

Baxter County History



The Wolf House is the most historic
building in Baxter County.

Photo courtesy of Ray Grass

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THE BAXTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

THE BAXTER COUNTY HISTORY
Published by
The Baxter County Historical Society
Mountain Home, Arkansas

Regular meetings are held at 7:30 P.M. on the first Thursday of each month at the Day Service Center, 222 East Wade Street, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

Active Membership	\$10.00 per year
Spouse Membership	\$ 2.50 per year
Life Membership	\$150.00

Annual Dues are due and payable to the Treasurer at the January meeting or can be mailed to the Treasurer. The fiscal year begins January 1. New members may join at any time and are always welcome.

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F. Gene Garr 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home AR 72653 501-425-0405

Correspondence concerning membership dues, orders for the "History" and other business matters should be sent to the Treasurer.

Contributions of material for the "History" should be sent to the Editor. The Society or the Editor do not assume responsibility for statements made by contributors.

GENEALOGY QUERIES

Members queries will be accepted for publication in the "Quarterly". All queries should have a connection to Baxter County or the surrounding area. Queries should be brief and include, when known, dates, locations (counties, major city and state) births, marriages, deaths and residences. Queries will be subject to editing. Queries will be printed as space allows. Those not printed in the next quarterly will be printed in a later issue. Send queries to the president's address listed on the second page.

NO. 7-92 Louise Crawford, 1106 SE Sara Dr., Bentonville, AR 72712-6462

Surname being researched: Crawford, Stone, Cowart, Campbell, Lance, Uchtman & White. **Would welcome correspondence with anyone regarding any of these surnames.**

NO. 8-92 Robert Wilson Bentley, Sr. 403 Hill Avenue, Mussell Shoals, Ala 35661

Searching for and seeking additional information of the Wilson's and particularly Addie Hurst Wilson, who moved to Arkansas after the murder of her husband George W. Wilson in Franklin County, Ala., possibly to Baxter County where she had other relatives. Reported to have later married a Henesee or similar name and had a daughter Lizzie.

NO. 9-92 Thelma Stobaugh, Route 4, Box 383, Gatesville, Tx. 76528-9313

I am the great, great, granddaughter of **JOHN S. BARTON** who lived Baxter County area from 1852 until his death in 1885. I am anxious to receive family information from any of his descendants. **Especially want to learn about the family of his sons, John B. and Ephrim Barton.**

CONTENTS OF 1920 FEDERAL CENSUS

Following is list of items covered by the information in the 1920 Census Population Schedule:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Street, Avenue, Road, Etc | 16. Attending school any time since Sept 1919 |
| 2. House number or farm | 17. Whether able to read. |
| 3. Number of dwelling, in visiy order | 18. Whether able to write. |
| 4. Number of family, in visitation order | 19. Person's place of birth |
| 5. Name of person | 20. Mother tongue |
| 6. Relationship of person to family head | 21. Father's place of birth |
| 7. House owned or rented | 22. Father's mother tongue |
| 8. If owned, free or mortgaged | 23. Mother's place of birth |
| 9. Sex | 24. Mother's mother tongue |
| 10. Color or race | 25. Able to speak English |
| 11. Age at last birthday | 26. Trade, profession, type of work |
| 12. Single, married, widowed, divorced | 27. Industry, business/ work establishment |
| 13. Year of immigration to US | 28. Employer, Salary or wage worker, or
working on own account |
| 14. Naturalized or Alien status | 29. Number of farm schedule |
| 15. If naturalized, what year? | |

(from "PROLOGUE" Quarterly of the National Archives, Summer 1991)

FLAG OF ARKANSAS

For many years Arkansas was without an official state flag. Admitted into the Union in 1836, it was not until 1913 that an emblematic state banner was adopted.

In 1912, a group of Pine Bluff woman, members of the Pine Bluff Chapter of D.A.R., found the state had no flag when the chapter was preparing to present the Battleship Arkansas with a trio of flags, including the United States Flag, the flag of the naval battalion and an Arkansas flag. The committee was immediately appointed by the Pine Bluff organization to start a campaign to secure a state flag.

Artists were asked to design an emblem appropriate for the state, the designs to be submitted with their explanation and with the name of the designer in an accompanying sealed envelope. Sixty-five designs were submitted. From these was chose the Arkansas Flag - a rectangular filed of red bearing a white diamond and bordered by a band of blue with stars. Across the diamond appears the name of the state and a trio of blue stars.

The committee chosen to select the emblem was composed of eight members, with Earl W. Hodges, secretary of State, and custodian of submitted designs, as chairman. The Selection Committee met in Little Rock in January, 1913, and chose the flag designed by Miss Willie K. Hocker of Pine Bluff, a member of the D.A.R. chapter, which instigated the movement for the adoption of a state flag. On February 18 the new flag was officially adopted by the state.

The flag, as explained by its designer, is emblematic of a great deal of Arkansas history. The red, white and blue, typifies Arkansas as one of the states. The white diamond is a symbol of the "diamond state," since Arkansas possesses the only known diamond mine in the United States. The three blue stars on the diamond - one above the work Arkansas and two below - are emblematic of the three nations to which Arkansas has belonged; Spain, France and the United States. Arkansas was the third state to be made from the Louisiana Purchase Territory, and also to indicate the year Arkansas became a part of the United States - 1803.

The 25 white stars on the blue border signify that Arkansas was the twenty-fifth state to be admitted. The pair of stars on the lower angle of the band signify that it came into the Union paired with another state, Michigan.

* * *

BAXTER COUNTY FACTS

Baxter County consists of approximately 600 square miles and has elevations ranging from 800 to 1400 feet. The County was created on March 24 1873 and was formed from parts of Fulton, Izard, Marion and Searcy Counties. Baxter County was the 68th county to be formed in Arkansas.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBER CHOSEN AS DELEGATE TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



Photo submitted

Carla Bayless of Mountain Home is shown with George Jernigan, Democratic State Chairman, during Saturday's special delegate convention at Robinson Auditorium in Little Rock.

Carla Bayless was chosen as an uncommitted delegate from the Third Congressional District on June 13 1992 during the special Democratic Party Convention at Little Rock. Carla is one of 48 delegates (6 are state or Federal officials and five are party officials) chosen from Arkansas to go to the National Convention in New York. Carla is one of six uncommitted delegates from Arkansas, the balance were committed to Bill Clinton. She is only one of the few delegates from Baxter County chosen to attend a National Convention.

Carla was accompanied on the trip by husband Rex, Jr. Carla kept a diary of the trip and her experience as recorded in her diary was reported daily by the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette.

A unscheduled meeting of the Baxter County Historical Society was held in August to hear our member Carla tell of her experiences and impressions of the trip to New York and of the Convention.

Congratulations Carla!

SKETCHES OF THE TALBURTS BURIED IN THE CASEY-TALBURT CEMETERY

By Jerry Dean Talburt

(member Baxter County Historical Society)

This cemetery is on the old Robin Morris property in Mountain Home which belongs to the City and is recognized as a Historical Site. It is one of the earliest cemeteries for this area and contains nine marked Talburt graves. Many older graves no longer have readable stones or the gravestones have been carried off by vandals.

All of the Talburt burials in this cemetery are associated with the Simeon W. Talburt family. Grave #1 is Simeon W. Talburt, born in 1800, died November 4 1852 on Thursday night (recorded in the Hargrave family Bible). Grave #2 is his wife, Mary (Fannie) Yokum(?) Talburt, born 1802, died November 25 1889. Simeon was the second son of Fredrick Talburt, Sr., and Elizabeth Wilhoit Talburt. He came to Arkansas in 1814 and spent his early years around Norfolk, Arkansas and on the Talburt farm two miles North of Cotter on the White River. It was here that the Talburts established a ferry and a post office. There is some evidence that Simeon was a preacher. On the store ledger of Jacob Wolf's store there is "Reverend" in front of his name. He was elected magistrate for Norfolk Township several times. He alternated this position with J. P. Houston, who was the brother of the famous Sam Houston.

Simeon W. Talburt seemed to have been the most liked of all the Talburts as his name was given by all his brothers and his sister, Nancy Talburt Hargrave, to at least one of their offspring.

Graves #3 and #4 are William B. Talburt and his wife, Mary Jane Meridith Talburt. W. B. was born October 2 1850 and died April 11 1916. Mary J. was born March 3, 1851 and died November 4 1941. W. B. was the son of John H. Talburt, who was the oldest son of Simeon W. Talburt. Although John H. does not have a marked grave here it is believed that he is buried in this cemetery also. John H. died in 1851 when W. B. was less than a year old. We don't know who John H. married except for her first name which was Adeline. W. B. had two sisters, his Mother remarried and he had another half sister.

W. B. spent his entire life in the Mountain Home area and he married Mary Jane Meridith. they had five children. Their daughter, Ada, married Charlie Tanner and two of the children, Luther Tanner and Ethel Tanner Reed attended this year's Talburt Family Reunion. W. B. was highly thought of and was nick-named "Square Bill" The writer has seen his ledger page from the old Tracey store in Mountain Home and in parentheses below his name is written "Square Bill".

Grave #5 & #6 are Walter C. Talburt, born April 17, 1826 and died January 18, 1909 and his wife, Caroline Magness Talburt, born April 1827 and died February 1881. Walter C. was the second son of Simeon W. and lived in and around Mountain Home all his life. He and Caroline raised a large family of 8 boys and 1 girl. He died of skin cancer of the face. His descendants said that he always believed that he had skinned his nose when he was cutting firewood and that it just wouldn't heal.

Grave #7 is Edward M. Talburt, who was born June 16 1850 and died October 20 1878. Edward was the eldest son of Walter C., who was the second son of Simeon W. Talburt. The circumstances of Edward's death are as follows: In the fall of 1878, Edward, his wife Martha Ferguson Talburt and their four children got in a wagon and traveled about six miles north of Mountain Home to gather Hickory nuts and Walnuts. While gathering the nuts, the team of horses were spooked and bolted. While Edward was trying to stop the frightened horses he was crushed to death by the wagon tongue. Martha's second marriage was not a success and Walter C. Talburt and James Littlefield, a relative by marriage, helped her raise the children.

Grave #8 is little Jennie, the oldest daughter of Edward Talburt. She died as a child in 1876. She was born in 1869.

Grave #9 is Samuel T. Talburt, born June 18 1855 and died January 3 1892. He was a son of Walter C. and spent his entire life in the Mountain Home area. He never married. The writer had talked to several people who remember him.

(Ed: Thanks to Edith Talburt Higginbotham, Editor, Talburt Family Newsletter-Edith is also a member of the Society)

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ARKANSAS'S FIRST IMPROVED ROAD

The year was 1853 and the inhabitants of the area near the present Highway 62 bridge and the Black River near the town of Powhattan decided that the trail across the bottom land had to be improved. The communities that the winding trail connected were virtually cut off from each other during the rainy season. The road would become impassable. The citizens became so worked up about this condition that they decided to do something about it. They petitioned the State legislature for a charter of a road and upon receiving the approval promptly began construction.

To finance the project, labor and money was by subscription, each donating his part in cash and in slave labor. The road was designated as the Plank Road. However, not a plank was used in the construction. It was never intended to be a "corduroy road" and some speculate that the name came from their intent to make it as smooth as a "Plank".

The road began at the east ferry landing at Powhattan and went across the bottom. This location was chosen because it was the worst of the trail. However, in spite of their resolve, only three miles of the road was complete. No civil engineering was employed on the project and probably the lack of same may of been it's demise.

A heavy growth of timber grew in the bottoms where the road meandered and much of the road work consisted of removing of large trees and disposing of them. A large dump or fill area was encountered and many of the large logs were used as fill material. However, their bouyancy was not accounted for. When Black River poured flood waters over the dump the logs promptly floated out and the roadway was gone.

The failure of the dump was very discouraging to the pioneer road builders and the project finally was abandoned and construction of the roadway at that location was never attempted again.

-A BAXTER COUNTY FAMILY-
The Thompsons from North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois

The first "Thompson Family" in Baxter County was Anderson Whitfield Thompson, son of Richard and grandson of Sanders Thompson.

Anderson Whitfield's grandfather Sanders was a War of 1812 veteran and for this he received a pension while living in Ozark County, Mo. Sanders was born 1787 in North Carolina and married 17 July 1817 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, to Isabella Dosset, who was born 1798 also in North Carolina. She was the daughter of Thomas Dossett, a Revolutionary War Pensioner. Sanders later married Telitha (last name unknown) after the death of Isabella on 4 October 1854 in Ozark County, Mo. Sanders died 1 March 1876 also in Ozark County. Sanders and Isabella's children (all born in Kentucky) were [1] W. M. (Willis) born 1818 who married Mary Maloney? and married 2nd Elizabeth ____, (2) Betsy born 1820 and was married to Henry Dossett. [3] J. W. (John) born 1821 and was married to Elizabeth ____ -she b-1821 [4] Mary Ann born 1823 who was married about 1839 to William P. Cobb-born 1816 in Kentucky [5] Isabell born 1825 and was married about 1845 to J. A. Cochran who was born 1815 [6] Richard born 1826 first married on 5 July 1849 in Hopkins Co. Kentucky to Francis L. Ballard-she born in Kentucky in 1826 and daughter of Bennett D. and Barbara (Thornhill) Ballard of Albermarle Co. Virginia. Richard married 2nd Mary Jane Todd, widow of Nathan Herndon. She was related to Abraham Lincoln's wife [7] William A. born July 1831 and married in Hopkins Co. Kentucky on 16 August 1849 to Sarah M. Ballard (sister of Francis and sister-in-law of Richard Thompson) Sarah died before 1900 and William in 1900 was in Franklin Co. Illinois living with his daughter Barbara (Mrs. William Rogers). Her sister Francis Elizabeth, who married John Wesley Williams-a Civil War Vet, was Margie Garr's great grandmother. John Wesley Williams' grandfather Burrell Williams lived next door to Jacob Wolf (builder of the Wolf House) on Deer Creek per the 1810 Hopkins Co. KY Census. The Sandstone tombstone of Sarah and William A. reads "United in Earth & Spirit Life, Love, Justice, Morals, We Adore" The Thompsons, according to family tradition are Cherokee Indians but no definite proof has been found.

Sanders' son Richard Thompson's family were [1] Bennett S. born about 1851 in White Co., Liberty Township, Arkansas [2] William H. born about 1852 in Missouri. [3] John W. born about 1854 in Missouri. [4] Alexander W. born about 1856 in Missouri. [5] Anderson Whitfield born in March 1857 in Missouri. [6] Barbara (or Barralia) born 1859 in Missouri.

Anderson Whitfield Thompson married first Barbara "Manda" Morris [ed. note: in the 1860 Ozark Co. Mo Census, I find a Manda Morris, daughter of Thomas and Sally Morris-can this be the same Manda Morris?] date and place of the marriage is unknown. She died before Feb 1890. They had 4 children. who all lived in Pigeon Creek area in Baxter County Arkansas and all born in Arkansas. They are: [1] Nancy Ellen who married on 26 September 1896 in Baxter County, AR. to Jess Dover, son of Thomas Jefferson and Lucinda Dover. They had 5 sons; Henry, Homer, Randolph, Havey & Jess and two daughters Nettie Dover Alsup and Georgia Dover Studdard [2] Winnie E. born March 1882 and was married to John McGee and lived in Eden, Id. They had a daughter Edna McGee Chandler [3] Myrtle J. born January 1888 and married 29 September 1908 to Ike T. Dover. They had son Harly and a daughter Arlie(?) Dover Shockley who married 2nd John Cox August 3 1929, married 3rd Tom McCarty and lived at West Plains, MO. [4] Benjamin Harrison born 4 January 1889 and married 9 May 1913 to Rachel Elizabeth Sally Ann Carter. He died 20 October 1960 in Mountain Home and is buried in Quality Ridge Cemetery. The Thompson family farm located in the Pigeon Creek

area was inundated by the rising waters of Lake Norfolk which formed after the Norfolk Dam was completed.

Anderson married again February 1890 in Douglas County Missouri to Jennie "Janie" Clark who was born in July 1872 whose parents (names unknown) were born in Michigan. They had 6 children all born in Baxter County: [1] Ralph O. born March 1892 and died after 1920. [2] Elsa born September 1895 and died after October 1960. She married 1st ___ Wigton and 2nd ___ Jones. She had at least one child Wand Guest of Neosho, Mo. [3] Henry C. born July 1898 and died about September 1933 and is buried in Pigeon Cemetery.. [4] Rosa C. born July 1898. She was married first to John Failner, second to ___ Skaggs and lived in Edens, Id and later Carson City, Nv. The had four sons, Eddie, Winford, Jack, Mike and two daughters, Eva Failner Patch and Margaret (husband unknown). She died after 1930. [5] Paul born and died in July 1898. [6] Joshua Anderson born 20 May 1902 m-Lily Ethel Reed on 26 February 1928. She was born 23 June 1910 in Baxter County, Arkansas. He died October 4 1971. Anderson married 3rd Lou Stone on November 1904 and they had daughters (1) Delilah who married Bill Dyer and had 3 sons George, Don and Winfred. and (2) Bertha. Joshua then married 4th to Mrs. Lucy Maples. (her husband was Benjamin Maples who was born in Peoria County, Illinois. Joshua and Lucy had a daughter Bertha M. who married Horace Studdard on June 24 1929 in Baxter Co. Ar. and had 6 sons, Carl, Bobbie, Ernie, Elmer, Otto, Dony and a daughter Wanda Studdard Jackson. Her first husband was William Gloer.

Benjamin Harrison Thompson was married to "Anna" and when he died in Mountain Home in October 1960 she was still alive. Benjamin family included the following 5 children: [1] Jess W. [2] Caleb [3] Joshua [4] Annie who married ___ Chandler and [5] Myrtle who married ___ Stone.

The Thompsons left Kentucky in late 1849 and were in White County Arkansas when the 1850 census was taken. By 1851 they were in Ozark Co. Mo. There they joined the Mt. Lebanon General Baptist Church near Thornfield, Missouri-according to Church records that date from 1847. According to this old record, William A. and Sarah Thompson were give a "letter" in December 1859 and probably moved to Illinois at that time. There is no record of them between 1859 and 1879.

Many ancestors had a part in the forming of this country such as the Ballards which includes the Ballards who owned the land on which the William & Mary College now stands. Also Thomas Ballard, who was chosen to be one of a committee to lay out the Town of Williamsburg, Virginia and also had the honor of appointment with Joseph Ring to plan the town of Yorktown, Virginia and was made "Foufee"

Another Rev. War Pensioner was Henry Thornhill, father of Barbara Thornhill (mother-in-law of Richard Thompson)

The Thompson Family has a proud heritage and more information is needed to complete this history. Do you know any facts that are not included in this article, such as dates of death and place? Do you know the parents of Anderson Whitfields wives or Benjamin Harrison's wife? Where and when did Anderson Whitfield's children die? Does your family history have Ballards that are connected to this family? If you have any information that can help call Margie Garr 425-0405 or write to: 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, Ar. 72653

---Margie Garr

LAND PATENTS OF EARLY RAPP'S BARRENS (MOUNTAIN HOME)

Following is a list of the land patents of Sections 4, 5, 9, and 10 of Township 19 North, Range 13 West. This is most of the area Mountain Home occupies today. Recorded at the Office of The Commissioner of State Lands, Little Rock, Arkansas. Dates are in order as recorded-not as they were filed.

Section 4:

George O. Goodall 12-17-1857
James Young 10-7-1853; 9-17-1853; 11-15-1856
Martin Wolf 3-26-1857; 10-24-1853
John D. Russell 8-18-1857

Section 5

Martin J. Wolf 9-8-1857
James H. Cole 11-28-1857
John W. Due 11-26-1857
Jesse G. Copeland 7-1-1858
James Young 8-19-1857; 7-1-1858
Edward McNamara 3-13-1880
Newton H. Ballou 1-12-1867

Section 9

Walter Talburt 1-14-1839; 8-10-1857; 5-20-1852
Randolph Casey 4-26-1856; 11-13-1856
John S. Russell 7-5-1858
Abraham Hunsaker 6-23-1853
Walter Talburt, Jr. 10-7-1854
*S. W. Talburt 1-14-1839

Section 10

Walter Talbut 5-4-1888; 1-14-1839
Jacob Wolf 2-26-1857
Henry H. Talburt 12-19-1857
Samatha Scoville 5-4-1885
James Cook 9-9-1895

*You will note that Simeon (S. W.) Talburt (whose nickname was "Rapp") was Mountain Home's first patent land holder as he filed his patent in Section 9 on January 14 1839. This is the land on which the original Talburt/Leonard cabin was built. The Cabin site was located on South College Street. His brother Walter's land in Section 10 was filed the same date.

----Adapted from The Baxter Bulletin Centennial Edition April 17 1986. Article by former Editor of
The Baxter County History- Donald and Arline Hubbell.

* * *

OPEN HOUSE HELD AT CASEY HOUSE

On the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July, volunteer members of the Historical Society conducted an Open House during the 3 day celebration by the Twin Lakes area to honor the 40 years since the Norfolk and Bull Shoals dams were dedicated by President Truman.

Many visitors toured the Casey House and were given guided tours by the volunteers. Visitors signing the "Guest Book" at the House were from many areas including California, Colorado, Illinois, Arizona, Minnesota, Florida and Alabama as well as many citizens of our area. The Society appreciates the many visitors to the old house.

Betty (Green) Beck of Mountain Home toured the building and was visibly affected by her visit. She noted in the "Guest Book" that she lived in the Casey House from 2 years old until an adult. She also told the staff that her mother had passed away in the south room. She told that upon seeing the long flat stone stoop in front of the porch that she instantly recalled it always being there. Her father was the last resident of the old building.

* * *

A FOUNDLING!

Last Monday morning Albert Biggers discovered a paper shoe box setting on the fence just in front of Mrs. Prather's house, and upon examination, found that it contained a recently born child. Albert, who is still in his teens, became very much excited and proceeded at once to notify the neighbors. **Uncle Mart Holland** came at once to town to notify the officers and to ask to be permitted to care for the babe, which permission was granted by Sheriff Foster. If possible this mother of the child should be found as should also the party who put the little helpless waif where it was found.

--North Ark News printed in the Mountain Echo on Friday, April 30 1897

* * *

VIOLA DEFEATS BOOSTERS 6 - 0

The Viola baseball team defeated the Boosters in a game at Viola last Sunday with a score of 6 to 0. Elwin Roe, North Arkansas sensational pitcher, held the Boosters to three hits, striking out 11 men. Roe is a big league prospect. The Boosters played a heads up baseball from start to finish, giving Roe no place to let up in his pitching. Morris pitching for the Boosters struck out seven men.

Viola will play the Boosters at Gassville on Sunday June 27.

--The Cotter Record June 17 1937

Editor: Elwin Roe is the Baseball Hall of Famer--the Famous "Preacher" Roe who played for the Brooklyn Dodgers for many years.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

OF

C. A. Eatman

Know all men by these present:

That I, C. A. Eatman of the County of Baxter and State of Arkansas being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills, by me at any time, hereto for made.

First:

I hereby appoint and constitute my son W. F. Eatman and my daughters Fannie Eatman and Cora McMahan as executors of this my last will and Testament and direct that they shall serve as same without being required to give bond.

Second:

I direct that my said Executors, after my death, shall out of my estate pay my funeral expenses and all of my just debts and I hereby empower and authorize my said Executors to sell at public or private sale, as they may deem best, any or all of my personal property of such prices and upon such terms as they may think best.

Third:

That after the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses I make the following bequests, that in lieu of any real estate, which bequeaths is made in lieu of any part of any part parcel or interest in my real estate now owned or devised by me or owned by me at the date of my disease, to my Grandson Willis Eatman, son of my son Oscar Eatman, deceased, should he survive me, I give and bequeath to him, the said Willis Eatman, the sum of One Thousand Dollars to be paid to him by my Executors out of my personal estate.

Fourth:

That all my property, real and personal owned by me and my son W. F. Eatman as partners to wit: Two acres situated in the NW corner of SE1/4 of NE1/4 section 27 Township 20 N Range 12 West-bought by us from S. W. Woods and J. C South. The NO 1/4 of SE 1/4 N1/2 of SW1/4 and SW1/4 of SW1/4 section 27 Township 20 N. Range 12 West including the gin house and all machinery thereon, and one acre in the NE1/4 of SE1/4 SEct 27 Township 20 N. Range 12 WEST. I give and bequeath all my interest in said property to my son W. F. Eatman, to have and to hold the same unto the said W. F. Eatman, his heirs and assigns forever.

Fifth:

I give and bequeath to my son W. F. Eatman the following tract of land, the same being a tract of one acre more or less lying north of a tract of land heretofore deeded by me to DeLeone Shipp, the same being a part of the N1/2 of NE1/4 of NO 1/4 section 9 in Township 19 N. Range 18 West.

Sixth:

I give and bequest to my daughters Fannie Eatman and Cora McMahan the following described lands to wit: a part of the W1/2 of NE1/4 of NW1/4 Section 9 Township 19 W. Range 18 west described as follows: Beginning at the NE corner of the W1/2 of NE1/4 of

NW1/4 Section 9 and run west to the NE corner of I. J. Morris lot, hence south along the East line of the I. J. Morris lot O A Eatman lot. W H Morris lot and the Cora McMahan lot to the SE corner of the Cora McMahan lot, hence east to the line dividing the lands of C. A. Eatman and Ellen H. South, thence north to the place of beginning. Also the SW1/4 part of S1/2 of NW1/4 S 1/2 SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 part W1/2 of NE 1/4 and part of S1/2 of SE1/4 Section 1 Township 19 W. Range 14 West. To have and to hold the same unto the said Frannie Eatman and Cora McMahan, their heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony where of I hereunto to set my hand in the presence of the witnesses named below on this the 19th day of February 1909.

C. A. Eatman (seal)

Signed, published and declared by the said C. A. Eatman as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who in his presence and in the presence of each other and at his request have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto, the date of same written.

H. H. Pattillo

W. M. Dyer

State of Arkansas }
County of Baxter }

Personally appeared before me H. H. Pattillo and W. M. Dyer to me well known, who being duly sworn say that they are the subscribing witnesses to the forgoing instrument of writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of C. A. Eatman, deceased. That said instrument was executed at the time, place and by the person there in named, that said C. A. Eatman, the Testator, was at the time of signing said instrument upwards of twenty one years of age, and of sound and disposing mind and memory, and that in the presence of both of these affiants he declared it to be his last will and testament and subscribed his name thereto in the presence of both of these affiants, that at the request of said Testator affiants who wrote their names to his said will in his presence and in the presence of each other that the subscriptions to the foregoing instrument of writing.

* * *

STANDARD TIME

Be glad you did not live before 1883 - when there were more than 50 time zones in the United State - not just 4 as today! In those days there were no such thing as standard time. Noon was whenever the sun crossed the meridian overhead. When it was noon in Washington DC it was 12:24 in Boston and 11:43 in Savannah, Ga. By the 1860's as the railroads expanded, confusion and missed train connections reached nightmare proportions. In 1878, Canadian Engineer Sanford Flemng proposed a worldwide system of 24 time zones - the same time to be observed throughout the zone. On November 18, 1883 the railroad adopted the system and sanity was restored to travelers. Standard Time did not become law until 1918.

-- From "The Family Tree"

* * *

AMERICA'S FIRST ELECTION

ANOTHER CLINTON ASPIRED FOR ONE OF THE TOP OFFICES

The first Presidential election occurred in 1788. There was then no controversy as to the head of the ticket, for though Washington was a Federalist, both parties gave him their support. There were then no national convention and no canvassing of the people for their votes, as in nearly every state, the presidential electors were chosen by the legislature. Only ten States voted at all, New York not being able to choose electors as the State senate was controlled by one party and they could not be brought together in joint ballot. Rhode Island had not yet come into the Union, and so had no share in the honor of the elevation of Washington to the Chief magistracy. Neither did North Carolina participate in the voting, though she had ratified the constitution. When the electoral college met every vote was cast for George Washington as the first president. For vice-president there was a bitter contest and there were several candidates, chief of whom were John Adams and George Clinton, of New York. Though the votes were finally mostly cast for the other candidates, Mr. Adams had thirty-four out of sixty-nine, one less than a majority, but was elected on the ground of having the "next highest" number. Had New York voted at all her support would have been given to Clinton, and the Adamses would probably never have resided in the White House. The history of those times shows that there was as much bitterness of feeling, even if not more, than exists on such occasions in our day. Hamilton, Clinton and Jay were violently opposed to Adams and did everything in their power to defeat him. Hard names were called and intrigues were entered upon which were far from being creditable to the patriots, whose names we delight to honor. On the whole, we think there had been an improvement in modern elections rather than a retrograde, though with over two hundred years between, it is somewhat difficult to institute comparisons.

* * *

PRESIDENTIAL BURIAL PLACES

The burial places of our Presidents are widely scattered. Washington lies at Mount Vernon; the two Adamses are buried under the old church at Quincy, Mass.; Jefferson rests at Monticello; Madison's grave is at Montpelier, not far from Monticello; Monroe's remains lie in Richmond Cemetery; Jackson's grave is in front of his old residence, "The Hermitage", Van Buren was buried at Kinderhook; Harrison at North Bend, near Cincinnati; Pierce was buried in Concord, and Buchanan at Lancaster; Lincoln's grave is near Springfield, Ill. Johnson's at Greenville, Garfield's at Cleveland, Grant's at Riverside, and Arthur's at Albany, N.Y.

Cleveland was buried Princeton, N.Y., McKinley, at the McKinley Memorial at Canton, Ohio, Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., Wm. Taft at the Arlington National Cemetery., Woodrow Wilson under the Washington Cathedral in Washington D. C. (only president buried in Washington, D. C.), Hoover near his birthplace in West Branch, Ia., Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., Harry Truman on the Truman Library grounds, Independence, Mo. John Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery and Lyndon Johnson in Texas.

* * *

GRANDMA ESTES

Mrs. Charlotte Estes, one of the oldest and best known women in this county was born in North Carolina in 1809, came with her husband John Estes to Marion County in 1849. She is the mother of 12 children, 8 of which is still living. Also 72 grand and 112 great grandchildren. She had one great great grandchild but it is now dead. She can walk all over the settlement and is as spry as nine-tenths of the woman of 40 and probably does more work.

She lived in Yellville during the [Civil] war and had many adventures with the soldiers and marauders on both sides. Her husband was the only man that stayed in town through the war. He was quite an old man but had to flee for his life many times. She probably knows more about Masonry than any woman in Arkansas, some of the oldest and best citizens in the Yellville Lodge, having given her enough that she could explain that she was a mason's wife. She says this saved her and her husband's life on many occasions.

She had 7 sons and sons-in-laws and one grandson in the Southern Army. She was of heroic courage. Once she ran out while some Federal soldiers were stealing her corn, gathered up an apron full of rocks, and ran the thieves into camp, pelting them with stones all the way. At camp, she reported them to the officer who reprimanded his men and protected her corncrib afterwards. Once the Federals captured a young Southerner from Missouri by the name of Baskett, who had been charged with bushwhacking. They kept him a few days and took him out and shot him. His brother came down and someone told him that "Grandma" had betrayed his brother into the hands of the Federals. Believing this he watched her house and one day saw her go out into the country. He followed her and laid in wait by the roadside until her return intending to shoot her. Luckily she came back another way. Afterward Baskett learned that he had been misinformed and told her what he had intended to do.

Her husband was within hearing of the shot that killed Dearl Woods, James Brown, John Adams, James Reed, Mike Bruce and two other citizens, all of whom were killed one Sunday by Federal "Jawhawkers". Mr. Estes had gone ahead and warned his neighbors, but they did not escape.

"Grandma" bids fair to live to see her hundredth birthday.

Editor: Taken from the "Mountain Echo" August 19, 1892 edition

* * *

A 1900 HUMOR

A hen reared a fine brood of chickens until they were half grown,. One day she left them and went hunting a nest. When she returned she found that the lady of the house had carried off the finest young rooster from the brood. She went to her neighbor and began to pour out her grief. But the neighbor after listening to her tale of woe, consolingly replied "Why do you grumble or mourn? I saw the preacher stop at the house for dinner and probably by now your son has "entered the ministry!"

Mountain Echo, April 19 1901 issue

4th Annual Hollon/Holland Reunion Held

Each summer people from all over the country gather to celebrate their kinship, and my family is no different. Over 100 cousins, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews gathered in Mountain Home on June 12th, 13th and 14th for the "4th Annual Hollon/Holland Family Reunion".

The celebration began on Friday night with a fish-fry at the Overlook Pavilion at Norfolk Dam. Over 50 pounds of fried fish, grilled chicken, coleslaw and desserts fed the hungry Holland clan. The casual atmosphere provided the perfect opportunity to catch up and share our stories while the kids played together as though they see each other every week-end.

The highlight of our week-end was planned for Saturday morning. Baxter County Judge Joe Dillard declared Saturday, June 13, as "Uncle Mart Holland Day". Uncle Mart was a pioneer and long-time resident of Baxter County. Judge Dillard visited our reunion and presented the Hollon/Holland Family with the proclamation. It was accepted by Leffel Holland and Eva Mae Butler (grandchildren of Uncle Mart) on behalf of the entire clan.

After a tour of Lake Norfolk and a cold-cut luncheon on the Ferry and an afternoon of free-time, we finished our week-end with a buffet dinner at the Holiday Inn followed by a fund-raising auction and a business meeting to begin making plans for next year's gathering at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the second week-end in June.

Of, course, a family reunion is so much more than fish fries and ferry rides. We spent hours pouring over family group sheets, identifying old photographs, and comparing family stories. We had time to strengthen ties with relatives we don't get a chance to see very often and time to develop ties with the "new cousins" - the people that our family genealogists have been collecting through their research. In this day and age, when we hear so much talk about the disintegration of the family, it is comforting for me to be a part of a large extended family.

--By Cindy Jones, A Holland Family Member and Baxter County Historical Society Member. Cindy also edits the Hollon-Holland Family Newsletter.

Editor-Does your family hold a reunion? Take a few minutes and write something about it and submit it for our quarterly. Maybe include a little of the family history as well!

* * *

From: "Hollon-Holland Family Newsletter":

"Uncle Alf Hutch, known as "The Tightest Man in the County", was a constant "bummer" of chewing tobacco from Uncle Mart Holland. One day Uncle Mart must have got a little tired of it. He took out his leather chewing tobacco pouch and wet down his chewing tobacco. When Uncle Alf asked to "bum" a chew, Uncle Mart took out the pouch and handed it to Uncle Alf. Alf after chewing a bit said: "Uncle Mart, your tobacco's a little moist this morning, seems like it's kind of wet." Uncle Mart replied, "Yeah, Alf, I'm getting to where I can't hold my water like I used to could." Uncle Mart returned the pouch to his pocket and never said anymore. Folks say that was the last time Alf ever "bummed" tobacco from Uncle Mart Holland."

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NEW CITY IN OKLAHOMA TERRITORY BEGINS

Guthrie, O. T. September 17 1893

Sunday in a new town, especially a town made on Saturday afternoon, is never a very enjoyable day, and it was less so to the little city of Perry today. The majority of tents and wagons did not arrive until late tonight and everybody was busy putting them up or trying to get away from a gale blowing from the south, filling eyes, noses and mouths with sand and making it impossible to see further away than forty feet. A few ministers tried to preach, but made poor headway against the wind and sand. So terrible has been the day and so great the discomfort of the people that hundreds are leaving on every train. But still there are enough in Perry to make it the biggest city in the Territory.

Thieves and gamblers were thick last night and people were robbed right and left. Two men were badly hurt and one was killed by the thieves.

The number of fatalities will be greater than at first showed, but nine-tenths of the killed and injured were the victims of accidents.

Thomas McBride of Oklahoma City had his skull crushed by a stake in a quarrel over a lot.

One unknown man was shot but not killed in the Red Rock Creek.

Jesse Strong was cut in the head and face in a quarrel over a pony, and an unknown man was shot near Turkey Creek.

Among those hurt or killed by accidents were: Mrs. Charles Barnes of Eldorado, Kas., run over and killed; Mrs. Sarah A. Hughes, fatally crushed while getting on a train; Miss Sallie Freeman of Louisville, KY, leg broken; George Millett, foot crushed by a train; John W. Healey, shot in leg by accidental discharge of his own pistol; Tom Browning of Texas, crushed under his horse; John O'Mally, leg crushed by train; Carl Byers of Achison, Kas, thrown from horse and killed; Sidney Potter of Ohio, skull crushed by falling from horse; Havey Cheney and Harvey Mathews, killed by riding over a bluff.

Many riderless horses coming in is evidence that others are badly injured.

* * *

MAN ALWAYS LOOKS FOR A GOOD DEAL

"I'm lonely," Adam told God in the Garden of Eden. "I need to have someone around for company."

"Okay," replied God. "I'm going to give you the perfect woman. Beautiful, intelligent and gracious- -she'll cook and clean for you and never say a cross word."

"Sounds good," Adam said. "But what's she going to cost?"

"An arm and a leg."

"That pretty steep," countered Adam. "What can I get for just a rib?"

ARKANSAS MAD-STONES

In this country it is to found at least two mad-stones, one was owned by Mr. Taylor and the other owned by Mr. Shelton. Some four years ago two children of David Snapp were bitten by a rabid dog. The same dog bit several animals that promptly went mad, showing conclusively that the dog was a real genuine mad dog. Mr. Shelton's mad-stone was applied and adhered a number of times to each, thereby drawing out all the poison and the children are well now and have never had any symptoms of the disease.

In September last, Logan Clark, a boy 14 years of age and in the writer's employ, was bitten by a rabid puppy which was confined and had no chance to bite anything but a chicken, but the chicken went mad. I promptly sent the boy to Mr. Shelton's mad-stone and it adhered to the wound six times, and no symptoms whatever have appeared as I have seen and conversed with the boy every day since.

Rev. Wm. C. Jenkins had two children bitten by a rabid puppy. They were promptly taken to Mr. Taylor's mad-stone, and in a few days after his return home, another mad dog bit another child, and he immediately took it to Mr. Shelton and all these children are now well.

These are all plain, home facts, and facts are very stubborn things. I could give you many cures that I know of by these mad-stones, but give these only as an example. I am aware that physicians generally are prejudiced against the mad-stone, and advise people accordingly, but I am an old and retired physician and were I bitten by a rabid animal I would take the mad-stone in preference to Mr. Pasteur or anything else I know of. Red Chick-week and also elec-campane root have long been known as antidotes to dog poison.

-Above article appeared originally in the "St. Louis Globe Democrat" and reprinted in the "Bentonville Democrat" in 1895.

* * *

NEW PUBLICATIONS

"A Guide to Genealogical Research in St. Louis" by Edward E. Steel, 1992, \$5.75. ppd. available from the St. Louis Genealogical Society, 9011 Manchester road, Suite 3, St. Louis, MO 63144-2643.

MORE OF THE WAY IT WAS IN 1850

A Remedy for Asthma

Slake one-half pound of quicklime with two quarts of hot water, and stir in two spoonsful of tar. Let the mixture stand and settle. Take half a pound of wild turnip, half a pound of milkweed roots and a small handful of lobelia and bruise and infuse them in two quarts of lime and water, then bottle for use. It is a very excellent remedy for asthma, coughs, consumptin and hystericks.

COOPER PARK PROJECT ON TV

On Sunday August 16 and Wednesday August 19, the local Television Channel 31 aired a video produced by local independent television producer Jim Callis and the Baxter County Historical Society. The Video was prepared using the Cooper Park Slide presentation that the Society's Historical Park Committee prepared and has presented to various organizations in the area. The program utilizes many photos of the Talburt/Leonard Log cabin and presents the Society's plans for the Historical Park to be located in Cooper Park.

* * *

REUNION REGISTRY

International Soundex Reunion Registry, Post Office Box 2312, Carson City, Nev. 89702 maintains facilitates for the reunion of separated families. Biological parents separated from their children for any reason, as well as separated families, can apply for inclusion in the Registry. Adopted children may also be register for inclusion in the registry. When they reach legal age, if both parties are registered and want to find each other, a match can be made. The Registry is operated with the premise that the identity of each person registered will not be disclosed unless both parties are agreeable to a reunion.

When contacting the Registry for information, or to request Soundex forms, send a long, stamped self-addressed envelope.

* * *

SWEDISH RESEARCH FACILITY

The Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, located in the Denkmann Memorial Library on the campus of Augustana College, in Rock Island, Il. is fast becoming a national archives, research and resource center. The center is funded by an endowment by Swedish immigrants Birger and Lyal Swenson who wanted to preserve the heritage of the Swedish emmigrants.

Many Swedish records are available at the library. Swedish parish records are now available and affordable for purchase on microfiche by individual family history researchers. These records include parish registers, which include births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, funerals nad household examinations for the period from the 17th century up to 1900. Most of the films are copies of the Vital Statistics in Sweden. Military Rolls, biographical files, also are available. Many other records are also available..

For information and a brochure write to: SVAR Microfiche, Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Augustana, College, P. O. Box 175, Rock Island, Il. 61201

* * *

RESCUE OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE SURVIVORS

Captain James Lynch, the lone surviving Army officer who participated in the rescue of the surviving children of the massacre, writes in the "Arkansas Democrat" the following letter:

Harrison, Boone Co. Ark, Oct 22 1894.

Dear Editor of the Democrat.

How much I thank you for the great praise which you bestowed upon me, and I wish to share it with other noble men. I know they are deserving of the praise. On January, 1898, there was great pressure brought to bear upon the army for the recovery of those children and they could not find out where those children were but heard that they were in the hands of the Mormons. On the 9th of January in '59, I was requested by Gen. Sidney Johnson and Col. C. F. Smith (I had the honor to be a member of his company throughout the Mexican War, we were in every battle from Palto Altho to the last shot fired at the City of Mexico) to find these children.

I proceeded on my journey from Camp Floyd to the Mountain Meadow and Fort Santa Clara, seeking for information of these poor children. When we arrived at the Mountain Meadow-oh God-what a sight met our gaze. There we found 121 poor beings murdered in cold blood, for more than two square miles the ground was strewn with the skulls, bones and other remains of the victims. In places the water had washed many of these remains together forming little mounds, raising monuments as it were to the cruelty of man to his fellow man. Here and there were found the remains of an innocent infant besides those of some fond devoted mother, ruthlessly slain by men worse than demons, their bones lay bleaching in the noonday sun, a mute but eloquent appeal to a just but offended God for vengeance. I have witnessed many harrowing sights on the fields of battle, but never did my head thrill with such horrible emotion as when standing on that silent plain contemplating the remains of the victims of the Mormans.

Then I proceeded on to Santa Clara and surveyed the Fort and the surroundings. My examination was for future emergencies. This ill-fated train consisted of eighteen wagons, 824 head of cattle, household goods to a large amount, besides money estimated at from \$65,000 to \$70,000.

I returned to Camp Floyd but could receive no information about these little children. I reported to the honored men. I then, by the consent of my colonel, raised a private company from the flower of the quarter-master's department. I fitted out with great care. I was well assured that I would have friends to meet me there at Santa Clara, which I ground to be a fact. Maj. Carrollton was there. I embraced by friend, Col C. F. Smith, bid him good-bye. I thought I would never see him again and he told me to give a good account of myself, to take the children by peaceful means if I could and to never return without them. I aimed to attack them at Santa Clara. I am sorry to state to you that those people were not worthy to live. I was determined to have those children if it took ten years of fighting to get them.

On my way I fell in with Dr. Forney, of Nahfy, starting on the same mission. He asked me for help. I found two men for Fortney, and Mr. William Rodgers, deputy United States Marshall. To whom I cannot give praise enough for his manly acts. I accompanied Forney to Mountain Meadow and Santa Clara, where we received fifteen children. They surrendered those children without a word. On our way we received two more children, which made seventeen sole survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre. I had charge of those children from the time I received them until I surrendered [them] at Salt Lake City to the United States authorities. I nursed them with the fondest care. They had no fond devoted mother to soothe their sorrows. It was, indeed, a sad parting with those "dear little ones". It was the saddest parting of my life, and oh, what joy it is to me to meet with those "dear ones."

I will not appeal to you and your noble paper to press this case, to aid us, and to press, upon the mind of the public and the nation at large for the restoration of the property from the Mormon Church. I ask this as a friend and protector.

James Lynch.

* * *

The massacre occurred near Salt Lake City, Utah, in September, 1857, thirty-six years ago, and fifteen children escaped death at the time, ten of which are now living. All of the survivors live in Arkansas.

In February, 1856, a band of Mormons, broke into the court room of the United States district judge at Salt Lake City and forced Judge Drumming to adjourn his court "sine die". His surrender precipitated the flight of the other civil officers, and with the sole exception of the United States Indian agent they withdrew from Salt Lake City. These facts led President Buchanan to appoint a new governor in the person of Alfred Cumming, the superintendent of Indian Affairs on the Upper Missouri, who in 1857 went to Utah, accompanied by Judge Eckels, of Indiana, as chief justice, and by a force of 2,500 soldiers. Enraged by this action Brigham Young boldly called the saints to arms. In September the United States army reached Utah, but on the 5th and 6th of October a band of mounted Mormons destroyed a number of its supply trains, and a few days later, cut off 800 from its rear and drove them into Salt Lake City. The result was that the United States Army was compelled, it being now midwinter, to go into winter quarters at Black Forks.

In the same year, a party of Mormons and Indians, instigated and led by a Mormon Bishop named John D. Lee, attacked a train of 150 non-Mormons emigrants at Mountain Meadow, and massacred all but fifteen children, who were rescued by Capt. James Lynch, a United States Army Officer. [see above letter from Capt. Lynch] In 1877 Lee was executed for the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

The loss by the massacre was 135 people, \$70,000 in money and many cattle. Some years ago the survivors brought suit against the Mormon Church for the loss of their property, amounting to \$216,000.

Capt. James Lynch, who rescued the children, is still alive and was present at the reunion of the children. He was at Eureka Springs several days, and state that the suit against the Mormon Church was likely soon to be settled. Ever since the massacre Capt. Lynch had devoted his entire attention to the survivors. He takes a deep interest in their suit, and says his life's work will have been accomplished when this case is decided in favor of the survivors of this terrible massacre.

—Mountain Echo-January 19 1894 edition (a reprint from the Arkansas Democrat)

CHANGES TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE THRU THE YEARS.

800 years of changes to the English language has produced many changes. A very good example of the changes are indicated by the following versions of the Lord's Prayer as used during various periods in English History:

A. D. 1458-Fader ur heune, halewende beith thi neune, cumin thi kuneriche, thi wille benthidon in henne and in erthe. The euryeu dawe briend, gif ous thilk dawe And vorzil ner detters as vi yorsifen ure dettoures. And lone us nought into temptaio, dopt delyvor cus of evil. Amen.

A. D. 1300-Faber ur in heune, Halewyn by thi name, thi kingdom come, thi wille be done as in hevene and earthe-Our urch days bred give us to-daye. And forgive oure dettourers. And lead us not in temptation, bote delyvor us of yvel, Amen.

A. D. 1370-Our fadir that art in heunes hallowid be thi name, thi kingdom come to be this wille done in erthe as in heune, give, to this day our breed oure other substance, forgeve to us our dettis as we forgaruen to our dettouris, lede us not into temptaion, but delpar us yvel. Amen.

A. D. 1524-O Oure father which are in heven hallowed bythy hane. Let thy kingdom come. Thy wyel be fulfilled as well on earth as it is in heven. Give us this day our daly brede. And forgive us our trespaces even as we forgive our trespassers. And lead us not into temptation but delyver us from velt. Fyr thyne is the kingdome and the power and the glory. Amen.

A. D. 1661-Our fahter which arte in heven sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come Thy will be don, as in heaven in earth also. Give us today our superstantial bread. And forgive ous our dettes as we forgive our detters. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. Amen.

A.D. 1711-Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it in heaven. Give us this day our dayley bread. And forgive us our debtors. And lead us not into temptation. but deliver us from evil. Fo thyne is the kingdome, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

Compare the above with the Lord's Prayer of today and you will see how the English language has dramatically changed during the last 800 years.

* * *

In an old magazine it is stated that until the year 1770 this law was in force in England:
"Whosoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any male subject of her majesty's by means of rough, white paint, Spanish cotton, steel corsets, crinoline, high heeled shoes or false hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft, and the marriage declared null and void.

* * *

Did you enjoy this quarterly? How about digging thru those old papers, deeds, etc about Baxter County and submit them for publication in the Quarterly? It's a good way to preserve them.

ADVENTURES OF HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT

1818-1819

FIRST GEOLOGIST TO INVESTIGATE NORTH ARKANSAS

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, was born at Watervleit, N. Y. on March 28, 1785. He was the first geologist to investigate the mineral deposits of Northern Arkansas. He made his investigation of this region in 1818 and 1819 and many subsequent reports made on the region refer to this hardy, early-day explorer-scientist, who first reorganized the value of the mineral deposits of the Arkansas Ozarks.

During the first half of the 18th century, Schoolcraft gained national recognition as a scientist and his work covered a large field. He was an expert on early day glass making; made scientific geological reports on the copper deposits of the Lake Superior region; was appointed agent of the Indian Tribes of Lake Superior; headed a scientific expedition which explored and mapped the sources of the Mississippi river and Lake Itasca and finally was appointed superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department. He also made a close study of the lead deposits of South Missouri, and it was while engaged in this work that rumors of mineral deposits along the White River and its tributaries lured his adventurous feet into the Arkansas Ozarks. He died in Washington, D. C. December 10 1864.

In 1853, he published a book, "Scenes and Adventures in the Semi-Alpine Regions of the Ozark Mountain," which included his explorations in Northern Arkansas, which he made in 1818 and 1819. The Lynch sisters, Marvel Cave, Stone County, Missouri, have one of the three copies of the book known to be in existence, from which the writer took his notes.

Schoolcraft's first trip into Northern Arkansas was a trip down the Northfork river, from its head to its mouth, his explorations extending out into the mountains on both sides of the river. To the early settlers this stream was known as the "Great Northfork" to the Indians, as "Unice" and "Rivere au Blance" to the early French traders.

During the summer and early autumn of 1818, Schoolcraft devoted his work to investigating the lead and other mineral deposits of Southeast Missouri. Incidentally, he also discovered the sources of the St. Francis and Grand rivers. While working in Southeast Missouri, reports kept coming to him of mineral deposits in a beautiful Semi-Alpine Region to the West, known as the Ozarks, and they aroused his interest. Information about the region was not encouraging. Because of hostile Osage and Pawnee Indians, it would be both hard and dangerous to penetrate. Early in November 1818, he threw caution to the winds and organized a party to it. The party consisted of Ebenezer Brigham, of Massachusetts, a Mr. Pettibone, of Connecticut, a hunter by the name of Alex Roberts, a pack horse by the name of Butcher and Schoolcraft. The latter was very solicitous about the horse and mentioned him kindly in numerous passages. The expedition left Potosi, Mo. in the southeast part of the state on November 6th 1818, pushing southwest.

In his book, Schoolcraft mentions the fact that Mr. Brigham, of Massachusetts, turned back the first day. He was probably stricken with a faint heart, for the trip presented both physical dangers and many hardships. Mr. Pettibone, of Connecticut, however, was game and hung on. The fourth day out Alex Roberts, the hunter, deserted the party, leaving Schoolcraft and Pettibone to face the dangers of the wilderness alone.

Among the supplies and equipment he took with him, Schoolcraft mentions a mineral hammer, which he had made to order in Potosi, Mo. It had a sharp point on the side and a flat face on the other. The flat face unscrewed, the inner side being a mortar, leaving a round second face beneath, which could be used as a pestle. The hammer could be used for ordinary prospecting as well as for beating and grinding up ore samples.

On November 11th, five days after they left Potosi, they reached the head waters of the Current River. Gray squirrel and turkey were plentiful and they also saw some elk. They had plenty of fresh meat and lived beautifully from what nature provided.

On November 18th, they reached the headwaters of the Great Northfork, which Schoolcraft described as a very beautiful river which gained its regular flow of water from huge gushing springs. At places the stream was bounded with high, rocky, cedar clad cliffs, and the plateaus and ridges which reached back from the stream were covered with a light growth of oak and other timber, the ground being carpeted with green grass and other lush vegetation.

The party continued to the mouth of the Great Northfork suffering many privations. Near the mouth of the river they reached the cabin of a settler by the name of Wells, who supplied them with provisions and other equipment. Turning back northwest they passed through what is now Baxter, Marion and Boone counties, to the mouth of Beaver (creek), in what is now Taney County, Missouri. Two settlers lived at this point. One by the name of Fisher, the other by the name of Holt. Holt is a common name today in Boone county and no doubt, Jake Holt, attorney general, sprung from the family of this settler.

Schoolcraft engaged these two settlers as guides, and the party spent a month investigating Southwest Missouri and its mineral deposits.

Returning to the mouth of Beaver creek on the 8th of January, 1819, he and his companion bought a boat from Holt and Fisher and made a trip down White River to Batesville. From there they turned back Northeast, through the Black River, Current River, Strawberry and Spring River sections; to Potosi, Mo. from which they started this explorations.

Schoolcraft reported iron on White River and brown hematite iron ore on the dividing ridge between Spring and Strawberry rivers. Later this deposit was the scene of the first iron mining and smelting operations in the north part of the state.

The only place he mentioned the possibility of finding the more precious metals, was at Buffalo Shoals, in Baxter County. He stated: "The di-uvial deposits of quartz at Buffalo Shoals would warrant investigations for gold".

No prospecting in the latter days has ever been pressed for gold at this point, and some adventurous soul, enveloped by the aurora of Lady Luck, may sometime in the future, find his stake at this place.

While he make no mention of his visit to Hot Springs, he paints a very vivid picture of this popular spa as it was then, leading the paragraph "Description of the Hot Springs at Washita."

At one place in his discourse he is drawn away from his discourse on mineral and other resources of the country and devotes a paragraph in trade and traffic, dwelling mostly on what the early settlers bought and sold, and the prices received and paid. Bear Meat \$10.00 per 100 lbs, Buffalo meat \$1.00, cows beef \$3.00, pork \$3.50 Venison meat 25 cents, wild turkeys 25 cents each; wild honey \$1.00 a gallon, beaver fur \$2.00 per (illegible). Bearskins \$4.50 each, otter hides \$2.00 each, coons hides 25 cents each; deerskin 25 cents per lb.; The list covers the principal commodities sold by the early settlers.

By checking the following articles and prices with what you have to pay today, one finds that better manufacturing equipment has lowered the price considerably. For mackinaw blankets, the early settler of North Arkansas had to pay \$8.00; butcher knives \$2.00; rifle locks \$8.00; coarse blue cloth \$4.00 a yard; coffee, 75 cents per lb; salt, \$7.00 a bushel; lead 25 cents per pound, gun powder, \$2.00 per pound, horse shoe nails \$3.00 per set.

Schoolcraft's explorations of the White River, started from the mouth of Beaver Creek in Taney County, Mo on January 9 1819. Describing the trip, the first day out he says, "We floated from three to four mile an hour and it was exhilarating and delightful. The White river is of third magnitude in Western America and the scenery along its banks is wonderful. The river possesses the purity of crystal with smooth and gentle flow. Every fish, pebble, rock and shell on the bottom can be seen with the most perfect distinctiveness. The canoe seems to be suspended in air. The water of the White come from tributaries which have a source in gigantic gushing springs of crystal water. At every curve ones eye is greeted by high, beautiful palisades on one side and heavily timbered bottoms on the other. Caverns in the limestone bluffs are filled with onyx in the form of wonderful stalactites and stalagmites. The country is alive with game of all kinds. We observed the beautiful doe and buck drinking and eating moss along the river banks. We saw wild turkeys in large flocks and duck and geese, brand were plentiful. Eagles, hawks and herons were numerous.

The first day of the down river trip they floated 30 miles, and stopped that night at the home of a hunter by the name of Yochem, Yochem is still a common name on the White river, and if the present Yochems would climb back down the family tree a hundred years they would probably find that they sprung from this hardy settler and hunter who had wrung his living from the forest. They were received hospitably by Yochem and his family and spent the night with them. Schoolcraft evidently was an epicure and had a good appetite for he always mentioned the menu where he stopped. Speaking of his supper at the Yochem cabin he said: "Among other meats we were served beaver tail, a dish for the epicures."

Two miles below the Yochem place they drifted by the mouth of Bear creek. "Nothing was noted that man had ever made his residence along this part of the White River." Schoolcraft commented.

That night they stopped at the home of a man by the name of Coker, and the next at the home of McGarey. They had met both of these men on their overland trip from the mouth of the Big North Fork to the mouth of Beaver creek, and they were hailed with open arms.

The next day, January 12th, they passed the mouth of the Little North Fork and late in the afternoon reached the head of Bull Shoals. Schoolcraft's description of these rough shoals is rather graphic. "They appear to plunge down 15 to 20 feet in the distance of a mile. The limestone bed of the river had been eroded into several channels and the river foams and roars. The bed of the river seemed to be a perfect sheet of foam, force and tumult. We headed our canoe into this rough water and it struck a sunken rock. We both jumped out into the water and twisted it off. Six hundred yards further it grounded again and out we went to save it from upsetting. It struck for the third time at the foot of the shoals and we had to go out again. We were very wet and miserable but we didn't lose anything."

In checking the geological formations at Bull Shoals, Schoolcraft reported the presence of quartz with traces of galena (lead) and calcareous spar.

Five miles below the foot of Bull Shoals, they landed at the home of Teen Friend, who lived in a log building on the left bank. This was either at or close to the mouth of Bruce creek, in Baxter country. Friend and his family gave them a warm greeting. Schoolcraft described him as "a man of mature age and a patriarch with stately air." Friend was very bitter against the Osage. They had held him prisoner for months and had treated him cruelly.

Friend showed Schoolcraft relicts that made him believe that it was probable that this section had once been inhabited by a prehistoric people. They were bits of earthenware, fragments of bone and arrowheads that had been found below the diluvial deposits that were then bearing heavy forests.

Friend also showed him a piece of metal, apparently an alloy of lead and tin, that he had taken from materials that resembled ashes. After a reconnoiter in that immediate vicinity, Schoolcraft came in to the conclusion that DeSoto had crossed White river at this point and that DeSoto's "Tanico" must be located in the vicinity. He thought that a search west from the mouth of Bruce creek would have brought DeSoto into the narrow fertile valleys of Buffalo river (and to) DeSoto's probable "Tula", where his people first tasted the flesh of buffalo, and where he recruited his army for a new effort.

In these deductions, however, Schoolcraft was wrong, as it is now known that DeSoto crossed the White river many miles below this point. From vestiges apparent in this vicinity, it is very probably that a party pulled off from DeSoto's expedition when it crossed the river further down, meandered up the river, and prospected the upper river for minerals. In 1826, the government surveyors, who cross sectioned Baxter county, reported a pile of mineral cinders on Bruce Creek. Also outcropping of lead and zinc. In addition to the pile of mineral cinders on Bruce, there were the remains of crude smelting efforts, and the writer had found both magnetic iron and copper in them that fused but didn't run out. It is generally conceded that these smelting operations were conducted by the Spaniards.

Schoolcraft was also correct in his report that the clay in the caves in this section carry saltpeter. A cave directly across the river from the mouth of Bruce Creek in Marion county was worked for saltpeter by the Confederate army, shipped to New Orleans, where it was manufactured into powder.

The next morning they drifted down the river four miles to the home of Zadock Lee. Schoolcraft described this hunter and settler as the New Englander they met on the trip. Lee showed him white, live-like masses on the bank of the river resembling bones, and spoke of finding bricks in undisturbed soil, but Schoolcraft did not see them. While there Lee's son came in from the forest with a bear and a buffalo.

On January 14, they floated to the home of Jacob Yochem, six miles below the Lee homestead, where they were warmly welcomed. The point where they landed was either at or close to the foot of Wild Cat Shoals, the present site of a contemplated hydro-electric project, about five miles above the present town of Cotter, by river.

They landed their canoe in Yochem to transport some hunter's products to the mouth of the Great Northfork, to market. He also took their effects in the canoe and they walked. It was on this hike that Schoolcraft probably made his investigations of the geological formations at Buffalo shoals.

On the afternoon of the 15th they came to a point about a mile above the mouth of the Big Northfork and saw a house on the opposite bank. Wading across, they came to a settler's home by the name of Matney. Matney Mountain, one of the highest on White river, was no doubt named after this early pioneer.

The canoe hadn't arrived and Schoolcraft spent most of the next day prospecting in the vicinity and working out the geology of that section. Yochem and his men arrived in the canoe early that night, and they staged an all night party. Schoolcraft was evidently not a "rounder" for in commenting on the party, he said. "They entered on a scene of merriment, to which, as the cabin had only one room, we were compelled to be unwilling spectators the night through, from the character of the party, not participating at all.

They embarked at daybreak on the morning of the 16th, glad to get away from the nocturnal scene. A short distance below they passed the mouth of the Big Northfork, but did not stop.

It is regrettable that Schoolcraft did not reach the extreme mouth of the Northfork on his explorations down the stream, or did not stop there on his White River trip. Major Jacob Wolf, one of the earliest settlers in the upper White River country, was living there 1818-19 and who doubt would have give the venturesome geologist a hearty welcome.

Editor: The above statement concerning Major Wolf seems to point out the latest results of the tests made on the logs of the Wolf house which indicates the logs were cut in the middle and late 1820s. Also a biography sketch written by Walter Tabet noted the neighbors located there when he was brought to Norfolk in 1812 and the list did not include Major Wolf.

Ten miles below the mouth of the Northfork, Schoolcraft came to Calico Rock, on which he comments, "Imposing facades on which were observable. the imitative forms of fantastic architectural devices were comparable for beauty with the pictured rocks of Lake Superior."

They made 30 miles that day and that night stopped with a Mr. Jeffery at what is now Mount Olive, the old county seat of Izard county. The Jeffery family was one of the pioneer families in that section and the name more common there now that it was in the early days.

The next morning January 17th, they floated five miles down the river to the home of a Mr. Williams, where they ate breakfast. The country side had gathered there to hear an itinerant preacher.

Twenty miles further down the river they stopped at the Widow Lafferty place. The country was more thickly populated here, and everyone they met were denouncing a treaty the government had made with the Cherokees, by which a part of the nation was assigned a location between the north bank of the Arkansas river and the South bank of the White. Many settlers had land and improvements on the south side of the river which they were apprehensive they would have to release to the Indians.

They left the Widow Lafferty's on the morning of the 18th. Five miles down the river they stopped at the home of a man by the name of Jones. He had samples of iron ore, and there were rumors of deposits of tin in the vicinity. Schoolcraft found iron and manganese but no evidence of any tin.

Embarking from the Jones place they passed the Harden Ferry 15 miles below and two miles further down the river stopped a few minutes at the Morrison Ferry. Eight miles further they reached the mouth of Polk bayou, where they were hospitably received by a settler by the name of Robert. Bean.

The next day they went down the river about a mile to a new settlement, consisting of 12 or 14 dwellings, which Schoolcraft said later was a village called Batesville.

After sojourning there several days he and his valiant companion, Mr. Pettibone, outfitted themselves with provisions and necessary equipment and taking a northeast course started back to Potosi, Mo.

On this trip northeast, he reported finding the ores of iron, lead and zinc. These deposits lie around Black Rock and Smithville, in Lawrence county and around Calamine, in Sharp county. The first zinc smelted in the U.S. was smelted at Calamine from ores mined in that field.

* * *

IT WAS LIKE THIS IN 1812.

How to pop corn!

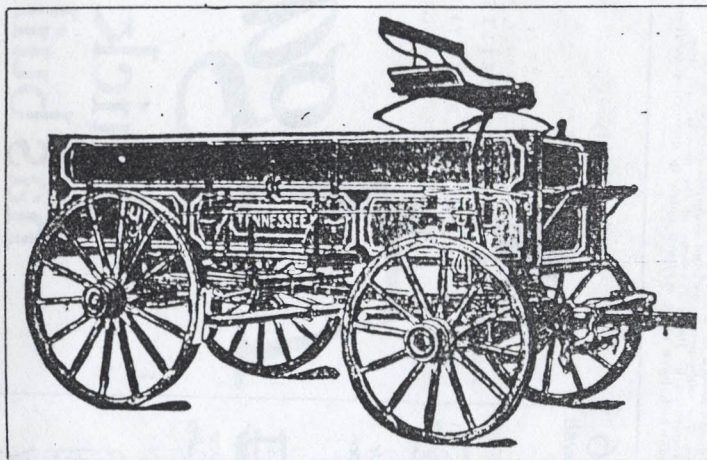
Fill a pot with sand and place it on the fire till the sand is very hot. Two or three pounds of the corn is then thrown in and mixed with the sand by stirring. Each grain bursts and throws out a white substance of two or perhaps four times its bigness. The sand is separated by a wire sieve and is returned into the pot to be again heated and repeat the operation with fresh grain. So it is that corn thus prepared is sometimes pounded in a mortar and may be kept a longer time. It is said an Indian will go on long journeys with a small bag of it, taking only six or eight ounces of it a day mixed in water.

Every Day Bathing

Those who wish to keep the body clean and free from colds would do well to bathe themselves every morning, as soon as they get out of bed, in cold water all year round. A good practice is to have a pail half full of water in the bed room at night, in the center of a piece of Indian Rubber cloth about four foot square. First put your head in the water, and with the assistance of a sponge wash the body all over, drying with a coarse towell. The time to do this from time commencing to being fully clothed should be about one minute.

HERE'S THE WAGON!

"Old Hickory," the last word in wagon building. It means honesty, service, long life, easy running. These are the things conveyed by the name, "Old Hickory." It's honest, through and through, every piece and part. It's honest in price, too.



The "TENNESSEE"

Made by the "Old Hickory" people and is "Old Hickory" under another name. A wagon simply cannot be better made nor of better material than the "Tennessee," because it's wagon perfection. Light, strong, durable—a thing of lasting joy.

INDUCEMENTS

We are offering a special discount to early buyers who pay part cash and give a bankable note. The price will be pleasing, and we guarantee absolute wagon satisfaction.

Our
Mail Order
Department

We'll send you just what the girls like. Blush Rose Case Candy. Best ever. 2 lb. box 100. 1 lb. box 55c. One half pound box 30c.

This candy is the finest of chocolate, buy and try a package and you will say it tastes like more.

Send in your money and have some mailed to your best girl. Money must accompany all orders.

Try
Our
Mail Order
Department

H. H. GALLUP, - Cotter

Wrong

car and could "fix it" if you had the right machinery and equipment. Not having them "tinker it up" and run it tinkered up to its old your loss

nt know your car and its many complicated you lack proper equipment—you'll have a job trying to "fix it." There may be little with the car, and proper attention NOW will bill later and prolong its life

**Kent Radio Agency
Motor Co., Cotter**

Mrs. Rachel Durbin entertained the Bachelor Girls with a lawn party Wednesday night at the Bridgman home. There were fourteen members and several guests present who enjoyed a two course luncheon.

Judge Jones is a disciple of Dr. Couli. He says everything is alright; that Cotter is getting better and better every day in every way, and that the more earnestly we think so and do so the sooner it will be so

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLain of Batesville, came up Sunday morning. He joined the Cotter Boosters on their trip to Crane, returning Sunday night. Mrs. McLain remained here for a visit with relatives and friends

Better spend a little money for a fire extinguisher. They saved the Carter home Tuesday night and lack of one may lose you your home tonight. But pay the difference and get one approved by the National Board of Underwriters

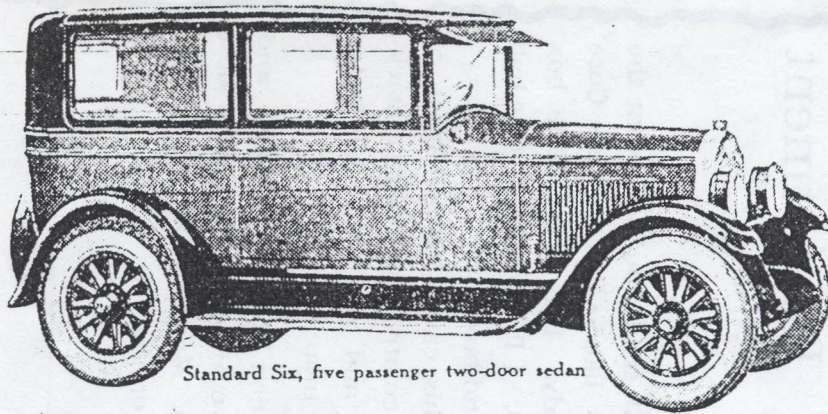
Dwight Jones and brother of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Wooten. Mrs. Jones and daughter, Eugenia, have been spending the summer with Baxter county relatives. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Wooten are sisters

E. J. Loop received a message Sunday announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Loop who has for nearly a year been with an invalid sister at Cooperstown, N. Y. He and his daughter, Mrs. R. M. Harrison, started for the East Monday and will bring Mrs. Loop home as soon as she is able to make the journey

If your dog is worth anything to you, better keep him up, and if you live in the country don't bring your dog to town. Some one continues to put out poison and the canine population is becoming less and less. There are yet a lot of useless dogs running the streets and could be spared, but it's a dangerous and heartless thing to put out poison

The most valuable thing in the world is perfect health. It is priceless. We should be eager to grasp and hold fast to knowledge of measures for better health. So important to the country is this subject that the Mo. Pac. railway company at heavy expense is sending a special health train on a tour over the

Many New Ideas in Better Buicks



Standard Six, five passenger two-door sedan

Greater Power, More Protection to Working Parts Included; Prices Lower

Buick again demonstrated the marvelous resources and abilities of the automotive industry when it introduced the present Better Buick. Embraced in this latest Buick offering are additional power and strength, the newest engineering achievements designed to give even longer motor car life, the maximum in comfort and safety, besides new beauty and refinements of design and finish representing the latest skill in body craftsmanship. And in face of these material and costly improvements, lower prices are announced throughout the entire line of Standard and Master Sixes.

The announcement and the showing of the better Buicks silenced the rumour that Buick would abandon the valve-in-head for another type engine which would permit of cheaper construction. The same principles that were inaugurated by Buick 21 years ago and which have made it

the leader in the industry have been adhered to throughout.

The mechanical improvements introduced would have been considered impossibilities only a year ago. They represent the work of Buick research and engineering staffs constantly striving for betterments.

The new prices likewise represent achievements of the engineering, production and business departments of the Buick organization, and are in no small measure due to the phenomenal approval of Buicks by the public. This latter factor has resulted in continuously increasing sales with the attendant possibilities of economies in purchasing and production.

The complete line includes 16 models, six in the Standard Six and ten in the Master Six class. In all cases the distinctive Buick lines have been continued, with refinements such as the rounding of radiator lines and the addition of streamline mouldings. All are finished in new and beautiful tones of durable Duco. Some of the models have Duo-tone Duco finish in distinctive combina-

tions. All closed bodies are by Fisher and are upholstered in quality plush.

Buick has always been noted for its sealed chassis, which prevents dirt or water entering any of the moving parts. Now it has added an air cleaner, oil filter and gasoline strainer. These, combined with the standard Buick construction, practically eliminate the possibility of any foreign substance entering the engine or moving parts of the chassis and, consequently, minimize service requirements and add to the life of the car.

Because these three new units have no moving parts, there is nothing to get out of adjustment. They require no power in fact are thoroughly automatic and require only occasional cleaning to remove the dirt and grime gathered from the air, fuel and oil.

The above illustration shows the Standard Six five-passenger, two-door sedan. The price of this model, \$1,195, is representative of the increased values included in the entire line of Better Buicks.

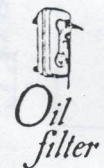
1926
improvements



75 Horse Power



Duolone Colors



Oil filter



Fisher Closed Bodies
LATEST AND MOST ELABORATE DESIGN

AND MANY OTHER DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

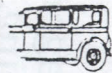
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Again
Buick has built a better Automobile

See it today at the Buick showroom

MILUM MOTOR CO., Sales Agents, Harrison, Ark.

1926
improvements



4 AND 2 door sedans



APPROVED 4 Wheel Brakes



Gas filter



Air Cleaner

AND MANY OTHER DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

FLOUR SACK UNDERWEAR

By Pearl Howerton

Long ago when but a child,
There was no cash to spare
When my Mother carefully sewed
My little flour sack underwear

The bags that came around our floor
Were always washed with care.
And very soon I would have
Some brand new underwear.

The lettering did not always fade
But I really did not care.
It seemed to lend a bit of color
To my flour sack underwear

"Aunt Jemima" and "Mother's Best"
Warmed ~~by~~ my sturdy little chest.
"Snow White" provided the slip I wore
Beneath my Sunday Dress.

My nighty came to my toes
And wrapped around my shins.
And it was very soft and snuggy
With "Robin Hood" beneath my chin.

There was no lace or fancy stitches
On my little flour sack britches.
But "Dixie Lily" pale and neat
marched across my little seat.

My years have come and gone
Still in my dreams I see
The little flour Sack Underwear
Mother made for me.

* * *

FIVE WAYS TO STAY ALIVE

1. Don't Ever, Ever rock an empty rocking chair.
2. Don't walk around in one shoe.
3. Be sure that someone else cooks your birthday dinner.
4. Never shave at night.
5. Don't walk backwards.

