

# Baxter County History



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

Photo courtesy of Ray Grass

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**More 1920 Census**

**VOL 21 Number 3**  
**1995**

*July, August, Sept*

**Published by**

**THE BAXTER COUNTY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

**July, August, September 1995**

**VOLUME 21 NO. 3**

**"The Baxter County History"**

*Published by*

*The Baxter County Historical Society  
Mountain Home, Arkansas*

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**Membership rate is \$10.00 per member, \$12.50  
Member and Spouse. Send dues to Stella Jackson,  
Treasurer**

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

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

#### **MORE NEW MEMBERS**

Tania Jones Brown, , 5169 Sumac Terr.  
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AR 72075

Debra Burrell, 1402 Snowden Ave Memphis,  
TN 38107

Margie A. Dalke, Rte 1 Box 56, Mountain Home,  
AR 72653

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Mountain Home, AR 72653

Doris Gist, P.O. Box 2061 Tulsa, OK 74101

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AR 72653

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72677

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97702

**WELCOME TO OUR SOCIETY-WE NEED YOU!**

#### **HAPPY ANNIVERSARY**

Being founded in 1974, this year marks the 21th Anniversary for the Baxter County historical Society!. Many projects have been worked on by the Society. We hope the results of our labor will be enjoyed by future generations. Many of our projects are on going and need the support of all our members. With your help, the Society will continue with the tradition of our charter members. Lets make more history!

#### **SEPTEMBER MEETING**

After a summer recess, the Baxter County Historical Society began anew with its September meeting. The usual business meeting covered events that occurred during the summer. Reports were made by VP Charles Blackburn on the Hospital project in which he reported the completion of the painting of the building, as well as the initial electrical and heating inspections. The paint company consultant indicated that the painting labor furnished by the Dept. of Corrections crew from Calico Rock saved the Society about \$2000 in labor for the painting project. Gene Garr reported that the Shot-Gun House was successfully relocated from the Casey House site to Cooper Park. M. C. White Co. provided the supervision and labor to raise, load and place the house in the park. Much assistance was given by the City's Park and Recreation Departments crew. The program following the business meeting featured Bea Lewis from Alley's Abstract Company. She told of the work of the abstractor and how abstracts could benefit the genealogist.

The 1920 Census is featured in the "History" in a serial form. In order to print as much as possible, only the "Head of Household" is shown. The complete census is available at the Baxter County Library, the LDS Family History libraries and at many major libraries. The condition of the Baxter County film is very poor and at places impossible to read. [Our data is taken from Margie Garr's transcription and Indexed Book of the Census]

## BAXTER COUNTY 1920 FEDERAL CENSUS

### HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD LISTING ONLY

#### PIGEON TOWNSHIP SD 3 ED 5

1.	Farris, William	head	33	AR	SC	AR
2.	Hinnon, Michael	head	65	FRA	FRA	FRA
3.	Atkinson, Oscar	head	32	MO	MO	MO
4.	Wells, Joseph D.	head	57	TN	TN	TN
5.	Walker, Robert	head	41	AR	AR	AR
6.	Stone, Harrison	head	36	KS	IA	KS
7.	Walker, Robert F.	head	71	TN	TN	TN
8.	___, William	head	58			
9.	___					
10.	Webber, John	head	46	AR	AR	AR
11.	Parks, Brad	head	25	AR	AR	AR
12.	Webber, Albert	head	29	AR	MO	AR
13.	Davis, Thomas J.	head	46	MO	US	US
14.	Bond, Thomas J.	head	74	MO	MO	MO
15.	Ford, Samuel B.	head	44	MO	MO	MO
16.	Illegible					
17.	Walker, Roy	head	44	MO	IN	IL
18.	Smith, Arthur	head	22	AR	AR	AR
19)						
20)	-- Illegible					
21)						
22.	Strain, Solborn P.	head	59	MO	TN	MO
23.	Lewis, Lewis	head	34	AR	AR	TN
24.	illegible					
25	Coward, Albert	head	36	AR	SWI	SWI
26	Clark, George T.	head	58 widowed	MI	ENG	ENG
27.	Clark, Thomas H.	head	26	CO	MI	MN
28.	Lance, Rachel E.	head	75 widow	TN	GA	VA
29.	Crawford, Sam	head	41	MO	TN	TN
30.	Standige, William A.	head	69	MO	KY	TN
31.	illegible					
32.	Simpson, George L.	Head	36	IL	IL	IL
33.	Davidson, Marry D.	head	65 widow	MO	KY	TN
34.	Beaver, Jessie	head	47	IN	IN	IN
35.	Fowler, William E.	head	44	KS	IN	IN
36.	Dorrart, Clinton	Head	30	AR	NC	GA
37.	Hand, Alonzo	head	59	AL	AL	AL
38.	Greathouse, Nash	head	42	MO	IN	IN
39.	Parks, William	head	56	MO	MO	MO
40	Lewis, Charles	head	42	MO	MO	MO
41	Bushong, William	head	64	TN	TN	TN
42.	Sheridan, Arthur	head	39	WI	WI	WI
43.	Alsop, Barton	head	24	MO	MO	MO
44.	Bryant, William F.	head	47	AR	TN	AL
45	Bryant, Herbert	son	22	AR	AR	AR

46.	Farris, Edis A.	head	60 widower	AR	NC	NC
47.	Coble, Abraham T.	head	49	MO	TN	MO
48.	Walker, Dock	head	42	AR	AL	AR
49.	Stone, Stephen J.	head	37	AR	TN	AL
50.	Kline, Joseph R.	head	47	OH	OH	OH
51.	Henderson, William	head	53	AR	MO	MO
52.	Lawhorn, Arthur	head	39	AR	MO	MO
53.	Hite, Alexander	head	58	GA	GA	GA
54.	Howard, Charles	head	35	AR	GA	AR
56.	Howard, John	head	36	AR	GA	AR
57.	Biggers, Price	head	31	AR	AR	AR
58.	Trivitt, Robert	head	26	AR	AR	AR
59.	Chandler, William	head	47	AR	TN	TN
60.	Roberts, Walter	head	47	MO	MO	MO
61.	Cowart, Don	head	29	AR	MO	MO
62.	Cowart, Clifton	head	33	AR	TN	GA
63.	Thacker, William R.	head	44	MO	MO	MO
64.	Lewis, Benjamin	head	42	AR	TN	MO
65.	Hargraves, John P.	head	66	AR	AR	AR
66.	Hargraves, Neal	son	28	MO	TN	TN
67.	Stone, Maggie??	head	65	KS	KS	KS
69.	Cowart, Claud	head	22	AR	GA	MO
70.	Cowart, William	head	55	GA	GA	GA
71.	White, Charles F.	head	61	MO	GA	GA
72.	Holestin, Marion	head	50	MO	MO	MO
73.	Holesline, Ernest	head	23	MO	MO	MO
74.	Ralins, Alice	head	57 widow	AR	KY	VA
75.	Henry	son	24	AR	MO	AR
76.	Lankford, William	head	57	AR	KY	VA
77.	Parks, Henry C.	head	28	AR	MO	MO
78.	Lawhorn, Jake	head	46	MO	MO	MO
79.	Studdard, Walter	head	35	AR	MO	MO
80.	Trivitt, Elijah	head	61	AR	NC	TN
81.	Dover, Jesse	head	65	MO	MO	MO
82.	_____	_____	74 widow	AR	GA	_____
83.	Huey, Oscar	head	41	MO	IL	KY
84.	Hitey, Lee	head	25	AR	AR	AR
85.	Hopkins, Leslie	head	35	AR	TN	TN
86.	Minon, Olie	head	32	AR	AL	AR
87.	Olds, William	head	35	MO	MO	MO
88.	Lankford, William C.	head	32	AR	AR	MO
89.	Lankford, Albert	head	30	AR	AR	MO
90.	Lankford, Sidney J.	head	46	AR	KY	VA
91.	Medlock, James	head	47	AR	AR	AR
92.	Shipley, Thomas	head	35	MO	TN	MO
93.	Barker, Clarence	head	29	AR	AR	AR
94.	Cowart, Marry	head	44 widow	MO	MO	VA
95.	Crawford, Thomas	head	38	MO	MO	VA
96.	Fitzpatrick, Ottis	head	28	AR	TN	TN
97.	Fitzpatrick, George	head	24	AR	TN	TN
98.	Fitzpatrick, John W.	head	51	TN	TN	TN
99.	Clark, Martha A.	head	64 widow	AR	SC	SC
100.	Beatley, Arthur	head	40	IL	IL	IL
103.	_____	head	26	MO	PA	AR
104.	_____	head	64	PA	PA	PA
105.	Miller, George	head	45	MO	MO	MO
106.	Cranfill, James B.	head	47	AR	NC	TN
107.	Kimberling, Arthur	head	22	AR	AR	VA
108.	Cranfill, Robert	head	35 widower	AR	NC	TN

28.	Bingeman, Nancy	head	60	widow	AR	AR	MO
29.	Rice, Jesse	head	34		AR	TN	TN
30.	Rice, William C.	head	39		KY	AR	AR
31.	Conley, Theodore P.	head	46		AR	NC	AR
32.	Byrd, James J.	head	69	widower	TN	TN	TN
33.	Rogers, Rick	head	45	widower	IN	KY	TN
34.	Watson, Everett	head	33		AR	MO	IL
35.	Applegarth, Robert W.	head	41		KS	MD?	OH
36.	Gilbert, Solomen	head	61		TN	USA	TN
37.	Gilbert, Solomon	son	14		AR	TN	AR
38.	Meridity, Timothy	head	66		AR	TN	IN
39.	Fisk, Charley	head	34		AR	AR	AR
40.	Cooper, Casey	head	34		AR	AL	IL
41.	Cooper, Calvin	head	53		IA	OH	OH
42.	Wise, Eliza	head	65	widow	AL	NC	NC
43.	John W.	son	32		AR	AR	AR
44.	Butler, John H.	head	57		TN	TN	MO
45.	Stafford, Barick	head	35		AR	TN	TN
46.	(family is illegible)						
47.	Larrimers, Henry	head	65	single	IL	HOL	HOL
48.	Kelliun, Albert	head	40		IL	KY	KY
49.	Clasby, Henry	head	63		MO	MO	MO
50.	Meyers, James S.	head	47	widower	MO	IL	IN
51.	_____	head	52		TX	KY	IL
52.	Kochen, ???	head	69	grandfather	GER	GER	GER
53.	Parbel, Bart A.	head	52		IL	IL	IL
54.	Day, Wallace W.	head	27		AR	AR	TN
55.	Rhaney, David	head	47		IA	USA	USA
56.	Long,, Zula	head	42	widow	MO	MO	MO
57.	Widener, Walter	head	86		TN	TN	TN
58.	Long, Lorrence	head	21		MO	MO	MO
59.	_____	head	52		OH	GER	GER
60.	Patton, Charles W.	head	64		MO	IRE	IRE
61.	Patton, George	son	24		IA	MO	MO
62.	Bennett, Davie (f)	head	38	widow	AR	MO	MO
63.	Neel, Frank	head	31		MO	MO	MO
64.	Siler, King H.	head	62		TN	KY	KY
65.	Anderson, James I.	head	60		MO	OH	KY
66.	Whitenower, Lena	head	60	widow	GER	GER	GER
67.	Mathis, Walter	head	40		AR	AR	AR
68.	Dickson, George	head	41	single	AR	IL	MO
69.	Dickson, Orlanda	head	48		AR	IL	MO
70.	_____						
71.	Vaught, William H.	head	51		TN	KY	TN
72.	Kilgore, John W.	head	30		AR	AR	AR
73.	Robinson, William M.	head	62	widow	TN	TN	TN
74.	Hargrave, Luther A.	head	45	widower	NC	NC	NC
75.	McClan, Neel	head	d18		TN	NC	MS
76.	Stafford, William O.	head	47		AR	MO	MO
77.	Aikin, Marion	head	55		AR	TN	TN
78.	Lee, William	head	30		MO	MO	MO
79.	Lee, William	head	68		MO	NC	TN
80.	Bates, George	head	48		GA	SC	GA
81.	_____, William C.	head	39		AR	NC	NC
82.	Abernathy, Thomas	head	63		TN	TN	TN
83.	Robinson, William C.	head	33		TN	TN	TN
84.	Clark, Thomas A.	head	48 (78?)		IN	IN	IN
85.	Salee, Thomas	head	_____		MO	MO	MO
86.	Sanders, Harrison	head	28		AR	AR	AR
87.	Mahan, Jess A.	head	32		MO	MO	MO

109.	Stone, Sarah C.	head	62	GA	NC	SC
110.	Stone, Elijah	head	24	AR	AR	GA
111.	Simpson, Emline	head	58 widow	IL	IL	KY
112.	Standage, Charles	head	41	MO	MO	MO
113.	Williams, Claud	head	38	MO	MO	MO
114.	Williams, Absolom	head	65	MO	TN	TN
115.	Ellison, Frank	head	54	MO	MO	MO
116.	Gibson, James	head	42	AR	TN	TN
117.	Minier, Hiram	head	64	AR	KY	AR
118.	Gibson, Thomas F.	head	35	AR	TN	AR
119.	Gibson, Harrison	head	30	AR	AR	AR
120.	Gibson, _____?	head	60 widower	AR	AR	AR
121.	Minier, Daniel	head	51	MO	KY	KY
122.	Minier, Henry	head	53	MO	KY	KY
123.	Stone, Henry	head	35	AR	GA	GA
124.	Crawford, Walie	head	38	MO	TN	TN
125.	Picook, Marvin	head	47	IA	OH	IA
126.	Lance, J. K.	head	52	IL	TN	TN
127.	Bentley, John ?	head	70	IL	IL	IN
128.	Bentley, John W.	head	45	IL	IL	IL
129.	Trivitt, Thomas	head	47	AR	AR	AR
130.	Trivitt, Robert	head	38	AR	AR	AR
131.	Beaver, James W.	head	41	AR	IN	IN
132.	Walton, Mary J.	head	76 widow	IN	KY	KY
133.	Stone, William	head	46	TN	TN	TN
134.	_____, J _____	head	54			
135.	Edminster, Ray	head	26	MO	IL	IL
136.	Wright, Henry	head	43	MO	MO	MO

**LOGAN TOWNSHIP  
SD 3 ED 5**

1.	Eordman, John O.	head	50	IL	GER	PA
2.	Wallace, John G.	head	46	AR	MO	AR
3.	Lester, Andrews J.	head	65 widower	IL	KY	KY
4.	Westrgerwirth, John W.	head	52	MS	MS	MS
5.	Rimmer, Richard	head	51	AR	AL	TN
6.	Hart, Finis E.	head	47	MO	IA	MO
7.	Deatherage, George R.	head	43	AR	AR	TN
8.	Deatherage, John A.	head	79	TN	NC	TN
9.	Lansford, Ralph	head	29	AR	GA	AR
10.	Lansford, Kent	head	26	AR	GA	AR
11.	Blackburn, Chester	head	47	IL	IL	IN
12.	Crawford, Roy	head	37	MO	MO	MO
13.	Brixey, Everett	head	24	AR	AR	AR
14.	May, John B.	head	45	AR	NC	IL
15.	Byrd, William B.	head	40	AR	TN	GA
16.	Sorrell, Thomas M.	head	56	AR	NC	NC
17.	Crownover, Benjamin	head	55	AR	AL	TN
18.	Dearmore, Charels	head	44	AR	AR	AR
19.	Hornbuckle, Urias	head	61	AL	AL	AL
20.	Hornbuckle, Albert	head	37	AR	AL	AL
21.	Willard, William A.	head	45	AR	AR	AR
22.	Smith, Frank	head	47	AR	AR	IL
23.	Garter, William	head	54	AR	AR	AR
24.	Garter, Robert W.	head	29	AR	AR	AR
25.	Kasing, Edgar D.	head	23	AR	AR	AR
26.	Burhus, Mat	head	31	MO	VA	AR
27.	Kasinger, William	head	48	AR	MO	AR

88.	Stickly, ___??	head	47	IN	VA	TN
89.	Reed, Aurther	head	35	IN	NY	OH
90.	Young, Jackson	head	31	MO	MO	MO
91.	Johnson, Elmer	head	30	CO	SWE	IL
92.	Illegible					
93.	Illegible					
94.	Deatherage, Abner	head	44	AR	TN	TN
95.	Lewis, Warren A.	head	46	KS	PA	WI?
96.	Hucklestone, Kiley J.	head	44	TX	AL	AL
97.	Gilbert, Lucius M.	head	48	KY	KY	KY
98.	Smith, Pink	head	45	AR	MO	MO
99.	Crawford, Thomas J.	head	57	MO	IN	KY
100.	Wallson, William	head	50	MO	MO	AR
101.	Hodges, _____	head	24	MO	IL	MO
102.	_____		34	AR	GA	AR
103.	5 in family-all illigible					

(end of Logan Township)

**A BAXTER COUNTY FAMILY**

**THE FAMILY OF ELIZABETH WILHOIT  
-WIFE OF FREDERICK  
TOLBURT/TALBURT**

*Elizabeth Wilhoit was the wife of Baxter County very early pioneer Frederick Talburt, whose family settled in the Norfolk area in what is now Baxter County. The following are the family and ancestors of Elizabeth.*

Michael Wilhoit, born about 1685 in Watersbach, Germany, married in 1710 in Germany to Mary Blankenbaker, she born 1690 in Germany. Michael died June 1746 in Orange County, Virginia. Mary died in 1746. They had a son Tobias Wilhoit, born about 1715 in Siegon, Germany. Tobias married Catherine \_\_\_\_\_. Tobias died May 1762 in Orange Co. Virginia. They had a son Conrad Wilhite b-about 1739 in Orange Co. VA.

Conrad Wilhite married Elizabeth Broyles. She was born about 1740 in Orange Co., Virginia, daughter of Jacob Broyles and Catherine Fleishman. Conrad died 17 February 1809 in Campbell County, Tennessee. They had eleven children, all of which were born in Culpepper County, Virginia. There children were:

1. Adam born 1760 married in 1780 to \_\_\_\_\_ Batty
2. Solomon born about 1762 married first \_\_\_\_\_ Ridenhouse and secondly on 13 June 1808 to Catherine McGee/Maghee
3. Julius born 25 Apr 1764, married on 23 Apr 1787 in Greene County, Tennessee to Margaret [Hise] or Hiso.
4. Matthias born about 1766
5. Samuel born 28 November 1768, married 1789 to Anna Wilson
6. Reuben born 1769, married 12 November 1794 to Mary Yager in Greene County, Tennessee
7. Elizabeth born 1772, married 30 Aug 1790 to Frederick Tolburt [Talbert] in Greene County, Tennessee
8. Frances born 1773 married 24 July 1791 to Samuel Moore
9. Rosanna born 7 November 1777, married 16 June 1796 to Isaac Wilson in Greene County, Tennessee
10. Elijah born 1778 married 7 March 1797 to Elizabeth Seaton in Greene County, Tennessee
11. Simeon born 1781 married 1802 to Mary Trotten.

Ref: [1]Wilhite-Wilhoite-Wulheit family bible records [2] William and Mary Quarterly Volume 26, published an article on German immigrants to Virginia, written by Dr. A. L. Keith and included a sketch on the Wilhite Family

## TRANSFERRED FROM MISSOURI TO ILLINOIS.

A collection of Civil War records has been transferred from the Missouri State Archives to the Illinois State Archives. The records, dated 1862-1865, include muster rolls and payrolls for a number of Illinois companies that served in Missouri and Arkansas during the Civil War.

These papers are interfiled in the Archives Records Series 301.18, Administrative Files on Civil War Companies and Regiments 1861-1903, 116 Cu. Ft. under the offices of the Illinois Adjutant General.

--Genealogy Society of Southern Illinois

## KY DEATH INDEX VIA INTERNET

The Kentucky Death Index from 01 January 1911 to 31 Dec 1992 is now available through *Internet* on your computer. To secure copies of death certificates, contact: Office of Vital Statistics, Human Resources Building 275 E. Main St. Frankfort, KY 40601

## DOING GERMAN RESEARCH?

Those doing German genealogy may be interested to learn of the German Research Association, Inc.

This association offers periodical and book publications, assistance with research, and conferences. Their quarterly publication is called "The German Connection" and their monthly newsletter as the "Calendar & News"

For more information, write to "German Research Association, Inc. POB 71160, San Diego, CA 92171-1600. Annual membership dues are \$18 [\$24 Foreign] [\$23 for two at same address] Check or money orders in US dollars, payable to GRA. Don't forget to include your name, address and phone [optional]

## PEDIGREE BOOK READY

The "*Baxter County Ancestors*", Pedigree charts of Baxter County ancestors, the Society's new publication is now available. The Society voted to print a limited amount of the publication. If you desire to receive a copy, you should arrange to order one now. Cost is \$22.50 to non-members and \$20.00 to Society members. Please add \$3.00 for handling and mailing expense. Books may be ordered from Treasurer Stella Jackson or from Editor F. Gene Garr. Addresses are on inside cover of the Quarterly.

**Charts are being accepted for Volume #2. If you have been able to add generations or vital information to your charts in Volume #1, you may submit a new chart to be included in Volume #2. Please mark the chart as "Supplement to original chart" Don't forget to add your name and address to the chart.** If you have had a "great find" related to the charts submitted in either volume, let us know and we will share the news with the membership thru the "History"

When submitting your chart, **be sure to submit a good dark legible copy.** We had a few charts in Volume 1 that did not copy well due to being faint printed.

## DID YOU KNOW?

She was the lady who ran for president in 1872. At the age of 34, she ran against Ulysses S. Grant on the ticket of a newly formed Equal Rights Party. She did not have a chance, but that did not stop her. Women did not have the vote at that time. She went on to become a suffragist, a lecturer, a Wall Street broker, a newspaper publisher, an advocate of sexual rights and a spiritualist, whose clients included among others, Commodore Vanderbilt. Her name was Victoria Woodhull.

-Ref: Book: "Woman Who Ran For President" by Lois Beachy Underhill and the Little Rock "Democrat-Gazette"



## A BUM BUGLER'S BALLAD

By Pvt. Neil James  
Co. B, 87th. Inf. Tng. Bn.  
[Oct 2, 1942]

A bugler once tried to bugle tattoo  
The bugle was old, the bugler new,  
The troops were encamped in a wild  
sylvan glade,  
And the echoes played tag with the  
discord it made.

The Colonel from a jolly old cavalry file,  
Thought "Stable" was blowing, aroused  
with a smile  
Turned sleepily over and murmured, "I  
guess  
That bugler's been drinking again, more  
or less"

A veteran captain who'd heard war's  
alarm  
Sprang into his trousers and yelled "To  
Arms"

The Sky Pilot robed in pajamas of white  
Said "Why's that church call a-blowing  
tonight?"

The Medico late from a man with the  
shakes  
Thinks "Sick Call" is blowing and  
suddenly wakes.  
He utters some swear words--I fear-  
eight to ten-  
And he "lows Grady" has got 'em again.

A shavetail lieutenant just out of the  
Point  
With chills in his gizzard and aches in  
each joint,  
Thinks "Mess Call" is blowing and  
suddenly shoots  
Full out of his blankets and into his  
boots

Top sergeant rolled out as a deluge  
splashed o'er  
And snatched up his blanket from out of  
the pour,

As a corporal near him thought "Fire  
Call" blew,  
And would fain quench the blaze with a  
bucket or two.

Then a man just turned in from his  
quarterly spree  
Fell out of his blankets and cursed  
"Reveille".  
While a rock just enlisted with thoughts  
homeward bent  
Thought sure 'twas the "General" and  
pulled down his tent

In the meantime the bugler that caused  
the uproar  
Went back to the guard tent and bugled  
once more  
And tried as he smoothed his curly red  
pate  
To think what had kicked up the rumpus  
so great.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

John Adams would have had us  
celebrating the signing of the  
Declaration of Independence on July 2  
and the day would have been called  
"Day of Deliverance".

That was the day in 1776 that the  
Continental Congress actually voted  
independence from England. The  
"Declaration of Independence"  
document was not officially signed by  
all the colonies until much later. This  
document is America's national  
treasure.

Richard Henry Lee also had made a  
resolution that would declare "these  
united colonies are, and of right ought  
to be, free and independent states. If  
this resolution had been approved, we  
would have been celebrating on June 7,  
1776

Other Revolution time dates were also  
equally or greater of historically  
important. April 18th, 1775 was the date  
of the outbreak of the Revolutionary

War. The war was effectively won on October 18 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. On November 30 1782, the British recognized the independence of the Colonies. The formal signing of the Peace of Paris which England formally accepted the Colonies independence was signed Sept. 3 1783.

**A Baxter County Family History**

**WILLIAM HENRY CONDITT,  
CIVIL WAR VETERAN, JOSEPH  
HARRISON DAVIS AND  
THE CASEY TALBURT CEMETERY**

If you were not seeking it, you might miss it. Traveling down 2nd street in the Indian Creek Subdivision in Mountain Home, nestled in the area of beautiful homes, lies the small, very old Casey-Talbert Cemetery. The large American Flag calls your attention to the small white sign, telling you that you have found the cemetery.

The Cemetery has not seen burials for many years. It has just lain very quiet in a very quiet neighborhood all these many years. It houses possibly more than fifty graves but only a few are identified. Many are simply marked by a small field stone. Burials started in the 1850s. The last recorded burial is recorded on a stone with the inscription of "TAYLOR", - William M. Taylor, born 1869 died 1953. Several stones mark the passing of members of the Talbert family.

In the dark area below the trees, lies the remains of a man who suffered, like so many of his comrades, in the great Civil War. Kentucky born William Henry Conditt, was brought to the Mountain Home area via Jackson County, Arkansas. by his parents. William Henry's tombstone tells you that he was born 6 February 1834, and died 31 July 1908. Family history says he was born in Louisville, Kentucky.

After arriving in Arkansas, his studies to become a Presbyterian Minister were interrupted by the War between the States breaking out. He joined Thrall's Battery of the Arkansas Division of the Confederate States Army and went off with his battery to fight the battle of Shilo, Tennessee. He was badly burned on the face and chest by powder. He, as many of his comrades, suffered great hardships. His brother John, also served in the Civil War. John got sick in the service and his father Jeduthun Conditt, went to see him. John died while his father, Jeduthun was with him. On the way home, his father became sick with pneumonia and also died. The Conditt family, like almost every family at that time, suffered greatly during the War.

William Henry married first, Hannah M. Siddell on August 10 1866. He raised six children that are now identified: Lorena Lee born July 26 1867, Olevia Ida born September 18, 1868, Robert Warren born November 5, 1869, Armer B. born December 15 1872, Julia Zoraida born September 1, 1874 and Juduthun Gray, born January 18 1877.

William Henry married second, Mary Biggers. A new stone, recently installed for Mary by Grandson and member Herb Lewis, marks the grave next to William Henry. Hannah's burial place is not known.

Olevia Ida was married to Joseph Harrison Davis, a former school mate, on February 26, 1890 by the famous Baxter County Christian Church minister, William Deatherage.

Joseph Harrison Davis is the son of Baptist preacher Tom Davis. After the death of his father Tom, Joseph was brought by his mother to Mountain Home. Joseph Harrison went to school at the old Hargraves School. They resided in the Mountain Home area near the Bodenhamer community. Joseph Harrison and Olevia had the

following children: Myrthel Lavenia Davis, born January 26, 1892; William Lindly Davis, born July 14 1893; Nettie Ozellia Davis born August 12, 1896; Marvin Umsted Davis, born October 27, 1902 and Charley Lee Davis, born September 29 1905.

After several moves, the Davis family lived on the same farm until Joseph died on September 16 1933. Olevia Ida, after seven years, turned the farm over to a grandson whom she had raised and moved to a home in Tuckerman, Arkansas.

---Info for this article furnished by new member Herb Lewis.

### **SOCIETY EXHIBITS AT LESLIE FAIR**

The Society was invited to exhibit our publications at the Genealogy Fair held at Leslie Arkansas in May. Over 68 exhibitors attended and exhibited. Several books and quarterlies were sold as well as several new members were added to the Society. The Fair featured several work shops as well as oportunities for the visitors to see what other genealogist and genealogy groups had to offer. Use of computers in genealogy as well were demonstrated. Classes in genealogy research were ran by the Marion County Genealogical and Historical Society. The fair was well attended by genealogist from all over the country. The Society was represented by members Gene Garr and June Easley.

### **ROOTS IN NC?**

The Anson County, North Carolina Heritage Book Committee will soon have available Volume #1 of the History of Anson County, N.C. The book will contain family, church and business histories, etc. For more information regarding the book price, etc, contact: Anson County Heritage Book Committee, PO Box 417 Wadesboro, NC. 28170

## **GREMLINS!**

It was bound to happen!. The last issue [volume 21-2] had several gremlin glitches in it. First page 32 & 33 were reversed. A caption following the picture of "The Bumper Crop at Saltzman's Clinic" failed to mention that the picture was furnished by member Barbara Holland. **We Thank Her!**

### **HORN INFO AVAILABLE**

A packet of pictures and documents of the Roger M. Horn family was left with the Society. This packet also contains photos of the Baty Cody family. The packet has served its purpose with the Society and if anyone who connects with this family, may have the packet for the cost of the shipping. Write, explaining your connection, to the Editor.

### **PRESIDENT CLINTON'S IRISH ROOTS**

President Clinton has Irish ancestry as many of our past Presidents have had. However, it is not from his mother Virginia Cassidy's lineage, but it is through his paternal grandmother's ancestry that the President gets his Irish Heritage. Although Virginia Cassidy has stated that she was the granddaughter of Irish farmers, her great-grand parents were all American-born. The family names on his mother's side are Cassidy, Snelgrove, Howard, Russell, Spradley, Malone, Grisham, Slate, Mitchell, Adams, Wilson, May and McBride. Undoubtedly, one or more of these people's ancestors may have originated in Ireland, but as yet there is no hard evidence or documentation as to where in Ireland they were from.

President Clinton's father, William Jefferson Blythe III was the son of William Jefferson Blythe II and Lou Birchie Ayers. The President was born William Jefferson Blythe IV, three months and two days after the death of his father in an automobile accident. When his mother Virginia Cassidy remarried in 1948, his step-father Roger Clinton adopted him.

The President's paternal grandmother Lou Birchie Ayers appears to have been the granddaughter of Irish-born people Simpson Green 'Dick' Ayers and his wife Hattie Hayes. Many vital records indicate that several of the family individuals' country of origin shows Ireland. In these records, we do not learn the actual identity of these Irish ancestors. Additional family names on the President's father's side include Hines, Baum and Lockhart.

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**Seek out and talk to older members of your family. Ask to see their old diaries, family Bibles, deeds, account books, newspaper clippings, photographs, letters, Etc. Don't wait until it is too late**

### THE BIG FLAT GENERAL STORE JOURNALS

The Society is the recipient of 2 old journals from the Powell General Store of Big Flat, Arkansas. It was operated in the early twenties by William Austin Powell. The journals contain the hand written accounts of the day to day operation. The ledgers provide a good listing of most of the people that lived around Big Flat at that time. It also gives a good description of the varied stock from the store. Items such as gasoline, hose, tacks, horse collars, flour, matches, jeans, tobacco, vanilla, cough syrup, horse shoes, single trees, candy, etc.

The ledgers were donated by William Austin Powell's son, Ray Powell of 10769 Herson Way, Grass Valley, CA 95949. The donation was made possible by member Easterly Galloway. We thank both of you for the contribution and efforts to preserve this piece of Big Flat History.

Following is a listing of the customers shown in the journals. Some entries were extremely hard to read and may have been misinterpreted.

I am enclosing the pedigree chart and group sheets for my immediate family. I have received the first two copies of the Baxter County History since my recent joining of the Historical Society and I want to tell you that it is a thrill for me to read them. They are so interesting and I hope I can pick up little bits of information about my own family one of these days.

Thanks for your help. By the way, I am still looking for [a copy] of Mary Ann Messick's "History of Baxter County". If you hear of one for sale, I would appreciate you letting me know.

Sincerely

Tania Jones Brown, 5169 Sumac Trail, Lupton, MI 48635

### BAXTER CO. HISTORY BOOKS

Baxter County History books are available as follows:

**"Baxter County Arkansas Pictorial History"** available from: Heritage House Publishing, 1600 N. Missouri, Marceline, MO 64658 Phone 1-800-445-2036

**"History of Baxter County"** by Mary Ann Messick, available from Boyd Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 367, Milledgeville, GA 31061. Orders Only: Call 800-452-4035

**LEDGER #1**

Lee Addington  
Nash Addington  
A. H. Allen  
Rimkin Anderson  
W. S. Anderson  
George Avery  
Jim Avery  
Dexter Baker  
A. N. Ballentine  
Houston Ballentine  
I. A. Ballentine  
Willis Balentine  
Mrs. Barnes  
Conrad Bilow  
Austin Branscum  
Walter Burst [?]  
Ray Canady  
Louis Carter  
Jimie Cates  
Chester Clark  
L. W. Clark  
Richard Clark  
Earl Cook  
J. Merrion Cook  
John Cook  
Merrion Cook, Jr.  
Grace Copeland  
J. W. Copeland,  
Marry Copeland  
Linvil Coufson  
George Crisp  
Simp Curtis  
Lewis Curtis  
Willie Curtis  
A. T. Cypert & Co.  
F. Cypert  
W. H. Cypert  
A. V. Davis  
Donal Davis  
J. H. Davis  
Jumbo Davis  
Waverley Davis  
W. H. Davis  
Jack Dove  
Henry Downs  
Charley Easterley  
Mr. Easterley

Troy Easterley  
Will Easterley  
Mr. Eversoll  
James M. Farris  
General Farris  
Arthur Freeman  
Jim Freeman  
Mr. Freeman  
N. S. Freeman  
Timothy Freeman  
G. L. Gentry  
Willis George  
Dayton Gray  
Mrs. Haranady  
General Harris  
Charley Herrington  
Doss Herrington  
Oola Herrington  
Mr. Himple  
Bert Honeycut  
Robert Honeycut  
Bertha Hopkins  
Walter Jackson  
W. C. Jackson  
Troy Jones  
A. D. Kelley  
G. B. Kelley  
Leland Kelley  
L. S. Kelly  
Shelton Kelley, Jr.  
Sherman Kelley  
Truman Kelley  
John Lack  
C. M. Laster  
Lit Lawrence  
Ulyses Lawrence  
Virgie Lawrence  
William Lawrence  
Frank Lack  
Jode Lack  
W. A. Lindsey  
Guy Linsey  
Fred Long  
Bill Mann  
Marshall Mann  
Pink Mann  
George Maxey  
Tom McCalahan  
R. McClung

Calvin Morrow  
Jim Minix  
G. A. Mize  
Sam Mize  
D. A. Neugent  
Dreuy Neugent  
Ed Norman  
Frank Norman  
George Norman  
Oscar Norman  
Pat Norman  
Pink Norman  
Richard Norman  
Trand Norman  
Willis Norman  
John Page  
Elis Parker  
Carber Pemberton  
Mrs. Pemberton  
J. L. Pembeton  
E. E. Perry  
Lesie Perry  
Jim Perry  
Winford Perry  
Mrs. C. P. Phelps  
C. P. Phelps  
Virgil Pirigo  
Eliz Porkes [?]  
Samantha Powell  
Alen Ramsey  
Columbus Ramsey  
Herbert Ramsey  
Joe Ramsey  
John Ramsey  
Sim Ramsey  
John Ran  
Frank Reece  
Joe Reece  
John Reece  
Lee Reece  
Loren Reece  
Thurlo Reece  
John Reed  
Joel Rogers  
Albert Rorie  
Herman Rorie  
J. A. Rorie  
John Rorie  
Marce Rorie

Jess Rose  
Lee Rose  
Marie Rose  
Oscar Rose  
Rex Rose  
Silas Salings  
George Scroggins  
Scroggins Store  
Mrs. Sieph  
David Sisk  
Flippin Sisk  
H. S. Sisk  
Joe Sisk  
Noah Sisk  
P. M. Sisk  
Steve Sisk  
Austin Smith  
Henry Smith  
Willie Smith  
R. E. Snow [?]  
Benny Sutterfield  
Bert Sutterfield  
Dan Sutterfield

Fred Sutterfield  
Henry Sutterfield  
Jack Sutterfield  
Lonie Sutterfield  
Lowny Sutterfield  
Nash Sutterfield  
Obie Sutterfield  
Otis Sutterfield  
Red Sutterfield  
T. W. Sutterfield  
Wash Sutterfield  
W. R. Sutterfield  
S. W. Sward  
Bill Taylor  
J. H. Thomas  
Alonzo Tilley  
Geamis Tilley  
James Tilley  
Jim Tiller  
Albert Treat  
Arthur Treat  
Ed Treat  
Frank Treat

George Treat  
Green Treat  
Isaac Treat  
Jerdon Treat  
Jim Treat  
Johnson Treat  
Robert Treat  
A. Vickers  
N. S. Waldrof  
T. A. Waldrof  
General Wallis  
Jeff Wallis  
John Wallis  
Jossie Wallis  
Therlo Wallis  
Tom Wallis  
T. J. Ward  
Jewel Webb  
Hollie Webster  
M. C. Williams  
John Wilson  
Howard Wynn

**Book #2 will be printed in the next issue**

## **DUELING - IT HAPPENED IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**

By John W. Allen, Southern Illinois  
University

Alfonso C. Stuart and Timothy Bennet were living near each other in Belleville in 1819. Bennett had a "breachy" horse that often got into Stuart's cornfield. After several protests Stuart warned Bennett that his horse would be shot if it kept breaking into the field. The break-ins contained.

Stuart did not personally carry out the threat he had made. His hired hand did it for him, loading the gun with salt instead of shot. The wound inflicted was not fatal but doubtlessly a painful one. Bennett became highly incensed and apparently did little to conceal his anger.

Two other young men, Nathan Fikes and Jacob Short, according to the account they later related, decided to turn the whole affair into a great joke. They would have the principals fight a duel, the joke part being that the firearms to be used would contain only a powder charge and no bullets.

Short began to play upon the anger of Bennett, urging him on and suggesting that he challenge Stuart to fight a duel. Fikes worked to arouse the anger of Stuart. Both Short and Fikes apparently were successful in their plans. Bennett issued the challenge, Stuart accepted and plans for the duel went forward. Arrangements of details were completed, weapons were selected and the date was set.

The duel would be fought on a vacant lot in the town. Short would serve as second for Bennett and Fikes would act in like capacity for Stuart. Weapons would be rifles. The distance was set at 25 paces. After the participants had taken their proper positions, each would be privileged to fire at a given signal. All this was in conformity with the "code Duello" as then generally observed.

When time for the duel arrived the contestants, their seconds and apparently some onlookers went to the chosen spot. The principals and seconds assumed their proper positions. When all was in readiness the signal to fire was given. Bennett fired first and Stuart fell forward across his weapon, mortally wounded. Bennett's rifle had been loaded. Fikes ran to the prostrate Stuart, rolled him off his rifle, seized it and discharged it into the air. Bennett, Short, and Fikes were promptly arrested, lodged in jail and charged with murder. Short and Fikes were freed later.

An event so sensational naturally drew much attention and comment, and various stories were told. It was said that Stuart had been informed that the bullets were to be omitted. Some men hearing the report made by Stuart's rifle when Fikes discharged it, insisted that it also contained a bullet, the sound made by a gun containing a bullet and another not containing one being definitely distinguishable. One witness, a ten-year old girl named Rachel Tannehill, stated that she had seen Bennett place something in his rifle, presumably a bullet, as he passed near the end of the courthouse on the way to the dueling ground. However, it may have been, the surviving duelist and both seconds were held to trial.

The Illinois legislature passed an act that called a special session of the circuit court to try the case. John Reynolds, the "Old Ranger" then Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court,

served as Circuit Judge in the case. When court convened on March 8 1819, the sheriff was forced to report that the prisoner had escaped on the previous night from the log jail.

Nothing more is heard concerning Bennett until July 1921. Then it was learned that he had been living in Arkansas Territory and that he was coming to meet his wife who was preparing to leave with her household goods in a wagon. Citizens of Belleville trailed Mrs. Bennett's wagon to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where they met Bennett and arrested him. He was returned to Belleville, once more lodged in jail and the charges of murder were reinstated. He was brought to trial in July 1821, found guilty of murder under a law that had been passed by Illinois Territory on April 7 1810. He was sentenced to be hanged on September 3, 1821. The hanging was a public affair and it is said that hundreds came to witness it. Some accounts left by those witnessing it record the grisly details.

This duel between Stuart and Bennett was neither the first nor the only duel fought on present Illinois soil. A low sandy island near the Illinois shore at East St. Louis had even then been known as "Bloody Island". It was one of the famous dueling grounds of the Midwest much used by dwellers because of its doubtful ownership. Some insisted that it belonged to Missouri and others that it was a part of Illinois.

Several duels between relatively noted persons had been fought there. Thomas Hart Benton killed Charles Lucas in a duel on the island in 1817. Thomas Rector, brother of Surveyor General William Rector, killed Joshua Barton, Attorney General of Missouri, there in early 1723. Numerous other affairs of honor were settled on "Bloody Island"

--Johnston City [Illinois] Progress, April 14 1955.

## KENTUCKY CONFEDERATES

The Kentucky Library and Archives at Frankfort, KY, has many records to research your Kentucky Confederate Soldier. Some of them are as follows:

1. **The Union Army Service Records** - Over 515 rolls of microfilm of data of the Volunteers mustered into Federal service.
2. **1890 Census of Union Veterans and Widows.**
3. **Report of the Adj. General of Kentucky -1866.** Contains rosters of Kentucky units mustered into Federal Service, US Colored Troops, Kentucky State Troops and Enrolled Militia.
4. **Local Court Records.** Contains many war-related actions of during and after the conflict. The Circuit Court [or Commonwealth] order books contain charges against soldiers from military actions that occurred just after peace was declared, such as murder, grand larceny or horse-stealing
5. **Governor's papers**-lists of petitions of pardon made to the Governor of those who served during the war years.
6. **Confederate Army Records**-Contains indictments of soldiers for war-related acts. The court cases contains names of rebel soldiers not found in official records.
7. **Compiled Service Records.**- 136 rolls of microfilm pertaining to Confederate soldiers belonging to units from Kentucky. A microfilm index provides the name, rank and unit of each soldier.
8. **Louisville Military Prison Registers.** Contains listings for prisoners-of-war and includes listings of prisoners that were bound for other prison camps in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Covers period 1862-1865. Also contains names of civilian prisoners charged with treason, spying or engaging in guerrilla warfare.

9. **McLean Barracks Military Prison Records.**-contains both military prisoners and civilian prisoners charged with guerrilla action or other disloyalty to the US Government.

10. **Register of Confederate Prisoners who died in Federal Prisons.** This listing was compiled by the Commissioner for Marking the Graves of Confederate Dead. This listing covers Kentucky soldiers buried in cemeteries in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois.

11. **Amnesty Papers** - Contains the applications for pardon submitted by former Kentucky Confederates to President Andrew Johnson 1865-1867.

12. **Report of the Adjutant General-1915** A two-volume report concerning the different organizations who enlisted or served in the Army of the Confederate States. An index is available.

13. **Confederate Pension Applications** - These applications generally contain the veteran's date, place of birth, his unit, and term of service.-some contain marriage and death records. A 1978 index provides access to this material.

14. **The Kentucky Confederate Home.** The records of the home have not been processed. The Research Room supervisor at the library/archives can furnish more information.

15. **The compiled Service Records of Union Volunteers.** In many cases this listing contains Southern sympathizers drafted or otherwise forced into Union Army against their will. Researchers should check both the Union and Confederate indexes

16. **1890 Census of Union Veterans.** Researchers of Confederate soldiers should check this listing as many Confederate veterans were accidentally enumerated in this census. They were



lightly crossed out but the information is still legible.

17. *The 1910 Census* contains a category for both Union and Confederate veterans and were designated by a "U" or a "C" in the appropriate column.

--from the "Bluegrass Roots" spring 1995

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### DELAYED BURIAL

One of longest periods between death and burial recorded is that of Charles Henry "Speedy" Atkins who died in 1928. He was buried 5 Aug 1994-66 years after his death.

Speedy got his nickname by being a fast worker in the tobacco factory in Paducah where he worked. He was about fifty years old when he drowned while fishing in the Ohio River.

No family came forward to claim his body. Funeral Director A. Z. Hamock of Paducah, was fascinated by how the Egyptians mummified bodies, used his own experimental embalming fluid on Speedy.

Hammock never publicly revealed his embalming secret. He died in 1949, leaving the funeral business to his wife, Velma. The remains of Speedy were kept in a closet. Crowds of sightseers came to see Speedy, and he appeared on national television three times.

In August, the funeral home celebrated its 100th birthday. So Speedy was taken out of the closet, a fitting funeral was held, and at long last, he was buried in Mapelawn Cemetery.

Probably, 50 years from now, some researcher will look at his death certificate and not believe what he sees on "date of death" and "date of burial"

--from the "Bluegrass Roots" spring 1995

### BLUE BLOOD

The term "Blueblood" has been credited in one instance, to the Spanish in the

early 1800s, where fair-skinned aristocrats who looked down upon their darker skinned countrymen, those Spaniards who had mixed with Moors. Those of fair skin [per Oxford English Dictionary] were some of the oldest and proudest families of Castile who claimed to never to have been contaminated by Moorish, Jewish, or other foreign admixture. As proof of their nobility, the aristocrats would point to their veins which looked bluer against their fair skin than did the veins of the darker-skinned people. That is one explanation of how the term came to mean a person of noble birth or aristocratic descent. In modern times the term also is used to describe a member of a socially prominent family, or families.

### 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. Send queries to the Editor's address listed on the second page.

#### Doris Gist, PO Box 2061 Tulsa, OK 74101

I would like information on Johnathan D. Coward, The Davis Family, Wm. Bledsoe & John Thomas Gist from the late 1800 and early 1900s that lived in the Mountain Home Area. Coward ran a newspaper at one time.

#### LeElla Nussgen, HC 33 Box 1320 Boise, ID. 83706

Seeking information of William Sigal Parks [born Nov 1862] and Mount C. Henderson [born Dec 1874] families of Baxter County. William is buried in the Thacker Cemetery. His parents were born in Missouri, then moved to Baxter County-possibly in Clarkridge.

**Eva Ward Hitch, 4124 SW Reservoir Dr., Redmond, OR. 97756 Phone 503-548-8534**

Seeking info on Joseph Gardner [b-c1800] and wife Susan.

Seeking info on John Walker [b-1814] & Mary. Their son is John Albert, grandau. Maude May [b-1891-Mt. Home, AR].

Seeking info on Joseph F. Ward and Wife Judah Farmer. Their son is Joseph E. [b-1887-Willford, AR] & gr. son Jesse D. [b-1910-Mt. Home]

**Ann Smith, 1289 Stave Mill Rd., Murphysboro, IL 62966**

Seeking info: James Isaiah Blackwood, b-Aug 1860 TN, a country riding Methodist Episcopal preacher & wife, Frances Emaline Cody, b-Apr 1863 TN. Children: John H, and Desie, b-in Wayne Co. TN, Mary S., b-1887 Russellville, AR, James T. b-Aug 1890 near Marshall, AR, Allie J. b-Apr 1893 Big Flat, AR, Arthur W., b-1897, Timbo, AR, another child b-1900 at Mountain Home, AR and another b-1903 in McNairy Co., TN. James laid the cornerstone of a Methodist Episcopal Church, in Mountain Home [or Marshall, AR] beteen 1887 & 1890. My grandmother visited this church in 1971 for her 87th birthday. Where is the location of this church?? Is there a Methodist Church Archives for this part of Arkansas? Do you know early members of this church?

## QUERIES

When you send queries to the Editor, it helps if you follow these simple rules.

[1] Write your query on a 8"x11" sheet of paper which contains only the query. [half sheets or small scraps of paper tend to get lost]

[2] Be sure to put your name and address on the same sheet of paper that contains the query.

[3] Put the Query on a sheet separate from any other correspondance.

[4] If typing with a typewriter, word processor, or computer, be sure the type is strong enough to be read [by weak, old eyes!]

[5] If written by pencil, be sure all names, dates and addresses are plain enough to be read.

[6] Put the date of submission on the sheet with the query.

If you follow these simple rules, your query should be published sooner and with less chance of error.

Thanks!

How to Find Them!

## CENSUS AGE SEARCH

For \$25, a small branch of the Bureau of the Census, called AGE SEARCH will search any two census records, 1930-1990 for your names or the names of the direct ancestor [provided you can show proof of ancestor's death]. Age Search limits the search to the person you request information of but will search for other family members at a cost of \$2 per person. A full line of information may be requested for an additional \$6. The basic fee will provide you with the person's name, age, place of birth, citizenship and the name of relationship to head of household, if the Bureau is successful in its search. Your local Social Security office has the required Form BC-600 required to request a search. You may also obtain this form by writing to the Bureau of the Census, "AGE SEARCH", POB 1545, Jeffersonville, IN 47131. In the space on the form asking for the reason for the search, you should state "Genealogical Research"

---SSGHS Nwitr, V.22#5 via Genealogy Society of Southern Illinois.

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**Answers that sound good are not necessarily good sound answers**

## GENEALOGICAL BEATITUDES

Blessed are the great-grandfathers who saved embarkation and citizenship papers,  
for they tell whence they came.

Blessed are great-grandmothers, who hoarded newspapers clippings and old letters  
for they tell the story of their time.

Blessed are all grandfathers who filed every legal document  
for this provided the proof.

Blessed are grandmothers, who preserved family Bibles and diaries,  
for this is our heritage.

Blessed are fathers who elect officials that answer letters of inquiry,  
for to some they are the only link to the past

Blessed are mothers, who relate family tradition and legend to the family,  
for one of her children will surely remember

Blessed are relatives who fill in family sheets with extra data,  
for to them we owe the family history

Blessed is any family whose member strives for the preservation of records  
for theirs is a labor of love.

---Author unknown. Taken from minutes of the 1979 convention of "The daughters of the Pioneers of Washington"

## MARBLE CAVE

Marble Cave is situated about 3 miles southeast of Yellville, and its mouth is at least 400 feet up the side of the mountain. Standing at the upper mouth of the cave, it is at least 70 feet to the bottom of the same and with almost perpendicular walls. At the lower mouth the descent is gradually downward and is easily made. The interior of the cave is probably 200 feet in length and 50 feet wide. The entire perpendicular walls from the upper mouth to the bottom of the cave 70 feet below, and no telling how much lower, and extending the entire length of the cave and no telling how much further, is formed of nothing but the finest marble. At the upper mouth of the cave the marble is of a gray color and is in layers from 4 inches to 2 feet in thickness. This gray marble extends downward for about 20 feet, when the red marble sets in, in layers of about the same thickness as the gray. The red marble and nothing else is then found for about 20 feet downward when the gray marble of a much finer quantity than that of the surface sets in and extends

to the bottom. Within the cave one would almost think he was in a rock quarry, as there is enough loose rock on the floor to build a small city. This rock is in slabs from 2 inches to 2 feet in thickness and from 3 feet to 30 feet in length and so hard they can hardly be broken with a sledge hammer. We have some of this marble at "The Echo" office which men who ought to know, say will take a fine polish. The only thing we've heard argued against the marble of this county is that the quantity is so great it would be of no value, and that the cost of transportation will be too great. Give Marion county a railroad and she can furnish enough marble to keep all the cities in America in good repair for ages to come.

---The Mountain Echo May 3 1887

**Time is never wasted that makes  
two people better friends.**

**The heart of a fool is in his mouth  
The mouth of a wise man is in his  
heart**

## GENEALOGY RESEARCH BY CD-ROMS

A development in the past year or so now gives the computer/Genealogist more available information. The CD-ROM [Compact Disk-Read Only Memory] development has been readily adapted to furnishing information to the genealogist. A series of indexes and genealogical data is now available on CDs. Some of the disks currently available contain federal census indexes from 1790 through 1850. In each instance the entire disk can be searched for a single name or combination of names the same way some of the major libraries can look it up in their volumes, but the CDs are much faster. Using the CD-ROM also greatly reduces the chance of overlooking your search name. The information found on the disc can be copied by your printer.

Several other categories of archived information is also available. These include Marriage Record Indexes, Automated Family Pedigrees, US Mortality Records [1850-1880], Social Security Death Benefits Records., Military Records, and Land Records. Also available is a Family History collection with the text from over 200 genealogy research books.

The major suppliers of the genealogy CD-ROMS currently are Genealogical CD-Publishers, 1623 W. 3650 S. St., George UT 84770 [phone 801-674-5979, and Banner Blue Software, PO Box 119, Buffalo NY 14208 [phone 800-387-2158/fax 716-873-0906. [If you are a Banner Blue's Family Tree Maker program user, there are special discounts for you.]0

The list of CDs available from the two companies are not identical. Genealogical CD has some LDS material that Banner Blue does not

have, and Banner Blue has exclusive CDs containing land records, social Security records and automated family pedigrees.

Another CD that is most helpful to genealogy buffs is the "Phone Discs" available now. These are sold at many computer stores as well as many of the office discount marts. These contain the current phone and address of most of America's phone users. This can be helpful to find people searching for family names to contact.

When ordering genealogy CDs, be advised that the catalogs and order sheets are very limited in descriptions. It is possible that the disc you order may not have the information that you seek. It is possible to purchase from Genealogical CD-Publishers an index disc that tells you what additional disk to search. These disc will then have the details you seek.

It takes a special drive to accommodate CD-ROM use. If you are upgrading your computer to accommodate CD-ROMS, be sure to get good advice as to what CD drive you will need as there are three different speeds. These various types will dictate how fast the speed of data is retrieved and available. Double speed is reported to work well with the genealogy CDs and will support other formats such as the Kodak CD-Photo Images program. Good advice at the start will make your research easier and more pleasant.

## MOUNTAIN HOME

The first store built on the square after the town was laid off in 1870, was built and operated by Dr. Casey.

## THE LAST BEAR HUNT IN BAXTER COUNTY

by J. F. Norman

The last bear hunt of which I have any recollection, took place on or about the year 1857 in the Mountain Home area.

A sensational report reached our house that a great big black bear had just emerged from the Three Brothers Hills and was headed this way and was being chased by a very small force of hunters together with their house dogs, but they were unable to take the monster in. My father, Ab Norman, lost no time, but mounted the back of "Diamond" the favorite family saddle 'nag' and bounded away in the direction of the locality where the wild drama was being staged. Old Diamond hit the Arkansas dirt at almost full speed, carrying my dad with his long home-made flint lock rifle gun. He was closely followed by his three fox hounds-Rock and Spring and Stom. My father and Isaac Jones and one or two other men augmented the little bunch of weary hunters somewhere in the country, probably between Tucker graveyard and Fairview church. They chased him through the Buford neighborhood and succeeded in capturing the wild monster well on toward Buffalo. He was a large black bear of the male

persuasion. he was as fat as a guinea pig. they dressed the meat and divided it among the hunters. My father brought home a lot of meat. If you never ate any fat roast bear meat cooked with sweet potatoes, O. Boy! You don't know what good eating is.

"Until about a hundred years ago black bear were plentiful in the Missouri-Arkansas Ozarks. They were found in the Sylamore mountains in Arkansas and in mountainous parts of southern Missouri. They roamed the forest in spring, summer and fall, but they went to their dens during winter and lived without food or water though their tracks have been seen in the snow. There is a cave located about a mile east of Dogwood in Douglas county, Missouri and about half a mile north of the highway busline where many of the wild tribe used to hibernate as late as 1850. The natives of that country used to sit near and shoot them as they emerged from the cave in the spring of the years.

--Baxter Bulletin December 21, 1945 Issue:

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## ACTIVITIES IN MOUNTAIN HOME BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

By J. F. Norman

The triangular shaped county formed by the Missouri State Line, White River and the Big Fork was called the Forks of the River. The community in the present locality of Mountain Home was called Rapps Barren, later Talbert Barrens. The name of the post office was Rapps Barrens. It was kept in the general store of R. D. Casey, about half a mile east of the present site of Mountain Home.

The postmaster was S. "Sam" Russell, who was employed in Mr. Casey's store as a salesman. My father Ab Norman, was mail contractor. There was but one mail route running into Rapps Barrens. This route started from Old Rockbridge in Bryant River, then in Oregon County, Missouri, now Ozark County, the terminal being Rapps Barrens.

The route traversed the Pigeon Hills and the hill country east of the present location of Gainesville to Old Rockbridge [not the present Rockbridge]. My brother Jay Norman, was chief mail carrier. He carried the mail on horseback. He would go out one day and stay overnight at the home of the post master at Rockbridge, whose name was McSpadden, and return the next day bringing the mail to the Rapps Barren Post office.

The store house was full of people awaiting the arrival of the mail. The postage on letters was 25 cents and was paid by the addressee on delivery of the letter.

On the arrival of mail, Mr. Russell, the postmaster, would unlock the mail pouch and pour it's contents on the floor inside his enclosure, then read aloud enough for all the

crowd to hear. When the name of the owner of a letter was called he would appear at the window with the price and pay the postmaster and get his letter. If the addressee did not have the ready cash, the letter was pigeonholed until he or she appeared with enough money to pay its postage bill.

After the carrier delivered the mail pouch to the postmaster, he would depart for his home to return again the middle of the next week to get his pouch full or partially full of mail matter that did not contain one single postage stamp. The envelopes used were nearly all yellow with no mucilage with which to seal. No mucilage was available, but a good grape vine cut off would bleed a very good article of mucilage. If anyone knew anything about registered letters, money orders, parcel post matter or rural free delivery, he never said anything about it.

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### HOW MARION COUNTY WAS FORMED

*Hon. W. B. Flippin, writing in the Mountain Echo in 1899, tells the following story about how our neighboring and parent county, Marion County was formed, including the events leading up to its formation:*

"Izard county was being represented in the council by Major Jacob Wolf [before the Territory was admitted as a state] which was the last session of the council or legislature held before the territory became a state. The journals of this legislature are lost, no statement of the membership names are given. I will give you the version of the forming of the county as told me by those who lived here at the time.

Both Searcy and Marion counties were made from territory belonging to Izard County. Major Jacob Wolf was elected to the council and Brown C. Roberts to the legislature. Roberts got a petition signed by a majority of the citizens of the district desired to be stricken off of Izard county to form a new county, to be named Marion. Wolf was opposed to it, and Roberts in favor of the prayer of the petitioners. Wolf stated to the members that he believed that Roberts had forged a majority of the names to the petition. Wolf having served several sessions in the council, was very popular with

the members, some members introduced a resolution to expel Roberts upon the statement of Wolf. Roberts was a stranger and an awkward looking man with very little education if any at all. The members were about to vote for the resolution, when Roberts at the suggestion of a member prevailed upon the house to stop the proceedings until he could write home for proof of the genuineness of the petition being signed by the persons whose names appeared upon it, which was agreed to.

I am now going to relate what Roberts told me himself. While waiting for an answer to his letter written to his friends, the petitioners, [he knew if he failed to get a favorable answer he would be expelled] was so anxious and concerned about the results, that he became almost crazy. He tried to make friends with all the members, as he was not acquainted with but a few. Roberts got a favorable report, the bill came up for a final vote. C. F. M. Noland, representative from Independence County, made a motion to change the name from Marion to Searcy, which was adopted on the final vote. Roberts concluded to retaliate, and introduced resolutions to change the name of Independence County. As soon as the house adjourned, Noland drew his "buic" knife and caught Roberts by the ear and told him he would cut off his ear, if he did not forthwith withdraw his resolution. Roberts knew that Noland had killed Pope in a duel and that Noland would do what he said. Roberts withdrew the resolution in less time that it takes to write it. The members seemed to get sorry for Roberts and proposed a compromise, to divide Searcy county and call the north part Marion, which was agreed to.

These were the difficulties that Roberts encountered in the formation of Marion County. And on account of his success, was elected several times to the legislature, after the adoption of the territory as a state".

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### SE CHEROKEE

The Southeastern Cherokee Confederacy, Inc., was incorporated in the State of Georgia, November 12, 1976. Members are being accepted with 1/16 or more of Indian heritage. You do not have to be accepted in the Nation. Write or call the Tribal Office, Rte 4, Lot 120, Albany, GA 31706, 912-787-5722

## BUTCHERING TIME REMEMBERED

Everyone got up early on butchering day at our farm. Dad would build a fire under a large scalding barrel that sat right under a large maple limb out by the barn lot fence. A block and tackle was fastened to the limb to lift the hog high enough to be let down into the barrel. The hog was lowered up and down into the water until the hair could be scraped from the body. Hogs weren't skinned in those days, as it was considered a waste.

After scraping, the hog, was dressed out and cut up. One of the first meals from the hog was usually tenderloin, and then liver, heart, brains and the "melt." My brothers and I would get the pig's tail and roast it over the fire that was left from the scalding. We would also get the bladder, clean it good, blow it up like a balloon, stretch the top tight and make weird noises with it. Mom would give us a good talking to about this, but dad had showed us how to do it, so that was about as far as it went.

After cutting up the hog, it was time to render the lard. The meat was laid out on tables and the fat was cut from the hog in chunks about two inches square, hide and all. These chunks and fat from the inside of the hog were placed in a large black kettle over a hot fire.

A huge wooden paddle, much like the oar of a boat was used to stir the chunks as the lard was being boiled out. The liquid fat was then dipped off and put into containers, where it turned into white lard and was used for frying, cooking, etc., for the coming year. The chunks left after the lard was dipped off put in a cloth sack and then into an old "lard press". The handle was turned and lard was squeezed out of the sack and ran out the bottom into a container. The chunks that had been squeezed

were now taken from the sack and were called "cracklins". These were eaten as snacks, put in cornbread or in green beans for flavoring.

The lean cuts of meat were trimmed and some were cut up and ground in the "sausage mill", mixed with spices and formed into sausage patties. Sometimes Mom canned some of them in fruit jars and put them on a shelf in the fruit cellar. For some reason, the jars were usually put upside down on the shelf.

Smoke curing the meat had almost come to an end in the mid '40s but every farm still had a smokehouse where the hams, shoulders, etc., were hung. Dad used Morton's new "sugar cure" process on a lot of the meat and salted down some in the meat box.

The salt pork usually had to have the salt boiled out of it before it could be cooked as it would get real briny after being in the box for a few months. But before the days of refrigeration, the meat had to be sugar cured or salted in order to preserve it through the hot months.

Sometimes some individuals started butchering for a part-time job. It was found that a hog could be shot, hung and skinned in a small fraction of the time it took to scald and scrape and the loss was not all that much.

Then Others started and used specially equipped trucks and came to the farm, did the butchering and took the meat to a frozen food locker company to be processed and stored. As more and more meat was processed this way, home butchering being performed on the farms became a thing of the past.

--Jimmy Eskeridge

## ANOTHER REMEMBERING!

During the 30s, hog butchering time came in the fall of the year when the weather turned cold. This was an important event as it provided meat for the family for the winter months.

As a young boy of about 15 years of age, I got to help my dad and two other men when butchering time arrived. A long large tank was used to heat water to scald the pig, a necessary process to clean and scrape the hair and bristles from the hide. "You got a good scald on that" coming from our neighbor meant you did a good job.

Wood was piled around the tank of water and when it was at boiling temperature, the hog was chosen. It was shot in the head behind an ear with a .22 caliber rifle. As soon as the hog was dead, its throat was slit to bleed the animal to make the meat palatable.

Next, the hot water process began. The hog was placed in the scalding hot water and then the hair was scraped from the hog with a hog scraper, working fast to remove the hair before the hair cooled.

Next a piece of hedge or oak wood about three feet long, sharpened at both ends, was placed between the tendons of the hind feet. A rope was then tied to the center of the piece of wood, which was about three inches in diameter.

We did not have a pulley wheel, so I was selected to climb the nearest tree to pull the rope over a limb and lift the hog high enough to work on. Two men were to hoist the hog while I pulled on the rope and the third man was to tie the rope to the next tree to keep the hog in place.

I remember during one lifting experience, the two men lost their grip on the hog and wedged my fingers between the rope and the tree limb...Boy! Howdy! did I squeal like a

"stuck pig" until they lifted again and I was able to retrieve my smashed fingers.

When the hog was finally secured, it was gutted and left to cool. During those hungry years, nothing was wasted except the squeal. We made a lot of sausage with the old hand-cranked meat grinder.

Bacon was cut in slabs with the rind left on. Some bacon and hams were smoked. We rubbed coarse salt on some of the meat and packed it in a wooden barrel. This preserved the meat before the era of freezers. We used the whole hog one way or another. It may sound barbaric, but it was just a way of life in those days.

--Ed Sprague

## ANOTHER REMEMBERING

My dad picked the coldest day of winter to butcher. A bitter, lazy cold wind blew that didn't go around you, it went straight through. Butchering was a family thing, everyone helped.

My job was keeping the fire going under the iron kettle to heat the water for scalding the pig.

Soon I was old enough to be put to work with what Mom called her soap grease stuff. Yuk! I hated that.

Anything not edible was set aside for soap making. Mom was noted for soap making. It would be firm and a light beige color. Mom would boil sassafras roots in making the soap, and it would turn pastel pink.

As it was cut up, the hams, etc. were hung in the smokehouse to cure and be hickory smoked.

Later Mom would get ribs in the oven cooking for our dinner.

It didn't end there. The next day or two we canned meat. Many years later, Mom was still canning meat.

I guess we were 'poor': I thought we were rich! I still do!

--Opal Bird Smith



## AN OZARK HANGING

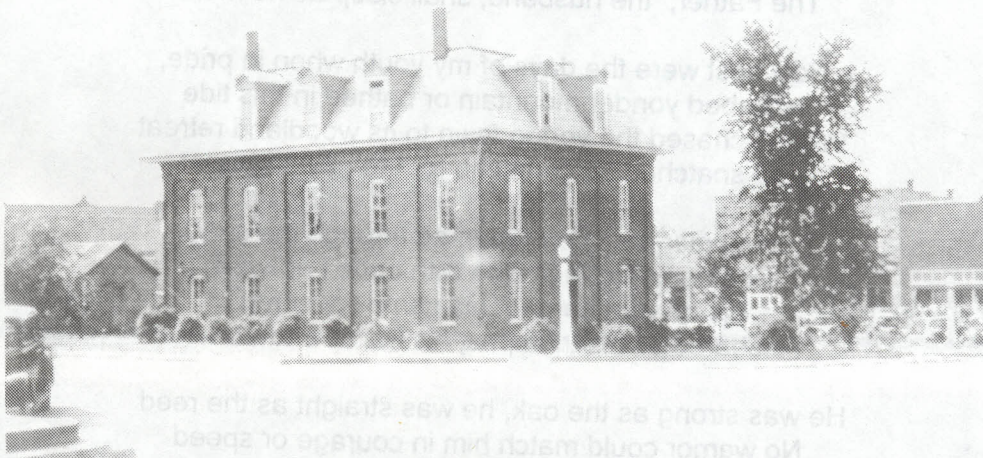
Member Joyce C. Watson Bledsoe, after reading the last "History" noted the story of the Ozark hanging of convicted murderer Odus Davidson. She graciously offered the following picture which depicts the gallows scene at Harrison, AR.



Joyce also furnished the following great photograph of the Baxter County's court house that preceded the existing building

COURT SQUARE

MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS



## THE INDIAN WIFE'S LAMENT

[written by J. T. Morrow on August 27 1812]

*The Indian tribe who reside near the Falls of Saint Anthony have a tradition of one of their females, who drowned herself in a fit of jealousy. Her husband, to whom she was tenderly attached, had, after their fashion, which permits a plurality of wives, introduced a second female into his wigwam, which mortified the heroic woman, who had prided herself in being the sole possessor his affections, that she calmly placed herself and her child in a canoe and floated over the cataract, singing her death song.*

She launched her frail bark on the swift rolling stream  
And sang her death song with a maniac scream  
That pierced the lone caves of desolate shore  
And rose o'er the din of that cataract's roar

The bold eagle sprang from his perch at the sound  
And poised high in air, circled watchfully around;  
The panther crouched low in his brush covered bed.  
The timid deer rushed from her thicket and fled.

She saw not the eagle, she marked not the deer.  
The echo that scared them was mute to her ear.  
So wild was her sorrow, so wretched was her doom  
She seemed a lone spirit, escaped from the tomb

Her babe clung around her with timorous cry  
Alarmed with the glance of her fierce rolling eye  
And still o'er those dear ones impassioned she hung  
And madly she kissed them, as wildly she sung.

Oh, children forsaken! Mother Forlorn!  
The heart that should cherish has spurned ye in scorn  
Expelled from his bosom, and banished his door  
The Father, the husband, shall clasp us no more.

How best were the days of my youth when in pride,  
I climbed yonder mountain or bathed in this tide  
When I chased the young fawn to its woodland retreat  
And snatched a rich plumb for the gay parouquet

But happier far when I roamed through the shade  
Companion of him who with pride I obeyed,  
His quiver I carried, his game I secured.  
I shared all his triumphs, his trails I endured.

He was strong as the oak, he was straight as the reed.  
No warrior could match him in courage or speed  
So true was his arrow, so sharp was his spear  
The Otter and Pawnee loupe met him in fear.

How faithful, how fond, how enduring my love  
These tears and the pangs of a broken heart prove,  
Do I dream? No, these pledges proclaim  
How happy I was and how wretched I am

Had he died, I had mourned him with many a tear,  
His son would have wielded his bow and his spear.  
His daughter in song would have honored his name.  
Every vale, every mountain had rung with his fame.

Ah, subtle destroyer! He charmed as the snake.  
Who bask on the mountain or lurks in the treake  
He stung like the reptile, the poison is sure  
No herb can relieve me, no sorcery cure.

False traitor: Who won and caressed to destroy,  
Oh, could I have hate thee, I still could know joy.  
But purrn and degraded this heart is so frail  
Love remains where deep hate and revenge should prevail

One spirit we worship, one chief we obey  
One bright sun gives luster and warmth to our day  
One mate has the eagle, the turtle one love  
I am proud as the eagle, true as the dove

Oh, think not to tread in your pride o'er my grave,  
I will sleep with my babes buried deep in the wave  
Where you canst not follow unworthy to be  
A husband, a father to them or to me.

If strong with remorse, thou shalt seek for my tomb  
To mock at my weakness, or mourn o'er my doom  
Thy voice shall be drowned in the cataract's roar  
And my spirit be vexed with false vows no more.

As she sang, the sad stream came prolonged o'er the cliff  
Every cave as in sympathy echoed her grief  
So deep each response as it murmured along  
No mortal eer heard so tearing a song

An onward the bark swiftly glides o'er the spray  
No land give the motion or guided the way  
But headlong through the breakers it swept as the wind  
No pathway before it, no trace left behind

A moment it paused on the cataract's brow  
Then sunk into fathomless caverns below  
And the bark, the song, and the singer no more  
Were seen on the wild wave, or headed on the shore

More How To Find Them

## USE SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS TO FIND OLD ELUSIVE

Many family researchers may not appreciate the value of Social Security records to further their research.

The System has the largest collection of employment records in the world. They began in 1934. These are very valuable because the applicants were required to establish their birth. The records contain applications from many who were born as far back as 1850. Many are naturalized citizens whose records do not exist anywhere else in the nation. If your ancestor lived past the age of 65, he/she may have a SS file. Even if these early applicants did not have a birth certificate a "Delayed Birth Certificate was probably created. These required three items of evidence and these no doubt still exist in the files.

The records are generally confidential and individual records of those alive are not available unless consent is given by them to release them. A deceased individual's record is considered public property and a search for this record is permissible. The fees for a record search for the form SS-5 [the preliminary application for a SS number which contains full name, date and place of birth, and both parents names including mother's maiden name] is \$7 when a SS number is known and \$16.50 when a SS number is not known. The charge is made even if the record is not found or the record has been destroyed. Do not expect records for applications prior to 1936.

The SS department does not have a form for ordering the records and you may use your own form letter for each request. Be sure to state what you are looking for. Write to: 4-C-5 Annex Building 6401 Security Boulevard,

Baltimore, MD 21235 Att: Vincent Sanudo

It usually takes 2 to 3 weeks to receive a copy of the form SS-5

### A new member writes

New member Tonia Jones Brown writes that she is interested in articles about Mountain Home, Wesley Chapel, First water mill on Big Creek and the railroad. We will soon finish an index to all of the past quarterly articles and may be able to furnish some of this information to her using the new index.

### NEED A QUICK ANSWER?

For a quick answer to a quick question you may call the "Family History Library" in Salt Lake City, UT at 1-800-453-3860. The number is the LDS church office's switchboard which will connect you to the library [you get a recording, after which an operator comes on the line, and you tell her/him you need a question answered. If you have a long, involved question, don't expect a long involved answer, but they might know where you can turn for help.

### ARKANSAS QUIZ

1. What is the State Motto?
2. What is the State Bird?
3. What is the State Flower?
4. What is the State Tree?
5. The State has two state songs: Name Them?
6. Where is the highest point in Arkansas?
7. Where is the lowest point in Arkansas?
8. Who were the first Europeans in Arkansas?
9. When was the Europeans arrive in Arkansas?
10. When did Arkansas become a state?

#### Answers

1. "Regnat Populus" [The People Rule]
2. The Mockingbird
3. Apple blossom
4. Pine Tree
5. "Arkansas [you Run Deep in Me] and "Oh, Arkansas"
6. Magazine Mountain Elevation 2,753 ft.
7. Quachita River 55ft above sea level.
8. The Hernando de Soto exploration party
9. In 1673.
10. June 15, 1836, the 25th state of the Union.

A request may be made to the Archives to search one vital record index [birth, marriage or death] for one name for up to three specific years. Each request must be on their "Vital Record Index Search Request Form" Copies of the form may be obtained from the Archives. Each request must be accompanied with a \$5 check. Write to New York State Archives, Cultural Education Center, 11D40, Albany NY12230.

### *DO YOU WANT A COMPUTER?*

Most of us could get along the rest of our life without owning a computer. But do you want to? There is nothing wrong with not wanting one. Those of us who have one, can point to many reasons why a computer can help. Especially those of us who research genealogy. Many people, who have worked many years on their family research, would probably say "No way, I am not going to input 20 years of research into a computer." Most will not input all their records.

But I wonder, if those who object to have a computer, would turn down a servant who could do the work of many people, turn out neat letters, find your files when you want them, etc., and never complain. Computers will do a lot of things for you in your research. It can keep track of your notes and find them at the touch of a key. It can prepare pedigree charts and group sheets on command. It can maintain mailing lists and make the labels to enable you to more easily correspond with the family, etc. It will produce beautiful letters and address the envelopes. Do you want that long list of people indexed? Just give a command to the computer. Wouldn't you like to see a book made of all those cemetery records that you have inventoried throughout the years? Or all those marriages records that you copied on that trip? Has all that research you have been doing reached the point where you would like to see it all in a book? Just think it could get rid of all those scraps of paper with those notes on them?

Did you say why should you get a computer when you have a perfectly good typewriter? It is true that the computer is a expensive typewriter. But when you type your data on a typewriter, the one copy you

get is it. The computer will allow you to not only correct mistakes with very little effort, it can keep track of you correspondence for you. Printing multi copies is just as easy as touching a key.

Computers do cost a lot. Additional cost is usually involved in learning how to operate the computer. But anyone can learn to operate one. We all learn to operate things, even our VCRs [well, maybe we didn't get that blinking 12:00 off of it] and this is just one more thing to learn. Of course, some people learn faster than others, but we can all learn to operate today's computer. Today's personal computer has been developed through the years to be a piece of equipment that everyone can operate. Most come with an operating program that has been designed to be "user friendly". This means you don't have to be a rocket scientist or an "egg head" to do it. Just aim the pointer on the screen and click! Operating most computers is just that easy.

If you decide to acquire a computer, that next question immediately pops up. Which brand should I buy? The answer can hinge on where you live. If the classes to operate the computer are from a local dealer, probably you should buy a unit that is being used for the classes. Also where can you get repairs? Each of these things should be considered. The reputation of the dealer should also be considered. Ask a friend, who has dealt with your dealer, for his opinion. You could benefit if you can take lessons on the machine before you buy it. It would tell you if you like it and when you buy it, it will be more familiar to you when you get it home. Sizes and capacity will depend on what you want the computer to do. Ask the dealer for suggestions. Also seek out someone who does similar work. If genealogy research is your primary aim, try the local genealogy and/or historical society. It is a good bet that someone in the society will have some answers for you.

Many people immediately want to take a programming class at a local school or college. You will probably not be doing any programming for a long time, if ever. Any programs you will need can be purchased. If you are "new" to computers, the training you need is "How to operate" your computer! It is possible to learn how to operate the basics of your computer by

doing the tutorial programs in the computer instructions. But classes from a qualified instructor could be the best course. You may also be able to hire someone to help you to get started and who can be available for answering questions later. You may be one of those lucky people who has a friend to help you get started.

You may still be of the opinion that you don't want a computer. That is all right. You can still do your genealogy research just as you always have. But with a computer, you will be very productive and it is a great amount of fun. You will derive a great satisfaction just seeing what it can do for you.

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### How To Find Them!

The United Methodist Church will do an initial searching of their files at no cost if your ancestor was a minister. If they locate your ancestor they will notify you of photocopy costs. Send all identifying information to: The General Commission on Archives and History, PO Box 127 Madison, NJ 07940.

### MUSTY BOOKS?

Place musty smelling books in a brown paper sack along with some clean cat litter. Close the bag tightly and leave for a week. When you take the books out, there will be no odor!

### GENEALOGY TERMS

Some genealogical terms to learn and know-**Lineal** means ascending or descending in a direct line. **Collateral** means descended from the same ancestor, but not in a direct line of descent. **Allied Families** are families which are usually related through marriage. An **Ancestry** begins with a single individual and traces back in time to include the male and female line of that person's ancestors. A **genealogy** begins with a single ancestor and traces forward in time to include all descendants to the present.

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### LOOKING FOR ILLINOIS COAL MINERS?

A good source of information on coal miners in Illinois is the Annual Illinois Coal Report. These are hard bound books full of statistical information, including detailed accident and death reports of the workers. Information such as the date of accident, name of the worker, age, residence, marriage status, number of dependents, type of injury and total work days lost. Each yearly report lists as many as 1000 miners killed or injured. Indexed, each book contains up to 6000 names in each report. The Spring Valley, Illinois, Public Library, has a large collection of these reports. They do not have 1899, 1900 through 1904, 1910, 1914 and 1915. The Bureau County Genealogical Society is interested in obtaining these years. If you have a source for them, please contact: PO Box 10166, Rockford, IL 61131-0166

### PALATINE??

Palatine is a term often used in German-American research. It is a generic name for all 18th century immigrants who spoke German [Deutsch]. The latter term was soon corrupted by frontier people to "Dutch" and therefore the Pennsylvania Dutch originated not in Holland, but are from Germany.

### CANADIAN RESEARCH

If you are working on Canadian families, you can get a copy of a pamphlet "Borrowing Microfilm from the National Archives of Canada", available from the Embassy of Canada, 501 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20004

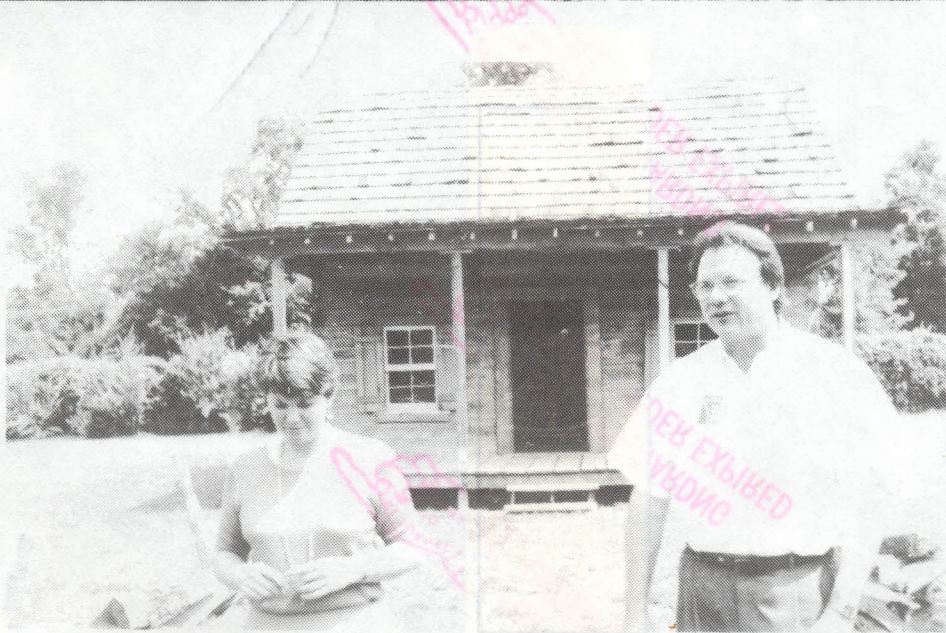
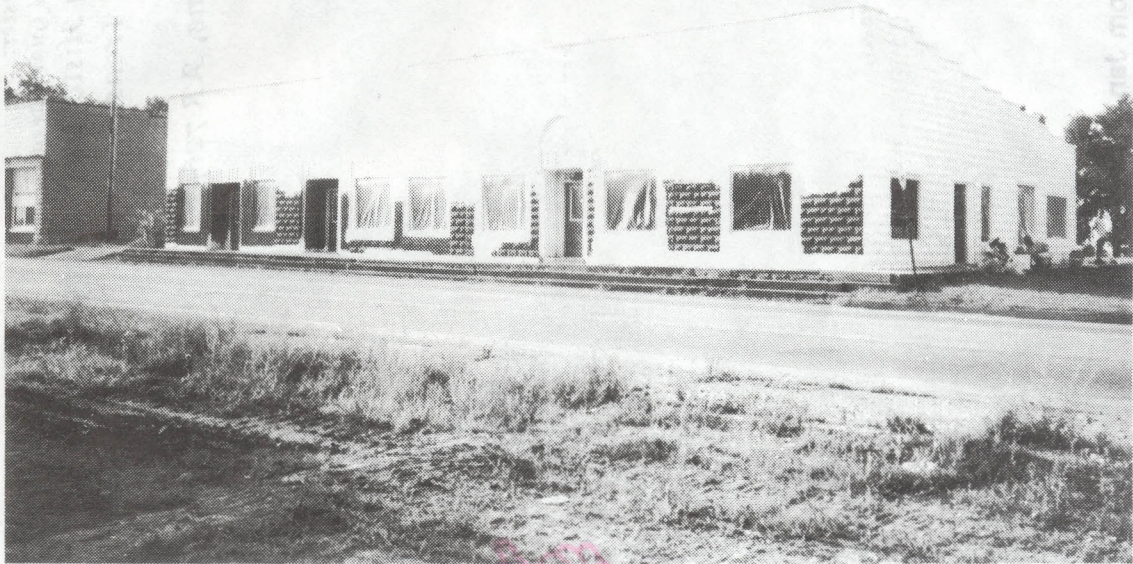
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A suggestion has been made to include a question to include the maiden name of married women responding to the enumerator for the year 2000 census. It is suggested that the full names of both men and women is equally important. If you think this is a good idea, write to Mr. Harry Scarr, Acting Director of the Census Bureau, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, DC 20232 and send a copy of your letter to each of your congressmen and representatives.

1986

## THE GASSVILLE HOSPITAL MUSEUM

The summer months of July and August has seen the dramatic difference that paint can do for a building. Under the direction of Vice President Charles Blackburn, the Gassville Hospital Building has a new look. The inmates from the Arkansas Department of Correction transformed the building by applying many gallons of paint to the old structure.



### GOVERNOR'S DAY

During the Governor's Day in Mountain Home, Department of Historical Preservation Director Beverly Lindsey was escorted to the Talburt/Leonard Cabin in Cooper Park, The Casey House and to The Gassville hospital by VP Charles Blackburn.

202R1

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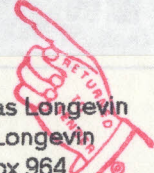


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Thomas Longevin  
Pearl Longevin  
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FORWARDING ORDER EXPIRED



FORWARDING ORDER EXPIRED



FORWARDING ORDER EXPIRED

Our year runs from Jan to Dec 31!

FIRST CLASS