

Baxter County ^{\$3.00} History



The Historic Home of Col. Randolph D. Casey
Built 1858
Mountain Home, Baxter County, Arkansas

CHEROKEE SPECIAL
◆
MORE FAMILY HISTORIES

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"The Baxter County History"

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Mountain Home, Arkansas

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Membership rate is \$10.00 per member, \$12.50 Member and Spouse.

Membership year is January 1 to December 31

Members joining during the year will receive all back issues for the year.
Send dues to Treasurer Stella Jackson,

Correspondence concerning membership dues, orders for the "History"
and other business matter should be sent to the Treasurer.
Contributions of material for the "History" are always urgently needed
and should be sent to the Editor.

The Society or the Editor does not assume responsibility
for statements made by contributors

The Society meets every fourth Tuesday of the month
at the Baxter County Day Service Center,
at 16th (Rossie Rd) & 16th St. in Mountain Home.
As some meetings are planned in other locations in the County,
call 1-501-425-3018 for more information

SPECIAL FEATURE

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

THE ARKANSAS CHEROKEE

The demand for deerskins in Europe drastically reduced the amount of game on Cherokee hunting lands. Cherokees and other tribes traded heavily with the colonists to obtain firearms, knives, tools and other items of European manufacture. Hunting by traders and colonists contributed to the rapid reduction in game in the region. To maintain their hunting lifestyle and to escape the European influences on their culture, some Cherokees began to move to the west. Encroachment on Cherokee lands increased significantly after the Revolutionary War, encouraging western movement in even greater numbers. The young United States wasted no time in beginning its strategy to move the Indian tribes to the west.

There is no doubt that the Cherokee were familiar with the lands west of the Mississippi river and that hunting parties had ranged as far west as the great plains region. The first immigration may have occurred in about 1721. A traditional story of the so called "lost Cherokee" reports that a faction of the tribe headed by Yunwi-usgaseti, "dangerous man", decided to move west to escape the influence and insatiable demands for land of the colonists. Upon crossing the Mississippi river, communication with this group ended until years later when stories began to spread that a Cherokee settlement had been discovered at the base of the Rocky Mountains living in the traditional Cherokee fashion. In the 1840's, a contingent of Cherokees, which included Sequoyah, traveled to Mexico and reportedly found this group.

In 1788, Cherokee who had been allied with the British contacted the Spanish governor in New Orleans and were granted permission to settle in Spanish territory west of the Mississippi. It is not known how many Cherokee moved west at this time but it is known that Cherokee and Shawnee were frequent visitors to Spanish settlements in this region.

In 1794, a group of Cherokees of the Chickamauga faction killed the six men of a party of whites traveling down the Tennessee river by flatboat from Knoxville to Natchez to settle in Spanish territory. The Cherokees, fearing reprisals from the main body of the tribe who was in the process of negotiating a peace treaty, traveled up the St. Francis river into Spanish territory to await a response. Initially the tribal leaders condemned their actions but later exonerated them of any wrongdoing. Angered by the initial response of the main body of the tribe and pleased with the land and availability of game in the region, the group decided to remain in the area. "Chief Duwali has often been erroneously reported as leader of this group but he did not move west until 1810."

The territory later known as the Louisiana Purchase was obtained from Spain by Napoleon who sold it to the United States in 1803. At the suggestion of President Thomas Jefferson, Congress began efforts in 1804 to remove all tribes west of the Mississippi. The US had already promised Georgia in 1802 that it would work to extinguish all Indian claims

within the established boundaries of that state. In 1808, the secretary of war instructed their agent, Colonel Meigs, to use every inducement to get the Cherokees to exchange their land for land west of the Mississippi. The government offered an area of land between the Arkansas & White rivers (present North Arkansas) sufficient to support the hunting life which a delegation of Cherokees visited in 1809. The reports of this land were favorable and a large number of Cherokees agreed to move.

In 1810, Duwali or "the bowl", Tsulawi or "fox", Talontuskee, moved their villages west of the Mississippi. Duwali, a half-blood, was chief of his town of little Hiwassee (present Western North Carolina). Talontuskee became the nominal leader of all the (western) Cherokee. These and other groups moving west settled on the White and St. Francis rivers in present northeast Arkansas while others settled on either side of the Arkansas river in present West central Arkansas. As early as 1807, Cherokees visited a trading post at Natchitoches (present Louisiana) and reported that they lived further up the Red river probably in present SW Arkansas. By 1808, the Osage complained about the Cherokee hunting on the White river without permission. Small groups of Cherokees were presently settled in present SW Arkansas NE Texas in 1816.

The Arkansas Cherokee found themselves living on traditional Osage hunting grounds resulting in numerous raids and retaliations between the two tribes. While Cherokees were coming from the East, Osage were migrating south from Missouri territory. In June of 1813, William Lovely, agent to the western Cherokee, reported conflicts between the Cherokee and Osage. Lovely also reported that some whites living at the area were of the (worst) character and being dangerous to the

peace of the area. Lovely was able to arrange a temporary truce between the Cherokee and Osage but its affects were short-lived. In 1817, a multi-tribal force of 600 Cherokee, Delaware, & Shawnee attacked an Osage village in retaliation for Osage raids and horse stealing. The Osage warriors were out on a hunt and the village was poorly defended. This raid, known as the Battle of Ciaremore Mound, resulted in Osage casualties of 80 killed and over 100 captured. The attackers lost only one warrior, a Delaware.

The US government refused aid to the Cherokee on the grounds that cessions of land in the east had not been made in exchange for the Arkansas lands. The main body of Cherokee residing in the east, were adamantly opposed to any further cessions and went as far as to demand that all those living in the west return to their homeland. Ultimately the treaty of 1817 was signed giving the US two large tracts of land—one in Northern Tennessee and the other in East Georgia—in exchange for a tract in NW Arkansas. On the insistence of the US government, further cessions were made under the treaty of 1819, supposedly to compensate the US for the large number of Cherokee who had moved west—estimated by the US to be over 5,000 but per the Cherokee less than 3,500.

On Christmas day 1817, Major William Bradford arrived at Belle Point at the confluence of the Poteau and Arkansas rivers and established Fort Smith. With only a hundred men, this fort was intended to maintain peace between the tribes. The Osage and Cherokee met in St. Louis in 1818 and again made a truce but retaliatory raids continued. Another truce was signed at Fort Smith in 1819 where, at the insistence of Major Bradford the Cherokee returned most of their Osage prisoners.

The Arkansas Cherokee requested that the US recognize the Eastern and the Western Cherokee as two separate and distinct nations but the US continued to view them as one nation. However the treaty of 1817 did provide for a separate census of the Cherokee in the east and west as a basis for annuity payments. The US government left the Cherokee boundary of the Arkansas Cherokee undefined partly due to efforts to get more Cherokee to emigrate and partly due to opposition from the Osage. As a result, the US withheld annuity payments to the Arkansas Cherokee, citing the undefined boundary and uncertainty of the population as the reason.

In 1818, Tollunteskee, chief of the Western Cherokee, requested the American board of commissioners for foreign missions establish a mission in the west. Subsequently, Dwight Mission, near present Russellville Arkansas, was established in the spring of 1820. Tollunteskee, having died in the meantime, was succeeded as chief by his brother, John Jolly the adopted father of Sam Houston who had moved west in 1818.

In 1819 naturalist Thomas Nutall ascended the Arkansas River and gave the following description of the Cherokee settlements:

....(Both banks of the river, as we proceed were lined with the houses and farms of the Cherokee, andthough their dress was a mixture of indigenous & European taste, yet in their houses, which aredecently furnished and in their farms, which were well fenced and stocked with cattle, we perceivea happy approach towards civilization. Their numerous family's, also, well fed and clothed, arguea propitious progress in their population. Their superior industry either as hunters or farmersproves the value of property among them, and they are no longer

strangers to avarice and thedistinctions created by wealth. Some of them are possessed of property to the amount of manythousands of dollars, have houses handsomely and conveniently furnished and their tables spreadwith our dainties and luxuries).

While principal Chief John Jolly was attempting to negotiate peace with the neighboring Osage, War Chief Takatoka was encouraging Chief Duwali (the bowl) and others to take revenge against the Osage. The majority of the tribe favored negotiation and outlawed the tradition of (clan revenge). The US government established the Arkansas river as the southern boundary of the Cherokee country and demanded that all Cherokees move to the north side of the river. Refusing to accept this negotiated peace and angered at continued pressure from white settlers, Duwali's and others moved south to extreme SW Arkansas and then, with permission of the Spanish, into Spanish Texas. In 1822, Sequoah, inventor of the Cherokee syllabary (the written language), introduced his work to the western Cherokee which was readily accepted through the influence of Chief Takatoka, who opposed the introduction of the Mission Schools and white mans religion. Sequoah subsequently took up permanent residence in the west.

In 1824, Fort Smith was abandoned and a new Post established near the convergence of the Arkansas, Verdigris and Grand rivers in what is now NE Oklahoma. The new post, named Cantonment Gibson was much closer to the Osage settlements and was intended to discourage the raids by Osage warriors against other tribes. One of the missionary's of Union Mission, a half-days ride north of the post, wrote that the presence of an

adequate military force to all the uncivilized Indians whose passions are so easily excited, and whose hands are so frequently stained with blood, is a consideration which calms and cheers the mind.

As white settlers poured into Arkansas territory, the US began to pressure the Arkansas Cherokee to move again. This time into what was known as Lovely's purchase. A delegation of Cherokee, which included Sequoah, visited Washington in 1828 and were eventually pressured into signing a treaty to give up their Arkansas land in exchange for seven million acres of Lovely's purchase. The delegation initially refused but when President John Q. Adams threatened to take several million acres of Cherokee land and surround them with white settlers, the delegation gave in. The preamble to this treaty states that the purpose of the treaty was to secure (A PERMANENT HOME...WHICH SHALL, UNDER THE MOST SOLEMN GUARANTEE OF THE UNITED STATES, BE AND REMAIN THEIRS FOREVER-- A HOME THAT SHALL NEVER, IN ALL FUTURE TIME, BE EMBARRASSED BY HAVING EXTENDED AROUND IT THE LINES OR PLACED OVER IT THE JURISDICTION OF A TERRITORY OR STATE ...) this area, after some modification of boundaries five years later was essentially what would become the Cherokee nation in Indian territory under the treaty of New Echota in 1835.

Upon returning home the Cherokee delegation found themselves threatened by the whole of the tribe. declared the treaty null and void. The tribe proposed to send another delegation to Washington since the treaty had been made without authority,

The national council pronounced them guilty of fraud and deception but the US ignored their request, having

already ratified the treaty. A large number of Cherokee refused to move to the Indian Territory and elected to join Duwali in Texas which was under Mexican jurisdiction. Among those moving to Texas was the noted Chief Tahchee, (or Dutch), who had been one of the earliest immigrants to Arkansas. Tachee continued to raid Osage settlements in the area of Cantonment Gibson from his home along the Red river. After several years in Texas he moved to the Indian Territory where he continued raids against the Osage.

In 1833, Cherokee & Creeks met at Cantonment Gibson to settle boundary disputes and precisely establish the boundaries of the new territory. Creeks who had been removed from the east in 1826-27 had found themselves living within the newly established Cherokee lands and were required to move again. The treaties fixed the boundaries for what would become The Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory when the tribe was reunited after the Trail of Tears in 1839. The Arkansas Cherokee, later called the Old Settlers would only enjoy a few years of peace before being joined by the treaty party and ultimately by the Eastern Cherokee, marking the beginning of the Cherokee Civil War.

-Inter-Net -WWW.Arkansas Cherokee - no bibliography



FINDING YOUR CHEROKEE ANCESTOR

I. Did your ancestor live in Oklahoma between 1873 and 1906?

A. If yes, are they on the Dawes Rolls? [microfilm M-1186, Roll 1]

If not on the Dawes Rolls, are they on the *Guion Miller General index*? [microfilm M-1104 roll]

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If yes, follow references from Miller's record on M-685 to Drennen or Chapman Rolls [M-685, Roll 12]

B. If no, are they on the "intruder" lists [7RA-53 and 7RA-55]

1. If yes, they were not recognized as Cherokee citizens

1. if yes, check the "Old Settler Payment" roll [T-985]

2. If yes, check the "Intruder rolls" [M-685 Roll 12]

If no, your ancestor may be Cherokee but it is unlikely they are on any roll.

1. Check "History of The Cherokee" by Emmet Starr

2. If yes, [they were listed on the *Dawes Roll*] note their enrollment Number and Category and find their enrollment card on M-1186

3. Then use the information on enrollment card to search rolls such as 1896 census [7RA-19] and 1880 census [7RA-07]

4. Check M-1301 for enrollment packet

5. Is this a direct Ancestor?

6. If yes you are eligible for registration: contact: Cherokee Nation, Tribal Registrar P.O. Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74465-0948

II Did your ancestor reside in the North Carolina/Tennessee area?

A. If yes, is their name on any roll in Cherokee Roots by Bob Blankenship? If Yes, contact: Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians: PO Box 455, Cherokee N C 28719

B. If no, are they on the Guion Miller General Index? [M-1104 Roll]

1. If yes, follow references from Miller Records [M-685] to Drennen or Chapman Rolls [M-685 Roll 12]

b. If no, check the 1896 "Old Settlers Payment Roll" [T-986]

1. If yes check "Old Settlers Roll of 1851 [M-685-Roll 12]

a. check History of Cherokee Indians by Emmet Starr

2. If no, your ancestor may be Cherokee but unlikely they are on any roll.

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CHEROKEE NATION REGULATIONS

To be eligible for tribal membership with the Cherokee Nation you must apply and be able to present a "Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood " (CDIB), issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

To obtain a CDIB, you must formerly apply for one and provide acceptable legal documents which connect you to an ancestor who is listed with a roll number and a blood degree from the Final Rolls of Citizens and Freemen of the Five Civilized Tribes, Cherokee Nation (commonly called the Dawes Commission of Final Rolls). These rolls were compiled between the years 1899-1906. Quantum of Indian Blood is computed from the nearest paternal and/or maternal direct ancestor(s) of Indian blood listed on the final rolls.

Many descendants of Cherokee Indians can neither be nor qualify for tribal membership in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma because their ancestors were not enrolled during the final enrollment. Unfortunately, these ancestors did not meet the requirements for the final enrollment. The requirements at the time were (1) applying between 1899-1906, (2) appearing on previous tribal rolls of 1880-1896, and (3) having a permanent

residence within the Cherokee Nation (now the 14 Northeaster counties of Oklahoma). If the ancestors had separated from the tribe and settled in states such as Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Texas, they lost their citizenship within the Cherokee Nation. Only enrolled numbers of the Cherokee Nation named on the Final Rolls and for their direct descendants, are furnished Certification of degree of Indian Blood and/or tribal membership.

CDIB's are issued only through the natural parents. In case of adoption, Quantum of Indian Blood must be proven through the Biological Parents to the enrolled ancestor. A copy of the final decree of adoption must accompany the application for CDIB, as well as State Certified, Full Image/Photocopy of the Birth Record. All information will remain confidential.

To assist you in researching and for formally applying, an information packet has been designed to give you general facts, specific instructions describing required information and documentation, formal application's research referral information, and other information. When you submit your application processing time is about four to eight weeks. Upon issuance of CDIB, the tribal application will be placed on file for processing. Incidentally, should your descendency from an enrollee not be established, the processing of the application may take longer. You will receive a letter fro the Bureau of Indian Affairs explaining "why" your descendency could not be certified.

Write the Registration Department for your Registration Packet at:

Cherokee Nation, Att. Registration Dept., P.O. Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74465-0948 or call 918-456-0671 between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM. Monday through Friday. Should you have any questions concerning the

CDIB/Tribal membership process, please contact the Registration office .

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIAN ROLLS

Taken from the NARS Microfilm Publication T-985:

Old Settlers Census Roll of 1895 & Index to Payment Roll, 1896 (M-685,2 reels) This census is based on Cherokees who had migrated to the Western Indian Territory prior to the New Echota Treaty of 1835. This pay roll is based on the 1851 Old Settler Roll and is of major genealogical importance. The names of those still living in 1896 in the Western Indian Territory are listed first, followed by those who had died and their heirs, and each heirs relationship. The Pay Roll lists each payees, 1851 roll number, name agency pay number, age, sex, amount received and post office address.

Dawes Roll (Microfilm M-1186, Roll 1).
Gurion-Miller General Index
[Microfilm M-1104 -rolls 1-12.

Gurion-Miller Applications (Microfilm M-1104-348 rolls

Intruder Lists [7RA-53 & 7RA-55

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**GENEALOGY-THE SCIENTIFIC
METHOD OF ELIMINATION OF
THOSE TO WHOM YOU ARE NOT
RELATED.**

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**MANY HANDS MAKE
BURDENS LIGHTER**

**AN APOLOGY IS ALWAYS A
GOOD WAY TO HAVE THE LAST
WORD**

RESEARCHING YOUR CHEROKEE ANCESTORS

By Jerry Wright Jordan

Many families in the United States have vague references to an ancestor being Cherokee. The individual in question generally goes back several generations. For families whose Cherokee connection is one-fourth or more, knowledge of their ancestral roll numbers is probably readily available through a near relative. It is generally an Anglo or African American family with tradition as of a Cherokee ancestor who have the most problems in the endeavor to find the elusive Cherokee.

When you started searching for your roots you probably read a book or some type of "how to" article. You would have been advised to begin in a systematic manner beginning with yourself and working backwards. Somewhere in that book, or subsequent items you consulted, you were probably advised to check out the siblings of your direct ancestors. This is the one piece of advice that is most often ignored, and yet is the most important one for Cherokee research, and I will explain why.

To become enrolled as a Cherokee today you must find a direct ancestor on either the Dawes Roll or the Guion Miller Roll of Eastern Cherokees. Examining both of these rolls is a prerequisite for all subsequent research. The Miller Roll is the one I am most familiar with and the one which I discuss here. This roll was prepared between 1906 and 1910 and came about by an act of Congress.

The one problem for descendants of mixed marriages is that the social climate in the early nineteen hundreds was not conducive to people admitting that they had Native American ancestry. Many people did not apply because a stigma would be attached to their social standing. It just wasn't the "thing" to do.

For those of us today who would love to claim and prove our Native American Heritage, we will need to know all of the names of our relatives who might have applied for the Guion Miller Roll.

To find out if any of your family applied to the Guion Miller Roll you must know who was alive in 1906-1909 to apply. That means you will need to know the married names of your ancestor's sisters, because one of them might have applied. You will need to check to see if their brothers applied. Then if you are lucky and someone did try to prove their Cherokee connection, you will have found a genealogical gold mine of family information.

Each of the approximately 46000 applications filed, representing more than 90,000 individual claimants, were asked the following questions:

1. Applicant's name, residence, date and place of birth.
2. Names and dates of birth for all siblings.
3. Names of both parents (including mother's maiden name)
4. Date and place of birth of each parent.
5. Name of Ancestor living in 1851 and where they were living.
6. Dates and places of parent's death.
7. Names and date of birth of each of the Applicant's children.

There is an index to the Guion Miller Roll, but it only lists the names of those people who applied for acceptance. As you can see from the information listed above which was required on each application, literally thousands of other names are included in the information, which are not included in the index. In addition to this there are hundreds of pages of testimony taken from the applicants which gives even more family history and names, places and dates.

The 12 rolls of microfilm summarizing each application, lists whether the applicant was accepted or rejected, and gives a brief abstract of their claim, are listed as M685, rolls 1-12, and can be ordered from the National Archives, either by purchase or rental. The applications themselves comprise 348 rolls of microfilm, designated as M-1104. It is on these rolls that the vast information on individuals will be found.

On the summaries presented in M685 which are the basis of my books, you might find just a cursory statement such as "admitted. . . grandmother enrolled by Drennen, G. S. #_ (such and such)".

This is a good find and you could then look up the Drennen roll number and find your ancestor's family.

BUT DON'T STOP THERE! Order the microfilm with that application on it, because there is much more there.

Or you might find "*Rejected . . . No ancestor party to treaties of 1835-36*". This is disappointing in the fact of rejection and more so because no mention is made of any ancestors. But again I advise **DON'T STOP THERE!**

Send for that application, you will find answers to the questions above plus you will often find letters between the investigator and the applicant with even more details.

I call this the **CONSOLATION PRIZE** of the Miller Roll.

So, what happens if you find that your ancestor was rejected? Does this mean they weren't Cherokee? Possibly, but not necessarily. There are all kind of reasons for a person not being on the early rolls, particularly in mixed marriages. If the family did not live with the tribe they weren't on any roll. Can you be admitted today as a Cherokee? Probably not, but that doesn't mean you don't have a rich heritage to be proud of. In your search you will gain a deeper appreciation of the struggles the

Cherokee Nation has gone through and the struggles that your own family endured.

-article used by permission of the author Jerry Wright Jordan, 624 Knights Bridge Rd, Willow Park, TX 76087

LAND RECORD DEFINITIONS

HEADRIGHT. Usually practiced in the 17th century in British North America, this was the grant of a set number of acres of land given for each person or settler whose ship passage the sponsor paid.

INDENTURE: In connection with land, this was a deed usually written twice on a long sheet of paper. Cut on a wavy line or and "indented" line between the two manuscripts, the two parts were given to the parties concerned, that is the buyer and the seller. Later, if the two halves fit together at the wavy line, it was apparent proof of legitimacy.

INMATE: Far from its apparent meaning, this term was used in earlier items to designate an adult male or female who was renting property rather than owning it.

MESSAGE: Often mentioned in deeds of earlier days. This means that a house or some habitable structure was then standing on the property.

PATENT: concerning land, such a document was proof of possession of real estate purchased from a state, the federal government or colony. Once an individual had a patent for this land, all other disposal of that property could be made by deed or will.

SQUATTER: Although seemingly highly derogatory, this term was used officially and in common language to describe individuals who had taken up residence on land they didn't legally own.

TAX TIP TO REMEMBER Land bought in Ohio from the Federal Government was exempt from ALL taxes for five years from purchase date. Therefore,

List had purchased their land by 1805. This statute was part of the Ordinance of 1801

ADDING TO THIS INFORMATION:

1. In early rural America nearly all adult males can be found in land records.

2. Land records exist uninterrupted from early settlement to the present time.

3. Older land records contain more genealogical data than modern records do.

4. Land records are among the most accurate and reliable records available to genealogists.

5. These records have almost always been indexed which make them an easy resource to use.

-DCGS "The Review" Summer 1996



THE TALBOT LIBRARY

The "Talbot Library", a private library at Colcord, OK, is a great surprise for the researcher who is researching the Cherokee Indians. This library is a great source of Cherokee information. The library features many books on Cherokee lineage's. Mr. Talbot also publishes a newsletter, which contains a wealth of Cherokee information, and may be subscribed to at the cost of \$10 per year. (4-issues)

The library is open 9-5 Tuesday thru Saturday and most Sunday afternoons. Their mail address is PO Box 349, Colcord, OK. 74338-0349.

-Thanks to Ann Maloney (Internet)



OCTOBER MEETING

The Regular meeting of the Baxter County Historical & Genealogical Society was held October 22 at our regular meeting place in the Day Service Center.

The business meeting covered several topics with the Gassville Hospital Museum the main topic of discussion. VP Charles Blackburn gave a report of the events at the Museum and its progress. The Electricians will have lights and outlets ready for the next week end when the group "River Rats" will hold a benefit "Sloppy Joe Luncheon" in the Hospital. A plan was discussed where reconditioning of the interior could begin soon.

The program for the evening was presented by Patricia Smith, the Secretary to the Baxter County Board of Education. Pat told of her duties and told the group about the historic records available in her office. Records of Teacher's certificates, contracts, Individual schools of the district enrollment, Registers etc dating back to the 1920 with some records dating back into the late 1800s. Her office has furnished proof of age for Social Security, birth certificates, marriage license and identifications cards - at no expense to many people. Her office also is the GED Testing Center for Baxter County.

She also related that 68 school districts in the county were consolidated into three regions (see listings in an article elsewhere in quarterly).



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 inside cover.

Rebecca A. Presley, 309 NE Mimosa Ln. Topeka, KS 66617-1423 Ph. 913-286-0416.

Seeking info as to ancestors of
William David Presley (born-9-10-

1876 married to *Cora Belle Gloer* & died 8-12-1937) Believe father was a *John Presley* & mother was *Mary Mathis?* William David "Dave" had a brother named *Fred Presley* who married Etha _____.

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Margie Garr, 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone 1-501-425-0405. E-Mail mermaid@centuryinter.net

William Byrd/Bird born ca 1795 GA md 21 Jan 1819 Hopkins Co. KY to *Charlotte Williams*, ca 1809 GA. They lived IZARD Co., AR in 1850. Charlotte was a widow in 1860-1870 IZARD Co. Census. A brother of Charlotte's namely *Thomas Williams* ca 1795 GA lived nearby. He died March 1876 Evening Shade, Sharp Co. AR. He md 2nd Oct 1866 in IZARD Co. AR to *Ruth R. Jones* or *James*, widow of *James Jones/James* who died 1858. Was **CROWLEYS RIDGE** named after Martha's family?? I think all Byrds in IZARD Co. before 1880 were related, if you know these families let me hear from you as this is my Williams Family & I am doing a book on the Williams and connected families & need to fill in missing info.

GENEALOGICAL WORD TRANSLATION LISTS

Do you have a document you cannot read because of being in another language?

Several years ago, The Family History Department of LDS, published a series of genealogical words lists these lists contained:

English translations of key genealogical terms found in records, basic descriptions of grammar and spelling, and Lists of dictionaries and

other sources a researcher can use to find more information.

Although the genealogical words lists are no longer in print, they are now on microfiche. You can order them at any Family History Center. The following lists are available, (with fiche Number) on a separate microfiche.

Danish	6105239
Dutch	6068526
French	6105236
German	6068527
Latin	6105238
Norwegian	6068528
Polish	6068529
Portuguese	6105237
Spanish	6105235
Swedish	6068530

Many Family History Centers still have paper copies of these word lists. You are welcome to make personal copies if the center has a photocopier. These lists are copyrighted and may not be copied and sold for commercial gain.

TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP

1996 Dues expired on December 31. It is time to renew. Make your checks out to Baxter County Historical & Genealogical Society and forward them to Treasure Stella Jackson, 455 Co. Rd 619, Mountain Home, AR 72653.

The dues remain the same as last year in spite of more expenses. Amount of the dues for 1997 are as follows:

Members	\$10.00
Members & Spouse	\$12.50
Life Membership	\$300.

Your dues are vital to the Society. Please renew as promptly as possible. Registered members with dues paid help the officers to plan budgets, programs, etc.

TRAIL OF TEARS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail commemorates the tragic experience of the Cherokee People, who were forcibly removed by the U.S. Government in 1838-39 from their homelands in the southeastern United States to new homes hundreds of miles to the west which was designated "Indian Territory" in what is now Oklahoma. In 1838 the U.S. Army was ordered to roundup the Cherokees. 31 "forts" were constructed as stockades for this purpose. The Indians were then removed from the forts to internment camps, Ten in Tennessee and one in Alabama. Chief Ross appealed to President Van Buren to allow the Cherokees to oversee their own removal. After gaining this consent, Chief Ross and his brother Lewis administered the removal. The journey began with 16,000 Cherokees under adverse conditions and resulted in 8,000 Cherokees casualties suffered during the removal.

The National Historic Trail, which was designated in Congress in 1987, encompasses approximately 2,200 miles along the main land and water routes that the Cherokees followed. **Two additional routes of over 1,499 miles traveled by large Cherokee detachments are also recognized in this plan as historically significant but not accepted yet on the National Historic Trail.** Although the government forced several southeastern Indian tribes to move during the 1820s and 1830s, the designated national historic trail is specific to the Cherokee experience.

Two historic routes used by large detachments of Cherokees were not congressionally designated as part of the Trail of Tears- (1) the route taken by the Detachment headed by John Benge which traveled some 734 miles

across Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas, and (2) the route traveled by the Bell detachment (also called the Treaty Party) which covered 765 miles between Tennessee and Arkansas across Tennessee and Arkansas.

Because these two routes were not evaluated under the national Trails System Act criteria in the 1986 *Final National Trail Study* for the Trail of Tears, the National Park Service now proposes to study them to determine their feasibility and desirability for inclusion in the National Trails System.

Until that determination is made, the Park Service proposes to interpret the Benge and Bell routes along the existing designated national historic trail.

BENGES ROUTE

A detachment of about 1200 Cherokees, conducted by John Benge, departed Fort Payne, Alabama, on October 14, 1838 and followed a central route. They crossed the Tennessee River at Gunter's Landing, went through Huntsville, and on into Tennessee. At Reynoldsburg they once again crossed the Tennessee River and then the Mississippi River at Iron Banks, south of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The group moved west northwest to the Natchitaches Trace, which they followed southwest to Hix's Ferry on the Current River, but used the Indian Ford instead to save costs. Continuing southwest the group entered Arkansas, camped at Fouché Dumas, and turned west near Batesville to have some wagons repaired, left there on 15 December then to follow the White River drainage toward Melbourne, Cotter, Yellville and Alpena. From there the route turned southwest to Huntsville and Fayetteville, where it joined the

northern route. They finally arrived in Oklahoma on January 7, 1839 with 1103 people..

In Baxter County, it appears that the Benges group entered what is now Baxter County at Norfolk where the band crossed the Norfolk River, possibly at Talberts Ferry, traveled to Arkana, then through Shady Grove, Buford and crossed over the White River to Marion County at Buford Station. (See plan 610 20006A DSC FEB and Plan #191 DSC 4-90 * 610-40.000)

BELL ROUTE

A detachment of 600-700 Treaty party Cherokees, led by John A. Bell, followed a southern route across Tennessee and central Arkansas. Accompanied by Lt. Edward Deas, this group sought to interfere with and disrupt the other 12 detachments by means of emissaries sent to those camps to spread discord. Their route took them from Calhoun in October 1838 toward Cleveland, Winchester, Pulaski, Savanna and Bolivar. They crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis. From there the route extended west toward Little Rock, then up the north side of the Arkansas River past Conway, Russellville and Fort Smith to Indian Territory.

The Park Department recognize the need to study the Benges and Bell routes as well as the Hildebrand Detachment's route (a trail segment located in Missouri). This will be a similar study to that which designated the other overland and water routes as official "National Trail of Tears" routes. Besides the traditional archival information, the Park Department considers that a valuable and virtually untapped source of information is the oral tradition, both from Cherokee stories about the removal and from residents

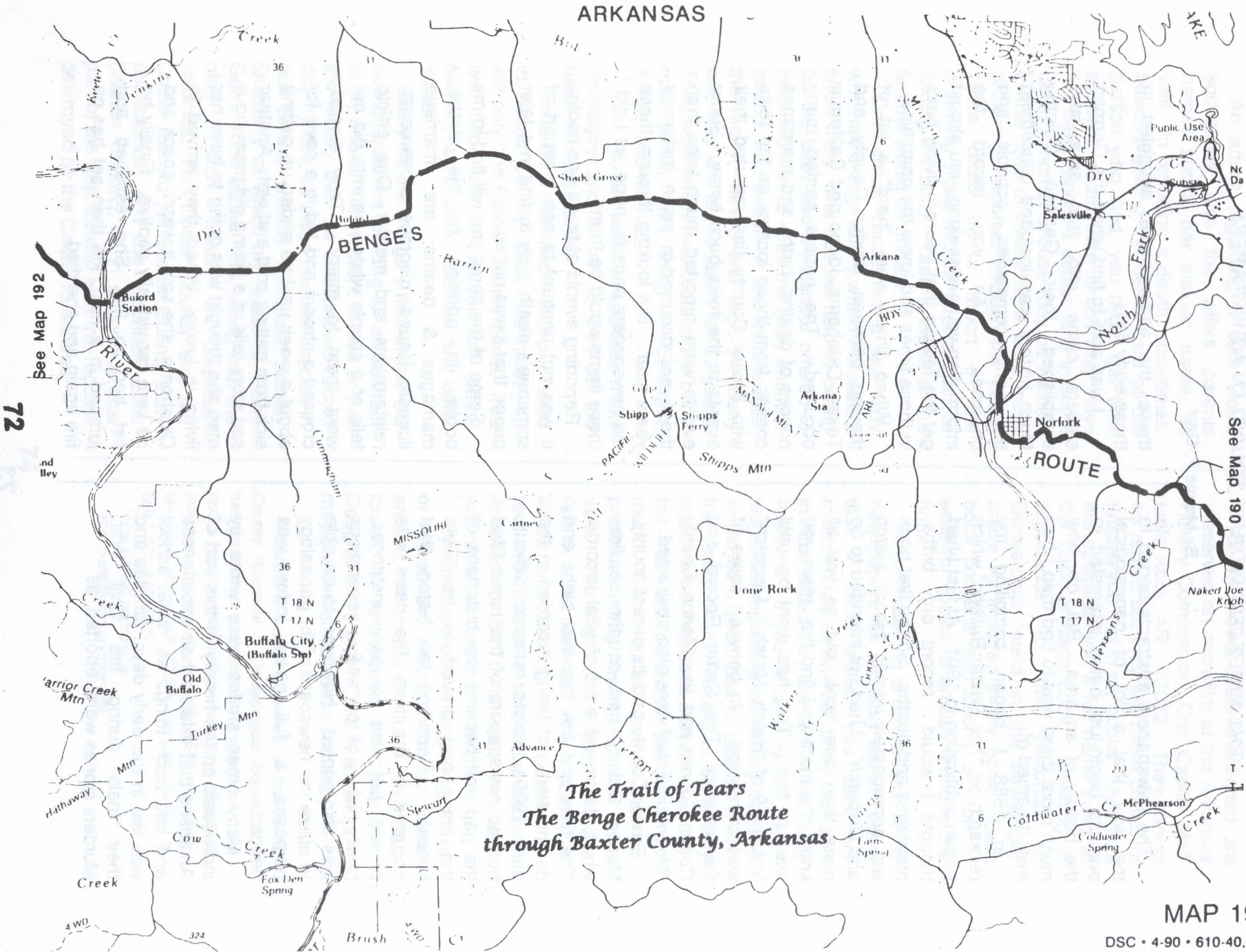
along the trail route that may have family stories about the removal and of the Cherokees passing their area. It is vital that these stories be documented and to be available for the study.

The designation of the routes as part of the National Trails System will (1) protect significant trail segments and historic sites from overuse, inappropriate use and vandalism. (2) Encourage use of adjacent lands that complement the protection and interpretation of the trail resources. (3) Establish guidelines for the protection of Indian burials and sacred objects. (4) Promote and support ongoing research to increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of remaining trail segments and resources and their significance in history. These goals will foster public appreciation and understanding of the Cherokee experience and the removal of other Indian tribes and will encourage the provision of facilities for resource protection and public information and to promote cooperation management of trail resources and programs.

Editor--Information for this article and other detailed information regarding the designated National Trail of Tears is contained in two Booklets, "Comprehensive Management and Use Plan - TRAIL OF TEARS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL" and "Comprehensive Management and use Plan-Map Supplement - TRAIL OF TEARS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL" both by the United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service.

Member Bill Woodiel, is a member of the Trail of Tears Association in Arkansas, which is assisting the Park Department in its study of the Benges and Bell Routes in Arkansas. If you have any information, i.e. family stories or any information about sites along the trail, etc. please contact Bill. He can be reached by phone at 1-501-491-5918.

ARKANSAS



*The Trail of Tears
The Benge Cherokee Route
through Baxter County, Arkansas*

MAP 191

DSC • 4-90 • 610-40,000

THE PRICELESS STORIES FOUND IN NEWSPAPERS

By Margie F. Garr

The newspapers abstracts began in the way that a lot of genealogical pursuits begin-just being interested in the history of an area. But, oh, how much more there was to find than I had ever dreamed of.

In 1988 I began compiling my research on "*The Baxter Bulletin*" which began publication in 1901. At first I had thought I would record only births, marriages and deaths. So the first book was appropriately named "*Hatch, Match and Dispatch*". I had not intended to do more than one book, but as you all know, the more you find the more you want to find. This has went on until Volume 9 of "*Hatch, Match & Dispatch*" was completed.. In between some of the volumes, *The Cotter Record and Cotter Courier* and the *Marion County "Mountain Echo"* were also abstracted.

Baxter County and it's parent county, Marion County had courthouse fires which destroyed a lot of vital records. The fires and the fact that births and deaths were not being recorded in the early 1900s, makes research difficult, but the newspapers of the times filled the gap and became the historians of the times and proved to be "Gold Mines". Reporting the history that occurred at the time, the news was printed, but also, in many instances, family history of four or five generations was also printed. However, to be able to utilize the newspapers for genealogy purposes, a full name index was needed.

Many times stories were wrote by individuals on the history of this part of Arkansas that related their experiences and told such things as, what school was like in the early days, families and their trials during the Civil War. Murders stories were reported, as

these, the early people, struggled in those early days.

I was able to find when the German settlers came into this area and established their German Colony. Much history was included concerning the early cemeteries, schools and churches. As you record the information you are seeking, you almost get the feeling that you are living back in those times and know the hardships.

When times were "hard" a lot of moving between Baxter County and Texas, Oklahoma, Idaho and California occurred. The papers printed many notices of deaths, births and marriages coming from those locales as the folks with Baxter County ties reported their events to the folks back home. Some events were reported much later than the event occurred-in some instances years later.. But looking through these old newspapers page by page, as I did, these items would be found.

Reporting events at times was hectic. It was not unusual to see a report of someone's death, only to find in a later paper, that it was not so.

Some of the items you will find in my books, in addition to the Births, marriages & deaths; are: marriage licenses issued, divorces, elopements, reinterments and murder. One article tells of a couple whose parents did not want them to marry. They eloped, crossed a stream and hid in a cave for about a week until he ended up getting sick from getting cold and wet. Another sad story tells of a young girl marrying a man she thought was going to have her living in luxury. When they arrived in Oklahoma, she saw it was a shack and he kept her virtually captive. Finally he set her on fire. She escaped and jumped in a river. He then set her on fire again and she died.

An article regarding a birth would sometimes give the wife's parents names and/or her maiden name. as well. In reporting a death, sometimes, besides getting the death date of the person who died, you might get their spouses death date which may have not been reported earlier, and in some cases, another spouse may be named. In this area of rivers there were many drownings reported through the years. There could be a report of the drowning, many months later a report of finding the body. Then a report of the funeral would be printed.

One article concerned a sick lady who had a large family which included a small baby. She needed help in caring for the baby and a neighbor offered to help and was to keep the baby until the mother was better. A few months later the family, moved and took the baby who was lost to her family for 30 years. They were finally reunited and the baby, now grown, was living in Elmhurst, Illinois, and married.

War time issues reported many marriages and births as well as the usual war casualties.

Because a newspaper was published in Baxter County, does not mean you will only find Baxter County items. You will find lots of information about Marion, Izard, other counties and other states.

Many of the things I find in the old newspapers are too long for an abstract in my books. I don't want to lose any of the history that the newspapers record day by day, so these become articles in our Baxter County Historical Society Quarterly of which my husband, Gene Garr, is the editor. This, along with the nine "Hatch, Match & Dispatch" volumes, The Cotter Courier and the Cotter Record [all Baxter County early publications] and the Mountain Echo [Marion County], fill in a considerable part of the gap created with the records destroyed by the Court House fires.

All the newspapers mentioned are preserved on microfilm at the Arkansas History Commission, One Capital Mall, Little Rock, AR. 72022. They cannot be rented but they will make copies of articles you find in my books. My books are abstracts with a full name index at the back of each book. Anything of importance to the Historian or Genealogist found in the newspaper article is included in my book. Each book contains instructions as how to write for copies of articles found in the book.

Anyone desiring to do research in old newspapers will probably want to know that in most states you can rent microfilm copies on interlibrary loan and in most states they are held at the State Archives. If you librarian is not knowledgeable regarding interlibrary loans, it would be a good idea to discuss it with the library board. Arkansas is the only state I know that does not rent their film, but you can purchase the film from them. Some states have a book or pamphlet, listing newspapers film available. You might find copies of these lists in some libraries. I have books for Illinois and Missouri. It is possible to rent two films at a time from Missouri Archives for \$4.75 for both films and you have two weeks to view them.

My latest projects is preparing books of newspaper research for my home area of Williamson Co. IL. I have also looked at newspapers in Ozark and Douglas and Howell Co.'s in Missouri. I may put these into books someday

--Margie is a past president of the Baxter County Historical & Genealogical Society and has researched genealogy for many years. Her books and/or information regarding them, is available by writing her at: 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, AR 72653, pls send SASE, or call 1-501-425-0405

Her E-mail address is:
mermaid@centuryinter.net.

Mountain Home College

*(The following was taken from the College's Catalog and announcements 1920-1921,
furnished by VP & Charter Member Garvin Carroll)*

In 1889 White River Baptist Association took steps toward founding Mountain Home Baptist College. The people of Central North Arkansas and part of Southern Missouri took part in the enterprise. In 1893 the College opened under the able direction of Dr. W. S. Johnson as President. The College continued to operate with varying degrees of prosperity and the large numbers of students who have profited by its instruction and influence are a complete justification of its existence.

Mountain Home Baptist College had had a long list of able men and women as officers and instructors whose fine scholarship and faithful instruction have been a benediction to the lives of the youth of this section. There are many men and women in public and private life whose usefulness and happiness have been increased by attending the College.

In 1916 the home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention adopted Mountain Home College as one of the Mountain School of the South. The Arkansas Baptist State Convention has made special provisions for this school. Under the new management the growth and development has been marvelous. The business of the school during the session of 1919-1920 was practically six times that of 1916-1917. No school in the South has shown a more rapid growth.

The remarkable growth of last year has necessitated enlargement. To meet the rapidly growing demands of the school a new dormitory is being built for young ladies and a number of new seats are being placed in the recitation rooms and study hall. To our already efficient teaching force there has been added two new teachers. Twenty-seven acres of land, adjoining the campus, with a three story brick residence, barns, orchard, truck and pasture land, was recently purchased. This building will be used as a dormitory for young men.

The main College Building is a commodious two story brick with ample study hall and recitation rooms to accommodate several hundred pupils. There are in the building desks and other furniture for the successful teaching and comfortable seating of pupils. A new dormitory for girls is under construction. Modern equipment and new furnishing will make this one of the best dormitories for young women in the state. The campus consists of a well drained, beautifully situated, spacious plot of ground set with native grass and trees. There is room for such games and athletic exercises as are necessary to the life of a good school. The young men's dormitory, a three story brick building, is located on a tract of land adjoining the campus. This tract of land recently purchased will enable the management to give employment to several students.

All teachers are Baptists and must be regular attendants at church and chapel services. Chapel services are held daily and pupils are required to attend. Students are also expected to attend Sunday School and at least one preaching service on Sunday. Students may attend the church services of the denomination to which they or their parents belong or which they prefer by notifying the President of such intention. No grades will be credited to students who fail to comply with this regulation.

The faculty is as follows: H. D. Morton, President and Professor of Psychology, Andrew L. Burnes, Dean and Professor of Mathematics, R. C. Balkman, Professor of Science, Director of Athletics, J. M. Gibbs, Instructor in the Bible, Teachers: Miss Annie Medlock, Miss Alma Patterson, Miss Faye Kennard, Miss Lemuel Sarratt, Miss Olah Teabeaut, Mrs. H. D. Morton. Dr. W. T. Tipton is the school's doctor.

**MOUNTAIN HOME COLLEGE
 CLASS OF 1919-1920**

Enrollment

Aline Balch	Cecil Forney	Zella King	Frank Russell
Hayden Bean	Elsie Felts	Agnes King	Ted Reno
Wm. Brumfield	Grace Felts	Ruth Kirk	Mabel Reno
Mabel Bodenhamer	Floyd Goodman	Homer Lonon	Esther Ray
Rudciph	Helen Griffin	Naomi Leonard	O. H. Ray
Bodenhamer	Esther Greene	John Long, Jr.	Vernon Smith
Ruby Bodenhamer	Amanda Gist	Margaret Lieb	E. I. Sneed
Clyde Brasel	Arthur Gooden	T. E. Lawrence	H. K. Shannon
Emily Boren	Phillip Greene	Virginia Lee	M. H. Stark
Jack Bonner	J. D. Greenway	Odist Logan	Mrs. M. H. Stark
Tocie Bayless	Alfred Hutner	Thelma Lantz	Dot Stinnett
Jessie Ball	Ruth Howard	Wallace Love	Mennie Stone
Elsie Benton	Ava Hipp	Eileen Love	Sallie Teverbaugh
Milton Bowman	Vera Hipp	Luther Muncy	Stella Teverbaugh
Cuba Bean	Ruby Hipp	Ralph Morris	Ruby Tracy
Alfred Clark	Archie Hipp	Paul Morton	Ray Thompson
Ophelia Cranfill	I. B. Hodges	Irene Middleton	Jenks B. Taylor
Claud Caldwell	Mrs. I. B. Hodges	Audie Mayes	Alice Tipton
Marie Conley	Robert Hurst	Dorris Morris	Gem Tracy
Joe Chase	Norman Halbert	Bryan Mathis	J. O. Tucker
Virgil Capps	Vero Hutcheson	Harvey McGuire	Tim Tipton
Ruth Clayton	Dorothy Horton	Lester Martin	T. D. Thatch
J. V. Chandler	Faye Hughes,	Herbert Messick	Mrs. T. D. Thatch
Roscoe Cooper	Guy Hopper	Henry Muncy	Jewell Tracy
Lora Carroll	Cecil Howard	Maurice McCabe	Dorothy Underhill
Ethel Carroll	Cecil A. Hart	Lula Merrill	Raymond Wilson
Don Covington	Thelma Haley	Gene Mooney	Cora Rosaline
Robert Chrisp	B. M. Hooten	Mazie McCabe	West
Nellie Chandler	Helen Hutcheson	John McGinnis	Lois Wolf
Mary Dutton	Susie Haley	Everette McGinnis	M. K. Wolf
Cecil V. DeLoach	Leon Horn	Arthur Nelson	Lucile Wolf
Annie Dyer	Lorena Horn	Walter Nelson	Charlie Wolf
Geary Ditmore	Helen Hackler	Gerald Nelson	Ida Ward
Wylo Dyer	George Hanks	Floyd Odom	F. H. Ward
Dalcy Davis	Alpha Hicks	Loyd Odom	Mrs. F. H. Ward
Troy Eoff	Edith Hanks	Luther Perry	Odis Weaver
Gladys Erwin	Arthur Herron	Russell Phillips	Happle Warren
Lucile Edwards	Chester Harmon	Alvin Phillips	John Woody
Faye Eubank	Floyd Howard	Dean Patillo	Roy Wright
Stella Eubank	Paulien Hancock	Hulda Patterson	Mellie Wayland
Cleo Ferguson	Colonel Johnson	Eva Richardson	Marguerite Winters
Chas Finch	Lucile Jones	Foister Rimer	Grace Wayland
	Helen Jackson	Florence Russell	Mina Weaver.

SPECIAL DEPARTMEN

Enrollment

Piano

Jack Bonner	Vera Hipp	Zeila King	Hulda Patterson
Lucile Edwards	Susie Haley	Thelma Lantz	Frank Russell
Stella Eubank	Nell Horton	Eileen Love	Eva Richardson
Faye Eubank	Pauline Hancock	Naomi Leonard	Alice Tipton
Gladys Edwin	Ruth Howard	Paul Morton	Lucile Wolf
Grace Felts	Ruby Hipp	Herbert Morton	Rosaline Weest
Amanda Gist	Mrs. Hodges	Mazie McCabe	Marguerite Winters
Helen Griffin	Lucile Jones	Maurine McCabe	Lois Wolf
Ava Hipp	Helen Jackson	Lula Merrill	

Voice

Jack Bonner	Floyd Goodman	Helen Jackson	Loyd Odom
Clyde Brasel	Dorothy Horton	Zeila King	Alice Tipton
Emily Boren	Nell Horton	Homer Lonon	Jess Tucker
Claud Caldwell	Guy Hopper	Naomi Leonard	Dorothy Underhill
Alfred Clark	Susie Haley	Lula Merrill	
Ruth Clayton	Floyd Howard	Arthur Nelson	

Expression

Jack Bonner	Helen Hutcheson	Virginia Lee	Ray Thompson
Clyde Brasel	Dorothy Horton	Lula Merrill	Alice Tipton
Emily Boren	Chester Harnmon	Luther Muncy	Jewell Tracy
Robert Chrisp	Vero Howard	Gene Mooney	Gem Tracy
Ruth Clayton	Ava Hipp	Doris Morris	Dorothy Underhill
Marie Conley	Ruth Howard	Ralph Morris	Fred H. Ward
Joe Chase	Helen Hackler	Alvin Phillips	Mollie Wayland
Daley Davis	Alfred Hunter	Hulda Patterson	Marguerite Winters
Stella Eubank	Helen Jackson	Ted Reno	Lucile Wolf
Esther Greene	Agnes King	Eva Richardson	
Floyd Goodman	Margaret Lieb	M. H. Stark	

Domestic Science

Elsie Benton	Agnes King	Mina Weaver
Lucile Edwards	Ruth Kirk	Mrs. Ward
Cleo Ferguson	Irene Middleton	
Vera Hipp	Eva Richardson	
Zella King	Alice Tipton	

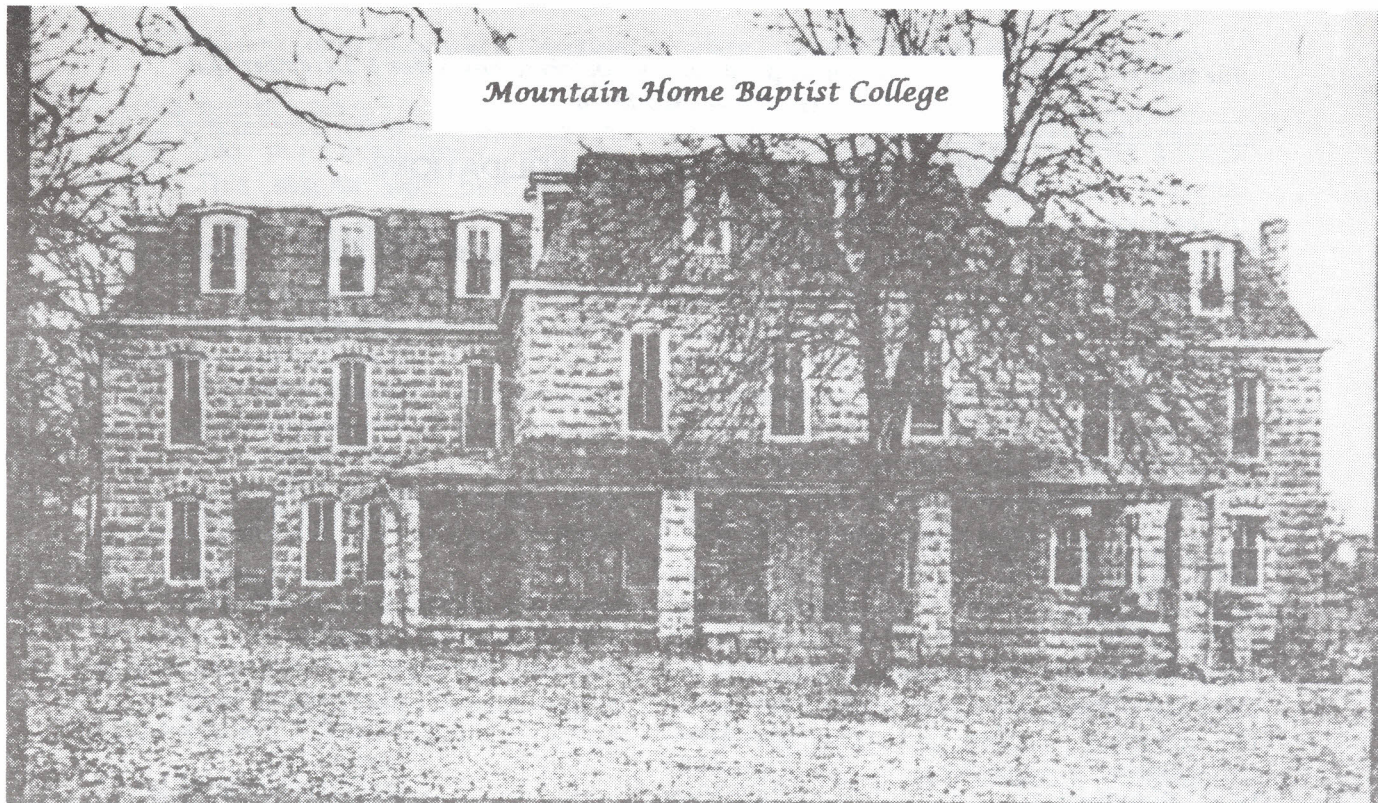
Total Enrolled in Literary departments 160
Total enrolled in special departments 112
Total enrollment in all departments 172
Total combined enrolment 272

Graduates 1919-1920
Junior College
Ava Hipp
Floyd Goodman

Normal Training -Awarded State Teachers' Certificates

Hulda Patterson	Agnes King	Vera Hipp
Stella Eubank	Monnie Stone	Nelle Chandler
	High School	
Alfred Hunter	T. E. Lawrence	Marie Conley
Ruby Tracy	Eddie Hugh Clayton	Isam Hodges
Roy Wright	Hulda Patterson	Esther Greene
Monnie Stone	Luther Muncy	Dorothy Horton
	Music	Expression
Music	Music	Awarded Certificate
<i>Bachelor of Music</i>	<i>Awarded Certificate</i>	<i>Awarded Certificate</i>
Nelle Horton	Susie Haley	Eddie Ruth Clayton

Mountain Home Baptist College



Girls Dormitory



Boy's Dormitory

BAXTER COUNTY SCHOOL CONSOLIDATIONS

DIST #	SCHOOL	DATE	DIST. ANNEXED TO
1.	Fluty	Sep 1944	Gamalia # 58
2.	Bean	July 1943	Gamalia #58
3.	Clarkridge	June 1969	Mountain Home #9
4.	Conditt	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
5.	Jordan.	Dec 1948	Mountain Home #9
6.	Pilgrim Rest	Dec 1948	Cotter # 60
7.	Gassville	Dec 1948	Cotter # 60
8.	Colfax	Dec 1948	Mountain Home #9
9.	Mountain Home		
10.	Oakland	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
11.	Henderson	July 1948	Mountain Home #9
12.	Buffalo	July 1948	Oakland #10
	<i>In May 1924, the Buffalo school district #12, consolidated with the Hand # 14 school District.</i>		
13.	Oak Grove	July 1947	Mountain Home #9
14.	Hand	May 1944	Viola #15 (Fulton Co.)
15.	Sales	Feb 1948	Norfolk #61
16.	Buford	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
17.	Lone Pine	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
	<i>This district was divided into two separate school districts in December 1928. It was divided into District #17 and District # 12 (Buffalo)</i>		
18.	Quality Ridge	June 1948	Mountain Home #9
19.	Martin Springs	June 6 1949	Norfolk #61
20.	Hopewell	July 1929	Norfolk #61
21.	Cold Warter (McPhearson)	Dec 1948	Big Flat #32
22.	Talburt	July 1847	Mountain Home #9
23.	Wesley Chapel	July 1946	Mountain Home #9
24.	Cumi	Nov 1945	Viola #15 (Fulton Co)
25.	Amos	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
26.	Pleasant Run	Sep 1929	Norfolk #61
27.	Flat Rock (Cartney)	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
28.	Big Pond	July 1947	Mountain Home #9
29.	County Line (Fulton)	1918	-- no record -
30.	Bodenhamer	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
31.	Shady Grove	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
32.	Big Flat	July 1985	
	(Consolidated with Fifty-Six schools in Stone Co.)		Tri Co. #56
	<i>([1]This was the Berry School District #67 in IZARD Co. and #63 in Baxter Co. The territory that was in IZARD Co went to the Calico Rock District No. 50 in IZARD Co. and the part of the territory in Baxter Co. went to the Norfolk School District #61 [2] In February 1949, the Cedar Creek School District #61 in Searcy Co. consolidated with the Big Flat School District #32 in Baxter County.</i>		
	<i>When Big Flat consolidated July, 1985, with the Fifty-Six Schools, they took the # 56.)</i>		
	<i>Cedar Grove, District # 85 in Searcy County, consolidated with Big Flat #32 in Baxter County March 1946</i>		
	<i>Round Mountain, District #52 in Stone County, consolidated with Big Flat #32 in Baxter County, January 1948</i>		
33.	Bentley Ridge	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
	<i>#33 was consolidated with Clarkridge July 1929. On Sept 14 1929, consolidation order was rescinded.</i>		
34.	Walker	Feb 1947	Mountain Home #9
35.	Custer (Custer-Herron)	June 1949	Mountain Home #9
36.	Pigeon	June 1944	
	<i>Consolidated with Maynard Bend #50, Bald Tom #62 Oakland #10 and Quality Ridge #18</i>		

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|------------------------|
| 37. | Push Mountain | 1918 | Big Flat #32 |
| | <i>The old Push Mountain district was abolished and a new one formed April 1897. The last record of a school director elected was 1917, so it probably abolished in 1918. As the board director's addresses were Lone Rock, Big Flat, and Advance, it was probably consolidated with Big Flat # 43.</i> | | |
| 38. | Three Brothers | June 1949 | Mountain Home #9 |
| 39. | Rodney (Halls Chapel) | June 1940 | Norfolk #61 |
| 40. | Herron | May 1943 | Custer #35 |
| 41. | Okmulgee | 1919 | Cotter #60 |
| 42. | Whiteville | Dec 1948 | Cotter #60 |
| 43. | Gillipie | 1918 | Oakland #10/MH #9 |
| | <i>The last record found shows that the last year a director or board member was elected was in 1917, so it must have consolidated in 1918. Most of the board member's addresses were Henderson or Custer, so it was probably consolidated with one of these district.</i> | | |
| 44. | Maynard Bend | Aug 1944 | Gamalia #58 |
| 45. | Greenbrier | Dec 1928 | Bald Tom #62 |
| 46. | Advance | Dec 1948 | Big Flat #32 |
| 47. | Table Rock | Dec 1948 | Big Flat #32 |
| 48. | Arkana | Sep 1946 | Norfolk #61 |
| 49. | Farris | Oct 1927 | Lone Rock #51 |
| 50. | Maynard Bend | Aug 1944 | Gamalia #58 |
| 51. | Lone Rock | Dec 1948 | Big Flat #32 |
| 52. | Ozark | 1915 | Cotter #60 |
| 53. | East Cotter | 1915 | Cotter #60 |
| | <i>(The old #53 East Cotter District was abolished and a new formed in Jan. 1896. This one was then abolished July 1908 and consolidated with District #38. A new one formed Jan 1910 out of the Cotter #60 district. The last record of a school director on this was 1915, so it must have been consolidated in 1916. Since it was formed out of the Cotter #60, it probably was annexed back to this district.)</i> | | |
| 54. | Iuka | Mar 1950 | Norfolk #61 |
| | <i>(Iuka School District #55, which was administered in Icard Co., agreed to annex the territory that lies in Baxter Co to the Norfolk District #61. That portion that was in Icard Co. was consolidated with the Calico Rock District.)</i> | | |
| 55. | Tracy | July 1929 | Sunny Side #67 |
| 56. | City Rock | June 1947 | New Hope #9 (Stone Co) |
| | <i>(In June 1947, New Hope #9 school district in Stone Co. consolidated with City Rock #56)</i> | | |
| 57. | Stony Point | Mar 1929 | Gassville #7 |
| 58. | Gamalia | June 1979 | Mountain Home #9 |
| 59. | Diamond Spring | May 1944 | Viola #15 (Fulton Co) |
| 60. | Cotter | | |
| 61. | Norfolk | | |
| 62. | Bald Tom | June 1949 | Mountain Home #9 |
| 63. | Berry (Moccasin) | Feb 1949 | Norfolk #61 |
| 64. | Black Oak | Mar 1928 | Lone Pine #17 |
| 65. | Blue Spring | June 1949 | Mountain Home #9 |
| 66. | Casteel | Dec 1948 | Big Flat #32 |
| 67. | Sunny Side | Oct 1941 | Norfolk #61 |
| 68. | Capps Fork | 1918 | Big Flat #32 |
| | <i>(The last record shows a school director elected in 1917 so it looks as if it was dissolved in 1918. The records do not indicate to which district but as the school directors addresses are listed as Big Flat, it is a safe assumption that it was annexed to this district.)</i> | | |

Notes:

in September of 1933, part of the territory located in District #51 and district #19 formed a new district which was to be designated #65. This was after the former Shipp Ferry District #65 had been dissolved in - December, 1928, and added to the Lone Rock District #51.

— Above information furnished by Patricia Smith, Secretary to the Baxter County Board of Education.



**SOCIETY MEMBER REACHES THE
100 YEAR MILESTONE**

**Virginia Hirsch, on November 12,
became 100 years of age.**

Virginia Hurst came to Mountain Home when Virginia's father bought the Intra States Telephone Company in Mountain Home. Her father changed the name to Mountain Home Independent Telephone Company. Virginia came into the office in 1932 to assist her father in the company operation.

She performed many tasks in the operation of the telephone company. She installed phones, operated the switchboard, collected bills and solicited new customers. She saw the company grow from 56 phones when her father bought the company, to installation of modern equipment, providing dial service to their customers. During Virginia's years she saw the service extended to Norfolk, Henderson, Three Brothers and provided phones to the Army Corp of Engineers constructing the dams.

Virginia was feted with a celebration at the Ramada Convention Center, on Sunday Nov 10 sponsored by the Mountain Home Business and Professional Women's organization and her family. Mayor Howell of Mountain Home, officially proclaims November 12th 1996 as "Virginia Hirsch Day" in Mountain Home.

Virginia was born in Vermont, MO, on Nov 12, 1896. her father E.P. Harnes operated a store and a farm.

Virginia is a charter member of the Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce, the BPW and the Arkansas Telephone Pioneers. She is also a member of the Baxter County Historical & Genealogical Society.

1997 DUES

The 1997 dues were due January 1, 1997, as the Society year runs from January 1 to December 31.

Dues to the Society are the blood on which the Society operates. It pays for the publication of the "History" and for the operation of the Society. The dues are also used to initially finance publications of our books and rental of the meeting place. Dues money also is used in our various projects currently in progress.

It is essential that members keep their dues current so that the officers can plan and budget the Society's business.

Your continued support of the Society will insure that the Society will continue in its quest to preserve the History of Baxter County



**DO NOT CRITIZE THE ROOSTER
GET UP AT 4 AM AND YOU CAN
CROW TOO**

Another 3 Baxter County Family Histories

THE JONATHAN COWART FAMILY

The Cowart were originally from France, taking the name of their occupation as cowherders when the early English were given surnames.

The Ancestors of this family were James Cowart, who was born in England and came to America with his three brothers. They were in Culpepper County, Virginia. James and one brother came to Rutherford County, North Carolina. James stayed in Rutherford County, and married Miss Weaver, daughter of Samuel Weaver, Sr. Their son Peter Cowart was married 13 January, 1801 to Nancy Dimsdale. To this union were born eleven children. Their second son was Oliver Cowart, born in 1805. Oliver married Sarah "Sallie" Green, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Searcy) Green. The 3rd of October 1831 their son Jonathan Cowart was born. Oliver moved his family from North Carolina to Georgia when Jonathan was a child and in 1850 the family was living in Murray County.

On 25 February, 1855, Jonathan married Martha Adaline White, the daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (James) White. To this union was born 6 children:

(1) Amanda Jane b-2 April, 1856 married 2 November, 1876 to Samuel Fletcher Roberts. They have an infant daughter buried at Thacker Cemetery, near the stone covered grave, "Cynthia Ophelia b-April 5, 1885 d-Apr 23, 1885. Amanda died April 28, 1928 and is buried in Highland Cemetery, Durant, OK.

(2) Sarah Catherine Demaris b-25 August, 1857, married 7 March, 1877 to "Bud" "J.T." James Thaddeous Stone. To this union was born eleven Children. Sarah died November 23, 1924 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery near her

husband and six of their children and many of their descendants.

(3) Richard "Dick" H. b-1859. Dick never married, was living with the John Fritzwater family at census time, working as a laborer. We have no record of the date of his death, but he is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(4) Milly "Fanny" Frances b-14 Aug, 1861, married Edward D. Ramsey on 9 September 1888. They had seven children. Fanny died 5 March, 1915 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(5) William Jonathan "Shug" b-24 August, 1864, in GA. (per 1900 census) married 17 March, 1889 to Martha Catherine "Matt" Gist. They had three children. "Shug" died 14 October, 1925 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(6) An infant b-ca 1866 - died at birth. Martha Adaline worked providing for her young family while Jonathan was in the Civil War. She died in child birth with this child. It is believed she may be buried at Elijay, Georgia.

Jonathan moved with his young children, Oliver and Sarah and two of their widowed daughters, Nancy Bennett and Mary Bevel and their children, to Franklin County, Alabama.

The Spencer and Ann (Jordan) Davis family had also moved to this county from Georgia.

Jonathan married second Nancy Jane Davis on 20 August, 1870. She was the daughter of Spencer and Ann Davis. To this union was born ten children:

(1) Margaret Leanna born 10 June, 1871 who married John William Gist on 26 March, 1890. They had seven children. Leanna died 1 February, 1909. She is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(2) George Washington b-26 May, 1873 who married Mary L'Mar Holstine 25 December, 1892. They had eleven

children. George died 31 January 1916. He is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(3) Johnny Melvin, died as an infant either in Franklin Co., Alabama or Hardin County, Tennessee. We have no records or dates for him.

(4) James Edward born 5 October, 1876 married Theodochia Adaline Smith in 1894. They had two children. Ed died in 1896 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(5) Samuel Thomas born 8 February, 1879, married Myrtle Parks on 27 August, 1 (*after 1900 - from census*). They had two children. Sam died in March, 1917 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(6) Robert "Bob", born 23 September, 1881 married Effie Davis. They had two children. Bob was killed in the Bean Bluff mine explosion on October, 1915 and is buried in (Bean) Gamaliel Cemetery.

(7) Albert Leroy born 12 July, 1883 married to Myrtle Ann Kimberling on 12 August 1911. They had three children. Albert died 27 January, 1949 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(8) Anna Belle born ca 1885, died as an infant, buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(9) David Clifton, born 5 September, 1886 married Maude Eva Thacker on 3 November, 1913. They had four children. Clifton died 2 January, 1957 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

(10) Lonzo Clinton "Clint" born 21 November, 1889 married Ethel Fitzpatrick in October, 1915. They had ten children. Clint died 22 August, 1957 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery.

Jonathan was a blacksmith by trade. He died 17 February, 1890 and is buried at Thacker Cemetery, along with 12 of his 16 children.

The Cowart Family came to Baxter County in the fall of 1878.

Jonathan and his brother Peter Cowart, served in the Confederate Army. They were together when Peter

was killed at Bakers Creek, Mississippi, on May 16, 1863.



THE SPENCER DAVIS FAMILY

John and Nancy (Roberts) Davis, Sr., were born in South Carolina according to the 1850 census of Murray County, Georgia. They had moved from South Carolina some time between 1838-1850 with their large family. Probably due to John Sr. land lottery drawing in the Murray County, Georgia area.

Their son, Spencer B. Davis, was born about 1827 in South Carolina. In about 1849 he married Anna D. Jordan, who was born about 1827 in South Carolina.

It was here in Murray County, Georgia, that they raised their family of ten children. In 1860 they were living in Springplace. A few years after the Civil War, Spencer moved his family to Waco, Franklin County, Alabama. Just before the 1870 Federal Census. (*This is the last Mrs. Parks has on Spencer and Anna*).

Their children were:

(1) George W., born 15 September, 1850 who married Mary P. _____. They had a daughter in the 1880 census of Baxter County, Arkansas, via Hardin County, Tennessee. George brought the younger sisters with him to Arkansas. *Mrs. Parks has no more data on George W, wife Mary P. and daughter.*

(2) Nancy Jane born 18 December 1851, married 20 August 1870 to Jonathan Cowart. They had ten children. Nancy married 2nd to Andrew Jackson Campbell. She died 21 January 1929 and is buried by Jonathan at Thacker Cemetery.

(3) E. Mary, married David Lewis Stone. They had nine children:

(1) L. Ella b-1874 TN married-B. E. Crownover on 30 October 1892 in Baxter County.

(2) George L. born 1875 TN
married Alice ___ b-1879 in MO.

(3) Harry B. born 1877 TN
married Locky Powell on 7 July, 1895.

(4) Isabelle, born about 1879 in
Baxter County, AR.

(5) name unknown born about
1881

(6) Ethel born May 1882

(7) Annie born May 1886
married ___ Price.

(8) Seth born April 1888

(9) Essie born April 1896

(4) Frances, who married James
Thadeaus Stone. They had one child,
William Spencer born 13 January 1874.
We have no data on Frances' death.
Nancy Jane said that she took care and
nursed William S., along with her own
child

(5) Juanita Leanna born 23 October
1856 married 2 December 1874 to
James Jackson Byrd. Leanna died 14
March 1914. They are buried in the
Conley Cemetery. They were ancestors
of the prominent Byrd family in Baxter
County.

(6) Margaret Elizabeth married
James C. Reed.

(7) Luella married ___ Pittman.

(8) Martha married James Luther
Jordan, she is buried at Cooper
Cemetery.

(9) Catherine - no data available

(10) Susan A. born about 1869. No
further data available.

◆◆◆

THE THOMAS LANCE FAMILY

Thomas Lance, born about 1790 in
North Carolina married Nancy ____?

His widow appears with seven
children on 1850 Census, IZARD County,
Arkansas, Franklin Township

Fam. 442 Lance, Nancy, 60, born NC

Flora, 30, born TN

John, 27 born TN

Ben F., 26 born TN

Mary, 24 born TN

Adeline, 22 born TN

Henry, 20 born TN

Robert, 17, born TN

(Robert, married-Susan)

Elizabeth Caroline

Beauford. (He died of

measles at Rolla MO

during the Civil War)

Fam. 17 Lance, Thomas R. 32

born TN This family must have
came to AR about 1849

Jane, 32 born KY

Elizabeth 1, born TN

Flora Ann, 9, born TN

Benjamin, 7, born TN

Henry Clay, 5, born TN

Zachary Taylor 2, born TN

Benj. B., 24, born TN

(I do not know how to explain this
last Benjamin B, age same as Mary
above and there was already a
Benjamin F, age 26 and a Benjamin
age 7. Perhaps he was a cousin since
there were other Lances' related to the
Maynard and Parton families living in
the area.)

Thomas R. Lance, born about 1817
in Tennessee, married first Jane
Smothers who was born 1818 in
Kentucky. She died 18 March 1855 in
Marion Co. AR (now Baxter Co.).
Thomas R. died 28 June 1901 and was
buried in the Howard Ridge Cemetery in
Ozark County, MO. He served with Co.
G. Phelps Regiment, Missouri Volunteer
Infantry in the Civil War. Thomas and
Jane Lance had the following children :

1. Mary Elizabeth Lance born 1839
in Tennessee, married Francis
Alexander Crawford about 1860 at
Rapps Barren, Marion County,
Arkansas. Alexander Crawford was the
son of William H. and Elizabeth Barger
Crawford.. Their children were:.

1. William Frederick Crawford who
married Malissia Emmaline Holstine.

2. Mary Crawford who was epileptic, fell into the spring and drowned.

3. Flora Ann Crawford born May 1842 TN m-Frederick Ross Crawford about 1859 in Rapps Barrens, Marion County, AR. (Frederick Ross was brother to Alexander Crawford) They have the following children:

(1) Frances "Frank" Alexander Crawford b-Rapps Barrens AR. Died by poisoning by eating wild roots as a teenager, buried in Douglas County, MO.

(2) James Nicholas Crawford who married Margaret Rebecca Jane Crawford

(3) Ellen Jane Crawford who married Joseph H. Roberts.

(4) Harbard Harrison Crawford who married (1st) Roxanna Lance (2nd) Minnie Crawford.

(5) Robert Josephine Crawford who married Marion Franklin (John) Holstine

(6) Mary Australia Crawford - went to Oklahoma (no further data).

(7) Alblert Crawford married _____ Eppley. Went to Texas.

(8) Murphy H. B. Crawford married (1st) Mary Ellen Lakey (2nd) Sarah Rebecca Crawford.

(9) William Thomas Crawford married Felitha Evaline Kile

(10) Samuel Henry Crawford married Effie Leona Jane Stone

(11) Samson Gamaliel Crawford married Mary Catherine Stone. (Mary and Effie Stone were sisters).

4. Benjamin Lance was either killed during the Civil War or died of the measles as did Robert Lance of Rolla, Missouri. (*Perhaps he died or was he this one?*)

5. Samuel Henry Clay Lance - *Where was he when the census was taken*

6. Samuel Henry Lance. *May be the same as #5. He was not included in*

census.) He was born 7 April 1846 and married Adaline Beck McCubbin. Their children:

(1) Minnie Ann Lance married Dempsey Dickerson Farmer

(2) Sarah Alvetine Lance married (1st) Tom Brixey (2nd) George W. Hackler

(3) James Robert Lance married Rosa L. Cowan

(4) Millie Josephine Lance died at 9 months of age

(5) Ellie Lance married John C. Burkdahl

(6) Nellie J. Lance married James Rice

(7) Myrtle Roverta Lance married Charles Leonard Kastning

(8) Benjamin "Bud" Lance died at 2 years of age

(9) Cora Alpha Lance married (1st) George Edward Robinson (2nd) WilliamHarvey Blisard

7. Zachary Taylor Lance - *no data*

8. James Robert Lance married Tennessee Deatherage. Their children were raised by Samuel Henry and Adaline Lance

(1) Martha Jane Lance married James Andrew Deatherage

(2) Mary Lucinda Lance married G. T. Morgan

(3) Elizabeth P. Lance married Bud Gilbert

Thomas R. Lance married (2nd) Manerva Christene Osburn. She died 15

September 1864 in Franklin County, MO. Their children are:

(1) Texas Arkansas Lance married Henry Gibson

(2) Segil F. Lance married Hiram Muir

(3) Frances W. Lance - *no further data*

Thomas R. Lance married (3rd) Rachel Ellen Crawford. Their children were:

(1) Ulysses Grant Lance married
(1st) Mary Melton (2nd) Lizzie Reed

(2) Roxanna Lance married
Harbard Harrison Crawford

(3) Rosanna Lance married
Solomon Trivitt

(4) Thomas Butler Lance
married (1st) Mindy Henretta McGee
(2nd) Maude Duncan

(5) Lucy Jane Lance married
John W. Webber

(6) Frances Lance married (1st)
Steve McGee (2nd) C. C. Lum Lewis

(7) Millie J. Lance married Arch
Webber.

—The Jonathan Cowart, Spencer Davis and the Thomas Lance Family histories was furnished by member Lucille Parks, 3581 Old Arkana Rd, Mountain Home, AR 72653-7461. Thomas Lance and Jonathan Cowart were her paternal Great Grandfathers. She would appreciate your comments and any help to further her research of her family.

The "History" is a great place to preserve your family history. Just send it to Editor Gene Garr at the address on the inside cover. Help is here to assist you in writing it. We need your articles!



SENDING INFO TO THE SOCIETY

When corresponding with the Society, it would speed up our receiving it if you would follow the following guide lines:

Change of address or correspondance concerning the general operation of the Society, programs, meetings, donations of items of antiquity, to provide speakers etc. contact President Judy Sharp at:

221 E. 1st St.
Mountain Home, AR 72653
Phone 501-425-3018
E-Mail: noarweb@mtthhome.com

Correspondence, dues, ordering of the Society's, books and new or past quarterlies and general info concerning

membership, contact Treasurer Stella Jackson at:

455 Co. Rd 619
Mountain Home, AR
72653-7508
Phone 501-425-469

Correspondence or contributions of material for use in the "History" quarterly, should be sent to F. Gene Garr at:

1505 Mistletoe
Mountain Home, AR
72653-4528
E-Mail:
mermaid@centuryinter.net

By directing your comments, questions and materials, as indicated above, your officers can serve you better and in a more timely manner.



SOCIETY TO PROVIDE SPEAKERS

Do you belong to a church group, club or society, etc? The Baxter County Historical Society can provide a speaker for your group. We can provide a speaker for subjects regarding our various projects, history of the Society, Baptist College and general Baxter County History.

To arrange for speakers, Call President Judy Sharp, Editor Gene Garr or any of the officials listed on the inside cover. There is no fee for this service.



**OLD GENEALOGIST ARE NOT
CRAZY
THEY HAVE JUST LOST THEIR
CENSUS!**

My Home Town

By Joyce Watson Bledsoe

Sometimes I sit here dreaming
In my easy chair
My childhood days in Mountain Home
Seem so dear.

Mom and Dad, Grandparents, hard work
School days, hide and seek
Rotten Eggs, Hop Scotch
And lighting bugs after dark

WWII, victory gardens, Daddy's old Radio
We listened for the missing
And prayed for them all
Those who didn't come back
Still seems so real to me

Evans and Morgan picture show
That's what we called it then,
Where 14 cents would get you in
Roy Rogers, Gene Autry, Betty Grable,
Alan Ladd, Gregory Peck, Tyrone Powell
And the many others I can't recall

All of those who befriended us
On cold and snowy days
T. J. Robertson "Come into my Parlor!"
"Said the spider to the fly"
Lloyd Fisk, Ralph Morris, who let us in
To warm our hands and feet early
After a long trek home to school.
They more than lived the Golden Rule
Could you ever ask for more?

Cooper's Drug and Soda Fountain,
Dooley's Grocery, Double Ice Cream
For a Nickle, Dryers Shoes
Ramey's 5 & 10, Ipana Tooth Paste,
Ponds and all those bobby pins
Byrd Land, Burrows Grocery
Sam Powell Furniture and People's Bank
All stand out in my mind
As I walk the square in town.

The Court House still stands there
Like it's waving back to me
I bet my hand prints are still on the
Window sill where I waited for
Dad to lock the door and
Come home with me.

My school is I at the end of Main Street
Looks the same to me
I sat on those steps to see
If it was like old times to me
Some of the feet that used those steps
could tell us a thing or two
Clarise Wilkes, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Henley
Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Nelson
Mrs. Pinkston, Mrs. Smith, Jack Jones
And so many more that I have missed
Dan Inlow was a big part of it
He kept it so nice and clean

But home is where the heart is
In those long days gone past
Roots were deep and Mountain Home
Will be my home though I live away

What is funny now, after all these years
We found Harrel Dean and Donnie were
The streakers and they finally
Let it out - I laughed so hard
I cried and really would like to shout!

So, if progress changes Mountain Home
and it really has you know
I still have the memory of how it was
To me before it began to grow

We are all working for one goal
To go on to better things
But some times we look back
And would love to be where we used to be
Back in Good Old Mountain Home.

Many of the older ones have passed away
But their memory is still with me
When they were laid to rest
Another date was added to our Family Tree

— Contributor Joyce Watson Bledsoe is a
member of the Baxter County Historical Society.
We thank her for her memories of Mountain
Home.

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**YOU CAN'T PUT IT OVER
BY PUTTING IF OFF!**

Twenty Years ago in the "History"
FROM THE "HISTORY" QUARTERLY
Volume 2 No. 4

The Early Marriage Records of Baxter County was a continuing feature of the "History" and was the effort of members Joseph & Irma Bloom

John Quincy Smith was featured in an article about "Water"

Mary Ann Messick detailed the Anglin-Williams-Mooney Bicentennial Family Reunion. 205 members of the joint families gathered for the 200 birthday of the USA and to celebrate. Eight generations of Jacob Mooney's descendants were together. The Anglin family also attended enmass. Much history of all the families is represented in Mary Ann's account of the reunion. The group toured the family cemeteries; Wesley Chapel, Cotter Cemetery and Pilgrim Rest Cemetery.

D. Garvin Carrol continued his series "R.I.P." on the Cemeteries of Baxter County with the some inscriptions found in the Trimble Flat Cemetery.



HUEGENOTS

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. The name was first used about 1560; its origin is unknown.



SOCIETY'S NOVEMBER MEETING

The November Meeting of the Society was held at the Spring House, in Cotter, AR on November 26. The Society were guests of the "Cotter Care Group" who have remodeled the old Spring House and have cared for the Cotter Riverside Park.

After a brief business meeting, the Society was entertained by Cindy and

Drew Pierce who sang and played several old folk songs which included "9 Pound Hammer" "Green Rolling Hills", "Banjo Signals" and "Take your Shoes Off Moses".

Also on the program for the evening was Sneed Noe Collins, who is a retired railroader and life long resident of Cotter. He described the town of Cotter's history and a description of the town as he remembered it from his youth.

The Society voted to omit it's December meeting and the next meeting will be it's regular January meeting.



Rapps Barrens Pioneer Village News

The Rapps Barren Pioneer Village saw a lot of improvement during the past year. The Shot-Gun house porches were reconstructed and the building skirting was installed. Lumber for the skirting was furnished by member Ellen Ramey. A rough cedar fence is planned for the Shot Gun house area.

The Talburt/Leonard cabin area was greatly enhanced by the Mountain Home Garden Club who with the cooperation of the City Park Department, placed period plantings around the cabin and in several of the split rail fence sections. They also supplied flat stones for walks which were placed by the club and the park crews. Trees were planted in the Village Triangle and will be enjoyed for many generations.

The Society and the Park Department split the cost of two beautiful hand carved signs for the trail leading to the Pioneer village.

From

Baxter County Historical & Genealogical Society

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Mountain Home, AR 72653

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RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP TODAY!*