See Rogers, William A.) Their children are: Patricia Nan Rogers, born October 27, 1930; Mary Janis Rogers, born October 21, 1937; and William Weston Rogers, born June 7, 1941. Olga White Rogers died January 8, 1984 in Fayetteville.

Patricia married John Cannon Doan on April 2, 1950, and they moved to Okmulgee, Oklahoma in 1952. Their children are: William Curtis Doan, born April 13, 1952; Sarah Cannon Doan, born September 2, 1955; and Mary Virginia Doan, born August 2, 1960. John is a stock broker affiliated with A. G. Edwards in Tulsa, and Patricia has been head librarian at the Okmulgee Public Library since 1967. Sarah married Christopher Paul Baker on August 19, 1978, and their daughter Leigh Renee Baker was born February 10, 1981. Sarah is a free-lance architectural delineator and lives in Tulsa. Mary Virginia married Hugh Lee Gaston III on September 25, 1982. They are the parents of two sons: Hugh Lee Gaston IV, born October 19, 1983, and John Rader Gaston, born January 16, 1986. They also live in Tulsa.

Mary Janis married Wylie James Parker and their children are: Gregg Weston Parker, born July 17, 1958; Melanie Gwin Parker, born June 28, 1962; and Brooke Heather Parker, born June 19, 1968. Melanie married Charlie Cash in 1982. Wylie works for Merrill Lynch in Fayetteville and Janis works for A. G. Edwards.

Weston married Gloria Rogene "Dodie" Beidleman, and they are the parents of: Leslie Denise Rogers, born April 2, 1967; Tracie Suzanne Rogers, born July 26, 1969; Emily Jeanette Rogers, born August 23, 1970; and William Andrew Rogers, born May 13, 1983. They also live in Fayetteville where Weston, retired from the Navy Reserve, is affiliated with A. G. Edwards.

Alma graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1936, and taught school in the Fayetteville area until her death March 18, 1982. She married Leland Swagerty Terhune in 1936, and they had one son, James Leland Terhune, born April 9, 1948.

James Curtis White died on October 21, 1955, and Minnie Long White died May 11, 1967. They are buried in Fayetteville.

By: Patricia Rogers Doan

John Samuel White

The photo accompanying this story is the wedding picture of John Eli White and Mary Catherine Nunn. It was taken on July 4, 1894, their wedding day. The wedding photo was made at John Eli's home site in Durham. They had nine children and lived to see 18 of their many grandchildren.

The family has kept and preserved the marriage license from this 1894 wedding. Mary Catherine was called Mollie by all who knew her and endured the same hardships as many wives at the turn of the century who cooked and cleaned and fed such a large family.

John S. White married Mary Ann McLoy. Their oldest daughter, Martha Elizabeth lost a husband during the Civil War, remarried and he, too, was killed during the War between the States. Her third husband was John Baswell. John S. and Mary's son, William J. White, called Chine, married twice and had one child by his first wife and two by his second.

Presley Bryan, called Curn; was the second youngest son of John S. and Mary White and Presley had two wives. His children by Doan Thompson White were Lewis, Lila, and John. He had one son, Roy, by wife Annie Jones,.

Others who are included in the photo are: Dolly Ann Clark with her husband, William Clark. Their children (also pictured) are: Bill Clark, Nora Clark, Elbert, and Molly, Mary D. White, who never married, Sarah Boaze with her husband, Madison (Matt) with daughter, Elizabeth. Appie Drain appears with her husband, Jacob D. (Dick) and their children John and Jim. Laura Bell Counts is with her husband, W. Nicholas (Nick) Counts. They had no children.

Wedding picture of John Eli White, second from left back row, and Mary Catherine Nunn White, second from left front row.

Only those in the photograph have been mentioned in this story. The author, Florence White Parker, is the only remaining survivor of the original nine children of John S. and Mary White, and was over 75 when this photograph was submitted to the Washington County History Book Office.

By: Florence White Parker

P. B. White

The John S. White and Mary Ann White family, their two children, Elizabeth and Dolly, and Mary Ann's family, the Jacob Meloy's, traveled "west" in the year of 1851 from Sevier County, Tennessee. Their destination was Kansas or Missouri where they had relatives living, but they ran into cold weather and decided to go south for warmer climate. They traveled by wagon and teams, crossing the Arkansas River at Fort Smith by ferry.

These families moved on over the Boston Mountain Range and purchased land at a community on the White River. John and Mary Ann raised a family of nine children. . .Elizabeth Baswell and Dolly Clark, who traveled west with them; Appia Drain, William Jenning "Chine", Sarah Boaz, John E., Laura Counts, Mary and P. B. or Kern. All, with the exception of Mary and Kern, married and settled nearby or in surrounding communities.

Mary and Kern lived at home, and when grandad White (John S.) died, dad (Kern) bought the farm land from all of the other heirs and continued to live with his mother and sister. A sister, Liz Baswell was not too far up the river; Dolly Clark lived only a little farther up, and later Appia came back to the community to live, she had lost a portion of her husband. John E. had an adjoining farm and Chine lived only a short distance north over the hill.

In the late 1800s the Frisco Rail Line came through the White River Valley, and as I understand, grandad White would not agree for a right-of-way through his land and the construction of a depot unless it was named "Durham". The community continued to grow. Of course there was a church, a two-story school had been built, which was also used as an IOOF Meeting Hall; timbers were cut from around the area and brought to the railroad for shipment; later a canning factory was built. Durham became a busy small community.

Dad and brother John E. were both dealers in livestock. I recall as many as five or six train loads of cattle and livestock being shipped at a time from the "Durham" Rail Station. Dad would ride his horse over the mountains trading for livestock,

stopping to spend the night with his sisters and brothers and their families who were scattered all through the area. His barns and lots at Durham were always full of cattle, mules and horses.

In 1920 Dad decided to try the "south". He purchased a plantation at Lake Providence, Louisiana. He felt that he could do well in dealing with livestock there. He moved four box car loads of farming tools and livestock down to Lake Providence, but the dream did not materialize, and five years later he returned to his mountains and the White River Valley. Again he dealt in livestock and farmed; adding acres of land as he could. In 1949, at his death, he had accumulated 750 acres, with the original homestead having been in the family for 100 years.

In 1897, Dad and Mary Caldonia Thompson were married. Three children were born of this marriage; Lewis, who worked as a telegrapher and Station Master for the Frisco Rail Lines, died in 1976; John, who farmed at Durham, died in 1982 and myself, Lila, who with my husband, Norman, operated a grocery store at Durham for 15 years, and where he also served as postmaster.

After the death of my mother, "Donn", Dad moved up on the hill with three children to live with "Granny White". He later married Anna Jones, and they had one son, Roy. Roy retired as a Lieutenant colonel from the Army having served in the South Pacific where he and his company were among the returnees to Bataan and Corregidor.

In civilian life, Roy was an Osteopath and practiced in several states, including California, where he was living at the time of his death in 1986.

At Dad's death in 1949, Roy sold his share of the farm at Durham to Lewis, John and me. Eventually, John and I owned what remained of the farm; John owning the rental houses on Highway 16 and I owned the "home on the hill" where we had grown up. Then, we too, sold our heritage. . .John moving into Fayetteville, where he worked in the Washington County Hospital until his retirement, and Norman and I, after having lived at Fayetteville and Cave Springs, moved back to Highway 16 East of Fayetteville to retire. The "house on the hill" was sold by me to Hawk Ratliff, where it still stands, more beautiful than ever.

The only one to carry the P. B. White family name is Roy Matt, who is a doctor in Alaska.

By: Lila White Harris

Sarah Frances Wilson White

Sarah Frances Wilson, daughter of William H. and Martha Powell Wilson, was born December 29, 1852, in Tennessee. Her family moved to Arkansas and she married William Jennings White of Durham. To that union three daughters were born. The first one lived only two or three months and family records do not include a name for her. Ada was eight years old and Cora was six years old when their mother, Sarah Frances, died in 1898. Ada and Cora went from their mother's funeral to make their home with their elderly maternal grandparents. Ada died as a young teenager. Cora continued to live in the home of her grandparents. She and Noah C. Robbins, son of William T. and Lavena Harrison Robbins of the Mount Olive Community, near Durham, Arkansas, were married January 30, 1920. It was a very cold day with a big snow on the ground. They traveled by horseback to the church and after waiting for some time for the minister, they started home thinking the snow was too deep for him to travel in. On their way home, they met him and instead of going back to the church, they just sat on their horses in the middle of the road while the minister performed the ceremony. Cora loved horses and would tell about this with a chuckle. There were two sons born to that union. Kermos Ruple, February 15, 1922, and Francis Keith, July 1, 1926. Noah served in the Army during World War I in England. He taught in different public schools in this area. Two or three years after he and Cora married, they moved to a farm between Elkins and Durham where they lived until 1960, when they moved to Baldwin, near Fayetteville. Noah was ordained to the ministry as a preacher by the Richland Regular Primitive Baptist Church in the Mount Olive Community, east of Elkins, in the early 1940s. He served churches in Arkansas and Oklahoma and was instrumental in establishing a church of the same faith and order in California.

While visiting around the dinner table one day a guest said, "Anyone would know that Noah married Cora because she is such a good cook." Noah quickly replied, "No, that did not have a thing to do with it. The reason I married her was that I knew God had called me to preach and I thought she would be a good helper." He was right.

Kermos and Keith served in the Army during World War II. Kermos retired from Fayetteville Postal Service and Keith retired as Executive Vice President from First National Bank of Fayetteville.

Kermos married Helen Gayer, daughter of Charlie and Minnie Gayer of Goshen. To that union was born a daughter, Joyce Faye. Joyce married Donald R. Tuller of Little Rock and they have three children, Martin Douglas, Donna Faye and Virginia Kaye "Gigi". Gigi's little girl, Amber Dawn Scott, is their only grandchild. Donna married Ronald Johnson and they live in Austin, Texas. Martin and Gigi both live in Fayetteville and are students at the University of Arkansas. They are employed at Dillard's Department Store and Wal-Mart Stores respectively.

Helen passed from this life in October, 1979, after an extended illness. Kermos married Polly Ann Baker and they live in Springdale. Polly has one son, Jamie Baker and his wife Michala and one grandson, William Everett, who is named after his grandfather, the late Everett Baker.

Joyce is executive secretary for the office of Ben Israel Family Vision Center and Don has worked at the First National Bank in Fayetteville since his discharge from the Navy in 1962.

Keith married Jacqueline Ledford, daughter of the late Elder and Mrs. Basil Ledford of Fayetteville. Larry Steven and Mary Frances were born to this union. Larry served in the Army during the Vietnam Conflict. He married Jennette Dawson from Ola, Arkansas, while they were students at the University of Arkansas. Three children have been born to this union. Steven Travis "Trey", 8th grade, Sarah Frances, 4th grade and Stephanie Nette. Larry is self employed - Robbins Realty and Jennette is the Home-Ec teacher at Farmington High School. They in the Walnut Grove Community between Farmington and Prairie Grove.

Mary Frances taught and counseled in different schools in this area while studying at the University of Arkansas. She is a certified counselor and after studying at Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City, she is now employed by Youth for Christ in Kansas City, Missouri.

Noah departed this life May 9, 1980, and Cora went to meet him on Christmas Day, 1985. After Noah was called home, Cora was very lonely and talked often about her mother, Sarah Frances, being called away from her little family. She also praised her grandparents for providing a home for her and Ada, even though they were in their seventies.

By: Francis Keith Robbins

William Harvey White

William Harvey White came to Washington County, Arkansas in 1829 along with his mother and brother James Slown White and sister Clarissa Isabel White. All were under the age of 21 and had come from Maury County, Tennessee with their guardian Reverend George E. Webber and his wife Nancy White.

William H. was born in 1815, Maury County, Tennessee, a son of James White and Catherine Hufstutler. James White was prominent in Maury County and was a friend of President James Knox Polk. Apparently William's mother died, or possibly lived with Clarissa, for no further record of her is found; her two sons lived in the home of Reverend Webber until they married.

James White, was born in 1810, married Jemima Carnahan on September 19, 1844. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pyeatte) Carnahan. James and Jemima had five children: Samuel, married Elizabeth West; Mary Jane, married Marshall Morris; Flora Ann, James Carnahan, married Eddie Littlejohn; Elizabeth C., married William Bush, and Alice, married Theodore Evans.

Clarissa White married Calvin Slover, a Methodist minister, who died in 1842. In 1944 she married Reverend Thomas Hardister Tennant, a Methodist minister and a widower with 9 children. Clarissa bore four children: Addison Clark, married Mary Ellen Gray; Thomas Sanford, married Tabitha West, Henrietta Josephine, married Peter Pyeatt and Alva White Tennant, married Mr. Black.

About 1836, William H. White married Martha Sexton, a daughter of Reverend Jacob Sexton and Dartha Scott. William was active in the community, a member of the Methodist Church and Masonic Lodge, and served as Justice of the Peace for a time. He bought 160 acres in Vineyard Township, near Morrow, and there they raised their 12 children: Mary A. White, born 1838, married George Hern/Harian in 1857. They were living in Vineyard Township in 1870 and had six children: C. J., E. C., G. A., M. F., J. W., and J. S. Hern. William Henry, born 1839, married Martha McCulloch in 1867; he died in 1920. Five children, all born at Cane Hill: Louanna, Wm. Henry, Alexander C., Susan and Margaret Lacy White. Jacob "Jake", born in 1841, married Mary S. "Mollie" Evins; he died in 1919. Two children, Jacob Minter and Fannie Laura White. Robert, born 1843, married Mary Kerlee; he died in 1915 in Idaho. Had two sons, Walter and James. James, born February 9, 1845; was killed February 14, 1965, Civil War. Dorothy Jane, born May 5, 1847, married Arthur Evins in 1867; she died May 18, 1904. Children: Effie, Wm. Montgomery, Hugh Clark, Chester C., Sallie Davis, Arthur A., Jr., Mary J., Eulalia C., James B., and Stirman. Cornelia, born 1849, died young. Martha Ellen, born February 14, 1852, married Cal Morris, she died in 1920 (or 1930?). Two children, Marshall C. and Charles C. Hugh Lawson, born September 10, 1853, married Mary Edmiston; he died March 30, 1917 in Dutch Mill. Children: Olive Antonia, Hugh Luther, Ethel Annie, Mary Clementine, Martha Elnora, and Louisa Leora. Sarah Elizabeth, born May 13, 1856, married John Vinson Edmiston; she died July 4, 1933; had seven children: Martha Eldora, Alice, Fannie Eula, Jacob Conrad, Auda Mary, Carl, Clara May, and Sanford White Edmiston. George Franklin, born May 25, 1859, married Flora Bell Young; he died July 21, 1944 in Fullerton, California. Children: Forest Lee Franklin, Wm. Harvey, and Dorothy Josephine. Charles Lee, born March 3, 1862, Dutch Mills, married Senora Dovie Goddard of Dutch Mills on December 24, 1892; he homesteaded in Oklahoma Territory, buying 160 acres in Lincoln County in 1890. He died October 27, 1948 in Indianapolis, Indiana. Children: Luther William (my father), Mary Ruth, Jennings Bryan, Robert Oscar and Joseph Cullen White.

William Harvey White was killed during the Civil War when he and his cousin, Frank Witherspoon, came home to see about their families. William's sons Robert, Wm. Henry and Jacob fought for the Confederacy and son James was killed while serving as a scout. The family home was burned, their livestock taken and the family left in desperate straits, like many others in the county. Martha (Sexton) White held her family together and they survived those trying times; she died in 1896 and was buried in Bethesda Cemetery.

By: Lucile White Prior

C. B. Wiggans

Clifford Barnes Wiggans, "Wig" was born in 1900 in Tindall, Grundy County, Missouri, the third son of Joshua Sherman and Lucy Ann Barnes Wigans. Sherman was born in Mercer County, Missouri to David S. and Cynthia Ann Rock Wiggans. Lucy was born in Grundy, Colorado; one of nine children to Thomas and Susan Austin Barnes. Their two older sons were: Cleo Claude, born in 1889 and Roy Glen, in 1891. When Roy was ready to follow Cleo to the University of Missouri in Columbia, the family moved to the college town. Ten year old Cliff completed his schooling there, and had the opportunity to belong to what must have been one of the earliest Boy Scout Troops in the United States. All three boys graduated from the University of Missouri and earned graduate degrees in agriculture.

Cleo and Roy married and moved on to teach, Cleo at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, and Roy at Cornell in Ithaca, New York. Cleo and his wife, Martha Chinn had two sons: Sam and Don. Roy and his wife, Edna Landon, also had two sons: Bob and Glen. After studying at the University of California at Davis, and teaching at Texas A. & M., Cliff came to Fayetteville to teach at the University of Arkansas in 1926. Two years later, he married fellow faculty member, Helen Hudgins. In 1930, their only child, Elizabeth Ann was born. In 1932, the Wiggans bought the house at 415 North Washington.

About 1936, Wig became manager of the Lake Wedington project. The family lived at the lake for several years. About this time, Helen was asked to organize and set up the County Library. After completion of the Wedington project, the family moved back to Washington Avenue and Wig worked for the Soil Conservation Service until World War II.

Ann attended pre-school at Irene Dyer's (now Burt), Kindergarten through Grade 3 at Mrs. Campbell's School; while living at Wedington a one-room school; and started Washington School with 4th grade teachers, Miss Nell Kantz.

In 1943, Wig took a job in Louisiana, Missouri with Stark Brothers Nursery. In 1945, they moved to upstate New York. They lived just a few miles from Lake Cayuga on a large farm, owned by Roy's son, Bob, who was overseas.

In 1946, they returned to Fayetteville and bought a house on Ozark Street. Wig went into business for himself as a landscaper. Helen again worked as a librarian, this time in the City Library on the third floor of City Hall.

Ann graduated from Fayetteville High School in 1948, and from the University of Arkansas in 1952 with a degree in Home Economics. She was an officer in Chi Omega, a Danforth Fellow, Secretary of Mortar Board, and was featured in *Who's Who* of the 1952 Razorback.

Bob married Dorothy Talbert and they had five children: Pat, George, Barbara, Rick and Beth. Glen married Marita Mayers and also had five children: Roy, Glen III, Ann, Alan, Jane and Susan. Don married Barbara Tarrant and they had four sons: David, Dick, John and Scott. Sam married Ruth Littlefield, they had two sons, Jimmy and Tom.

Helen and Wig enjoyed church, civic and University-related activities, where his great sense of humor and story-telling ability were always welcome. Wig was active until shortly before his death in 1972, when *Northwest Arkansas Times* editor and longtime friend, Ted Wylie, wrote a tribute, excerpts of which follow: "C. B. Wiggans is responsible for a large amount of beauty in this area. . .Testimony to his ability is on all sides, both in business and residential areas.

As project manager of the Lake Wedington creation, he was responsible for building the lake and immediate surroundings into something that has given thousands of visitors opportunity to relax and enjoy nature. Starting with woods and sub-marginal land, he led in fashioning a recreational region of substance, not only for those living at the time, but for the future as well.

Loving Fayetteville, he took an interest in all public matters. . .it is not given to all of us as it was to C. B. Wiggans to leave behind memorials which mark his life among us."

By: Ann Sugg

Earl Nordmeyer Williams

Earl Nordmeyer, a lawyer and life insurance executive, was born at Lonoke, Arkansas on April 1, 1911 the son of Oscar Eugene and Mattie Bransford Eagle.

He attended the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. He was a member Sigma Fraternity receiving the B. S. degree in Business Administration in 1934, and Bachelor of Laws degree in 1936. He married Annette Belle Taylor on September 19, 1939 and to this union two children were born: Marcelia Annette and Pamela Jean.

He was admitted to the Arkansas Bar in 1936 and entered law practice in association with his father, O. E. Williams, with the firm being known as Williams and Williams. He served as Assistant Attorney General of Arkansas before and after World War II.

During World War II, he served in the U. S. Navy as an Intelligence Officer aboard the carrier U. S. S. San-Jacinto. He was released to inactive duty in the year 1945 with the rank of Lt. Senior Grade.

A Baptist and a charter and past president Kiwanian, former Chairman of the Arkansas District Western Council, Boy Scouts of America; a strong supporter of the University of Arkansas and Civic leader, Earl has made a significant contribution to Fayetteville, northwest Arkansas, and the State of Arkansas, member of the Board of Trustees U of A - 1954-1956. He lives, with his wife Annette, at 1314 Hillcrest, Fayetteville.

By: Earl N. Williams

Franklin Springer Williams

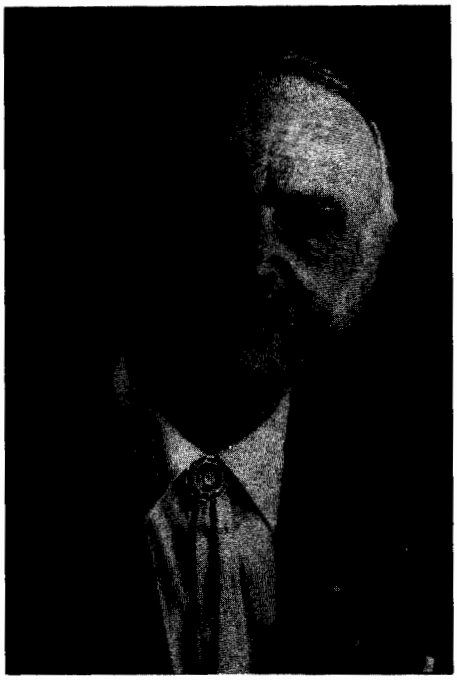
I never knew about Arkansas until I came south with Betty to get married in 1945. Arkansas people won my heart. They were friendly, welcoming strangers, and hard workers, believing in a better future. I've taught at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville since 1959. The enthusiam of Arkansas students is a great motivator to anyone who enjoys teaching as I do.

The Walker-Knerr-Williams House, Fayetteville, Arkansas. The National Register of Historic Places, June, 1975.

I was born in 1912 while my father, John F. Williams was a minister in Cincinnati, Ohio. My paternal grandfather, Peter Williams, was a Civil War "drummer boy" who returned partially disabled, to be a poor dirt farmer near Moundsville, West Virginia. J. F. and his brother, Will, tended the farm on alternate years so both graduated from high school in their early twenties. My father walked all the way to Bethany College (West Virginia) and arrived with only a nickel in his pocket. By tending student rooms (emptying chamber pots) and waiting table, he got room and board. Borrowing for books and tuition left him with a college debt, but he managed to graduate with honors "by studying after rival scholar's light went out".

My mother, Everella Springer, was from Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania (formerly Springersburg). The Springers had been old settlers from pre-Revolutionary War days. They had taken large tracts of land by "tomahawk right", blazing trees to set the boundary lines. Grandfather Everell F. Springer met 16 year old Barbara Ellen Hoffman when he stayed at her father's hotel in Boone, Iowa. After the marriage, Everell and his brother, Theodore, brought the young bride all the way back to Springersburg in an open buckboard wagon. There my brother was born, the fourth of seven children.

I graduated with a B. S. from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, in 1933. While searching two years for a teaching job in deep depression times, I continued taking classes and enlarged



Franklin Springer Williams, Ph. D. May, 1986. Photo by Andrew Kilgore.

my fields to include English, history, physical sciences, mathematics and finally one year in business administration. In 1944 I completed my MBA at the University of Chicago. In June of 1945 I met Betty (Elizabeth Corbett Bassett) of Fayetteville, Arkansas, who had come to Chicago to begin graduate work at the university. On August 28, we were married in her old family house in Fayetteville.

We have three sons, Jeffrey Springer Knerr Williams, born in Chicago on June 8, 1946, Christopher Bassett Theodore Williams (called Kit) born in Springfield, Ohio on March 30, 1949 and Philip Franklin Corbettt Williams born in Little Rock, on April 5, 1956.

I was awarded my Ph. D. in economics from the University of Arkansas in 1957. I published my book, *Survivors, Heroes*, in 1979. In 1980 I received the rank of Distinguished Professor of Management.

The family's return to Fayetteville, and then to ownership of the old family home, let us first purchase the house on its five-acre tract, and then gradually repurchase family acreage until the house and its environs totalled forty-nine acres. We had the joy of raising all three sons on the old family place. In June 1975, the house was named to the National Register of Historic Places, and officially designated as the Walker-Knerr-Williams House. Betty and I, and later Jeff and his wife Janet (Penner), and Kit and his wife Emily (Evans) have all been married "under the arch" in the library of the old house. Kit and his family now live in this historic house on the south shoulder of Mt. Sequoyah.

Antioch College had made me aware of the innovative possibilities in the academic world, and through knowing Dr. Muzafer Sherif at the University of Oklahoma, I had begun my own independent study in social psychology. As I read more and more broadly in psychology I sensed the many behavioral aspects to be explored in the business administrative setting. "Behavioral Management" was being used to teach future managers to lead, communicate and motivate for the sole benefit of the organization. Gradually I changed the focus of "behavioral management" to emphasize the means by which people could best survive the system that was designed to use them. This was psychology on a personal survival level in our system. The professional administrator was already being taught to be organizationally productive in a full set of courses. A thorough "survival" course

could make him a stronger manager and also more fulfilled family man and community citizen.

So I am thankful to still be living in Arkansas, doing the work I love and living in the place I have chosen. Although I was born in Ohio, for a long time I have been a "born again Arkansawyer".

By: Franklin Springer Williams

James Monroe Williams

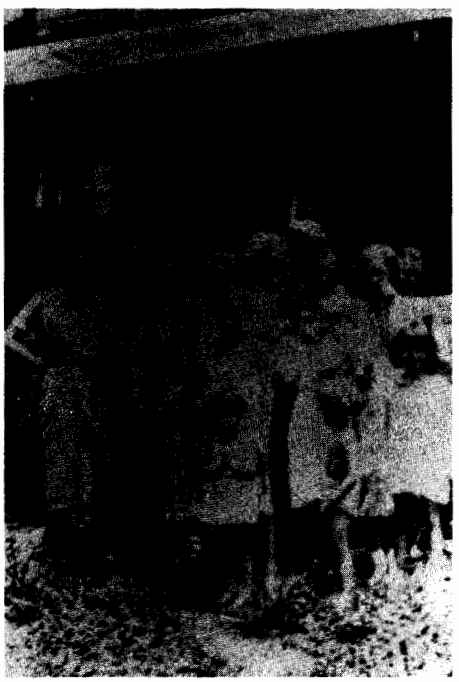
My grandfather, James Monroe Williams and my grandmother, Millie Jane (Reams) Williams first came to Washington County sometime around 1904. They came from Hot Springs, Garland County with their three children; Albert, Jennie and Jess. One child, Stella had died in Hot Springs in 1898. James Monroe was born in Big Bottom, Independence County, Arkansas in 1866 to William James Williams and Mary Margarett Arnett, both from Giles County, Tennessee. Millie Jane was born in Cass Township, Stone County, Missouri in 1874 to Nathaniel Henry Reams and Amanda Elizabeth Woods, both from Tennessee.

1948-Los Angeles; Millie Jane Williams (grandma) with granddaughter, Pat Faye and Betty and grandson, Robert.

L to R: Gladys, Millie Jane, Myrtle and Edith - circa 1918

The Reams and Williams families then moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas probably in the 1880s. My grandparents probably met

L to R: Loretta, James Monroe, Millie, Myrtle and Edith. House at 515 South Church Street in Fayetteville, Arkansas - 1926

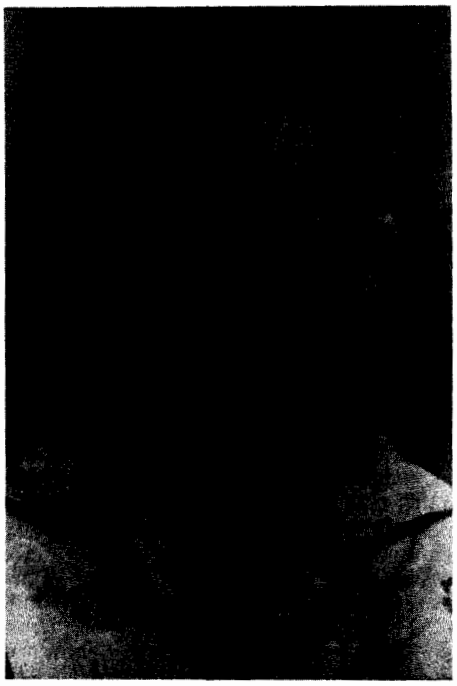


Grandma Millie Jane Williams and some of her children and grandchildren - 1937

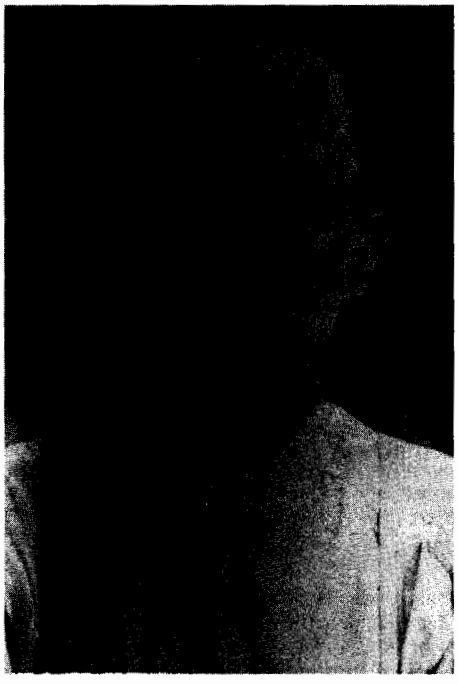
there and then later were married in Hot Springs, Arkansas, March 30, 1892. James Monroe was known by his middle name of Monroe and was listed this way on most records. He was of Welch descent, Millie was Irish and French. I have been told there was also Cherokee Indian lines in both families back a generation or so.

My grandparents settled in Fayetteville sometime shortly after 1906. They lived prior to this in Cato Springs, where my mother was born, also on Greenland Road and Prairie Grove Road. Grandpa worked as a well digger and at Phipps Lumber Yard. They had a total of nine children, seven lived to maturity. They were: Albert Monroe, Jennie Alice, Jessie Thomas, Mary Ethel, Gladys Hazel, Edith (my mother), and Myrtle Agnes. The last three, Gladys, Edith and Myrtle were each born in Washington County. All are deceased with the exception of the youngest, Myrtle, who now lives in Bountiful, Utah with her husband Gene Gregory (also of Fayetteville) and near her two daughters, Patricia Jean (Beckstrom) and Wanda Faye (Barber) and a multitude of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, seven and eighteen respectively.

L to R: Betty Rutherford, Harold Wyatt, Faye and Patricia Gregory - 1937



Millie Jane Reams Williams - 1926



James Monroe Williams - 1926

Gladys, Myrtle and Edith and their families had all settled in the Los Angeles areas by late 1942. Millie Jane, our beloved grandma, was also with us. There were the four of us cousins, Harold, Pat, Faye and myself who grew up together. James Monroe had worked as a well digger. Then he began work as a night watchman at Phipps Lumber Yard in Fayetteville. In 1923, he purchased three lots in the Jennings Addition. This street later was named South Church Street. He built our house at 515 and this was where I and my cousin Pat were born in 1932. Grandpa had also built a barn and later a house on one of the other lots and finished building another house on the last lot. He died a short three years after this in 1926, leaving Grandma with two young daughters still at home, Edith and Myrtle. Through the years, many others of the older children lived in the house also. Grandma always had lots of family around her as grandchildren were born. She was a caretaker of many of us. I lived with her along with my mother until I was 6-7 years old at which time my mother married my stepfather.

After Grandpa died, Grandma did laundry and housework for others to earn money for the support of her family. None of the Williams children went to school past sixth grade, most quitting school in order to help earn money for the needs of the family. I have those records of my mother's showing she quit school in sixth grade to "pick berries". The family was always very poor and especially after James Monroe died and during the depression times were very hard. Grandma always had a garden though and chickens were raised in the back yard.

When the family first lived in the house at 515 South Church Street, there wasn't any electricity, plumbing or water into the house. Grandpa dug the well in the back yard and of course, there was the traditional "outhouse". The house still exists and is now occupied by a Mrs. Collins who has been kind in allowing those of us who have visited Fayetteville to tour the house. This was especially memorable for me in 1984 to actually walk where I had spent early years and to see the home my grandfather and grandmother had built and lived in. As I said before, I was born in that house. I've had the chance to show it to one of my young granddaughters and to take her picture where I was once photographed. Being a very sentimental person, this meant a lot to me, and seemed to impress her also. Even cousins I've lost touch with have also visited this house. Seems we each feel a tie to the past through this home that our grandparents once occupied. My grandmother finally had to sell the house in 1937 because of hard times. She, my mother and I moved to rented rooms at 630 Wall Street. My Aunt Jennie who by then lived in Montana visited Fayetteville and convinced grandma, mother, my Aunt Myrtle and her husband that if we returned to Montana with her they could find work. They sold all their household goods and purchased a trailer to make the long trip, using Aunt Jennie's car to tow it. When I hear my Aunt Myrtle and Uncle Gene tell about this trip, it reminds me of "Grapes of Wrath" as they suffered such hardships along the way. I was 5-years-old at

the time and remember some parts of it myself. My mother, at one point decided to leave the group and return to the Ozarks with me. She made no announcement of this to the rest of the family (she was quite spirited, as was Aunt Jennie and they had a big argument over one thing or another). Mother took me and hitch-hiked all the way back. I remember much of this even though so young. As a grandmother of six myself, I always think of what heartache this must have been to my grandmother not knowing how we were. A short time later, Grandma, Myrtle and her family also returned to the Ozarks as they found no work in Montana. She and her family lived in Fayetteville until 1941 at which time they moved to Los Angeles. Mother, Grandma and I then lived in Neosho, Missouri near my Aunt Gladys. By 1942, Aunt Gladys and her family and Grandma also had moved to Los Angeles. Mother married my stepfather in 1939 and after living in Neosho, Marshall and Kansas City, Missouri, we too finally moved to Los Angeles in November of 1942. Grandma and the families of Gladys, Edith and Myrtle remained near each other for many years. I recently got to meet some other cousins and while visiting together was struck by the fact that we each bear wonderful memories of a very special grandmother. She is remembered as a sweet, loving, caring soul, deeply devoted to her faith. She always attended the Assembly of God church near the fairgrounds in Fayetteville. Mother and Aunt Myrtle have told me stories of how Grandma always made them go to church with her, even walking barefooted (when mother hid her shoes to keep from going). I spent many, many times in church with her as I grew up, also. It was due to her that I even learned there is a God. I'm sure the other cousins received the same introduction I did. I spent many hours reading to Grandma from the Bible, as she could neither read nor write. Grandma died in Los Angeles July 12, 1950. A list of the Williams children and their children follows: (* deceased) *Albert Williams - Elmer, J. D., Viola (Albert married Mattie Durning); *Jennie (Winkle) Williams - Forest, *Lois, *Lucille, Gennevieve (Jennie married J. Winkle) *Jess Williams - Maxine, *Lawrence, Imogene, David, Susan (Jess married Maudie Gates) *Mary (Stallings) Williams - *Loretta, Alta Mae (Mary married Walter Stallings) *Gladys (Wyatt) (Reynolds) Williams - Harold (Gladys married 1. H. Wyatt, 2. O. E. Reynolds; *Edith (McMahan) Williams- Betty, Robert (Edith married Joe McMahan —my stepfather) Myrtle (Gregory) Williams - Patricia, Wanda Faye (Myrtle married Eugene Gregory). There were two other Williams children, Stella, (died age 3) and Floyd, died in infancy. Of the above grandchildren of James Monroe and Millie Jane, there are numerous 4th and 5th generation Williams descendants, too many to list here, but for example, from the last two Williams daughters, Edith and Myrtle alone, there are over thirty-five 4th and 5th generation children. Betty has six children, six grandchildren, Robert, two children, Patricia, four children, eleven grandchildren, Wanda Faye, three children, seven grandchildren. Altogether, there are probably over one-hundred descendants. As I've re-read, what I've written above, the thought has occurred to me that we were a very simple family, typical of many in the early years of this century, poor, uneducated, simple people from the Ozarks. My grandparents left us nothing of monetary value, but gave us the most important gift of all, family. As times have progressed, and many of the Williams descendants have become more educated, some have gone on to college educations and successful careers. When I look around sometimes at the many conveniences we each now have, things that would have amazed and probably have bewildered my grandparents, I can't help but realise, that even with progress, such as we've seen, still the most valuable thing you can inherit is a sense of family and what it means to be part of a family. May each succeeding generation never forget this.

Dedicated to "Grandma" Millie Jane (Reams) Williams

By: Betty C. (Rutherford) Gill

Mary "Carrigan" Williams

Although the Carrigan family came to America from Ireland, their roots go deep into Arkansas soil. They settled in North Carolina and in Tennessee, where James C. Carrigan was born on January 10, 1831. He was among the first Carrigans to settle in Washington County, in the early 1850s. On August 4, 1854, James C. was married to eighteen year old Minerva Jane Hanna. Minerva was the daughter of Samuel and Frances Hanna, who had come to Washington County from Missouri. The following spring Minerva gave birth to their first child, a son, which they named Samuel Phillemon. It was nine years before their next child came on September 16, 1864. They named him John William, but called him "Bill". Times were hard when little Bill was born. Most of the younger men were away from their families fighting in the Civil War. This left the old men, women, and children to work the farms and try to scratch out a living. Such was the case for James C. and Minerva. In February, 1865, James C. had come home from his Union unit to visit his family, and to build a "Georgia Stock," which Minerva would use to help lay off the rows for spring plowing. It was on this visit home, James C. was shot and killed by a band of "bushwhackers." James C. and his young son Samuel were out in the yard when the men rode up. Minerva saw the men and quickly hid little Bill in a large flour bin, fearing they were bushwhackers. During the time of the war, the old men and women lived in fear of the bushwhackers, who roamed the countryside, stealing everything they wanted and killing anyone who got into their way. After they shot James C., they took his gun and horse and rode away. James C. was laid to rest in the White House Cemetery. His death left Minerva alone with two sons and a farm to run.

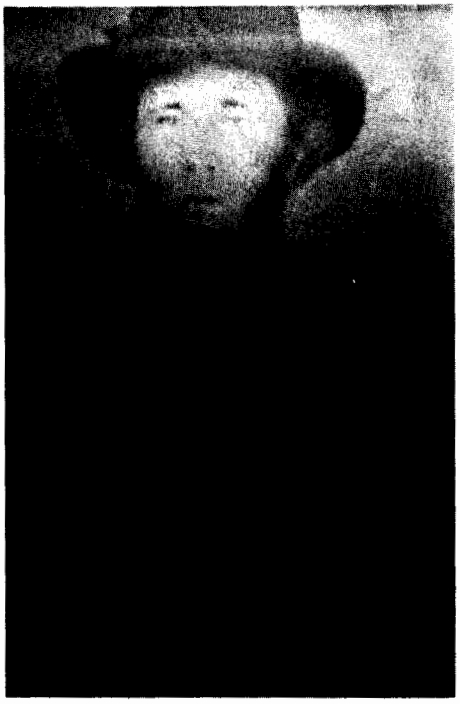
The John William (Bill) Carrigan family, taken about 1899. Back row left to right: Minnie Emeline, Nora Ellen, Mary Adaline, Susan Serina (Frost) Carrigan, holding Silas Andrew, John William (Bill) Carrigan. Front row: Minerva Evaline, Carles William, Lillie Beatrice, and James Henry.

Two years later, on November 3, 1867, Minerva married Daniel Ritter. Daniel was the son of John and Nancy Ritter. Daniel built his bride a strong little cabin near Durham, Arkansas. Daniel was a good husband and father. He loved Samuel and little Bill, and adopted them. He raised them as his own, with the children he and Minerva had together. Daniel and Minerva had a good life together and resting side by side in the McCord Cemetery near Durham, Arkansas.

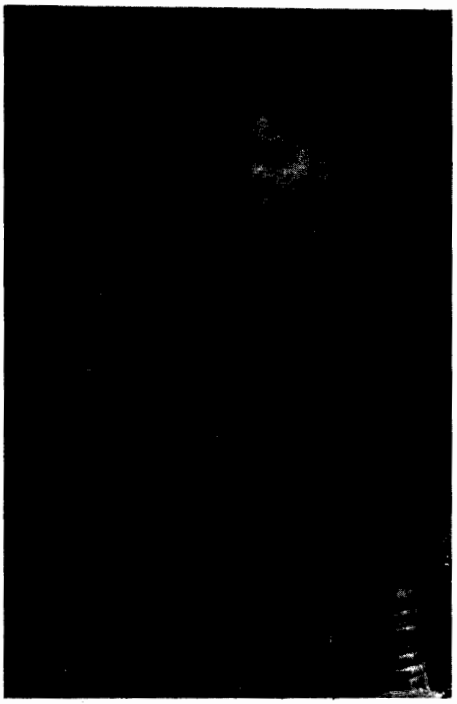
Young Bill Carrigan was only eighteen, when he fell in love with nineteen year old Susan Serina Frost. Susan's family was from Kentucky. Her father, James Henry Frost, died on the journey between Missouri and Arkansas. This left her mother Louisa alone, to finish the journey and then to raise their children. She did just that, and lived near Durham until her death in September, 1896. She is at rest in the Shumate Cemetery, just north of Durham.

Bill and Susie were married in Washington County, on

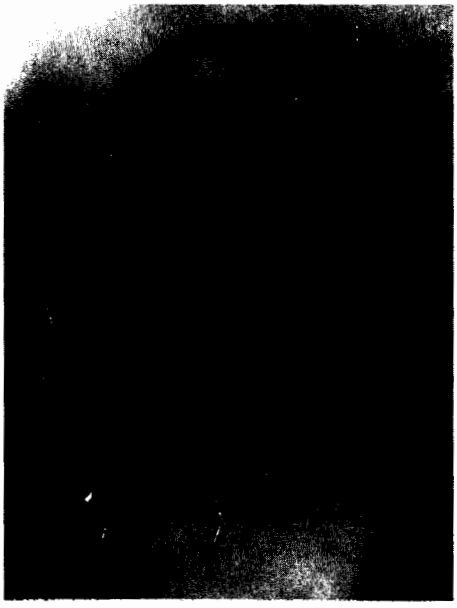
The John William Carrigan Family; left to right: James Henry "Jim" Estep, Husband to Minnie Emaline Carrigan, Minnie Emaline Carrigan Estep; (Baby) Johnie William Estep; Richard Courton Williams, husband to Mary Adeline Carrigan; Nellie Crystal Williams, daughter of Richard C. and Mary Adeline; Mary Adeline Carrigan Williams. Middle row: Nora Ellen Carrigan (Shoemaker); John William (Bill) Carrigan; Lillie Beatrice Carrigan (Hale); Susan Serina Frost Carrigan; Menerva Ellen Carrigan (Rusk); Carles William Carrigan. Front row: James Henry "Jim" Carrigan; Bessie Ann Carrigan (Christopher); Silas Andrew Carrigan.



James C. Carrigan, 10 January 1831 - 19 February 1865. He was killed by bushwhacker, near Durham, Arkansas.



Mary Adaline Carrigan, about two years old; 1886.



Minerva Jane Hanna Carrigan, 10 November 1835 - 26 May 1913. She later married Daniel Ritter.

January 11, 1883. They made their home a short distance from the home of his parents, Daniel and Minerva Ritter. The marriage of Bill and Susie was very fruitfull, as they had ten children, six girls and four boys. Their first born was my grandmother, Mary Adeline Carrigan. Little Adeline was born Tuesday, March 9, 1884. Who would have dreamed this little girl, born at a time when so many children died in infancy or early childhood, would live over 102 years. The changes she would see and live through were inconceivable. Bill and Susie went on to have the following children: Minnie Emeline, October 3, 1885; Johnny M., April 7, 1887, he died when he was about fifteen months old; Nora Ellen, December 3, 1888; James Henry, April 23, 1891; William Charles, January 20, 1893; Minerva Evaline, February 14, 1895; Lillie Beatrice, January 20, 1898; Silas Andrew, December 11, 1898; and their last child was Bessie Ann, November 4, 1901.

These are the two sons born to James C. and Minerva Jane Hanna Carrigan. On the left is John William, and on the right is Samuel Philemon. After their father, James C. Carrigan was killed by bushwhackers on 19 February 1865, their mother went on to marry Daniel Ritter. Daniel Ritter went on to adopt both boys and raised them along with the children he and Minerva had together. Samuel P. married Susan Josephine Clark. John William married Susan Serina Frost.

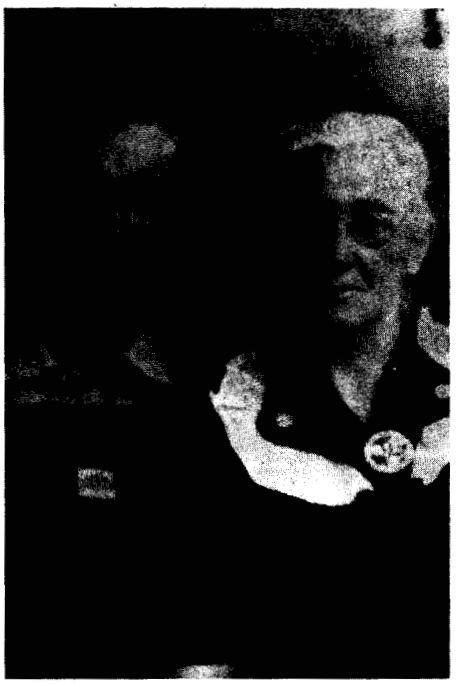
Lewis Richard Williams. The youngest child of Richard and Mary Adeline Williams.

John Robert Williams and Sarah Jane Williams (Sutton) Williams.

Lewis Richard William with his wife Jaunita Ruth (Madole), and their four oldest children. The children left to right are: Richard Leon, Arvil Ray, Mary Francis, and Sharon K.

Granny was called Adeline as a girl. She has told many stories of growing up in Washington County. She recalled going to a school called " Freeze Out." She even recalled her teacher Mr. Morrison, and how he would wedge a pencil in the corner of the room about face high. When someone misbehaved, they would have to stand in the corner with their nose touching the pencil. She remembered picking persimmons off a tree on the way home from school with the Harris girls. She even recalled getting into a fight with a boy named Ed Greebie, when he tried to get some of the persimmons they had shook off the tree.

In May, 1903, Adeline along with her father and several brothers and sisters, attended a barn dance at the home of John Robert and Sarah Jane Williams. This evening would change Adeline's life. While dancing with the Williams' son Richard Courton, he ask if he could accompany her on the walk home. Adeline accepted his company, and when the dance was over, they started the mile or so walk to the Carrigan farm. On the way, they came to a small stream with a log crossing the water. Richard removed his shoes and rolled up his pants leg and held Adeline's hand as she crossed on the log, and he waded the



Richard Courton Williams and Mary Adaline Carrigan Williams.

stream. When they reached the other side, Richard asked Adeline if she would marry him. She said she would if he promised never to boss her. He made her that promise and they were married a couple weeks later on June 3, 1903, at the Carrigan home.

Their happy lives were shattered the following June when their first child, Clifford, died shortly after birth. He was buried at the Mt. Salem Cemetery. Two years later on April 1, 1906, their second child was born. They named their beautiful little daughter Nellie Crystal. While Nellie was quite small, Richard and Adeline packed their belongings in their covered wagon and moved west into Indian Territory. They settled on the Illinois River, near Scraper, in what would soon become the state of Oklahoma. It was there they would have the rest of their children. Ernest Robert was born on October 31, 1908, Ellar on July 5, 1912, Lila Frances on October 18, 1915, and their last child was my father, Lewis Richard Williams, born on June 24, 1920.

Granny passed away on June 22, 1986, and was laid to rest next to her husband, in the Johnson Cemetery, in Delaware County, Oklahoma. Granny was a remarkable lady, and is missed by all that knew her.

By: Sharon K. Williams Oller

Moses Williams

Moses Williams, fifth of seventeen children of Rial and Orpha Garrett Williams, was born 5 October 1823 in Illinois, and moved with his parents to Washington County, Arkansas about 1827, where his father was an original land owner of a large Richland Creek farm. Moses farmed with his father until 26 March 1846, when he married the girl next door, Charlotte Sherrod, daughter of Reverend William Sherrod and Charlotte Miller Sherrod. The Moses Williams farm was about two miles east of Goshen (presently owned by Jess Neill), and they had a family of eight children by the time the Civil War began. Like most other able-bodied men in this area, Moses enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862. He lost his life in the war, but the location of his grave is unknown to present descendants. His sixteen year old son Garrett took his place in the army.

A story about Charlotte's habit of smoking a little pipe, after the big meals were finished and cleared away, has been passed down through the generations. One day, as she was relaxing in her rocker and on the verge of falling asleep, her pipe went off with a "Bang". She jumped up and shouted "Price, you rascal, come here." Apparently the youngest child was the mischief-maker of the family, and she figured he would be nearby to observe her reaction to his strategically placed pinch of gunpowder.

Their children were: Garrett Williams born 1847 and married Belle Wilson; Nancy born 1848 and married Anderson Byrd; William Rile "Bill" Williams born 1851 and married Eliza Madelyn "Meddie" Wilson; Mary "Mate" born 1854 and married Edmon B. Shipley; Thomas Jefferson Williams born 1856 and married Chitessa Dutton; Matilda Jane born 1858 and died in teens; John Warren Williams born 1859 and married Julia L. Ferguson and moved to Texas; and Sterling Price Williams born 1862 and married Mintie White.

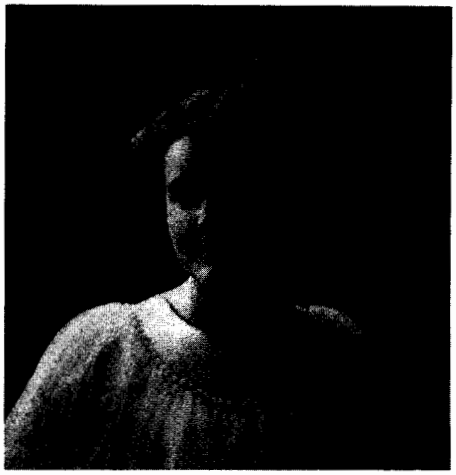
By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

Nathan Boone Williams

Nathan Boone Williams, the Arkansas lawyer who helped establish the Parcel Post System, was born 26 August, 1873 in Madison County. He was the eldest child of Garrett and Belle (Wilson) Williams, the rest being: Frederic Herbert Williams who married Libbie Ware, Stella who married Harry Ehen Ware, Archie Bishop Williams, 1883-1899, Nolan Lafayette Williams (Mayor of Haskell, Oklahoma in 1940s) who married Rubie Robertson, and Elfie who married Norton Hilliard Robertson. Nathan's great grandfathers, Rial Williams and William Sherrod, were some of Washington County's earliest pioneers. The Boone name came from Nathan's maternal great, great grandmother, Sarah (Boone) Wilson, who was a great niece of the famous frontiersman, Daniel Boone.

Nathan Boone Williams, ca. 1896 or 97.

Nathan taught school and then was admitted to the Arkansas Bar in 1894, at the age of twenty-one. On 6 April, 1898 in Madison County, he married school teacher Eliza Martha "Lida" Ware, daughter of Walter Macon and Louise (French) Ware. Nathan and Lida Williams moved to Fayetteville by 1899, and



Lida Ware Williams, wife of Nathan Boone Williams, circa 1898.

their three children were born there: (1) Philip Tuttle Williams in 1899, who married Anne Eliza Pollard, and he was also a lawyer, at Washington, D. C. and Charlotte, North Carolina (2) Helen Harriet in 1901, and married three times, but had no children, (3) Louise Elizabeth Williams in 1902, who married Elgin E. Groseclose.. He was a PhD, an economist, author of many books, was first financial editor of *Fortune Magazine*, and listed in *Who's Who in America* from 1938 until his death in 1951.

After practicing law in Fayetteville for fifteen years, Nathan moved his family to Washington, D. C. in 1911, where he authored a number of books and continued his law practice the rest of his life. He was listed in *Who's Who in America* from 1936 to 1952. He died 28 December, 1951 and Lida on 10 October, 1969, and both were buried in D. C., where they had spent most of their lives.

By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

Oscar Eugene Williams

Oscar Eugene Williams, a lawyer by profession, was born at Elkins, Arkansas, on June 18, 1881, the son of Benjamin L. and Nancy Jane (Shumate) Williams. He was the husband of Mattie B. Eagle Williams, and to this marriage two children were born — Earl N. Williams and Eugene J. Williams.

He graduated with a BA degree from the University of Arkansas in 1908. He was in his early career a school teacher, teaching in Texas and Arkansas. He was principal of Washington County Schools (Fayetteville), 1908-1909, and was Superintendent of Schools at Lonoke, Arkansas, from 1909-1913.

He was admitted to the Bar of Arkansas in 1913, and entered into the practice of law at Lonoke in the same year. He became Prosecuting Attorney of the 17th Judicial Circuit (Lonoke) in 1930.

He moved to Fayetteville in 1932, where he opened a law office. He was joined in the law office by his son, Earl N., in 1936, and by his son, Eugene J., in 1940, with the firm name being Williams, Williams, and Williams, Attorneys at Law. In 1947, Earl and Eugene left the firm to accept positions in the insurance industry, and O. E. (as he was best known to the bar) continued in the law practice under the firm name.

He was very active in professional, civic, church, and Masonic affairs, and brought a strong dedication and prodigious energy to all that he did in these fields. He was a member of the State Board of Law Examiners (1935-1936), chairman of the Washington County Election Commission (1936-1940), member of the Washington-Madison Baptist Association - moderator, (1945-1947), 32nd degree Mason, past Grand Master, K. T. past Grand High Priest, and Grand Orator, author of numerous Masonic histories and treatises, president of the Washington County Historical Society, author of a *History of the Bench and Bar of Washington County*, chairman of the Memorials Committee of the Arkansas Bar Association. These are only a few of the contributions made by this gentlemanly lawyer and scholar who was truly a man for all seasons. Also a charter member of the Fayetteville and Lonoke Kiwanis Clubs.

The lawyers and judges of northwest Arkansas regarded O. E. Williams as an outstanding scholar of the law and its application in the courts, and his counsel was frequently sought by judges, attorneys, and public officials. Mr. O. E. took a special interest in assisting the younger attorneys who were just beginning their careers. He shared his expertise freely with them, and his influence continues today through the lawyers and judges who had the privilege of working with him and being taught by him.

He died May 11, 1963, and was buried at Evergreen Cemetery, near the University of Arkansas campus.

By: Earl N. Williams

Rial Williams

Rial Williams of Richland Creek was the patriarch of a large family he raised there. Born August 28, 1793 in Tennessee, he was the son of Philemon and Lucy (Green) Williams. Rial was a sergeant in the War of 1812. In Gallatin (now Saline) County, Illinois, on April 10, 1817, he married Orpha Garrett. She was born September 11, 1801 at Franklin County, Illinois. Her father Moses Garrett was trusted to keep the territorial records for that area in his home, before Illinois became a state.

Lucinda Williams Phillips, daughter of Rial Williams, Lucinda was born in Illinois, December 10, 1826. Died at Goshen, Arkansas, July 3, 1907. Wife of John Phillips

Rial and Orpha Williams had at least seven children born in Illinois: Sena (female), an infant son, Philemon, Elizabeth, Moses, Nancy and Lucinda. Two died young, before the family migrated in 1826 or 1827 to what would later become Washington County, Arkansas. Rial was a pioneer land owner on Richland Creek, between Goshen and Tuttle. He was one of the first Magirstrates in Washington County, in 1828 or 1829, and

just after statehood was one of the first three election judges appointed in Richland Township.

On their little hill overlooking the creek and valley, ten more children were born: Margaret, Phoebe, Rial, Jr., Garrett, Thomas Martin, Orpha, Robert, Green, Warren and Matilda Ann. Three died young and were buried in a family cemetery on a point of land not far from their house. Orpha's parents moved here, as did her brother Robert Garrett, who became a Justice of the Peace. When her seventeenth child was only six months old, the 41 year young mother, Orpha, went to an untimely but well deserved rest, in December 1842. She was buried beside her three babies, and her mother, but there are no inscriptions on the natural rocks marking the graves.

Having a large number of children to look after, along with the many jobs of running a large farm, Rial married a second time in June 1846 to Kitty (Sanders) Phillips, widow of David Phillips, by whom she had ten children. Together, Rial and Kitty had two more boys, Ervin Polk and Burton Sanders, and a daughter that died in infancy. Their older children were marrying by this time. One of Kitty's sons married one of Rial's daughters. A descendant of Rial, Vernon Phillips, still owns the farm, which has been in the same family for well over one hundred years, making it a Washington County century farm. Having had thirty children between them, it was hardly noticeable when Kitty's sister's son, Jordan L. Banks (who was the same age as their youngest son Burt) was also welcomed into the household, to be raised by them.

The Civil War was costly to this Williams family, emotionally as well as monetarily. Six sons were old enough to fight, and three married sons lost their lives, as did a son-in-law. Even some grandsons fought in the war. The families at home did the best they could to grow and hold onto enough food to survive on despite raiding soldiers and bushwhackers. After surviving the heartaches and hardships of the war, Rial Williams died on March 12, 1868, a month after writing his will. After that, some of the children began drifting away from the Williams homestead farm area. Son Philemon's widow and children moved to Frost, Texas, Robert to Cadet, Missouri, Warren to Miles, Texas and Polk to Portalas, New Mexico. But most remained in northwest Arkansas, and countless numbers of fifth throught eighth generations of Rial Williams' descendants still live in the area he selected for a home, one hundred and fifty years ago.

By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

Velma Clark Williams

I was born on December 30, 1921 at the home of my parents, Irma McKee and Elbert Clark at Durham, Arkansas.

I attended and graduated from Durham High School. After school, I was married to Kenneth Spencer and lived near Durham until Kenneth was drafted into the U. S. Army. A daughter, Judy Ann Spencer was born to us on May 9, 1943. Kenneth was killed in the Battle of the Bulge in Germany in the month of December, 1944.

Later, I was married to Marvin Williams and we had one son, Ronald Forest Williams, born October 21, 1951. Marvin was a career army man and we lived many places; Japan, Alaska, Texas and Missouri. Marvin is now deceased. I am retired from the Army Post Commissary and residing near Fort Leonardwood, Missouri.

By: Mary Clark Todd

William Enoch Williams

Henry Williams born 1785-1790 approximately, died 1837, married Isabel, born 1785-1790 approximately, died 1822. Enoch Henderson Williams, Sr., born 1806 in Attala County, Mississippi, died 1859, married Nancy English, born 1807, died 1878. Enoch Henderson Williams, Jr., born 1837, died 1864, married Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Lloyd, born 1843 in Holmes County, Mississippi, died 1877. William Enoch Williams, born June 14, 1861 in Attala County, Mississippi, died in Little Rock, Arkansas and is buried at Baptist Ford Cemetery, Greenland, Arkansas. He married Susan Elizabeth Harmon December 8, 1885 in Washington County, Arkansas. She was born September 30, 1869 in Mississippi and died in Greenland, Arkansas in 1954 and is buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery, Greenland, Arkansas.

William Enoch Williams, familiarly known as Billy Williams, was born in Attala County, Mississippi on June 14, 1861. His father fought and died in the Civil War. Mary or Mollie, as she was known, later remarried. Billy and his step-father were not compatible.

James Lloyd, Mollie's brother, had moved to Van Buren, Arkansas in 1874. He came to visit his sister and her family. James brought Billy back to Arkansas with him. Billy lived with his uncle one year. He then moved to Fayetteville where he attended the University of Arkansas for three years. His money running low, he decided to teach school.

He moved in with the Jesse Harmon family at Wyman. They had moved here from Mississippi, also. Jesse William Harmon and Elizabeth Jane Edwards had moved to Arkansas as "Betsy" was heartbroken when her sister came to Arkansas. So Jesse proceeded to sell their belongings. They bought a wagon and oxen and came and settled at Wyman.

Billy and Susan Harmon fell in love and were married December 8, 1885. To this union thirteen children were born, four of whom are still alive. One, Ruby Williams Brown Wilkie, lives in Fayetteville. A son, Guy Williams lives in Cheyenne, Wyoming. A daughter, Leslie Williams Rutherford lives in Mount Clemons, Michigan and another son, Greer Williams lives at East Jordan, Michigan.

Billy taught school, was Washington County Judge for two terms from 1904 to 1908, had a grocery store, was Justice of the Peace in Greenland, State Representative and always active in his church. At the time of his death, he was superintendent of the state dairy farm at Little Rock.

Susan was a wonderful wife and mother. She also worked in her church. She gave the land that the Church of Christ in Greenland now stands on to establish a non-denominational church. She and others made quilts and sold them to help build the Community Church. Her daughter, Leslie, said that she could remember her mother giving her place in bed to some man as the beds were all full. Then Susan ironed the rest of the night. The man had come to see Judge Williams.

Descendants of Billy and Susan are: (1) Mary Elizabeth Williams born October 28, 1886 in Washington County, Arkansas died January 26, 1959 and is buried in Stilwell, Oklahoma. She married James Cameron Snodgrass in 1906 in Saint Joseph, Missouri. Their children were: (1) Allen Snodgrass who died in infancy. (2) Harold Lee Snodgrass was born in 1909 and died 1957. He married Vernan Styles. They had two children, Jimmy Snodgrass and Arleen Snodgrass. (3) Evelyn Snodgrass born 1911 and died 1969 with burial in Stilwell, Oklahoma. She married Clint Thomas in Ringold, Louisiana. They had two children, one daughter, Gail Thomas and the other, Jean. (4) Margaret Eileen Snodgrass was born in 1916. She married George Waters, her first husband in 1939 and her second husband, Julius Thomas. They were married in Ringold, Louisiana. She now resides in Stilwell, Oklahoma. She and George Waters, her first husband, had one daughter, a. Margaret Ann Waters who married Larry Kilgore. They had three children. Margaret and Julius, her second husband, had two children. They were: Karen Sue Thomas who married Richard Waters and they had three children. Their other child was James Donald Thomas. 5. Wilson Snodgrass was born in 1918 and died in 1978. He married Margaret Anderson. They had one daughter, Brenda Joyce and she had two children. 6. Helen Louise Snodgrass was born on August 4, 1921 in Stilwell, Oklahoma. She married LeRoy Towry in 1942. She resides in Stilwell, Oklahoma. They had three children: a. Nikki Lou Towry who was born July 12, 1944 in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. She married Preston DeShazo in 1968. They had three children: Stephen DeShazo born November 19, 1968 in Dallas, Texas; Douglas DeShazo born April 8, 1970 in Dallas, Texas; and Amy DeShazo born April 19, 1972 in Dallas, Texas. Nikki Towry married Ed Smith, her second husband, in 1987. She resides in Dallas, Texas. b. Donna Jo Towry was born

February 25, 1947. She married Paul Adam February 20, 1971. They had three children: Allison Leigh Adam, born August 27, 1973, Andrew Cameron Adam, born July 9, 1977 and Ann Adam, born January 24, 1979. They now reside in Denver, Colorado. c. Nita Faye Towry married James Arnold in September, 1976. They have two children: Jared D. Arnold born September 5, 1978 in Bowling Green, Kentucky and Jessie Arnold born January 19, 1980 in Bowling Green, Kentucky. (7) Eugene Cameron Snodgrass, he was born in 1924 and died in 1978. He had three children: Ted Snodgrass, Dale Snodgrass and Guy Allen Snodgrass. (8) Elsie Marie Snodgrass was born in 1927 and died in 1985. She is buried in Stilwell, Oklahoma.

(II) Jesse Henderson Williams was born August 6, 1888 in Washington County, Arkansas and died November, 1971 with burial in Los Angeles, California. He married Belle Green. She was born June 28, 1895 in Argonia, Kansas and died November 28, 1980 and is buried in Los Angeles, California. They had two children: 1. Betsy Williams, born February 5, 1921 in Eldorado, Kansas. She married her first husband McGaughlin and had two children; (a) Lucinda McGaughlin born January 7, 1951 in Los Angeles, California. She married Fred Frankel and they had one child, Seth Frankel. She resides in Los Angeles, California. (b) Melanie McGaughlin was born April 1, 1955. She married Fred DeAries. They have two children: Nicole DeAries and Andy DeAries. They now reside in Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Daniel Enoch Williams, born January 18, 1923 in Eldorado, Kansas married Rae, who was born in Nebraska in February. They had two children: a. Jane M. Williams born September 15, 1955 and married John Wallace June 18, 1977. (b) David Henderson Williams born March 13, 1962. Betsy Williams second husband was Florian Kopiar and they now reside in Los Angeles, California.

(III) Edgar Hill Williams born September 26, 1890 in Washington County, Arkansas and died December 2, 1948 with burial in Baptist Ford Cemetery, Greenland, Arkansas. He married Jessie Katherine Mathias November, 1915 in Tripoli, Iowa. She died September 26, 1928 and is buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery, Greenland, Arkansas. They had one child: (1) Lydia Jane Williams born July 11, 1917 in Fayetteville. She married Raymond Harbison February 15, 1938. He was born May 5, 1905 in Fayetteville and they now reside in Greenland, Arkansas. They have two children; (a) Anna Jane Harbison born December 28, 1941 in Prairie Grove, Arkansas and now resides in Greenland, Arkansas. (b) William Raymond Harbison, Jr., born December 18, 1942 in ambulance enroute to Prairie Grove. He married Delilah Tolleson. She was born March 15, 1943 in Hope, Arkansas. They had two children, Chad Harbison born January 25, 1966 in Rock Ledge, Florida and Melissa Elaine Harbison born April 25, 1972 in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

(IV) Edgar Hill Williams married Rebecca Dameron (2nd) on June 5, 1930. She was born February 26, 1901 in Sherwood, Texas. Their children are: 1. Nancy Lou Williams, born January 6, 1932 and married Robert Bowden who was born on March 29, 1927. Their children are; (a) Robyn Bowden, born August 11, 1955 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. She married Lonnie Geary and they now reside in California. Their children are Joe Geary born July 31, 1976 and Mac Geary born July 11, 1981. (b) Fran Bowden, born October 12, 1958 in Fayetteville, Arkansas and now resides in West Fork, Arkansas. She has one child, Brandi Thompson born December 8, 1978. (c) Hal Bowden born March 20, 1960 in Russellville, Arkansas and married Jeanette, who was born January 8, 1959. They now reside in West Fork, Arkansas. They have one child Travis Bowden born August 26, 1985. (d) Paul Bowden born December 26, 1965 in Fayetteville, Arkansas, (e) Lydia Bowden born February 26, 1971 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. (2) James Edgar Williams born February 22, 1934, married Lois and now resides in Chicago, Illinois. Their children are; (a) Jamie Kay Williams born March 22, 1957 in Chicago, Illinois, (b) Marsha Williams born May 26, 1959 in Chicago, Illinois, (c) Jody Lou Williams born April 12, 1961 in Chicago, Illinois, (d) Sally Williams born December 14, 1966 in Chicago, Illinois, (e) Peggy Williams born August 10, 1972 in Chicago, Illinois. 3. Suzanne Williams born November 5, 1936, died July 13, 1963. 4. Margaret Elizabeth Williams born October 4, 1939, married Phillip Tooley on July 7, 1958. They now reside in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Their children are; (a) Michael Terry Tooley born June 21, 1959, who married Cindy Misenheimer, his first wife, on February 10, 1979 and had one child, Keyla Tooley born April 30, 1980. He married his second wife, Debbie Burnett on April 1, 1983. He now resides in Fayetteville, Arkansas. (b) Sybil Lynn Tooley born March 19, 1963, married Andrew Carl Campbell on July 11, 1982. They now reside in Fayetteville, Arkansas. 5. William Robert Williams born March 22, 1943 and married Janice Miller. They have one child (a) Whitney Williams born October 16, 1981. (IV) Levi Lloyd Williams born May 5, 1893 in Washington County, Arkansas, and died June 25, 1962 with burial in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas. He married Ora Roberts December 16, 1919. She was born October 30, 1894 and died November 14, 1979. She is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Their children are: 1. Leora Williams born September 24, 1920 in Vine Grove, Arkansas. She married Floyd E. Brooks on March 30, 1940. They now reside in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Their children are; (a) Laura Sue Brooks born February 27, 1941 and married Joseph Milioni September 23, 1960. Their children are; Mark Lee born January 14, 1963, Dwayne Anthony born December 2, 1964 and Joseph, Jr., born June 23, 1969. (b) Douglas E. Brooks born June 27, 1944, married Sheila Mervak. She was born June 1, 1943. Their children are Douglas E. Brooks, Jr., born April 28, 1965 in Detroit, Michigan and Scott Karl born August 24, 1966 in Detroit, Michigan. (c) Edward Lee Brooks born March 8, 1952 and married Deborah A. Harmon on October 2, 1971. She was born September 29, 1953. Their children are; Steven Louis Brooks born January 23, 1973 and Treva Leann Brooks born September 13, 1975. (d) Deborah Ann Brooks born July 10, 1954 and married James Ralph Goodman on June 21, 1974. Their children are; Jennifer Renay born October 13, 1979. (e) Timothy Lloyd Brooks born July 17, 1964 and married Lise Michaell Brody on May 25, 1985. They now reside in Fayetteville, Arkansas. 2. Billy E. Williams born November 13, 1927 and married Betty Sue Boyd on March 27, 1948. She was born June 29, 1931. They now reside in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Their children are; (a) Lisa Carol Williams born February 28, 1961 and married Wade C. Colwell on November 28, 1979. She was born June 11, 1961. Their children are; Clifton Boyd Colwell born January 2, 1984 and Erin Elizabeth Colwell born April 27, 1986 and (b) Gina Kay Williams born August 21, 1963 and married James H. Ratliff, Jr., on August 25, 1984. She was born December 11, 1961.

(V) Cordelia Carolina Williams born July 28, 1895 in Washington County, Arkansas, died April 13, 1958 with burial in Baptist Ford Cemetery, Greenland, Arkansas. She married Sherman Lee, her first husband, and Tom Bivens was her second husband. They managed Campus Cafeteria at Fayetteville many years.

(VI) Nena Leslie Williams born September 30, 1897 in Harris, Arkansas. She married James Adolph Rutherford on June 28, 1918. She was born June 19, 1898 in Greenland, Arkansas. They now reside in Mount Clemens, Michigan. Their children are: 1. Helen Elizabeth Rutherford born September 6, 1921 in Greenland, Arkansas and married Thurman Laney on April 16, 1938 in Greenland, Arkansas. They now reside in Mount Clemens, Michigan. 2. W. Tom Rutherford born March 17, 1927 in Greenland, Arkansas, married Betty Miller (lst) then married Genevieve E. Lambley, his second, on October 29, 1976. She was born May 29, 1925 in Hopkins, Missouri. They now reside in Greenland, Arkansas. Children are: (a) Gary Lee Rutherford born October 4, 1947 in Mount Clemens, Michigan. He married Beverly Otto on June 26, 1971. She was born February 19, 1949 in Charlotte, Michigan. They reside in Lee's Summit, Missouri. They have one child, Michael James Rutherford born December 22, 1976 at Midland, Michigan, (b) Sandra Lynn Rutherford born October 17, 1948 in Mount Clemens, Michigan. She married Tom Blakely on April 15, 1967, born March 29, 1945 in Mount Clemens, Michigan. They now reside in Mount Clemens, Michigan. Children are: Tammy Lynn

Blakely born September 14, 1969, at Mount Clemens, Michigan and Terisa Marie Blakely born November 11, 1970 at Mount Clemens, Michigan, (c) Jane Marie Rutherford born July 5, 1955 at Mount Clemens, Michigan and married Michael L. Kopp on June 10, 1978. He was born November 21, 1954 in Detroit, Michigan. Children are: Jason Thomas Kopp born March 20, 1981 in Mount Clemens, Michigan, Jenna Marie Kopp born November 14, 1983 in Mount Clemens, Michigan and Jalina Lynn Kopp born November 15, 1985 in Mount Clemens, Michigan. 3. Jack Dow Rutherford born October 3, 1933 in Greenland, Arkansas. He married Marilyn E. Pagett on May 3, 1952. She was born March 26, 1932 in Mount Clemens, Michigan. Children are: (a) Barbara Ann Rutherford born October 30, 1954, married Edilberto Verzo in the Phillippines. They now reside in Chicago, Illinois. They have one child, Elizabeth Ann Verzo born April 20, 1984 in Chicago, Illinois. (b) Michael James Rutherford born July 28, 1956, died July 15, 1975 in Belgium, buried Mount Clemens, Michigan. (c) Lori Lee Rutherford born October 5, 1961. She resides in Chicago, Illinois.

(VII) Joseph Enoch Williams born February 18, 1900 in Harris, Arkansas, died December 2, 1956 with burial in Detroit, Michigan. He married Florence Bartlett. Their children are: 1. Doris Williams born March 12, 1927 and married Greston. They reside in Florida. Children are: David Greston, Donna Greston and Tracie Greston. 2. Frances Williams born October 18, 1929 and married Maurice Teeter. They reside in Beaver Island, Michigan. They have one child, Jeff Teeter. 3. Joseph Ernest Williams born February 9, 1932 and married Joy. They reside in Beaver Island, Michigan. Children are: Charles Williams, Curtis Williams, Craig Williams, Pamela Williams, Christie Williams. 4. Jean Williams born March 24, 1936 married Jeffries. They now reside in Zephyrhillis, Florida. They have one child, Dawn.

(VIII) William Earnest Williams born July 19, (1902) in Harris, Arkansas, died October 16, 1921 buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery, Greenland, Arkansas.

(IX) Greer Alton Williams born July 13, 1904 in Harris, Arkansas married Thelma Carter on November 10, 1928. She was born June 11 in West Fork, Arkansas. They now reside in East Jordan, Michigan. Children are: 1. Ada Sue Williams born July 13, 1930 in Dearborn, Michigan married Ralph Roberts on June 23. They reside in Dearborn, Michigan. Children are: (a) David B. Roberts born December 30, 1953 in Dearborn, Michigan, (b) Gary Roberts born February 15, 1955 in Dearborn, Michigan. 2. JoAnne Williams born May 18, 1934 in Dearborn, Michigan, and married Robert Britton. They now reside in East Jordan, Michigan. Children are: (a) Robert Britton born January 16, 1957 in Dearborn, Michigan, (b) Bill Britton born June 10, 1959 in Dearborn, Michigan, (c) George Britton born August 23, 1961.

(X) Robert Ellis Williams born June 20, 1907 in Fayetteville, Arkansas married Ruby Qualls on August 14, 1933. She was born November 6, 1904 in Washington County, Arkansas. Robert died March 11, 1973 and is buried in Baptist Ford Cemetery, Greenland, Arkansas. His wife resides in Greenland, Arkansas. Children are: 1. Patricia Lee Williams born April 30, 1946 in Detroit, Michigan and married Lonnie Ray Watkins August 14, 1964 in Brentwood, Arkansas. They now reside in Greenland, Arkansas. Children are: (a) Sherry Lynn Watkins born March 23, 1968 in Fayetteville, Arkansas, (b) Kerry Lee Watkins born July 31, 1970 in Fayetteville, Arkansas

(XI) Lela Ollie Editra Williams born August 31, 1909 in Greenland, Arkansas married Tom Carter on January 29, 1927. He was born September 6, 1900 in West Fork, Arkansas and now resides in West Fork, Arkansas. Lela Williams died October 14, 1981 and was buried in West Fork, Arkansas.

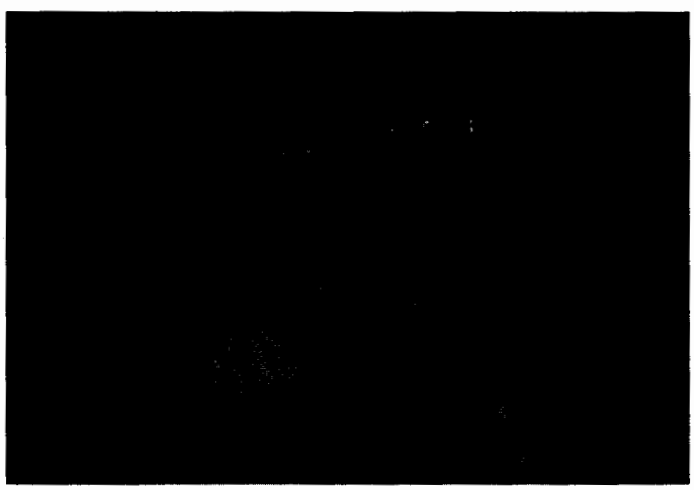
(XII) Guy Sallis Williams born January 26, 1912 in Greenland, Arkansas, married Ruby Enda Hembree on June 7, 1930. She was born October 22, 1910 near Shawnee, Oklahoma. They now reside in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Children are: 1. Billy Guy Williams born June 9, 1931 in Greenland, Arkansas married Barbara Woolsey on August 9, 1950. They reside in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Children are: (a) Cynthia Williams married Knox, (b) Janet Williams married DeGrot, (c) David Williams married Wendy, (d) Sharon Williams married Auzqui, (e) Cheryl Williams married Porter. c. Robert Wayne Williams born February 14, 1933 in Greenland, Arkansas married Frances Jean Reynard on September 6, 1954. They now reside in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Children are: (a) Jeri Lynn Williams married David Griego, (b) Jane Williams married Mark Nyruck, (c) Ann Williams married Larry Argill. 3. Rena Nell Williams born February 16, 1935 in Greenland, Arkansas married Roy Holmes on February 12, 1956. They now reside in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Children are: (a) Ronnie Holmes married Cindy and they have three children, (b) Rick Holmes, (c) Rita Kay Holmes, (d) Rusty Holmes (deceased). 4. Virginia Frances Williams born September 25, 1942 in Cheyenne, Wyoming married Donald Fenske on December 6, 1959. They reside in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Children are: (a) Rob Fenske married Sharon Bennett, (b) Kassandra. 5. Lynda Evelyn Williams born October 14, 1947 in Cheyenne, Wyoming married Enoch Baumgardner on September 9, 1967. They reside in Lingle, Wyoming. Children are: (a) Dale Guy Baumgardner (b) Lee Baumgardner, (c) Laurel Baumgardner.

(XIII) Ruby Lucille Williams born July 3, 1915 in Greenland, Arkansas married Homer Brown, first husband, on November 20, 1940, married second husband, Jesse Wilkie in 1967. They reside in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They have one child; 1. Shirley Brown born February 22, 1947 in Cheyenne, Wyoming married Smith, first husband, and Gene Vilfordi, second husband. They reside in Dallas, Texas.

By: Jenny Rutherford, Lydia Jane Harbison, and Pat Watkins

William S. Williams

William S. Williams, was born 7 November 1822, Cane Hill, Arkansas to Mark and Mary Williams. The eldest of their 8 children, it is believed, Mark came from Tennessee and Mary from South Carolina, about 1820. By 1850, only 5 of these children were living. Wm. S., Joseph (married Lucinda McCamish) Sarah, John (married Sarah Maxwell) and Mary.

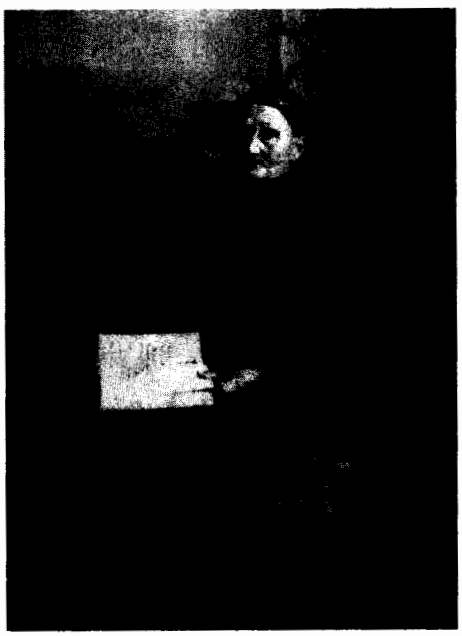


3 daughters of Ada Williams Musgrove: Norma Craig, Mildred Helms and Beulah Berryman.

Mark died 1844, the Administrators of his Estate, were his son, Wm. S. and Wm. Carlisle. When all debts were paid, very little was left for Mary and her children. It soon became apparent, that Mark had trained his children well, in the art of farming. They continued to make a living as well as their neighbors.

In January 1855, Wm. S. married Sarilda (Sarah Jane), daughter of Aaron and Nancy Hughes, from South Carolina. Mary, resided with Wm. and family until her death before 1870, Cane Hill.

Norma Williams family, about 1914, Newalla, Oklahoma. Standing: L-R: Donald Williams, Beulah Williams Hayes, Lester Williams, Gett Williams, Ada Williams Musgrove, Elsie Williams Farrell, and Charles "Crat" Williams. Seated: Norma Iona Williams.

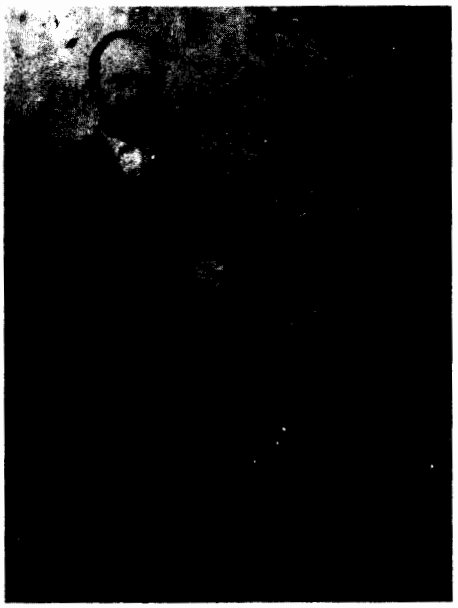


Sarilda Jane (Hughes) Williams, widow of William S. Williams, and Mother of William Welsh Williams.

William S. served in the Civil War. While he was away he wrote Sarilda that if she needed money she could find it in the northwest corner of the Deer Pasture. The letter was intercepted, by 'no good' soldiers. They visited Sarilda, and demanded to known where the money was. She told them, she knew of no hidden money, if they found any it was theirs. After ransacking the house, digging holes all over the pasture, they finally gave up and left. Sometime later, Sarilda was rocking, daughter Mary, when she noticed a picture on the wall. Now that picture had been there for years. Suddenly the details of the drawing became clear. Standing among the trees, was a lovely deer. Sure enough, behind the backing, was the money. She destroyed the picture and hid the money in a safer place, in case the soldiers returned.

William and Sarilda had 6 known children, all born in Cane Hill. 1-Sarah Jane, born December 1855, died 1889. Married James A. White. They had 6 children: May, married James Holliday; Claud, married Frantie Barnes.

John, married Ada Heaverner; Lillie; Joe (female) married



William Welsh and Norma Iona (Williamson) Williams. Taken about, 1886. After their Elopement.

Jim Lewis; Effie, married Clifton Pitchford, and had 3 daughters, Margie, Helen, and Mildred, who married Dexter Sliger, Mildred is the Family Historian, for the White Family.

2-Wm. Welsh, born 1857, died 1899, McLoud, Indian Territory. In 1885, when he was age 32 and now living Sugar Loaf, Indian Territory, he met a shy young lady, and fell in love. Norma Iona, daughter of James J. and Rutha (Newkirk) Williamson, of Missouri. Wm. and Norma wanted to marry, but there were obstacles. Wm. was the breadwinner, for his mother and sisters. Norma was her father's housekeeper, and caring for her motherless brothers and sisters. Alas, love won out. They decided to elope, and take the consequences. They rode William's mule to Pastor Riggins home. Since it was late evening, by the time they arrived, the Pastor had long since retired. Knocking very loud on the door, finally brought the Pastor, his wife, L. V. and hired hand D. Gentry to the door, stuffing nightshirts into breeches and soxless feet into brogans. L. V. adjusting her wrapper and mobcap. Wm. and Norma, cared little, what these folks looked like. All they wanted, was to hear Pastor Riggins say, I now pronounce you, Man and Wife.

These stories were told to, William and Norma's daughter Ada Mae, she in turn told to, these two compilers.

3-Mary F. born 1859; 4-Fanny, born 1861, married Oscar Brown; 5-Minerva, born 1863, married John Haley, descendants live in Poteau, Oklahoma. 6-John, born 1868, died 1873, Cane Hill. Sarilda Jane, lived her last years with the Haleys. Died at Wister, Oklahoma. She is buried at Ellis Chapel Cemetery. There is no marker.

William W. and Norma had 7 children to live, and raise families. All b. Indian Territory. 1-Ada Mae, b. 1888, d. 1980, Holdenville, Oklahoma. Married Ed Musgrove, from Texas. They had 9 children: Pat (1905-1986) Emma (1907-1986) Jim (1909) Norma (1916) (Family Historian) Bill (1918) Paul (1920) Mildred (1922) Beulah (1922) (Family Historian) and Allen (1930). 2-Beulah Serena, b. 1889, d. 1986, married Ulysses Hayes, 3 children: Mae (1906-1980) Charles, (1909-1980) Vivian, 1912, married William McCormick, lives Kansas. 3-Getty James, b.1890-d.1959 m. Rhoda Campbell. 4-Elsie Nora, b. 1894, d. 1983, m. Hollis Farrell, 4 children; James, 1912, Nora, 1918, Jean, 1925, Allene, 1928. 5-Charles "Crat", (1897-1986), married Hattie Derrick, 6 children: Owen (1920-1972) Wm. Lee, (1923-1986) Betty, 1928, Dean, 1931, Margie, 1938, Jimmy, 1940. 6-Donald Selvey, b.1898-d.1977, m. Leva Rickert, 3 children:

Leland, 1920, Ruth, 1923 and Arlene 1927. 7-Lester Hoarce, b. 1902, living Newalla, Oklahoma, Mother Norma Marr. 2nd James Sparks, 1901, divorce same year. Norma chose to give Lester the same name, as her other children. (William). Lester had 3 sons, Odell, 1924, Lester Lee, 1926, Getty, 1931. All live Newalla, Oklahoma.

I, Norma Musgrove Craig, the fourth child of Ed and Ada (William) Musgrove. Married Wade Craig, 1933, we have 2 daughters, Billie Jean and Kathrine. Six grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

Beulah Mushgrove Berryman, Ed and Ada's eighth child, married 1941 Leonard Berryman. They have one son Roger, and a daughter Sandra, 7 grandchildren and one great-grandson.

Beulah and I are the Family Genealogists, we have traveled throughout this country, searching for and writing about our ancestors. At the death of our Mother, 1980, she had 168 living descendants.

By: Norma Craig Berryman

Sadie Thompson Williford

Sadie Sarah Josephine Thompson was born October 31, 1901, at Durham, Arkansas in the home of her Grandpa Thompson. She was the daughter of Lewis Leon and Ida Pearl Carrigan Thompson. She was named Sadie after her Grandma Sarah Thompson and Josephine after her Grandma Josephine Carrigan. They lived with Grandma Thompson until Sadie was five years old. Then they moved to a farm on Snake Branch located about three miles above Durham, into a big log house with five rooms and a long porch. There was plenty of work for all, and Sadie helped with the chores. Her father raised chickens, hogs, goats, sheep and cows. Lewis and Ida Thompson were considered well off for that time. With the farm, many animals, a large home, and the money they had, Sadie was very lucky compared to most children at that time. Her parents also showered her with lots of love.

Raymond and Sadie Thompson Williford

Sadie attended a two-room school house in Durham. She walked three miles to school. If it snowed during school hours her mother hitched up the horse and buggy, and would come to pick her up. The school was heated with a pot-belly wood stove, and there was a well right outside for water. Sadie took her lunch

William Forrest and Elsie Viola Curtright
Ganiott and sons William A. and Leonard

everyday in a little metal bucket. Weather permitting, everyone ate lunch outside under the trees, if not, they ate inside in the cloakroom. Sadie went through the sixth grade, then had to quit because of sickness with her eyes.

Sadie was an only child until the age of ten. At that time her parents knew of a woman named Mattie Ritchie who had four children. Her husband had died and they were very poor. With no way to feed or support her children, she was forced to give them away. Sadie's parents took in the five-month old baby, Ida Ruth. Sadie remembers that she cried for Ruth's brother Doyle, who was four years old. Her father sadly told her they could only take one child. So Sadie had a new sister. Ruth's name was changed from Ritchie to Thompson. She later grew up to marry Raymond Chandler and she now lives in Bristow, Oklahoma.

When Sadie was about ten years old, she started taking piano lessons. Her teacher was Mrs. Berta Hinebaugh, a German lady who lived above Durham. She took lessons for two years. Sadie later played both the piano and organ for churches and musicals in and around Durham and Elkins.

At age seventeen, Sadie started courting Richard Raymond Williford. They courted for five years. Then on Sunday evening, October 5, 1924, Sadie and Raymond were married at Whitehouse. Sadie and Raymond were both twenty-two years old. Her sister Ruth and Mr. Raymond Chandler were present for the wedding. (Raymond Williford was born December 7, 1901.)

Raymond and Sadie Williford's first home was at her parents house on Snake Branch. Raymond hauled hay, timber and livestock for a living.

Later they moved into a two-story house on Springston Ford, where their first child, Imogene Marie was born on June 20, 1925. (Imogene Williford married Elmer Karr of Pettigrew on April 21, 1943.)

Then the Willifords moved back to Sadie's parents farm on Snake Branch to help her father while her mother was ill. It was there that Glennis Rosemary was born October 19, 1926. (Glennis Williford married Virgil Ray Stout of Whitehouse on November 7, 1943.)

From there they moved into a two-room house that Raymond built on Snake Branch. On April 13, 1933 their third daughter Jackqueline Loyce was born. (Jackqueline Williford married Charles John of Fayetteville on September 6, 1952.) Sadie's first three children were all born at home.

In 1938, Raymond bought a battery-powered radio. This was a big event, because they were the only ones in the neighborhood who owned a radio. Neighbors near and far would come to the Willifords house to listen to the "Grand Ole Opry".

Now and then, everyone took turns having "swingin' parties" at their homes. This was a fun time spent listening to music, dancing and visiting with friends. The children would all play games.

The Willifords later moved to a log house on White River in Elkins. On September 20, 1949 Ray Dean was born at City Hospital in Fayetteville. (Ray Dean Williford married Doskie Stacks of Fayetteville on April 8, 1977.)

In 1962, Raymond and Sadie built a house on Highway 16 East in Elkins. Richard Raymond Williford died December 9, 1973. Sadie still lives in that house on East 16. She is eighty-six years old and says she has lived a good life. She has seen many changes in her lifetime. Sadie has four children, nine grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren.

By: Barbara Stout

Raymond W. Willis

Raymond W. and Cleo Willis moved to Fayetteville with their two year old daughter, Alice Ann, in the summer of 1941. Raymond was to be the band director for the Fayetteville Schools.

Raymond was born and grew up in Russellville, Arkansas. He received his degree from the University of Arkansas in 1931, and then started his teaching career in Charleston, Arkansas. The fourth year in Charleston, he served as superintendent of schools. In Charleston, Raymond met Cleo Burke, where she was also teaching school. On June 5, 1936, Raymond and Cleo were married. They lived in Roscoe, Santa Anna, and Weatherford, Texas, before moving to Fayetteville in 1941.

In 1941, the band room was in the basement of the high school on School Street. In addition to having the high school band, Raymond taught several science classes. In later years he also taught business law and economics. After school he taught grade school beginning band and second year band.

The band room was soon moved to the basement of Root Gym which was located to the north of the high school. The present high school on Stone Street was completed for school to start the fall of 1952. After moving to the new senior high school, Raymond had the high school band program one half day and the junior high program the other half day. In 1947, the Fayetteville High Alma Mater was written by Raymond and is still being used.

In 1960, Raymond became the assistant principal of Fayetteville High School. After serving in this position for eleven years, he retired July 1, 1971. This completed 30 years with the Fayetteville Public Schools.

Raymond continued to be busy working for Whit Chevrolet for six years and Williams Ford Tractor for two years. He continued to work in the Lions Club serving as Secretary-Treasurer, a position he had held since 1966.

Education had been very important to Raymond. He was proud his family had all attended the University of Arkansas. He had directed the University of Arkansas Band in 1945-46, while they were looking for a new director. In 1949, he received his Masters Degree from the U of A.

After retiring, Raymond enjoyed attending class reunions and visiting with former students. He remembered most of his students and could call them by name.

Raymond W. Willis died May 19, 1985. The following letter to the editor appeared in the *Northwest Arkansas Times* written by a former student, David Newbern.

"As band director and teacher and later as an administrator in the Fayetteville Schools, R. W. Willis was a friend to literally thousands of students. I learned much more from him than how to play a horn. Unfortunately, it took me a long time to find out just how much he had taught me. Mr. Willis was a model of tolerance combined with good-natured discipline."

"He taught at a time when the band director was given such courses as general science and law and economics to teach along with the demanding schedule of the band. At one time he would be involved in teaching junior high students to march and play while trying to get the high school band ready to march in a parade or at a Friday night football game. He would at the same time be teaching little children privately in an effort to get them interested in band music and thus ready for the big bands when they grew older. I still wonder how he did it all."

"In addition to all of that, he was a stalwart civic club and church member; a man devoted to his family and his friends."

"Thank you, Mr. Willis, for all you did for me and for the community. You will be sorely missed."

During these years in Fayetteville, Cleo was a homemaker interested in her family and active with Raymond in the Central United Methodist Church. Cleo Willis still lives in Fayetteville enjoying family and friends.

Their daughter, Alice Ann, graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1961 and married George B. Simkins of Rogers on June 8, 1961. George and Alice Ann have lived in Fayetteville and raised two sons, Paul and Alan.

By: Alice Ann Simkins

Alexander Evin Wilson

Alexander Evin Wilson (Willson). Born April 27, 1830 in Vigo, Indiana, died April 11, 1914 at Vineyard near Evansville, buried at Mountain Top above Evansville. Married Mary Ellen Thacker, born June 6, 1831 in Knox County, Indiana. Died July 20, 1915 at Evansville, Arkansas. Buried at Mountain Top. Children: William Henry, born 1854 in Indiana; Benjamin Frank, born 1856 in Knox County, Indiana; Anne, born in 1857; Sarah J., born in 1861; Gabriel Marel, born January 2, 1862; Catherine, born 1866; Phoebe (Brown), born in 1873.

Mary Ellen Thacker Wilson's father Abel Thacker, born Knox County, Indiana and her mother Anne Thacker, born in Kentucky. Gabriel Marel Wilson married Nancy Rebecca Shearer on September 3, 1885. She was born June 17, 1859 in Atchinson, Kansas, died September 17, 1923 at Evansville. Both buried at Edmiston Cemetery east of Morrow, Arkansas. Rebecca Wilson was the daughter of Robert Finley and Catherine Presnell Shearer. The children of Gabriel and Rebecca Wilson. Fannie, born 1886, died September 1929, buried in Edmiston. She married Jim Little, born 1888, died 1963. Buried at Westville. Married Florence Rogers, December 31, 1911. Evie F., born October 25, 1888, died March 5, 1963. Bessie Williams, born 1890, buried in Kansas. Married Thorton W. Williams, born February 19, 1889, died April 14, 1950. Nancy Holland, born November 26, 1892, died July 31, 1972. Married Jim Holland, buried at Westville. Mamie Spears, born 1895, buried in California. Married Homer Spears, born September 20, 1893, died February 18, 1964. Alice Tapp May 21, 1898, died February 28, 1958. Buried Edmiston Cemetery. Married Churchill Tapp, born May 21, 1890, died September 30, 1976. Goldie Wright, born 1900, married Frank Wright. A long time ago (dates unknown at this time), a group of people (of German-Dutch descent) the Browns, Brock, Goldman, Williams, Wilson and McFarlands, left Germany and went to Holland, there they took boats and crossed the U. S., later went to Knox County, Indiana then to Crawford County, Indiana.

In 1879, they all decided to go west to Arkansas. They formed a (covered) wagon train. They took all their families and possessions including cows, hogs, horses, chickens. They started in December from Crawford County, Indiana to Crawford County, Arkansas. Some of the children walked all the way. Due to the bad winter weather, and all the hardships, crossing rivers and going up mountains, they got here in March 1880. No one died along the way. After they got here they wrote back and said "this is another paradise." "This is a Garden of Eden", there is plenty of grazing for all our animals. Plenty of everything. Some settled on the Crawford and Washington County line, some in Evansville. They bought land. The Wilsons donated land for a cemetery. It is called "Mountain Top". Most of all the older ones that came on the wagon train are buried there. The Wilsons on

the trip were Alexander and Mary and their seven children. Seven generations.

By: Lucille Tunnell

Benjamin Henderson Wilson

Benjamin Henderson "Hence" Wilson was born November 10, 1819 in Tennessee (probably Rutherford Co.), the son of John Wilson and Mary Nash May, who were both natives of North Carolina. Hence, was a grandson of John Wilson and Sarah Boone. She was the daughter of John Boone and granddaughter of Benjamin Boone, who was an uncle of the famous frontiersman Daniel Boone. About 1844 Hence Wilson married Annaliza Caroline "Callie" Tuttle, who was born June 5, 1827 Tennessee, oldest of three girls born to Nathan W. and Annaliza (Riddle) Tuttle of the Mt. Comfort area, west of Fayetteville, in this county. Hence Wilson taught Botany at the Ozark Institute, for which Callie's grandfather, Soloman Tuttle had donated the land. It was there that Hence met James M. Johnson of Madison County, Arkansas, a friendship that lasted the rest of their lives.

Hence and Callie Wilson had four daughters: Margie Aletrice "Leat", born July 1, 1845 and married W. R. "Bill" Phillips; Malvina, born 1847 and married Henry Mullins; Susan Maybelle Nash "Belle", born August 9, 1850 and married Garrett Williams; and Madelyn "Meddie", born September 28, 1851 and married William Rile "Bill" Williams, brother of Garrett. Callie died at age 26.

In 1860, Hence second married Jennie Mullins, and they had five children: Walter Lee Wilson 1862-1879; James Boone Wilson, born June 12, 1869 who married Mary Elizabeth Vaughn and moved to McCook, Nebraska; Robert Bedford "Bed" Wilson, born November 30, 1872 who married Anna Cecelia Logue and moved to Fullerton, California; Idyll, born January 30, 1876 and married Ulyses Sheridan Fraze; and Beulah Omega, born December 16, 1878 who married Thadeus Lincoln "Link" Johnson, son of her father's friend. Hence Wilson's later years were spent in Madison County, where he died January 26, 1889 and he, son Walter and daughters Belle and Beulah are buried there at the Buckeye Cemetery. In 1893, Hence's widow Jennie second married his lifelong friend, widower Col. James M. Johnson, a Union Army Veteran, Doctor at Huntsville, Arkansas, Congressman and Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas, who also served as Trustee of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

David L. Wilson

David Lincoln Wilson, the son of Eleven L. Wilson and Deliah Jane Meadows - Wilson was born in Belmont, Arkansas, March 14, 1871. He was a resident of the Baldwin community. He was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church at Buckner. He was a foreman for the Frisco Railroad. He married Annie Roberts - Wilson February 5, 1893. She died August 13, 1897. They did not have any children. He then married Minerva Jane Strain - Wilson October 31, 1898. They had four children. Mamie Priscilla Wilson - Johnson born May 17, 1903, Roberta Cecily Wilson Elliott, born July 13, 1905, Gladys Jane Wilson Sisemore born 1908. A son, Franklin Wilson was born and died in 1901. He was a member of the Washington County Masonic Lodge No. 1 and received his 50-year pin in 1959. He had several brothers and sisters: John R. Wilson married Ida Wilson - Sax married John Sax, Louella Wilson Meadows married L. C. Meadows, George Wilson married Sarah Roberts Wilson, Maretta Wilson White married Charlie White, Omer D. Wilson married Deliah Johnson - Wilson, Bessie Wilson - Chitwood married Lee Chitwood, Bead Wilson - Johnson married Walter Johnson. David Lincoln, Annie Roberts, Janie Strain and their son Franklin are all buried at Kings Cemetery.

Minerva Jane Strain was born October 23, 1869 at Harris. She was the daughter of Robert M. Strain and Priscilla Mankins. Priscilla Strain was the sixth child of Peter Mankin Jr. and Narcissia Mills - Mankins.

David and Janie Wilson in front of their home in Baldwin, Arkansas.

David L. (Dave) Wilson and Minerva Jane "Janie" Wilson lived on top of Bear Mountain at Baldwin since about 1905. They were well known in the vicinity. Uncle Dave, as many affectionately called him was a large man and well liked. Janie was a tall, slender woman with a dark complexion and high cheek bones. She always wore boots and an apron and very often, a dust cap. She was well-liked and very outspoken. She always had to send you home with something. I was her great-granddaughter, the daughter of Virginia Elliott Fields and granddaughter of Roberta Cecily Wilson Elliott. When I was very small and would go to visit her, she always had to give you something to go home on. On one occasion, I went home with some persimmons but on another visit she didn't have anything sweet so she sent me home with a sweet potato and told me to tell my mother, Virginia to cook it for me when I got home for supper. I still have a small, pink print apron and dust cap she made for me that matched hers.

Janie died November 10, 1955. Her husband Dave died June 15, 1960. They are buried at Kings Cemetery.

Roberta Cecily (Wilson) was a tall, plump woman. She had a wonderful sense of humor and enjoyed life to the limit. She would sit by the hour and talk about family history. She had a love for remembering names and dates of loved ones, neighbors and friends. I can remember going to Strain and Kings Cemetery for Memorial Day and decorating graves of relatives past. We also talked about the family members, their likes, and their dislikes. I can remember planting forget-me-nots on her mother Janie Wilson's grave, year after year because they were her favorite. Roberta (Mom) died November 12, 1974 of cancer. She had spent a considerable time before her death discussing the birth of my child due any day. She had predicted the child would be a girl and she talked about how she would look. She helped to name her.

November 14, 1974, her great-granddaughter was born Sarah Deann Oxford. Sarah never saw her great- grandmother. She was buried before her birth. Hopefully, through her great-grandfather Leslie (Pop) Elliott her grandmother Virginia Elliott Fields, and her mother Linda Fields Oxford, she has learned about her and learned the value of family and history. Today, my children Sarah Oxford, Laura Oxford and Kyle Oxford still take time to go and remember and take forget-me-nots.

By: Linda (Fields) Oxford

Dr. Steven Craig Wilson

I moved to Fayetteville in 1976 with my wife Connie Marie after completing Medical School at the University of Oklahoma. Connie is employed by the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences as a Medical Librarian. She is the daughter of Dr. James

L. Dennis of Little Rock who is a former Chancellor of the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences. Connie is well known for her work in research library work, and is listed in Who's Who Among American Women. I am a Family Practitioner and also fill my time as an Old Testament Scholar, Amateur Astronomer, and Bagpipe instructor. I am a member of the Turner Street Baptist Church in Springdale. This is the remarkable story of my family.

My family story begins far back in time, as my genealogy has been traced to 690 A. D. The line of my family began as the convergence of three royal lines, from the King Ingiald of Vermaland of Norway (who was sacrificed to Oden by his relatives during a famine), King Godfrey of Heidmark, and King Sigurd of Denmark. Their descendants married and became the stock of people who populated Northern Scotland and became the Highlanders, kilts and all. Among my ancestors, for better or worse, are Thorfinn the "Skull Splitter", Halfdan the "Stingy", and, believe it or not, Eyestein the "Fart". These were all Earls of Northern Scotland.

Eventually this line produced George Gunn, the Crowner of Caithness. He was the first chief of the Clan Gunn and he and his sons were involved in many of the great legends and adventures of the Scottish Highlands. His grandson was William Cattach, the third and perhaps greatest of the Clan Chiefs of Clan Gunn. He was also known as the MacSheumais, and it is from him that our family eventually adopted the name Wilson, meaning "Son of William". His grandson was the fourth chief, Alexander, and he had two sons; the elder was William Mor ("big"), and the younger was William Beg ("small"). The elder was the line of subsequent chiefs, and the younger was the line producing my branch of Wilsons. Our line owes its existence to the fact that during a treacherous attack by the Clan Keith, William Cattach's father, James, remained at home. The famous battle at Chapel St. Tears in northern Scotland eliminated most of the Gunn heirs. The Keiths had agreed to send "twelve horse" of men to negotiate, but arrived two men on each horse and ambushed the Gunns, my ancestors.

Our line continued through Donald the "Scholar" eventually to Henry Wilson. In 1715 the Scottish Clans rose against the English to try to restore the throne to the rightful James VII and II, the father of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Henry Wilson was captured in this "rising" or rebellion, if you wish, at a town called Preston, near Liverpool. The fall of Preston was immortalized by Robert Burns poem "Kenmure's On and Awa', Willie". Henry Wilson was banished to the American Colonies in 1715, and arrived in Maryland aboard the "Friendship" in 1716. His son was a caulker and wandered off a pier in "a state of bewilderment" leaving a pregnant wife who later bore a son William Wilson 1746-1835. He lived through the American Revolution but his role in those days is not known.

Eventually the line produced William B. Wilson, my great grandfather, who married his cousin E. V. Wilson, but who was called "Sarah" for unknown reasons. His son Robert Henry Wilson moved to Oklahoma where my father, Clayton Kahle Wilson was born, and moved on to Kansas where I was born in McPherson, Kansas in 1950. Interestingly, my name Steven Craig, means Crowner of the Crags, the ancient title of the clan chief. I feel my Scottish heritage extremely keenly and I love to wear the kilt at every chance, in my family tartan. I love living in Washington County which reminds me very much of my ancestral home in the Highlands of Scotland.

By: Steven C. Wilson

Ernest Wilson

Ernest Wilson was born at Health, Arkansas. His father was a Methodist minister. T. J. Wilson was sent to many different communities, so the family lived in many places. In 1913, the family moved to Everett, Arkansas. There Ernest met Miss Bertha Anderson. They attended singing school and church together, and went to many social events. They sang for gospel meetings. T. J.'s father was sent back to Brannan Mountains and St. Paul Delaney the year of 1914. On May 30, 1914, they were married by Rev. Andy Nickell Wilson, our grandfather. Ernest was also Mr. Andy's oldest grandchild. To this union was born 9 children: Doyle, Edwin, Kirby, Marie, Daly, Reuel, Imogene, Louretta and Ralph.

Ernest and Bertha Wilson's home built in 1935.

Standing L to R: Doyle, Ralph, Kirby, Daily, Reuel. Seated L to R: Louretta Wilson Garrison, Imogene Wilson Stout, Marie Wilson Skelton, Edwin Wilson.

The family attended church at Hazel Valley. Back then Mr. Wilson helped many times to care for the sick in their homes. No one ever went to the hospital. He led the church singing for 28 years. Mr. Wilson passed away in 1942. Mrs. Wilson played the piano for 65 years. Mr. Wilson served on Hazel Valley School Board. He also was J. P. of law for one term. He loved the sports of baseball, croquet and marbles. Probably his favorite was fox hunting. He was always playing pranks on his best friends or anyone else if they got in his way. With the help of the Nickell boys and others, they kept everyone awake.

One cold day in February, Mr. Wilson was at Thompson store. The river was rising. Mr. Will Dunaway and Frank Wallin got in the river and their team got stranded against a log and couldn't get the wagon and team across. Mr. Dunaway began to cut his mules loose from the wagon, but by that time the wagon bed floated loose down the river. It went with Mr. Wallin still sitting afloat. Neither could swim. Ernest ran down the creek bank, pulled his clothes off down to his underwear, got Mr. Wallin by his hair and pulled him to safety. Later Mr. Wallin said Mr. Wilson "liked to pulled all my hair out".

THE HOUSE ON THE HILL

For so many years it has stood alone
With the memory that lingers still
After the family has all gone
It remains the lonely house on the hill

Many years of laughter to hear
The children roaming from valley to hill
With dad and mom they had no fear
While they skipped and played at will

When morning came off to school we would go
Along the way there were birds and whipperwill
Sometimes we traveled through the snow
After school we would go home to the house on the hill

The house has memories of yesteryear
Of the family laughter that lingers still
Sometimes happiness and sometimes tears
Yet we still love the lonely house on the hill

Yes the house stands alone
House the family loved so dear
On the hills behind we would often roam
With the family gone we often shed a tear

Many years have come and gone
Our family laughter lingers still
For the old house that has stood alone
Our hearts yearn for the house on the hill

The yard looks peaceful and green
Where we children played so long ago
Where joy and laughter forever ring
Sweet is the memory no one knows

The fruit cellar is made of stone
The house is made of native timber
Yes they both stand alone
Where two were born in September

The yard fence has long been gone
The windows have all been taken away
The old house on the hill we call home
I wish we could go back and visit for a day

Edwin Wilson

He traveled after doctors for many sick families. They dug all graves by hand, and Mr. Wilson was always present when help was needed.

The family income was mostly off the farm; apples, peaches, beans, tomatoes, corn and molasses, etc. The family had a cider press to go with the apple drier shed.

Mr. Wilson belonged to the lodge for many years. He also was a stone mason. He built the wall around the Tatum Spring in the White House Community. At times many people hauled drinking water from the spring. All the children attended school at Hazel Valley. Doyle went one year to high school at Winslow and finished at Fayetteville. In 1942, World War II was raging. Doyle joined the Navy and spent much time overseas. When he returned back to the states he got married. He attended the University of Arkansas and got a degree in engineering. He then went to Dartmouth College, returning after 20 years service with college.

Mrs. Wilson being a widow, sent 4 boys to service. Kirby also joined the Navy and he spent time overseas. After returning to the states he and his wife operated a jewelry store for 20 years. Then he operated a fleet of buses for a school in Oregon. He now has returned. Marie married L. Q. Skelton after he spent time in the United States Army. The Skeltons operate a farm and trucking business from Springdale. Daily joined the Navy and spent time overseas. After returning home he moved to Washington State, and is in the construction business as a plumber. Reuel also joined the Navy and spent much time abroad. When he returned home he attended the Stamps School of Music. For many years he has been employed as a machinist in Dallas, Texas. Imogene married Orville Stout. Mr. Stout now drives a school bus after retiring from the Fayetteville Fire Department. Louretta married Joe Garrison. They are retired from farming. Ralph has been employed as a major machinist in Dallas, Texas for 30 years.

The Wilsons had a family quartet and trio. Three of the children were small when Mr. Wilson died. Edwin was the only one who was old enough who didn't go to war. He was married with one child. He helped his mother raise the younger children, as there wasn't much money to be had. They mostly raised what they had to eat. Mrs. Wilson was a good seamstress and made most of the younger children's clothes. Imogene and Louretta have helped Edwin sing at over 150 funerals in the last 45 years. Edwin had led the church singing for 45 years after his father died. He has served on the school board for sixteen years.

For the service, Mrs. Bertha Wilson played the piano at Nickell Church. She made 67 consecutive trips to the Nickell decoration from 1914 to 1981. There was a piano given in her honor and also a plaque was given in her honor. She died in 1982.

Ernest was good as a kangaroo court lawyer. Hardly ever lost a case. Mr. Wilson taught singing school. Bertha had a degree in music. They traveled many places in Washington County to singing conventions. The Wilsons lived their entire married life in Hazel Valley.

Edwin and Hazel and 4 children haven't missed a decoration at the Nickell Cemetery. In fact, Edwin had never missed one. When Hazel (Jarnagan) Wilson was three years old she was lost in the woods for one night and day, causing the parents much grief, as well as the neighbors. The Wilsons have donated over 400,000 yards of gravel to the Washington County Highway Department. In 1987, Edwin, Hazel, Stanley and family are the only Wilsons now living here in the valley. Oh, but the memory of the happy times we had down through the years.

By: Edwin Wilson

Evie Finley Wilson

Evie Finley Wilson (October 25, 1888 - March 5, 1963), married Dixie Florence Rogers December 31, 1911. She was born on October 25, 1893, died October 5, 1983. He was born near Evansville (Washington County), Arkansas. She was born in Indian Territory, Oklahoma. When they married they lived around Evansville then moved around a lot to find work. He worked on a farm at that time. In the fall of 1915 they moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas. He worked on different jobs. In 1920, he got on the railroad. We lived there until October 1926, then he was transferred to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. We stayed there until June, 1930, we moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas. By that time the "Depression" was worse. The company got rid of lots of help and although he worked 13 years it just wasn't long enough. We then moved to Westville, Oklahoma. In one-half year he found a place close to Cincinnati, Arkansas so they moved, I stayed in Westville, and finished high school. He farmed, also worked out some. All farm help was paid ten cents an hour, for 10 hours a day and 6 days a week. At that time you could buy work shirts for fifty-nine cents each. Overalls $1.59 each. Crackers at nine cents a box, bread at five cents a loaf.

We bought only things we couldn't raise. We canned and dried corn and green beans, we canned and dried apples and peaches. We let the peas and beans dry on the vine then gathered them, shelled them then heated things a bit, that kept the weevil out. The men folks took wheat and corn to Barton's Mill for flour and corn meal. We had lots of brown leghorn hens. We carried dozens of eggs to the store and got five cents and six cents a dozen. That bought coffee, sugar, and things we didn't raise. We butchered a hog and got our meat and lard that way. We bought material to make our dresses and it was nine - ten cents a yard. We survived. Children; Russell Albert - born February 15, 1913 in Evansville, died September 18, 1916; Hazel Lucille - born September 11, 1915 near Westville, Oklahoma; Emma Marie (Carney) - born January 27, 1918 in Carthage, Missouri; Roy Fred - born April 4, 1921 in Fayetteville, Arkansas; Troy Mervel - born October 29, 1923 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Roy was a Marine in World War II. Troy was in the Navy in World War II.

After Troy finished University, he went back into the service and made it a career. He now lives in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Marie now lives in Sacramento, California; Roy lives in San Diego, California. I married Ewell Tunnell July 26, 1935. Marie married Myrl Carney, July 1937; Roy married Lyda Beaver March 1940; and Troy married Mada Ryker December 1944.

By: Lucille Wilson Tunnell

George Wilson

George Wilson's first wife died. Later he married Louisa McMakin. They had one son, Thomas James Wilson. T. J. was born in Fairfield, Illinois, 3/10/1865.

While in his teens, T. J. made a trip out west to Colorado. When he returned home, he along with his parents, moved to Salem, Missouri. They stayed there for six years. While there they did some mining.

Mr. George Wilson made a trip back to Fairfield to visit his son, Sam, and family. After returning home, George wrote to his son Sam, the following, "We are going to that bluff tomorrow, and put gards over it and if Nash and his tribe is seen in that part of the country they won't be heard of any more."

Soon after, the family moved to Washington County, Arkansas. The year was 1888. They lived in Hazel Valley two years then moved to Brannon Mountain where Mr. George bought a farm.

In 1899, T. J. Wilson and his mother, Louisa, deeded one-half of the ground Brannon Cemetery is located on.

The first family Wilsons became acquainted with was Andy Nickell's family in Hazel Valley. Young T. J. Wilson fell in love with Mr. Andy's oldest daughter, Alice Nickell in the year of 1891, on January 7th they were wed. They had the following children; Authur, Dove, Flah, Reuel, and Beulah (twins), Eulah, Naomi, and Demoy.

George Wilson died in 1909, Louisa died in 1910. They are buried in Brannon Cemetery.

Thomas J. surrendered his life to the ministry for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the early 1900s. One of his first appointments was at Millers Chapel. There he worked at a sawmill, raised some crops and to further his education, he went to school with two of his children, one half-day at a time.

Mr. Wilson was sent to Chester, Alma, West Fork, Mt. Salem, St. Paul, Delaney, Brannon Mountain, Jasper, Combs, Elsworth, Gennie Lind, Norward, and Vesta.

The year 1913, his family moved to Everton, Arkansas. While there his oldest son, Ernest met Mrs. Bertha Anderson. They kept company while they were living at Everton. T. J. and family moved back to their home in Madison County. Ernest made many trips back to Everton. On one journey he had the misfortune to be crossing the Buffalo River. His horse was going downstream trying to find a place to climb out on the other side while Ernest hung on to the horses tail. As the water was cold and he had many miles yet to travel, it was a very unpleasant trip. Finally he got to his destination and was well taken care of. It was a hundred mile ride, one way.

In May 1914, they became man and wife. In 1921, Rev. Wilson and family moved to Illinois leaving two married children in Arkansas. T. J. Wilson was pastor of ten different churches in Illinois. He retired in 1936 at 70 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are buried in Alton, Illinois.

Mr. Ernest Wilson and his wife had nine children. Mr. Wilson died in 1942; Mrs. Wilson in 1982. They were boosters of gospel singing. He led the singing in his church for 28 years. His son Edwin has led in the same church for 45 years.

They owned land where Starks Nursery set an apple orchard. In the year of 1885, Starks Brothers took a mortgage on the first crop until they were paid. It took three years for them to receive their pay. The last tree died in the year of 1985, making them 100 years old. They were called Yorkimperials. The farm is still in the Wison family.

Location of the farm is in Hazel Valley. The Hazel Valley post office was established in 1875 and was discontinued in 1951. In times past there has been five different school houses with different names. The last one being No. 85 District of Hazel Valley. It was totally disbanded in 1954. At one time there were three grocery stores there but now the closest one is eight miles away. Mail is delivered out of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The T. J. Wilson family has been very instrumental in all community projects, schools, churches, roads, cemeteries, marriages, funerals and sickness when there was no way to get to a hospital. They helped dig many graves by pick and shovel, in all kinds of weather. Whatever the need, they were there. Wilson's have descendants scattered throughout the United States. Many of them are bankers, lawyers, farmers, machinists, teachers, preachers, singers, etc.

By: Edwin L. Wilson

Harry Wilson

Harry Keith Wilson was born June 16, 1939, in Monticello, Arkansas, one of twin sons of Woodrow Kelvin and Pauline Davis Wilson. His great grandfather, Able Pennington Wilson was one of the early settlers of Drew County, Arkansas, migrating from Monticello, Georgia to Monticello, Arkansas in 1849.

Harry was married April 7, 1961 in Monticello to Ruth Ann Dodson, daughter of John William and Annie Ruth Askew Dodson. They are both graduates of Monticello High School, and both were students at Arkansas A & M where Harry obtained his Bachelors Degree in Industrial Education in 1961. They moved to Fayetteville in the fall of 1961 to continue their education at the University of Arkansas. Harry worked part-time at the University poultry farm gathering eggs. Money was pretty tight during that time. They lived in a one room apartment and ate a lot of peanut butter and jelly sandwiches and free eggs.

After Harry finished his Master's Degree in Vocational Education in 1962, they made their home in Springdale. His first teaching job was Industrial Arts Instructor at Springdale High School, a position he held for twelve years. To supplement his teaching salary, he worked at odd jobs during the summer months. For two of these summers, he ran the summer school for the Springdale Migrant Ministry Program. Harry was instrumental in forming the Springdale Classroom Teachers Association. He later taught Industrial Cooperative Training at the high school for six years. Harry moved into an Administrative position at Southwest Junior High, where he was Assistant Principal for three years and Principal for four years. He is now Principal of Springdale High School, and working toward his education specialist degree at the University of Arkansas. He is respected by students and fellow teachers alike for his consistency and fair play. He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, American Association of Educational Administrators, and the National Rifle Association. He served as a Scoutmaster for Explorer Troop 107 for four years.

In 1968, after obtaining her degree in home economics from the University of Arkansas, Ruth Ann was employed by the Springdale Public Library, where she presently holds the position of Reference Librarian. She is a member of Mildred Lee Chapter UDC, Marion Chapter DAR, Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society and has been an adult leader in 4-H and both scouting programs. She is the family genealogist, and takes pride in the fact that some of her ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Washington County. (See Simpson\Bond and Dodson families). The Wilsons are members of the First United Methodist Church, where Ruth Ann is a member of the church library committee. They have two children: Ruth Manon, born November 17, 1963 and John Morgan, born March 22, 1974.

John shows excellent musical ability and plays trumpet, French horn and piano. He holds the rank of First Class in scouting and aspires to become an Eagle Scout. He is a member of the National Junior Honor Society.

Manon holds many honors. She was a State 4-H Project Winner in Home Furnishings; recipient of the Girl Scout Gold Award; member of the National Honor Society, Golden Key Honor Society, Phi Upsilon Omicron, Phi Eta Sigma and Gamma Sigma Delta; was listed in Who's Who in American High Schools, Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; and

was winner of the National VICRTEX Student Residential Design Competition award in 1985. In 1986, she graduated with honors from the University of Arkansas, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, with a degree in housing and interior design. She was the fourth generation of her family to earn a degree from this University. Manon is presently employed hy CEI Engineering Associates in Bentonville.

By: Ruth Ann Wilson

Hugh L. Wilson

Hugh L. Wilson was born in 1800 in Meigs County, Tennessee. Hugh L. married Nancy Maranda (?) in Meigs County, Tennessee. They moved to McMinn County, Tennessee or at least two of their children were married there.

Hugh L. and Nancy had nine children. Their oldest son, James E. Wilson was born in 1829. James E. Wilson married Nancy Gallant, daughter of James Gallant, on January 6, 1854 in McMinn County.

Hugh L. and Nancy M. and family, including James E. and Nancy, moved to Cassville, Barry County, Missouri in the late 1850s.

Hugh L. and Nancy M. lived there until deaths. They are buried in Barry County, Missouri (place unknown). James E. is also buried there.

James E. was killed in Barry County, Missouri sometime after 1870. After his death, Nancy and family moved to Brush Creek, Washington County, Arkansas where their youngest son James Hughy was born.

James Hughy married Emily Alice Locklin daughter of Benjamin Franklin (B. F.) and Katherine (Kate) Vaughn in Hindsville, Arkansas in 1900.

Their oldest daughter Effie Ann married Harvey H. George on July 11, 1925 in Spring Valley, Arkansas. They had eight children of which I am the youngest.

Arvle Gene George married Sharon Kay Calico on May 30, 1959. We have two children and three grandchildren.

By: Arvle G. George

James A. Wilson

James A. Wilson was born 22 February 1805 in South Carolina, where both of his parents were born, but their names are not presently known. He married Nancy Noblitt, born 1809 in South Carolina, and according to later census reports, their children were born in Tennessee, possibly Bedford County. His profession was listed as a shoemaker.

This couple and their son James lie in marked graves in a small cemetery overlooking Wildcat Creek, within sight of Highway 68, near the western edge of Washington County. James, Sr., died 11 December 1883, and his wife on 2 June 1884. Four of their girls were buried at the Backbone Cemetery or Graveyard Point, between Brush Creek and the Osage River, on the now closed road between Thornsberry and Wager communities, near the Benton-Washington County line.

Known children of James and Nancy Wilson, all born in Tennessee, Sarah Jane, born 1825 or 1829 and married Jesse A. Walker; Margaret, born 4 February 1830 and married Alfred C. Walker (brother of Jesse, both sons of William Walker); William F. Wilson, born 1832, whose wife's name was Elizabeth; James M. Wilson, called "Crow" because of his black hair, and "was a spy" in the Civil War, was born 11 October 1834 and married Georgianne Hargis; Martha E. (Elam on abstract) whose nickname was "Tide", was born about 1836 and married Richard Alfred Wilson of Benton County; and Mary Elizabeth, born 2 November 1838, who married John Martin Post who died in the Civil War. He was said to be an uncle of Wiley Post, the aviator who died with Will Rogers.

By: Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

John Wilson

John Wilson (1768 -3 May 1846), first County Surveyor of Washington County, born in Ireland, came to America at age eight, with his father, a Loyalist, who was killed during the Revolution. On 25 April, 1797 in Hardin County, Kentucky, he married Elizabeth Friend (14 February 1772, Bedford County, Pennsylvania-30 May 1826), daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Rose) Friend. Joseph (1741-28 April 1806) and Rachel (17 June 1751-15 August 1832) were born in Pennsylvania. He died there; she died in Ohio. He fought in the Revolution on the side of the Colonies.

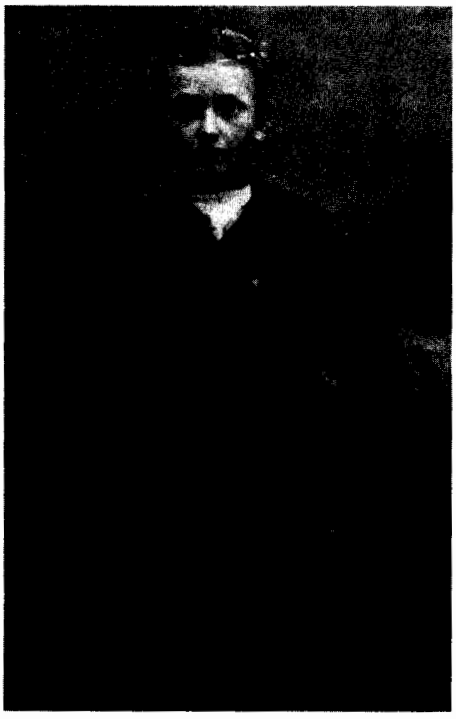
Carr Hester (about 1850, Fayetteville)

Mary (Panter) Hester (about 1850)

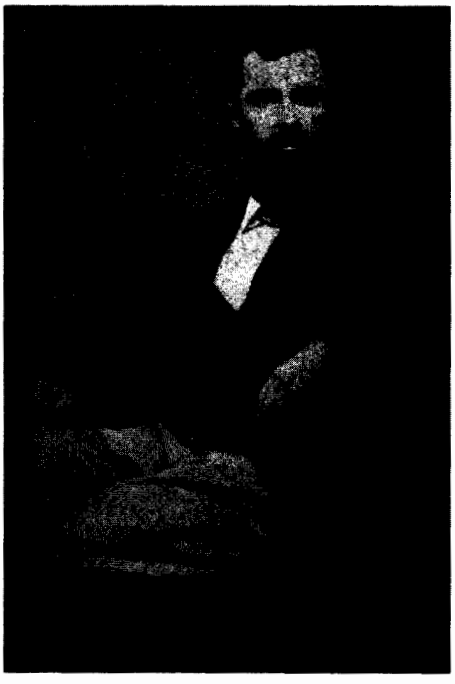
John Wilson, on 27 June 1811, officiated at the marriage of a daughter, Mary Ann "Polly" to Robert Fletcher. Their sixth child was born 2 April 1822 near Baldwin.

John Wilson settled in Arkansas Territory, moving from

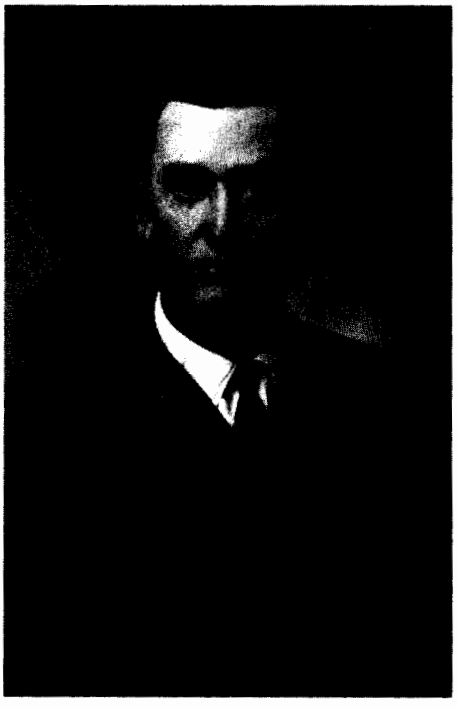
Elizabeth (Hester) Moore (about 1871)



John Q. Moore (about 1888, Arkansas)



Alfred Wallace Moore (about 1871)



John Q. Moore (California)

Hempstead and Crawford Counties to the Greenland area. In 1821, he signed a petition to the President asking for reconsideration of a treaty with the Choctaw Nation. If enforced, the treaty would force the settlers from homes they had carved out of the frontier. His and Elizabeth's children, all born in Kentucky, were: Joseph (1799-1848, Jane Ratliff); Thomas (1805-1878, Charlotte Fine); John (1807-1880, Catherine McPhail, Miss Cline, and Mary Brickey); Eliza (1810-1866, Thomas Moore); Sarah (about 1811-before 1845), John Pierce Wilson); Mary Anne (about 1812-, Larkin Newton); James; William Friend Wilson (1815-1883, Matilda Ann Barren, widow of William Phelan).

Thomas Moore (1791, Kentucky - 15 September 1853) ran a flatboat down the Green, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Kentucky to New Orleans. The river life, having affected his health, he moved to Arkansas where he married Eliza Wilson 6 March 2 1828. They settled the Baldwin area, building the first cabin on three forks of White River. Their twelve children born there were: James H. (1829-before 1867). He married Mary Caroline Tidwell in Oregon 16 October 1856. Jesse Clemens (3 September

1830 -) married his cousin Rachel Wilson on 17 April 1862 in Oregon. She was a daughter of William Wilson, son of Sarah and John Pierce Wilson. After Rachel's death in 1880, he married Jennie Wilson. Talitha G. (29 April 1832-27 December 1909) married 11 May 1854 to Ransom Hester. Martha (about 1834-1866/7). Albert Anthony (17 March 1838-10 December 1904) married 23 September 1855, Martha Martin. Jasper (1841-after June 1860). Emaline (3 October 1843-2 April 1924), married 31 July 1867, William H. Vaughn, son of the first marriage of Sarah Elizabeth Holt, daughter of John and Hannah (Stevenson) Holt. Fenilon R. (about 1845 -) married Laura A. Faris 25 November 1865. They went to Oregon. Mary Frances (19 February 1846-18 February 1915) married Thomas Roberts on 20 October 1868. Alfred Wallace (18 August 1849 - 5 June 1922) married 15 January 1871 Elizabeth "Bettie" Hester, daughter of Carr and Mary Elizabeth (Panter) Hester. Two sons and a daughter, born to Thomas and Eliza, died unnamed.

Carr Hester (1810, North Carolina, - 1 January 1853, Fayetteville), in Macon County, North Carolina, married Mary Elizabeth "Polly" Panter (1815, North Carolina, 1901 Baldwin) on 6 July 1833. Five children born in North Carolina were: Ransom B. (16 June 1830-28 January 1921) married Talitha Moore, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Wilson) Moore. Roxanna Lavada(about 1834 - 14 October 1904, Texas) married 22 May 1856, Ira Bradford Shumate. They moved to Texas. Lucinda (about 1836) married Theophilus Williford. Robert James (about 1838-1862) married Mary Jane Fletcher 19 March 1856. David, died young. Thomas, born Tennessee, and Martha, first child born in Washington County, died young. Elizabeth "Bettie" Hester (27 May 1851 - 31 May 1933), married Alfred Wallace Moore, son of Thomas and Eliza (Wilson) Moore.

Alfred Wallace and "Bettie" Moore built their home in Baldwin, where seven children were born: Alla Elizabeth (3 November 1871 - 26 May 1895) married George Monroe Paris 11 June 1890. Her parents raised her two children, Thomas and Jessie. Roxeanah Isabele "Belle" (9 August 1874 - 19 July, 1968, California) married Henry Muse Couch 17 July 1892. Three of their children, Alvin, Amy and Wallace were born in Baldwin. John Q. Moore (19 June 1878 - 4 March 1935, La Habra, California) married 27 September 1903 in Rivera, California, Maud Hannah Phelan, daughter of Abijah Taylor and Hannah Catherine (Rogers) Phelan. Six children were born in California. Oliver Angueish "Dock" Moore (16 December 1880 - 1 January 1934) married 22 April 1905, Amma Elizabeth Purdue. Walker (11 July 1884 -) and Robert L. (19 June 1887) died young. Elbert Cicero (28 October 1889 - 1 April 1901). Alfred and Bettie died in California.

Many descendants of these pioneers still live in the County. Many are buried in the Wilson Cemetery, Combs Cemetery, King Cemetery and Hester Cemetery; the latter being on the old Moore homestead. He was the first person buried there.

By: Ardys Moore Crapo

John Wesley Wilson

John Wesley Wilson came to Washington County in the 1830s. He was born May 9, 1814, probably in Kentucky. His father was Arkansas Wilson. We believe William Ingram Wilson also in Washington County was his brother. Rebecca White (daughter of Sherrod White and Susan Kendrick) was born April 18, 1818, in Tennessee (or possibly Alabama according to the 1880 Census. They were united in marriage about 1835, and were members of Shilo Baptist Church. The following children were born in Washington County to this couple: Solomon born October 8, 1836; Sherrod born January 11, 1838; Susan born July 31, 1839 (married Dr. Evans Atwood); Hardy born September 19, 1841 (married Clarissa Mustain and Jane Maples); Lucinda born December 27, 1842; Elizabeth born May 8, 1844 (married Ben P. Graham); Martin born August 15, 1845 (married Tempy Graham daughter of Nelson); Benjamin born January 4, 1847 (married Dorothy Graham); Temperance born March 19, 1850 (married Peter Graham); Sanford born May 18, 1853 (married Luvena Whittle); Harriett born June 18, 1855 (married Ike E. Jack); Joseph born August 31, 1856; William Wesley born March 7, 1858 (married Susan Rebecca Wolf).

While working as a blacksmith in his shop, John Wesley was killed during the Civil War by bushwhackers on February 1, 1863. The women of the family buried him. They took a manger from the barn for a casket and buried him in the peach orchard. This was the beginning of Wilson Cemetery (Springdale).

They owned several parcels of land in Townships 13 and 14, Range 33, Washington County, and lots in the City of Fayetteville. After his death his wife, Rebecca, was made administrator of his estate. Her inventory was as follows: One horse ($50.00), one yoke of oxen ($40.00), three cows ($30.00), two yearling calves ($5.00), nine hogs ($18.00), six head of sheep ($12.00), half the value of a set of millstones ($37.50), half of a two-horse thresher ($37.50), blacksmith tools ($25.00), one plow ($5.00), one note ($14.60), one note ($10.70), and books ($25.00). Rebecca died on January 19, 1887, and was buried along side her husband in Wilson Cemetery (Springdale).

Their daughter, Temperance, married Peter Graham (son of James S. Graham and Rebecca Jane Patton - see Graham story) on April 4, 1869. They were married in the front yard of Rev. John Holcomb who performed the ceremony. From this union were born the following children (all in Washington County); Easter Florence born January 29, 1870 (married Benjamin Edward Boyd - see Boyd Story); Hulda Arizona born August 30, 1871 (married John Anderson); Sydney Johnson born March 7, 1873 (married Mary Jane Loving); Harriet Etta born October 23, 1874 (married Charlie Riggins); Samuel Ira Tilden born June 20, 1876 (married Ollie Sisco); Humphrey Hercules born April 15, 1883 (married Nelle Davis); Ras Bennett born January 18, 1878 (married Maude A. Gregg); Maud Milley born November 1, 1879; Jasper Owens born July 18, 1881 (married Sarah Elizabeth Riggins); Roy Berry born October 18, 1885; Daisy Loy born April 18, 1887 (married Seymour Tillman).

While walking the perimeter of Wilson Cemetery, in your mind's eye, you can see John Wesley and Rebecca harvesting peaches from their orchard. The older children are helping while the small ones are playing around their mother's feet.

By: Eugenia M. Olsen

Mildred Goldie Wilson

My paternal grandfather, Charles Carpenter, was a traveling salesman and in the late 1800s had traded for about 36 acres in the hills above Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas. My father, Pressley Clarence Carpenter, and step-mother, Icie, moved to Springdale in 1967 for a short duration in order to sell this inherited land.

My immediate family came to Arkansas in July 1968, settling in Lincoln in an old partially log house on ten acres. The Wilson family consisted of myself, Mildred Goldie; my husband, Victor Richard; our ten year old son, Danny Lee; eight-year old daughter, Victoria Lynn; and six year old son, Randall Vern.

Prior to moving, we studied maps, read literature and consulted data concerning weather conditions and chose Arkansas out of the whole United States. We felt the rural atmosphere would be ideal for raising a family. We were living on the upper Mojave Desert in California when we decided to move here. My parents were living in the area but, having sold their land, moved back to California shortly after our arrival. We purchased a large beer delivery truck, sold our newer car and loaded everything we could into this truck and an older car and headed for Arkansas. We drove both vehicles with children taking turns riding with each of us.

Five months after settling in Arkansas, my husband (who had an alcohol problem) left us and went to Arizona. We had come here expecting to raise rabbits, cattle, gardens and our children - with the belief that I would not be employed. By September, it became necessary for me to work and I was hired by the University as a Secretary. I had known, prior to relocating, that the pay disparity would be large. My secretarial position in California had paid $10,000 annually but in my new job, I earned only $3,000 with no pay increase for two years.

When my husband left, he said he realized his drinking was at fault for our breakup but he would send money every week as he would be better paid in Arizona.

We never heard from him again except for a $15 birthday check he sent our daughter the following May. He didn't send our sons even a birthday card. The following year, my daughter said, "Mom, if Dad sends me a check again, I'm going to share it with my brothers 'cause that's not fair."

His departure shortly before Christmas left us financially destitute and that holiday season was rather sad. There was a bright event, however. Just before Christmas, we came home and found a sack of apples and a $10 bill on our doorstep. We never did find out where they came from but were grateful because that was the only Christmas we had that year.

Five or six years thereafter, we moved to Fayetteville, selling our property in Lincoln. It became necessary for me to work numerous jobs in order to survive. For about four years, I worked four to eight jobs simultaneously. I worked full-time at the University and part-time at the following: cashier at the drive-in show, security guard, typing at home for students, typing labels, selling Avon and Amway and working Sunday mornings for a church. I kept my brood together and the kids enjoyed my job at the drive-in as they could watch movies and have free popcorn and cokes. Times were rough but we became very close knit as a result of the adversity.

My children were individually talented in totally different ways - the older boy is an excellent skilled mechanic, the middle girl is wonderfully artistic with a particular genius in painting, and the youngest boy is a brillant musician. They are grown - Danny is 28 and owns his garage; Vicky is 27 and manages a private club; and Randy is 25 and has returned to California to "make his mark" in the music world. The two boys have each given me beloved seven-year old grandsons, Jamie Lee and J'Tym Jericho.

I came here 19 years ago desiring that children would inherit land with live green trees and streams of clear fresh water tumbling over those numerous Arkansas rocks; I still feel this is the "land of choice."

By: Mildred G. Wilson

Newton Caswell Wilson

The original farm my grandfather, William Wilson, bought before the Civil War in 1856 or 57 was once over two thousand acres, located Northwest of Prairie Grove. Now there are about three hundred twenty acres remaining in the Wilson family. William Wilson and wife, Eliza J. B. and two daughters, Eliza Catherine and Harriet and one son, William are buried in the Wilson Cemetery up on some high ground in a south forty acre field of this farm.

I was born in 1907 in the family home in Prairie Grove built by my father, A. J. Wilson in 1895. This house is still lived in and in excellent condition. During my schooling years, the family lived between the farm and our home in Prairie Grove. In 1929, I married Geraldine Carter who was born in 1907 in Robinson, Arkansas. We lived in Tulsa, Oklahoma and Siloam Springs, Arkansas for several years, before moving to the farm in 1938 with our three little girls, Faye Jeannette, Coretta, and Linda Sue. Since the big house on the farm was occupied by my mother, Nancy Naomi Wilson, my brother Rollans M. and aged Uncle Albert Wilson, we moved into a small cabin.

My brother, R. M. and I farmed about three hundred forty acres of the home place plus four hundred acres we rented. He ran a threshing machine and I ran a combine in harvest season. There was lots of help available in those days at $1.00 per day. In the early 1930s for fifty cents per day. We raised corn, wheat for cash crops and barley and oats mostly to feed the horses and cattle. Back in the 1920s, R. M. being the oldest brother had tried to farm the 340 acres with horses, but with bad seasons and a heavy debt on the farm he could hardly keep up. In 1932, R. M. and I took over the debt at the bank as our father and uncle were too old to manage any longer. We sold the horses to buy a tractor so we could produce more. With the tractor we could thresh grain for all the neighbors and ourselves. About this time, President Roosevelt closed all the banks. The Federal Land Bank threatened us with foreclosure of the farm. Fortunately, we had sufficient local credit so we were able to keep the farm. In 1934, we first had a drouth and then a flood. Our father passed away in September. There was a pretty good drouth in 1935, but in 1936 there was the worst drouth I have ever experienced in my life time. From then on times seemed to be improving.

Wilson Home near Rheas Mill, built 1857. Picture date 1894. Rollans M. Wilson, brother on rocking horse; Earl Cunningham, uncle. Left tree, A. J. Wilson, father; right tree, Nancy N. Wilson, mother. Porch: left, Eliza Wilson, aunt; center, Albert Wilson, uncle. Right, hired hand. Upper porch, Maid.

In 1938, we signed up to get R. E. A. electricity. This was the beginning of better times for a farmer. An electric motor was put on the water pump. We never dreamed how much electricity would mean through the years - What a thrill to be able to snap a switch and good, bright light. In November, my father's brother, Uncle Albert Wilson, passed away.

About this time, the broiler chicken business began. I built a 20' x 20' house which held five hundred chicks and my wife took care of them. Then while my brother and I were farming very hard, my wife made enough to build another broiler house for one thousand chickens. We were able to build on to our house, the most important item, an inside bathroom. Almost before I knew what she was about, Geraldine had another broiler house going up which would hold twenty-five hundred chickens. She now had room for four thousand chickens.

In the meantime, I learned that sheep made good money. My brother, R. M. and I bought seventy-five head of ewes in Oklahoma. We saved ewe lambs and built up a herd of two hundred ewes. We had also been interested in registered shorthorn cattle. In the 1940s, we had kept a grade herd. R. M. especially liked the registered cattle.

In December 1952, our mother passed away. This brought us to a time of settlement of the farm. The Land Bank had been paid since 1922 so now there was only a small debt against the farm. Our brother, James, in Kansas was willed one hundred acres. Jack, our brother in California, had gotten sixty of his one hundred acres years ago so he took his forty acres and sold them to a neighbor. This left R. M. with his one hundred acres and I had mine. We divided our business, I took the sheep and R. M. took the registered cattle. I built a sheep barn and corrals, then another broiler house to hold six thousand chicks.

My oldest daughter, Faye Jeanette, married Charles Kittrell in 1948. They lived near the University of Arkansas campus until he graduated. Their first daughter, Carman Jane was born in 1949. Charles went to work for Phillips Petroleum in Bartlesville, Oklahoma about 1950. Their second daughter, Niki Lee, and Charles III were born there. About 1959, I built a broiler house for fifteen thousand chicks and we shut the small ones down. We are raising about twenty-five thousand head. I had

some very good luck in drilling a gas well which furnished the broiler houses as well as my house and R. M.'s house.

My youngest daughter, Linda Sue, married William Bell who became a doctor in dentistry. Kari Wilson Bell, their daughter, was born in 1958 and John William Bell, their son in 1961. In later years, they divorced and Linda Sue married Robert Swab, a business man in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Our middle daughter, Coretta (Toady) married R. T. Edwards, a business man in Fayetteville. Their son, Bart Wilson Edwards was born in 1959. We put in many hours of baby sitting during these years. We also kept one batch of chickens after another going.

In 1965, we bought a neighboring seventy acre farm. We started a small herd of cattle on it, and rented the house for a few years. Each year we sold fescue seed and had good crops. It was paid for by 1975. We sold fifty acres to a buyer which left us with one hundred twenty squared up acres. R. M. sold us twenty acres across the road from my house in about 1980, so I now have a total of one hundred forty acres.

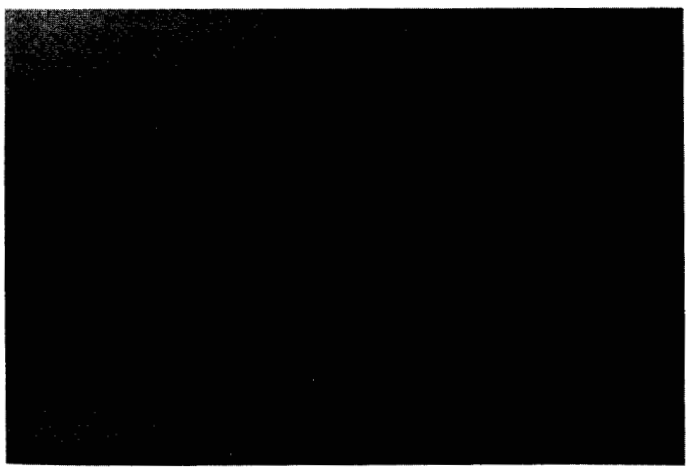
My wife, Geraldine Carter Wilson, developed cancer in 1973 and passed away on June 11, 1983.

In 1985, I married Rachel White Barbour whose husband, Roscoe W. had died also on June 11, 1983, leaving her with three grown daughters, Rachel B. Pavlic, Jeanne R. Drone, and Gayle Kathryn Barbour.

By: Caswell Wilson

William H. Wilson

According to the old Wilson Bible, the Wilson lineage goes back to the middle 1700s. John Wilson (father) was born 3/13/1803. The trip west originated from Davie County, North Carolina. John's family consisted of wife, Elibeth Martin Wilson, sons James M., Abraham C., John, Jr. and William H. Wilson (born 9/29/1827; died 2/11/1915).



Left to right: Robert Wilson, Willie Wilson, James Wilson, John Alexander Wilson.

They settled four miles southeast of Summitville, Tennessee. At a later date, John left Tennessee for Highland, Mississippi, leaving son, William H. to take care of his land. After a short time there, John and family (except William H., who was still in Tennessee) moved to Madison County, Arkansas in 1855. They settled in Saint Paul.

James writes from Arkansas to William H. in Tennessee to take good care of (William H. children) John and Frances "until you get to Arkansas and give them a belly full of bear meat". Also, their meat supply included turkey and deer. Corn was twenty cents a bushel, wheat seventy-five cents a bushel, pork three and a half cents a pound, flour two cents a pound.

In 1858, John, Sr. was still looking for a place that suited him. They were having sickness among their Negroes. He wanted

Left to right: John Vernon, John Alexander, Irvin and Nora Lee Kennan Wilson, ca. 1919.

Sarah Frances Wilson.

to get off White River. Times were hard and crops were bad due to drought.

James hauled bacon to Texas to sell. In 1860, they found the land they wanted—475 acres bordering Richland Creek on the south, across the creek from what is now Wesley Cemetery. They found many congenial early settlers from Tennessee. Young John writes to his brother, "There is more pretty girls here than you can shake a stick at". He thought about marriage, but on second thought he would wait until he got a chance.

June, 1861 marked the Civil War and hard times. James and John joined the Army in June of 1861, and Abraham joined the Army in the fall of 1861. John was killed April 30, 1864 at Jenkins Ferry. In May of 1866, Abraham returned to Wesley after being released from prison. In 1869, he died from tuberculosis contracted in prison. In 1868, a railroad was to be built from Van Buren to the Missouri border. In 1870, James married

W. H. Wilson, Martha Powell Wilson.

Glen David Wilson, graduate Air Force Academy shaking hands with President Lyndon Baynes Johnson.

Mary Williams of near Huntsville at age 46. Cal Wilson, son of this couple, lived on an old farm west of Wesley. Cal Wilson had one daughter, Cuba, who married Hugh Williams. William H. and Martha Powel Wilson, with their children, John, Frances, James, Robert, and Willie, moved to the Wesley farm in 1877 where they lived in a log house and took care of the farms. John and Robert lived on adjoining farms near Wesley. Willie moved to Habberton, and James moved to a farm near Durham.

Son, John Alexander Wilson, was born in 1854 and died August 1, 1945. He was married on September 6, 1905 to Nora Lee Kennan, daughter of Alex and Marguerite Parker Kennan. They had two sons, Irvin and John Vernon.

Irvin was born 11/20/1906. He graduated from the U of A in 1932. He married Flossie Butts. They had one daughter, Martha Ann, now married to David Wagoner, attorney. She is a school teacher in Denver. Irvin was an Air Force supply officer in Italy during World War II. He is now a retired colonel living in Aurora, Colorado. He is now married to Marion Pennewell Harold.

Vernon was born 9/11/1911 in Wesley, Arkansas. He married Mildred Ledbetter in 1932 and was divorced in 1958. In 1970, he married Verna Guess of Prairie Grove. Vernon was a businessman in Fayetteville for forty years. He retired in 1985 and now lives east of Springdale.

By his first marriage, Vernon had one son Glen David and one daughter Linda Kay. Glen was born 10/6/37, graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1962, and is also a graduate of the North Eastern University, Massachusetts. He is a single man living in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and is the owner of two engineering firms, Technical Alternatives and Technical Job Solver Companies. Linda Kay was born December, 1941 and graduated from the University of Arkansas. She married in 1962 to Timothy Hinkle of Little Rock and now lives in Hartford, Connecticut. Her husband is an actuary for Aetna Insurance Company. They have a son and a daughter.

Robert, son of William H., lived on the old home place south of Wesley. He married Cora Farris. They had no children. He died in 1946.

James Wilson, son of William H., lived on a farm between Elkins and Durham. He married Matilda Springston. They had two daughters, Beulah and Ora, and one son, Roy, now deceased. Beulah married Andrew Ray. Ora married Eugene Counts Wesley. Ora is now deceased. She had two daughers, Louise and Lois. Roy married Flossie Pool. He died in 1965. He had two daughters, Nina and Thelma. Flossie lives in Elkins. Nina married Guy Perry. He died in Fayetteville in 1985. Thelma married Randolph Snider.

Willie Wilson, son of William H., submitted by Bernell Whillock (granddaughter). Frances, daughter of William H., submitted by Keith and Kermos Robbins, grandsons.

By: John Vernon Wilson

William Lafayette Wilson

William "Will" Lafayette Wilson was born January 7, 1862 in Coffee County, Tennessee while his mother could hear the cannons being fired in a skirmish nearby and his father drove an ammunition wagon for the Confederates. Will was the sixth child of William "Bill" Henry and Martha (Powell) Wilson. He had living three brothers: John A., James C., Robert B. and a sister, S. Francis.

Will's grandparents John and Elisabeth Wilson with three sons, James M., John Jr., and Abram C. had come to Madison County from Tennessee by boat up the Arkansas River in 1856. Bill was to follow after the birth of an expected child, which died in July of that year. In a letter dated August 11, 1856 John advises his son to continue to stay in Tennessee "until Martha gets stronger".

In 1876 Bill's family finally came to Arkansas. Will was fourteen. They came by wagon via Cape Girardeau and Springfield, Missouri. Will walked beside the wagon much of the way. By now time had taken a heavy toll on the Arkansas family. In 1864 John Jr. had been killed at Jenkins Ferry and Abram had died in 1872 from tuberculosis he had contracted while a prisoner of the war. Also earlier in the year of Bill's arrival his mother, Elisabeth had died. James had married Mary "Molly" William and lived four miles west, at Tuttle in Washington County. His father John was seventy-two years old and alone, so the family

Back row; William L. Wilson and Elizabeth Trammel Wilson. Front row; Bernelle Wilson Whillock, Cheryl Whillock (Jepson), Knox Wilson. Four generations.

settled there. In the summer of 1882 John and his son James died, ten days apart. Will was twenty years old.

The family was inclined toward work and proper management of their resources. Even Martha, busy on her loom beside the fireplace, fascinated Will by his mother's ability to draw a pattern, thread her loom accordingly and weave dyed wool from their sheep into a coverlet. As a boy he kept her clay pipe lit with a live ember from the fire while she worked.

In the early 1890s Will went to Oregon on a train. Later, he told his sons about going over the Rocky Mountains, how the engine climbed so slowly some of the passengers stepped out to walk along side. Also, how many of the men used their guns for target practice out the open train windows. In Oregon he worked one year for a dairyman named Kirksey.

Home again, Will took up post office and store keeping at Wesley in Madison County. He was over thirty now and unmarried. At Normal school in Wesley a pretty, blond, young lady attended, riding from Tuttle each day on a spirited filly. She was Elisabeth "Lizzie" Trammel, born December 16, 1873, daughter of Mary E. Trammel and the late George S. "Sing" Trammel. She was a proper lady with perfect poise, self-assured and fun-loving. She mastered her horse with grace and yet she and horse could speed down the road with abandonment. Will noticed and at Christmas he took a candy-cane from his store and tied it to the community tree for Lizzie. They were married in the summer of 1899.

After their wedding in the bride's home Will and Lizzie drove a wagon to Habberton, Washington County where Will and his three brothers owned a farm in a curve of White River. This was one of four they owned jointly. In a log house with a dug well on the west and two pear trees on the east, they sat up housekeeping. They were to live the rest of their lives, fifty-three years on this farm.

Will and Lizzie had six sons: Knox, Leo, Noid, Nard, Ernest and Clive. Nard died in infancy. In 1906 Will had a new white house built on a hill. It was four gabled, four rooms upstairs and four rooms down with a porch at each corner. It seemed always to be full: boarding school-teachers, hired help, new daughters-in-law, Lizzie's mother and later a brother and finally a motherless grandchild.

One of Will's brothers had already settled his share of the land alliance by forfeiting ownership with the others and accepting one of the farms for himself. With Will's sons becoming young men, it was time he too dissolved partnership. The two remaining brothers agreed that Will's resident farm was more valuable than either of the two they occupied. Will, with his older sons drove the increase of his cattle each year up Richland Creek to his brothers' farms at Wesley, until the difference was satisfied.

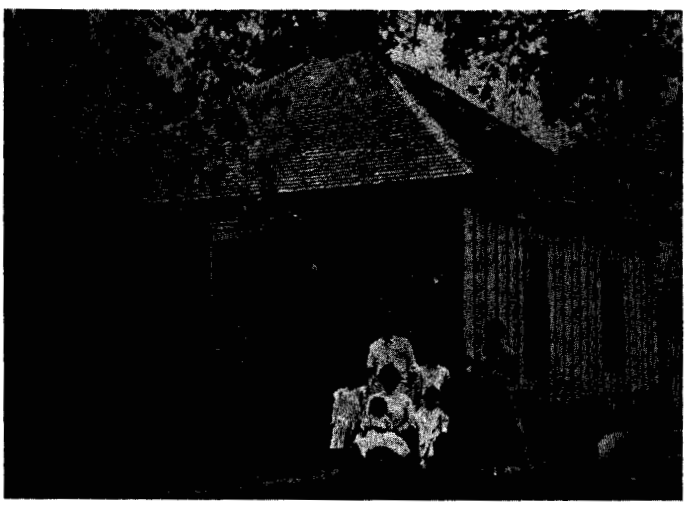
Will used tobacco early in life, but had quit as a young man, maybe because of his frail constitution. He took no strong drink, coffee nor tea. His morning eye-opener was a boiling cup of hot water. He exercised daily by walking over the five hundred acre farm, doing chores and a trip to nearby Habberton store carrying a basket of eggs. He used home health remedies freely but was quick to see a doctor "if necessary".

Will was always a student and teacher, but never a preacher, except by example. He read everything; even Darwin — and thoughtfully smiled. He read the Bible through three times in later years, once aloud to Lizzie. Lizzie (winner in most community spelling matches) listened, and pieced her quilts. His dear Lizzie left him on October 7, 1951, she was seventy-eight years old. Four months later on February 7, 1952, he too died one month past his ninetieth birthday. They lie buried in Habberton Cemetery with their infant son, Nard, a daughter-in-law and a tiny grandson.

By: Bernelle Wilson Whillock

James Minor Winn V

James Minor Winn V arrived in Washington County from Bedford County, Tennessee in 1832. On July 16, 1840 James Minor Winn homesteaded 160 acres where the townsite of West Fork is now located. He married Nancy Bloyed, daughter of Eli and Nancy Graham Bloyed, in 1833. Eli Bloyed was the first settler in West Fork in 1828.



Picture taken about 1910 on Winn-Webber Mountain off Highway 156 west of West Fork. William and Adeline Lucinda Rutherford Winn Standing in Back: Estel Winn, Snow, Lilly. Middle: Maude, Adeline (seated), Zadok, William (seated) Baby: Pearl.

Children of James Minor and Nancy Bloyed Winn: Eli, born 1834; Zadock, February 28, 1836, died February 28, 1913; Matilda (Hale) born November 7, 1838; Marinda (Winn) born April 5, 1840; Rachel (Karnes) born 1842; John; Mary (Hale) born April 28, 1850; twins Edmonia (Dearing) and Joel born June 29, 1855; Margaret (Reed) born June 24, 1858.

On September 4, 1853, Zadock married Mary Ann Caughman. She was born February 20, 1835 and died September 13, 1910. Their home was directly across the street from the present West Fork Middle School. The first school in West Fork was constructed on Zadock Winn's land. This school was built with a

shed on the front so the pupils could have lessons in the open air in warm weather. The schools were usually three-month terms so the children could help out with chores. Both Zadock and Mary Ann Winn were born in West Fork and lived their entire lives there.

In September, 1863, Zadok enlisted in Company D, Arkansas Cavalry and served in the Union until he was honorably discharged August 23, 1865. In 1882, he was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshall under Judge Thomas Boles.

They were the parents of ten children: Melvina (Hutcheson) born June 19, 1854; Nancy (Howard) born December 3, 1857; Matilda (Bloyed) born February 10, 1860; William born July 20, 1862, died March 21, 1922; Lucinda (Fitts) born February 27, 1865; Hettie Pauline (Oxendine) born February 15, 1868; Nettie Arena (Oxendine/Gode) born June 29, 1870; Albert Sebron born July 8, 1873; Almeda (Rutherford/Robinson) born October 20, 1877; John Taylor, born November 22, 1878. William Winn married Sarah Roseberry, who died, leaving him with two small children. He then married Adeline Lucinda Rutherford, January 25, 1891. She was born February 26, 1871, died March 1953. Adeline was the daughter of John Wesley and Mary Jane Carney Rutherford. Their families were also among the earliest families of Washington County. William Winn was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshall under Jacob Yoes in 1890. He was part of the Oklahoma Strip Land Run in 1893. He was elected constable of West Fork in 1894. In 1902, he bought the farm on Winn Mountain. He had 1600 apple trees and they peddled apples by the wagon-load, often traveling as far as Fort Smith. They would camp along the way. William also owned a feed store which burned in the fire in 1919. One of his sons, Estel, along with Mr. Kittridge and George Latham, helped to rebuild the building in 1920. It is now the West Fork Administration building.

Children of William and Adeline: Johnny Seborn born October 27, 1891 - died August 10, 1892; Estel Riley born September 12, 1893 - died December 25, 1965 married Florence Maddox; Lillie Ivey born November 17, 1895 married Elmer Maddox; Mary Snow born February 5, 1899 married Adolph Webber; Loy Sidney born October 5, 1901 died August 1, 1905; Maude Marium born March 25, 1904 married Aubrey Hardin; Zadok born September 14, 1906 died July 6, 1986 married June, 1928 Blanche Elnora Carr born March 20, 1907; Ollie Pearl born November 1, 1908 married Paris Alexander; Lena Bessie born November 29, 1912 married Raymond Phillips.

Johnny, Estel, Lillie, Snow and Loy were born in West Fork on Maple Street. Maude, Zadok, Pearl and Lena were born on Winn Mountain. Sometime after William's father, Zadok died in 1913, William and Addie got the house on White Street, when his estate was settled. The farm on Winn Mountain was forfeited in 1933 for non-payment of taxes.

Children of Estel and Florence Winn: Melva Daphyne born June 23, 1914 married Bob Payton /married Troy Jarnagan; Roy Warren born July 7, 1916 married Velma Toelner; LaRama Hazel born June 30, 1918 married LeRoy Burris, two children, Randy and Norma; Mary Wilma born November 30, 1922 married Doyle Stockburger.

Child of Zadok and Blanche Winn: Clarence Jene born October 27, 1936 married February 25, 1955 in Bellflower, California Patricia Kay Woodson born September 1, 1936.

Four generations of the Winn family were born in West Fork and lived there all their lives: Zadok Winn, his son William Winn, his son Estel Winn and his daughter LaRama Winn Burris are still living there.

In November 1986, C. Jene and Patti Winn traveled to West Fork, from Alaska, to see where his father and grandfather had lived. He found ten acres of his grandfather's farm on Winn Mountain for sale and purchased it. They are now building a home on the mountain.

By: Patricia Kay Winn

Robert Curtis Wise

Alvin Hash came to Washington County (ca. 1836) settling in Richland Township. His oldest child, Celina, married Ambrose H. Clark who had come from Ohio by oxen team (ca. 1837) to Washington County. Celina and Ambrose settled near Durham on the White River and raised a family of 2 boys and 9 girls. Their ninth child Ida, married John Henry Springston, only child of William Linton and Sophronia Young Springston. John Henry's grandfather, William S. Springston, came to Washington County before 1840 from Kentucky.

Front row; Robert Curtis, Jr., Dorothy Mae, and Warren C.; Back row; Robert Curtis, Sr., Mary Ellen, and Mary Louise.

Matt and Pearl Springston Wise. (ca. 1940)

William Linton joined the Confederate Army and on Christmas Day 1862, his regiment was passing through Fayetteville on the way to Van Buren. Sophronia, seven months pregnant, rode a mule 16 miles into Fayetteville to see her husband which for them was the last time. William died a few days later and was buried near Fort Smith. He never knew his only son, John Henry Springston, born prematurely as a result of his devoted wife's 32 mile mule ride, December 26, 1862.

Robert C. and Mary Ellen Clark Wise, wedding photo, September 19, 1929

John Henry was postmaster and a merchant at Durham, having an apple dryer and a gristmill in addition to his stores. He shipped dried fruit and apples to several states, some as far away as New York. In Texas, John's son-in-law Matt Wise sold produce John shipped to him.

John William and Grace Pearl were the only children of John Henry and Ida. Grace Pearl was a student at the University of Arkansas (Fayetteville) when she met Matthew Robert Wise, a Texan attending the U of A, also.

Matt went back to Texas and after some time, Pearl went down and they were married in Paris, Texas. Matt and Pearl had 4 boys and 3 girls. The first child was born in Texas, next one in Arkansas, another born in Texas, twins in Arkansas, next one in Texas, then they returned to Arkansas, stayed awhile and back to Texas in a covered wagon. Usually the family traveled by train but the wagon trip was unforgetable.

It was 1917 when Matt decided to return to Texas. He fixed a wagon with overjets (extensions attached to the wagon box making it as wide as a regular bed) on which he placed a bed covering it with canvas stretched over bows. The family loaded up and left, camping the first night at the crossing on the middle fork of the White River, just below where the highway 16 bridge is now (1987).

Pearl was preparing the evening meal over the campfire, when the coffeepot overturned putting the fire out. She was immediately ready to return to Durham. The second night, camp was made near a spring in Farmington (across the road from where the present day post office stands). Several more wagons were camped there.

The third morning, a wagon train formed. Somewhere west of Farmington was " Red Hill". It was so steep the teams had to be doubled to pull the wagon and a tree had to be cut down and tied on the back to "brake" it.

At Tahlequah, the wagon yard charged 25 cents for camping and the women had to sign up to take turns using the wood burning stove to prepare meals for their families. Here we saw our first moving picture show. It was very real.

Going through Muskogee, we turned south on what was called "The King of Trails". It was just 2 ruts for a road. Matt, Pearl and the girls slept on the bed, boys slept under it.

Between Muskogee and the Red River, we were the back wagon. A cloud of dust behind us caused fear among the people as horse thieves and outlaws roamed this territory. The wagons drew close together and the men prepared their weapons. As the dust drew nearer, it was seen that it was only one man carrying a bundle under his arm. Speculation on what the bundle contained was quickly over when it became apparent that it was a child. He asked if anyone had lost a kid. Year-old Basil had fallen out of the wagon and we had not realized it. God was looking out for him that day keeping the toddler from wandering off into the brush. Matt and Pearl were surely grateful to the lone stranger. For days the only people we saw were those from our wagon train, after that incident.

Robert Curtis Wise was born September 27, 1908, in Quinlan, Texas, third child of Matt and Pearl. The log cabin they lived in at the time had a puncheon floor and a clapboard roof. A storm prevented the doctor arriving in time, so the birth was attended by Matt and an aunt.

September 19, 1929, Robert Curtis Wise married Mary Ellen Clark of Wichita Falls, Texas. They have 2 boys and 2 girls.

Dorothy Mae (b. July 30, 1930), Wichita Falls, Texas, married Roy Lee Vaughn (b. July 25, 1927) August 28, 1949. Their children are Martha Jean (b. December 27, 1950) married Jeffery Morris Potter and they have 2 sons, Ryan Curtis and Arron James. The Potters live in Modesto, California.

Richard (b. November 6, 1952), second child of Dorothy and Roy, married Sallie Squires. They are the parents of Matthew Lee, Lee Ann, and James.

Ruth Ann (b. April 15, 1960), third child of Dorothy and Roy, married Roland Patrick. Their children are Kelley Jean and Ellen Marie.

Robert Curtis Wise, Jr. (b. March 30, 1934) married June Regal from Circleville, Ohio, in 1952, divorced in 1955, no children. His second marriage was to Laura Alice Thompson of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Robert, Jr. retired from 22 years of active military service with the United States Army as warrant officer grade three. He served in Korea, twice went to Viet Nam, participated in the Berlin Airlift and spent three years in France. He retired as a helicopter pilot. Alice and "Bob" have three children, Cheryl Lynn (b. October 21, 1957) married Lewis Edward Baker of Louisville, Kentucky, they have one son, James Robert. After they were divorced, Cheryl married Duane Dunn. Mary Evelyn (b. August 16, 1958, Orleans, France) has one child, Desiree. Mary married Calvin Smith and they have a daughter Rachel Elizabeth born July 3, 1988. Robert Curtis Wise, III (b. December 24, 1968, in Kentucky) was adopted by Alice and Bob. They live on Union Star Road, west of West Fork, Arkansas.

Mary Louise, (b. November 14, 1936, Wichita Falls, Texas) married Billy Gene Carroll (b. January 6, 1933, Rocky Comfort, Missouri). They were married in Huntsville, Arkansas, November 29, 1951. Mary Lou and Bill now live in Eugene, Oregon and have five children, Mary Jean, Billy Carlton, Thomas Lee, Terry Lynn and Judy Marie.

Mary Jean (b. June 29, 1952) at Fayetteville, Arkansas, married Jerry Walter Thomas (b. October 22, 1946, at Caldwell, Idaho) on August 27, 1972, in Elko, Nevada. They have two daughters, Tracy Lynn, and Vicky Jo. Mary Jean and Jerry live in Burns, Oregon.

Billy Carlton (b. October 17, 1953, Fayetteville, Arkansas) now lives in Woodburn, Oregon. He is an investigator for the Attorney General of Oregon. Billy married Debby Vandamme in 1984. They have one child, William Charles.

Thomas Lee (b. July 7, 1956, Fayetteville, Arkansas) married Laura Ruth Liimatta (b. February 8, 1957, Ketchikan, Alaska) December 29, 1978, at Burns, Oregon. Thomas Lee is a physical therapist and Laura Ruth is a registered nurse. Their three children are Erin Alicia, Andrew Thomas, and Amy Ann.

Terry Lynn (b. September 16, 1958, Fayetteville, Arkansas) married Georgia Rae Hopper April 18, 1981. They live in Hines, Oregon.

Judy Marie (b. December 16, 1960, Burns, Oregon) married Douglas Patten Warner (b. March 20, 1957, Bangor, Maine) October 30, 1982, at Burns, Oregon. They are now divorced. Judy is an occupational therapist in Portland, Oregon, and is now married to Randy Couch. Judy and Randy have one daughter, Lauren Rachelle Couch (b. August 5, 1988). They live in Pittsburg, California.

Warren Clark (b. June 29, 1943, in South San Francisco) fourth child of Robert Curtis and Mary Ellen, married (and divorced) Stevie Lungren of Springdale, Arkansas. They had one daughter, Tracy Lynn. Address for Stevie and Tracy Lynn are unknown by the author. Warren later married Freda Pearl Grogan of Fayetteville. He adopted her two daughters Joana Marie and Diana Corene. Warren died in a car wreck at Billings, Missouri, August 14, 1980. He was 37 years old. He is buried at Fairview Memorial Cemetery near Fayetteville, Arkansas. Warren was a tool and die maker machinist, by trade.

Joana Marie (b. January 5, 1962, Fayetteville, Arkansas) graduated from Oklahoma State Tech in 1984 with a degree in commercial art. April 25, 1986, she married Jeff Thorpe (b. August 23, 1963, Fayetteville, Arkansas). Jeff is a management associate for Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., in Joplin, Missouri where they live.

Diana Coreen (b. October 7, 1963, Fayetteville, Arkansas) graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1987 with a degree in Math Education. On August 2, 1985, she married Manny Terminella (b. November 4, 1963, in Riverhead, New York). Manny works in production and design for Packaging Specialities, Inc. They live in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

By: Robert C. Wise

John Jacob Wise III

John Jacob Wise III was born on January 8, 1835 in Jefferson County, Missouri. Like his parents and his grandparents before him, he was full blood Cherokee. And also like him, his father and his grandfather were named John Jacob Wise.

His grandfather, John Jacob Wise I, was married to Lillian Harriet Blalock. Both were from South Carolina, John being born in 1783 and Lillian in 1785. They had five boys: John, James, Preston, Wayne, and Abjah.

John Jacob Wise II, son of the above mentioned John Jacob Wise I and Lillian Harriet Blalock, was born in 1803 in Kentucky. He was married to Nancy Frances Jones, daughter of George Jesse and Lucinda Zella Jones. Nancy was born in 1810 in the state of Illinois. John II and Nancy Frances Wise had nine children. The first four children were born in Jefferson County, Missouri, and the five remaining children were born in Madison County, Arkansas. They were: George, 1829; John Jacob III, 1835; Delilah, 1837; Hannah, 1838; James, 1840; Valentine, 1842; Jacob Green, 1846; Martha, 1848; and Frank, 1850.

John Jacob Wise, second son of John Jacob Wise II and Nancy Frances Jones, was the third and last of three generations of fathers to carry the same given name. After the birth of his sister Hannah in 1838, his family moved to Madison County, Arkansas in the township of Hilburn, where the rest of his brothers and sisters would be born. During the 1850s, the family moved to Johnson County, Arkansas.

It was from Johnson County, Arkansas that John Jacob Wise III joined the Confederate Army and served in the Civil War. He served with Arkansas Division I from 1861-1865, the duration of the War.

After the Civil War, John relocated in Washington County, Arkansas, where he received land through the Cherokee Land Allotment. This land that he owned, two miles outside the small town of Wedington, was perfect for farming and raising a family.

John Jacob Wise III did both. He first married a Matthews. They had a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, born September 25, 1869. Frances' mother died a short time later.

John remarried to Nancy Elizabeth Dees, daughter of Edmond G. Dees and Elizabeth C. Rushing. Nancy was born on November 3, 1851 in Missouri. She was of English descent, her ancestors coming from England. John and Nancy were married on May 13, 1873 in Washington County, Arkansas.

They had eleven children: Martha Caroline, born January 25, 1874; Nancy Jane, born February 16, 1876; John Clement, born February 28, 1878; Mary Lillian, born June 2, 1880; Jacob Green, born February 25, 1883; Ollie Rose Anna, born September 28, 1885; Zelma E., July 10, 1888 (she died the day after she was born); Edmond Wesley, born August 11, 1889; George Warren Washington, born October 26, 1891; Zella Tommasat, born February 6, 1894; and Dona Sarah Ann, born July 19, 1896. All these children were born on the home place near Wedington, Arkansas.

John Jacob Wise III died on March 23, 1909 and is buried in Wedington Cemetery. His wife, Nancy, died December 10, 1938 and is buried in Wedington Cemetery next to him.

George Warren Washington Wise, son of John Jacob Wise III and Nancy Elizabeth (Dees) Wise, married Pearly Mae Ward. Pearly was born July 30, 1904 in Gentry, Arkansas. Her parents were Andrew Jackson Ward and Rose Elizabeth Creamer.

George and Pearly were married September 17, 1920 in Wedington, by A. C. Dees, brother of Nancy Dees Wise. They had four children: George Andrew, born July 4, 1921; Anita Eddledean, born April 28, 1923; Nancy Jane, born February 16, 1926 and Rosa Mae, born June 22, 1929. All these children were born in Wedington and all have fine families today. George Warren Washington Wise died on April 19, 1953 and is buried in Wedington Cemetery. Pearly now resides in Missouri, where she remains active and continues to enjoy her life.

By: Anita Wise Kincheloe

William Wolf

The 1850 Clear Creek, Washington County, census shows William and Marget with only James, John, Amanda, Cynthia and Susan. Amanda, Cynthia and Susan are believed to be granddaughters. William and Marget are both buried in Bluff Cemetery (moved from Shiloh Cemetery). Laura is also buried in Bluff Cemetery. Cynthia Ann is buried in West Fork Cemetery. John A. was on the Big Springs 1860 Benton County census. He was buried in Wilson Cemetery. His children were Granville, Amanda, Cynthia, Susan, William, and Deborah, all born in Arkansas. Rosalee was born to him in October 1861 Arkansas as shown on the 1900 census. It also says that Elizabeth was born in Alabama. In 1900 Debbie A. and Rosalee were partners in a farm and listed their occupation as farmers. Their nieces, Minnie E. Graham b. June 1833 Arkansas and Bertha S. Graham born September 1837 Arkansas were living with them at the time. The 1900 census also shows his son William b. January 1858 Arkansas with wife Martha b. December 1861 Arkansas and their children Oscar b. August 1883 Arkansas, Matthew b. September 1885 Arkansas, Catty b. September 1887 Arkansas, Jessie b. February 1898 Arkansas. I also think the Calvin b. January 1870 Arkansas married 6 years and working for Silas Graham to be William's son. They were all in Washington Township, Benton County. William served in the War of 1812.

Descendants of William Wolf b. 1780 Pennsylvania or Kentucky, d. 1881. Marget b. 1790 Pennsylvania d. 16 July 1860. Their children; Jane b. 1821 Missouri married Isaac Shelby Fitzgerald, John A. b. 1 March 1824 Missouri d. 1 December 1863 married Elizabeth Lynch; Elizabeth b. 28 January 1809 Kentucky d. 1 December 1863 married 1832 William M. McGarrah, James A. b. 1806 Ohio d. 1867 Arkansas married Luvicy Fitzgerald, William Jr. b. 1812 Missouri married Martha M. (?), Cynthia Ann, b. 26 December 1811 Tennessee d. 5 January 1875 married first William Bloyd second Cyrus G. Gilbreath on 16 June 1951; Laura Ataline Susannah b. 26 February 1818 Missouri d. 31 August 1898 married Mathew Hubbard second Zacdock Powell, Amanda b. 1832 Arkansas, Cynthia b. 1840 Arkansas, Susan B. 1837 Arkansas.

By: Dorothy Fitzgerald Allen

Carrie McFadden Wood

On April 1, 1930 my father, George Martin McFadden, mother, Lillian Gertrude, brother, George Ewin, age ten years, and I moved to Springdale from Arkoma, Oklahoma, where we had lived four years. The climate here had been recommended as possibly being a help to Mamma's health. We came from Ft. Smith on the train. Our first home here was on West Emma Avenue, second house west of Highway 71, which at that time was in the process of being paved. The streets were not marked. A

friend came from Tulsa to visit. He turned from 71 on Emma, went on downtown. He stopped a man on the street, said, "Mr. can you tell me where to find Emma?" The man shook his head, said, "No, Sir, I don't know her."

Bertha Mae, George Ewin, Robert Ewin and Carrie Mae McFadden, July 1955.

Lillian Gertrude, Carrie Anna, George Martin McFadden, April 14, 1942.

My father was a Barber—Preacher until 1917 when we moved to the farm. He said with the war (World War I) we would better get out where we could grow some of our food. We stayed with the farming until Papa became so disabled from arthritis that he could not continue.

On West Emma we operated a small grocery store in a little building which stood in the corner of our garden. At noon the house would be filled with school children who bought candy. We bought candy from Teeters Candy Kitchen, which was located on Allen Street in the old condemned school building a little west of Holcomb. They made the best huge peanut patties. They made peanut brittle, too, but the kids really liked those fresh patties.

I went to every place in town looking for work. Finally went to work at Middlesworth's Cafe—worked 7 A. M. till 2 P. M. or later, whenever dinner was over and the place cleaned. This was seven days a week. I worked there several months.

January 1, 1932 I began working in the office for Dr. William Brand. He said he needed help, but didn't get much money to pay anyone, but his patients brought to him fruit, vegetables, chickens, stove wood or anything they happened to have to pay on their doctor bills because money was so hard to come by about then. The doctor said if I would work he would divide food with us and that way, we did not need to buy so much. About April 30, 1933 Dr. Brand suffered a severe stroke and died two or three weeks later.

May 24, 1933 I started working for Dr. C. P. Sisco. Later I decided to finish high school. When I was first ready for high school there was no high school near where we lived and school busses were unheard of then. I worked mornings, went to school afternoons and graduated Springdale High School, class of 1937. I continued to work at Dr. Sisco's a number of years.

May 13, 1945 I married Criss F. Wood. (See more about him under Criss Franklin Wood.)

I was one of the first in Arkansas to be authorized as a Licensed Practical Nurse, License Number 44, dated January 14, 1946, issued by the Arkansas State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Dr. C. P. Sisco's son, Dr. Friedman Sisco finished medical school and came to practice with his dad in 1939. He went to the army with the Arkansas National Guard in 1942. In 1945 when the war was over, he came home bringing Dr. John W. Dorman to work here with them. We had to have extra help with three doctors' patients to take care of. Then in February 1947 Dr. Dorman left to open his own office on Spring Street.

Dr. C. P. Sisco suffered a severe stroke and passed away in August 1948.

In October 1948 I resigned, feeling I needed some time at home. Later I worked awhile at Dr. Dorman's Clinic. Dr. Friedman Sisco built a new clinic on corner of Emma and Shiloh, where I also worked for awhile. Then I worked some at Springdale Memorial Hospital, mostly doing private duty.

I was working back at Dr. Friedman's clinic when my husband became so ill I had to stay home to take care of him, January of 1966. He was sick more than nine years. We lost him March 25, 1975.

By: Mrs. Carrie McFadden Wood

Criss F. Wood

Criss Franklin Wood was born at Cecil, Franklin County, Arkansas, November 14, 1903, the third of a family of seven children, plus one child who died very young. He lost his father August 7, 1918. His youngest sister was born three weeks later. His oldest sister soon married and left home. Then his older brother joined the Navy, so he assumed the responsibility of helping his mother to raise the younger children.

I first met him in 1922 when we moved to the Cecil community.

He served in the U. S. Army in 1943-1944, receiving an Honorable Discharge.

May 13, 1945 Criss Franklin Wood and Carrie Anna McFadden were married at her home, 302 South Shiloh Street. The bride's father, George M. McFadden performed the ceremony. There were about fifty guests.

Criss worked at Joyce's Drug Store from 1945 to 1966. He was mentioned in the *Springdale News*, September 22, 1986 when a whole page was devoted to Joyce's Drug Store because they were going out of business.

Photo taken May 13, 1945 on wedding day Carrie Anna McFadden (Wood) and Criss Franklin Wood.

In January 1966 Criss became unable to work. He was sick nine years. Part of this time he was able to go to church on Sunday mornings and to sit in the shade out in the yard for awhile on summer days. He passed away March 25, 1975.

By: Carrie McFadden Wood

Jonathan Wood

One of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Fort Houston was Jonathan Wood. He and his wife Nancy Davidson immigrated from eastern Virginia to 185 acres of land on Big Moccasin in the year 1773.

This is six of the nine (9) children of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wood. Reading left to right: Wheeler Wood, Bertie Wood, Howard Wood, George Wood, Addie Wood, Jim Wood, Grandmother Alice (Coley) Wood and Grandfather Isaac Wood.

Fort Houston was a place of safety from the Shawnee Indians. They burned his dwelling and all of its contents. He was a soldier in the Revolution. Henry, the second son of Jonathan was my great, great grandfather. He married Sally Lawson August 14, 1794. For 2 years, they lived with his parents. In 1797, he bought a large tract of land in Big Moccasin Valley.

Soon after moving to his new home, Henry saw an Indian skulking among the trees as he drove the cows in to milk. This was the last Indian, according to Henry, ever seen in that neighborhood. Henry was twice elected a member of the legislature of Russell County. He was the Sheriff of Scott County for a number of years.

He remembered very well the closing of the War as he was 10 years old when the treaty was signed. He was twice elected a member of the legislature. He was a magistrate for more than a quarter of a century and only ceased to be when more than 75 years old. He and Sarah (Sally) had seven children, four sons and three daughters.

One son, Jonathan R. Wood Jr., my great great grandfather, born February 16, 1801 married Elizabeth Livingston November 2, 1821. He died February 25, 1885. She passed away April 7, 1883.

Another son, James O. Wood, married Elizabeth Godsey, and from this family came four Revolutionary War veterans.

When news reached the Wood family that Virginia had seceded from the Union, their way of life was threatened. A family conference was held. Theirs was a difficult decision to make, but they felt justified to go with the South.

Their oldest, John joined a Confederate Army on December 12, 1862.

Henry Clinton enlisted May 20, 1861 and was commissioned a Captain July 1, 1861. He became a Major June 28, 1862.

At Gettysburg, he captured a United States flag from a Federal Officer.

James Harvey Wood was a cadet at Virginia Military Institute at Lexington when called to train the volunteers being recruited. After four months, he wrote a letter to President Davis asking to be made a Second Lieutenant. He was made a First Lieutenant April 22, 1862 and assigned to the Regiment where his brother Henry was a Captain.

The fourth son, Martin B. joined in March of 1862. William Morison was the youngest, being only 18 years old when he marched with the Corps to New Market. These veterans were all the grandsons of Henry and Sarah.

After the War, Major Henry Clinton Wood served two terms in the Senate of Virginia and was speaker of that body in 1881 and 1882. His brother, James Harvey was a lawyer and admitted to the bar in 1867.

Henry L. Wood, my great grandfather, was born August 4, 1825 at Hilton in Scott County, Virginia the oldest son of Jonathan and Elizabeth. He made a profession of religion at the age of 16 and was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married Martha A. Hart December 29, 1846. Both are buried in the Beverly Cemetery Hilton, Virginia.

She was the daughter of Elijah Hart and Elizabeth Cattron. Her father, Eijah Hart made the gold rush to California. They had nine children, one of whom was my grandfather, Isaac M. Wood born sometime in 1864 in Hilton, Virginia. He married my grandmother, Alice A. Coley August 28, 1884 at Bloomingdale, Virginia. She was the daughter of George W. (Cooley) Coley and Mary "Polly" Ann Agner.

He passed away February 28, 1921 at age 57. She out-lived him 17 years, passing on May 5, 1938 at age 71.

Sometime in their early marriage, they moved to Madison County, Arkansas for my dad George D. Wood was born in 1900 at Lollar Creek.

They had 9 children, one daughter, Flora died July 30, 1884 at age 7 months. She is buried in Scott County at Hilton, Virginia.

2. Nannie married Rosco Faulkner.
3. Emma married Elis Faulkner, brother to Rosco.
4. Jim Wood married Effie Ledford.
5. Addie married Bruce Jordan.
6. George married Fannie Shumate.
7. Howard married Ester Phelan.
8. Wheeler married Grace Carlisle.
9. Bertie married Oris Barnes.

My father George Wood and Fannie Shumate lived all their married life in Washington County, mostly in Walnut Grove Valley where I spent my childhood.

They had three daughters, Mary Belle married Melvin Easter, Evelyn married Levi Tosh and myself Dorotha. I married Huse

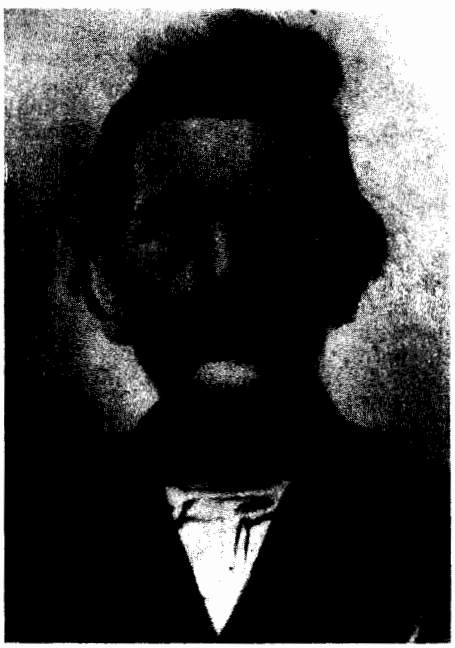
Bilbrey, July 1, 1942. He served two years in World War II, was section leader through the battles and campaigns in Rhineland, Normandy, Central Europe and Northern France, received the Good Conduct Medal, Purple Heart and European African Middle Eastern Theater Ribbon with Four Bronze Battle Stars. He worked for Ozarks Electric Corporation in Fayetteville for twenty-eight years before his death, January 24, 1982. We have one child: a son, Larry Huse who is married to Linda Odom. He is a CPA and finance controller for Fayetteville Public Schools. She was the counselor for the West Fork Schools until sickness has caused her to take a leave of absence. Linda Bilbrey passed away September 25, 1987.

My father passed away January 10, 1966, mother August 21, 1981. My sister, Mary Belle died May 23, 1984. At this time, my son, daughter-in-law and myself, live in West Fork, Arkansas. This has been our hometown since 1948.

By: Dorotha Bilbrey

L. D. Woodrome

Lewis Laranzie Dow (L. D.) Woodrome was born December 25,1828 in Washington County, Illinois. He was the son of Jackson Woodrome. He married Julia Ann Woodward May 30, 1854 in Washington County, Arkansas by Calvin Baker, Justice of the Peace (Marriage Book A., p. 363). He died November 15, 1898 in Denton, Texas.



L. D. Woodrome

To this marriage were born the following children: (1) William Barnabus Woodrome, born November 6, 1857 in Washington County, Arkansas. Married 1 - Fannie M. Tennis 2. Nearly Artie Duncan (2) John Newton Woodrome, born April 4, 1859 in Fulton County, Arkansas. He was kicked in the head by a mule and died as a result of that accident January 29, 1870 in Howell County, Missouri. (3) George Alexander Woodrome born October 4, 1865 in Jefferson county, married 1. Alice Wright 2. Rose Lee Inman 3. Josie B. Nelson. (4) Andrew Jackson Woodrome born August 8, 1890 in West Plains, Howell County, Missouri. Married 1. Sarah Elizabeth Serren 2. Eula Mae Knight. (5) Julia Isabelle Woodrome born October 18, 1876 in Howell County, Missouri married Cephus Monroe Pollard. (6) Dora Ann Woodrome born March 6, 1882 in Denton, Texas married Percy Oaks Hobson.

The Woodrome family is found in the Washington County, Arkansas 1850, 1860 and 1880 Census.

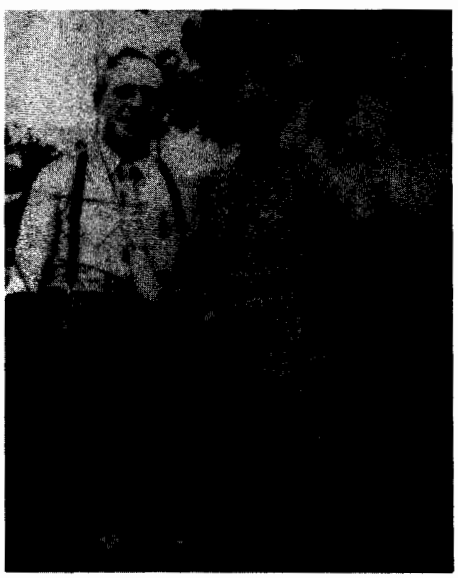
Mr. Woodrome's branding iron was in the shape of LD joined together. He could not read or write, but he carried with him a paper that said he was an honest, upstanding citizen and any community should be glad to have them in their group. He was unable to go to the Civil War because of smallpox.

As with most people in those days, home remedies were very important. Two such remedies of Mr. Woodrome's have been handed down through the years: "L. D.'s Receipt for Liniment" 1/2 oz. sasafras oil, 1/2 oz. cedar oil, 1/2 oz. lavingger liquid, 1/2 oz. oil of spike, 1/2 oz. bone and nerve liniment, 1/2 oz. hearts horn, 1/2 oz. camphor gum, 1/2 oz. turpentine and 1/2 oz. alcohol. This is for infection of ears: 6 peach seed kernals (crushed up), Lump of alum size of a pea and a Tablespoon of unsalted butter. Place in a pan and simmer slowly. Strain and drop a drop in ear three or four times a day. For risen in ears.

By: Ruby Moore

Samuel Ernest Woods

Samuel Ernest Woods was born January 19, 1893 in Pueblo, Colorado. His father, Samuel Francis, was an engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad. His mother, Caroline Nell (Kluckner) was a homemaker and helped run the family grocery and hardware store. She was 21 years younger than her husband. In August 1902, she died of food poisoning and a few years later, my grandfather married Julie Schmidt.

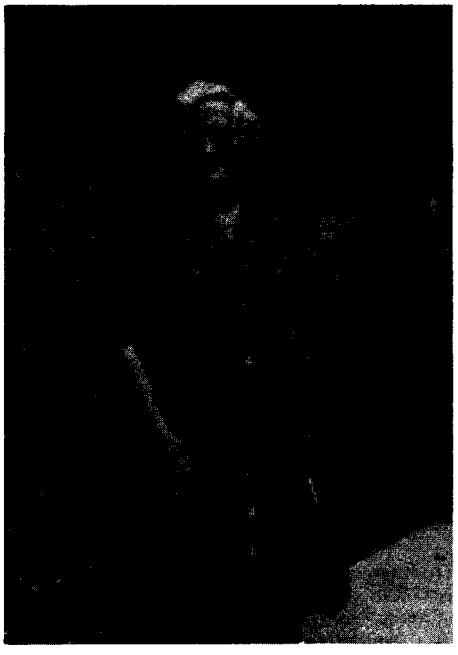


Samuel Ernest Woods and sister, Adeline (Woods) Bonner, 1936.

Daisy Nell (Cramer) was born February 20, 1891 in Lexington, Nebraska. Her father, David Harry was an elevator builder and her mother, Annie Brisbanel (McDowell) was a homemaker and a devout Methodist.

Samuel and Daisy were married December 12, 1913 in Central City, Nebraska. For a while, they lived with my grandmother Cramer. They managed and worked on her wheat and cattle ranch just outside St. Paul, Nebraska. On December 14, 1914, Elizabeth Adeline was born. A short while later, they moved by covered wagon to a homestead west of Burwell in the Nebraska sandhills. They built a two-room sod house with a dirt floor and walls. There was a wooden door and two glass windows which my father had hauled forty-five miles in the wagon. Each week my mother would ride five miles to the little store at Gracie to exchange eggs and cream for supplies. Elizabeth rode in front of her mother. About once a month, they went by wagon to Valley View which was a trading post on the Calamus River for mail and to fish in the wide, shallow river. They salted the fish in a wooden barrel for later use.

Woods Family - 1936 Back row: Elizabeth (Frye), Julianne (Stewart), Ruby (Christie). Front row: Daisy (Sammy Watts Willis), Samuel Ellis Woods, Frances (Spencer) and Carl C. Buddy Woods.



Daisy Cramer Woods (Granny Woods), taken 1977.

In 1917, my mother returned to St. Paul and on July 9, 1917, I was born and was named Julianne after my two grandmothers. My father helped with the wheat harvest and in the fall they returned by wagon to the homestead. In the spring, they sold the homestead and returned to St. Paul to manage the ranch and tend my grandmother who was ill. My father sold insurance and managed explosives for the state of Nebraska Road Department. He had two large underground silos where the explosives were kept cool for safety.

On September 28, 1918, Ruby Caroline was born. My mother became ill with child-bed fever and was bedfast for many months. My first memory of her was with very short blond curls. This was not proper in those days so she wore her long curls up under a bonnet everywhere she went.

On December 23, 1921, my brother Samuel Edwin was born. He lived only six weeks and is buried in St. Paul. Carl Cramer was born on January 11, 1923 and the following spring my grandmother died.

In the summer of 1923, my parents bought a Chevrolet touring car. It was a wonderful addition to the family as few cars were on the roads. My father became ill with dust pneumonia in July 1923 and the doctors advised him to move to a warmer climate. In January 1925, they came by train to Fayetteville and stayed at the Scott Hotel on Dickson Street where they visited farms in the area going by train to St. Paul and Pettigrew. After two weeks, they bought a sixty-seven acre farm southeast of Springdale bordering the Zion Cemetery and school. They returned to St. Paul, Nebraska, held a farm sale and sold all the furniture and livestock which could not be brought to Arkansas in a train car. Half of the car was for our two horses, Roxie and Pinkie, seven milk cows and three coops of Rhode Island red hens, and some farm machinery. The other end was for household goods and furniture. My foster brother, Joseph Bradka, age 17, rode in the train car and tended the livestock and our Airedale dog, Stub.

On March 14, 1925 we arrived in our 1923 Chevrolet. We had traveled three days and two nights and were happy to see the Easter flowers blooming and leaves on the large maple tree in our front yard. When the train car arrived, our new neighbors, Otis Cardwell, George Plumlee and George Anderson drove to Springdale and helped haul all our household goods to our new home. Joe and my father brought home the horses and cattle.

In the years that followed, many hardships were encountered. Farming was difficult and money became scarce. My father was a good carpenter so he started working for the neighbors doing repair work. On April 15, 1927, my father took us to spend the night with Otis and Lula Cardwell. When we returned in the morning, we had a new baby sister. We named her Daisy Nell for my mother, but called her Sammy because we thought she looked like my father. On March 29, 1929 my father again took us to the neighbor's home to spend the night. When we returned home the next morning we had another baby sister. We wondered about this as our neighbor had no children. We named our new baby Francis Lucille.

Zion was a wonderful place to grow up in. There were lots of other children to play with and we had our two horses to ride. On July 11, 1931 Virginia Joy was born and in the fall of that year, we sold the farm and moved to White Rock west of Fayetteville. I was starting the 8th grade and on the first day of school we found Mrs. Lottie Couch to be our teacher. She was a friend from Zion so the move was not so hard. The next fall, I started to Fayetteville High School and since we lived outside the district, I was not allowed to finish my school year. In 1933, we moved to a small house two miles north of Fayetteville on the Old Wire Road. Ruby and I walked to Fayetteville High School and graduated in 1937.

In February, 1933, my sister Virginia died of pneumonia and we buried her at Zion. On December 9, 1934, my brother Samuel Ellis was born. My father worked for the State as supervisor on the cabins at Devil's Den and Lake Wedington. In 1934, my father became ill with blood pressure and kidney problems. He died on November 11, 1936 and was buried beside my baby sister at Zion.

My mother and her younger children moved to Missouri, then back to Braden, then to Van Buren. In February, 1943, my mother and her younger children moved to Durham to a farm purchased by my husband and she lived there until her death in 1978. My husband, Leonard J. Stewart retired from the Army in 1961 and we returned to Durham with our three children, Michael E., John L. and Patricia Ann. Our son Ozzie J. was in the Army.

In 1972, my mother who was 81 and partially blind asked if we would take her to York, Nebraska to put a headstone on her

mother's and her brother's graves. We made arrangements with the cemetery and two headstones were made. We took our pickup and trailer and took a three week journey to Nebraska. After placing the headstones at the graves in York, we went to St. Paul to see the old home place, then on up the North Loup River. We stopped at the places where my parents had camped on their trips by covered wagon to their homestead. We learned history of the Indians and early settlers and saw the chalk mines, climbed to the top of Lookout Mountain where the settlers had watched the valley for Indian raids and saw the deserted trading post at Valley View. We saw the Calamus River which is believed to be sacred by the Indians because of the hot water springs in the bottom. We read the historical markers telling of the early settlers and their hardships. We visited Burwell and saw many stores which had changed very little since my parents had traded there.

After returning home, my mother's eyesight continued to fail and in the fall of 1977 she became ill with a lung problem. On March 1, 1978, she died and is buried at Zion with my father and sister.

My brothers and sisters all lived here in northwest Arkansas except Elizabeth who lives in Idaho. I live in Durham, Ruby Christie is in Siloam Springs, Carl C. in Rogers, Daisy Watts Willis in Durham, Francis Spencer in Elkins and Samuel E. is in Rogers.

By: Julianne Stewart

Barnabus Woodard

Barnabus M. Woodard was born April 1, 1818 in Tennessee, probably Warren County. He was the son of John Wesley and Hannah (probably Raines) Woodard, Sr. He first married Ellen Ann McCurdy about 1836.

Their first child, Julia Ann was born October 24, 1838. She always said she was born on a plantation around Van Buren, Arkansas near Chalk Mountain. (Research has not been able to locate Chalk Mountain). She married Lewis Laranzie Dow (L. D.) Woodrome May 30, 1854 in Washington County, Arkansas, recorded in Marriage Book A, page 363, by Calvin Baker, Justice of the Peace. She liked to tell stories of her girlhood during the Civil War. When the fighting came near their home, they would herd all the stock into a small cave at the end of a ravine. They would pile brush in front of the cave to hide it and prevented the soldiers from taking the stock. They never knew whether the troops approaching were Rebel or Yankee, and her father tried not to take sides with either group.

Other children were (2) Melissa Catherine Woodard, born February 28, 1840 in Marion County, Arkansas. She married a Mr. Laird. (3) Mary Jane Woodard, born January 9, 1842 in Arkansas (4) William Marian Woodard, born November 22, 1844, in Arkansas (5) Hannah Woodard, born ca. 1847 in Arkansas. She married an Ashley. (6) John Woodard, born March 8, 1848, in Arkansas (7) James Melton Woodard, born February 16, 1850 in Montgomery County, Arkansas. (8) Jasper Woodard, born February 16, 1852 in Montgomery County, Arkansas.

After this eighth child, Ellen Ann must have died, because in about 1853/54, Barnabus married Elizabeth Bohannon, a previously married lady who brought 2 children with her to the marriage, Thomas Bohannon, born in 1848 in Arkansas who later married a Miss Harper, and Nancy Bohannon, born in 1852 in Arkansas, who later married John Bethel.

Children of Barnabus and Elizabeth were (1) Selitha Elizabeth Malinda Woodard, born November 6, 1885, in Arkansas. She married a Mr. Harper in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas in 1936 and had a son, Tom (2) James Benoui Harres Woodard born October 8, 1857, in Arkansas. (3) Tiny Carrolton Woodard, born April 1, 1860 in Big Springs, Township, Washington County, Arkansas. (4) George Henry Woodard, born 1862 in Washington County, Arkansas; (5) Joseph Barnabus, born October 9, 1864 in Washington County, Arkansas.

In the 1840 Census, the family was found in Union Township, Marion County, Arkansas, Montgomery County, Arkansas. The 1860 Census showed them living in the Elm Springs Township, Washington County, Arkansas. Barnabus bought and sold Washington County, Arkansas land from February 30, 1858, when he bought 77 acres from James D. McCurdy through May 2, 1865 when he sold 40 acres to L. B. Doss. At that time, the Woodards were living in Lamar County, Texas, but returned to Washington County, Arkansas.

The estate of Barnabus Woodard was probated in Washington County, Arkansas, May 5, 1871 (Will Book E, page 635; Will Book F. pp. 158-159). John Davidson and Benjamin P. Davidson were Administrators of the estate.

By: Ruby Moore

John Woody

John Woody and his brother William Banks Woody were early settlers of Washington County, Arkansas. They were residents in 1828 when the first census of the county was taken. John and William were sons of William and Jane Woody. John was born August 29, 1792 in Virginia and William Banks Woody was born about 1799 also in Virginia. Their sisters were Jane Woody, Sarah Woody, Biddy Woody, Elizabeth Woody and Nancy Woody. Their father, William Woody had brought his family to Lincoln County, Tennessee, where he lived the remainder of his life and where he died in 1817. John Woody married Nancy Burer in Lincoln County on June 22, 1812. Their older children were born in Tennessee. John was a Lieutenant in General Andrew Jackson's army at the Battle of New Orleans.

Until 1828, white settlement in certain parts of northwest Arkansas was not permitted. In that year, a "treaty of removal of the Cherokee Indians" was concluded and the Woodys (John and William B. and their families and also their sister, Elizabeth Woody and her husband James Buchanan arrived in Washington County. Many of the family members names appear on the records of the Cane Hill Presbyterian Church as charter members. The roll dated August 30, 1828 lists: James Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, Isaac Buchanan, Naomi Buchanan, John Woody, John Robert and Polly Buchanan. First Sunday School conducted in Washington County was held at the home of James and Elizabeth Woody Buchanan in October of 1828. John Woody and William B. Woody were members of the first grand jury convened in Washington County in 1829. John Woody, Lewis Evans, Larkin Newton and Samuel Vaughn were appointed commissioners to locate a site for the county seat. In 1829, a site was found and a name was needed. Since two of the members of the commission were from Fayetteville, Tennessee before coming to Arkansas the new town was named Fayetteville. In 1829, one of the polling places for the county was in the William B. Woody home and another was in the James Buchanan home. John Woody's brother William B. Woody was postmaster of Cane Hill from 1830 to 1833. He was Washington House of Representatives from Washington County from 1837 to 1838. When Benton County was created, William B. Woody served as acting Sheriff briefly in 1836. He moved to Maysville in Benton County and remained there for many years. John Woody moved to the area south of what is now Harrison, Arkansas. His descendants are to be found there to this day. Elizabeth Woody Buchanan died December 2, 1861 and is buried in the Prairie Grove Cemetery at the Presbyterian Church at Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

Judge Roger V. Logan, Jr. of Harrison, is a descendant of John Woody. More detailed information on this family and its descendants can be found in Boone County Historian"" Volume IV, No. IV page 74 ff.

By: Roger V. Logan, Jr.

Noah Marion Woolsey

My father, Noah Marion Woolsey, first crossed Washington County in a covered wagon en route to Lincoln County, Oklahoma in 1907. He was born in Benton County three miles north of Clifty. Rocks and flowers mark the spot of the old homestead.

Four Generations of Woolseys: Vernon, Gaylene, Mariah and Noah Marion Woolsey.

The Woolsey Coat of Arms

The Woolsey Family Tree dates back to the 13th Century in England. In the 15th Century, Cardinal Woolsey was the power behind the throne of Henry VIII for nearly twenty years and was a candidate for the Papacy when Pope Leo died. He also established colleges, some of which still stand. The first Woolsey born in America was John in 1661 at Long Island, New York. Zephanah, John, Jr. son was born in 1734 at Long Island, New York. He died in 1807 in Tennessee. Nehemiah, his son, was born in 1775 in Tennessee and died in 1834 in Carroll County, Missouri. His will is the first will recorded in Carroll County, Missouri.

He had a family of eight children, all of Biblical names: Noah, Nehemiah, Jr., Ruth, Mary, Sarah, Stephen, Phoebe and Abigail.

The Woolseys in the early 1940s: Gaye Woolsey, J. L. Woolsey, Gaylene Woolsey Sarratt, Nellie Pearl, Noah Marion, Vernon, Irene Woolsey Pavig and Ruth Woolsey.

Noah, Sr. was born in Tennessee. He came with his parents to Missouri in 1818. The first landing was at Gladdeus Branch, east of Waverly on the south side of the Missouri River. Canoes were made to cross to the north side, now known as Sugar Tree Bottoms. This is some of the richest land I have ever seen. Crude shelters were thrown up until trees could be felled and log houses built. They bought large quantities of land for 12-1/2 cents per acre. Life was very rugged. They plowed the ground with a forked limb. The early settlers ground their meal by hand. Noah Woolsey had the first plow, cotton seeder and grist mill in Carroll County, Missouri. They came from far and near to get their cotton seeded and their grain ground. Being a very benevolent man, Noah charged only a small fee for the grinding, nothing if it was evident the need was there. They built wood yards up and down the river to sell wood to the boats, which were no doubt steam boats fired by wood. They also had large vegetable gardens, tended by slaves. Produce, great loads of pork, tobacco and honey from the wild woods were shipped to St. Louis.

Noah Woolsey was chosen with others to form the first grand jury of Carroll County, Missouri.

One of Noah's sons was Anderson Woolsey, father of Cecil Chapman who gave me a lot of this early history. Anderson's home was open to all ministers. Before the Woolsey Grove Baptist Church was organized in 1872, his home served as a church. The house was destroyed by fire, but was quickly rebuilt. The lumber was sawed by a rip saw and planed by hand, as were the shingles. It was built entirely of black walnut logs. An abundance of sugar maple trees and a sugar camp where they boiled down the syrup, gave the area the name of Sugar Tree.

The Noah Woolsey discussed so far in this history was the great-grandfather of the Noah first mentioned, who was so well-known and respected around Springdale in the early 30s. Noah M. Woolsey, Jr. and Rebecca A. had seven children: Albert L., Lucy A., Alphonso, Mariah, William J., Mary Jane and Sarah Ellen. Sarah Ellen was born blind and lived with Lucy and Uncle Joe Lane who were well-known and loved near the Calbaugh Community, north of Hindsville. Sammy Lane, their son was a Baptist Minister, well-known to people of the Free Will Baptist Faith.

Noah Woolsey III was married to Nellie Pearl Weese in 1920. They had two sons, both born in Wynona, Oklahoma, J. L. born in 1921 and Vernon born in 1922. Noah attended school along with Ben Stanback at the old California school north of Clifty. The old schoolhouse is still in use as a church. Noah's stepfather,

Levey Jack Brown built the Mountain View Schoolhouse which also still stands, straight and erect after approximately one-hundred years of use.

Mr. Pierce Kirk made my grandfather a cap and ball rifle that is still in the family. Mr. Kirk made many guns for the early settlers. One of his last was one he made for me not long before he died.

I also had the pleasure of meeting Pierce's brother, Wiate who was 94 years-old at that time. He sold me his old violin that he used to play at parties near the turn of the century. I still have the old violin that has a Stradivarius label inside the fiddle. The fiddle also had four sets of rattle snake rattlers to give it a better sound. Wiate lived in the old large loghouse that was the old Kirk home. To the best of my knowledge, it still stands, along with the Uncle Joe Lane loghouse.

I will always remember a four-day visit to the Joe Lane home in the 30s. I marveled at how reasonably they lived. The log house served, I know, for at least ninety years.

For breakfast, they had guinea eggs, salt pork, milk, butter, wild honey and corn bread. (It was hard for me to get used to cornbread for breakfast. Sunday morning, we had biscuits as a treat.

My dad, Noah, told about riding horseback seven miles to War Eagle Mills to have corn and wheat ground.

Jack Brown moved Noah Woolsey and his five children by another marriage to central Oklahoma when Noah was 14-years-old. They traveled by horse and wagon. There they lived in a log home, the remainder of Jack and Mariah's lives. After a hitch in World War I and twelve years in the Oklahoma oil fields, Noah decided he could weather the Great Depression better back in the Arkansas Ozarks.

In the Spring of 1940, I met and married my dear wife, Ruth Rose Downum, daughter of M. E. "Man" and Pearl Downum of the Spring Creek area northwest of Springdale. Pop Downum and Uncle Joe Lane were two of my favorite characters. I could write a chapter on each of them if I could write at all. Joe Robinson, Adrian Luna, John Huggins, Lois Baskin and Melvin Stroud, all brothers-in-law, all played a major part in my life.

In 1932, we moved into a five-room house where Wal-Mart now has the Springdale store with Anthony's. The house was on round chunks of logs for a foundation. It is in use, at this time, one mile southwest of its original location.

Springdale had a population of less than 2,000 in 1932. Pleasant Street was Highway 71 when Dad bought the place from Mr. Greenway through the Oscar Hawkins Realty Company. We moved to Springdale in 1932. We could not have made it without wonderful neighbors, such as the families of Ben Smith, Dense Justis, Fred Walters and many, many more. We did a lot of walking, but finally advanced to a horse and wagon. I can tell you all the old hitching places in town, as well as the horse-trading lots, the town spring, mill, etc.

Just recently, I visited the old Farrar home now owned and used by Lawrence Day and his family. I told Lawrence it had been forty-seven years since I was in the home.

Our first residence after our 1940 marriage was 1303 West Emma Avenue, about one-half block from the Farrar home. I woke Mrs. Farrar at 4:00 a. m. to call Dr. Sisco when it was time for our first daughter, Gaylene to arrive.

Our next move was back to what is now Pleasant Street where our second daughter, Irene was born in a blinding snow storm. Old Doc Sisco, after stoking the fire, stated he could ride that King heater to town. I started raising chickens back in 1941 with John Allen and Jeff Brown. It took fourteen weeks to grow a three-pound chicken.

We moved to McLoud, Oklahoma in 1943 to help with the war effort. I worked for the Douglas Aircraft approximately eight months. Our son, Bill Eugene Woolsey, was born at Shawnee, Oklahoma in 1944. We moved back to Springdale after my mother became ill with cancer. We lost her in 1945, the same year President Franklin D. Roosevelt died.

J. L. left home to live with an aunt and uncle in Oklahoma around 1937, later to serve in the U. S. Army during World War II. He returned to Duncan, Oklahoma after the war and still makes his home there with his wife, Gaye. They have one son, Paul Steven. Paul got most of the brains. He has been semi-retired since the age of 40, and lives in Edmund, Oklahoma.

We lost our son, Bill in 1971 in an airplane crash at Birmingham, Alabama. He left a wife, Freida Fern and two sons, Roger and Wayne. They have lived in Springdale since Bill's death.

We now have seven grandchildren. Gaylene and Lee Sarratt have two daughters who live here by choice, Debbie Ransweiler and Lisa Sarratt. Debbie and R. J. have two children, Brittni Paige and Derick Lee.

Irene married Bernard Pavig of Tontitown and they have three lovely daughters, Gwen, Donna and Janay. They live in Houston, Texas. Irene is called Gran by her twin granddaughters, Tiffany and Emily born to Gwen and Robby McGee.

After raising our three children in a two-bedroom home which is now part of Tyson's empire southwest of Springdale, we built a ten-room home on Beaver Lake and developed what is known as War Eagle Cove. We are very proud of War Eagle Cove and our good neighbors.

By: Vernon Woolsey

Samuel Woolsey

Members of this early Washington County family came to this area in the year in 1929, first settling in the community of Woolsey, later living in West Fork and Farmington. One of the earliest settlers was Samuel Woolsey, who was born August 31, 1791 in Greene County, Tennessee. His ancestors can be traced back to New York and then on back to England. Samuel went to Illinois in 1810, fought in the War of 1812, and married Matilda Thompson of Kentucky in 1810 in Randolph County, Illinois. After living in Hempstead County, Arkansas for a short period of time, they settled in Washington County.

Samuel and Matilda Woolsey had thirteen children. These were as follows: William Thompson (1811-1894) who married #1 Elvira H. F. Davison and #2 Charity Robinson; Sarah "Sallie" (1813-1885) who married Josiah Trent; Josiah Patterson (1815-1859) who married Naomi Laura Billingsly; Madison (1817-1841) who married Susan?; Jane Woolsey (1819-1848) who married a Woodruff; Gilbert Clark (1821-1851) who married Tabitha Brown; James (1823-189?) who married Nancy R. Woods; Lourana (1825-1908) who never married; Louisa (1827-1919) who also never married; Henry Brown (1830-?) who married Margaret Neale; Greene Smith (1832-1845); Wesley Fletcher, who was born in 1836; and Martha Elizabeth (1838-1914) who married James Davis. Almost all of these children and many descendants lived in and around Washington County all of their lives.

Samuel and Matilda Woolsey lived on a 200 acre farm one mile north of Farmington. Today, one can visit the old family burial ground there. Inside an iron fence, there is a memorial to the Woolsey family, and buried there are Samuel and Matilda as well as their two unmarried daughters—Lourana and Louisa. Other children buried there are Jane Woolsey Woodruff and Gilbert Clark Woolsey. The original house with a few minor changes is still standing and is the home of Lester Broyles.

William Thompson, son of Samuel and Matilda was born on May 21, 1811 in Randolph County, Illinois, came to Arkansas with his parents in 1829 and married Elvira H. F. Davidson on November 12, 1834. Elvira Davidson Woolsey died about 1851, leaving William Thompson with seven children. These were as follows: Mary (1836-1882) who married Oliver L. Karnes, Lavinia Matilda, who was born about 1838 and who married Isaac N. Fellows, Sarah born 1841, Samuel Lewis Woolsey (1842-1918) who married #1 Elizabeth Perdue and #2 Penelopia J. Carter, Elizabeth Caroline (1846-1910) who married Benjamin Franklin Little, John D. (1849-1916) who married #1 Harriet Beal #2 Mrs. Mary J. Cattlett and #3 Mrs. Miranda Bittick, and finally Martha (1849-1926) who married Jasper Farmer. William Thompson Woolsey then married for the second time to Mrs. Charity Robinson and had one other child—Charity M. (1856-1922) who married Jacob W. Stockberger.

William Thompson Woolsey was a merchant at West Fork for many years and also postmaster there for about twelve years. During the Civil War he was a Union sympathizer but did not serve as a soldier. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. William Thompson and his second wife Charity are buried in the old Karnes Family Cemetery near West Fork.

Elizabeth Caroline Woolsey, daughter of William Thompson, married Benjamin Franklin Little on November 13, 1870. Benjamin Franklin Little was the first Republican sheriff of Washington County, serving from 1868 until 1872. There were six children born to Elizabeth Caroline and Benjamin F. Little. Two died in infancy. The other four are: John William (1873-1930) who married Josie Mhoon, Emily (1878-1957) who married William Ryder Sweetser, Lillie Dell "Liss" (1880-1955) who married Dr. Charles E. Swift and Minnie Bell (1883-1937) who married #1 Felix Oliphant and #2 Henry "Buck" Tisdale. There are descendants of Emily Woolsey and William Ryder Sweetser living in Fayetteville today. A daughter, Eliene Sweetser Morrison and her husband Doyle Morrison live on North Willow and a grandson Jerry Sweetser and his wife Sharon live on Bos d'Arc. There are many other descendants of Elizabeth Caroline Woolsey and Benjamin F. Little living in and around Washington County also.

By: Mary B. Clark

C. L. Work

C. L. Work was born November 19, 1860, Lancaster, Ohio. He married Charlotte Orr, who lived at Columbia City, Indiana. They had five children. Otis, Ruth, Paul, W. J. Bryan and Evelyn. The family moved from Fort Wayne, Indiana in 1900 to Anthony, Kansas, then in 1905 they moved to Eagle City, Blaine County, Oklahoma Territory. This trip was made cross country in a covered wagon.

About 1933 - Travelair 4(XX) (airplane) Old airport (Rodeo grounds there now). Bryan Work on the left, man next to engine -?

While living in Oklahoma we heard a lot about the fine apple and strawberry area in northwest Arkansas. So in 1919, we moved to Springdale and purchased an 80 acre apple orchard, which was located on what is now known as Gutensohn Road. At this time the population of Springdale was 1900. We had two good apple crops and then in 1921 we had a very late freeze which killed all of the apples and from that time on the apple business went down. Then we moved over on Tontitown Road which is now 1117 West Sunset Drive. When we left Oklahoma C. L. Work brought with him a fine Belgian stallion, so he went into the breeding business. He was one of the first to practice what was then called impregnation, which is now called artificial insemination. Charlotte Orr Work died January 19, 1946, then C. L. Work died February 20, 1947. They were both buried in Bluff Cemetery.

In 1921 the city of Springdale was putting in their first water and sewer system. Bert and Tripp were the contractors. Otis, Paul and I (W. J. B. Work) went to work for them.

In 1920 Evelyn Work married Vern Backus. They had three children. Billy Paul, Joe Caroll and Lou Vern. In 1926, Vern Backus and I (W. J. Bryan Work) bought the Springdale Monument Company from A. A. Backus, which was then located just north of where the main building of the First National Bank is now located. In 1927 we moved the Monument Company out on what was then known as the Fayetteville Road, which is now South Thompson Street where the Monument Company is still located.

In 1929 the Great Depression hit. The Model T and Model A Fords were good transportation and the roads were passable, so we decided to expand our operation to places where there was a payroll. We hit the coal mining areas, the oil fields and the lead and zinc mines in Oklahoma. Also the Cherokee, Quapaw and the Osage Indians. Here we found a lot of good business and built a lot of fine monuments. Some of these monuments were for nationally known people.

In 1934 Orville and Wayne (Tony) Work, sons of Otis Work, came to live with us until World War II. Then they both went into the service. Orville was in the Air Force and Wayne was in the 142nd Artillery. When they returned from the service they both went to Texas to work in the oil industry.

We operated the Monument Company for 30 years, then we retired. The monument company is still in the same locaton under the name of Emerson Monument Company, and is now owned by Bob Fuqua.

In 1930 Earl Bird and Clinton Thompson of Fayetteville, had an American Eaglet airplane and Clinton was giving flying lessons. Having always been interested in flying, I (W. J. Bryan Work) went down and learned to fly. After I soloed I bought the airplane and became the first person in Springdale to own one. Then I moved the airplane to a small field in Springdale which is where the Rodeo of the Ozarks Arena is now located. Later, Luther Johnson, Lonnie Phillips, Lowry Walker and I (W. J. Bryan Work) found the property where the present airport is now located. I want to congratulate the young men coming on for the wonderful job they have done in building the fine airport we have today. As of this date (1987) all of the original Work family are dead except me. I just celebrated my 90th birthday November 3, 1987. Still feeling fine and playing golf when the weather is fit.

By: W. J. Bryan Work

Jefferson Davis Worley

Jefferson Davis Worley was born 8 September 1862, Greenwood Sebastian County, Arkansas to John H. Worley and Mary C. In the early 1880s the family moved to Strickler, Washington County, Arkansas where Jeff Worley met Margaret Elizabeth (Maggie) Hardesty, daughter of Loverance Evans Hardesty and Mary L. Whinery. They were married in Washington County on 15 November, 1883.

The family lived in the Strickler and Cove Creek area of Washington County, and later moved to Hackett, Sebastian County, Arkansas. About 1897, the family moved to the Lees Creek Community of Indian Territory, now Adair County, Oklahoma. In 1911 the family bought a farm in the Horn Community of Adair County living there until Jefferson Davis Worley died 4 September 1932 at age 70. Mr. Worley was a farmer, a Democrat, and a respected member of the community. Maggie Worley continued living in the home until her death 22 June 1936. Both are buried in Ewing Chapel Cemetery in Adair County.

Jeff and Maggie Worley had 7 children: 1. Gussie Elmer - born 6 April 1885, married Elizabeth 'Dade' Johnson and had 10 children: Clyta Mae, Lillian Bacee, Buena Elizabeth - died young, Joe Davis, Gussie Raymond, Winnie Ethel, Clarence and Lawrence - twins, Jewel Lee - died young, Ruby Lorene. 2. John Evans - born 2 December 1888, married Martha Vanderpool and had 4 children: Melvin, Garland, Bernice, and Ethel. 3. Chester Earl - born 24 September 1890, married Beulah Lisker McCully

and had 8 children: Earl Edmond - died young, Opal Irene, Pearl Edna - died young, Ina Mae, Beulah Lucille, Joy Marie, Hubert and Juanita. 4. Clarence Jefferson - born 25 November 1894, was killed in World War 1 on 18 October 1918 in Bouis, France. He was not married. 5. Maggie Ethel - born 9 November 1896, married C. M. Mills, lived Muskogee, Oklahoma and had 3 children: Audie Eugene- died young, Pauline, Helen Lorene, and George. Married 2nd, Henry Hill. 6. Mamie Alice - born 17 October 1898, married Floyd Kelley and had no issue. Lived in Adair County and after death of spouse moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma. 7. Bertha Ester - born 13 November 1900, married John Cowden and moved to Eagle, Colorado. They had 4 children: Bud, Cleo, J. D. and Bob.

By: Colleen C. Worley

John H. Worley

John H. Worley was born 1823 in Tennessee. He was in Crawford County, Arkansas by 1850. Names of his parents are unknown, but it is stated that the family came from Ellijay, Gilmer County, Georgia. John married Mary C. in Arkansas, possibly in Crawford County, about 1854. The family lived in Crawford County, and in the Greenwood District of Sebastian County, Arkansas for many years. They also may have lived in Texas during the middle 1870s.

In 1883, the family was living on a farm in Strickler, Washington County, Arkansas where John H. Worley was postmaster. There is a farm in the Strickler community still known as "The Old Worley Place". It is not known when John and Mary died or where they are buried.

Known children are: Sarah - born 1856; Lilly or Lyda - born 1858; Jefferson Davis - born September 8, 1862; and Robert C. - born 1863; all born in Arkansas. Also a grandson, Cornelius Worley - born 1875/76 in Texas, who lived with the family.

By: Colleen C. Worley

Brad Wright

Elisha Bradford Wright is the eldest child of W. F. "Boy" Wright and Agnes (Jobe) Wright. He was born on the original homestead at Mountainburg, Arkansas in Crawford County. He was born July 29, 1931.

The old original Wright homestead is north of Mountainburg where Lake Ft. Smith is now located. Anyone who travels Highway 71 will admire this beautiful lake. It certainly creates a second glance when I tell people I was born in the middle of Lake Ft. Smith.

Brad Wright was united in marriage to Nell JaNeice (Minor) Wright June 9, 1952 at Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas. To this union was born four children, Jennifer Ann Hinton, Fayetteville, Arkansas; Tracy Brad Wright, Golden, Colorado; Jo-Robin Wright, Aurora, Colorado and Joy JaNeece Wright of Boulder, Colorado.

The Wright family are all descendants of Isham Wright who was an Indian wagon train scout originally from Kentucky and later Alabama. Isham Wright rode up Frog Bayou and settled in the 1830s. The Wright family and another prominent family were neighbors in Alabama and both homesteaded in the headwaters of Frog Bayou. Isham Wright later married "Old Jack Shepherd's daughter, Mary Polly.

Bradford Wright reared and educated his family in Springdale, Arkansas. He first lived in Washington County while he attended the University of Arkansas from 1949-1953. He later moved back to Fayetteville in 1957 where he was an Associate County Extension Agent. The family moved to Springdale in 1959 and lived until 1982. Mr. Wright was one of the original Tyson field servicemen in the late 50s and early 60s.

Later Mr. Wright was Poultry Production Manager for Farm Service Co-op in Fayetteville now called SFA. Other business interests included Wright Milling Co. in Lowell, Arkansas and Common Sense Realty in Springdale.

Nell JaNeice (Minor) Wright is a descendant of another pioneer family in Northwest Arkansas. She is the daughter of Blanche (Shibley) Minor, now 93. Mrs. Minor is the granddaughter of Henry Shibley who lived in Fayetteville in the late 1850s and was one of the founders of the "Academy", which later became the University of Arkansas.

There are many other interesting events handed down by family historians, but none more interesting than the death of my Great Grandfather, Lt. Bradford Wright of the Confederate Army. The story is that during the time near the end of the Civil War the town of Fayetteville was occupied by the Yankees. Lt. Wright took up an observation post with his squad on Mt. Sequoyah east of Fayetteville. They used this post to determine the movement of troops and supplies. As the story goes, a member of the scouting party climbed a tree on the side of the hill and accidentally dropped his musket and it discharged. The entire Yankee garrison surrounded the squad and they were all killed.

The Wright family was notified to come and claim "Grandpa Brad's" body, which was 40 miles north of the homestead. By the time word got "south of the mountain" the body had been buried east of Fayetteville at the Tuttle community with one of his Army buddies, A. J. Smith. Mr. Smith's grave is marked but Grandpa Wright's is not marked other than with a stone. The Smith marker reads A. J. Smith, CSA, died October 28, 1864.

Another interesting event was the death of my grandparents, Frank and Mary Wright, who died when I was 7 months old. Both my grandfather and grandmother died natural deaths within hours of one another on the same night. My grandmother was always a devout Christian had always prayed that she would not have to live alone without her devoted husband. Grandpa had been sick for a few days and grew worse one night and died without knowing his wife was even sick. They both died before daylight.

By: Brad Wright

Ronald Wayne Yates

Ronald Wayne Yates is the nephew of Toney Wilson Yates, Sr. Note: See related story. (Toney Wilson Yates, Sr.)

Ron is the son of William Henry born August 16, 1939 and Margaret Anne (Drummond) born February 18, 1940. They were married on September 18, 1958. They had five children: Robert Wilson born October 24, 1959, Ronald Wayne born March 2, 1961, William (Billy) Henry Jr. born July 22, 1962, Cynthia (Cindy) Ann born July 21, 1965, and Christina (Christy) Marie born November 13, 1970.

Ronald (Ron) graduated from Huntsville High School in 1979. On New Year's Eve, 1980, he met Jennifer Marcella Kilpatrick on a blind date. After dating two months, she decided he was not "Mr. Right" and started dating others, a month later they went out together again, and ended up engaged by June, and married December 6, 1980.

Jennifer Marcella, born April 27, 1962 the daughter of Marion Lee and Eula Lee (McGarrah) Kilpatrick, Jr. She graduated from Springdale High School in 1980.

Ron and Jennifer bought their first home in 1983 on Route 4, Springdale. Our first child was born Michael Wayne on September 17, 1984 at Springdale Memorial Hospital. We were blessed again June 17, 1987 with Daniel Even, who was delivered at our home with help of two birth attendants, Nancy Dignan and Candy Kirchhoefer, and of course Ron.

Ron hangs sheetrock and being trained by Jim Kilpatrick, has worked on many of the homes and buildings in Washington County.

Jan is a homemaker, mother, and member of Sunshine E. H. C.

Ron and Jan are members of the Johnson Baptist Church where Ron is a deacon. We are enjoying raising our family in Washington County, and hope to raise our boys in a Christian home.

By: Jan Yates

Toney Wilson Yates, Sr.

For many generations, the Yates men lived on farms. Our records show that on May 25, 1807, William Yates was born in Bedford, Virginia. To our knowledge, his parents were farmers and carpenters. His first marriage was to Nancy J. Holland on September 20, 1826, in Bedford, Virginia. Apparently, William moved his family to Hardin County, Kentucky, between the time of his marriage to Nancy and before March 31, 1830, when John B. Yates was born in Hardin County, Kentucky. John was one of the last nine children born to William. William died on February 6, 1886 in Hardin County, Kentucky. John wed Mary Margaret Berry on November 1, 1849 in Hardin County, Kentucky. They had at least six children before his death on January 13, 1886, in Hardin County, Kentucky. One of the children being William Marion Yates, born on August 30, 1850, also in Hardin County, Kentucky. William Marion took for his bride Matilda Ann Catherine Martin on November 10, 1868. William and Matilda made at least five additions to their family. Their names being John Marion, William Christopher Thomas, Anna Belle, Columbus Henry Tone, and Maggie Jane Yates. About 1890, William Marion moved his family to Davis County, Iowa, living first in Prairie Township, possibly in the town of Pulaski. The first record to establish date is a poll tax receipt dated October 22, 1891. William Marion died 1916 in Nebraska. The month and day is unknown. He was buried in South Cemetery in Bloomfield, Iowa, and Grandad (Henry Tone) told Archie Rupe, Toney Wilson Yates, Sr.'s cousin, that he, Henry Tone, moved to Iowa when he was eleven years old. Henry Tone Yates was born February 27, 1879, in Hardin County, Kentucky. As he grew to be a young man, Henry Tone took a liking to the daughter of Miles Wesley Wilson and Mary Ann Garmon. Her name was Allie May Wilson. She was born on June 23, 1883. They were wed on April 28, 1901.

Glen Eugene Yates, Hazel Marie Yates, Carl Wilson Yates

Grandpa Tone and Grandma Allie May had five children, being Aunt Naomi LaRue, Aunt Velma Irene, Daddy Carl Wilson, Uncle Glen Eugene and Aunt Hazel Marie Yates.

Aunt Naomi later married Clarence A. Rupe. They are the parents of Archie Rupe. My thanks to Archie for the much needed information to research this story on the Yates family.

Grandpa Tone and Grandma worked field crops and milked their own dairy cows, and sold milk and butter, they also had chickens and sold eggs. Grandma Allie May died on March 11, 1953. Grandpa Tone lived on until September 6, 1963.

Back row, l. to R: Henry Tone, William Thomas (Tom), John Marion. Front row, l. to R: Anna Belle (Annie), William Marion, Matilda Ann Catherine and Maggie Jane. (The Yates Family - Henry Tone is Toney Yates, Sr.'s Granddad, William Marion and Matilda were his great-grandparents.

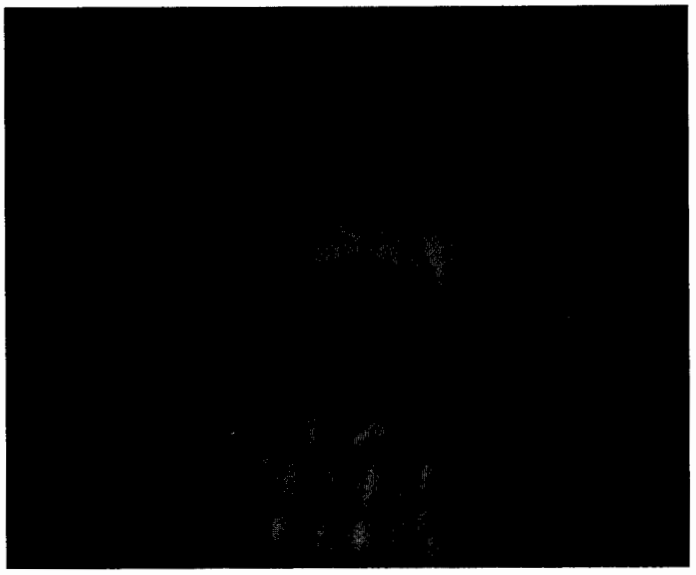
Andrew Wilson and Betsy (Higgins) Wilson. Grandparents of Allie May Wilson.

Toney Wilson pulling James Lee on the cart.

Front row: Allie, Miles W. Wilson, Hattie, Mary Ann (Garmon) Wilson and Cora. Back row: Frank, John and Billy.

50th Wedding Anniversary - Grandpa Henry Tone and Grandma Allie May (Wilson) Yates.

Back row: Carl, Dad, Mom, June, Bill. Middle row: Joan, Martha, Betty, Virginia holding Johnny. Front row: Toney, James and Miles. The Yates Family taken at the Assembly of God Church in Banner Springs, Kansas - possibly 1954.



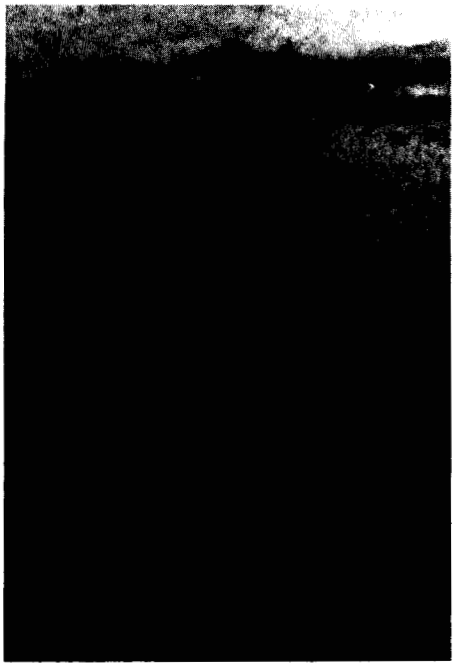
The Toney Wilson Yates, Sr. Family. (L to R): Bobby Joe Yates, Carl Gene Yates, Toney Wilson Yates, Jr. Seated: Rosemary Kay Yates and Toney Wilson Yates, Sr.

One of his children, Carl Wilson Yates, born in Davis County, Iowa on May 17, 1913, was married to Gatha Gladys Dively on February 23, 1932. Gatha was born on July 29, 1911 to Clinton William and Leora Florence Dively in Davis County, Iowa. Dad and Mom had eleven children. They were Carl Eugene, June Deloris, Joan Doris, Virginia Gladys, William Henry, Betty Josephine, Martha Ann, Toney Wilson, James Lee, Miles Albert and John Obert Yates. Eight of their children were born in Iowa, two in Missouri, and one in Kansas. Daddy moved his family to Salus, Newton County, Arkansas, the first time in about 1954 that Toney remembers, then back to Kansas. But liking Arkansas so much, he moved his family back to Arkansas in 1958 to stay. Carl, like his father a dairy farmer on his 120 acre farm near Clifty, in Madison County, Arkansas. As a young man, he worked in the foundries during the war for Columbia Steel Company and made a $1.25 an hour, as a bridge crane operator in 1943 and 1944 in Oregon.

Daddy, being a Christian father, often read the Bible at the kitchen table with all the children gathered around. Not always being able to attend church because of the distance from the farm to the church, having such a large family to transport, and having a smaller or no vehicle at all, Daddy had services around the kitchen table. Daddy often played softball in the evenings and on Sunday afternoon with the kids. All of us will remember Daddy for the special man that he was.

Carl Wilson Yates died on September 16, 1975, Springdale, Arkansas. He was a member of the Calvary Free Will Baptist Church in Springdale, Arkansas. At his death, he had forty-one living grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. He is buried in the Clifty Cemetery in Madison County, Arkansas.

His wife, Gatha, is seventy-six years old and living in Huntsville, Madison County, Arkansas. The great-grandchildren number has grown to thirty-six and counting. Mom likes to quilt and make crafts in recents years. While her children were young,



John Obert Yates - 1957 at age 4 taken in Kansas.

This picture is believed to belong to Great Uncle John Yates, because on the back of the original it is written "To Johnnie". The original is in the home of Joan Yates (Fort) and was given to her by her mom, Gatha Yates in 1976. Standing is Aunt Naomi Yates (Rupe) and seated is Aunt Velma Yates (Dooley).

Right to left: Gatha Gladys Yates with her youngest (11th) child, John Obert, Joan Doris (Yates) Fort (daughter of Gatha Gladys Yates), with her daughter, Doris Ann Fort, child and grandchild of Gatha Gladys Yates were born within 4 days of each other.

Carl Wilson Yates and Gatha Gladys Dively. Married February 23, 1932, this is their wedding picture.

she made their clothing from flour sacks and made over hand-me-downs to look like new clothing. One of the things her sons remember was the fancy western shirts she made from her own special pattern designed by Mom herself. Toney, to this date has one of her more recent designs that he wears for special occassions. Mom also remade socks for the younger ones from the older ones' socks.

She remembers most the gardening and canning of the vegetables and meats. Mom made sour-dough bread three or four times a week. There were hard times and good times, but the best times were when she took her children on walks to the woods and taught them many things about nature—different trees, wild flowers, birds, herbs, rocks, and wild animals. She, like Daddy, played softball with the kids. Mom now attends Huntsville Assembly of God Church in Huntsville, Arkansas. She enjoys working for the Lord, likes holidays, and especially her 75th surprise bithday party with all ten of her living children present.

Toney and his brothers and sisters had a lot of fun being in a large family. They all had someone to talk to and play games

with. Some of the games they played were hide-n-seek, steal stick, dare-base, kick-the-can, softball, and stick ball. Toney remembers how all the boys would square-off and have wrestling matches in the yard. But like a coin, having two sides, their time for just themselves was few and far between.

Toney went to Kansas in 1964 to work, and stayed with his brother, William "Bill". Toney met Rosemary Kay Thompson in December 1964, who was born August 1, 1946, in Parkville, Platte County, Missouri. She is the daughter of Ward Frances Thompson and Mary Virginia Rice. Toney was a cook and I, Kay, was a waitress at Holiday Inn in Kansas City, Kansas. Shortly before Christmas, Toney was going on a break and had gotten a dish of ice cream, but had forgotten his spoon. I was getting off work and laid my books down to go get my coat. When I got back to my books they were gone. Toney had a twinkle in his eyes and said if I would get him a spoon for his ice cream, he would give back my books. I smiled at him and said, "sure, but all you had to do was ask. You didn't have to take my books." When I returned he took both the spoon and my hand and would not let it go, with the twinkle still in his eyes. He asked for a date and I accepted. Four months later, after winning my heart, he asked for my hand in marriage. My answer was yes, and on June 4, 1965, we were married in Huntsville, Arkansas for we had eloped. Our first son was born May 8, 1966 in Kansas City, Kansas at Kansas University Medical Center. We named him after his Dad, Toney Wilson Yates, Jr. Toney, Jr. was the handsomest baby in the nursery, or so we thought. Toney is now 21 and is presently working at Tyson Foods of Springdale, Arkansas. He graduated from Springdale High School in 1985-86.

On September 17, 1968, we were blessed with our second son, Carl Gene Yates. He was born at St. Mary's Memorial Hospital in Rogers, Arkansas. Carl enjoys art and crafts of all kinds. Carl chose to go into the working field at 18 years of age and is presently working at Sutherland Lumber in Springdale, Arkansas.

Just 16 short months later, the Lord blessed us with our third son, Bobby Joe Yates, on January 11, 1970 at Madison County Hospital, in Huntsville, Arkansas. Bobby, like his brothers, has been active in 4-H and FFA. They all three have held club offices every year since the Land-O-Goshen 4-H was reorganized in March 1980 by their parents, Toney and Kay Yates. Bobby is mechanically inclined and won the State 4-H Auto competition and went on to represent the State of Arkansas at the National competition in Richmond, Virginia. Bobby will graduate in June of 1988, from Fayetteville High School.

Toney and I have enjoyed raising our children in Arkansas, the last 16 years being in Washington County. We have enjoyed attending and working in the 4-H Food Booth at the County Fair. Our sons have showed a lot of hogs, poultry, and crafts over the years in 4-H and FFA. We are very proud of them.

Toney, Sr. is now working for Coca-Cola in Fayetteville, Arkansas as a mechanic for the past 9 years, and I (Kay) have been driving a school bus for the last 12 years for Springdale Schools. We are both 4-H leaders and enjoy working in the community. We have 20 acres near Goshen, Arkansas.

Tragedy hits all families; ours was no exception. In October, 1974, Toney, Sr.'s youngest brother, John Obert, was home on leave from USMC, when there was a very serious accident, leaving him in a coma for 20 months before his death on June 20, 1976. Johnny's death following so soon after Daddy's death, brought many tears, heartaches, and separation of family members. The heartaches we all share in our own way from the loss of these very special people are too numerous to mention. As time passes, this family has returned to some of the closeness they once shared. Time heals wounds. . .

As for the Toney Yates family, we have a closeness with our sons, that we hope will last forever. That does not mean we see everything the same way, but we try to remember we too were young once also.

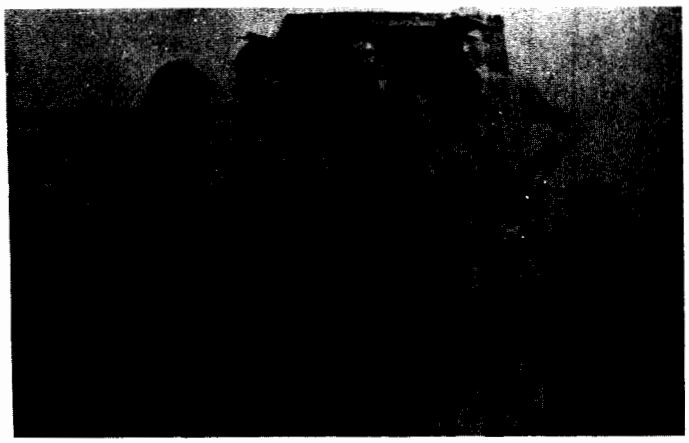
Toney and I would like to say to all our family, friends, and future generations, that it is very important to keep the history of your family alive by writing it down and passing it on your family heritage. Always remember, "Money is fine, pictures are better, but a legacy in written words could last forever". God bless you.

I have enjoyed working on the Washington County History Book project, and would not have had the time if it had not been for the family helping around the house and giving me time on this story. Thank you for all your help guys. I love you all. Love Mom and Wife.

By: Rosemary Kay Yates

Will Yeager

William Joseph Yeager was born April 6, 1881 in Wister, Oklahoma. He married Lela Aseline Hickerson in Holdenville, Oklahoma on July 27, 1913.



Truck in background is one Lester learned to drive. This was taken the day before they left for Arkansas. Loretha, Leota, Lester, Mildred and Dick

Will's parents, William David and Margaret Cannon Yeager lived in Tennessee until after the Civil War started. When carpetbaggers seized their plantation, they moved to Alabama, Arkansas then to Oklahoma in Indian Territory, where Will was born. In the early 1920s, when boll weevils ruined their cotton crops, they moved Shamrock, Texas. It took three weeks for seven families to move in covered wagons.

After Will and Lela married, they lived in Calvin, Oklahoma. Lester, Leota, Buell, Loretha and Mildred were born in Calvin. In the mid 1920s they moved from Oklahoma to Texas on a train. The day they moved to Texas, a blizzard moved in that lasted for three weeks. They couldn't get to the store for provisions, so the nineteen people lived in a three room house and ate jack rabbits, until they could get to the store for food.

Will, Lela and the five children moved to Arkansas the first time right after the "Dust Bowl of the 1930s". Will bought an old Model "T" truck, although he couldn't drive. Lester, being the oldest, learned to drive the same day and the family left for Arkansas the next day.

They moved back and forth from Arkansas to Texas several times until they settled in Springdale in 1936. After moving to Springdale - they didn't think they ever wanted to move again.

James was born in Quail, Texas and Maybell was born in Clifty, Arkansas to complete their family. On one of their numerous trips from Texas, Will's parents moved with them and settled in Farmington, Arkansas.

Lela sold quilt tops along the way to pay for gas. The family fondly recalls, when Lester stopped for gas, Will got out of the truck and started walking (as though this would get him there quicker). Lester would then stop and pick him up several hundred yards down the road.

Mildred recalls that it was Leota's job to keep them quiet on these trips. Leota wrote the "Burma Shave" messages down. Since it took two or three days to travel from Texas, she would have a whole page by the time they got to Arkansas. As some of

you recall, Burma Shave signs were posted alongside the road. There would usually be four to six signs in a group. The company claimed their signs actually decreased accidents, since few drivers failed to slow down enough to read the little message, even when they turned out to be about safety like: Keep well to the right of the coming car; Get your close shaves from the half pound jar. . . Burma Shave.

Will had a son Roy by a previous marriage. Roy and Mozell's children are R. C., Dewey, Albert, Norma, Venita, Kenneth, Willie and Diane.

Lester moved to Hollister, California where he married Mary Smith. They have two children, Jerry and Judy. Lester later married Loraine Burgess and moved back to Springdale in 1962. Loraine was a nurse at Springdale Memorial Hospital until her death in 1981.

Leota married Pate Dixon. They had three children, Betty, Rita Kay, and Paul. Pate was killed while driving a truck in 1947. Leota married John Dillard who is the father of Wilma and James. Buell (Dick) married Elaine Harrison. They had two children, Charlotte and Michelle. Charlotte was taken in an automobile accident in 1968. Dick was in the Seabee's during World War II. He drove for Jones Truck Lines until his retirement in 1983.

Loretha married Johnny Graham. Their children are Wayne, Gerry, Franklin and Billy. Johnny worked for Tyson Foods until his death in 1972.

Mildred married Omer Ingram. Their son is Gene. Mildred worked for many years for Steele Canning. Omer was a self-employed house painter. They now own Ingram Gun Shop in Springdale.

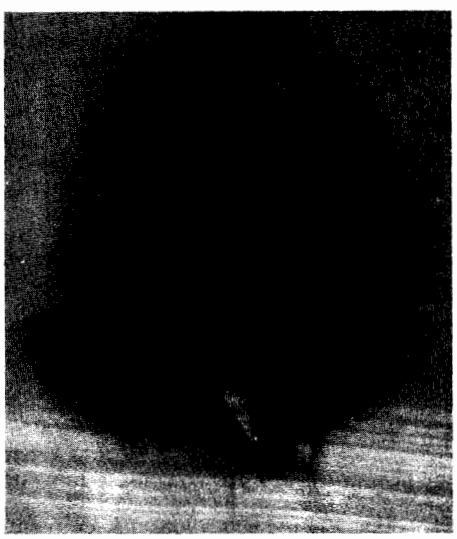
James married Glenna Sims. They have two children, Vicki and Joe. James was a concrete finisher until his retirement.

Maybell married Charles Martin. Their children are Sheila, Doug and Chris. Maybell works for the Springdale School system and Charles works for Springdale Memorial Hospital.

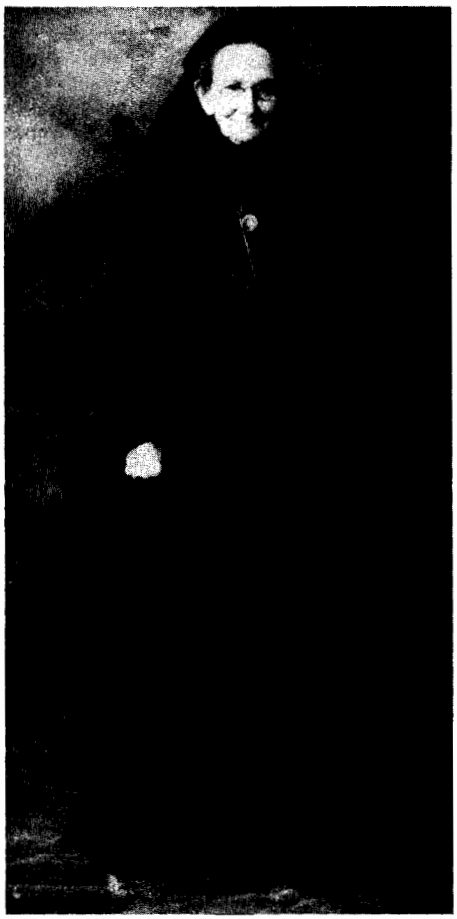
By: Betty Glass

Colonel Jacob Yoes

Jacob E. Yoes was born September 8, 1839 in West Fork, Arkansas to the Reverend W. Conrad and Kissiah Bloyed Yoes. Jake was raised on a farm near the West Fork of the White River in Washington County and only received a fifth grade education. When 17 years old (1856) he left home with $2.00, his clothes, and his father's advice, "Pay all your debts, be truthful, be honest".



Colonel Jacob Yoes



Mary Ann Reed Yoes (Colonel's wife).

His first job was to work "three dry months" for three bits per day. He worked in the Granby Lead Mines of Missouri and worked in Kansas before returning to Washington County.

On December 26, 1858 Jacob married Mary Ann Reed, daughter of William Daly Reed of Fayetteville. They farmed on Signal Mountain, 3 miles southwest of Winslow until June 1862 when he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, serving 3 years 3 months and 20 days. He was on detached duty the greater part of the time. The only battle he participated in was at Prairie Grove. On May 24, 1863 he was fired on by a posse of Confederates, one shot hitting his right hip, one in his left hip and a third breaking a bone in his left limb. Jake was on the run from bushwhackers most of the time. Another story says bushwhackers shot the heel of his boot off as he jumped a fence. He hid in the brush and escaped.

Jacob was captured and taken to Van Buren, Crawford County, a distance of some 50 miles. He was held there until exchanged in Litte Rock on August 1863. He served as a sergeant in Company D until the close of the war. In 1864 he refused a first lieutenants commission. He was discharged at Fayetteville in August of 1865. It is recorded that he killed 50 bushwhackers but never bragged about it.

Jake Yoes was elected sheriff of Washington County during his absence in the war and assumed the duties of the office upon his return. In 1867 he was reappointed and served another year. In 1868 he represented the county in the State Legislature and in 1870 took the government census. The same year he opened a country store 25 miles south of Fayetteville. He owned a large store at West Fork. (A large 2-story brick which is still standing. The bricks were made from the red clay dug out for the base-

ment.) He also owned a flour-mill, hotel and controlling interest in a canning factory. Another enterprise was the selling of 250 deer to a man in St. Louis. The deer were confined in a high fenced field in the West Fork area until sold. Jacob's inheritance from his father was $33.00.

About the time Jacob was appointed Federal Marshal under Judge Issac C. Parker, he traded his West Fork holdings for a place down on the Arkansas River at Moore's Rock. He was appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas and Eastern District of Oklahoma on May 18, 1889 and was stationed at Fort Smith. There were some 200 deputy marshals under his command including two of his sons, George Allen and John Wesley (Jack). He performed his duties so efficiently and was so well liked people conferred upon him the honorary title of "colonel".

Marshal Yoes and U. S. Jailer Pape learned of plans of the Dalton gang to attempt the robbery of a bank at Coffeyville, Kansas and set a trap. When the outlaws entered the bank, four of them were shot to death. Emmett Dalton was shot from his horse and captured, was tried and convicted and served a prison sentence.

Colonel Jacob Yoes became known as the merchant prince along the Frisco Railroad. In 1887 at Chester, Crawford County, he built a large store and hotel which is still standing. He also had stores at Mountainburg, Woolsey, Walker Switch, and Graphic. He owned many acres of land. The land at Moore's Rock was traded for land less likely to flood. On this land he built a large cotton gin, (some of which still stands) with seed houses, cotton houses, warehouses, a blacksmith shop, sawmill, grist mill and a large store building all for the use of the public. He also built a large eight-room dwelling. After his death this community was named Yoestown in his honor.

The children of Jacob and Mary Ann were: Lydia J. (January 31, 1861-October 23, 1898); William Conrad (September 25, 1859-October 10, 1924); Francis Abigail (November 20, 1862-April 16, 1952); James Joel (January 24, 1865-February 28, 1946); Kisey Matilda (November 5, 1866-January 9, 1869); George Allen (July 27, 1868-August 29, 1947); John Wesley (July 24, 1870-April 5, 1940); Gilliam Clark (died on July 5, 1941); Thomas Dedrick (died on May 22, 1906 at age 30); Laura Bell (no dates); and Mary Daisy (August 20, 1880- November 1, 1881).

Jacob was a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. It was stated that his wife, Mary, was a member of the Christian Church. Their son, John helped compile the material for the book *Hell on the Border* telling about Judge Parker's court cases. Jacob did not want his name connected with the book. The book was published and the Colonel's picture was in the front. In the later editions his picture is removed. Jacob died February 6, 1906 and is buried in the National Cemetery at Fort Smith.

By: Martha B. Disney

Conrad Yoes

In 1829 the Reverend Conrad Yoes was recorded as "Coonrod" Yoes in Washington County sheriff's census. He may have arrived as early as 1826.

Conrad's family immigrated from Amsterdam to Philadelphia aboard the Belinda Townshed in October 1737. His father's name may have been Tedrick Yoes. The Yoes name is from the border of Holland and Germany and may have been spelled Yows, Yoe, Joh etc.

Tedrick settled in Virginia with his wife Mary where Conrad was born in 1798. Conrad may have had brothers named Thomas Dedrick, Jacob (b. 1790), and James.

As a young man Conrad came west and lived in Missouri and the area that became part of the Indian Territory before moving to Washington County Arkansas. Conrad was a Methodist preacher. He acquired the nickname "Coonrod" one day when he was riding his circuit. He came to a creek, the West Fork of the White River, that he could not cross so he found where someone had felled a tree across the stream and "cooned" it.

Another story is about services at an area church. There was no piano so the song leader would inquire, "What's the tune Rev. Coon?" to which he would reply, "Common meter brother Peter." He served the church for 40 years and was performing marriages in the 1880s.

Conrad was married to Kissiah Bloyed (Kizey) born December 24, 1813. She was the daughter of Eli Bloyed of West Fork. They had six children; Mary Ann (Polly) (July 29, 1830-February 1899); Rosannah (b. 1832); Cynthia (1834-1869); Margarette (Jane) (August 8, 1837-October 16, 1914); Jacob E. (September 8, 1839-February 6, 1906); James Russel (b. February 4, 1845).

Conrad married Wilsie House (Wilcy Hance) in March of 1847 (or 1849) in Washington County by William Putman. They had two daughters, Kisiah (November 5, 1847-1931 aka Kisey); and Matilda (b. 1849 and aka Tillie).

The Reverend was formerly a Whig but became a Republican.He spent his last days in Mountainburg with his son John and died on October 26, 1891. It is not known where he or his first wife are buried. Wilcy is buried in the Jap Basham graveyard north of Mountainburg, up the creek from the main highway.

Conrad's son Jacob E. became an influential merchant and public servant in Washington, Crawford, and Sebastian Counties. He married Mary Ann Reed, the daughter of a prominent Fayetteville family. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

One of Jacob's and Mary's sons, George Allen, was born in West Fork on July 27, 1868. At the age 16 George married Margaret E. Greene who was 18 years old. (b. August 22, 1866 in Jonesville, Virginia) Her family had moved to Arkansas after the war in a covered wagon. They were on the first train from Little Rock to Northwest Arkansas. After Margaret's marriage her family moved on to Texas.

George worked in his father's stores and served as one of his father's deputy marshals when Jacob was serving as Federal Marshal under Judge Issac C. Parker in Fort Smith. Margaret sometimes cooked for the prisoners. She told a story about taking a meal to Belle Starr. Belle threw the food in her face. Needless to say she never cooked for her again.

When the Oklahoma Territory opened George moved to Muskogee to manage a hotel. Indians burned the hotel down so he returned to Arkansas to work for Oliver Finney Co. of Memphis, Tennessee, selling Silver Moon Coffee and Candy around Winslow (1914-1920). In 1920 George and Margaret moved back to Fort Smith where he again served as a Federal Deputy Marshal during the Coolidge and Hoover administrations. In the fall of 1933 he purchased a house and store in Greenland where he died August 29, 1947.

George was a Republican and a delegate to the national convention when Coolidge was nominated. George and Margaret raised three children of their own: Jacob Morrison (July 25, 1885-November 11, 1950); Austin (September 27, 1889-April 14, 1957); Kate (April 4, 1891-April 4, 1976). They also raised a grandson, Rex Hal Murdock (b. May 12, 1914).

Kate married Arthur F. Murdock on August 2, 1913. They had a son Rex. This marriage ended before Rex was born. Kate was advised to move to a drier climate after giving birth, so left Rex with her parents until she was able to care for him. They were living in Winslow. It being a scornful society towards divorced women, George convinced Kate to allow he and Margaret to keep and raise Rex. Margaret often signed his name as Rex Yoes.

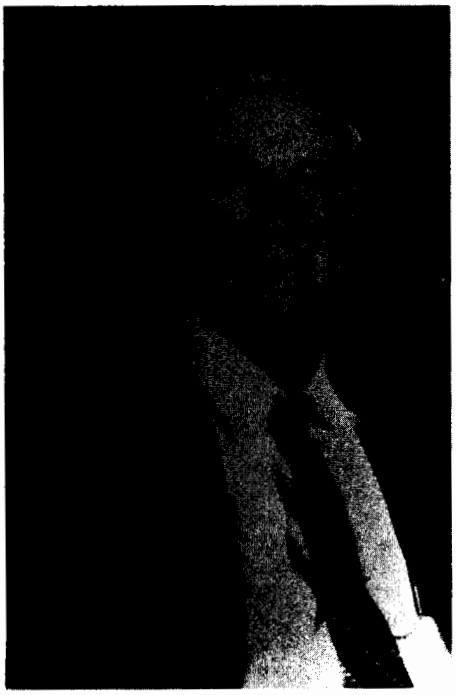
Margaret was severely injured, including a broken hip, in an automobile accident in the early 1930s. She walked with a crutch the rest of her long and active life. Several years after George's death Margaret moved back to Fort Smith where Rex and his family were living. She lived to see Parker's Courtroom reopened as a historical site. She died October 21, 1957. She is buried next to George at Baptist Ford Cemetary, Greenland. Their son Austin is also buried there.

Kate stayed in Texas, remarried twice and had three other children. Arthur remarried and lived in California where he died. (August 9, 1891-February 24, 1968) He is buried at Forest Lawn in Los Angeles. He had no other children.

By: Martha B. Disney

E. T. Young

Doctor E. T. Young was born ca. 1868. In 1906, when licensed by the Arkansas State Medical Board, he was a resident of Lees Creek, Crawford County, Arkansas. He stated he had attended the University of Arkansas School of Medicine for twelve months, but was not a graduate. He also said he had been licensed to practice medicine by the Newton County Medical Board (Arkansas). His license was recorded in Crawford County, January 9, 1906. (This information came from pages 646 and 647 in *Physicians and Medicine* published by Sebastian County Medical Society, 1977.)



E. T. Young, 1945.

From my memory, Doctor E. T. Young lived and had his medical office at the following locations on these dates: Evansville, Arkansas 1924-1926, Dutch Mills, Arkansas 1926-1932, Cedarville, Arkansas 1932-1943, and two miles north of Van Buren, Arkansas and 1/4 mile west of Highway 59 from 1943-1950.

September 29, 1904, he married Lizzie Irene Barker in Crawford County, Arkansas. Their children were Kennie Young Neff (deceased), Maudie Young Neff, Lucille Young Glenn, Hazel Young Francis and Haskell Young.

He also fathered three living children from his first marriage, all in late 1880s and 90s, now living in Illinois, New Mexico and Florida.

In 1950, Dr. Young and his wife, Mary, moved to a small town near Victorville, California, where they lived until he died from injuries received in a car wreck. He is buried in Hall Cemetery, 10 miles north of Van Buren, Arkansas.

To the best of my knowledge, Doctor E. T. Young was the first person in our family to live in Washington County.

I, Haskell Henry Young, now live in Tulsa, Oklahoma. I am a retired aircraft mechanic. From July 3, 1940 until November 5, 1945, I served in the United States Army Air Corps.

By: Haskell Henry Young

F. F. Young

James Young was born August 15, 1750, in Down County, Ireland, and he died in Newberry County, South Carolina in 1802. He married Mary Thompson on August 15, 1770. She was born February 1, 1753 in Down County, Ireland. They came to America in 1773 or 1774. He helped build the Presbyterian Church at Newberry, South Carolina, in 1802, and was the second person buried in the Prosperity, South Carolina Cemetery. His wife, Mary, died in 1812.

James and Mary had 12 children. The sixth child was a Dr. James Young who was born May 3, 1785 in South Carolina and died in Hamilton County, Illinois in 1848.

Dr. James Young married Isobel Wells who was born in 1792 and died in 1883. She was the daughter of a missionary named Wells. Her father was a white man, and her mother was part Cherokee Indian by the name of Badger. Dr. James Young brought his wife, Isobel, and their nine children to Illinois in approximately 1829. They had three more sons after moving to Illinois.

Dr. James Young practiced medicine in and around Broughton, Hamilton County, Illinois until his death in 1848 of lung trouble brought on by the exposure and overwork of his profession. In Illinois he founded a settlement called "Young's Station" which consisted of his office, a store, and a church. The church was later moved to a site two miles away, and it is now called "Salem" Church.

Being a doctor and having a large family, the Youngs were quite prominent in the early history of southern Illinois. Isobel, in her old age, lived with her son Thompson, and his family until her death in 1883. Both James and Isobel were buried in Douglas Cemetery near Eldorado and Broughton, Illinois.

James and Isobel had 12 children. Thompson M. Young was the 11th child of Dr. James and Isobel Young. He was born August 4, 1833, in Hamilton County, Illinois, and he died February 4, 1906, in the Oak Grove Community, Washington County, Arkansas.

Thompson Young's occupation was that of a farmer after having been a captain in the Civil War. He moved from Illinois to Kansas in 1884 and to Washington County, Arkansas in 1902.

Thompson Young first married Ann C. Davis on January 21, 1856. She died August 15, 1858. They had no children.

Thompson Young married the second time to Sarah N. Haley on November 15, 1860. Sarah N. Haley was the daughter of Rose and Meeks Haley, and she died in 1886. She was buried in Lebanon Cemetery in Kansas. They had eight surviving children.

Francis Fair "Frank" Young was the fourth child of Thompson and Sarah Haley Young. He was born December 7, 1875, in Eldorado, Illinois. He died July 29, 1961, in the Oak Grove Community of Washington County, Arkansas and is buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Elm Springs, Arkansas. On June 29, 1902, Frank Young married Allie Frances Phillips who was born November 11, 1879, in the Oak Grove Community, Washington County, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Wilson and Nancy Caroline Terry Phillips. Allie died December 15, 1967 at Springdale, Arkansas. She is buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Elm Springs, Arkansas. Frank Young lived in Eldorado, Illinois, and Pretty Prairie, Kansas, before coming to the Oak Grove Community in 1901. His occupation was farming with the production of fruits being the central product.

Frank and Allie Phillips Young had four children, being Hazel Lucille, born July 1, 1903; Bernice Irene born October 31, 1905; James Ross, born December 14, 1907; and Floy Frances, born August 16, 1914.

Hazel Young, the first child of Frank and Allie Young, was born July 1, 1903 in the Oak Grove Community in Washington County, Arkansas. Upon finishing her education, she taught school in the Peaceful Valley and Harmon schools. As was the custom at the time, she boarded in the home of a local family, Grace Pearson, while teaching in the Harmon School.

On December 21, 1923 at the Elm Springs Methodist Church parsonage, Hazel Young married Harold Lee Crisler who was born September 16, 1897 in Lebanon, Indiana. Harold Crisler died December 3, 1969, and he is buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Elm Springs, Arkansas. He was a farmer.

Harold and Hazel Crisler lived in the Oak Grove Community for 12 years and then moved to Elm Springs where they lived for

30 years before moving back to the Young home place which Thompson Young, her grandfather, had purchased when he came to the Oak Grove Community, Washington County, Arkansas in 1901.

Harold and Hazel Young Crisler had five children they being Leonard Lee, born July 21, 1925 and died July 21, 1925; Carroll Leon, born September 18, 1926; Wayne Curtis, born October 29, 1929, and died June 1, 1980; Betty June, born March 1, 1932; and Doris Faye, born July 23, 1935.

Carroll Leon Crisler, the second child of Harold and Hazel Young Crisler, was born September 18, 1926 near Springdale, Arkansas in Washington County. On June 11, 1949 he married Barbara Jean Sawvel who was born February 16, 1929. Carroll and Barbara Crisler had two children they being Ross Wayne Crisler, born November 23, 1955 and Susan Michelle Crisler, born December 17, 1957.

Ross Wayne Crisler, the first child of Carroll and Barbara Crisler, married Laurie Welechawski on March 8, 1979. Susan Michelle Crisler married Bob Overton on October 22, 1977, and they had two children. Their children were Aaron Overton, born August 24, 1980 and Lauren Michelle Overton, born March 21, 1982.

Carroll later married Teresa "Tammy" Irwin on February 14, 1982. Teresa "Tammy" had three sons: Michael, Kenneth and Douglas Irwin.

Wayne Curtis Crisler, the third child of Harold and Hazel Young Crisler, was born October 29, 1929 near Springdale, Arkansas in Washington County. He married Margie Ruth Lawless Chism on December 31, 1955. Margie was born January 20, 1934. Wayne and Margie had two children. Wayne died June 1, 1980 and is buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Elm Springs, Arkansas.

Deborah Louise Chism Crisler born September 23, 1952 was the stepdaughter of Wayne. She legally changed her name to Crisler in 1968. She married Phil Fisher and had one daughter, Brandi Michelle Fisher, born August 9, 1978. Later, Deborah married Rueban Holman and had a son, Jacob Thomas Holman, born December 16, 1986.

David Wayne Crisler was the first child of Wayne and Margie Crisler. He was born February 24, 1957 at Springdale, Arkansas. On March 13, 1982 he married Kim Phillips, who was born on October 3, 1964. David and Kim had one child, Wayne Neal Crisler, born February 11, 1986.

Betty June Crisler was the fourth child of Harold and Hazel Young Crisler and was born March 1, 1932 near Springdale, Arkansas in Washington County. On April 10, 1951, she married Bobby Orville Burgess who was born August 5, 1931. Bobby and June Crisler Burgess had two children. Bobby died on January 23, 1977 in Modesto, California.

Teresa Len Burgess born September 8, 1954 was the first child of Bob and June Burgess. On October 14, 1972 she married Bruce Main, and they had one child, Stephen Main, born February 7, 1978 in Van Nuys, California.

Bruce Alan Burgess, born October 29, 1959 in Springdale, Arkansas was the second child of Bob and June Burgess. On May 29, 1983 he married Kay Woodard. She had a daughter, Tracy, who was born December 5, 1977. Bruce adopted Tracy in 1983.

Doris Fay Crisler, the fifth child of Harold and Hazel Young Crisler, was born July 23, 1935 near Springdale, Arkansas in Washington County. On August 6, 1954 she married Tommy Max Turentine who was born on November 29, 1934 in Childress, Texas. Tommy and Doris had two children.

Sherri Lea Turentine born May 30, 1956 in Springdale, Arkansas was the first child of Tommy and Doris Turentine. On October 20, 1979, Sherri married Frank Lee Atkins who was born September 9, 1951. They had one child, Jennifer Michelle Atkins, born December 8, 1980 in Springdale, Arkansas.

Tommy Max Turentine, Jr., born December 20, 1958 in Springdale, Arkansas was the second child of Tommy and Doris Turentine.

Bernice Irene Young, the second child of Frank and Allie Phillips Young, was born October 31, 1905 in the Oak Grove Community, Washington County.

After she completed her education, she taught school in the Oak Grove School for three years and Harmon school for two years. During the time she was teaching in the Harmon school, she boarded in the homes of Grace Pearson and John Davis.

On August 19, 1938 in Salt Lake City, Utah, Bernice married Harvey Jones, who was born August 19, 1900 in the Friendship Community in Washington County, Arkansas. In 1918 Harvey founded Jones Truck Lines in Springdale. In the years between 1918 and 1980, when Jones Truck Lines was sold, it grew to be the largest independently owned truck line in the United States.

Harvey and Bernice made their home in Springdale, and their contributions to the area are innumberable.

James Ross Young, the third child of Frank and Allie Phillips Young, was born December 14, 1907 in the Oak Grove Community, Washington County, Arkansas. He was a farmer. On October 20, 1934 he married Ina Nan Watson who was born October 19, 1911. Ross and Ina Watson Young had two children they being Joyce, born March 21, 1936 and Nancy Sue, born October 24, 1938.

On March 11, 1969 Ross died and is buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Elm Springs, Arkansas.

Joyce Ann Young, the first child of Ross and Ina Young, was born March 21, 1936 in the Oak Grove Community in Washington County, Arkansas. On March 13, 1959, Joyce married James Harold Thrash, born April 10, 1936 in Chunky, Mississippi. Joyce and Jim had three children.

Stephen James Thrash, the first child of James and Joyce Young Thrash, was born December 9, 1959 in Springdale, Arkansas. On July 31, 1982, he married Donna Hill, born November 7, 1962 in Mount Clemons, Michigan.

Gregory Harold Thrash, the second child of James and Joyce Young Thrash, was born September 26, 1962 in Springdale, Arkansas.

Timothy Young Thrash, the third child of James and Joyce Young Thrash, was born January 8, 1965 in Fort Worth, Texas.

Nancy Sue Young, the second child of Ross and Ina Young, was born October 24, 1938 in the Oak Grove Community in Washington County, Arkansas. On February 5, 1960, she married Lloyd Alan Curtis, born October 5, 1938 in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Nancy and Alan had two children.

Jeffery Ross Curtis, the first child of Alan and Nancy Young Curtis, was born December 14, 1962 in Springdale, Arkansas.

Mark Alan Curtis, the second child of Alan and Nancy Young Curtis, born August 11, 1967 in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Floy Frances Young, the fourth child of Frank and Allie Phillips Young, was born August 16, 1914 in the Oak Grove Community, Washington County, Arkansas. She married Wayne P. Gover who was born April 1911 in Springdale, Arkansas. Floy and Wayne had one child, James Woody Gover, born March 28, 1932. Wayne Gover died October 7, 1934 and is buried in Bluff Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas. At that time Floy returned to school in Fayetteville. Upon finishing her education, she worked for Jones Truck Lines until she married Aubrey Johnson on October 9, 1938. James Woody Gover Johnson was adopted by Aubrey Johnson on January 1, 1950.

On February 13, 1980, Floy died and is buried in the Noel Cemetery, Noel, Missouri. On November 11, 1982, Aubrey died and is buried in the Noel Cemetery, Noel, Missouri.

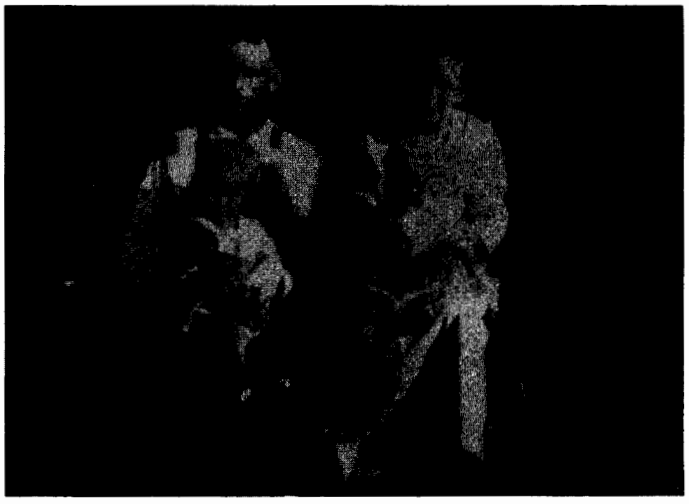
James "Jim" Woody Gover Johnson was born March 28, 1932. On March 1, 1957 he married Margaret Brown who was born March 28, 1938 in Sulphur Springs, Arkansas. Jim and Margaret had one child.

Janis Dianne Johnson, the daughter of Jim and Margaret Johnson, was born February 21, 1960 in Gravette, Arkansas. She married Rick Blaylock in March 1983. Janis and Rick have one child, Jennifer Johnson Blaylock, born November 17, 1983 in Jonesboro, Arkansas.

By: Doris Turentine

William Young

The White River enters Washington County from the east, cutting a path through the Boston Mountains as it journeys westward. This beautiful, rugged countryside was probably cursed and deemed "God's Country" in the same breath by the hardy pioneers who first settled here. The river lent its name to a community of pioneering spirits - and White River Township was born. Two of these early settlers were William Young and Nancy Shields. Both were native Tennesseeans, William being born there in approximately 1833, and Nancy in approximately 1838. They were married in Washington County on September 2, 1858, making their home in White River Township. With this union began the Young family of Washington County, of which I am a proud descendant.



Left to Right: Eb Young, Mary Ellen Young - Boys - L to R; Bruce, (holding Dog) and Douglas - about 1925.

William and Nancy had six children - Samuel M., Richard Lafayette, Robert E., William T., George W. and Sarah E. Little family history exists concerning William and Nancy. We assume they were a farm family typical of those in the area during the 1800s. Two of their sons, Samuel and George, grew up and eventually made their way to Texas. My aunt, Pauline Young Gentry, remembers her "Uncle Sam" coming back to Washington County to visit when she was a girl, appearing at that time to be "quite prosperous." Photographs that she has seen of Sam and George show them to have been "very distinguished and affluent looking men."

But let us return to another child of William and Nancy - their second son, Richard Lafayette. Richard grew to manhood in the White River community, and on January 13, 1887, at the age of 22, he took a bride. She was 16 years old, Nancy Alice Maloy, the daughter of Thomas and Lucretia Thompson Maloy. The Maloys also lived in the White River area of Washington County. Tom Maloy met an untimely death sometime between 1870 and 1880 in McKinney, Texas. His widow, Lucretia, would remarry in 1889, to Henry "Stump" Ritter. Her grandchildren called her "Gammy", and in Lucretia's later years, she was known to all her relatives as simply, Gammy Ritter.

Richard and Alice Young were blessed with their first child, a son, on October 6, 1887. He was named Elbert Houston Young, and he was my grandfather. Soon after Elbert's birth, this new family of three would leave Arkansas, seeking prosperity in Texas. They settled near McKinney, Texas and three more children would be born to Richard and Alice here: Iva Emaline, James Thomas and Nellie B.

Sometime between 1894 and 1897, tragedy struck the Young family. Richard died, leaving young Alice with four children to raise in an unfamiliar place. She decided to move back to the hills of northwest Arkansas that she called home. Richard was buried in Roland, Texas. Before leaving the Lone Star State, Alice gave a shotgun to a man she knew there. In return for the gun, this man promised to erect a headstone in memory of her beloved husband, Richard Lafayette Young.

So the Youngs returned to Arkansas, settling near Alice's mother, Gammy Ritter in the vicinity of Wesley (Madison County). Alice remarried in 1897, to W. T. Jones. They had one son, George Dewey "Pete". Alice, or "Granny" Jones as she was known by all her descendants, lived the remainder of her days in Washington County. She died May 5, 1955 at the age of 85.

Elbert, or "Eb" Young, grew to manhood in the hills of Washington County near Elkins. A good horse was a must in those days, and Eb once remarked to his son Bruce, "I have ridden over every inch of these hills on horseback." In fact, young Eb used this means of transporation in a most important pursuit, as he rode over the hills toward Durham to court Miss Mary Ellen Robbins, the daughter of James "Tobe" and Jemima Robbins. On June 23, 1907, Elbert Houston Young and Mary Ellen Robbins took a horseback ride together to see a neighboring preacher, who married them while they sat on their horses. He pronounced them "man and wife" and they rode back home to begin their life together, a union that would span almost fifty years.

Eb was a farmer by trade, and the family moved several times within the Durham-Elkins-Baldwin area, settling each time where the farming was most promising. Eb was an active member of the community in Baldwin, serving on the school board there. He was also instrumental in the formation of the present day Baldwin Church of Christ, and held the position of elder to the congregation for many years. Together, Eb and Mary had seven children: Hazel Caldonia, Pauline Mae, Norman Allen, Robert Lewis, Loyd Wilson, Bruce Hubert and Douglas Samuel. Bruce Hubert Young, born August 12, 1921, is my father.

Bruce spent the majority of his childhood in the Baldwin Community. He has fond memories of growing up there - memories of such boyhood pursuits as hotly contested marble games ("I was one of the best marble shooters around"), evening get-togethers with neighboring families ("Several of us would get together and play Pitch"), and Hal Shofner's annual Halloween party. ("Hal would bring in corn shocks and pumpkins and decorate his whole yard. We bobbed for apples and played games. Hal really knew how to give a party.) Upon Bruce's completion of his early schooling in Baldwin, he attended University High School in Fayetteville, graduating in 1941. Soon after, Bruce volunteered to join the U. S. Army, seeing duty in Europe. Four of the five sons of Eb and Mary Ellen Young served their country in World War II, as many sons as Uncle Sam would allow to go from one family.

Bruce returned home from the war in 1945. He worked for a time at Rickett's Drug on the Fayetteville Square. When the Veterans Administration Hospital offered him a job in 1947, he accepted, and would continue working there until his retirement in 1977 - 30 years of dedicated service.

Soon after Bruce's return from the service, he began dating an attractive young lady from the Combs Chapel community just west of Baldwin. Her name was Ruth Jean Combs, the daughter of Charles Cantrell and Elizabeth Dean Thompson Combs. The Combs were natives of Kentucky, and descendants of Nathan Combs, a prominent citizen of early Washington County. Ruth Jean moved with her family from her birthplace of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, to Fayetteville in 1929.

After a long engagement, Bruce Hubert Young and Ruth Jean Combs were married on February 28, 1947. They would become the proud parents of three children: Lucinda Alice, Susan Charlene and Roger Bruce. While Ruth's first and foremost occupation was that of wife and mother, she also helped support the family by working as a secretary for the Washington County Health Nurse, then at Kearney's Company, Baldwin Piano Company and, lastly, as a cook for the Fayetteville Public School System. Ruth Combs Young, my mother, died September 20, 1975. Honest, hard working and full of love devotion for her family, she was truly the finest woman I have ever known.

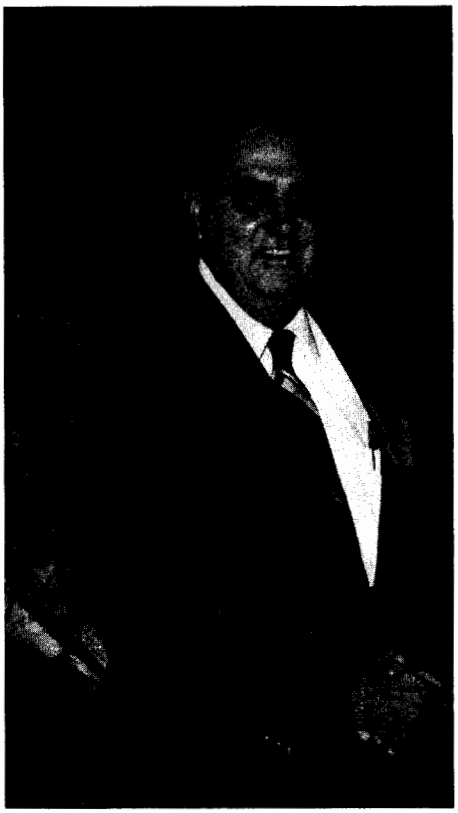
And so, we return to the present. Today in Washington

County, my father Bruce, my brother Roger, and I all reside in Fayetteville. (Sadly, my sister Lucinda, or "Cindy", died at the age of seven in 1959). I am proud to be a native of Washington County, proud of my heritage, proud to be a Young. To my father, Bruce, a Young by birth, and to my mother, Ruth, a Young by virtue of her love for my father, I lovingly dedicate this family history.

By: Susan Young

Lee Zachary

Lee Zachary was born in El Dorado, Arkansas on February 22, 1922, the son of Lea Zachary, who was from New Orleans, Louisiana. He graduated from Holy Redeemer School in eighth grade and from El Dorado High School in 12th grade.



Lee Zachary

He entered the Air Force in January 1943. He received his commission as a Second Lieutenant Flying Officer at Morefield Mission, Texas on December 5, 1943. He served overseas in the China-Burma Indian Theatre as a P-51 Pilot, as a Flying Tiger in the 529th Fighter Squadron, the 315th Air Wing of the 14 Air Force under General Clarence Shinall.

During his tour of duty he was stationed in Karachi, India; Chengtu, China; and Sian and Shanghai, China. He completed 40 combat missions as a Fighter Pilot and received the Air Medal as well as the Distinguished Flying Cross. He received his Honorable Discharge from the Air Force in 1946 as a Captain. He then returned to work in El Dorado with his uncles, Happy and Ike Alpuente, who owned the El Dorado Printing and Stationery Company and the Southern Folder and Index Company. He headed the Greater El Dorado Commission, a local industrial development group from 1955 to 1967.

Madelene Zachary was born in Coldwater, Michigan in 1925. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Milo D. Jones. She graduated from the University of Michigan with her Bachelor's Degree in Music and later attended Northwest State University in Monroe, Louisiana, where she received her Master's in Music.

The Zacharys moved to Springdale in December of 1967 with their children, Pamela Jean (1950) and Richard Lee (1957) when Lee became Chamber of Commerce Manager and Executive Vice President. They attend St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Springdale where Madelene was former Choir Director. She also served as Assistant Music Professor at the University of Arkansas from 1967 to 1980. She started the Class Music Department as well as being an instructor of Music History and Music Theory.

Their first home in Springdale was at 1113 Cheyenne Trail from 1967-1977. They then moved to 201 Lakeview Drive and then again to 1715 Ridgeview Drive in 1986 where they are currently residing.

Lee Zachary is a member of the Kiwanis Club, a Past President of the Arkansas Jaycees, Past National President of Theta Kappa Omega Fraternity, Honorary Director of the Arts Center of the Ozarks and Treasurer of the Association of Arkansas Film Commissions. During his 18 years on the Arkansas Parks and Tourism Commission, he held the offices of Vice Chairman and Chairman. He is a member of the Springdale Industrial Committee and is Director of the Miss Rodeo America Committee and is in charge of the overall program.

Madelene Zachary is a member of SAI Sorority, and a judge of the National Association of Piano Guilds. She is a past Director of Lifestyles, Inc., and a former Director of the Inspiration Fine Arts Colony of Eureka Springs. She is currently Office Manager and Bookkeeper of the Miss Rodeo America Committee.

Their oldest daughter, Pam is married to Frank Stewart and lives in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma where she is employed as Director of Children's Education Department and Assistant Choir Director of the Christ United Methodist Church in Tulsa. She has two children: Danny Thompson, 18 who attends the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, and Chris Thompson, 14, who attends Junior High School in Tulsa.

Richard is living in Phoenix, Arizona, working for Bobby McGee's Restaurant Corporation as Entertainment Director. He is a graduate of the University of Arkansas.

By: Lee Zachary

Robert G. Winn

Introduction

Robert George Winn, fourth and youngest child of George Albright Winn and Mary Stockburger Winn, was born in Schaberg (then Porter), Crawford County, Arkansas, March 17, 1903. His older siblings - Omer Addison, Martha Ann, and Lyda - were all born in Washington County, near West Fork. In 1905 the family moved from Porter to Winslow. George was the bank's only cashier during that institution's 24-year operation. Although the depression of the 1930s forced liquidation, it is believed to be the only bank in Arkansas that paid its depositors one hundred cents on the dollar. That hectic financial period was a factor which contributed to the death of George A. Winn in 1932.

All the Winn children attended the Winslow public school. Before finishing high school, Robert passed a required teacher's examination and taught three terms in county schools. He graduated from the University High School (Peabody) at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1923.

In 1928 Winn graduated from Asbury college, a Methodist college in Kentucky, with the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Oratory degrees. The next year he taught in Lydia Paterson Institute in El Paso, Texas, and the following year at Ferrum Institute, a mission school for mountain youth in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

In 1930 he was granted a teaching fellowship at the University of Florida and received a Master's degree in 1931. After teaching English for three years at the College of the Ozarks in Clarksville, Arkansas, he was granted another teaching fellowship, this time at the University of Southern California, where he continued work toward his Ph. D. He also taught in California public schools and did personnel work for the State of California.

When World War II began, he volunteered and was assigned to the reclassifying of Army Air Corps personnel. Very soon he was given an honorable "For the Convenience of the Government" discharge to pursue the same work for the War Manpower Commission. After the war he was a Veterans's Representative and Employment Counselor for the State of California.

In 1970 Winn returned to Arkansas and very soon began to write for the *Washington County Observer*. His "Recollections" and "This 'N' That" provided much history that needed to be recorded. His informative and often amusing articles appeared in other newspapers, including the *Northwest Arkansas Times*, and in the Washington County Historical Society's quarterly *Flashback*.

Winn's first three books, published by the Hutcheson Press, are no longer available. They were *Steel Rails and Cross-Cut Ties*, *Old Rails and Branch Lines*, and *Winslow: Resort in the Hills*. His last four books, published by the Washington County Historical Society, include *Two Starrs-Belle, Bandit Queen, and Pearl, Riverfront Madam*; *Winslow, Top of the Ozarks*; *The Cow That Went to Church and Other Folklore*; *Civil War in the Ozarks, Personal Glimpses*; and *Railroads of Northwest Arkansas*, which was the author's contribution to the state's sesquicentennial celebration in 1986.

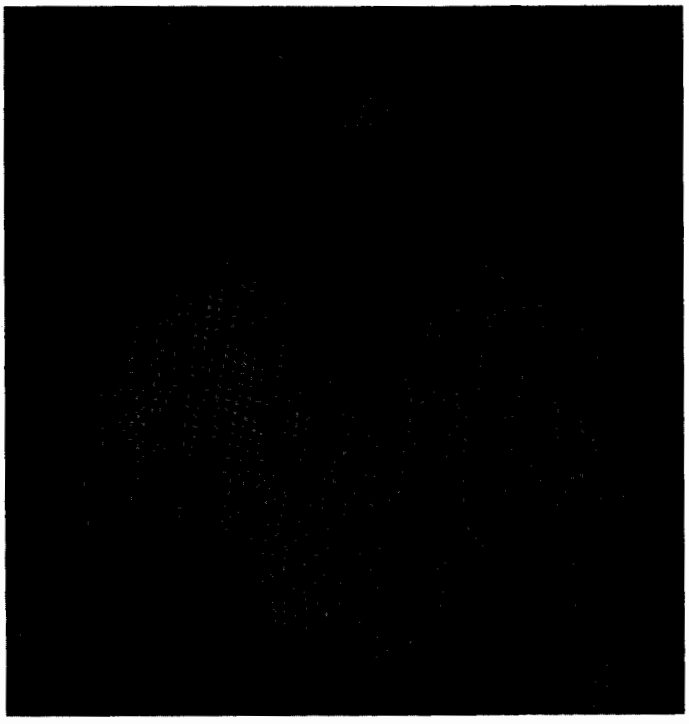
In 1987 Bob Besom, Director of the Shiloh Museum, nominated Winn for an award from the American Association for State and Local History. The association, headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee, includes all 50 states plus Canada. Winn was honored with a Certificate of Commendation, an individual achievement award for his outstanding contributions to regional history.

On May 6, 1983, Winn's home town of Winslow presented him with a bronze plaque stating "Robert G. Winn: The community of Winslow expresses appreciation for your dedication in preserving our History." During the ceremonies in which the plaque was presented by State Representative Bill Ramsey of Prairie Grove the honoree received two standing ovations.

On May 23, 1933, Robert G. Winn married Bernice Withers of Brightwater, Benton County, in the Methodist Church, Gravette, Arkansas. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Russell Harding, pastor of the Gravette church and a close friend of the groom. Bernice is now deceased. The couple had one daughter, Betty Ann Winn (Naranjo). There are three grandsons and four great grandchildren. All live in southern California.

Robert G. Winn lives in Fayetteville, where he continues to write, lecture, and maintain voluminous correspondence with people from all corners of the United States who make inquiries regarding local history of Northwest Arkansas.

This section of the *History of Washington County* contains a sampling of Winn's articles. However, the *Washington County Observer* maintains a complete file of its issues for research use. In addition, Winn's articles may be found in files of the Washington County Historical Society, the Fayetteville Public Library, and the Shiloh Museum.



Robert G. Winn

Barefoot Time

Blessings on thee, little man
Barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan
Outward sunshine, inward joy
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy
Ah that thou couldst know thy joy
Ere it passes, barefoot boy

John Greenleaf Whittier

When the first balmy days of April warm the blood and we sniff the fragrance of early flowers and tread upon the young grass, we are carried back to the springtime of our youth when confining shoes were shed along with those restricting "long johns" that all children had to wear throughout the cold winter months. Weeks before parental consent was granted, pleas began for permission to shed those cumbersome shoes and go barefooted. Consent was first given to remove the shoes, but not the stockings; when this wedge was made in the objection to summer freedom, the battle was won. Quickly shoes were shed and young boys, and girls, rushed forth, knowing full well that the stockings also would be shed as soon as we were out of sight of maternal watchfulness. After a few days of this deceptive pretense, permission was granted and both shoes and stockings were cast aside to be forgotten until the chill of next November made their protective warmth welcome.

How sensitive could those toughened soles become after only a few short months of confinement. The soft, tender grass was cooling and soothing to feet confined all winter - but gravel and rough places caused winces of discomfort at first. In an amazingly short time, however, the soles were tough as leather and we could race over the roughest ground without a flinch of pain. Not all was smooth walking or running, however. Soon toes were stubbed and rare was the sight of a boy who did not have at least one toe on each foot tied with a cotton bandage. Band-aids and adhesives were unknown. When a toenail was loosened or the toe otherwise injured enough for blood to flow, Mother washed off the grimy accumulation of the morning, tore a strip of clean white cotton cloth from an old sheet, wrapped the injured toe, and ripped the end of the rag to make a tie that hopefully would keep the bandage in place the rest of the day.

Bandaged toes became a badge of achievement of some sort; just what this accomplishment was supposed to signify we do not remember these many years later, but boys who sported many bandaged toes were regarded with a sort of envious awe. One lad, we recall, apparently regarded his bandaged toe as some sort of romantic symbol. His overture to the pigtailed lassie of his choice was to ask if she would like to see his sore toe. The budding beauty failed to appreciate the romantic intention of this approach; she haughtily refused to view the afflicted member, much to the disappointment of the aspiring Romeo.

Tough as the soles of feet became there were occasions of real catastrophe and often severe and serious suffering. A stonebruise was not to be taken lightly. Those bruises on the bottom of the foot caused by impact against a stone or other rough object could cause real suffering, at times severe enough to require lancing. There were times when a rusty nail or thorn could penetrate the foot and lead to serious consequences. We recall, still with sickening horror, the sight of one boy south of West Fork who was running through the woods where those long thorned locust trees abound. One of the long thorns penetrated deep into his heel. We can still mentally see the poor chap lying on the front porch of his home whimpering in an attempt to keep from crying - as much because of the anticipated pain that was to come as at that caused by the thorn. Beside him sat his father, slowly and carefully honing his sharp pointed pocket knife with which to cut out the thorn. We left the scene before this agonizing operation was performed. The thorn had to be removed and no hospitals nor doctors were available.

All the hazards and disadvantages were far outweighed by the sheer delight of freedom of bare feet kicking up the dust of the road, wiggling toes in soft mud, or scampering over the smooth, green grass. What delights in wading in the shallow stream - and some not so shallow - in pursuit of the crafty crawdads and minnows for fish bait - or finding a damp sandbank beside the stream and simply treading up and down in the soft ooze, going deeper with each tread until the feet and legs were immersed up to the knees - with spatters of mud all over the rest of the body and clothes; frequently the momentary pleasures thus derived were costly when Mother beheld the spectacle.

There was one hazard that unfortunately no longer exists. We say unfortunately because of the regret that the once towering chinquapin trees no longer grace our forests and in autumn drop their delicious nuts to fill the pockets of boys who used them as offerings to attract the damsel of their choice - or as a form of barter to exchange all sorts of trinkets at school. However, the hazard that accompanied the gathering of these nuts was that of stepping on the burrs that encased the nuts and fell to the ground along with the delicacies. Bare feet must move cautiously beneath these denizens of the forest; for every tempting chinquapin there was a cluster of burrs - needles sharp as any cactus spine, and so thick and tiny that it seemed hundreds of them could penetrate an inch of careless foot that stepped on a burr.

Children who attended the first school built in Winslow endured a definite hazard from chinquapin burrs. A large tree grew at the northwest corner of the building. In autumn when the nuts fell, each recess children rushed to the tree to look for any nuts that might have fallen during the past hour when school was in session. In their eagerness to beat their classmates to the prize many a youth became careless of his step, which resulted in a yelp of pain, and withdrawal from the race, while he laboriously removed the tiny spines. In the game of "Annie-over" or "ante-over" many were the feet that limped the last yards of the race from one side of the building to the other.

Regardless of how enjoyable the day of childhood freedom might be, romping over the fields, through the woods, and wading in the cool brook, each night brought the ordeal of washing the feet before bedtime. Who doesn't remember that nightly admonition: "Time to wash your feet and get ready for bed"? Youngsters might pretend to forget and sneak into bed without first going through this unpleasant procedure - but mother never forgot - and woe unto the boy who managed to get into bed without first observing the ritual.

Feet must be washed, often in water that would have felt cooling and delightful when waded in as it flowed over the pebbles in the spring branch, now seemed icy and chilling and frequently evoked howls of pretended anguish. None of the protests brought any sympathy from what seemed the cold heart of the mother who calmy insisted that the foot washing continue.

Now the fad of going barefoot seems to have passed from the lives of children eager to be free from winter confines to mature young people many who seem to delight in the freedom of barefootedness. How many staid and dignified older people who pretend to scorn these young people really, deep down, envy them the freedom of that

soothing contact with mother earth from which all have sprung.

History of Woolsey

We are indebted to Mr. Hugh Pitkin of Brownsville, Texas, for most of the information in this article, and to Mr. Elbert Robinson of West Fork for the loan of the accompanying pictures. Both are Woolsey descendants.

Some three miles south of West Fork along Highway 71 a large oak tree stands as a lone sentinel over a small graveyard between the highway and the creek. No sign indicates that this is the Woolsey Cemetery. A dirt road leads at a lower level almost parallel to the highway a short distance back to the north, and makes a sharp left turn to the old steel bridge across the West Fork of White River; west along a shady lane and across the Frisco railroad tracks stands a forlorn shell of a stone store building. Nothing here indicates to the stranger that this is the site of what was at the turn of the century, the thriving community of Woolsey. The present structure was not the first store to be known as Woolsey. In 1860 the Woolsey family owned a store at the place where this road forks on the west side of the valley. The right fork known as the Woolsey Road takes the traveler back to West Fork. The left fork leads south and is known as Winn Road, following the creek by that name.

The first Woolsey family, for whom the community was named, arrived in southern Washington County, Arkansas, from Indiana in the year 1820 - one year after Arkansas Territory was established. They settled near what is now Farmington. The present Farmington Cemetery was originally called the Woolsey Cemetery, leading to the speculation that the first Woolseys were buried there. Just when they moved from Farmington to the town that later was to bear their name is not known. The first records show that in 1860 they owned all the land across the entire valley at Woolsey from the hill on the west to the river on the east, and for some distance up and down the river bottom. At that time they lived in a double log house, typical of the time - with a large room on either side of the "dog-trot", or wide open hall between the two rooms. In this building the family lived and operated the first general store in the community. Until the time that the railroad came through, the place was known simply as Woolsey's Store.

The owner of the store also had the Stage Stand. This was where tickets for the stage were sold. It was a stage stop, but not a place where accommodations were offered. The overnight stage stop was a few miles farther north at the home of first John, and later Daniel Karnes. At the Karnes place food was served, overnight accommodations offered and stage horses changed; tired horses remaining to rest until the next stage going the opposite direction; fresh horses replaced them for the next lap of the journey. At the Woolsey store travelers boarding the stage bought tickets. Travel was leisurely and when the stop was made at the Stand, all passengers who desired liquid refreshment found an ample supply of home distilled whiskey. It was not unusual for the stage to stop so long that travelers imbibed enough to become "tipsy" and occasional excitement resulted in the form of fisticuffs or gun play.

Beside the road from the Woolsey store at the base of the hill on the west side of the valley to the river on the east was a race track. Here local enthusiasts raced their horses, placed bets against each other and partook freely of the whiskey offered for sale at the store.

In 1880 when the railroad was completed along this stretch of the Frisco line, and a flag station was established, the name Woolsey was appropriately given to the stop. The post office was not established here until the 1890s. Jacob Pickens who was appointed postmaster by the U. S. Government was informed that the name Woolsey could not be given to the post office because an office by that name was already located elsewhere in the state. Mr. Pickens was in a quandary as to what to call the new post office. He solved his dilemma simply by stating that the next man who walked through the door would have the honor of having the post office called by his name. E. P. Pitkins was the first man to enter; thus the name Pitkin was given to the post office while the railway station remained Woolsey. Sometime in the 1920s the postmaster at that time, a Mr. Thomas, received notice that the other Woolsey post office in the state had been discontinued and that Pitkin could now become officially Woolsey. A petition was necessary with sufficient names of the patrons to make the change. Hugh Pitkin who supplied most of the information for this article was the first to sign for the change. After the mail route from Winslow came down Winn Creek, crossed the White River at Woolsey post office was discontinued. With people moving away from the nearby farms, business at the store declined until it was no longer profitable to operate and a few years later, it, too, was closed.

With nobody in residence to watch the building, vandals have broken all the windows, including the thick plate glass in front, stripped most of the knotty pine paneling from the interior and wrought destruction on the place in general. It stands a sad reminder of the thriving place that once was Woolsey.

In 1900 Woolsey thrived with two stores and a blacksmith shop. The second store was in operation only a short time. It stood on land leased from Henry Karnes across the road from the present building. It was owned by A. N. Cole and operated by his brother-in-law Oscar Land and his wife Nellie who lived in the back of the store. At the time the two stores were in business Woolsey was the center of much shipping of fruit and berries. Wild huckleberries were abundant and were either sold locally or shipped to distant markets. At one time a canning factory was in operation at Woolsey - to the north of the store and beside the railroad tracks. One season the factory canned an entire freight car of huckleberries. Timber was by far the biggest money product sold. In 1900 as many as seventy wagons at a time would be backed up waiting to unload. At one period the buyer shipped out forty cars of fence posts in one month.

The depot at Woolsey was not built when the railroad first went through. It was not until the 1900s that the volume of freight and express and passenger needs justified erecting the station. It never contained a telegraph office and the station itself did not remain many years. Its only agent was Lee Pitkin. It was open only during daylight hours; passenger trains must be flagged. While the station was there a signal light indicated to the engineer that a passenger wished to board the train. Before and after the station was in operation, people wanting to board the train would stand near the track and wave the engineer to stop. It appears inconceivable now that at one time a fill on the east side of the railroad just opposite the dilapidated stone building was wide enough to accommodate the depot and a wide platform for loading and unloading; but such was the case. Apparently after the station was torn down the bank was graded to its present contour.

The stone building now falling into decay was not the original one on this site. The previous one, constructed of

wood, was destroyed by fire in the 1930s or 40s. Mr. Bill Males was owner at the time of the fire which occurred at night. Almost nothing was salvaged. Mr. Males did not reopen the store. The present structure was erected by Mr. Mac Morton of Fayetteville who owned the canning factory at Woolsey at the time.

When William McKinley was re-elected for his second term as U. S. President in 1900, his victory was celebrated by the Republican blacksmith and storekeeper at Woolsey, Julius Fitts and Jack (Clyde) Karnes respectively. The blacksmith and storekeeper and other Republicans celebrated by turning one blacksmith anvil upside down and filling the square hollow on the bottom with gunpowder, then placing another anvil upright on top. From a safe distance a light was put on the end of a cane fishing pole and the powder ignited. It exploded with a bang equal to the roar of a cannon, and throwing the anvil into the air. Although Mr. Karnes was a staunch Republican, his wife Amanda, the daughter of J. M. Langston, was just as staunch a Democrat. She stoutly refused to come out of the building or to take any part in the celebration.

Today the only place where the name Woolsey appears to indicate the community is on the concrete block community building a short distance south on Winn Road. This house is of fairly recent construction. The devastating tornado that roared off the mountain from Blackburn on the night of May 5, 1960 destroyed the previous clapboard building that had served as the one room Woolsey school before consolidation.

Woolsey, like so many other small communities across the land, has all but disappeared. Its past existence is only a fading memory in the minds of the few people remaining who can recall the time when such centers of activity dotted the countryside.

Winslow's Last Horse Thieves

Horse thief! The very term sent shivers of dread, derision, and quick retribution against those caught for committing the crime. In the last century when pioneers had to look to their own consciences and the help of their neighbors for law enforcement, the horse thief met with fast and severe punishment. The evidence of catching him riding or leading the horse was enough to convict him. No further trial was considered necessary. With his hands tied behind him, the noose around his neck, he was seated upon the mount that he had stolen, the rope tied around a limb of a tree, the horse led from under him and he was left hanging - and that put an end to the activities of that particular thief.

This severe, quickly meted punishment stopped the activity of that particular criminal, but not the general practice of thievery. Settlers in the Arkansas counties along the border of Indian Territory were especially vulnerable. Before 1907 when Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, laws administered by United States Marshals in what was then Indian Territory, were somewhat lax, especially about the matter of tracking down horse thieves who had crossed the border from Arkansas. Many of the thieves and the marshals themselves were Indians who cooperated with each other more than with officials of the neighboring state. The ruggedness of the terrain and sparcity of settlements also contributed to the facility with which horses could be ridden across the border. In the southern part of Washington County especially roads were few and settlement sparse. West and south from Winslow the roads led into deep canyons and often became little more than trails leading through the forest to the Indian Territory line no more than twenty miles away. Horse thieves frequently used this route of escape. Once across the border into the rugged mountains of the territory they were safe and found no difficulty disposing of their animals at a good price.

Even after Oklahoma became a state and the law was administered through the courts instead of by vigilantes the thieving continued for a short time.

According to reports obtainable the last horse thieves who attempted to reach Oklahoma via the Winslow route were in 1911. On an autumn evening of that year, Mr. Jim Parker, a prosperous farmer living on the road between Winslow and Sunset to the east, was approaching home from gathering his corn in the nearby fields when he overtook two young men walking toward his house. As was the custom he asked them to ride. According to their account, they were brothers who had been working in the cotton fields to the south and were trying to return to their home in Missouri. They claimed that they had become lost and did not know exactly where they were - thus accounting for the fact that they were not traveling the most direct route toward their destination. According to hill custom the two men were invited to partake of food and to spend the night at the Parker house. They obligingly assisted with the evening chores, during which time they turned the conversation, seemingly innocent at the time, to questions as to roads leading to Oklahoma, density of population, presence of law officers along the way, etc. Mr. Parker recalled all this later, but at the time it appeared only idle talk.

As was customary all retired early - and arose early. Mr. Parker was up before daylight and went to the barn to do his chores. The first indication that all was not as it should be was when he saw that the barnlot gate was open. His valuable mules were not in the lot. He first wondered how the gate could have been left unfastened, thinking that one of his visitors had carelessly left it open, thus permitting the mules to leave. He figured that the animals would not wander far and that he could find them after daylight. He went on about his work and returned to the house where he found his wife preparing breakfast. The door to the visitors' room was still closed. After receiving no answer to his repeated knocks to call the men to breakfast, he opened the door and to his dismay saw that they had not occupied the bed. The room had an outside door which made it easy for the men to slip out quietly without disturbing their hosts.

The fact that they had not slept in the bed indicated that they had a good start ahead of any pursuers - probably eight hours. It was now light enough to see the tracks in the dust and discover which way the thieves had started. Common judgement told the farmer that most likely the course would be toward the Oklahoma border. The tracks verified this theory. They were headed toward Winslow which point they would pass before daylight without likelihood of being seen. From there the trail would lead south and west down Blackburn Creek to Lee's Creek and directly across the Oklahoma line.

Doubtless the thieves would have made their escape without difficulty had they not overlooked one fact. The Winslow Telephone Company had been organized in 1908, only three years before this incident. Lines had been strung for miles in all directions out of Winslow. Mr. Parker had one of the new telephones. Lines had also been strung to the west and along Blackburn Creek which at that time was thickly inhabited as any valley in the area. A farmer far down the creek, near the junction of Blackburn and Lee's Creeks also had a phone. At seven o'clock when the telephone office was opened. Mr. Parker was on the line. Through the central office in Winslow news of the theft

was phoned to all outlying farms and communities, advising people to be on the lookout for two young men - both riding one mule and leading a second.

This last fact was a point which was helpful in recognizing the thieves. Unknown to the young men, one of Mr. Parker's mules could not be ridden. He was a good worker when hitched to the wagon or a plow, but he would not tolerate a rider on his back. That the young men had attempted to mount the animal was apparent from the disturbed dust in the barnlot. One of the men obviously had been thrown when he attempted to mount the mule. Realizing that they could not escape riding both mules, they had both mounted one and led the second animal. This impeded their progress to some extent.

The farmer near the junction of Blackburn and Lee's Creek was the last one connected to the Winslow lines. Had the thieves padded this farm without detection they would have been safe. As soon as this farmer heard the news over the phone he quickly examined the dust in the road that passed his house. The absence of tracks indicated to him that the thieves had not come by. Information that this road was being used was broadcast. The head start they had would prevent their being overtaken; the only chance was to head them off. When the farmer saw that the men had not yet passed his place, he removed his shotgun from its rack, took up a station near the road and waited. He did not have to wait long. Very soon the two men appeared, both riding the one mule and leading the second. When confronted by the muzzle of a doublebarreled shotgun in the hands of a very determined looking farmer, they surrendered without any resistance. While the farmer's equally determined looking wife held the gun on them, the farmer securely bound the thieves, hand and foot; then phoned the authorities in Winslow that the men had been captured and were being held for the authorities.

News spread quickly. All along the route curious people watched and waited for the return of the two culprits. Whether they expected to see men who look extremely different from their neighbors is difficult to say. Late in the afternoon the watchers were rewarded by seeing the authorities come by with the captives, bound with their hands behind them, and their feet securely tied beneath the belly of the one mule which they still rode. They dismounted and were held on the porch of the J. F. Black Hardware Store while Mr. Parker identified the mules as being his, and the two men as being those who had been at his house the evening before. Discussion followed as to whether to take them to jail in Fayetteville that night or hold them in the local calaboose until the morning train. It was decided to hold them over until morning. During all this time one of the young men assumed a very devil-may-care air, head held high, and whistling defiantly. The other was more contrite and stood with head bowed in shame. They were locked in the tiny calaboose, a wooden block structure no more than six feet square, without any sanitary facilities, no bunks, nor water; the only ventilation was from two small barred windows high above the men's head. The men had not eaten since the good meal they had enjoyed at Mrs. Parker's table the night before; nor were they fed anything before they were locked in the calaboose. The season was late autumn and the night was chilly. Sitting in that narrow place of confinement, or lying on the dirt floor, no cover to keep them warm, they had time to reflect upon their crime and the possible punishment before them. When they were removed from this dreary place in the morning, the defiant one had lost his bravado; both stood very humble and contrite, shivering in the morning air while they waited - still without food - to be taken to the jail in Fayetteville where they would be arraigned on the charge of horse stealing.

Ozark Weather

Recent viewers of TV commercials have beheld the smiling face of a motherly looking woman who calls herself "Mother Nature". When the idea for "Ozark Weather" began to take shape some term of family relationship was sought. Mother? Sister? Cousin? None of these seemed appropriate. Who would want to admit kinship with such a capricious witch as the weather. That was it. She is a witch, capable of powers far beyond the reach of mortal man to imagine. In her benign moods of springtime when she garlands the world in fragrant flowers no terms are too endearing for her; when she behaves as she has during this December no invectives are too strong to hurl against her. She is, indeed a witch capable of appearing as a sweet and innocent virgin one day and then suddenly changing into a hideous hag.

How could she appear more beautiful than she has in recent days bedecked in the beauty of sparkling ice on every twig and shrub; when the sun shone upon this breathtaking scene one wanted only to gaze upon it - but, ah just step outside the warm room and try to touch that fragile beauty. One foot on the slippery glaze underfoot and the ice imps yank your feet right out from under you and down you sprawl; something likely would be broken and it would not be the ice. At that point the words of adoration change to invectives while the weather imps laugh in derision. In such sieges as this the witch seems to take special delight in weighing down power lines to the breaking point, tearing limbs from trees and dropping them across the roads to impede the progress of any traveller who has not already been shoved into a ditch by the road devils who push his car about on the ice. Indiscriminately she pops the lines, leaving whole areas without electricity, caring not whether it be the home of the humble or the mighty, or a hospital where the loss of power causes untold suffering.

Not content to cover the trees with bright and shining jewels, she next spreads a glistening white blanket of snow over the ice to further complicate the problem of transportation. The deceitful witch next confuses everybody by removing all the gray clouds and painting the sky a perfect blue and setting a golden sun above. The snow soon will melt - speculate the people, but the weather slyly keeps the temperature well below the freezing mark so that the bright sun is only a delusion and the blanket of white snow and the glittering ice continues to cover the mountains. Such a caprice would not be so surprising nor disconcerting if she pulled the trick in the midst of winter, but nobody remembers her ever before having done such a thing so early as December and for such an extended time.

Such a trick is not new; only the time of year is a little early. Let us recall a few of her pranks. The first is the winter of 1907. She was not content to let the snow fall quietly to earth and lie evenly upon the ground. Assisted by the little wind demons from the north, the snow was blown and piled into strange drifts. On one side of the house the ground might be almost bare while on the other side around the corner, it might be piled high above the window tops. Drifts covered the fences; the road from the top of West Mountain at Winslow all the way to the end of what was then called Hysell Lane to the first curve on the Devil's Den Road was completely blocked; not even horses or wagons could get through. Every house was isolated. More than a month went by before the weather relented and let the snow melt.

On January 18, 1930, she not only covered the mountains under a sheath of snow but added more suffering by

plunging the temperature to a record 20 degrees below zero. Although the sun shone that day it did not stay out long. On the 20th, the snow began falling again early in the morning and continued all day, adding several more inches to what was already on the ground. The cold and snow continued throughout the month and on January 24th was an indirect contributor to the cause of the fire that destroyed the Summit Hotel at Winslow. (The fire started when an overheated stove exploded). While the cold was an indirect cause of the blaze, the several inches of snow on the roofs of nearby cottages prevented their burning.

Snow in January can be tolerated without too much complaint, but the weather went on a rampage late in the spring of 1933 and presented the Ozarks with a snow that is still a topic of conservation. A diary of that year records: Friday, April 14. "Rain, snow, sleet! Such a combination - and continued all day." Saturday, April 15: "The world was white - everything covered with snow. A cherry tree in the back yard was in full bloom and bent to the ground. Maple trees almost in full leaf were broken with the weight of the snow. Eleven inches covered the ground the day before Easter! The weather bureau reported the heaviest snow on record - not excepting the time of year. Electric light and telephone communications were disrupted by the breaking of wires. Rain and snow continued steadily all day. The temperature did not drop below freezing and the fruit crop was not damaged, except by the breaking limbs."

Sunday, April 16: "Although the rain, sleet, and snow continued practically all night Saturday, Easter morning cleared and by late afternoon almost all the snow had melted."

Monday, April 17: "— a typical spring day after the record breaking intrusion of winter."

Weather was not through with her whimsical behavior that spring. People around Winslow had smugly and naively maintained that because of the extremely rugged terrain tornadoes would be "broken up" before they could do any damage. As if to disprove this contention the weather produced evidence that she could do whatever her mood dictated. On the night of May 12, 1933, in the midst of three days of downpour, she swooped down with a tornado on the spot where the Church of Christ is now located. The barn standing there was completely demolished, the surrounding picket fence was flattened, and other nearby small buildings destroyed. No damage was done to any of the surrounding area. A year later a sheet of tin from the roof of the barn was found in a treetop several miles out on a mountain off the Sunset Road. As further proof of her powers the weather sent one of her imps into the nearby residence - did no damage but picked up the matches from a box on a shelf in a bedroom and scattered them through the living room and around a corner into the room beyond.

Nobody can foretell what form her pranks will take as indicated by the tornadoes that rip over the mountains every year. Two of the worst in recent times have been the one that did so much damage at Blackburn on the night of May 5, 1960, and another that roared through the Springdale area on the night of June 11, 1970.

No rain fell during the day of May 5, 1960, but heavy clouds shrouded the sky. Late in the afternoon a Siloam Springs woman remarked that the clouds looked "like a tornado or a bad storm." Little did she realize the accuracy of her prediction, and that the night would bring the most devastating tornado ever experienced at Wilberton, Oklahoma; Blackburn, Arkansas, and along the White River between West Fork and Woolsey. It crossed the river at the bluffs on the east side of the highway. It twisted the tops from the trees along the river and on the top of the bluff. From there it did a hit and miss dance toward Elkins. The greatest damage was done in Oklahoma and around Blackburn.

This tornado was accompanied by torrential rain. Fayetteville received more than five inches in a single downpour. The headwaters of the West Fork were higher than they had ever been known to rise. The Illinois that drains almost all the western part of Washington County rose until it filled the entire valley from hill to hill where the two bridges cross Highway 16 between Fayetteville and Siloam Springs. The approaches to the old bridge near Savoy were under water. This tornado was accompanied by heavy thunder and a constant display of lightning. The force of the wind created a roaring that was heard over the entire county.

The devastating Springdale tornado on the night of June 11, 1970, followed much the same pattern. A diary of that date recorded:

June 11, 1970: "The wind blew a gale all day. Only a few sprinkles of rain fell before bedtime. During the night the wind blew, thunder shook the house; lightning illuminated the clouds all night."

Friday, June 12: "The first news reported a devastating tornado that had struck Springdale at 10:20 last night. All phone connections to that city were severed; National Guardsmen were on duty in the stricken area and helping search for the dead and injured. Reports varied but apparently only one person had been killed outright and forty or more injured. Property damage was estimated to be in the millions. Worst hit was the Elmdale Shopping Center and apartment complex. Damage was reported at Lincoln, Rhea's Mill where the Methodist Church was demolished, Wheeler, Savoy, Harmon and east Springdale in the Hickory Creek vicinity."

The list of whimsical performances of this unpredictable witch, the weather, is endless - lightning - hail - floods - and when she behaves in this manner words are inadequate to express man's helpless anger at her behavior. Yet, in the balmy springtime when she permits the warm sun to shine; the new grass is green and tender; the entire region is covered with that misty green veil of budding trees; the mountains are dotted with the pattern of white dogwood and the magenta of the redbud, and the air is fragrant with the blossoms of wild roses and honeysuckle all her varieties are forgiven and the love affair between the weather and the human race starts all over again.

The YMCA At Winslow

The early part of the year 1912 saw most of the world at peace; the guns of World War I had not yet echoed across Europe, bringing an end to the general tranquility that had marked the period after the unification of Germany in 1871. The few minor conflicts throughout the world were of short duration and relatively insignificant. The scars left by the conflict of the War Between the States were pretty much healed and the United State appeared to be developing and prospering at a hitherto undreamed rate. This atmosphere of general well-being was felt throughout the Ozark region. Timber was still plentiful; fruit was a source of income for farmers.

The village of Winslow at the top of the Ozarks was experiencing a prosperity and far flung reputation that seemed to foretell great prominence. Its reputation as a summer resort was well established. Numerous summer hotels and boarding houses had flourished for years. When in the early part of the century a local promoter,

T. B. Harris, was able to organize the Winslow Park Club and establish the largest single component of summer hotels that the town had, or ever was to have, the town's future as a resort appeared assured.

The Winslow Park Club boasted not only the main lodge with room accommodation for more than a hundred guests; it had an annex that would house additional overflow. This was in addition to the 39 individually owned cottages stretching along the crest of the mountain toward the golf course on the plateau to the east. Six passenger trains a day made regular stops. During the summer months a commuter train was added between Fort Smith and Fayetteville, bringing workers from the south to spend the nights and weekends with their families in the resort town. Numerous freight trains carried lumber and farm produce to market and brought in locally needed finished products.

In 1890 a new bank was organized. In the same year, the Winslow Telephone Company stretched its lines in four directions from the central office to Blackburn and beyond — to Sunset, Brentwood, Mountainburg, and Winfrey Valley with connections across the country via Fayetteville and Fort Smith. A new drug store building was erected and a livery stable provided horses and carriages to take visitors to the surrounding communities not served by the railroad. Eight practicing physicians were in residence, including one dentist; four of the medical men were retired but still offered helpful service upon demand. Six general mercantile establishments carried almost any item needed in food, clothing, or household goods. The grocery stores sent order takers into the residential sections each afternoon soliciting orders to be delivered the following morning. There were two hardwares as well as an ice house, and a bakery, a meat market, and at one time a slaughter house.

Winslow enjoyed a reputation, whether accurate or not, of being the wealthiest town per capita, in the state of Arkansas.

It is not surprising then that Mr. Harris, such an energetic promoter, was able to bring to Winslow the national convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, in hopes of persuading that influential organization to select Winslow as the location for its permanent summer camp. The convention was held in late spring before the great influx of summer visitors.

Mountain Lodge and the Summit Hotel at that time had ample room to accommodate the delegates who attended the convention from all the Y. M. C. A. chapters in the United States and some foreign countries including Africa and Japan. The hotels gave delegates their room and breakfast and evening meals and the generous townspeople opened their homes and fed the young men at noontime. Meetings for the convention were for the most part held in the local Methodist Church, the largest auditorium in town at that time. All local residents were invited to attend. Sectional gatherings were held in other smaller places. The convention lasted one week during which time the religious non-sectarian influence which was brought by the dedicated young men in attendance was felt by the entire community.

At that time the Y. M. C. A. was in actual practice as well as in name, a Christian organization, yielding great influence throughout the world. First organized in the United States in Boston in December 1851, its influence had spread to almost every city, town, and village and was an outstanding organization for good wherever its influence was felt. The establishment of a summer camp in the town would be a great addition to the spiritual development of the community. At the time of the Winslow convention the organization was widening its influence and seeking to reach out in many directions. It was in search of a permanent location for a summer camp where facilities could be developed and expanded for the benefit of all the surrounding states as well as the local community. The people of Winslow realized the high honor they had received when their village was chosen as a place to be considered for this camp.

On the last evening of the convention a vesper service was held in the open air on the hilltop over the railroad tunnel. The speaker for the occasion was Robert E. Spears, national secretary for the organization. The forces of Nature seemed to cooperate in making the hour one of great inspiration for all in attendance. The soft southern breeze filled the balmy air with the fragrance of spring flowers. The acoustics of the particular location were ideal to echo the hundreds of voices raised in spiritual melody. As the words of the familiar hymn were sung: *Day is dying in the west; Heaven is touching earth with rest; Wait and worship while the night sets her evening lamps alight.* Through all the sky the sinking sun set the western sky alight with the myriad colors of an Ozark sunset. As the brilliance faded and the shadows lengthened across the valley, the light of the evening passenger train appeared in the south near Schaberg seven miles away. Long before the distant sound of the engines laboring to bring the train up the mountain could be heard, the light was visible on and off as the train wound its way along the curving track up the mountain. It appeared to those assembled as a beckoning spiritual light drawing ever nearer as the young people listened to the message so eloquently delivered by the speaker. The end of the address coincided with the arrival of the train at the southern mouth of the tunnel. When the train entered the half-mile length of darkness the earth beneath the feet of those assembled trembled as the train passed beneath them and that trembling seemed as the force of Power from above and the effect was comparable to what the early Christians might have felt when the earth trembled beneath them. As the train burst in a cloud of smoke and steam from its dark underground passage and the engine sounded the loud whistle to warn of its approach to the station, the pent up emotions of those on the hilltop were released and they awakened to the majesty of the scene about them. The quiet that followed the train's passing was like unto the peaceful descent of the Holy Spirit. The words of the song that echoed across the mountain seemed especially apropos: *Wile the deepening shadows fall, Heart of love enfold us all, Through the glory and the grace of the stars that veil thy face our hearts ascend. Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts Heaven and earth are full of Thee! Heaven and earth are praising thee, O Lord most high!*

For weeks after the auspicious convention that had been such an inspiration to all those in attendance and to the entire population of the small village on the mountaintop, news was awaited as to whether their town had been selected as the site for the permanent location of the summer camp. At last the suspense was replaced by disappointment when word was received that Winslow had lost its bid for the camp. Estes Park, Colorado, had been chosen instead. The exact reason for the choice was never made public, but the general consensus was that the developer had set too high a price on the land available for the development.

Dr. W. W. Mahan

Our deepest appreciation to Mrs. Mildred Mahan Jacobs of Richmond, Indiana, for much of the detailed information in this article; and to Mrs. Lyda Winn Pace of

Winslow, Arkansas, for her identification of the persons pictured at the birthday party.

People today have Medicare and Welfare to help them in their time of illness and need. From 1905 to 1918, people within a radius of twelve miles of Winslow had Doctor Mahan. He never failed to respond to a call for help whenever or wherever needed. He literally gave his life in service to his fellow man. Never did he question beforehand - nor afterward - whether the person in need had the money to pay. So far as we know, he never sent a bill to any patient for medicine, a house call or an office visit. Most people paid the fees - enough for the doctor to provide for his wife and five children - but if the widow could have collected the outstanding bills due at the time of the doctor's death she would have had enough money to provide a comfortable living for a number of years. Unfortunately most of those debts were never paid, and the oldest two children aged fifteen and seventeen were compelled to go to work to help provide food for the younger children.

The Mahan family, originally from Prairie Grove, moved to Winslow in 1905. Mrs. Mahan was the former Etta Langston of West Fork. Both were active in church and civic affairs. Mrs. Mahan was a sister to Mrs. Clyde Karnes for whom the Clyde Chapter of the Eastern Star was named. Dr. Mahan belonged to the Masonic Lodge, and both were charter members of Clyde Chapter O. E. S. They contributed much to the social life of the community as well. Nobody was excluded from their circle. This inclusion is demonstrated by the birthday party held for the oldest daughter, Mildred, on her seventh birthday on March 7th, 1908, to which all the children in Winslow were invited. Not every child enjoyed the delights of a birthday celebration, and this one was a special occasion. We quote from a recent letter from Mildred in which she wrote, "*Do you know my dad went to Fayetteville and brought home a big basket of bananas for that party. In those days that was a big treat.*" Indeed it was; and very likely the doctor realized that bananas were much better for that many small children than would have been so much candy or some "messy" concoction. Ice cream and cake, now traditional birthday fare, was unobtainable at that time - at least the ice cream.

Our first recollection of Dr. Mahan was when we sat in the "Beginners' Class" in Sunday School, on the long benches in the church with our legs dangling too short for our feet to reach the floor. To our childish minds the man sitting before us seemed the embodiment of the lowly Jesus about whom he talked - so soft and gentle was his voice and so kind the expression on the saintly face and the light shining from the deep blue eyes. This same light surrounded him and filled the room when he visited the sick. So soothing was the hand upon the brow and so gentle the touch as he examined the suffering person, and so kind and confident the voice that we feel certain that as much healing power went out from the doctor himself as from the medicines prescribed. Psychologists will agree that confidence in the physician does much to effect the cure of the sick - and the very presence of Dr. Mahan inspired that confidence.

The sign in the window on the second floor of the bank building in Winslow read, "Dr. W. W. Mahan", but people with minor ailments seldom found the doctor there. Usually he was in his buggy or on horseback making a house call to some too sick to make the trip to the office. In those days most people who were able to make the trip to the doctor's office considered themselves too well to be in need of a physician; so much of the practice of the doctor was in the homes of those too ill to rise from their beds. Within the immediate area the doctor was often seen walking to and from the homes of his patients. When the distance was too great for walking, and the road passable, the doctor's buggy was seen on its way. When the distance was even greater, and frequently the road too rough for making the trip in the buggy, the doctor traveled in the saddle. Sometimes a call came from some remote home along the railroad where not even going on horseback was practical. The engineers on the hill engines that helped the trains over the mountain between Chester and Winslow were cooperative and the doctor rode the hill engine to the home of the patient. The engineer of the next train up the mountain would have been alerted and stop long enough to take him back to town.

The sight of the doctor on his rounds meant that some one was sick. Word traveled fast and if the patient was seriously ill neighbors soon arrived to "sit up" and help in any way possible. The nearest hospitals were miles away and most of the folk to whom the doctor ministered were not financially able to go to a hospital even if they could have reached one. Friends willingly helped in the nursing after the doctor had prescribed and rendered his professional service. Sometimes this neighborliness combined with the professional service was not enough to overcome the illness that had laid low the unfortunate victim of disease.

Such was the case with the doctor himself when for the second time he was stricken with pneumonia. He had been called to the bedside of a patient at Chester, twelve miles to the south. The trip was made on horseback. On the return trip home up the mountain road late on that March night, he was exposed to a merciless freezing rain and icy wind. He was chilled to the bone when at last he reached home and was able to unsaddle his horse and get into bed. He had a high fever and his professional knowledge told him that he had a severe case of pneumonia. He ministered to himself as best he could. The next day other professional help was called. No miracle drugs existed then and medicines available were ineffective against the ravages of the disease that had gotten such a head start on that cold, wet ride from Chester.

The entire town soon became aware of the seriousness of his condition. This was not just another citizen who was at death's door, but the very life of the community. Most children and adults alike had felt the healing touch of this good man. Now he himself had fallen victim to an illness and they were helpless to bring to him the cure that he had wrought for them. A depressed pall fell upon the entire community. Almost the only words spoken as people met each other on the streets and in their places of business was, "What is the latest report on Dr. Mahan?"

On the morning of March 4th, 1918, the word brought to the school that Dr. Mahan had died fell like a black shroud over pupils and teachers alike. With deepest affection every child remembered this good man and even the youngest felt the sense of loss. At recess and noon, instead of the boisterous games and shouts of glee, children moved slowly and gathered in small groups to speak in hushed tones of the tragedy that had struck the community. The absence of the three Mahan children who were old enough to attend school added to the gloom.

The casket containing the doctor's body was moved by friends from the home where he had died to the nearby Methodist church where he had worshipped with his neighbors for the past thirteen years. Here he lay in state until the funeral when the entire church and surrounding yard were crowded with grief-stricken mourners. School was closed to permit children to attend. Men's tears fell with no

attempt at concealment, and women wept with uncontrolled bereavement. The entire community shared in a mutual loss and the sorrow, too deep to put into words had to be expressed through tears. Often in times of great emotional stress tears are the only outlet.

After the funeral strong hands carried the casket down the hill to the railway station to await the train that would bear the remains to Prairie Grove. There a graveside service was held and the doctor was laid to rest in the family plot. Those friends who had accompanied the bereaved family on this last sad journey returned home. People then began the sad adjustment of living without the professional services and friendly helpfulness of the man whose life had been cut short after only forty-seven years. He was one of the most respected, admired, and loved of any citizen who went before or followed after in the community. His faithful widow never remarried. She followed her husband in death in May, 1942, in Richmond, Indiana, where she had moved with her children a few years after the doctor's passing.

Wind, Fire, and Hail Wreck 1880s Havoc

I want to express my deepest appreciation to Miss Mary Alexander of Fayetteville, for the use of her treasured souvenir booklet, published April 20, 1895, in Fayetteville, titled "*Souvenir History of Baum & Bros, Fayetteville, Arkansas 1865-1895*". It contains not only a history of the Baum & Bros. "Leading General Merchants of Fayetteville, Arkansas" but valuable eyewitness accounts of the cyclone, hail and fire in Fayetteville during that time, providing us with accurate dates of these disasters.

By the spring of 1880 the growing town of Fayetteville appeared to be on its way to becoming a thriving metropolis, with the business district entered around the square.

On the evening of Sunday, April 18 that year, nobody imagined that before midnight the prosperous town around the square as well as almost every building between the old Fair Grounds - located just north of present Highway 62 West and Razorback Road, and East Mountain - Mount Sequoyah - would lie in piles of rubble from one of the most devastating tornadoes ever to strike Washington County.

About eight o'clock the lightning and heavy thunder approaching from the southwest became a deafening roar; before citizens had time to seek shelter, the tornado struck. The first home to be destroyed was that of John Kelton, near Rochier's Pond - just south and west of the railroad trestle over Highway 62, and near the street that leads up the hill to Sunrise Manor.

From here the twister swept in a northeasterly direction, taking the homes of W. M. Barnes, the Dotts, Jobe, Albright, Paddock, Crouch, and the I. O. O. F. lodge hall, before striking the Tremont Hotel on the southwest corner of the square. It tore the upper story off this three story brick building, crushing the northeast corner and killing the proprietor's wife, Mrs. H. L. (Victoria) Glass.

At the same instant it tore off the front of the Thomas Boles store on the south side, turning it upside down and inside out, leaving it leaning against the front of the building - skipped over to Baum & Bros. store on the east side where it made a complete wreck of all save the south wall.

The Baum building was a solid two story brick with a frontage of more than 60 feet. Their stock of merchandise, clothing, household furnishings, etc. was scattered over a wide area.

William Campbell in his book, ""*Fayetteville 1828-1928* states, "Baum's was a complete wreck save the south wall. The shelving against this wall was stocked with chinaware. None it was disturbed nor broken. Part of the roof of this building was found in Goshen (twelve miles away) while part of the timbers were driven through the front of the Mountain House which front was the next instant yanked from the building.

"Near Baum' stood a frame building. The only damage done to it was a couple of weatherboards yanked off the bottom part. From the square the winds dipped into what was known as 'Tin Cup' hollow where, according to the Fayetteville Democrat of May 1, 1889, it 'leveled every shanty and cabin.' A Negro baby was blown clear across the hollow, apparently without injury.

"Little damage was done to the north side of the square. The Tremont House was keeping a pig in an old hogshead barrel behind the hotel. The wind picked this up and set down in the courtyard without injury to the pig. In all, 65 houses were destroyed. Miraculously only one life was lost - that was Mrs. Glass. The National Weather Service recorded that 25 persons were injured. The only severe injury was to Mrs. Addison Bishop whose arm had to be amputated. The tornado next struck Goshen and almost completely destroyed that hamlet.

"Under the energetic leadership of Mayor VanHoose, Fayetteville immediately organized relief committees to aid the injured and those whose possessions and home had been destroyed. Neighboring towns responded to the immediate need by sending generous contributions in cash and produce. Prairie Grove sent flour and money; Boonsboro (Cane Hill) sent 925 pounds of flour and 218 pounds of bacon and money. Col. Lake of Viney Grove sent two loads of corn and 200 pounds of bacon. Mrs. Helen Severs of Cincinnati sent a lot of clothing" From the *Fayetteville Democrat* of May 1, 1880.

The people of the town were hardly recovered from the shock of the destructive tornado when the second catastrophe struck. Quoting again from the *Democrat* of May 1; "Last week if seemed that our beautiful city was doomed to destruction. Almost on the heels of the cyclone came the fire fiend, seemingly intent upon completing the ruin and destruction. About 3 o'clock Friday morning of last week our citizens were awakened from their deep slumbers by the dreaded cry of fire and ringing bells in a few moments men, women, and children could be seen hurrying toward the square with despair depicted on their countenances.

"From the location of the fire and piles of rubble, lumber, boxes, and other flamable matter scattered over the area and around the square by the tornado, many believed that it was beyond the power of man to save the city. But brave and determined men were there to make the effort. The fire originated in the post office building, the most beautiful structure in town. This building was destroyed as well as Bob Stone's Book Store on the north. All that could be done was to attempt to save the north side of the square which had escaped destruction in the tornado.

Fighters were hindered by the fact that the wind was blowing from the south. The Stone, Albright & Company brick on the corner was the first line of defense. Captain George Albright, foreman of the volunteer fire fighters, formed a bucket brigade from the two cisterns at the courthouse and from the men were able to keep the fire from spreading to neighboring structures."

Nature truly did appear to bear a special grudge against Fayetteville in the years 1880-81. According to the souvenir booklet issued by Baum & Bros. "all will remember the hail storm of April 11, 1881, when hail stones as big as cannon balls bombarded the city, battering roofs and demolishing windows."

Campbell's *History of Fayetteville* state, "On April 11, 1881, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a greenish-black cloud whirled up from the northwest with an indescribable roar and most of the aspects of a tornado. But it proved to be an unparalleled circumstance. Moses Baum says that pieces of his new tin roof were completely cut out by the impact. 487 panes of glass was broken out of the north side of the University building." (Old Main.)

The County Poor Farm

Society's care for its indigent elderly has come a long way from the English work house — or the first settlement by the American colonies. Far back into history the more affluent made some provision for the less fortunate; at times the rich made the lot of the poor even worse by interfering — ostracizing or isolating them — or in some societies even leaving the elderly or handicapped to die on the mountains or be devoured by wild beasts. Some Nomad tribes that took their herds to the mountains for summer grazing, then returned to the lowlands for winter months, simply left the elderly beside the trail or on the riverbank when they became too weak to keep up; other groups provided a certain amount of food and bade them farewell and left them to die.

Harsh as these treatments sound, our present day so-called civilized society seems at times to have gone to the other extreme by keeping bodies alive artificially after all natural signs of life have ceased. Throughout history no members of the animal world have been so cruel and unkind to one another as the human species. Lower animals may kill and destroy members of the group, but all for reasonable causes. Humans are the only ones to exhibit sadistic traits. Conditions in our prisons today attest to this fact. A few centuries ago the poor and helpless were locked in cells and left to fester and die with only a minimum of care. Work houses for the poor in England about which we read, bring shudders of horror to sensitive souls today.

Less than 100 years ago, right in our own county, treatment of the elderly, mentally retarded, maimed and senile populace was enough to make our blood run cold. Apparently, some provision was made for segregation if not kindly treating those less fortunate soon after the first government was established in our own county.

No subject we have undertaken since our first article appeared in the Observer 10 years ago, has been more fascinating, but taken more research and been more revealing than tracing the history of the poor in Washington County. We started first to write a brief sketch about the county home as it was in the long brick building that still stands and is occupied by the government offices of the EOA near the railroad and just south of Township Road. The more we probed, the more involved the project became. No other article had consumed so much time; no other story required so many interviews and resulted in so many conflicting as well as corroborating accounts on any subject.

We cannot attempt to mention in one paragraph all the persons interviewed, but will mention names as we progress with certain specific facets of the interviews. We trust these people will accept this mention as an expression of thanks and appreciation for their help. Without this cooperation and information furnished by the many people interviewed, there would be no story of the history of the poor farm in this county. So please accept this statement as personal thanks to each one who so willingly gave of your time and provided the information herein.

With so many points of view and recollections of so long ago by such a large number of people, conflicting opinions and statements are bound to appear — memory being what it is. Each will remember certain incidents and the same situation viewed from different viewpoints result in conflicting opinions. Couple that with the fact that by the time this writer tries to combine all these viewpoints and coordinate them into a crystallized whole, something entirely different may emerge. We hope that we will be able to combine the interviews into some kind of syntax to create a harmonious whole and continuous story.

The first recorded account we found of any kind of care for the poor in Washington County is in a yellowed newspaper clipping (no date) of an article published in a Fayetteville paper, and written by the late Tom Feathers. The time had to be some years ago because Mr. Feathers, who had been deceased for a number of years, mentions others now deceased as still living in Fayetteville at the time the article was published.

We quote here the Tom Feathers' article: *Lovely County Heritage* by Tom Feathers - POOR FARM PURCHASED. "During the years that the Greenhaw farm, Oak Hill, located just west of and across Highway 45 from Son's Chapel, was owned by Washington County (1852-1896) the persons going there were sent 'over the hill to the County home,' or they were sent to that section of the same farm which housed the feeble-minded. At the time there was no institution in Little Rock for such persons.

"In January, 1852, Judge John Newman, who served as Washington County Judge from 1844 until 1860, appointed a committee to select and purchase for the County a poor farm. The men in whom the Judge put his trust to make this selection and purchase were: Col. James P. Neal, a stepson of Rev. Andrew Buchanan, and who was admitted to the Bar in 1844, served in the Mexican War with a company of mounted volunteers from Washington County, practiced law for several years and returned to this county in 1868; and A. W. Brownlee, an associate justice from 1851 to 1856 and again from 1857 to 1860; and William M. Bowers, who served as county treasurer from 1844 to 1852 and then represented the county in the State Legislature from November 1852 to January 1853.

"The committee presented the results of its activities to the County Court at the April term of the same year, 1852. They reported that they had purchased the farm of Elias Muncey in Township 17 Range 29 West, containing 80 acres, as of February 13 for the sum of $350.00. This action of the committee was approved by the Court. At the same season the Court ordered the erection of two additional log buildings on the property, to be located near a large spring. With the increase in population of the County through the years, other additions to the property became necessary. At one time there were as many as 16 one-room log cabins in the area west of the spring, which was used for a water supply.

"The building which Mr. and Mrs. Muncey had occupied for their home was designated by the Court to be used as a home for the County's poorhouse commissioner or caretaker. One of the first log buildings to be erected was used to accommodate paupers "of good and sound mind." As the state had no hospital for the nervous diseases the second building erected on the Washington County farm was for the purpose of housing the 'weak and feeble minded.' Both these structures were one-story, and had small windows that were considered very high from the floor; they were also equipped with fireplaces at either end.

"The 'weak and feeble minded' (at least some of them) were better controlled by the use of a 'ball and chain, which was attached to the ankle.' Later the 'ball' part was removed and the chains attached to the wall; by this

method the patient could be kept inside during colder weather or outside during the summer. The change from the 'ball and chain' was appreciated also by the caretaker whose duty it had been to move the heavy iron 'balls' from place to place.

"Washington County's first 'poor house' was put into immediate operation. The same County Court of April 1852, appointed John R. Glassbrook, whose farm had been purchased by the County, to be the first Poorhouse Commissioner. Many persons served as administrator at the County Home prior to 1886 when John A. Beckett received the appointment.

"It was during Mr. Beckett's tenure at the 'home' that the Rev. William Sherman, now a retired Methodist minister living in Fayetteville, was filling his appointments at churches of the Goshen circuit. These included the Son's Chapel Church. Mr. Sherman relates that on several occasions after he had conducted services at the church he would spend the afternoon at the 'home' visiting with the residents or having a service for them. These services were held in the living room of the caretaker's house.

"All that remains on the Farm which was placed there by the County is near the southeast corner, in what is now a heavily grassed pasture. Here the County buried its paupers. The sandstone markers for these final resting places have, during the years, become tilted in all directions; and they have neither names nor dates. Some of them may have withstood the elements for more than a century."

This is all we have learned about that first poor farm in Washington County. Our next information is that the farm was located west of Fayetteville on a 64-acre tract almost directly across the road from Mount Comfort church and community building. According to Mr. Feathers' article, the move was made from the Son's Chapel location to the farm near Mount Comfort in 1890. In midsummer 1917 residents of the farm were moved into what was then considered modern and convenient up-to-date facility in the long red brick building on Gregg Avenue, built specifically to house the county's poor.

The County Poor Farm

From 1852 when the county first authorized the payment of a caretaker and purchased land near Son's Chapel beside what is now Highway 45 east of Fayetteville until 1896, the indigents of Washington County were housed at that location in a number of log buildings segregated only by the degree and nature of their condition. Those who were considered insane and/or feeble minded were confined in locked rooms with most violent kept in chains.

A news brief in a Fayetteville paper dated March 27, 1880, stated, "Nineteen unfortunate persons, are now fed and clothed by the county at an expense of about $140 a month. Fifteen of the number are inmates of the poor house."

In 1896 under Judge Frank Hill, the home was moved from the Son's Chapel location to one west of town across the road from the Mount Comfort school and what was them a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, into a large two storied structure built over a stone basement that was partitioned into rooms where inmates were also housed. The building stood on sloping hillside so that the back of the basement opened at ground level. Another small cottage consisting of two rooms with a lean-to was added later as the number of residents increased and more space became necessary. In this improved facility heat was provided by big stoves rather than fireplaces at each end of the one story log cabins at the previous location.

Having all the inmates under one roof made caring for them much easier. All could come to the central dining room or have meals carried to them without braving the elements — either the heat of summer or freezing winter. Primitive as accommodations in this new place may appear today, they were a great improvement over the previous estate. The rooms in this house were spacious, some as large as 24 x 24 feet in which a number of beds could be arranged to accommodate patients in a sort of dormitory fashions.

The new location like the previous one was near a large freeflowing spring from which all water was carried. The spring also supplied drinking water for the school across the road. What a task it was to carry in buckets from the spring a considerable distance down the hillside, all the water for drinking, cooking, household chores — washing dishes, scrubbing floors, laundry and bathing. Even if people bathed only once a week — as was the custom in many families at that period, a great amount of water was required. The caretaker at a later date said that getting the inmates to bathe was one of the most difficult tasks she had to perform. Older people from remote rural areas had never been accustomed to frequent bathing and many rebelled at such a foolish waste of time and effort. Many patients needed bathing more often — this meant added work to the caretaker because many of these were bedfast patients incapable of controlling their body functions; bedding must be changed often and laundered on the premises. Laundry probably was done when weather permitted, beside the spring when wash kettles heated over outside fires provided the hot water for boiling clothes after they were rubbed on the old fashioned washboard in tubs of lye soap water. Then the laundry must be carried back up the hill to the house. This was the usual procedure for farm families of the period.

In 1896 when this second poor farm was established, no hospital facilities were available in the county. Patients who became terminally ill lingered at the home where they died — cared for as best possible by the overworked persons in charge. The deceased were buried in paupers' graves on a hill across the ravine from the home itself. No markers were placed at these graves and long ago the location of these burial sites have been lost and forgotten.

About half of the 68 acres of the farm were tillable and the caretaker with the help of able-bodied men in residence raised practically all the food consumed by caretakers and inmates, including dairy products, meat — hogs and beeves butchered on the premises. The women helped with canning and preserving food raised. Many welcomed the opportunity to continue the work they had done all their lives. Most were from farms where they had spent long years of hard work.

To what extent and how often religious services were provided is uncertain. As always, church and secular organizations came to help as they could. Services were conducted in a large room in the home.

Indoor plumbing facilities were practically unknown at this turn of the century — even in private homes in town. At the county home, restroom facilities were in an outhouse down the hill. Bathing in a wash tub beside the kitchen stove or within the rooms of occupants was not regarded as inconvenient; it was common practice in private homes throughout the county.

After space in the large house became so crowded that the small cottage was erected close by, some of the male inmates were housed here. After this property was sold and the home moved to the last location on Gregg Avenue, the property was privately occupied for some years; finally the

small cottage was moved across the road to a location above the Mount Comfort community building and is still in use in 1982; the large house was razed in 1978.

Whether the caretaker was paid a salary at this time or not is a subject of disagreement; some sources tell us that he was — others say not. The consensus seems to be that he was not paid a specified sum. He and his family received a place to live and a stipend to feed each inmate; out of this amount he was allowed to keep any monies left after expenses were paid. This meant that some caretakers provided better food and services than others. The appointment by the County Judge, who had jurisdiction over the poor farm, must have been regarded as a political plum of sorts. It was definitely a political appointment — and caretakers changed with almost every change of the administration electing the County Judge.

By the time George Appleby became County Judge in 1916 the population of Washington County had grown to such an extent that the need for more spacious accommodations for the poor was urgent. In 1917 land was purchased along Gregg Avenue — still in the county at that time — west of the Frisco railroad and south of what is now Township Road and a new modern, long, brick structure was erected. It was patterned after the county farm near Harrison for the indigents of Boone County. During the summer and fall of that year, the move was completed to take all inmates from the Mount Comfort location to the new home on Gregg Avenue.

In July of that year, the Mount Comfort property was purchased by a young married couple, Gus and Edna Davis Henbest, who had exchanged their marriage vows in March that same year. They moved into the large 15-room home on Mount Comfort Road in October. Edna recently told me that they had two rooms of the house big enough to have accommodated probably 18 or more inmates when the home was moved. It was a typical farm house for a large family at that time. The Henbests bought the 68 acre farm and 15 room house from County Judge George Appleby. Here their daughter, Theda, was born. The couple sold the home and 68 acre farm in 1920. Shown in the accompanying picture is Mrs. Henbest holding daughter Theda standing on the front porch of the old home. The photo is courtesy of Mrs. Henbest.

Next week "The County home in the brick facility on Gregg Avenue."

The County Home

By the time George Appleby became County Judge in 1916, the need for larger and more modern facilities for the county indigents became urgent. In 1917 money was appropriated for the purchase of land beside the Frisco railroad north of Fayetteville on what had been part of the early Gregg plantation. Modeled from a plan already in use at Harrison in Boone County, the new building would be far superior to the three story farm house type then in use on Mount Comfort Road west of town.

This new place was to be built specifically for use as the County Home. It was a long red brick building with single rooms extending to each end from a center entrance. Each accommodation housed one or two inmates — a great improvement over the Mount Comfort residence where as many as four to six occupants lived in each room. A wide veranda extended full length on each side — front to back. On this open porch the inmates spent much of their time sitting and rocking.

There was no such thing as air-conditioning; so the cool breezes that wafted along the porch were welcome relief from the inside heat. In winter, the rooms were warmed by steam radiators in each room. The furnace was located in the basement. Even in winter when the weather was not extremely cold, the old folk enjoyed sitting in the open air. The house faced east and during the morning the sun warmed their aged bones. Afternoons they moved to the back porch where they could watch the setting sun across the field to the west. Along the east porch rambler roses scented the air. The back porch was shaded by honeysuckle vines growing to the rafters.

Another greatly needed improvement was indoor plumbing. Two bath rooms served all inmates — one for each sex. The total number of residents varied from time to time — usually 15 to 20. The four upstairs rooms for the caretaker and family had a private bath.

The stairs descended directly into the large dining room. All food was prepared in one large kitchen. The inmates all ate in the central dining room. The caretaker and family ate in the kitchen, but all had the same menu. Those unable to go to the dining room were fed in their rooms. This was an added chore for some member of the caretaker's family.

There was no money to send the seriously ill to the City Hospital which was opened before the move from Mount Comfort. Inmates who became terminally ill remained at the Home.

Three well-known Fayetteville physicians were mentioned by almost every person interviewed. Dr. Ellis especially was mentioned kindly by all to whom we talked. He referred to the inmates as "my old people" and would go whenever called. He, as well as Doctors Gregg and Wood, all early physicians of Fayetteville, volunteered their services and received very little if any compensation. The County had no extra money to buy medicines.

All people admitted to the Home were destitute. The decision as to who would be admitted was in the hands of the County Judge. Very few were refused, because going to the poor farm was a last resort. Most had no families, or if they did, their families were too poor to care for them. In some cases, relatives were embarrassed to admit that they had relatives at the poor farm — a few abandoned their elders. Such instances were rare, however.

The deceased were buried in paupers' graves without markers. Because of limited finances, the County Judge had little choice in the manner of disposing of these indigents. Cash enough to feed and house the inmates pressed the budget of the none too wealthy County treasury.

One judge was severely criticized because of reports that inmates were placed in plain wooden boxes assembled on the grounds and the deceased buried without even outer garments or a lid on the box.

When George Caudle became judge during WWII, this practice was abandoned. Arrangements were made with the three mortuaries in town to alternate in burial of paupers. A small fee was paid — $35.00 at first. The mortuaries were called in rotation — unless relatives of the deceased had a choice of morticians; a simple religious service was conducted.

At no time did we hear it said that the inmates were mistreated in spite of the fact that caring for them was a most difficult and tiring task. Some were senile and many none too bright when they entered the Home. They were well fed, kept warm, treated kindly, and their basic needs provided, which was more than some could have had in their own homes.

The arrangement of the house was inconvenient. The only entrance to each room was a door opening onto the outside porch. To get from the rooms or bath or dining

room all had to walk along the outside porch regardless of the weather. With only one bathroom for each sex, sanitary conditions were primitive by today's standards.

Every new arrival was required to bathe before entering his or her room. Clothes brought along were carefully inspected, washed and cleaned before they could be taken into the rooms. The problem of bedbugs carried in by new inmates was ever present. Many articles of clothing were so old and worn that they were beyond repair and were destroyed.

Some new inmates had never seen an indoor bathroom and did not know how to use the facility. The caretaker found one man trying to take a bath in the toilet bowl. He had never seen a bathroom and not knowing how to turn a faucet or run water into the tub, he was using the only water he saw.

Almost every week, services were provided by some religious group. Arranging for these groups was an added responsibility for the caretaker. The tables and chairs in the dining room must be moved and arranged for the occasions, then put back to serve meals afterward. A piano in the dining room had been donated by some individual or group and most visiting groups had a pianist to help with the music. The inmates enjoyed the singing and most took part.

Inmates were not required to help with the work on the farm or domestic household chores. Some women offered to help with the housework. They had been accustomed to hard work all their lives and felt useful, as indeed they were. But helping with the cooking was forbidden. This task performed by the County. Most food was raised on the farm. A cow provided milk — meat was butchered and cured — and fruit and vegetables preserved during the summer for use in the winter.

The County Home continued operation until the Federal Government began its program of welfare and set minimum standards for all facilities serving the indigent. When this came about, the red brick on Gregg Avenue failed to meet these standards and the Home was phased out. Government aid ceased to be a stigma and people willingly took advantage of the improved facilities and modern care. In spite of the home atmosphere that existed between inmates and caretakers at the Home, present facilities offer better services and more adequate care than could be provided under local county finance and management.

Nobody interviewed could be certain of the exact date that the Gregg Avenue facility was closed. Mrs. Mahan was in charge when the last patient had to be moved. She took the last dozen inmates to the private home she had rented elsewhere in Fayetteville and elsewhere in town and kept them until they either died or became bedfast and had to be placed in hospitals or registered nursing homes which had become common by that time.

After the Home closed its doors for the last time, the building stood empty for some years. The County used the grounds to park machinery and the inside was used for storage.

At a meeting on April 10, 1980, the Quorum Court voted to lease the old County Home on a four-year basis to the EOA under and agreement that the agency put $38,000 worth of repairs into the structure during that period. The EOA administrator also said that agency would like to be given first option to buy the building if the county should decide to sell it.

Since that time, the EOA has done extensive remodeling inside the old structure. Upon entering the building now, it is difficult to reconstruct in the mind's eye the original floor plan that was used for so many years to accommodate Washington County's indigent population.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the following people for their courteous and valuable information that made these articles possible: Mrs. Edna Henbest, Mrs. Grace Polly, Miss Beulah Whitcome, Mrs. Ethel Smith, Mr. George Caudle, Mr. Randall Roberts (since deceased), Mr. Bruce Crider, and Mrs. Gladys Mahan.

Home Remedies Work

Far be it for this ol'hillbilly of upteen winters to try to upstage professional or even native herb doctors who have other treatments for the problems mentioned below - but if a simple remedy works perfectly and at little cost what more can a victim ask?

A recent article by a professional expert proposes removing ticks by a method expounded by many others. The article stated that "ticks should be removed with thumb and index finger by gentle extraction as close as possible to the point of attachment." I have no quarrel with that accepted method, but why disturb the embedded rascal and risk contaminating yourself with germs of Rocky Mountain Spotted fever or tuleramia (originally called Rabbit fever when it was first discovered in the Ozarks - so called because the first human victims got the disease by skinning contaminated rabbits or squirrels).

A much simpler and more effective remedy is readily available. I keep a small bottle of spirits of ammonia handy at all times - in the house and glove compartment in the car - and carry a bottle in my pocket when walking where ticks or stinging insects might be encountered. Turn that opened bottle of ammonia over the happy tick or insect sting or bite and in a short time Mr. Tick will loosen his hold and can easily be removed proboscus and all with a gentle pull with a soft tissue without touching him with your bare hands.

The same relief can be obtained after being stung by a wasp. It will not work on a bee sting when the stinger is still embedded in the flesh. In that case you must remove the stinger sac which still contains the venom. Use the same method of turning the open bottle upside down over the stung place - whether wasp, hornet, yellowjacket. Of course this treatment is wise only on smooth surfaces where the bottle can be held flat without pouring ammonia all over yourself.

Definitely do not use ammonia around the eyes. If the bottle cannot be held firmly so the fluid will not leak out, wet a bit of cotton and hold over the injury. Don't breathe the ammonia or you'll take off faster than the fleeing insect.

My first knowledge of the efficacy of ammonia was many years ago when my father was stung by a scorpion in the middle of the night. He was stung on the ball of the thumb. He turned that bottle of ammonia upside down on that painful and dangerous sting and held it there for several minutes. It never caused him the least pain or swelling. I have never forgotten his experience and the lesson I learned from it.

I'd not guarantee this treatment for anybody who is so allergic to stings that treatment in a hospital is necessary. I have not had that experience, but for a hardy hillbilly like myself it works.

An ancient Chinese treatment for burns has never failed me. I read about it many years ago and always use it for burns, even one that is severe enough to raise a blister. I have often wondered why hospitals don't use it for patients with really severe burns over much of their bodies. Probably the doctors have better treatments.

My remedy: Take as many tea bags as necessary to cover

the burned area. The wet tea draws out the poison or whatever - I am not a diagnostic expert. I only know that when I burn my hand or whatever, I grab as many teas bags as necessary, wet them, place them securely over the burned area and leave them for perhaps an hour - maybe more, depending on the severity of the burn - and presto - the burn does not get sore nor blister, or if already blistered, the blister dries up without pain and heals quickly.

There is no charge for the above information. I don't want to be arrested for practicing medicine without a license. Since there is no charge, there cannot be any money back guarantee. I only say it works for me. Whether it will work on humans I do not know.

Memory Of Spirits Past Haunt Still House Holler

A short distance beyond Cato Springs along Highway 265 south of the Fayetteville Bypass, an unmarked road turns off to the left. This is the west end of a section known as "The Campbell Loop." A densely overgrown ravine off this road is a place known as "Still House Holler" because many years ago a man we will call Uncle John operated a lucrative business of producing moonshine here.

At the outset, let us warn any curious adventure seekers - please do not try to find this hollow nor invade it. The owner of this private property does not appreciate strangers prowling around, breaking down fences, trampling underbrush, leaving gates open and allowing cattle to escape. The ravine is home for enough ticks and chiggers to cover your body. About the only sound heard down in the holler is the bur-r-r-r of enough rattlesnakes to play a symphony - if you care for rattlesnakes symphonies. If the rattlesnakes don't get you, the owner may blast you with buckshot; the ghosts of past inebriates will pursue, along with enough warlocks and witches to make those that chased Robert Burns' Tim O'Shanter appear tame by comparison. So - don't go poking around where you have no business trying to locate Still House Holler.

Still House Holler is there, though, with a free flowing spring that provides fresh, cold water to cool the coils through which steam condensed and dripped into the barrels that held some of the most powerful corn whiskey, peach brandy, and apple jack ever produced to brighten the lives of hard working pioneer men and boys in these mountains.

The native stone vats are there too, held together by good concrete where the mash was fermented. These vats measure probably six to eight cubic feet each - and there are three of them. The tops of the vats are gone and the bottoms filled with enough accumulated humus to grow oak trees some six inches in diameter.

Uncle John operated largely on the barter system - a bushel of peaches bought a quart of brandy. A bushel of apples could buy a quart of apple jack. A bushel of corn might be exchanged for a whole gallon of good stout whiskey.

A Look Back - There was a time when any young lad, big enough to turn loose of Ais mother's apron strings - and boys then turned loose about as soon as they were able to walk alone, who saw smoke from Still House Holler curling skyward on a bright, nippy fall morning would know that Uncle John was about to run off a batch of moonshine. And he'd begin dancing and humming through his morning chores, and when he saw his pa he'd tell him he'd seen the smoke, and pa too would start grinning ear to ear because he also would be set to enjoy the libation about to come from the still in the holler.

Come Saturday all the men and boys would put on clean bib overalls and stiff homespun shirts and head for West Fork or Greenland, or maybe as far south as Woolsey's Store where the road forked, one branch going on up West Fork Creek and the other toward the southwest up Winn Creek and over the ridge to Blackburn.

Woolsey's Store was a favorite. On Saturday and Sunday afternoon everybody for miles around brought nags that could run at all, and raced them across the valley between the store and the creek on the far side.

Betting was illegal, but after a few swigs of Uncle John's corn whiskey or his potent apple jack or peach brandy, folks forgot what was legal and what was not. Some of the money that changed hands had been designated to buy calico goods to make dresses by the women folk for the mothers and gals to wear to Sunday go-to-meetin'. So often some of the men came home from the races with no goods and empty pockets. A few might come with pockets bulging. And many of the men and boys wouldn't know whether their pockets were full or empty. They themselves were too full of Uncle John's good product from Still House Holler.

The women folk didn't see eye to eye with the men folk about all this drinking and gambling, but they put up with it for quite a spell - until one eventful Saturday.

On that day a gang of ruffians from down toward Bug Tussle and over in Ben Doodle Holler, away down on Blackburn Creek, came a-riding over to Woolsey's Store to take part in the horse racing. They had stopped along the way at some stills down on Blackburn Creek and they were loaded for trouble by the time they got out of their saddles.

Evidently they found it, for by sundown, when they all headed home almost every son of a pioneer of them had lost some blood or had a black eye, or maybe a knife slash across a cheek, or a piece of shirt ripped off by a bullet.

There'd been, that day, a heap of yellin' and cussin' and shootin' pistols into the air and at each other. Fortunately, by the time the fun had reached the shooting stage most of the contestants were too unsteady on their feet and in their aim to do much damage. Most of the damage to the Woolsey regulars and the upstarts from Bug Tussle way had been in scaring the daylights out of each other.

Neither side would admit defeat and each rode off toward home declaring that they'd be back next Saturday with more recruits and, this time, with sufficient supply of whiskey and ammunition to settle what the other had started.

This was when the women folk decided that things had gone far enough. They got together with a petition signed by every wood-choppin' female from Chicken Bristle to Possum Trot. Them as couldn't write their names, made a mark to let Uncle John know just where they stood on the matter.

The petition might not have been worded exactly as a lawyer would have drawn it up, but the meaning was perfectly clear. If Uncle John hoped to continue to enjoy good health, he'd do much better to continue his activities over in Indian Territory or someplace besides his present location. To ensure Uncle John took the petition seriously, every female in the neighborhood went along when the paper was presented to the operator of the still. The leader of this hopping mad crowd of females was Uncle John's own niece, the daughter of his oldest sister. This niece's husband and her two teenage boys were regular partakers of Uncle John's hospitality, and she was declaring open warfare against her uncle if she had to take on the battle

singlehanded. But Uncle John could see she had plenty of help.

The women had found him that frosty October morning just starting to run off an extra fine batch of corn likker. The first drops were beginning to trickle into the barrel when the women arrived. The frosty nip in the air was warm compared to Uncle John's initial reception, interrupted as he was in this special brewing. But it thawed considerable when the women went into action.

Every blessed one of them carried some instrument of destruction - a hammer, axe, rake, shovel, or stick-club - and when they saw how lightly Uncle John was first disposed to treat their petition, went to work on his operation. They attacked the still itself, smashing the coils carrying the vapor that was condensing into that precious fluid. When Uncle John attempted to interfer with what he saw as rash behavior, especially toward a man's rightly owned property, some of the women turned on him, yelling and screaming and flailing him with their sticks. The unfortunate man quickly realized that trying to defend himself and his valued still was an untenable situation.

Folk say they had never seen a man climb such a steep hill out of such a deep holler at such a speed in all their born days, and some insisted that he didn't stop until he'd crossed the border into Indian Territory. Calmer heads allowed he did stop long enough to load his family and a few possessions into the wagon before crossing into the Territory.

As time passed and younger generations came along, no mention was made to them as to why Uncle John moved to Oklahoma when all the other relatives remained peaceful-like in Washington County.

Like I said, the vats are still there hidden away in the undergrowth of Still House Holler with nobody to guard the place - but woods critters, and rattlesnakes. And enough relatives of Uncle John to whip a whole regiment of curious outsiders.

They don't want anyone poking around disturbing the peace and quiet of a place considered almost sacred to the kinfolk of the man who long ago provided so much pleasure for those early settlers who resided along the section of road known as the Campbell Loop.

Early Days of Winslow - East Side

The appearance of the west side of Winslow remained much the same from the time the first buildings were erected until the devastating fire of the 1950s destroyed everything except the row that remains along the south side of the street today. By contrast, the east side had undergone many changes in addition to the two destructive fires that destroyed houses that were later rebuilt to the present alignment. Other changes were brought about by the razing of buildings that either were replaced by new ones or their sites used for other purposes. Probably one of the first structures to be erected was the depot, since the town centered around the railroad and all activities were geared to the services it afforded. All the east side of town is built on filled ground. The depth can be estimated by looking at the ravine to the north of the present parking area. The space occupied by the depot looks so small today that it seems impossible that the depot stood south of the big maple tree beside the present railroad crossing. South of the depot was a long shed where passengers waited for trains during the summer months; and south of the shed the road wound behind the depot and crossed the tracks at a point near the weed grown steps that lead from the track level to the roadway along the hillside above. There was barely enough space for one team between the depot and the rock wall to the east. Directly north of the depot and the maple tree about where the present road crosses the tracks was a fenced rose garden with a fountain in the center. Water for the fountain flowed by gravity from a spring near the mouth of the tunnel. This same spring supplied water for the agent and his family who lived upstairs above the depot.

North of the garden about where the present crossing leads to the Baptist Church stood a general store first occupied by J. R. Stockburger and later by A. N. Cole. Later this building was razed and the business moved to the location now occupied by Jarnagan's. North of the aforementioned store at one time stood yet another building which housed the post office and an ice cream parlor. This building stood on high supports and extended across the ravine. To the east of the ice cream parlor was a smaller building that also extended over the edge of the ravine. It was known as the R. G. Williams building and was occupied by many different tenants. Usually the business was some sort of eating or refreshment establishment; at times a regular restaurant - again as a confectionery - and at one time it was a beer parlor. Just north of the R. G. Williams building was still another small store built of native stone. In it were at different times a cobbler's shop, variety store, a millinery, and a barber shop. These buildings are all gone today. In the early '30's a canning factory stood north of these; it extended over the ravine from the present street to the railroad right of way. The deep well that supplied water for the factory remains and is still used at times to supply water hauled to motels and residences along the highway.

The alignment of buildings against the bluff on the east side has been changed many times. One of the first houses along the bluff was a small wooden structure housing the office and drug store of Dr. Albert Dunlap in the late 1880s. South of that building was one at various times occupied by a restaurant. "Aunt Lid" Rivercomb had a restaurant in this building in the early part of this century. Between her place and the drug store were three smaller houses occupied by a millinery, a barber shop and a real estate office. When the store building occupied by A. N. Cole north of the depot was razed, Mr. Cole built a store on the present site of Jarnagan's. Twice this store was burned to the ground before the present structure was erected. In 1908 Dr. Dunlap's frame drug store building was replaced by a concrete block two story structure. On the first floor was the drug store; on the second the newspaper, "*The Winslow American*" was printed, and Winslow's first lending library was established, and enough additional space for living quarters for Dr. Dunlap's daughter Maud and her husband G. N. Duncan. "Miss Maud" was the first licensed woman pharmacist in the state of Arkansas, and Winslow's first librarian. Her husband edited the newspaper and managed the drug store - other than the pharmaceutical part of the business. After the death of her husband in 1918, Miss Maud took over the management of the establishment as well as the editorship of the newspaper and operation of the library. In later years Dick Page bought the drug store and operated it so long as it existed. Blindness forced him to give up the business; there has been no drug store in Winslow since that time.

All the buildings north of the present Jarnagan Store were erected by H. M. Wright and were known as the Wright Buildings. Only one of these remains at present; evidence of the others is apparent by the stone wall against the hillside. The northernmost building was a livery stable; the part of the building south of it stored feed for the

horses. A roadway ran between this building and the one still standing; this led to the second floor which housed the rigs for hire at the livery stable. At the time of the livery stable operation, traveling salesmen - drummers - arrived by train, made their headquarters at the Mountain Hotel just up the hill behind the livery stable and hired rigs from Mr. Wright to take them to outlying businesses such as Blackburn, Sunset, Hazel Valley, Winfrey, etc. The horses and rigs were available to local citizens also, and during the summer months business thrived by renting the horses to the many summer visitors. At that time Winslow was one of the most thriving summer resorts in the Ozarks.

The Mountain Hotel previously mentioned was built by a Mr. and Mrs. Sample. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Sample operated the business alone until her marriage to Mr. H. M. Wright. Mr. Wright did not help operate the hotel, but built a successful business with the livery stable and mercantile establishment. Later, Mrs. Wright operated a restaurant in the building that still stands. The grocery store of her husband was in the north end of this same building. The management of the Mountain Hotel was taken over by the daughter of Mrs. Wright - Miss Rose Sample.

In the early spring of 1923 the three story Mountain Hotel was destroyed by fire. The entire structure was of wood, and since no firefighting equipment was available, once the fire started it could not be controlled. It had been built primarily as a summer hotel with only a few of the rooms ceiled and heated for winter occupancy. Long hallways extended from front to back; these open hallways, plus the fact that nothing was fireproofed contributed to the rapid spread of the flames. Fortunately no other structures were destroyed by the fire. For a number of years Miss Rose was not in residence at Winslow; later after the death of both her mother and Mr. Wright she returned and remodeled the livery stable into a restaurant and rented rooms in what had been the carriage house. She continued the operation of her hotel - patronized largely by local people - until her death in the 1950s. After that the deteriorating building was never occupied. It was finally acquired by J. D. Jarnagan and demolished.

At one time the Winslow Telephone Company occupied the second floor of what was a barber shop below; this was south of the present structures. The stone wall of this building can still be seen against the steep bank. When the fire that destroyed the telephone office occurred the entire section of town was burned from the Wright buildings on south. At the time of this fire the wind was from the north and blew the flames away from the Wright structures. The telephone office was moved back up on the hill to the small house where it had been located originally. Here it remained until the present dial system was inaugurated. The only buildings rebuilt after this second fire were the store building presently occupied by Jarnagans, and the present post office, library, and city hall.

NEVER BATHE WITH A SKUNK - A Bit of Practical Advice

My brother Omer was the hunter of the family. Every winter he had trap lines in the hollows and along the bluffs where wild animals were likely to den. One time he caught a skunk in a steel trap in the hollow near our house. It was caught by the toes on one front paw only, making the pelt of that lowly animal much more valuable. Skins that were unmarred or broken by bullet holes were worth more.

Maybe it was just the challenge of disposing of the skunk with some risk but not much danger that prompted us to make the execution some kind of a lark. It must have been early on a Sunday morning, because our father was along and he could not have been free any other day of the week. We phoned our cousin Berneice who always wanted to be included in any such venture. Outfitting ourselves for the expedition was a great part of the amusing sport. Everybody donned old disposal clothes - just in case the venture was a failure and we were on the receiving end of the skunk's defense mechanism. I recall that the day was cold and overcast, necessitating warm apparel. I wore a pair of old boots - several sizes too large - I was always clumsy in my oversize brogans and prone to stumble at best. My overalls were gallused over a number of suits of ragged underwear and a disposable shirt over all that. To top off my rig I wore a long overcoat that practically dragged the ground - and a nondescript hat pulled down over my ears.

Omer led the procession, followed by Papa, Martha, Lyda, and Berneice in that order, with me bringing up the rear guard.

I do not remember the specific details of getting the skunk out of the den where it hunched in the trap. It was facing us, however, and since it was caught by the forepaw it could be urged to come forward, keeping the aiming end pointed away from its conquerors. The game was to lead the creature gently from its den on the side of the hill to a pool in the small creek nearby. Why this method of execution was chosen, I do not know. Somewhere in the back of my mind it seems that we'd been told that a skunk under water could not spray effectively; so the object was quickly to submerge its entire body, especially the rear part. I can still see the bewildered, pained look on the face of that helpless skunk as Omer pulled ever so cautiously on the long wire attached to the trap. We had all been cautioned that if the little beastie by some means should be able to turn its rear toward us and raise its tail we were to scatter as fast and as far as we could scamper over the rough, frozen hillside. This did not happen, and when we reached the water's edge, Omer quickly dunked the trap with the skunk attached deep into the water and held it there with a long stick. We all stood around looking as solemn as though we expected some priest to miraculously appear and begin reciting a requiem mass. Presently a thick, oily, green skum arose to the top of the quiet pool. It soon spread from bank to bank, covering the entire surface. The water was not flowing from the pool so the skum became thicker and more oily looking as the hapless skunk sprayed its protective fluid into the water in a futile effort to protect itself.

Why I was not content to remain on the bank with the rest of the clan, I don't have any idea. The creek had a sandy beach from which the skunk had been launched and all the others were gathered along this side of the stream. Perhaps I thought a clearer view could be possible from the opposite side where the bank rose straight up to a height of some three feet. That side was more wooded and rougher than the side where we first gathered. I managed in spite of my cumbersome heavy garb to scramble up the bank and arrive at a point directly opposite and above the pool that was by now one solid sheet of thick, oily green skum, when my feet encased in those oversized boots became tangled in some underbrush and loose rocks. I lost my footing and after stumbling about, grabbing at saplings and twigs, I plunged headfirst down into that nauseating pool with the expiring skunk. I made a perfect bellybuster landing - face down - splashing skunk water all over those standing on the bank.

Fortunately the water was not deep - but also for-

tunately it was deep enough to prevent my striking my head on some sharp rock and knocking myself out. I lost no time in scrambling to my feet, boots filled with stinking water, clothes soggy with pockets bulging and straining out the water - leaving the residue of skunk oil within my garments. I came out of the near-freezing pool, sputtering and splitting out mouthfuls of green oil and wiping the thick skum from my eyes. Had there been time to speculate, I am sure I would have argued with myself which fate was worse - to drown with my head under water and the tail of the now dead skunk in my mouth or rise to the surface and be swallowed up by that nauseous green, slimy oil.

There was not enough time to speculate or try to arrive at any kind of decision; already my head was coming to the surface. The flop hat that had covered and protected my thick head of hair had floated downstream and now I was crowned not with glossy red locks, but by slimy green strands with beads of oil dripping into my eyes and down into my mouth.

After recovering from the shock and surprise of my splash, the spectators determined that I was not permanently injured, the humor of my predicament struck them and they doubled over with laughter. I could see absolutely nothing humorous in the entire calamity. Up to this point all I could see was green and smell that indescribably horrid odor and taste of skunk oil. Now with the laughter of my fellow conspirators ringing in my slimefilled ears, I began to see red. Probably it was well enough to have something to dissipate that green oil, and the red light from my bleary eyes was what I needed. Ignoring their peals of laughter and to me inappropriate jokes about the taste of the drink, etc. I sloshed my way down the hollow toward home and clean, dry clothing.

Our mother who had not joined in the expedition, saw her disheveled offspring approaching, opened the door to admit my freezing body, but when she got a whiff of that skunk and saw my green skum covered garments she slammed the door in my face and relegated me to the outhouse. She did hurl dry clothing in my direction and set a pan of hot water on the step - at the same time warning me to keep my distance. I recall that from my frigid refuge I watched the rest of the motly group trooping down the hill, still convulsed with laughter.

Some time passed before I was completely accepted back into the family circle about the open fire where the heat from the burning logs would reactivate the skunk oil still soaked into my red hair; a powerful and now familiar odor would slowly waft about the room, and one by one the family would get up and holding their respective noses seek sanctuary around the kitchen stove where I was forbidden to join them - leaving me to suffer my agonies alone by the open fireplace. They did not dare banish me to the kitchen for fear of saturating all the foodstuff and all get a taste of skunk oil at the next meal.

Maud Duncan: A true Winslow treasure

A neglected grave in the overgrown St. Stephens Cemetery on a hillside in the south part of Winslow marks the last resting place of one of the most widely acclaimed citizens of the little town.

The inscription on the small headstone reads simply, "Maud Duncan, b. October 22, 1883 d. January 21, 1958.

Much has been written and more spoken about the personal achievements and contributions of this exceptional person. Almost nothing has been revealed about the heartaches, tragedies and heavy burdens carried by this petite lady throughout her life.

Orphaned - Left an orphan at an early age, she was raised by her father's brother and his wife, Dr. Albert and Virginia C. Dunlap. They also raised a boy, known as J. P., cousin to Maud. Few people knew that the two children were not brother and sister. The education of the young lady was completed before the family moved from Fort Smith to Winslow in 1887. The first record of Maud's activities was that she taught in the one-room log schoolhouse known as Mount Pleasant, south of Winslow.

On February 26, 1894, the 20-year-old Maud was married to H. G. Pearce, telegraph operator for the Frisco Railroad in Winslow. To the couple were born two daughters: Helen, born February 22, 1895, and died September 22, 1903; and Virginia, the second, who lived less than two years.

No records have yet been found as to her dates. She is known to have been born after Helen and lived a short time. Not long after the death of Virginia, the husband disappeared. He returned for the funeral of Helen. Otherwise, he never was seen in the town again.

Apparently, the couple divorced because soon after the death of both children, Maud reverted to the use of her maiden name Dunlap.

In 1905, she became engaged to a young doctor, T. E. Gray, who had established a practice in Winslow. A friend and neighbor, Mrs. J. W. Winn hand-sewed the wedding gown, and preparations were made for a joyous ceremony. Nobody ever knew why that engagement was broken. The wedding never took place.

The June 1908 issue of *The Winslow Mirror*, a short-lived monthly newspaper reported, "On the morning of June third, (1908) at St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Miss Maud Dunlap became the bride of Mr. Gilbert Nelson Duncan." Mr. Duncan was an energetic newspaperman who soon purchased the haltering publication and changed the name to *The Winslow American*. The first weekly issue came off the press on Friday, September 4, 1908, and continued without interruption until the frail widow of G. N. Duncan put out the last copy in the 1950s.

From her foster father, Dr. Albert Dunlap, Maud learned pharmacy and became one of the first woman pharmacists in Arkansas.

Later in the year of their marriage, the Duncans built a two-story stone house on the east side of Winslow.

The first floor housed the pharmacy and gift shop. On the second floor the newspaper was published. On this upper floor the couple established the first lending library in the town. This period of married happiness was of a short duration - a little more than 10 years. Both husband and wife exerted tireless efforts and much time in the war effort during World War I.

The husband was not alive to realize the fruits of victory. He died after a brief illness early on the day that the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. The day that was filled with rejoicing for most Americans was a day clouded with grief for the staunch young pharmacist, who that day was left a widow. She never remarried.

Alone, she attempted to operate the drug store and to publish the paper. Too much an idealist and too generous a philanthropist, she was not a practical businesswoman in regard to money matters.

The dwindling business in the drugstore prompted her to sell that enterprise to a young pharmacist, Dick Page, who revitalized the venture. The newspaper work was also becoming more of a strain on the aging woman.

From a fair-sized weekly of four pages it became little more than a news bulletin printed on a single 11 x 8-1/2 size sheet.

The family fortunes dwindled after the demise of the foster parents. Dr. Dunlap died in 1910 - his wife, Virginia died in 1936. Dr. Dunlap had drawn a small Confederate pension from the State of Arkansas for his services as a doctor in the Civil War.

His widow continued to draw a lesser amount until her death. After that time, Maud existed on a pittance. No form of assistance had been established by the government, and there were many days when the cupboard was completely bare. People were sympathetic, but sympathy cannot appease the pangs of hunger. Never weighing more than 100 pounds at the most, this frail lady was reduced to no more than 70 pounds.

Yet, she continued to print the little paper. After the stone building housing the drugstore and printing office was destroyed by fire in 1935, a smaller press was purchased and set up in a flimsy frame building that was like an icehouse in the winter.

It contained one large room which was not even ceilinged. Here the cold-numbed fingers set the hand type and published the paper. She had barely enough strength in her frail body to operate the press; yet the paper came out - at irregular intervals in the last years.

Too poor to buy wood to heat her house and too frail to wield an ax, she often was seen with a small hatchet trying to cut enough brush to build a fire. More than once she was found unconscious by the roadside where she had fallen from complete exhaustion.

After the demise of Mrs. Duncan, that last one-room building was moved to the top of the mountain south of Winslow beside present Highway 71. An attempt was made to establish a Maud Duncan museum. The contents soon were vandalized, and disappeared. The printing press was purchased by Harvey Jones; it now is in the Harber Museum near Grove, Oklahoma. The building, operated for a time as the Winslow American Cafe, now houses the community-operated "Meals on Wheels."

The real estate holdings of the family were heavily mortgaged, and finally most were lost to creditors.

In spite of all adversities the proud head never bowed. Offers of assistance were politely refused. What could friends do? Like many other proud Americans she preferred hunger and privation rather than accept charity.

Upon the occasions when she was invited to dine in the homes of neighbors, her hunger betrayed her and she ate as if famished. Care must have been exercised in extending these invitations. As friend and neighbor, they were graciously accepted; but had they hinted of charity, they would have been just as graciously declined.

Always soft-spoken, the voice was filled with kindness; every syllable revealed a lady of refinement.

The expression was never of ill will nor resentment nor self pity. The wistful smile betrayed an inner sadness. The deep gray eyes glowed with personal power. They never sparkled in lighthearted merriment, though one could imagine their twinkling with amusement or delight in lighter moments of youth. The hair was always the same, fashioned in an individual coiffure; the dress the same pattern - a long shirt - even after the fashion of shorter skirts became the vogue - a simple band around the waist - the same dress of the same plain, washable material.

A woman of her intellect and bearing was impervious to the whims of fashion in dress. People were impressed with the face and character written there and not with the material attire.

Always active in civic matters, she showed special interest in the affairs of the town when the Nineteenth Amendment became the law of the land in 1920, giving women the right to vote. In 1925, she ran for mayor with a full slate of women candidates for City Council. Somewhat with tongue in cheek, the men supported her candidacy and Winslow became the first town in the nation to have an all-woman government. It became known as the "Petticoat Government," and attracted nationwide publicity. After two terms of credible service, the ladies quietly abdicated and did not run for office again.

In 1956, the frail body racked by poor health and encroaching age and burdened with the responsibilities of insurmountable debts, began to fail.

Fantasies of the past became more dominant than realities of the present. Neighbors arranged for her to be admitted to a retirement home in Fayetteville where she received the warmth and needed care during her last years.

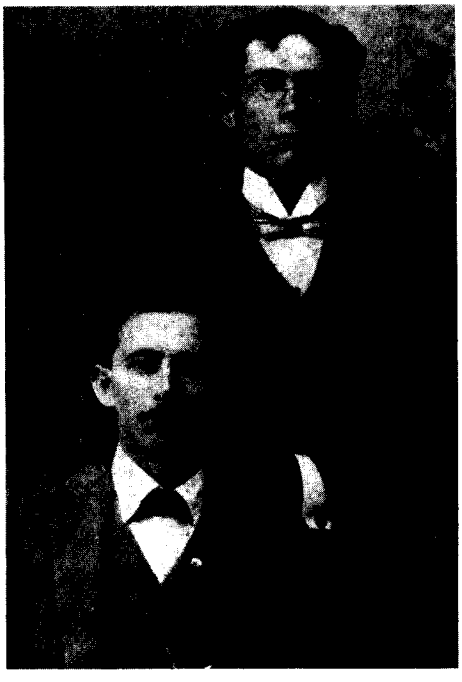
When acquaintances called to visit, they were always greeted with the same warm smile and soft, pleasant voice and gracious show of welcome. She would make gestures of recognition, but visitors noticed that she seldom called them by name.

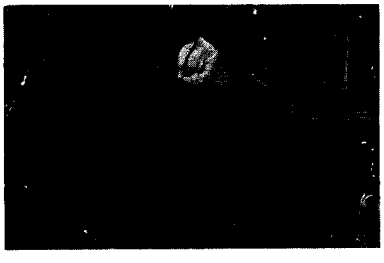
Perhaps the visiting faces blended into one composite recollection of the town and its people who were her whole life and to whom she had given such full measure of love and devotion.

When the time came on January 21, 1958, she was honored in the tiny Episcopal church that she helped establish 70 years before and to which she contributed so much.

Then she was laid to rest in the wooded cemetery on the hillside beside the bodies of her husband and the two small children she had borne.

With the passing of this indomitable little woman, the most illustrious chapter in the history of Winslow was closed.





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