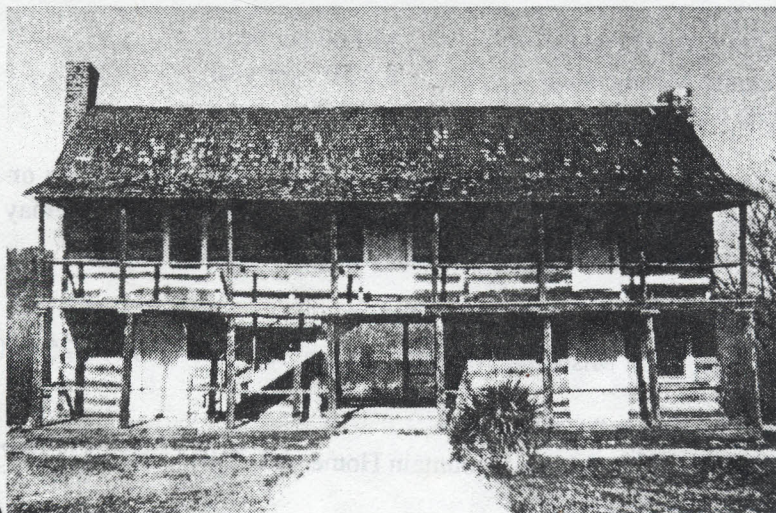


BAXTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Stella Jackson, Treasurer
Route 2, Box 216
Mountain Home, AR 72653

FIND A NEW MEMBER!

Baxter County History



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

Photo courtesy of Ray Grass

VOLUME 19 ISSUE NO 1

January
February
March
1993

Published by

THE BAXTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY & MARCH ISSUE
VOLUME 18-2
"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, Leo Davis Dr. & 16th St., 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.

PRESIDENT

"Margie" Garr, 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, AR. 72653 501-425-0405

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dr. James Lowe, 1500 Manor, Mountain Home, AR 72653 501-425-9774

Frances Ruthven, 875 Circle Drive, Mountain Home, AR. 72653 501-425-2325

Garvin Carroll, 303 E. 4th., Mountain Home, AR 72653 501-425-2881

Becky Baker, PO Box 44, Mountain Home, AR 72653 501-425-5049

TREASURER

Stella Jackson, Rte 2 Box 116, Mountain Home, AR 72653 501-425-4699

SECRETARY

David De Rolf, 1920 Fuller ST., Mountain Home, AR. 72653 501-425-2059

ASSISTANT SECRETARY/HISTORIAN

Sue C. Wanless, Rt 11, Box 18G, Mountain Home, AR 72653 501-424-7225

VICE PRESIDENT/EDITOR "HISTORY"

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.

NORTH ARKANSAS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Although Baxter County didn't experience the extreme experience of war battles on its soil, the experience of Civil War time was real. It's sister county Marion was the scene of the encampments of many troops of both the Confederacy and the Union sides.

The first Federal troops that came through, burned the business part of Yellville and killed at least one man, Wilse Hastings, who was trying to escape the soldiers.

The first troops moved on through did not stay overnight in Yellville

A Confederate force under "Shaler"s Command camped across the creek south of town in the winter of 1863 & 1864. It was a very severe winter and the poorly, dressed men suffered much hardship. Eye witness said that many did not have shoes and left bloody tracks when they walked.

During the winter of 1864 & 1865 Yellville was occupied as a Federal Post and from the fall of '65 to the end of the war the townspeople had a very hard time existing. The troopers had carried off all the corn they could find to feed their horses, allowing each family to retain about 5 bushels to make bread to feed their families. Other supplies were also sought but each family hid everything they could to avoid the Federals finding them.

During 1865 several people in the area died of starvation. People ate about anything they could find to eat. One man reported his family lived several weeks on nothing but the inside part of slippery elm bark, baked brown and crisp in an oven like bread. Wild onions and any type of greens would be cooked with plain water. There was no fat available. Game could not be shot because no one had guns or ammunition to shoot with. Wheat would be harvested as soon as it was in the dough stage and rubbed out and a sort of soup was made from it. Some ate so much that it nearly killed them.

Elm trees were also cut to feed cattle and horses as there was no feed for them. Dirt in smoke houses was dug up and put into hoppers and water poured on, the salty drippings was boiled down to salt. Every smoke house in the area went through this process.

More danger came in forces other than the Federals. Bushwhackers would come through scouting and looting. They were charged with the burning of 32

homes, the Methodist Church, Masonic hall and two hotels-the Hanford and the Wilson, in Yellville. They would unmercifully torture people into divulging where they had buried any "valuables" they might have. Hot coals were applied to bottom of feet until they were baked to a crisp., toe nails pulled out, etc. These men were able to operate because of the lack of law and order and judicial system experienced during the war.

In April of 1865, the joyful news of peace, was received, but that too was mixed with sorrow. The half starved soldiers of the lost cause began to return to their families to find most of them poverty stricken with homes desolated. They were not whipped but starved and overpowered.

There was not any money after the war. Script money "shin plasters" of five cents, ten cents, twenty five and fifty cents was issued. State scrip-worth 50 to 60 cents on the dollar was also issued.

--adapted "Early days and War Times in Northern Arkansas" published in 1928 by Civil War eyewitness Thomas Jerome Estes, of Yellville Arkansas.

WAR

*O, Cruel War! Thou Demon bold!
The most awful beast we can behold;
You care not for fathers, mothers or sons
For noble lives or weeping ones.*

*You boast of honors, power and fame,
But boasts are false, your record shame
You only kill, debase, destroy,
And all vile means do you employ.*

*Wars make men kill their mother's sons-
It takes fathers from their weeping ones
It tears flesh and breaks their bones
It blights lives, destroys their homes*

*Had I power, I'd banish war,
To the depths of Hades, or a place so far,
That wicked men could not bring it back
To curse the world with a record black*

--Author unknown

*Promote the Society!
Find one new member!*

THE DENTONS

ANOTHER EARLY BAXTER COUNTY FAMILY

The Dentons of Baxter County first came to this county about 1840 and can be found in the 1840 and 1841 tax and census records. The family first documented was William Denton who came to Marion County (now Baxter County) in 1861. He had at least two brothers, Johnathon, born about 1822, and English who was born about 1834 and died March 19 1902. William left Bradley County, Tennessee and moved to Arkansas. The family homesteaded land on the White River.

Seven years after he homesteaded in the White River Valley, William's son Steven English decided the valley along the river was not where he wanted to live. He chose instead the high ridge which is now Gassville to make his new home. His idea that a town was needed above the flood stage of the river led him to believe also that a gateway north to Missouri would be located through what is now Gassville.

Steven English, son of William, formed a partnership with P. A. Cox and opened a store named "Cox & Denton" in Gassville. It soon became the most outstanding store in Northern Arkansas. A freight line was established which went to West Plains and Springfield, Missouri. Denton and Cox formed what they called a "cycle" business. Wagon trains from Gassville loaded with cotton and or cattle were sent out from Gassville. The only trail that existed was the trail the wagon trains made in their circuits. The trains would progress with the wagons close together and rifles ready to be used at any time. At night the freighters would form a circle with the wagons around a "common blaze" for protection. At their destinations, the cotton and cattle were sold to wholesale grocers and hardware companys who bought the products and in turn furnished goods for the return trip to Gassville. One report says that the bill at Heer's Company in Springfield on one trip was \$1,700 but no money was transferred as the freight hauled there covered the cost of the wares for the return trip. The round trip took at least two weeks. Upon their return the town people would

all turnout to watch the unloading of the wagons, sometimes to sample the liquor brought back, some times just to find out if any trouble had incurred on the trip. Children would always turn out just to get a piece of the red stick candy that English Denton had brought for them.

After 1892 Stephen English ran the business alone. He was always progressive and looking for new ventures. He established a saw mill and carefully preserved the saw dust. The next winter he had his wagon trains crews cut heavy pieces of ice from the river and cover them with a deep layer of saw dust. The town people then had a good supply of ice the next summer.

English was also very well known as "Judge Denton" This came about because of his 33 years of service to the community as a Justice of the Peace. It is reported that he heard in excess of 4,000 cases and, due to his remarkable judgement and fairness in his decisions, he was only reversed by a higher court one time. He always strived to negotiate some type of settlement before the case came before him. It was estimated that at least 400 cases were decided this way. This role of negotiator endeared him to the public. His long time job as collector of tax monies was also a remarkable feat. He never filed suit to collect the taxes. In a major portion of his collections he was able to convince taxpayers to "pay up". His unusual record of tax collection also led him to a long association with the Missouri Pacific Railroad as attorney and collector for them. His gentle type of collection worked equally for the railroad as it did for the town.

Steven served as postmaster of Gassville for 4 years. He was admitted to the Bar in 1914. He was Baptist and joined the Masonic Lodge in 1882.

Steven English Denton was born 21 June 1853 in Cleveland, Bradley Co. TN. He married first Georgia Wilkie in 1878-she died March 2, 1879. He was then married second about 1880 to Eldora Wilkie, daughter of Hiram K. Wilkie. She was born 22 November 1865 in Georgia. They had 5 children: Myrtle J., Hiram J. "Jud", Ida L. "Lela", Georgia and Ruby L. "Leone".

English's father, William, was born 11 July 1822 in Tennessee and married Rebecca Walker

NORTH ARKANSAS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Although Baxter County didn't experience the extreme experience of war battles on its soil, the experience of Civil War time was real. It's sister county Marion was the scene of the encampments of many troops of both the Confederacy and the Union sides.

The first Federal troops that came through, burned the business part of Yellville and killed at least one man, Wilse Hastings, who was trying to escape the soldiers.

The first troops moved on through did not stay overnight in Yellville

A Confederate force under "Shaler"s Command camped across the creek south of town in the winter of 1863 & 1864. It was a very severe winter and the poorly, dressed men suffered much hardship. Eye witness said that many did not have shoes and left bloody tracks when they walked.

During the winter of 1864 & 1865 Yellville was occupied as a Federal Post and from the fall of '65 to the end of the war the townspeople had a very hard time existing. The troopers had carried off all the corn they could find to feed their horses, allowing each family to retain about 5 bushels to make bread to feed their families. Other supplies were also sought but each family hid everything they could to avoid the Federals finding them.

During 1865 several people in the area died of starvation. People ate about anything they could find to eat. One man reported his family lived several weeks on nothing but the inside part of slippery elm bark, baked brown and crisp in an oven like bread. Wild onions and any type of greens would be cooked with plain water. There was no fat available. Game could not be shot because no one had guns or ammunition to shoot with. Wheat would be harvested as soon as it was in the dough stage and rubbed out and a sort of soup was made from it. Some ate so much that it nearly killed them.

Elm trees were also cut to feed cattle and horses as there was no feed for them. Dirt in smoke houses was dug up and put into hoppers and water poured on, the salty drippings was boiled down to salt. Every smoke house in the area went through this process.

More danger came in forces other than the Federals. Bushwhackers would come through scouting and looting. They were charged with the burning of 32

homes, the Methodist Church, Masonic hall and two hotels-the Hanford and the Wilson, in Yellville. They would unmercifully torture people into divulging where they had buried any "valuables" they might have. Hot coals were applied to bottom of feet until they were baked to a crisp, toe nails pulled out, etc. These men were able to operate because of the lack of law and order and judicial system experienced during the war.

In April of 1865, the joyful news of peace, was received, but that too was mixed with sorrow. The half starved soldiers of the lost cause began to return to their families to find most of them poverty stricken with homes desolated. They were not whipped but starved and overpowered.

There was not any money after the war. Script money "shin plasters" of five cents, ten cents, twenty five and fifty cents was issued. State scrip-worth 50 to 60 cents on the dollar was also issued.

--adapted "Early days and War Times in Northern Arkansas" published in 1928 by Civil War eyewitness Thomas Jerome Estes, of Yellville Arkansas.

WAR

*O, Cruel War! Thou Demon bold!
The most awful beast we can behold;
You care not for fathers, mothers or sons
For noble lives or weeping ones.*

*You boast of honors, power and fame,
But boasts are false, your record shame
You only kill, debase, destroy,
And all vile means do you employ.*

*Wars make men kill their mother's sons-
It takes fathers from their weeping ones
It tears flesh and breaks their bones
It blights lives, destroys their homes*

*Had I power, I'd banish war,
To the depths of Hades, or a place so far,
That wicked men could not bring it back
To curse the world with a record black*

--Author unknown

*Promote the Society!
Find one new member!*

was born 28 Aug 1823 in Tennessee. William died 9 Dec 1895 in Baxter County. Rebecca died 23 Jun 1896 . They are buried in the Gassville Cemetery. They had 7 children; Sarah, Benjamin F., Stephen English, Emmeline "Emma", William J., and Lee. William homesteaded the Denton Ferry Farm in 1870. In 1872 the Denton Ferry began operations on the White River.

Johnathon, the brother of William, was born about 1822 in Tennessee. His wife Nancy was born 1832 also in Tennessee. Johnathon died 15 June 1894 . He had lived in the Jimmy's Creek area in Marion Co. at the time of the 1870 Federal Census. Johnathon and Nancy had 8 children: Sarah J., James, Daniel T., William, John, Francis, Jasper and Mary L.

Mrs. Nellie Shoemaker, writing in the Arkansas Gazette in 1934, tells of the first stove in this area being owned by Mrs. Stephen English Denton. This occurred in 1874. It was small, not much more than a foot square. All the neighbors were very curious and skeptical about its use. Most thought the smoke could not escape fast enough through the small pipe and expected an explosion. All the neighbors came to inspect and to discuss and condemn its use even before it was installed a week. Mrs. Denton reported that it was not the better cooked food but the coming of the hot days of summer, that popularized the stove. After Mrs. Denton pioneered the stove use, almost every family in the area who could afford one owned one within a decade.

Many descendants of this original Baxter County Family still exist in this area today.

Can you add any information about the above family? If so please let us know!

We are always looking for stories, pictures, relics, etc of Baxter County early families to share with members of our Society. We are especially looking for family histories of early Baxter County families not previously recorded in Baxter County Historical books. If you would like to have your family preserved in our Quarterly, call 501-425-0405 or write to us at 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, AR 72653.

--- Margie & Gene Garr

OLD TIME RECIPE- PERSIMMON PUDDING

Rub one quart of ripe persimmons through a colander with one pint of sweet milk and one pint of water (or one quart of milk) The liquid to clean the fruit from the seed. Cream together 1 1/2 cups of sugar and 1/2 cup of butter and add this to the persimmon mixture. Stir into this, 3 cups of flour sifted with 1 teaspoon cinnamon , 1 teaspoonful of cloves, 1 teaspoon of nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoonful of ginger, 1/2 teaspoon of allspice, mix together well, add 2 well beaten eggs. Bake slowly for 1 1/2 hours, serve with whipped cream or just cream and sugar. This makes a delicious desert and will keep the same as fruit cake. It improves by standing a week. This pudding needs no soda or baking powder.

--Old Recipe from newspaper

OBITUARY OF MRS. CASEY Tells of The Mountain Home Baptist Church

The Obituary of Mrs. Mary Cummings Casey, wife of Dr. J. M. Casey, who died September 9 1921, details how a small band of pioneer Christians established the Mountain Home Baptist Church and was officially organized June 29 1868. Charter members were Mrs. Mary Cummings Casey, Martin J. Wolf, John H. B. Wolf, Tabitha Russell, sister of Mrs. Casey, Polly Ann Meridith, B. M. Clarke, Sarah Jane Wallis and Mrs. Malinda Crownover. The Moderator of the first organizational meeting was Rev. Edwin Dyer and the clerk was Dr. J. M. Casey, husband of Mrs. Mary Cummings Casey.

Mrs. Casey had seven children: Ada Ellis, John R., Albert M., Emmett Y. , Don J. , Mrs. W. T. Harlin and Miss Beulah Casey.

Mrs. Casey is buried in the Mountain Home Cemetery.

*The death of an elderly
citizen who's memories were
not recorded is like a library
burning.*

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, (county, major cities, 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 as space allows. Send queries to the president's address listed on the second page.

NO. 1-93 Myrle Horn McLaughlin, 746 NE 12th St. Grants Pass, OR 97526

Will correspond and exchange information with researchers of the **Goforth Family** and **Watson** family. Her connection is her Great Grandparents **James Lawson and Susan Evaline (Goforth) Cody, Susan Evaline** was the daughter of **Thomas Baty Goforth and Rebecca Aveline Watson**. James Lawson Cody is the son of **Murphy and Ann (Cook) Cody**.

NO. 2-93 Susan Van Sant, 600 Cappella Dr. Diamond Springs, CA 95619

Desires to Correspond and exchange information with other researchers of following family: Great Grand parents **James W. and Mary E. (Anderson) Beaver** who came to Mountain Home in late 1870s-believed to have been buried in Fairview Cemetery?. William died Sept 1 1917 and Mary E. died Feb 28 1922.. Grandfather **David Cleveland Beaver** was born Aug 20 1885. He was married to **Mary Alpha Babbit** on June 22 1915 in Mountain Home

NO. 3-93 Linda Bower, 298 E. Lindbrook Ln. Fresno, CA 93720

Seeking any info on Jeremiah Gilbert b-1842 KY. 1st wife **Julia A.** 2nd wife **Elizabeth** m-1890. Was a blacksmith/wagon maker. All children born in AR: **James Harrison** b-1865 m-**Minervia Catherine Williams, Susan, Nancy Viola, Joseph, Mary, Dora, Lawrence, Leone, Jessie, Claud, John & Gerry**. Lived Barren Creek Twp Baxter Co. AR per 1880 Census-1900 census shows him in Boston Twp, Madison Co. AR.

ARKANSAS ELECTRIC LIGHTS GO ON

One never gives it a thought when the light switch is pushed when we want light. But prior to 1913, no one Arkansas could do this.

When H. C. Couch and his associates began in 1913 to develop a electric system, there was no electric service to smaller communities or rural District. Today the huge hydra electric, steam and nuclear generating stations and the interconnected delivery system make electricity available in seemingly unlimited quantities to the customers in a large percentage of Arkansas communities. This group effort has become known as the Arkansas Power and Light Company.

The availability of electric power has permitted hundreds of manufacturing plants to operate in our state, adding tremendously to the taxable wealth of the state.

Rates to the residential user of electricity has steadily been decreasing since 1913 when the rate was about 17 cents per kilowatt hour to present residential rate of 10 cents per kilowatt hour. Availability of electric service to people of rural districts and small communities, as well as residents of large cities, has made it possible for people, particularly women, to obtain relief from drudgery, enjoy conveniences, time for cultural pursuits and social obligations undreamed of by people prior to the development of the electric system. Harnessing of wasted water power and other unused resources at great cost have created additional opportunities and purchasing power for many thousands of Arkansas people.

TURNBO TALES

By S. C. Turnbo, the Ozark Tale Collector

There is a traditional tale handed down by the first settlers relating to this section. It is about as follows:

One day a son of Joe Coker, accompanied by another boy went out in the prairie to gather strawberries, they saw a wolf approaching, and they fled toward home. The wolf soon overtook them and the Coker boy stopped to fight it,

*THE COMMON SCHOOL
OF PIONEER DAYS
By Dr. J. F. Norman*

while his companion kept up at a lively gait, toward home. When he arrived at Coker's house, he immediately informed the boy's father of his son's combat with the beast. Immediately the parent and Charles Coker, guided by the boy, started to rescue this boy. They met him coming on a run. The youngster told his father that he had quite a hard struggle with the wolf, but he soon discovered the wolf could not bite. The boy had a hard time however, to free himself from the beast. The men continued to the spot where the combat had occurred. The wolf was there. They shot and killed it and learned that it had been shot some time, probably several days before, and its jaw-bone was broken, thus disabling it so that it could not eat and it was almost famished. The Coker boy was in a rage, and severely reprimanded his companion for deserting him in so perilous an hour.

Another interesting experience in this vicinity of long ago, was that of Luke Tatum and Tom Stallings, two pioneer hunters. One night they were out on a coon hunt, taking a cur and a hound pup. Tatum carried an ax and Stalling a big knife. They were going down lower Sugar-loaf until they reached a glade near "horse hollow". Here the dogs found a coon in a post oak tree. The men soon felled the tree and the coon was captured. While the dogs were killing the coon, a pack of wolves dashed up and greatly surprised the men. Tatum at once "clumed" a post-oak tree, and when high enough to be out of danger, looked to see where his companion had gone. To his amazement, Stalling had "stood pat" and was in a fistic combat with the beasts, aided by the dogs. He was beating the wolves back. He look up in the tree and said "Luke, if you don't come down from there, I'll take my knife to you." Although the knife was an ugly one, the wolves looked much more horrifying, and he remained in the tree until Tom and the dogs had won the combat.

--S. S. Turnbo writing in the Lead Hill Eagle

To kill head lice: Crush bluestone (buy at drug store) and mix the lard to make a paste. Part the hair several times and place good amount in each part. Cover head for several hours, then shampoo.

The common schools of pioneer days were very different from what they are today. Their methods were different and their text books were different. Prior to the Civil war, and for some time after the close, the old methods were used. The free school system was not inaugurated until after the Civil War. The "Old Moss Back" element was opposed to the public school system. They felt that the advance of civilization was a gross imposition on their rights and privileges, and their tactics were burning school houses. Several school houses were burned in southern Missouri, about the years 1865 to 1870. This vile practice became so prevalent that the better class of citizens loaded up their shot guns and defied them to burn another school house. They would say, "We will shoot, and we know who to shoot." This ended this sort of tactics. Of course, the old school houses were quite crudely constructed and they were generally replaced by a better class of buildings.

The text-book, in general use, was Webster's old "Blue Back" spelling book. It began at the very bottom of an education. First, the letters were learned and their sounds taught, then the pupils began to put them together and words were thus formed. It was more difficult than the present method of learning to read the words and then spell them, but the education was better in a way. The pupil was longer learning to begin to read, but some things were taught them that are neglected today, according to my way of thinking. In type composition, words should never be divided at the end of a line, except between syllables. Many "typos" today, divide the word when the line ends regardless of the syllable. Webster's old "Blue Back" spelling book was discontinued during the seventies. Very few of the common schools had a black board in the school room.

The pupils in those days were rarely ever classified. Each pupil was in a class to himself. They recited one at time. School would take up early regardless of time, school just commenced when the majority of the pupils got there. The one who arrived at school first recited first, and so on down the line in regular order.

The teacher must always keep a big switch stuck up in a crack in the wall which he used pretty much as the policeman uses their "billies" toady. If a pupil refused to obey orders, his attention was called to that big switch.

Mathematics were taught very little. English grammar, scarcely, and United States history never. When a pupil began to study his arithmetic, the height of his ambition was to "stall" his teacher, which was not a very difficult job. The teacher was called the "School master". A young educator did not have much "show" in securing a school.; it took an old man with whiskers to get the best jobs, and the longer the whiskers, the better. A lady teacher was "not in it". As civilization advanced, these old foggy ideas disappeared.

--Printed in the Baxter Bulletin Dec 4 1936

**"I AM NOTHING
BUT A POOR SCRIBBLER"
SILAS TURNBO
AND HIS WRITINGS**

*By Lynn Morrow
Editor White River History Journal*

One cannot study Ozarks history and culture for long without encountering the Silas C. Turnbo Papers, the single largest nineteenth-century Ozarks manuscript collection in a public repository. Turnbo's writings comprise over 2,500 transcribed, typed pages in 28 binders housed at the Springfield Green County Public Library, Springfield, Missouri. Scholars have been slow to thoroughly examine the collection due to the lack of a comprehensive finding aid and the lack of a thematic organization of stories.

For over thirty years, hundreds, if not thousands, of genealogist have combed Turnbo's pages for family history. Local historical societies have excerpted sections for deposit in municipal and county repositories. A host of newspapers and magazines have reprinted selected stories, but a clear history of the evolution of the collection itself is hazy.

Silas Turnbo (1844-1925) kept an unknown number of diaries during his career as a Confederate Soldier, 1862-1865. In 1868 a fire consumed his parents' house on the White River in Marion County, Arkansas, including the

diaries. Silas soon re-wrote much of his wartime experiences but did not methodically return to them to author his regimental Civil War history until 1908. This manuscript was not published until Desmond Walls Allen privately printed it in 1988 and it is distinct from the larger collection of Turnbo's Ozarks stories.

By 1872, 28 year-old Silas remained in White River Valley. . . During the 1890s Silas and his family continued to live on a small bluff-top farm on White River. Silas' farm was located just a mile above his parents' Marion County, Arkansas, farm of 1859-1870 and three miles above the Taney County, Missouri, farm of 1854-1859. It was during this time that he actively sought out old Ozark acquaintances and recorded remembrances of the past.

By the turn of the century, as small town newspapers commonly ran reminiscences of old times, Turnbo became a regular contributor. It is possible that other regional writings may have influenced him. From 1898 to 1907 Turnbo's stories appeared irregularly in newspapers in Missouri at Taneyville, Forsyth, Gainesville, and Kansas City, and in Arkansas at Lead Hill, Harrison and Yellville.

During these few years of local journalism, Silas, who had mortgaged his 160-acre farm, lost it in a foreclosure in 1902. Silas and his wife Tilda vacated the farm and moved in with a daughter's family, Jess and Eliza Herd, at Pontiac, Missouri, where they remained several years. Though impoverished, Turnbo remained determined in his endeavor to record the past, and his most productive years of collecting appear to have been 1902-1908 while living in Pontiac. As indicated in his writings, occasionally someone accompanied Silas on overnight travels in the Missouri-Arkansas border counties. That person is unknown, although it is a fair guess that it was a younger man who lived in the Pontiac area, e.g., H. E. Uptown, his former brother-in-law, or Andrew Turnbo, Sills' younger brother who lived on the banks of the Little North Fork River.

FIRESIDE STORIES

Privately Printed

Sills finally had so many recollections that he decided in 1904 to privately publish a volume of tales, *Fireside Stories of the Early Days in the Ozarks*. In his preface he began, "This

book and other to follow. . .", which clearly indicated his hope for a series. In 1907 he published part two of his series, but it was the last. Sils sold his small books for fifty cents each, peddling them himself on his travels around the countryside. He received many complimentary letters from well-wishers, but plans for a third volume to be printed by the Harrison *Times* newspaper, perhaps the publisher of the first two, did not mature. All indications are that Turnbo's venture was not a financial success and it did not relieve him from dependence on family support.

By 1905 Turnbo began an eight-year correspondence with William E. Connelley, prolific author and publisher of western Kansas and Civil War History books. He served 1914-1930 as Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka..

TURNBO-CONNELLEY CORRESPONDENCE

The Connelley-Turnbo correspondence, 1905-1913, comprising 58 letters (39 by Turnbo, 19 by Connelley, and lists of testimonials favorable to *Fireside Stories*) is preserved with Turnbo's original writings at the Springfield-Greene County Library. This selected correspondence reveals a modest and polite Ozarks man, fully aware of his limited writing skills, but hoping that Connelley, a widely-known author and publisher, would edit and publish his work. The correspondence is also a chronicle of Turnbo's many moves among his children, from Missouri to Oklahoma to New Mexico, and his stays in the Confederate Soldiers home in Higginsville, Missouri.

The Connelley-Turnbo acquaintance began in June 1905, when the former responding to his reading of Turnbo's *Fireside Stories*, part one, wrote, "I am interested in your stories, because I am a Kentuckian, and was brought up in the mountains of Kentucky, and always heard hunting stories just like yours from my grandfather and other old hunters." Connelley also included two complimentary books for Turnbo to read.

From this introduction the two men corresponded about nineteenth-century events for the next eight years. Connelley, in the height of this own publishing career, regularly sent to Turnbo copies of his books, selected books of Connelley's friends, issues of the Kansas

Historical Society *Collections* . . . The receipt of this small library of western and frontier lore encouraged Turnbo, in part, to continue collecting and to harbor optimism for further publication of his Ozark stores.

By December, 1905, Turnbo had a draft ready for a part three of *Fireside Stories* and plans for a part four, but realized his vision was ahead of sales; he stopped further publication plans and actively sought additional Ozarks stories.

In spring, 1907, Connelley offered to find a publisher for Turnbo and guide the future of Turnbo's work. The ever-modest Silas admitted, "I am nothing but a poor scribbler without means and education" and was willing for Connelley to become his editor in rewriting, reorganizing, and even retitling stories, if necessary. All Turnbo asked for was joint copyright and a share of the proceeds, if any, after all expenses were met. Thus in 1907, Silas continued to send drafts to Connelley from Pontiac to work on revisions of stories in old newspaper formats, to comment on his two *Fireside Stories*, making commentary on the margins of the leaves, and summarizing his new collections.

- - -TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT
QUARTERLY.

--Printed by permission of the author Lynn Morrow. Lynn is currently Editor of the White River Valley Historical Society Quarterly. He is also the Supervisor of the State of Missouri's Public Records Preservation Program in the Secretary of State office.. He and Jim Keefe are co-authors of a manuscript titled "*The White River Chronicles: S. C. Turnbo's Man and Wildlife in the Ozarks Frontier*"

THE JOHN EPPS TUCKER FAMILY

Following is adapted from a letter from a "brand new" member Bertha Tucker Jones of Oakwood, Georgia.

The Tucker Family of Marion/Baxter county did not suddenly appear, it just appears that way. Early census indicate they came from Georgia. But efforts of family historians have had little success in connecting the Marion/Baxter County Tuckers with several pioneer Tucker families in Georgia of that era. The historians do know the Tucker family of Baxter County has its origins in John Epps Tucker who, at age 60 with his 32 year old wife

Angeline, was numerated in the 1860 Marion County census, having arrived here just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Both are shown on the census as being born in Georgia. "The History of Baxter County" by Mary Ann Messick, states that John Epps was killed during the Civil War while serving in the Confederate Army. Family records indicate John Epps died September 30 1865 in Marion Co. Arkansas. Angeline remarried and was found in the 1870 Marion County Census listed as widow Collice (later shown as Collins) and had the following Tucker children: Newton Asbury, William McKay, Stephen F., Martha B. and Laban E. Angeline and her second husband had a daughter Margaraet/Matilda Collins who married William H. Hand., Angeline was known to be alive in 1892.

Her son Newton "Newt" Asbury Tucker was born November 6 1857 and married Louisa Angeline Weaver, daughter of Gideon and Catherine Weaver, in 1875. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters. Newt lived and farmed in Tarrant Co. Texas, having journeyed there by covered wagon. He returned to Baxter County where all of this children were born: James Richard born 1876, John Arden "Gideon" born 1900, W. F. "Lee" born 1880, George N. born 1882, Brady Edd born 1885, Della Cozetta born 1887, Oliver Epps born 1889, and Arona Bell born 1892. After 1900 Newt and Louisa Angeline returned to Texas. He and Louisa Angeline are buried at Plymouth, Texas.

The next son William "Mac" McKay Tucker was born December 3 1858 and married Martha M. Mayfield, daughter of Charles H. and Martha Ann Mayfield in 1880 in Baxter County, Arkansas. William became a Missionary Baptist Preacher and pastored several churches in Texas. Mac and Martha were the parents of three daughters and three sons.

Stephen "Steven" Franklin Tucker was born in October 1860 and married in 1880 or 1882 to Artelia "Tillie" C. Pryor from Ava, Missouri. They were the parents of eight children, four girls and four boys: Dora Angeline who married Arthur C. Hayes, Martha Jane who married Arthur Hays' brother Milton Hays, Cora Clotilda married Willie Washington Lamb-they lived at Marionville, Missouri., Homer A. who married Marian Andrews-they moved on to Oregon where he worked in the lumber industry., Russell, who married Leona Denton in 1915.

Leona is buried in the Gassville Cemetery and Russell is buried in the Tucker Cemetery., Flora E. married first Spurgeon Crane and married secondly Walder Randall-they lived in Colorado. Harvey H. married Mary Creel and they are both buried in the Tucker Cemetery.,

Laben Epps Tucker was born October 7 1862 and married Lucinda Ella White, daughter of John Polk and Minerva Elizabeth (Green) White in 1882. Laben was a Mason and was a deacon in the Baptist Church. He also served as Secretary of the White River Baptist Association for over forty five years. He also served as a Justice of the Peace of Whiteville township. They were the parents of twelve children. They also journeyed to Texas in 1911 and lived for a time near William "Mack" Tucker. After Ella died he was married in 1911 to Minerva Davis. His third marriage was to Lizzie Carson who was loved by all of Laben's children. She was always known as "Aunt Lizzie". Lizzie is buried at the Pilgrim Rest Cemetery and Ella and Laben are buried in the Gassville Cemetery.

Several Tucker descendants are still living in Baxter County: Harold Tucker-grandson of Steven Tucker and Harold's two sons Gary and Steven; William B. Morris, Clema Fisk Alley, David Lee Tucker and Leon Tucker-all grandchildren of Laben Epps Tucker..

--Editor--We welcome and appreciate new member Mrs. Jones sending us her family history. We regret that more of the material sent by her could not be printed due to space limitations. For persons wishing to correspond with Mrs. Jones, her address is 4505 Stacey Dr., Oakwood, GA 72653. The "History's" success is always dependent on the contributions of interesting articles for publication. This is a great way to record your family. If you need help in putting your material together, contact the Editor. Help will be FAST.

1891 CANADIAN CENSUS

The 1891 Canadian Census is now open to the public, and is available at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario. It is also available through the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City, UTah, and its branch libraries.

Editor - Available in Mountain Home at the LDS Church.
From the North Carolina Genealogical Society

A membership to the Baxter County Historical Society would be a **great birthday or anniversary gift!** Order one today for that special friend or relative.



BIG FLAT, ARKANSAS, INCORPORATION DOCUMENTS PRESENTED
Members Imogene Lowe, Vice President James Lowe and Robert Underhill present
Framed documents to Mayor Henry A. Smith of Big Flat.
The Documents were researched and beautifully framed by members Ellen and Ray Ramey.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS
NOVEMBER 1933 REPORTED

Births in the families of the following persons in Baxter county for November are reported by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health: J. Alfred Yount, F. Elbert Lamb, R. Conley, John J. Funkenhauser, Walter L. Cunningham, Harvey H. Raymond, Allen E. Whitefield, Frank C. Killiam, Owen M. Rouse, Edward C. Dwilley, Oral Kerley, Thomas F. Bradshaw, Elmer Dozier, Earl W. Wood, Seth E. Pernell, Edward E. Dickerson, Griffin A. Arnoud, Tom M. Suthard, Cecil N. Rowlett, Eugene Suterfield, Walter Reason, Albert J. Pickens, Richard Leser, Greelie Marin, Dimia Laton Morris, Claude Shelby Meyer, Henry Newton, Albert Hand, Clyde Dye, John Locke and Hubert D. Trimble

Deaths:

Mrs. Willie B. Baker, June 23 1932, age 76, Norfolk
 James H. Vest, August 18, 1932, age 76, Norfolk
 Beverly G. King, July 9 1932, age 2, Hopewell
 William Franklin Choate, November 15 1932, age 68, Gamaliel
 Stiner, November 28, 1932, age 91, Gamaliel

--Printed in the January 20 edition of the Baxter Bulletin

PROFESSOR HOWARD TRACKED DOWN

The tranquillity and calm of Mrs. Bell Bodenhamer, 70, of Mountain Home, is often the subject of wonder to her neighbors, who fume around worrying about hard times and fearing the future. But had they had some of the harrowing experiences Mrs. Bodenhamer had when she was a child during the Civil War, they would also possess her quietness and restraint in fearful times like these.

The land on which Mountain Home now stands, was during the Civil War, a dangerous spot due to the raids made by bands of Missouri Militiamen, independent of the regular Union Army. Only seven or eight families lived here and all the young men were gone to war, leaving only a few old men and little boys to protect the women and homes.

On one of these raids the Missourians captured Mrs. Bodenhamer's father, Prof. J. S. Howard and Major Jesse Mooney, who was suffering severely with rheumatism but was nevertheless forced to ride the 200 miles to Springfield, Mo., wading Lick Creek seven times on the way. They were placed in jail in Springfield.

News from Prof. Howard came very irregularly and at last they could hear nothing at all. Whether he had been killed or taken to some other prison they could not learn. When they could stand the suspense no longer, the mother got herself and two children, Belle, 6 and Charles, 4, ready to go to Springfield. But a conveyance and driver presented a problem. Most of the horses were gone with the men to the war, but finally Mrs. Howard found a 14 year old boy with a team of oxen and a wagon who was willing to take them. Twenty-five miles from Springfield one of the oxen died. So they were stalled in the woods until another traveler told them of a man only four miles away who would take them on. While Mrs. Howard went to get him, the children were left in the wagon alone and frightened. Charles was terrified at the very thought of soldiers and when a small group came by he begged his sister to hide him, which she did by spreading her skirts over him and sitting quietly in the wagon until the soldiers had gone by.

Arrangements were made with the man to take them on, this time in a horse drawn wagon.

After a great deal of talking they were allowed to see Prof. Howard, but only for ten minutes. Charles cried so pitifully, however, when they came to take him back, he was allowed a few minutes longer. They stayed in Springfield until Prof. Howard was released. They went to their old home in Mississippi.

In 1867, Colonel D. L. Dodd donated a track of land and the townspeople built an academy and after much entreaty, Prof. Howard came back here to teach with Prof. H. A. Truman. Many students from further south in the state as well as in this section attended the academy. Mrs. Bodenhamer said that the climate was wonderful for their health and it became a popular school and even now the names Howard and Truman are synonymous with the "Academy" and education in this county

NEW FROM CCC CAMP JACKSONVILLE

Bill Johnson is on the "prod" today. He is our barracks leader and, to keep the dignity of his position on a high level, should have his name in the paper once in a while.

Work of beautifying our camp is going on at a furious rate. Expect to get it completed within a few days. Will then be ready to take to our terracing work. We have four or five counties to work over.

Elmer Carter and Russell Cope were in Little Rock Saturday taking in a few shows.

It is highly interesting to be around the garage when the truck drivers are starting their trucks of mornings. The language they use is most enlightening, but you will get by provided you can dodge such harmless articles as monkey wrenches and oil cans with which the pure garage air is usually filled.

All of the boys are waiting to come home for the picnic but I don't know yet how many of us will get off.

It is amazing to watch some of the boys try to make up their bunks each morning but it is still more amusing to listen to what the inspector

says as he goes thru the barracks now and then dealing out an extra K.P.

Jess Thompson must be getting homesick, his face gets a little longer each day. If he don't get to go to the picnic, it will take a cake of shaving soap to shave him by the end of August.

Our first sergeant is a nice fellow, well liked by all the boys, as also are the commanding officers.

Grady Biggers was visiting in "H" Barracks Sunday morning.

Clarence Aikens, Bill Osborn, Henry McGowan are on extra duty in the kitchen for staying out after ten o'clock the other night.

W. Q. Swearingen, Crip Rouse, Ord Rouse and Homer Swearingen, all of Norfolk, paid the camp a brief visit recently.

Little Bill Johnson, our barracks leader, just got through shaving and his face looks like a full moon.

Clarence Hugh looks at all north bound trains with a wistful eye. He must be getting homesick. We strongly suspect he is thinking of somebody besides just the home folk.

The poker players club has run out of money long ago. They play for matches, gravel, or just anything.

Well, as news is rather scarce, we will have to ring off for this week. See you at the Picnic-Elmer Carter, Camp Jacksonville CCC, Jacksonville, Arkansas, Barracks "A"

---The Baxter Bulletin August 2 1936 Issue

MORE CAMP NEWS ABOUT BAXTER COUNTY BOYS

All Baxter County people will receive a warm welcome at A and C barracks, as the are all Baxter County Boys.

Quite a few Baxter county boys are planning to come home for the picnic and home coming on August 2 and 3.

Jesse Thompson had several large boils under his arm at this writing.

Ervin Martin is in the base hospital with measles at Hot Springs.

Sol Kasinger and Jesse Thompson were on K.P. duty Wednesday.

Everett Walker and Harold Lovelady were on K.P. Thursday.

Camp Jacksonville is the largest and most beautiful camp in the state. It is commanded by First Lieutenant D. G. Schroeder and Second Lieutenant Replinger.

Grady Biggers and Russell Cope were on duty in the barracks Thursday.

Camp Jacksonville had electric lights for the first time Thursday night.

Elmer Carter and Harlin Jones are Barrack A. musicians. Jones plays the guitar and Carter the Violin.

Lloyd Herbert and Earl Bolding of Little Rock, visited their brother Mildred Bolding of C Barracks Sunday.

Troy Ritter and Jess Thompson were released from the hospital this morning.

Elmer Carter and Harlin Jones are the undefeated pitch playing champions of Barrack A.

Mr. Everett Walker, Harlin Jones, Harold Lovelady and Grady Biggers are "kodaking" today (Sunday)

Wayne Hogan returned to Norfolk Thursday to see his father who is ill at this writing.

James Cook and Harlin Jones are on K. P. Sunday. Ted Stone and J. Cook were late for their K.P. duties Saturday and have to scrub two large hot stoves.

This is the hottest place in Arkansas to our notions. We believe it is next door to the hot place.

If Baxter county gets a soil erosion camp, a lot of us fellows are planning to transfer back up there. Camp Jacksonville is a soil erosion camp.

The Bulletin we received Sunday sure was a treat. Everybody wanting to read it at the same time. Bulletin Day is a red letter day.

Camp Jacksonville is a beautiful place. It has eight large barracks, each holding 25 men. This does not include the officer's quarters or L. E. M. quarters mess hall seats 300. All modern conveniences.

--written by Elmer Carter.

--July 26 1936 issue of the Baxter Bulletin

DID YOU FORGET TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP? YOUR PAID DUES INSURES THE DELIVERY OF THE QUARTERLY.
--

DR. J. T. TIPTON FETED AT LEGION HUT



(cartoon of Dr. Tipton ran in The Bulletin years ago)

Dr. J. T. Tipton, for fifty years a practicing physician in this part of the state was the honored guest at a party given in the Legion Hut here on Thursday of last week. The largest audience ever assembled in the Hut was present to greet the doctor.

The program was opened by prayer led by Rev. Mays, pastor of the local Methodist Church. Mrs. J. C. South played "Auld Lang Syne" on the violin accompanied by Mrs. Tom Shiras at the piano and the audience joined in singing it. About fifty children, at whose births Dr. Tipton was present, gave a beautiful salute chorus. This number was directed by Mrs. Eugene Mooney. The children in the chorus were from 12 years of age down. Other numbers consisted of music by Bill Morris, Bill Taylor, the Shady Grove 4-H Club boys, directed by Jimmie Richardson, the Byrd Boys and two of the Medley boys, string band. These boys are

real musicians and were recalled to the stage several times.

Short talks were made by former Judges R. M. Ruthven of this county and R. L. Berry of Marion county, and Dr. H. F. Palenske, dentist, of Cotter. Other doctors present were Dr. Gray, Dr. Mooney and Dr. Poindexter, dentist, of this place, Dr. Sheid of Norfolk, and Dr. Morrow of Cotter, Dr. Morrow's record was a close rival of Dr. Tipton, in service, he having practiced 48 years.

There were many lovely flowers and the stage was beautifully decorated under the direction of Mrs. T. E. Morris, Mrs. C. M. Lief, Mrs. M. Mooney and many others. A plaster stork carrying a baby was in the center of the stage.

In fifty years of medical service, Dr. Tipton estimates that he has been present at the birth of 3000 children. The first, a boy, born at Lead Hill, where he first started his practice, if still living, would be 50 years old.

Dr. Tipton received many beautiful gifts in honor of his service and they are still coming in by mail. He is a son of the late Hon. H. C. Tipton, former state treasurer.

There are few homes in Baxter county that have not received a visit and the kindly attention of this wonderful, and lovable character. It was a great pleasure for all who were fortunate enough to be present and have some little part in making the affair a success. Those who have known him and benefited by his services down through the years feel keenly their obligation to him.

-From "The Baxter Bulletin" date unknown

Ed: Dr. J. T. Tipton was born in Nesbeth, Mississippi August 14 1865 and died in Mountain Home, Arkansas on June 4 1937. His funeral was in the Mountain Home Methodist Church on Sunday, June 6 at 3: P.M. with services conducted by Rev. A. M. Jones, Rev. A. T. Mays and Rev. James H. Fitzgerald.

Baxter County Historical Society now meets at the new Baxter County Day Service Center located at 16th & Leo Davis Dr., in Mountain Home on 1st Thursday of the month

Together each accomplishes more.

**GARVIN CARROL ADDRESSES
SOCIETY
FEBRUARY MEETING DREW A CROWD**

A group of about 40 Society members and friends attended the regular February meeting of the Historical Society. Garvin Carroll, Past President, Charter and founding member, gave a talk on Baxter County Cemeteries, their locations, history and interesting gravestones he has recorded through his many years of collecting.

The Society is enjoying the new facilities of the Baxter County Day Service Center. Cathy Blackburn served Valentine Day refreshments to the group, assisted by husband Charles and her mother Mrs. Dorothy Nichols.

**HAYES
A GASSVILLE PIONEER
FAMILY**

Four Hayes brothers, they say, came to America, possibly from England, and one of them, William Wiley, settled in South Carolina. The family stories do not have a date but it was many years before the Civil War.

William Wiley, his wife Mary, and family joined a wagon train with other families going west. The family and belongings were brought by an ox cart to Baxter County, Arkansas, soon after the Civil War - probably in 1871. William homesteaded 160 acres where the Town of Gassville was incorporated in 1902 and 1903. He was among other things, a shoemaker and tanned his own hides for the leather.

William had several sons, most of whom ventured on to the Indian Territory and to Texas.. His son Barrett Chambers Hayes elected to remain in Baxter County. Barrett Chambers was born in South Carolina. He and three of his brothers, Simpson, Albert O. and William Jasper, served in the Civil War. He was captured along with his brother Simpson in Virginia and imprisoned in Elmira, New York.

Family stories tell of him avoiding starvation during his imprisonment by whittling small wood picture and selling them to visitors to the prison. With this money he would buy food. He contracted dysentery at the prison and never fully recovered from the disease. His death many years later was attributed to this disease. He had served with Co. K. 24th Regiment Georgia Infantry. He drew a small Confederate Veterans pension.

B. C. came to Gassville with his father. He was married to first to Harriett Elizabeth Deaton, the daughter of a Dutch farmer.. They had 7 children: Rosie Belle born 1879 in South Carolina, William Henry born 1871 in Georgia, Harvey Hendrix born 1874 Arkansas, Robert Lee born 1877 in Arkansas, Wilburn Jefferson born 1882 in South Carolina, and twins Oliver and Ollie born 1885 in South Carolina. Barrett Chambers Hayes was married second to Martha Baker who had a daughter Rosie by another marriage. They had 8 children: Luther born 1888, Garn born 1892, Burgess Sylvester born 1894, Roy born 1899, Floyd born 1896, Charley born 1904 and twins Claud & Maude born 1907. All of Barrett and Martha's children were born in Arkansas.

Barrett Chambers Hayes was known as "Squire" and was a Justice of the Peace at Gassville for many years. He also belonged to the Gassville Masonic Lodge. (see Masonic Lodge picture on page 102 in the "History" Volume 17-No. 4)

*A Retiree is person who
knows a lot about most
everything and has time to
tell you about it!*

OLD SAYING ORIGIN

"There goes the whole "She-Bang"
The phrase was derived from the winter huts built by the soldiers during the Civil War. At winter's end, the cabins, or "She-Bangs" as they were dubbed, were dismantled and thus the phrase was born.

CIVIL WAR EXPEDITIONS INTO BAXTER COUNTY

**REPORTS OF CAPT. ELI HUGHES,
SIXTH MISSOURI STATE MILITIA
CAVALRY &
MAJ. JOHN C. WILBUR, FOURTEENTH
MISSOURI CAVALRY MILITIA**

**Scout from Springfield, Mo. into North
Arkansas, and skirmishes near Buffalo City
(March 1) and at Bennett's Bayou (March 2)**

**Expedition from Ozark, Mo. toward Yellville,
Ark., and skirmish at Mountain Home, AR**

Springfield, MO. March 9 1864.

General: I have the honor herewith to submit the following official report: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 50, issued from district headquarters Southwest Missouri, on February 23, 1864, I left Springfield, Mo. in charge of 111 men, with orders to proceed south into Arkansas. On the 25th of February, 1864, I crossed White River, reaching Yellville on the 26th. In conformity to an order received prior to my departure from Springfield, Mo., I dispatched 30 men to escort refugees desiring to emigrate to Springfield, Mo. Traversing the country situated between Sugar Loaf Prairie and Yellville, Ark., I encountered a band of guerrillas, killed 2 men, who, as I subsequently ascertained, belonged to Major Cuning's command.

I took up line of march from Yellville on the morning of the 28th, halting 30 miles from Yellville and 6 miles below Buffalo City, in vicinity of which I remained three days scouring the country on both sides of the river. March 1, I sent detachment, Lieutenant Overman, Company H., Sixth Missouri State Militia in command, with orders to proceed down river on opposite side, to which my operations were confined. I now had only 40 men left remaining with me. About 10 o'clock on morning of 1st, while near or not far from Buffalo City, I encountered a band of guerrillas, killed Lieut. J. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, of C.S. Army, and a man named Charles Cain, known as a desperado, and regarded with terror by all loyal citizens. Meanwhile Lieutenant Overman was contending with a band of Tracy's men, not distant, and succeeded in killing 2 of the band

and capturing 3. One of the men killed was of the name of Heron; the other a Baptist preacher, whose name I do not know. On morning of March 2, I left White River, 8 miles above Calico Rock, crossed mountain to Bennett's Bayou, on North Fork White River, where I came in contact with about 50 guerrillas with Tracy at their head. They had there murdered a Union man named Anderson and a negro. On my approach Tracy dispersed his men among the hills and fired upon my command from behind rocks and trees, but without effect.

On the morning of March 3, Deployed small detachments of skirmishers, thoroughly scoured Bennett's Bayou, killed Frank Russell, a notorious guerrilla from Wright County, MO., and a man of the name of Howard from Fulton County, Ark., also captured one of the Freeman's gang. Thence proceeded through Texas and Wright Counties, Mo. to Springfield, where I turned over to district provost-marshal Southwest Missouri, all the property captured during scout, and which consisted of 16 horses and a number of fire-arms, such as shotguns, rifles, etc. I found forage in abundance during whole of scout.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant

ELI HUGHES

Captain Company K, Sixth Cavalry,
Missouri State Militia.
Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn.

Report of Maj. John C. Wilbur, Fourteenth
Missouri Cavalry (Militia)
Headquarters.
Post of Ozark, Mo. October 20 1862.

I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding that, in accordance with instructions from Brigadier General Herron, I took up my line of march from this post in the direction of Yellville on October 12 at 6 p.m. I took with me a detachment of 125 men from the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri State Militia, stationed at this post, and 100 men of the Enrolled Militia, stationed at Lawrence's Mill and proceeded to the White River, opposite Yellville, by rapid marches, where our progress was arrested by the sudden rise of the river, which prevented our advance to Yellville. My intention was to surprise the force at that place, and by a

vigorous onset get possession of the town, but the supplies collected there for the army of McBride, secure all the property possible for the use of our army, and then fall back to Ozark by forced marches. Finding it impossible to ford the White River, I then turned my course down River to Talbot's Ferry, in order to cross on the ferry and advance on Yellville. I found the woods swarming with *secesh* scouts, posted on all the hills, watching our movements and couriers flying in every direction, giving intelligence of our approach and collecting forces. They had been warned of our advance several times before, and were rapidly collecting to oppose our little band.

We encamped on the night of the 15th within 10 miles of the ferry, at Pierson's Ford, posted pickets on all the approaches to our camp, and sent out large patrols on the main road. I was apprised during the early part of the night, from a prisoner brought in by the pickets and from some females, that a force was expected from Yellville that night to surprise us. I immediately ordered a detachment of 50 men to proceed to the ferry and prevent the crossing of any force and to arrest all persons coming in their way.

On the morning of the 16th I moved my force to Talbot's Barrens, (Ed: Rapp's Barrens?) 8 miles east of this ferry, to await the return of my spy from Yellville, before I dare cross the river with my small force. Here I learned that Colonel Shaler, with 2,000 infantry, 1,000 Cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, was approaching Yellville by forced marches, and was then within one day's march of our camp. McBride had resigned and left Colonel Shaler in Command of his division, and he was moving from Pocahontas to Yellville. On learning this information I concluded it would be imprudent to place the White River between me and this post, which was then impassable except by ferry and having an overwhelming force moving rapidly up to cut off our retreat. We collected about 50 head of horses, 5 wagons and teams, and a considerable amount of other property useful to the army, and commenced our retreat about 8 p.m. on the 16th instant. I placed our train of horses, mules and wagons in the advance, with sufficient guard for it's protection, and kept my main force between it and the advancing enemy. The most perfect order was maintained. Every man was at his post, and

everything was in readiness to give the enemy the warmest reception possible.

About 2 o'clock in the morning our rear guard, consisting of 25 men under command of Lieutenant Mooney, Company D. Fourteenth Regiment, Missouri State Militia, was attacked by a battalion of Colonel Shaler's command, who in the darkness had gained a position between the rear guard and our main force. Lieutenant Mooney, seeing he was cut off from the column, ordered a charge, which was made with such impetuosity and gallantry by his little band that he succeeded in carving his way through their lines without the loss of a man, though the lieutenant himself was severely wounded. In the melee some of our men were dismounted, but all succeeded in riding out a horse; if not their own, an enemy's.

The enemy lost a considerable number in the engagement, but the exact number could not be ascertained. I think, from the reports of all, that not less than 10 men were killed and double the number wounded.

We were not pursued further and were allowed to bring out plunder unmolested back to Ozark, where we arrived on the 10th instant.

We captured about 25 stand of arms and the same number of prisoners, including Maj. J. W. Methvin, of the First Regiment McBride's Brigade.

I am, Lieutenant, with much respect, your obedient servant.

J. C. WILBUR

Major, Commanding Post

Lieut, Hudson Burr.

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Forces,
at Springfield, MO.

The two reports of action in Baxter County was taken from "The War of the Rebellion" a compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I-Volume XIII Printed by the Government Printing Office in 1885

--This valuable Baxter County History came to us from Jimmy Lowe and was part of the file on the "Tracy Family" Again thanks Jimmy!

Blessings are those things we are willing to count, anxious to multiply and reluctant to divide!

*HISTORY OF
MOUNTAIN HOME
AMERICAN LEGION
ALLEY-WHITE POST 52*

In the late spring of 1919, Robin Morris was standing in front of the Livery Stable when Barton Baker came by and said "Let's organize a Legion Post here in Mountain Home." This idea developed in an organizational meeting of 15 veterans in the old court house.

The Baxter Bulletin issue of March 23 1940 reports "The Alley-White Post of the American Legion was originated at the court house here Saturday with twenty four charter members. It was named in honor of Hosea Alley and Thorny White, two of the first Baxter County boys to fall before the Huns in overseas service."

Barton Baker was the first elected commander and was a delegate to the St. Louis Caucus Convention. The Charter members were: John Adams, Barton Baker, Carl Baker, Don Baker, John Barker, Fred Bodenhamer, Sneed Collins, Oscar Douglas, Clifton Dunbar, John Fulson, Jake Hornbuckle, Elmer King, W. N. Lance, B. A. Miller, Elbert Miller, Everett Miller, J. W. Miller, Robin Morris, Ray Seward, W. C. Stoddard, H. C. Tipton, Jess Tucker and Oliver Ward.

The Hut, located on West Road, in Mountain Home was completed and dedicated on Thursday, July 4 1935. The structure was constructed with Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor and other interested citizens. The Boy Scouts troop carried and broke up rocks for the walls. The Auditorium measures 40 feet by 80 feet with walls of native stone. It contains a stage 20 feet by 40 feet with a concrete basement beneath the stage.

The land for the Hut was purchased from Walter N. Baker and paid for partly by members and part by public donations. In 1940 the US Corps of Engineers, in exchange for use of the Hut for meetings, installed a hardwood floor. In 1948 the floor was replaced after the floor was damaged caused by the building being used for roller skating.

In November 1967, improvements were made to the building, among which including lowering of the stage and installing additional rest rooms. In 1968 Commander Leslie Dixon and building committee, consisting of Dale Blake, George Bronson, Walter Jarvis and Dewey Christine, again modernized the Hut. Air Conditioning and a larger heating plant was installed and the ceiling lowered. The improvements made the building into a modern structure that exists

today. Over the years the Hut has been used for many things from the only Movie Theater in town, first home of the First Presbyterian Church of Mountain Home, to an auditorium for school plays and an all-round community building. Several more improvements have been made since, such as smoke eaters installed, sliding doors installed between the meeting rooms, and the paving of the parking lot.

In 1945, Judge Advocate, Nat T. Dyer, was killed in an automobile accident. During the clearing of his office, all papers; deed, insurance and charter of the Post were lost and or destroyed. A new Charter was obtained and now hangs in the Hut along with pictures of Hosea Alley and Thorny White.

July 13, 1981, a committee was formed to sponsor an "Avenue of Flags" at the square at the suggestion of Virginia Kressin, daughter of Chuck Harris. This was done and on November 11, 1982, with 44 flags, Mike Slavak was in charge. After Mike passed away in August 1991, the Legion members are still maintaining the "Avenue of Flags" program. The Post also paid for and installed a flag and pole at the American Legion Ball Park in Cooper park in 1990.

In 1982 the Post began a program of providing shoes for needy school children in Baxter County. This program continues today. Funds for the program are solicited from the public.

In June of 1985 Marguerite Werner was installed as the first female Commander of Post 52 following the resignation of Henry Meixner.

Membership of the Post has increased from the original 23 charter members to a high of 514 members in 1992.

--adapted from notes from Legion's Historian Win Church.

Are you in a local group? Do you have a historian? If so, consider having your history printed in our quarterly-asthe American Legion has!

**SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS
NOW ORGANIZED.**

The Spanish American veterans group was organized with the following members: Owen G. Kendrick, Homer H. Goodman, James Hughett, Thomas L. Jacobs, Bart Peebles, Joseph C. Hogan, William R. Kendrick, Olaf K. Bert, Tank Galloway, William G. Rupp, Floyd J. Gaines, Charles J. Nelson, Frank J. Seibold, John D. King, George L. Robinson, John H. Richardson, Warren S. Baldwin, Cornelius Moore, Chas E. Landers, Andrew E. Anderson, Roby Nevius and Zachariah T. Sheid

--From the "Cotter Record" May 3 1929 Issue:

THE OZARKS -- A CHRONOLOGY

By Fred Berry, Historian

1,500,000,000 years before the present time, lava flows from large volcanoes in central and southern Missouri established the base for the Ozarks.

600,000,000 years before the present time, rock from the lava flows covered by shallow seas. Over the next 300 million years, mud and sand, together with the remains of countless sea creatures, piled up on the sea bottom, compacting into layers of shale, sandstone, and limestone thousands of feet thick.

280,000,000 years before the present time., Sea bed uplifted to form the Ozarks Plateau. The plateau, originally about 4,000 feet above sea level, was basically flat, with a slight south-north tilt. Erosion and continued uplifts over the ages have cut the surface into a land of hills, ridges, valleys and hollows. Many species of plants and animals have come and gone, but the varied nature of the Ozark land has made it a natural refuge for many species.

12,000 years before the present time, first human settlers appear, ancestors of today's Indians. Primarily big game hunters, the ancient Indians may have contributed to the extinction of many species, such as the mammoths, giant beavers, wild horses, ground sloths and other large Ice Age animals which abounded in the Ozarks at this time.

5,000 years before the present time--Indians began to engage in agriculture and developed a balanced relationship with the natural environment.

1540-1800 A.D.--European explorers, primarily French traders, roamed the Ozarks. They left a legacy of accurate maps and place names.

1800-1930 A.D. -- American settlers arrived and human population increases rapidly. Widespread clearing of land for field and for timber reached a climax around 1900. Serious erosion over much of the Ozarks occurred. Loss of habitat and over hunting caused the extinction of near extinction of bear, elk, panther, deer, wolf and other animal species. Fish and another water species declined as streams became choked with silt and chert. After 1900, the human population also began a slow decline.

1930--present--Serious efforts at conservation began. Soil erosion has been slowed. Wild lands set aside as national and state parks, rivers and forests, while many abandoned fields have returned to forest. Thousands of ponds and several large lakes provide additional water conservation and wildlife habitat. Restoration efforts and game laws, together with

stress on conservation education, have brought back many wild species in good numbers.

Beginning in the 1960s, tourism, an influx of retired people, industrial development, and renewed agriculture caused a considerable increase in population. Clearing of hillsides has resulted in renewed danger of erosion, although not on the former scale. Runoff from herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizer has polluted streams. The most serious immediate environmental problem is disposal of sewage and solid and chemical wastes which can produce long-term contamination of underground water.

What is next? We cannot know, but we can consider the following fact:

1. The Ozarks is a unique region, a natural refuge area from many living things.
2. Human activities have had an effect on the Ozarks almost as dramatic as the natural forces of time and climate.
3. Most destructive effects of human behavior are preventable or reversible by the intelligent actions of responsible citizens, either individually or through government or corporate agencies.

-- Fred Berry is a historian/teacher and is presently a counselor for the Yellville Arkansas Schools. He is the co-author of Arkansas History book used by the public Schools in Arkansas. Fred presented a very interesting program to the Baxter County Historical Society at its December meeting.

A Ozark Bibliography prepared by Mr. Berry is available. If interested contact Editor Gene Garr

IS THERE A POSTMASTER IN YOUR FAMILY?

Was one of your ancestors a postmaster? If so, write to the U.S. Postal Services Historian, Room 10400, USPS Headquarters, 475 L'enfant Plaza W., S.W., Washington D. C. 20260-0012 (include the information you have on the ancestor, especially the approximate time and location where the person served. Ask what information might be available and what the charges will be. This address is also where to inquire about information on a town or post office which has been discontinued and cannot be found in another source.

AMERICA'S CRACKER

The "Soda Cracker" is an American institution and been in America since the late 1700s. In 1792 Pearson & Son was established in Newburyport, Mass. as one of American's first commercial bakeries. Pearson first produced "Pilot Bread" a cracker made of flour, water, lard and salt baked in a charcoal oven. It was produced for use by sailors on long voyages. The bakery was acquired by what is now Nabisco, which now produces over 150 varieties of America's crackers and cookies.

In 1898, dozens of bakeries in the USA merged into what is now known as the National Biscuit Company, forerunner of Nabisco. The company immediately launched a revolution by taking crackers out of the "Cracker Barrel" and packaging them in individual moisture proof boxes. They began by distributing "Uneda Biscuit" the first nationally distributed cracker.

The "Saltine" was first baked in St. Joseph, Mo. and after the crackers won first prize at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, the crackers were named "Premium"

In 1934, in the midst of the Depression, Nabisco introduced "Ritz" crackers as an "affordable luxury". Today 60 million Ritz crackers are baked daily.

----Nabisco Co.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE MONUMENT

In 1990 a monument was placed in the meadow where the infamous massacre occurred in September 11 1857, when, 120 Arkansas emigrants, who were bound for California, were slain.

The monument is located atop a hillside where an area was excavated out and nine pieces of Arkansas Granite was placed. Engraved at the top of one piece of granite is inscribed "In Memoriam" and below are several columns of the etched names. Opposite the slabs, toward the meadows below, are three metal plaques set in stone and two fixed viewing tubes.

One of the plaques describes the "Old Spanish Trail" which passed through the lowlands below. The middle plaque is a map of the meadow showing the probable route of the ill fated emigrant wagon train. The third plaque contains a brief explanation of the events that happened that September day in 1857. The plaque tells that 120 Arkansas emigrants bound for California were killed "as they were being escorted out of the valley".

The stones contains names of the victims in as much as they are known and a list of "The children rescued and returned to families in Arkansas".

Mormon Elder John D. Lee, who convinced the travelers that they would be safely escorted out of the valley, was executed on the spot (while setting on his casket) for his part in the massacre. Although Brigham Young was never proven to be a part of the massacre, other high ranking members of the church were deeply involved.

--Editor: See article in Volume 18-3 "Mountain Massacre"

HOW TO DATE OLD PHOTOS

Daguerreotype [1839-1860] The oldest of the commercially made photographs have a shiny, mirrorlike appearance. Sometimes appears positive, sometimes negative, depending on the angle by which it is held and viewed. Has a fragile silver surface in a case, and still needs that protection.

Ambrotype or tin type [1854-1864] - can range in size from 3/4 inch to 8x10inch or larger. Image is on thin metal. If encased or pasted in paper frame, it is likely earlier in this period - if slipped into a paper frame, it is likely later. Early poses were formal; casual poses and groups are later. Tintypes were taken in great numbers at fairs and amusement parks. Look on the back for signs of paste or paper. Study the clothing fashions for approximate date.

Cartes de Viste [1860-1901] -2 1/2" x 4 1/2" - first paper photographs. Thinnest ones are earliest; heavier and thicker are later. Shiny ones are later, too. Discontinued in the U.S. Around 1890, but made later in the British Isles and Scandinavia.

Cabinet Photograph [1875-1910] 4 1/2" x 6 1/2" -found in albums or cabinet frames, or on walls. Study the fashions for closer dating. If the photo is oval-shaped or if the subjects are surrounded by a dark or black background and it is pasted on a card, it is probably after 1900

Postcard Photograph [1905-1930] - These were found in great profusion, and were sometimes mailed.

If a revenue stamp is found on the back of a Tintype or Carte De Viste, the picture dates to the time of the Civil War when Photos were taxed.

-- By Judith Allison Walters writing in the Cheyenne County (OK) Genealogy Society Newsletter and The Old Mill Run publication of the Ozark (MO) Historical and Genealogical Society.

DO YOU HAVE AN ARTICLE FOR US?



BAXTER COUNTY'S HISTORICAL MARKERS LISTED

Baxter County has many points of "Historical Interest". Through the years several of these have been marked with plaques. The following list may not be complete. Do you know of any omissions? If so let us know. We need to get all listed

1. **The Historic Wolf House** at Norfolk. Built in the early 1820s by Major Jacob Wolf. The home is on the "National Register of Historical Places." It is located on Highway 5 near the North Fork Bridge.

2. **The Casey House**. Located on South and Wade Street in Mountain Home. Built in 1858 by Colonel Randolph Casey. The site was also the site of the first Court and Post Office in Mountain Home. The home is on the "National Register of Historical Places"

3. **The Baptist College Building** located at 4th and College Street in Mountain Home. The College was established at that location in 1893 and continued until 1933. The building is now the home and business location of members Charles and Kathy Blackburn.

4. **Old Military Road**. Marker located near Highway 5 and County Highway 55 south of Mountain Home. The plaque commemorates the establishing of the first east to west trail across Baxter County. It was later used to move Cherokee Indians to Oklahoma and became part of the "Trail of Tears."

5. **Mooney's Landing**. Located on Rainbow Drive (County Highway #9) upriver from Cotter, Arkansas. This was near the location of Mooney Ferry and the scene of Civil War activity.

6. **R. M. Ruthven Bridge**. Located at Highway 62B over the White River at Cotter, Arkansas. Plaque is located on bridge and in Big Springs Park located under the bridge on the City side. The bridge was declared the First National Historic Civil Engineering Land Mark in Arkansas. The bridge was named for Judge Ruthven, Long time County judge.

AHNENPASS

During the Nazi regime, each citizen of Germany was required to carry an *Ahnenpass* (ancestor passport) with six generations of ancestry for government and military personnel and three generations for all others. This requirement was also imposed on some of the countries which capitulated to the Reich during World War II including Holland and Belgium. Copies of these German pedigrees were filed with the Reich and published as Stamm-und-Ahentalfelwerke (pedigree and ancestor tables). Leipzig: Zentralstelle fur Deutsche Personen-und-Jamiliengeschichte. Volumes for Italians or Aryan descent were also published. The Genealogical Society of Utah has microfilmed the *Ahnenpass* for the area of Mittelfranken in the Brenner Collection (671 reels) with supporting Documents.

--Article originally from Henry Co. IL Genealogical Society via the North Carolina Genealogical Society.

*BE A RECRUITER
FOR THE SOCIETY
GET A NEW MEMBER*

PRESIDENTIAL TRIVIA

Five presidents changed their names during their lifetime:

President Eisenhower was born "David Dwight" and changed it to Dwight David.

Grover Cleveland was originally named Stephen Grover Cleveland and later dropped the Stephen.

Woodrow Wilson dropped his first name Thomas

Calvin Coolidge dropped his first name John

Gerald R. Ford was born Leslie Lynch King, Jr., but in later years took the name of his stepfather.

Abraham Lincoln had four brothers-in-law who fought for the Confederacy.

John Madison and John Quincy Adams were poets. Adams published a 108 page volume of original poems in 1832. His son was also a poet.

Andrew Jackson was a tailor by trade, and most of his life, made most of his own clothes

Ulysses Simpson Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses Grant. When he was appointed to West Point, he changed his name because he was afraid other cadets would make fun of his original initials - H.U.G.

At least eight presidents have been pet owners:

Thomas Jefferson kept a pet mockingbird that followed him from room to room. He was a lawyer, farmer, Architect, Musician, Inventor and writer. He also spoke six languages.

Andrew Jackson had a parrot. When Jackson died, the parrot broke up the funeral by shouting a stream of profanities it had learned from the late president. He was also the first president born in a log cabin.

Zachary Taylor had a horse named "Whitey" which he kept at the White House. He was a short little man that had to be helped onto "Whitey's" back. He died after suffering a heat stroke during ceremonies dedicating the Washington Monument on a boiling hot day.

Franklin Roosevelt had a Scottie dog named "Fala".

Richard Nixon had a Cocker Spaniel dog named "Checkers".

Lyndon Johnson had two beagles named "His" and "Hers".

Bill Clinton's daughter had a cat named "Boots".

George Bush had a English Springer Spaniel named "Millie". Millie wrote a book (ghost written by Mrs. Bush).

Harry Truman was solely left handed. He had read every book in the library and had read the bible three times by the time he was 14 years old.

Lyndon Johnson graduated from high school at age 15. (made all "A's" except for a "C" in conduct).

Gerald Ford was also a lefty. He had been named the most valuable player on his football team at University of Michigan.

James Garfield was ambidextrous. He could write with both hands at the same time and could write in a different language with each hand at the same time!

Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren were red heads.

Two Kentucky native sons were presidents at the same time. President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy and President Abraham Lincoln.

James Polk was the 11th president and Zachary Taylor was the 12th. Between them was a little known president. Polk's term expired at midnight on 3 March 1849. Taylor refused to be sworn into office the next day, which was Sunday, because of his strict Episcopalian beliefs. So he was sworn in on Monday 5 March 1848. As provided in the Constitution, the presidency was passed to David Atchison who was president pro tempore of the U S Senate. It was reported that President Atchison spent most of his term asleep.

The biggest president was William Howard Taft. He was so large he often was stuck in his bathtub. He weighed 350 pounds. Despite his size he was a graceful dancer.

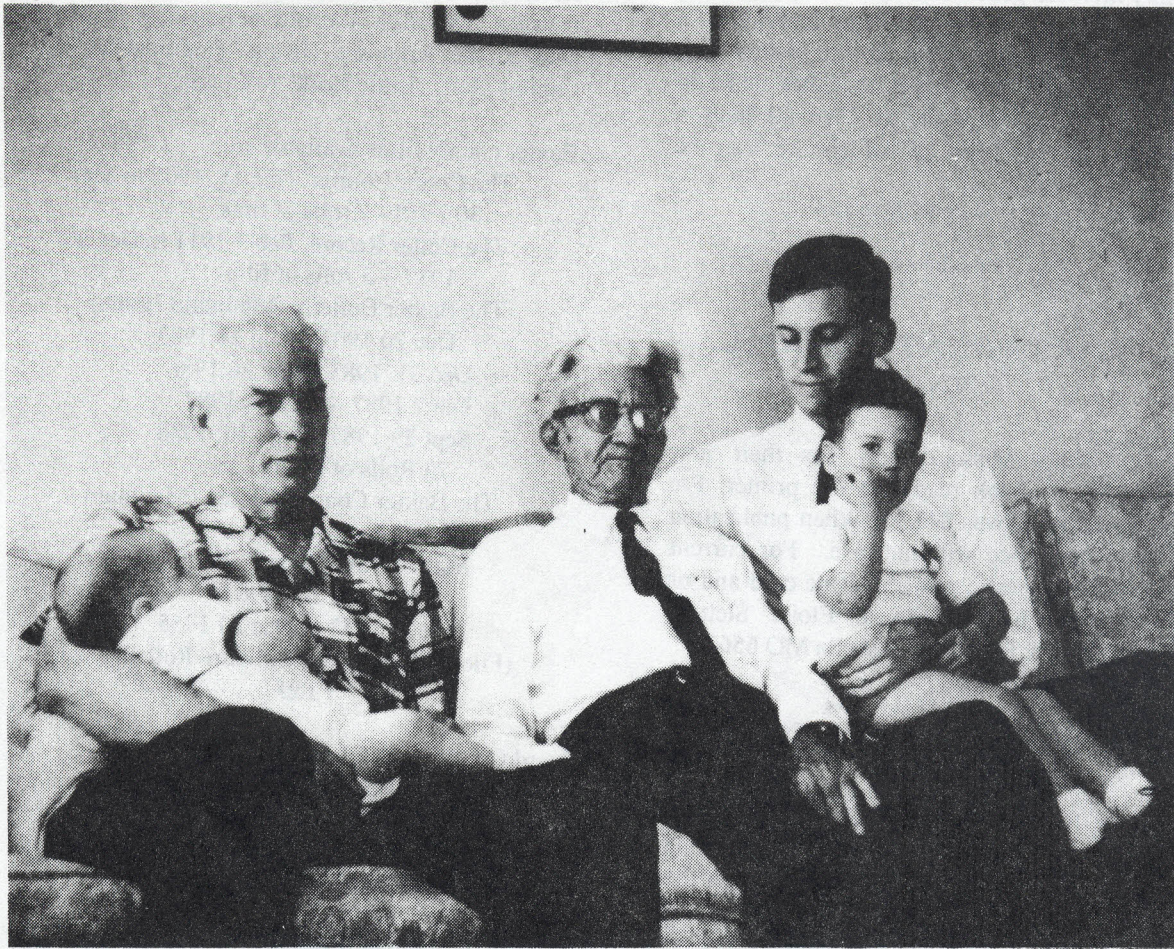
James Buchanan was the only president that was never married.

Millard Filmore began his first schooling at age 18. He also married his teacher..

Jack Kennedy could read and comprehend 2000 words per minute

Grover Cleveland had a daughter named Ruth for which the "Baby Ruth" candy bar was named.

Our Forty Two presidents have been a unique group.



4 GENERATIONS OF COLONEL RANDOLPH CASEY 'S DESCENDANTS

In center is Sam R. Casey, born 1888, son of Colonel Randolph Casey, and on his right is his son Robert Randolph Casey, born July 27 1915-died April 17 1986, at age 70. Robert Randolph was a Texas Judge, Texas Legislator and US Congressman from Houston. He is holding his grandson Michael Andrew Casey. On Sam's left is his grandson Attorney Robert Randolph Casey II, who is holding his son (Sam's Great-grandson) Robert Randolph Casey, III. Sam has 21 great-grandchildren. Sam operated a real estate business in Houston, Texas, for many years. He died August 28 1970. Above picture was taken in November of 1965.

Photograph was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Ronald J. Harron of Houston, Texas

(Mrs. Harron is a great granddaughter of Col. Randolph Casey]

"Genealogy and History go hand in hand, otherwise concentration in one discipline can only lead to mistakes. A good genealogical history includes generous measures of both. One without the other is but a skeleton looking for a body. Each of us are swept up into history with all of our faults and virtues to either make it, participate in it, or fight it. We all have a heritage in our lines of which we can be eminently proud."

By Ransom McBride, Director-NCGS Journal

OZARK COUNTY HISTORY ON SALE

Ozark County Missouri now has their new county history book ready for the printer. Pre publication price was \$45.95. When publication is completed price will increase. For current price, or to request a gift certificate card and or to order the book, write to Eloise Sletten, Director HCR 2 Box 2640, Isabella MO 65676.

SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS

Speakers for the monthly meetings are being scheduled as soon as possible. President Margie Garr has the following speakers lined up for the Society's meetings:

- January - Ron Rae - Archeology
- February - Garvin Carroll - Baxter Co. Cemeteries
- March - Lynn McGuire - Baxter Co. Churches
- April - Tom Dearmore -Early News Papers
- May - Susie Rogers, Buffalo River Historian - Town of Rush
- June - Hugh Marler?
- July - Summer recess-no meeting
- August - Summer recess-no meeting
- September - Dr. Ben Saltzman-Early medicine
- October - John L. Ferguson, Arkansas History Commission - "Your State Archives"
- November - date open
- December - date open

AREA NEWSPAPER FILMS AVAILABLE

Researchers of Baxter, Marion and IZARD County families may view the old newspapers of the area at the Arkansas History Commission, 1 Capital Mall, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Baxter county films available are:

- The Cotter Courier, Dec 11, 1903 to May 30 1918 - 2 rolls of films.
- The Cotter Record, Feb 3 1911 to Dec 30 1937 - 3 rolls of film
- The Baxter Bulletin (Mountain Home) Dec 20 1901 - Aug 24 1983, Dec 23 1983 - Nov 26 1986 Feb 7 1987 - July 28 1987 Sept 29 1987 - June 30, 1988 73 Rolls of Film
- The Baxter County Citizen (Mountain Home) Mar 28 1895, May 9, 1895, July 1, 1897, Jan 16 1896 Aug 27 1953 to Dec 29 1955 (Filed under Baxter Bulletin Roll 12) 1 roll

Izard Co. Films available are:

- The Calico Rock. (Calico Rock. AR) Jan 14, 1960 to Aug 4 1960 1 roll
- The Calico Rock Progress Jan 3 1919 - June 29 1967 10 rolls (1 issue only) 1958 - 1959 1960 missing
- The Hedges Hillbilly (Calico Rock. AR) April - June: Aug -Dec 1936 Jan - Dec 1937 Jan - Dec 1938 Jan - Dec 1939 (filed in gen m/f file under C.C.C. Roll 1

Marion Co. Films Available.:

- The Mountain Echo (Yellville AR) Film is available at the Marion Co. Library at Yellville.

The Arkansas History Commission is located at One Capital Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201.

Fifty-one percent of being smart is knowing what you're dumb at!

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

40 Years have passed since this product was invented. It derives its name when the 40th experiment to find a **water displacement** product was successful.

It began its existence when a product was needed to stop or prevent corrosion on a group of airplanes owned by Howard Hughes and stored at San Diego, CA., When applied to the metal parts it completely stopped the erosion or corrosion of the metal parts.

This product has been reported to be somewhat of a miracle substance. In excess of a hundred different uses have been claimed by the company and many more reported by users of the product. Everything from rubbing on arms and legs for arthritis relief to freeing a nude burglar stuck in an air vent. It can remove chewing gum from shoes and children's hair and can be used to help comb snags from horses tails. It will dry out water soaked automobile ignitions.

This familiar blue, yellow and red aerosol can, manufactured by Rocket Chemical Co., is probably found in a major portions of homes and workshops.

Have you guessed it's name? **It is WD40.**

1920 FEDERAL CENSUS

The Arkansas History Commission has secured the 1920 United States census for all Arkansas counties. This is a microfilm collection obtained from the National Archives. There are 34 rolls of the population census and 131 rolls of the Soundex index. All those wishing to use the materials located at the History Commission should visit the research rooms. The staff is unable to do research for people by mail or telephone. The History Commission is located at 1 Capital Mall, Little Rock, AR.

Those in the Baxter County Area can view the films of Baxter County 1820 census at the Baxter County Library. This film was purchased and donated to the Library by the Baxter County Historical Society.

NEW 1993 SOCIETY MEMBERS

- Virgil & Allison Arrowwood, , Box 36
Gassville, AR 72635 4435-2078
- Marg Bangert, Rte 1 Box 132 Midway, AR
481-5203
- Peggy Bishop, PO Box 1118, Red Bluff, CA
96080
- Ray Cristy, Rte 1 Box 131, Midway, AR 72652
- Tom Dearmore, 2895 S. Fort Ave #1508,
Springfield, Mo. 65807
- Bertha A. Jones, 4504 Stacy Dr., Oakwood, GA
30566
- Thomas & Pearl Longevin, Rte 5 box 964, Mtn.
Home, AR
- Hubert L. Marler, Box 407 Rt 2 Gassville, AR
72635
- Eileen Martin, 1018 S. South, Mtn. Home, AR.
72653
- Irene Martin, 1018 S. South, Mtn Home, AR
72653
- Glenna Sue Pipkins 6916 W. Dogwood,
Springfield, MO. 65802 417-866-7967
- Mrs. Jerri Ritter, Rte 2 Box 356B, Ada OK
74820
- James Rollins Jr. 3019 McKinnon, Dallas Tx
75201
- William C. Rollins, PO Box 355, White Plains,
MD 20695
- Susan Van Sant, 600 Cappella Dr. Diamond
Springs, Ca, 95619
- Elsa Silvertooth, 1015 Spruce, La Marque,
Texas 71568
- Sue C. Wanlass, Rt 11, Box 18G, Mtn. Home,
AR 72653

HISTORICAL VILLAGE NEWS

After weeks of delay due to rain, snow, and contractor, the Cabin project has now been officially started. Concrete footings were installed and backfilled during the week of March 8. Erection of the cabin logs should begin shortly.

REUNION

Big Flat Reunion scheduled for 3rd weekend in May. For more information call Juanita Gilbert at 448-3463 or write her at Hwy 14 N. W. 7 2617, Big Flat Arkansas.

**

*You know if you have aged when you can still
kick but do not "raise up any dust."*

THE JAMES HARVEY PARKS FAMILY

ANOTHER PIONEER BAXTER COUNTY

The year is 1868 and another Civil War veteran and his family have made their way to Arkansas. James Harvey Parks had only two years before been released when he was a member of a prisoner exchange that occurred at City Point, Virginia on March 6 1865. He was a private in Co. I. 1st Regiment of the Georgia State Troops. He became a prisoner when captured by Federal troops on May 16 1864 at Resaca, Georgia. His imprisonment was in several places, first taken to Nashville, Tennessee, then to Alton Illinois and finally to the prisoner of war camp at Rock Island, Illinois

James Harvey Parks was born in 1827 in North Carolina. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Parks. James married Sarah Rogers in Murray County, Georgia. Sarah was born in North Carolina.

The Parks family arrived in Baxter County in 1868 after a 6 week trip from Georgia. The trip was made with their possessions in two wagons being pulled over the mountains, one drawn by oxen and the other by horses. They crossed the Mississippi by steamboat. James purchased land southeast of town after arriving here. When they arrived Mountain Home had only one store and the nearest postoffice was at Whiteville. The area around Whiteville at that time was called "The Rolling Prairie"

Sarah did not live long after their arrival. She was buried in the Casey/Talbert Cemetery on the Robins Morris Place, in what is now Indian Creek Subdivision in Mountain Home. Her grave has long lost its identity. After Sarah's death, James "Uncle Jimmy" married Nancy Ann Taylor, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth Ann (Green) Taylor. The Parks children always called Nancy "Aunt Granny". Uncle Jimmy and Nancy Ann did not have children.

Uncle Jimmy was buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery at a date unknown. Nancy Ann was later remarried to Uncle Billy Chastain.

James and Sarah had seven children; Their first child, John Robert Marion Parks, was born May 1851 in Murray County, Georgia, and he married Sarah Elizabeth Taylor on March 20, 1881 in Baxter County Arkansas. Sarah was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson "Jeff" and Elizabeth Ann (Green) Taylor, early Fulton Co. Arkansas pioneers. John died on July 25, 1917 after a plow handle had struck his side causing appendicitis. His wife Sarah succumbed to measles three years later-both are buried in the Douglas Cemetery. They were the parents of 9 children; Georgia Ann, Toby Wilson, James Jefferson, Julia Melvina, William Jesse, Logan Felix, Reuben Henderson, Dolly Faye and Robert Marion.

James and Sarah's second child was Mary who was born in Georgia.

The third child was Albert M., born in Dalton Georgia-he was known as "Bud"

The fourth child was Louisa "Josie" Josephine; she was born on April 13, 1858 also in Dalton, Georgia and died on February 1 1957 at the age 99. Josie was married to John Russell Blevins-the son of Phillip; and Attamira (Brasears) Blevins. They had four children; Lawrence Winchester, Alice Hart Denton, Lorena "Rena" Pearl Smith and Luna Mae Willett Josie recalled, in an 1955 interview, much about the Civil War. Dalton, Georgia, was located near the Cumberland Gap and was the site of one of the major battles of the Civil War. She recalled how weary the soldiers looked as they marched past the farm of her father and she also recalled the cannon balls from an artillery duel falling in their orchard. Wounded soldiers were carried to Mr. Parks's front porch to await transportation to the field hospitals following the battle of Cumberland Gap. After arriving in Mountain Home, Josie lived the rest of her life in the same area-her husband had purchased a farm very near her father's farm.

James and Sarah's fifth child was Benjamin "Brad" Bradley who was born in 1860 in Tunnell Hill Georgia. He was married to Honey Arnett in 1863. She is the daughter of

Lee and Adaline Arnett. They had two children: Bessie Lee born 1889 and Albert C. born in 1892.

The sixth child was James Harvey who died on July 7, 1930 having never been married. Harvey moved on to Henderson County Texas. Armed with an axe, he made money and invested in land. With his tales of opportunity, he was able to entice some nephews and a niece and some family friends to come to Texas.

The last child was A. Pinkney who was born on February 27 1866 in Dalton, Georgia and died on May 13, 1934. He was married to Alice Blevins. She was the daughter of Phillip and Attamira (Brasears) Blevins and the sister of John Russel Blevins who was married to Pinkney's sister Louisa Josephine. They had one child William Arthur who was born in 1894. Pinkney married second Annie M. Noe, daughter of Dr. Noe of Cotter. There were no children of this marriage.

The information for this article about another great Baxter County pioneer family was furnished by Mrs. Lucille Crawford Parks, wife of a great grandson of James Harvey Parks. We thank Mrs. Parks very much. Lucille Parks is a member of the Baxter County Historical Society.

We are always looking for histories of the early Baxter County families to record. Have you worked on yours yet? Get busy and let us share your history with the readers and members of our society. We are especially interested in those families not previously recorded in the published Baxter County Histories Books. Contact Margie and Gene Garr, 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, AR 72653 or phone 501-425-0405
--Margie and Gene Garr

THE BAXTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
HAS A NEW MEETING PLACE.
WE NOW MEET AT THE
NEW
BAXTER COUNTY DAY SERVICE CENTER
LOCATED AT
LEO DAVIS DR AND 16 TH STREET
IN MOUNTAIN HOME

DR. ROLLINS REBUILDS HOSPITAL

[Baxter Bulletin September 4 1936]

Dr. W. J. Rollins of Gassville has recently purchased the building his hospital is housed in and adjoining buildings and will start this week to rebuild the building, adding 10 more rooms. Dr. Rollins installed his hospital there 10 years ago and has gradually made additions up to its present capacity of 18 rooms. When the new addition is made it will have a total of 28 rooms. Among other improvements a steam heating plant will be installed. From the time the institution was started a decade ago it has had a liberal patronage from this and the surrounding counties. The demand on the institution requires the hospital enlargement.

HISTORY OF THE GALATIA CEMETERY NORFORK, ARKANSAS

The Galatia Cemetery is located about five miles Southeast of Norfolk, Arkansas, on Arkansas Highway 5. The cemetery is in the part of Baxter County that was in Izard County until Baxter was formed in 1873. It is one of the three largest cemeteries in Baxter County and is still being used heavily today.

The land for the original cemetery was donated by Robert Waid Lackey. The deed for ten acres of land for a church and cemetery was dated February 18, 1886. The cemetery had been in use for at least twenty years prior to that date. The boundaries of the cemetery have been increased, through additional purchases or donation of land, at least three times, the latest of which was in 1991 when Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kellem donated a tract of land immediately south of the oldest part of the cemetery.

The cemetery actually is four cemeteries combined. The bulk of the acreage is the public part of the cemetery. Near the end of World War II, Edgar G. Parnell was killed while on active duty. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Parnell, purchased a small acreage adjoining the cemetery on the west from Enoch Adams to use as a burial ground for their son.

Their family has used that area for other family burials. The descendants of that family have purchased an additional tract running alongside the main cemetery and north of their original burial ground that they are now developing for future interment for their families.

Mrs. Lucinda "Lucy" Catherine Arnold Berg also purchased a small acreage from Enoch Adams which lies immediately west of the grave of her first husband, James Alexander Arnold, and graves of other members of the Arnold and Griffin families. That section is used as a private burial ground for descendants and relatives of Mrs. Berg.

Enoch Adams then made the area between the two private burial sites as a private burial ground for his family. As with the Arnold area, that area was immediately west of the portion of the cemetery where Mr. Adams had buried two wives, his mother and a sister-in-law. One of Mr. Adams' sisters and her husband as well, were buried in this private tract along with spouses and descendants of his children.

The two oldest marked graves in the cemetery belong to Robert and Nancy Lackey's youngest children. Their twins, John R. and Sarah R., born February 23 1854, died in early childhood. Sarah died October 1 1865, and John died October 25 1867. Lackey family stories indicate that the cemetery was in use prior to 1865. One family story is that the first person buried there was a baby belonging to one of Robert Lackey's slaves. Other stories indicate that a number of slaves were buried in the Galatia Cemetery. In the older part of the cemetery, around half of the graves are marked only by fieldstones, and it is highly possible that fieldstones marking other graves have disappeared over the years. No family other than the Lackeys have any marked graves prior to 1882.

At the end of October, 1992, the Galatia Cemetery had 807 marked graves, and markers were in place and reserving burial plots for another 70 individuals. At that time, fieldstones or some other type of marker that did not contain any identification could be located at 115 grave sites. Unfortunately, there are probably a number of graves where all markings

have disappeared. 19 burials were conducted at the Galatia Cemetery in 1991.

The Parnell Family has the most marked graves with 57 followed by the Lackey family with 52. There are 34 marked Clark graves, 30 marked Cunningham graves, 21 marked Arnold graves, 21 marked Wood/Woods graves, and 20 marked Rosenbaum-Rosenbum graves. Families with more than 10 marked graves but fewer than 20 include Adams, Acklin, Dickerson, King, Lane, Loosey/Lucy, Rosson, Southard and Wilson.

The Galatia Cemetery Association oversees the maintenance and upkeep of the cemetery. A president and a board of directors are elected each year. That body is in charge of proper upkeep and additional property purchases, and they are in charge of granting permission for burial plots. Donations are invested in certificates of deposits, and the interest from those deposits is used for the necessary upkeep.

Galatia Cemetery "Decoration Day" is always the second Sunday in June. There is no record of when the first Decoration Day was held at the Cemetery, but it probably was a century ago. Up into the 1950's, most of the people came early in the morning and stayed all day at the "Decoration". Although, a number still spent the day, and some still have dinner on the grounds, most people come and go throughout Decoration Sunday. Many even make several trips through the cemetery during the day in an effort to meet old acquaintances.

--The above history of the Historic Galatia Cemetery was graciously furnished to the Baxter County Historical Society by Max Parnell, of Memphis Tennessee. He is a descendant of the Parnell family of which a large number are buried in the cemetery. Max has also prepared an inventory of the Galatia Cemetery

Our thanks for the fine history goes to Mr Parnell. We are still looking for articles about pioneer Baxter County families, events and places to share with our membership. If you have a tie to one of the early families, get the history together and contact us at 501-425-0405 or write to 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, Ar. 72653

--Margie and Gene Garr.

BLOODY BAXTER

MOB KILLS TWO MEN IN JAIL CELL

The community was thrown into a fever of excitement this morning by the announcement that Bart Carter, one of the prisoners placed in jail last Wednesday night, charged with murdering and robbing Hunter Wilson, had made a confession, acknowledging that his father, Anderson Carter, Jasper Newton and himself were the guilty parties.

About 12 o'clock Sunday night Bart was taken out of the jail away from the other prisoners and was promised that if he would tell what he knew that the citizens would do what they could to save him from hanging.

With the further understanding that he shouldn't be put back in jail with his father and Newton lest they should kill him, he made what purports to be a full confession which was heard first by Messrs. Steve Brown, Tom Brown, and Tom Smith of Fulton County and later by them and Capt. M. N. Dyer, Hon. Z. M. Horton and Sheriff. W. F. Eatman.

He said that on Monday the 18th of Dec. 1893, the day of the murder Jasper Newton lay concealed in his father's barn; and that he knew some crime was contemplated, but that he did not know what, or that he was expected to participate in it until about dark that night, when he was told by his father that he was expected to go with Newton to Hunter Wilson's and do as Newton bid him. Bart said he protested against going, when his father told him he had to go and if he failed to do his part he would be killed. He says he then went to the barn and joined Newton and they went together to the Wilson residence. He states also that on the way he tried to get Newton to go back and he declined to do it and that he wanted to go back and Newton told him he was instructed to kill him if he tried to back out and he would do it if he did not go on. Newton then told him they were not going to hurt any one, and that all they wanted was Wilson's money; that they would draw their pistols on them and make them throw up their hands and then tie their hands and take their money. Says he did not know where Wilson kept his money and doesn't know whether Newton did or not, but thinks Newton must have known where the money was, but don't know how he found out.

Bart says when they went in the house Newton covered his face with a piece of black calico and he had a piece of black jeans over his face; and when they went in they drew their pistols on Mr. Wilson and he threw up his hands and got up, and Newton shot him almost instantly. Says Wilson did not speak after they went into the house except to call on God to

protect him about the time he was shot. He says Mrs. Wilson then began to try to get away and Newton turned and immediately shot her.

He says had he known that Newton intended to kill Mr. and Mrs. Wilson he would have refused to go at the peril of being killed himself. Says his father knew all about it and planned the deed and went to Dow Bryant's to go hunting to be able to prove an alibi. Bart says his father told him he had to go with Newton as he would not be suspicious and he (Anderson Carter) would.

He says Newton took the money from the trunk and delivered it to Anderson Carter that night and that they only got \$1100.00. The money was kept hid in the field till about Christmas when they divided it. He said that he knew where his father's part was kept and that, if they would go with him he would get the money today.

Early this morning a posse took him and went after the money and at this writing, 5 P.M. have not returned.

It is the intention now to go to trial tomorrow, but it is feared by some that a trial will not be permitted.

Mr. H. D. Greene of West Plains, one of the attorneys for the defendants, went into the jail this afternoon and informed the prisoners of the young man's confession and told them they were in great danger of being mobbed tonight. Old man Carter stoutly denied knowing anything about it and says he doesn't believe his son does. He also said he did not believe Bart had made the statement alleged to him. He says all he asks is a fair trial and every law abiding citizen should use his utmost efforts to see that he gets it.

Newton does not have much to say. He is a desperate character. Claude Stone knew him 15 years ago in Clay Co. Arkansas. His real name is Montgomery. He belonged to a clan of horse thieves and murderers and is wanted in that county now for murder.

While the crime is most horrible and the guilt of the parties established beyond doubt, yet it would be an outrage on law and a stigma upon the county to execute them without a hearing, and we hope that cooler judgment may prevail, and our community be saved from the disgrace attached to such violence.

LATER

Just as we were ready to mail The Citizen-Extra tonight, at half past eleven o'clock a mob of perhaps 150 men came to the jail and over-powered the jailer and guards, took their guns and demanded the keys to the jail. The officers and citizens protested but to no purpose.

The mob unlocked the jail and swung the doors back and began shooting into the jail. After about 20 shots they ceased shooting. Finding that the men were not yet dead they sent in another volley, this time with more deadly effect.

The men died protesting their innocence. All the favor they asked was to be released from their shackles.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the parties came to their death by gun shot wounds from the hands of unknown persons, acting as a mob or unlawful posse.

-Published in the Yellville Marion Co. "Mountain Echo" March 2 1894

INDIANA MARRIAGE INDEX

The Indiana State Library's Genealogy Division has completed an **Index to Indiana Marriages through 1850**. The file is alphabetically arranged by bride and groom and gives dates and county of marriage.

Entries have been taken from courthouse listings, from Abstracts of the *Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana*, by Willard Heiss, and from the registers of St. Francis Xavier Parish Church of Vincennes, Indiana where marriage entries appear from as early as 1749. Not all Indiana counties are included: Clay, Jasper, Madison, Newton, Noble, Starke and part of Sullivan do not have pre-1850 records available.

Library Staff will search the index only if specific information is provided (full names and, common surname, county). Write the Genealogy Division, Indiana State Library, 140 N. State Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

-- Forum, Summer 1992 via ISGS newsletter.

If you see an article about Baxter County which would be of interest to our readers, please send it to us. Address is on first page.

MULE LORE

Thousands of Ozark sons and daughters were clothed, fed, and educated as a result of an Ozark mule's labor, and thousands of acres were cleared by mules for building our cities, highways, and institutions. Prior to World War II, the mule team was perhaps the Ozark farmer's most valuable possession.

A whole generation has grown up since the era of the mule. Many people don't even know what a mule is. For the benefit of those who didn't experience the mule era, here is a bit of explanation. First, a mule is a cross between a large mare horse and a jack donkey. Most male mules are sterile and unable to reproduce.

The mule is strong, shrewd, stubborn and loyal to its owner. The mule was also more adaptable to the rocky Ozark hillside farms than the horse and had better endurance for the long hours in the field.

A good mule stood sixteen hands high and weighed 700 pounds. The quality of a mule was generally determined by its size and the slackness of its coat, rather than by the general conformation horses are judged by.

Along with the importance of the mule in early Ozark life, came the mule "Tall Tales" that are also gradually being lost with time. While the women did the shopping in town on Saturdays, the men gathered on street corners and swapped mule stories. Arguments as to whether a mule brayed "Hee-haw" or "Haw hee" and whether or not a mule could bray with its tail tied down would go on for hours.

Typical of a good Ozark mule story was this one, one of my grandfather's favorite:

"Back in the days when mule trading was big business, two Chicago businessmen decided they would come to the Ozarks where they could buy mules cheap from the hillbillies and ship them north for high prices, but they found the Ozark natives to be skeptical and could find no mules for sale. Realizing the Chicagoans were ripe for the taking, two hillbillies approached them.

"We don't have no mules for sale now," they said, "but we got some mule eggs cheap, only fifty dollars apiece." The City slickers agreed to buy all the eggs they had.

The hillbillies then painted watermelons silver and brought several in a wheelbarrow to the men from Chicago, collected their money and departed hastily. As the businessmen were pushing the wheelbarrow of mule eggs to the train they were to take back to Chicago, one of the "eggs" rolled off down a slope and broke open. Just at this moment a jackrabbit ran from the spot where the "egg" had fallen. One of the men gave chase, but was soon left behind, breathless. "Aw Shucks," the other man said. "Darn mule would have been too fast to plow with anyway.

- - By Phillip W. Steele in the Ozark County (Mo). Genealogical & Historical Society's "The Old Mill Run".

BAXTER COUNTRY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

You are invited to become a member of the Baxter County Historical Society, Inc.

The Society's purpose is "To promote and maintain popular interest in the history of Baxter County, Arkansas, and to acquire, restore, preserve and maintain any and all things pertaining to the history of Baxter County for the benefit and education of the general public."

The Active Membership is \$10.00 per year, Member and Spouse membership is \$12.50.

We wish to know what YOU would like to see in our Quarterly "History". What kind of subjects, articles, etc.?

I would like. . .

.....
.....
.....

Can you, or do you know of someone that can relate memories of the early days? Do you know of someone whose memories should be recorded?

.....

Do you know of a person who has a background or subject, preferably concerning Baxter County, that could talk to the membership at our monthly meeting?

.....

Send this application with your dues to Treasurer Stella Jackson, Rte 2 Box 116, Mountain Home, AR 72653.

Your Name and Address, (be sure to include Zip Code)

.....
.....
.....

Phone Number

(Dues accepted throughout the year. The dues cover January 1 to December 31. Members joining during the year will receive all quarterlies issued during the year.)

Meetings are held at the New Baxter County Day Service Center, located at Leo Davis Drive and 16th St., in Mountain Home, Arkansas at 7:30 PM on the first Thursday of each month. Bring a Guest!

BAXTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Stella Jackson, Treasurer
Route 2, Box 216
Mountain Home, AR 72653

FIND A NEW MEMBER!