

Baxter County History



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

SPECIAL FEATURES :
Completion of the 1869
Bennett's Bayou Murder

Family History:
Descendants of Moses Lantz

Volume 23 No. 2
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"The Baxter County History"

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The Baxter County Historical & Genealogical Society, Inc.
Mountain Home, Arkansas

President:

Judy Ramey Sharp, 216 County Road #28, Mountain Home AR 72653

E-Mail Address: noarweb@mtnhome.com

Phone 870-492-4483

Vice Presidents:

Dr. James Lowe, 1500 Manor, Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone 870-425-9774

Garvin Carroll, 316 Justice Court, Mountain Home, AR 72653

E-Mail Address: nivrag@centuryinter.net

Phone 870-425-2881

Becky Baker, PO Box 44, Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone 870-425-4332

Margie Gqrr, 1505 Mistletoe, Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone 870-425-0405 E-Mail mermaid@centuryinter.net

Vice President-Hospital Museum Project:

Charles Blackburn, 321 S. College St., Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone 870-425-3155

Treasurer:

Stella Jackson, Rte 2 Box 116, Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone 870-425-4699

Secretary:

Sue C. Wanless, Rt 11 Box 18G, Mountain Home, AR. 72653

Phone 870-424-7225

Asst. Secretary

Vinita Jones, 1211 Sunshine Dr., Mtn Home, AR 72653

Phone 870-424-4268

Vice President-"The History" Editor:

F. Gene Garr, 1505 Mistletoe Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone 870-425-0405

E-Mail Address mermaid@centuryinter.net

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 Leo Davis Dr. (Rossi Rd) & 16th St. in Mountain Home.**

THE RELOCATION/RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SHADY GROVE SCHOOL.

After the completion of the first two phases of the Rapps Barren Pioneer Settlement which saw the placing and reconstruction of the Leonard/Talbert Log Cabin and the relocation of the Shot Gun House, it is now time to get to work on Phase 3, the relocation and reconstruction of a Baxter County School House. This is one part of the projects outlined to the Mountain Home City Council in 1992 when an area in Cooper Park was set aside for the construction of the Rapps Barren Pioneer Settlement.

The Settlement Committee, after considering the available schools in the county, has made the decision to relocate the Shady Grove School. Their decision was based on the location, condition of the structure, ease of moving, etc.

The 70 year old schoolhouse on Highway 201 in Shady Grove - originally located on the old wagon trail called the Shippo's Ferry Road, owned and donated by Stella Jackson, was built to replace a school building that was swept away by a "cyclone" on Thanksgiving of 1926.

When the building was new, it was ready for school to be held in the September 1927 term. Jackson's uncle, Jarrell Smith was the first teacher in the new building. It was the third area schoolhouse since the school district was formed in 1881. It was used for grade school until about 1954, when the school was consolidated, and the students began attending classes in Mountain Home. During the Depression of the '30s, the WPA forces constructed the front porch.

The house changed hands with the farm property several times, before Kenneth & Stella Jackson bought it in 1961.

Bids have been taken for the relocation of the building and with the low bid of

\$2800, the House Moving Company of Batesville has been selected. The moving will require that the roof structure as well as the porch be removed by the Society, prior to the move.

Mountain Home's Mayor Carol Howell, in a recent press release, told of her hopes that the building can be renovated to a condition for a meeting place in the Park. She said that she thinks that it would be an ideal spot for various types of groups to meet as well as unique place for weddings to be performed.

HOSPITAL PROJECT STEP ONE COMPLETED

May 8, 1997 marked a major step in the return of the Gassville Rollins Hospital. On that day ceremonies celebrated the completion of the Phase 1 of the Hospital rehabilitation which completes the reconstruction of the three rooms on the west side of the building which will house the Gassville Chamber of Commerce office. New floors, walls and ceilings have been completed. Much of the wood removed from the rooms has been recycled in the reconstruction.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, State Representative, Joe Hudson presented plaques to Lt. Terry Gough, of the North Central Unit of the State Department of Correction for Warden Larry May and Sgt. Ezra Roberts, in behalf of Sheriff Charlie Garrett of the Baxter County Sheriff's department for the help those institutions gave in work on exterior and interior work on the old building. Prisoners from these agencies have performed over 2300 man hours of labor in the reconstruction. The Chamber will now do

reconstruction. The Chamber will now do the decorating and will begin moving in soon.

Charles Blackburn, Vice president of the Historical Society, who is in charge of the reconstruction of the Hospital, tells that step two of the four phase project, will see work now being centered on reconstruction of the suite of rooms for display of antique hospital equipment used or similar to that which was used in the old hospital by Doctors Rollins and Guenthner. Plans call for the old stucco walls and original ceilings to be duplicated as well as placing of old steam radiators.

The restoration work is under the expert supervision of Elvan Hudson, who recently supervised the reconstruction of the Historic Cotter Gym, now the North Arkansas Youth Center, and the Spring House in Cotter's Spring Park. He has contributed about 500 hours in the reconstruction of the Hospital.

Mrs. Aileen Guenthner, wife of Dr. John Guenthner, presented a \$500 check toward the project to the Society's President Judy Sharp. Mrs. Guenthner said she will also donate a doctor's desk and chair, and desk lamp.

Charles Blackburn, of Blackburn Reality, also donated \$500 toward the project.

A grilled chicken and steak luncheon was served to the guests.

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.

**Jay Etta (Parker) Blaesing, PO Box 65,
Alden, MI 49612**

Researching the Parker surname in Baxter County-1878 to 1896. My g.grandfather J. S. Parker became an ordained minister at

the Freewill Baptist Conference in 1885 in Baxter Co. AR.

Are there any records available from the Free Will Baptist Church? Also are there any school records for Mtn. Home or Amos, AR from 1880 to 1890?



PASSED ON

*Member Jerry Talbert, of
Batesville, died January 17, 1996.*

*Member Phyllis Beckworth
Lewis of Mountain Home, died
April 22, 1997.*

*Member Nina Harris, of Mountain
Home, died May 22, 1997, burial
was in Mountain Home Cemetery.*

JUST ASK JUDY

Do you have a question about the Society? Do you have a suggestion about a program? Do you have a suggestion that would assist the Society in preserving Baxter County History? Do you need information about upcoming meetings? Do you know where our roving meetings are to be held? Do you need a speaker to address your group about Baxter County History?

If you have answered yes to any of the above, you should contact any officer of the Society and in particular contact our president, Judith Ramey Sharp.

Judy can be reached at:

216 County Road #28,

Mountain Home AR 72653

E-Mail Address: noarweb@mtnhome.com

Phone 870-492-4483

Part 2 of 2 parts *MURDER IN
FULTON COUNTY*

In the turbulent times following the Civil War, violence, lawlessness and policial strife was experienced. The following murder case is an example of the conditions experienced in our area. The events took place in Fulton County in an area known as Bennets Bayou, later to become part of Baxter County.

(See Volume 23 Number 1 for Part 1)

**THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE'S
REPORTING**

The point of view of the *Arkansas Gazette* can be easily seen when it reported the death of Simpson Mason. "Simpson Mason was killed , Simpson Mason was a Union Man!, Simpson Mason was a thief, a robber, a murderer and a outlaw as well as a registrar". The *Gazette's* view was shared by the *North Arkansas Times*, when it stated "Capt. Mason's worst enemy could not have said anything more damaging to his character, that Mason was a warm friend of the notorious Monks and they had known each other for years. The *Gazette* claimed that since these boon companions were so close, Monks came raiding down to avenge Mason's death. Supposedly, this was only a front for Monks to pillage, plunder and go on a big spree. As for Mason, The *Arkansas Gazette* claimed that after the war, Mason stayed in the field to rob, steal and destroy.

According to the *Gazette*, there may have been an old grudge between Mason and a family by the name of Martin. Although, no one knew the origin of the feud. In spring, 1864, Mason allegedly took James Martin and his son from their home and shot them to death. A few days later, Frank Martin of Independence County was found dead in the woods. On June 11, 1865, the day that Arkansas surrendered to the United States, Sam Pogue and John Hollingsworth, who were friends of the Martins, were found a mile and a half in the woods, dead. If there was a

feud, why did Mason have a clerk by the name of O. L. Martin on July 29, 1868? The Freedman's Bureau Records indicate that Simpson Mason and O. L. Martin shared a monthly paycheck of \$154.17. Martin received \$50 and Mason received the remainder.

The reputation of Mason and Monks only fueled the *Gazette* to treat Bryant, the accused murderer of Mason, like a folk hero. It was also reported that Monks and his two hundred men had condemned Bryant to be executed at 8:00 a.m. on the morning of the 29th of September. Then Monks reportedly went back to Missouri before a posse of three hundred men could catch him.

Monks returned with more thieves and murderers under the pretense of assisting the sheriff. From Fulton County, Monks then traveled the state robbing and killing to his delight. It was rumored that Monks, "The Missouri Thief and Murderer", returned to Fulton County and killed four or five more citizens. The *Gazette* also claimed that Monks left Fulton County to go into Batesville for supplies, because there was nothing left to steal in Fulton County. It seems that the governor of Arkansas and his party was determined to create a war in Arkansas.

The *Gazette* began accusing Judge Elisha Baxter of Independence County, the future governor of Arkansas , and Governor Clayton of doing nothing with their "folded hands" while the state erupted with political riots. The *Gazette* wanted Clayton to ask the Governor of

Missouri for some help in maintaining law and order.

The *Arkansas Gazette* also printed some criticism from other points of view. An apparently religious man, Butler of Phillips County, said that every man guilty of treason should be hung as high as "Hamen" (25 yards) without the benefit of the clergy, and that these men deserved to die and be sent to hell. All the damnable traitors who have run riot over the country should go to hell. Butler then told Monks, the man who calls in question of your honesty, when you return home, tell him to go to Hell.

Col. G. W. Dale of Independence County, who was under the command of Monks, said that this was the crudest war that he had ever seen, and that where ever they turned dough-faced villains were trying to murder them. Colonel Dale said that Monks did nothing in vain, for he was just trying to defend his country. Dale then said, "If they killed one man in his county, he would kill enough to return to swim the little stream that ran down the Reaper in Blood".

COL. MONKS' VIEW

Col. William Monks later told his version in his book title "*A History of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas.*" Soon after Mason was murdered near the Missouri state line, Monks claimed "that the law-abiding citizens were without arms and that the Ku-Klux were raiding the whole country. Monks also stated that the people of Northern Arkansas "in God's Name" asked him to bring men and supplies to help them. Monks proudly accepted. "Since the rebels at the commencement of the Civil War had had no regard for state lines I thought that we would have the same right to go down and help our loyal brethren to enforce the civil law". Then a committee of twelve men was

gathered to decide what actions that the citizens of Howell County, Missouri would take. The following decision was reported. "That we, the loyal people of Howell County, go at once with all available men and arms." At that time Monks had "one hundred Springfield rifles, with one thousand rounds of cartridges for each gun" Seventy-five men were gathered and were placed under the command of "Uncle" Benjamin Alsup. That night they marched to the Widow Pickrum's farm on Bennett's river in Fulton County. There they learned, Monks claimed, that Colonel Tracy, a former confederate, was at Jacksonport with three hundred and fifty armed Klansman, and had been present during the ambush of March. Along with Dow Bryant, U. R. Bush and forty others, they divided twenty men into three divisions to set up blinds along the roads which Mason might travel. As Mason was approaching, Bush remarked. "Let him come. I am sure to get him for I can hit an old gobbler's neck that distance. Captain Mason and posse were within thirty yards of the blind when five shots struck his body. Five men were arrested including Bryant and Bush. Later Bush was taken from the deputy sheriff of Fulton County by a group of men who claimed to be the Klan. The group reportedly shot Bush after receiving him.

Realizing the situation in Arkansas was in, arrangements were made to send up the White River for extra reinforcements. "I suggested that the only way we could make our acts legal would be to join the state guards, about two thirds of the men who came down enlisted in the state service. Alsup and others returned to Missouri". Monks also said that if he helped Governor Clayton the governor would make him a "Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh regiment of State Guards.

THE KLAN'S VIEW

According to S. A. Hall, a member of the Klan, these state guards were nothing but "desperadoes and cutthroats" who killed and robbed everyone in sympathy with the Southern cause. As a member of the Klan, Hail claimed that the Klan was essential in protesting all white men's rights thru out the South. Hall felt that the North was encouraging the Negroes to feel warranted in taking away anything that belonged to the Southern whites.

When the Klan in the Batesville area heard of Monks's unjustified actions, Hail and the Klan, led by Col. George Rutherford, marched all day and night long to Bennett's Bayou in Fulton County. By early morning, the Klan was "several hundred strong". At this time, the Klan could see Monks' campfire. "We hurriedly formed and advanced as silently as possible. But something gave the alarm and they made haste to get back into Missouri. The Klan did not get close enough to Monks for an attack, for the Klan had orders not to cross the state line. "That would have made us outlaws and felons under Missouri Law" Then Hall claimed that Monks and his men killed Bush as they were making their way back to Missouri. Hail said, Monks "dragged this man from his bed, took him up the road a few hundred yards with little girls following and begging for their father." The girls were left in shock in the middle of the road beside their father's body. Hall also claimed that Bush was killed "for no other reason than the fact that he had been a Confederate Soldier."

THE ARMY'S INVESTIGATION

On September 30, 1968, a detachment of one officer and thirteen men were sent to Fulton county to preserve the peace. This federal

detachment retained on October 3, 1868 sent the official investigation report to Washington D. C. Perhaps, this official report by First Lt. Dennis Carolin of the 9th Infantry, is the best objective attempt to sort out the details and facts of the many stories and accounts of the surrounding events that have taken place.

Lt. Carolin reported that on the 22nd and 23 of September, the sheriff of Fulton county, arrested Nor Baker, T. W. Baker, Bush, Tracy, Bryant, Jim Archer and Hunter, for being implicated in the murder of Simpson Mason, Registrar of Fulton County." Then on the 23rd of September, Capt. Monks from Missouri, entered the area with ninety men. About twenty miles from Salem, Monks "demanded and obtained" the prisoners Byrant, Bush, T. W. Baker, and Tracy from the sheriff. The rest of the prisoners were then freed by the sheriff. On September 28, Circuit Judge Elisha Baxter "issued a writ of habeas corpus for the prisoners in the hands of Monk (sic) which was served by deputy sheriff T. P. Tames. .

The deputy went to Bennett's bayou and received the custody of the prisoners. Monks informed the deputy "that Bryant had informed on the rest of the prisoners" and then, Bryant was set free. Monk also stated that there were others implicated in the murder whom he would not name.

"The deputy sheriff started with the prisoners for Salem and had gone about one mile and a half when he was met by 50 armed men - the time two hours after dark - who demanded the prisoner Bush. The deputy sheriff asserts that he and his party were covered by the pistols of these men, and he was powerless to act in the defense of the prisoners. Bush threw up his hands and cried out. "For God's sake do not kill me."

The armed men then grabbed the bridle of Bush's horse and fled while Bush was "imploring continually for his life" When there was about a half a mile between the deputy and the armed men, a report of five shots echoed throughout the area. When the deputy got to Salem, the prisoners were freed by Judge Baxter. "The dead body of Bush was afterwards found in the woods."

Lt. Carolin stated that with the arrival of Monks into Arkansas "caused an intense excitement" to gather forces to force Monks out of the state and to insure that the prisoners were tried by "the civil authorities" On the night of September 28 or early 29, Monks returned to Missouri with a band of citizens behind him.

Lt. Carolin expressed his concern about the countys' current condition when he wrote: "I find that a great uneasiness exists: while one party fears that Monk will again come into the State, the other is equally anxious lest a Union man may be shot to revenge the death of Bush, thus causing a system of retaliation on both sides. There is great excitement in this county in regard to the recent events in Fulton. I apprehend serious trouble if Monk again comes into this state, from the fact that in six hours 600 armed men assembled in Fulton county to resist him.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there were six partisan views of the details of Simpson Mason's murder. The *Arkansas Gazette* and the *Batesville Republican* each had their own partisan view. The *Gazette* was anti-union and the *Republican* was pro-union. The *North Arkansas Times* ran an eyewitness account of the murder. Powell Clayton defended the Republican party and William Monks defended himself as a union man. S.

A. Hall defended the Klan and the South and Lt. Carolin reported the official investigation of the events.

The initial report claimed that two shots killed Mason, but later reports claimed that three and even five bullets killed him. There were varying reports of Mason's character from a loyal registrar, to a murderer. The report of Bush's death range from his being dragged out of bed to being kidnapped while in custody of the deputy sheriff. The deputy seemed to have been known by the names of Pink Turner and/or T. P. Tames. One report claimed that the deputy sheriff only had one other prisoner when Bush was taken from him and the other report claimed that there were an additional five prisoners. There were claims that Monks was an intruder using illegal persuasion tactics in Arkansas, and there were other accounts that he was legally representing the State of Arkansas. Monks made no statement about being chased out of Arkansas but there were reports that a posse, armed citizens or the Klan chased him out. The Unionists claimed that the reason for Mason's murder was political but the Anti-Unionists claimed that Mason was killed because of his awful character and that Bush was killed in retaliation. Also, the *North Arkansas Times* predicted that this killing would be used for political reasons against the South. In all actuality, the full truth of Simpson Mason's death and the following events may never be known. It should be pointed out that this time period and this generation of people had experienced a gruesome Civil War. Looking back over the years, law and order were very hard to come by, and no one could readily know the character of any man, especially 119 years after the fact. As in any war, the truth may be interpreted to fit the needs of the victors and the losers. The turbulent rampage and

confusion of the times makes it impossible to know what truly happened on that September day in Fulton County.

Editor: This report of the Fulton County murder was prepared by Tony Garrison, Arkansas College, Class of 1989 as a class project.

NEW MEMBERS

Pat Cooper McAibee, 1318 W. Wynnewood, #A, Sulphur, OK 75006-3460 Phone 1-405-622-3296
E-Mail pcooper@brightok.net

Items from The Ozark County News Published at Gainesville, Missouri

Compiled by Margie Garr
(For a listing of Excerpts from other papers contact Margie by address on inside cover, send SASE or E-Mail address)

January 17, 1889

MARRIED: G. W. Anglin to Rossetta Mooney of Baxter County, Arkansas

August 8, 1889

License:

J. M. Dunnaway and Matilda E. Walker of Baxter County, Arkansas
Jno Halston and Robert J. Crofford,, of Baxter County, AR.

August 15, 1889

MARRIED: J. M. Dunnaway and Matilda E. Walker of Baxter County, Arkansas

MARRIED: Jno Holston and Miss Rovet J. Crofford, of Baxter County, Arkandas

October 14, 1897

Insurance Agent: Pinkney Cox, of Mountain Home, Arkansas

March 9, 1899

MARRIED: W. O. Douglas to Miss A. J. Denning, both of Mountain Home, Arkansas

April 6, 1899

LICENSE: James M. Petross and Hattie B. Kirkland, both of Henderson, Arkansas

March 14, 1901

MARRIED: Luther Bentley of Gamaliel, Arkansas and Anna Clark of Mountain Home, last Sunday at Prestonia

May 2, 1901

VISITING: George Self and wife of Mountain Home. Mr. Self is a brother-in-law of H. T. King who is holding a series of meetings here.

FROM OZARK COUNTY TIMES Published at Gainesville, Missouri By Marjorie Garr

December 7, 1906

MARRIED: George Smith from St. Louis, to Althea Hargraves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hargraves of this county, on Sunday. She was raised in Baxter County (*Baxter Bulletin, November 30, 1906*)

March 8, 1907

MARRIED: W. T. Harlin of Gainesville, to Irene Casey of Mountain Home on Wednesday in Mountain Home. She is the daughter of Dr. and John M. Casey of Mountain Home.

February 26, 1891

MARRIED: Wm. Howard of Somerset, to Emma Canterbury of Mountain Home, on January 28, at Somerset

June 23, 1892

MURDERED: Sheriff Byler of Baxter County, Arkansas, last Friday, by Jessie Roper, also of Baxter County.

September 7, 1893

MURDERED: John Harris, who was stabbed by Berry Sears near Gassville, on August 30.

November 23, 1893

DIED: John Messick, 80. He came to Arkansas in 1853, He died Thursday. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Mason's buried him on the Homestead on Friday. (Baxter County Citizen)

DIED: Sam Jordan, son of John E. Jordan of Henderson. He was killed in Delta County Colorado by the accidental discharge of a gun. He leaves a wife and two small children. Her mother is Mrs. Toney. Mrs. Jordan will probably return as most of her relatives are here.

DIED: Col. J. A. Beck, age 90, died Thursday. He had not drank a drop of water in 14 years nor eaten any meat in 8 years. He voted for Gen. Jackson in 1828 (*Baxter County Citizen*)

December 14, 1893

MARRIED: Albert Darnall of Beaver Creek, Douglas County, to Rosa Daniels of Mountain Home, Arkansas, today.

December 21, 1893

MURDERED: Hunter Wilson, stock dealer of Baxter County, Arkansas.

March 1, 1894

MARRIED: Oscar Luther of Mountain Home, Arkansas, and Miss Florence Hoover of McPherson, Baxter County, Arkansas. Her father was against this marriage and wanted her to marry another man. He in fact went with the other man to procure a licence in Baxter County. But Oscar and Florence came to Missouri and were married at the Central Hotel.

MURDERED IN JAIL: The victims are Anderson Carter and one Newton ,

(first name not given). Bart Carter, the son of Anderson, was arrested. He is something over 20 years of age. 150 armed men entered the jail

April 12, 1894

MARRIED: G. T. Haley of Mountain Home, Arkansas, and Alice May Wilson of Columbia, Tennessee, at the M. E. Church at Gainesville.

October 31, 1895

VISITING: Bradford Norberry and wife of Springfield are visiting their daughter, Mrs. McBee, at McBee's landing, Arkansas and brother-in-law J. T. Maupin, north of town

From:
Ozark County Times
Published at Gainesville, Mo.

June 28, 1907

MARRIED: G. G. Martin and Winnie Hite of near Mountain Home, this morning, at Central Hotel.

October 11, 1907

DIED: Sheriff Eugene Mooney, sheriff of Baxter County, whose home is in Mountain Home, killed at Holdenville, Oklahoma, by the accidental discharge of his own goun. In company with his cousin, J. H. Conley, deputy Sheriff. He was bringing a prisoner, Bill Estes, from Albuquerque, New Mexico, on a charge of burglary. When the train pulled into Holdenville, Mooney, who was sitting in the same seat with the prisoner, leaned over to look out the window. In doing so his revolver fell on the floor and was dicharged. The ball entered the base of his heart, he sank to the floor and soon died. His gun was picked up from the floor and was found to have a load in each chamber.

February 28, 1908

VISITING: Mrs. Bulah Casey, of Mountain Home, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Harlin.



Letter From Member:
Millersburg, OH,
January 30, 1997

Some family history:

My Mother's name was May Ellin (Martin) Raymond, the daughter of George T. Martin of Lone Rock. She was born in 1877. She went to school at Big Flat and then to Mountain Home College. Her father donated the land and built the Martin Springs School House. She taught the first school they had there.

My father was Walter P. Raymond. We lived near Norfolk.

I came to Ohio in 1931

---- Earnest Raymond, 576 S. Washington, Millersburg, OH 44654



FROM:
NORTH ARKANSAS NEWS
APRIL 29, 1898 EDITION
Furnished by member Ellen Ramey

County Democratic Ticket
Election, Monday, September 3

For Representative

J. T. Jones

For Sheriff:

G. W. Edwards

For County/Circuit Clerk

W. F. Eatman

For County/Probate Judge

R. C. Love

For Treasurer

A. A. Wolf

For Tax Assessor

J. R. Girkin

For Surveyor

T. B. Goforth

For Coroner

G. W. Walker

Local Pickups (Column)

D. J. Bodenhamer and family were the guests of Capt. Brown, Sunday

Miss Lottie Watlay, of Hopewell, were visiting friends here this week.

It will soon be "Hello, West Plains, what 's the news from the seat of war?"

Mrs. David Robertson, Sr., who has been an invalid from many months, died Wednesday.

We acknowledge a pleasant social visit from Presiding Elder Merred and Col. Dodd, Thursday.

J. K. Smith of Henderson, was in town this week and informed us that he was desirous of going to war.

Farmers, from all sections of the county, report that they never saw finer prospects for a large wheat crop.

Allen Adams has gone to Little Rock to attend the Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association which meets there today.

Mrs. Dr. Tivey has gone on a visit to her father in Texas. She was accompanied by the doctor as far as West Plains.

Mrs. Abb Stratton, who lived a few miles south of town, and who has been a sufferer from consumption, died Tuesday.

Miss Cora Birchfield informs us that her brother, Roy, whose home is now at Cushman, has enlisted in the Army for Cuban Liberation.

It really looks like business to see those telephone poles standing along our streets, like so many sentinals, proclaiming coming intelligence.

Word has reached here that Mrs. Dr. Joe Simpson, who is visiting in Illinois, fell from a chair, on which she was standing and broke her arm, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dirst, of Dodd City and Mrs. Clara Cowes, of Leadville, Colo., were the guests of Mrs. H. T. Bucher for a few days this week.

Owing to conflicting circumstances, the Republican county convention has again been changed to June 11, of which notice will be found in another column.

Word reaches here that Hon. J. C. South has gone to the front to do battle for his country. We expect to record many incidents of heroism by Jerry. He's built that way.

Uncle Henry Gloer was in to see us Wednesday and state he was going on a fishing tour that night. He says he is not much afraid of encountering a Spanish Warship in the waters of the White River.

Deputy sheriff E. E. Conkin went to Arkansas this week to deliver a prisoner who has been in the custody of the officers here, for some time, and who is wanted for burglary and larceny-Gainesville, (Mo.) News.

Mr. Conkin and his prisoner were put up one night last week. The prisoner is wanted in Newton County. He admits his guilt.

Uncle Dick Thrasher came to town Thursday, hunting for news. He says he is not hunting war, just the news about the war. We bundled him up with a lot of exchanges full of blood and thunder war stories and bid him go and devour them. Such reading comes "kind of natural" to Uncle Dick. He fought, went naked, and starved in the Confederate army for about four years.

===
(From Tuesday' news)

The telephone poles are now being planted quite rapidly now.

Within a few weeks we will be living in a new world, as it were. Our telephone line will be done and we can know what is going on in the outside world.

Rudolph Brown returned from West Plains and Bakersfield Sunday, where he had been in the interest of the telephone line. He let the contract from Bakersfield to West Plains and the work is in progress.

Citizens of Gassville have awakened to the importance of extending the telephone line to that point and have the money in sight to put up the line. Now Yellville, let's hear from you. Extend the line to your town and on to Harrison.

Capt. Dyer suggests that the government send us a few thousand Spanish prisoners to take care of. He thnks he can easily raise a company to guard them.

Dr. Tipton and Prof. Russell, of Leadville, have been here for a day or two. We hear it rumored that Dr. Tipton is thinking of locating here.

Mrs. White, wife of Eld. W. D. White, after a lingering illness of several weeks, departed this life Monday and will be interred at the Gassville Cemetery. Eld White is quite sick, but not thought to be dangerously so.

EARLY DAYS IN BAXTER COUNTY

From the Springfield (MO) News 1936
Researched by Margie Garr

A writer in Chicago tells of the conditions in Baxter County in 1896:

"My father, Caccius Mitchell, drove a team and covered wagon as part of a wagon train from Wisconsin to Baxter County in 1896. He homesteaded government land in the north west section of the county, about 12 miles from Mountain Home and lived there for

several years. I remember men on horseback riding by our wagons on the way from Mountain Home to the homestead and shouting that McKinley had beaten Bryant in the election. I am deeply impressed by the progress made in Baxter County and surrounding territory during the ensuing years. In those days West Plains, Mo., was the nearest railroad point and the wagon roads were generally of the "three hack" variety. The ford across the Northfork was really something to negotiate in anything but extremely low stage water. Automobiles were yet to be invented and electricity in use only in the metropolitan sections of the country. Kerosene lamps were more or less a luxury. Wax candles, tallow dips and the open hearth serving generally as light devices. Scrub cattle and razorback hogs, the ownership indicated by ear marks, roamed, half wild, over the open range. The bull tongue ploy, cradle scythe, hoe, axe, froe, wedge and crosscut saw were the chief farm implements in use. We depended on the woods and streams for fresh meat supply. Dear, wild turkey, rabbits and squirrel were plentiful and the streams teemed with fish. I remember we had to guard at night against the depredation of deer. Coon and possum hides were current articles of purchasing value."

**WHY COMPLAIN?
YOUR FRIENDS DON'T NEED IT
AND YOUR ENEMIES WON'T BELIEVE IT!**

**PEOPLE, LIKE PINS, ARE USELESS
WHEN THEY LOSE THEIR HEADS**

**BLESSED ARE THOSE WHO HAVE
NOTHING TO SAY AND DOESN'T**

HOW TO FIND THEM - HINTS FOR FINDING THE HARD TO FIND ANCESTOR

Looking at Early Church Records

Baptist Records:

If you locate the old church records kept by the Clerk of your ancestors' church, the following may help you in deciphering and understanding the records better.

You may find an ancestor shown as a member of the church that may not be Baptist. Until their church of choice was established, many attended the Baptist church just to be able to attend church.

Most churches met only monthly for worship, not weekly as is common today. The Methodist Term of "Circuit Riders" was commonly used to describe the minister who normally would serve four churches. The minister would travel one week to one church, next week to another, etc.

Services at the church would probably be held two days. Sunday was the day of worship but Saturday would be the business meeting followed by a short worship or song service. Men sat on one side of the church and women on the other. Each recorded member would have a vote on each the matters brought to the church meeting. The Church Clerk would record the minutes

of the meeting in books. Many of them are available today and are wondrous sources of information. But many of them have been destroyed by fires in Clerk's homes and well as in churches that have been destroyed. Often you will find they have been donated to the local library. Some have been printed into book form and are available, and some churches refuse to allow them to be copied.

The following was the type of information usually found in the Clerk's Minute Books:

The names of new members. These were received into the Church in two ways, "Experience" and "by letter". Experience meant that they had made a "profession of faith" having been saved, or born again, many different terms were used to describe this experience. Those being accepted by "experience" had to be baptized immediately and these rites had to be performed as soon as possible, regardless of the weather. Baptismal services were usually held at the nearest river or mill pond. If the applicant did not get baptized quickly, he was dropped from the rolls. By letter meant they were transferring their membership from one church to another. They had to be in good standing from their old church or they would not be accepted in the new one. To get their letter they would have to attend a business meeting and request their letter. If there was any problem outstanding or unsolved, this must be resolved before the letter was issued.

Deaths: Many flowery obituaries of the members may be found in the church books. Some only mentioned them casually. Some will only note the name with "deceased"

Exclusions: This was the term for "kicking out of the Church" or "excommunicating" members until they can make their peace with the church, the membership and God. They were not allowed to join another church until peace occurred. Those excluded were usually first reported at the business meeting. A committee would be appointed to try to settle the problem by talking to the individual involved. They were urged to confess and ask forgiveness. If they did, usually the church would drop the matter or give them a time limit to resolve the matter and get their lives straightened out. Many times this took months. They

would also at times summon the individual to the church and require him to make an "acknowledgment" in front of the church. He was either excluded or forgiven. If the matter was very grave and could not be resolved by the group, a call would be put out to other pastors or churches for help. A meeting would again be held, all testimony heard and a decision rendered. Due to the reasons for the expulsions are described in much detail in some books, some churches today hesitate to allow their books to be publicly view. They fear of some descendant reading of a family members "difficulties" being hurt. In some cases the old book will have pages ripped out to avoid this happening.

Some churches were more strict than others and the reasons for "exclusion" reflected this attitude. The reasons included (1) *immoral conduct*: this could include adultery, fornication, and moral sins. However, sometimes the term, immoral conduct, was used for very minor events. (2) *drunkenness*. (This was not a sin during the early years of the churches in America.) (3) *Lack of attendance of service*: Since they only met once a month, it was expected that all could attend. (4) *Suing a brother or sister of the church*. This was never to be done. Lawsuits were considered a no no. All members were expected to settle their difference in the Church if possible. (5) *Gossip and Slander*: This usually resulted in charges being brought against another person, or the pastor and many good fights were recorded. (6) *Fighting* (7) *Joining another denomination*. As time passed, many other denominations began to appear in the Baptist church areas. These were not considered a second church, etc. and those attending these were "excluded". (8) *Miscellaneous*-including slave beating, stealing, etc.

Marriages: Some churches recorded all of the marriages performed by their ministers. Others may simply note in the membership that they had been "joined".

Miscellaneous: Church repairs, missionary work, slavery, fund raising, etc are some subjects also found in the books

If members were referred to in the records as "brother" or "sister" they were usually accepted members of the church. If they were referred to as "mister" they were not. Slaves, in some early white churches, were allowed membership, but normally set off in a separate section or area.

The old church record books are some of the most interesting and helpful reference sources for the genealogist and is one of the most unknown or tapped resource.

PHOTOS OF CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

It may be possible to find a photograph of your Civil War Ancestor.

There are over 80,000 photographs of Civil War Soldiers stored at the U. S. Army Military History Institute. It located at Carlisle Barracks, PA.

You can write to Carlisle and ask them to check the files. Give the soldier's name, rank, unit and dates of birth and death. They will check and send up to 10 photocopies of a photograph, if found. You will be notified if a picture exists and told the fee for making copies.

More photos are being added to the collection all the time. In fact, if you have a photograph of a Civil War Soldier, this is the place to send it for posterity. Carlisle will take good care of your photo, copy it, then return the

**original along with a complimentary
8x10 reproduction for your trouble.**

Write to the US Army Military History Institute: Attention: Reference Activity, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA 17013-5008.

In addition to Carlisle, two other major sources for Civil War photographs can be checked.

1. The National Archives (Still Picture Branch of the Special Archives. Call for details at 202-501-5455.

2. The Library of Congress, Prints, and Photographs Division, at 202-707-6395.

— *Bluegrass Roots*, Vol 25, #4.

HELP FROM SOCIAL SECURITY

If you would like to write for a copy of original Social Security Applications (through the Freedom of Information Act) write: Social Security Administrations, F.O.I.A. Officer, 4-H-8 Annex Building, 6401 Security Blvd, Baltimore, MD 21235. Send a check or money Order for \$7.00 for each request. (More than one request per letter is OK)

Write: "I am requesting a Microprint of the original S-5 (application for SSN) for my grandfather, John Doe, SS#000-00-000. He was born, January 12, 1901 and died September 1976 in Duval, Jacksonville, Florida. The fee of \$7.00 is enclosed. Thank you. Your Name, Your address."

MILITARY PENSION RECORDS CAN PROVIDE INFORMATION

The first US Military Pension Law was passed in 1792. It provided aid to disabled veterans who had served in the Revolutionary War. Later pensions were extended to anyone who had served. In 1818, a veteran had to prove

actual need: in 1820, a veteran had to prove need and submit a schedule of his estate, perhaps a copy of a deed showing that he had disposed of all his property. All veterans were granted pensions after 1838.

The 1836 Widow's Act provided that the widow of a Revolutionary War veteran could claim his pension. The widow had to prove relationship and establish that they had been married before the war ended. After 1854 a widow was eligible for a pension regardless of the date of the marriage. Man widows who were eligible did not apply.

The Remarried Widow's index is arranged alphabetically by the name of the remarried widow. Part 1 covers 1861 and before. Part 2 covers the period from the Civil War to World War 1. Information given includes the name of the remarried widow, name of the veteran, the unit in which he served and his file or certificate number.

A pension claimed on behalf of a minor child included proof of the child's age and birth date.

— *From The Fields Family Findings Genealogical Newsletter via June, July, 1997 The Family Tree*

MORE CIVIL WAR MEDICAL RECORDS OF THE UNION ARMY AVAILABLE

Medical records of drafted and rejected men of the Civil War are available in the National Archives under Group Record #110. These records are arranged by Congressional Districts as of 1863.

All men, whether drafted or rejected for the Union Army should be found as recorded in the *Medical Register of Examinations*.

—*From June, July, 1997 The Family Tree*

ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE FOR THE MAN WHO DOESN'T HAVE TO DO IT HIMSELF

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Within the Arlington National Cemetery are buried over 200,000 American soldiers, of which 4,725 are unidentified.

To be buried in Arlington, a service person must have been on active service duty, retired from the service and on pension; a Medal of Honor recipient; a Distinguished Service Cross, Air Force Cross, or Navy Cross recipient, a recipient of a Silver Star or a Purple Heart.

There is no charge for burial at Arlington or for the marble markers. It is estimated the Cemetery has sufficient room to meet demands to the year 2021.

—From June, July, 1997 *The Family Tree*

Maximilian I, was the first man to give his wife, Lady Jane Hapsburg, a diamond ring. Up until that time, men were the only person wearing diamonds.

1880 CENSUS MAY BE PROOF OF AGE

Social Security was inaugurated in 1935. Since births were not generally required to be recorded prior to the early 1900s (almost everywhere in the US) it was determined that the 1880 census could be used as proof of age. Since persons born before 1870 were over 65 in 1935 and thus not eligible to sign up for Social Security. The Soundex was created for the 1880 census was deliberately limited to those families who had children age 10 or under. Thus persons born after 1870 and before 1880 could use the census record as proof of their age.

ORPHANS

On many old probate records you may find children listed as "orphans" even though the mother is still alive. Until the last century, a mother had no legal custody of her children, so the term "orphan" means only that the father was dead.

VETERANS RECORDS DISCOVERED

The Veterans Administration has discovered some 10 million duplicates of 20th century military records thought to have been destroyed in their 1973 fire. If you have been told the records you need were burned in that fire, you might want to write again to NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS, GSA, 9700 PAGE BLVD, ST. LOUIS, MO 63132

NO CEMETERIES IN SAN FRANCISCO

Did you know that San Francisco has no cemeteries? In 1903 a city law passed stating that there would be no people buried in the county of San Francisco. All dead had to be removed to other cemeteries outside the county and reburied. Next of kin were notified if they could be found; otherwise the dead were reburied in a mass grave in Colma Cemetery in San Mateo County just south of San Francisco.

—Thanks to Historical and Genealogical Society of Indian County Clark House News via *The Family Tree*, June & July Issue.

MARY REALLY HAD A LAMB

John Roulston, the author of *Mary had a Little Lamb*, was visiting the school near Worcester, Massachusetts, when the incident occurred. The

heroine of the poem was Mary E. Sawyer, who afterwards became Mrs. Columbus Tyler. She died in December of 1889.

**The New Ancestral File
At the Family History Center
--LDS Church Library**

The new Ancestral File is now in the Family History Centers and available for researchers to peruse. The new update is a considerable expansion from the previous version. The update has the File's new format and has the capacity to export to the new PAF version 4. If you haven't visited your FHC, you should plan to do so. Much more information is now available in the new Ancestral File.

Researchers should remember that the new update is a still a working file. Some criticism of the Ancestral File has been made. Some have referred to the old file as an "opinion file", because many of the pedigrees were not proven. Much effort will be expended to correct the file and it will probably fall to the individual researcher to correct the data concerning his family. Who better to do this than the person who has the most interest in the family. Then after submitters have sent their pedigrees in, every effort should be made to attempt to keep it current. As children marry and have children, as the older ones in the family pass on, the information should be submitted to revise the data on your family. Have you looked at the file and didn't find your family? Others interested in your family have had the same experience. This situation will prevail unless you enter the family in the Ancestral File.

♦♦

**WHEN THERE IS WORK TO BE
DONE, ROLL UP YOUR SLEEVES
NOT YOUR NOSE**

**RECORDS OF DEATHS IN
KENTUCKY**

By Sandi Gorin
205 Clements Ave,
Glasgow, KY 42141-3409 -
(502) 651-9114
E-Mail sgorin@scrtc.blue.net

This is just an overview of some of the things you might need to know on tracing the death of your ancestors. In Kentucky birth or death certificates were not issued by the State until 1911. For a period of time from 1852 thru 1910, the local doctors and midwives were supposed to submit to the County Clerk a list of all the people who had been born or died in the previous year. For anyone who has attempted to read the "Vital Statistics" microfilms, it is obvious that there are many people who didn't get listed. Either the physician forgot to turn the report in (which was normally on a scrap of paper), the record became lost, or it was one of the years that the State didn't enforce the collection of same.

Or there was no physician in attendance and the family member was just buried. If you are fortunate enough to locate your ancestor on one of these lists, the spelling of the names and the dates as shown are still questionable. Many times the physician forgot the actual date of the event and approximated. In one county I work, it appears that the physician had a majority of his births and deaths on either the 15th or the 30th (or first) of the month depending on which part of the month it occurred. So the researcher must take the birth/death date as a "hopeful." The Clerk also had problems deciphering the doctor's handwriting (sound familiar?) or the individual transcribing from the microfilm couldn't read the Clerk's handwriting due to sloppiness, coffee stains, cigar ash burns, ink blobs

Newspapers from the earlier days are scarce. Many did not survive the Civil War in the smaller towns and counties and if you are fortunate enough to find a paper on microfilm, it is a long process to find a death notice. They were often times crammed in between ads for Lydia Pinkon's pills, the stock reports and news of the days. Sometimes you will be able to find the notice in columns from the various communities. It appears that most smaller papers had "correspondents" that wrote in

about the comings, goings and gossip of their community. In these columns, one can often find where a correspondent wrote that Jane Smith was near death, or had passed sometime between the last column and this. Again, dates and information can be iffy as to their exactness. It will also speak of the current diseases which were possibly ravaging the area - measles, cholera, influenza, etc.

Most funeral home records from the earliest times do not exist, primarily because there were no such things until the very late 1890's to early 1900's. Until that time, there were no embalmings, no church or funeral home services, no fancy caskets. When an individual died, there was a set routine for the survivors, family, friends and neighborhoods to do. This varied from state to state as to local custom, but there was usually a ringing of a church bell to notify the neighborhood that a death had occurred. If the deceased was a man, a man was called on to wash the body and put on fresh clothes. A woman always looked after a woman's body. Neighbor women started cooking up meals to serve the grieving family and friends. A wake was held lasting all night with the dearly beloved's body laying on a table or bed in the house. Someone was chosen to stay up all night with the body to prevent rats, mice and insects from attacking the corpse. This is an entire study in itself!

The burial was quick and quiet in a wooden box normally made by the family or a local carpenter. Many times there was no minister in attendance - instead, on many occasions, a minister would have a service once or twice a year in which he visited all the families who had lost a member and hold a service at the cemetery to which all were invited. If you are fortunate enough to have access to the old church minute books, there might be an obituary posted with a resolution of respect entered right in the minutes. (This is a Godsend but a lot of churches just noted the passing in the membership list with the individual's name and the word "Dead" marked beside it with no date.)

But, what if there was a funeral home record - the individual had died after the practice of funeral homes had started? Most funeral homes keep their death records in huge old books about the size of the deed

books at the courthouse, some kept them on cards. The newer the death, the more information is found. Some funeral homes are reluctant to let you see their old records, or they are not indexed; but the majority have excellent records. Many funeral homes are computerizing their records but putting in just the name of the deceased, the date of death and minimal information. It is still the best to try to get to the original records. I am in the process of transcribing now all the data from the two local funeral homes who have let me take home their books and cards and entering all the information I want, except the financial records. I am publishing these now with their permission and it contains a wealth of information! Depending on the way they kept their records, you can find the birth place of the deceased, the date of birth and death, age, sex, color, parents' names and at least the state of their birth, cause of death, a list of survivors and where they live, church membership, lodge membership, military service, how long they had lived in the county/city/state, the minister's name who performed the service, where the services were held, date of burial and place of burial. I must warn you however, that even there, the information can be faulty! A family member could give incorrect information in a time of stress; the entry in the books might have been made later - so again, one must take the information "under advisement."

Sometimes an individual was not buried for some period of time if it was in the dead of winter and the ground was frozen; or because of unknown circumstances, the burial was not at the cemetery indicated. I have found notes where they couldn't bury John Jones because the creeks were too high to get the hearse to the cemetery, or they had to bury in a closer cemetery to the funeral home because of frozen ground, etc. As awful as it sounds, sometimes they had to "hold" the body in an ice house for burial when the grounds thawed! The funeral homes also were called on to provide services and not the actual burial. They sold coffins, clothes, did embalmings or provided transportation to or from different locations when the individual died here and was from elsewhere, or the body needed to be brought home from elsewhere. There were sometimes notes that they met the body at the nearest railroad station.

This leads us to the cemetery. Cemeteries in this part of the United States are a lot different from someone dying in the "flatlands." People, myself included before I moved here, can not understand why we can't find their ancestor's cemetery. Unless a person lived in a town, they were buried in old family cemeteries or in church cemeteries. Nearly every old country church had a cemetery and they were usually quite well maintained while the church building was located there. But the majority of the people were buried on the property somewhere by the house. These are the ones that are hard to find. We have to take a 4-wheeled vehicle, ford creeks, walk into the timber, fight poison ivy/oak/sumac, rattle snakes and copper-heads - and LOTS of briars. When the family moved, the cemetery was often allowed to overgrow. New owners, contrary to law, often have plowed under cemeteries and dumped the stones. Or, they have not kept the cemetery fenced and allow the cattle to roam through the cemetery. Many old family cemeteries are located at the edge or in a wooded area which has overgrown over the years. Cemeteries have been moved due to forming roads, lakes, etc. The stones were supposed to be removed, all graves counted and records kept. Some "newer" owners of property where cemeteries existed, removed the stones, dug up the cemetery and used the stones as stepping stones around the house. Legally, the cemetery is never included in the sale of land. It always belongs to the original family. But, as with everything, this is not always followed and some new owners refuse to let you get to the cemetery. We always go to the house first, ask permission to see the cemetery. We have seldom been refused once we explain that we are not going to "turn them in" but simply want to copy the information from the stones.

It is always a good practice to never go alone, especially if you are female! Although Kentucky is a beautiful and safe state, we always let someone know where we are, trying to take a male with us if possible. There are certain illegal crops grown on farms and in the timber and the caretakers of these crops do not wish it known to the government what they have growing!

What to take, what to do if you find the cemetery? We always carry a notebook, a camera, a pry bar and a bag of flour. The notebook of course is to record the cemetery's location, how many graves we found that were marked, how many with field stones but no information, how many "indentations" indicating that it was a grave. The camera is to take a panoramic view of the cemetery, and any stones in particular that we want to preserve. A pry bar is to pry stones over that have fallen, or to pull them up out of groundhog holes. The flour is to read the stones if they are old. We do NOT use shaving cream containing chemicals that will further destroy the stone. We brush away as much lichen as we can and then spread flour over the stone. In all but sandstone markers, if there is anything left, we will be able to see it. With one recording the information, the other is smearing the flour on and often times tracing the lettering with the fingers to make the inscription out. Flour will do no damage to the stone. Tracings are wonderful but is more to haul around when you're in the middle of the timber! We will also photograph any stone that we are uncertain of because the inscription will show up better on a film that even with the naked eye.

We have also learned that if you find a cedar grove, you will normally find a cemetery as this was considered a Christian way of burial-referring back to the Cedars of Lebanon mentioned in the Bible. And, all graves faced east so the deceased would be "looking" east and looking to the resurrection.

Many stones however, are just carved with a pocket knife and are very difficult to decipher. Spellings of the name can vary among the same family members buried in the same cemetery. And, the birth and death dates can be wrong too. Before monument makers came into business, an individual was hired to carve and erect a stone and sometimes this was at a later date. The carver could get the information wrong or the individual giving him the dates could have gotten it wrong. So, the researcher is still at the mercy of others as to the accuracy of the information!

There are whole studies available as to determining the dates of death based on the type of stone, the material used, the location of one grave to another to determine family

members. This is something I am just begining to get into and hope that it will increase my knowledge of cemetery reading.

--Used by permission of the author.

Editor-Although the above article was written about Kentucky burials, most of the subjects written about would apply to where ever you might be researching.

RENTAL OF FILMS

The following is a clarification on the policy of renting films from the Family History Libraries (LDS Church)

Here is the latest update: When you first rent a film, the loan is for 60 days counting from the date it left Salt Lake as shown on the shipping statement that arrives with the film until the day it arrives back. The film is to remain in the local FHC at least 30 days even if it means arriving back a little late. The first renewal is for a full 60 days and the 2nd renewal is for an indefinite period, or you can skip the renewals and just pay \$9.75 cents to start and your film will be held locally for an indefinite period. If you plan to keep the film over the 30 days, it will be easier to just retain the film indefinitely. This is the cost to the FHC for making a film.

When our ancestors discovered this country, the Indians were running it. There were no taxes, there was no debt. The women did all the work. And our forefathers thought they could improve on a system like that!!

TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, FOOD, CLOTHES & OCCUPATIONS

The following listing are just a few of the terms used in old papers such as deeds, wills, etc.

Acidularius needles	One who makes
Acre-man husbandman	A farmer or
Adaz (Adze)	Axe
Adjutor	A male assistant
Adjutrix	A female assistant
Aginator	One who owned a store or was a trader
Agler	A case to hold needles
Almshouse	Poor House
Alutation	The Tanning of leather
Angel Bread	Made of cistern water, ginger, flour and oatmeal
Angle bowing	A fence with crossed timbers - laid one direction then the other.
Apprentice	Normally a child who was "bound" to an adult to learn a trade for a noted period of time. The apprentice had to work for the master and the master had to teach him reading, writing and arithmetic by the end of his apprenticeship.
Armoire	A cupboard used for hanging clothes
Ash Cake	A cake baked under ashes.
Backhander	An aide to a blacksmith
Backstress	Female Baker
Bairire	Crowbar
Bark-cloth	A crinkled-finished wool
Barker	A salesman also a tanner who uses bark in the tanning process.
Barley Corns	Material with a checked pattern
Barrel fever	Illness found with heavy drinkers
Batiste	Light cotton fabrick of high quality
Bat-Ward	One who kept boats
Bearers	Those who carried the corpse and coffee to the grave.
Bearing tree	A tree used to mark property lines or to mark corners.

Bedstead	A cover made of feathers to cover the bed.
Bedbere	Pillowcase
Bed House	Hospital
Bed Warmer	A metal pan holding hot coals to warm the sheets.
Beegum	Bee Hive
Beetle	A tool used by one making chairs or baskets
Beldame	Grandmother
Belgrad-father grandfather	Great-great-grandfather
Belly cheat	Apron
Belsire ancestor	Grandfather or ancestor
Bench Mark	Marks made along a line to show water levels at various times
Besom maker	Broom maker
Betel	Hammer
Bind-corn	Buckwheat
Black Pudding	Eggs, molasses, baking soda and flour baked into a dessert
Blanket Box	Cedar Chest
Board cloth	Table Cloth
Boddle	Iron tool used by woodsmen to peel trees
Bolster	A pillow
Bolting Cloth	A fine woven silk fabric
Bond Servant	An indentured servant
Booby Hutch	A covered carriage mounted on runners and pulled by a horse or horses
Bow Saw	Saw used by basket makers, wheel makers, carpenters
Brake	A group of bushes such as a "Cane Brake"
Bramble Jelly	Blackberry Jelly
Brevet	A short letter
Brimstone	Sulpher
Buck Rake	A comb shaped rake used for cooping hay.
Bundling bed	A bed for unmarried couples to occupy, contained a wooden bar between the two halves of the bed.
Burn-heat	Clearing land by burning the undergrowth and weeds
Buttery	Pantry.

LOCATING YOUR IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR ON A PASSENGER LIST.

During an exchange on the Internet, the following information was offered. This information could apply to anyone searching for an immigrant.

In view of the large number of micro-film rolls involved, it may be wiser to search for your ancestors as follows:

1. National Archives Microfilm Publication T621 is a soundex index to the New York Passenger arrival records for 1 July 1902-31 December 1943. The Soundex code to Parchanskie is P625. Borrow a copy of rolls 546 and 547 of this series through either AGLL any LDS (Mormon) Family History Center or Interlibrary Loan.

2. The New York passenger arrival manifests themselves are microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication T715. If you identify your family in the soundex index, you can order the appropriate roll in series T715 through either AGLL, any LDS Family History Center or interlibrary loan. To determine the appropriate roll of series T715 to borrow, go to the National Archives and Records Administration Website at-----

<http://www.nara.gov/publications/microfilm/immigrant/rg85nyk4.html> and scroll down to the date of arrival as given in the Soundex index.

If naturalized between 1906 and 1956, and if you have not done so already, obtain a copy of his naturalization film from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 4251 1 St. Washington, DC. 20536 (write and ask for form G-841) After 1906, both the Declaration of intention and the Petition for Naturalization forms ask for the name of the vessel on which the immigrant arrived in the United States, the date and port of embarkation, and the date and port of arrival.

- + 6 3 **Neva Joyce LANTZ** was born on 14 Apr 1952.

FOURTH GENERATION

(7) **Tesley LANTZ**, son of Jesse LANTZ and Hannah POPLIN, was born 25 Jan 1894, and on 6 Dec 1911 in Gainesville, Ozark Co., MO, married **Alice HALE**. Tesley died on 18 Nov 1973 and was buried in Vernon Cemetery, Coweta, OK. Alice died on 7 Sep 1977. They lived in Gainesville, Mo.

Children:

- + 3 1 **Jesse Evert LANTZ** was born on 2 Sep 1912.

Tesley also married 2nd on 21 Jan 1919, **Estia BUNCH**. After **Estia** divorce from **Tesley**, she lived in Gainesville, MO..

start here

Tesley also married 3rd on 21 Feb 1921 in Wagoner, OK, **Ether IRELAND**.

Children:

- 8 1 **Thelma Maxine LANTZ** was born 7 Jun 1926, and married **John COLLIER**.
9 2 **Jean LANTZ** was born 21 Jun 1930 in Coweta, OK, and married **Wesley ROBERTS**.
10 3 **Loretta Dorene LANTZ** was born 15 Sep 1931 in Coweta, OK, and married **William DALTON**.

FIFTH GENERATION

(11) **Jesse LANTZ**, son of Paton LANTZ and Elizabeth TURLEY, was born 14 Feb 1867, and on 26 May 1890 in Ozark Co., MO, married **Hannah POPLIN** who was born 9 Feb 1875. Jesse died as a result of a gun accident on 27 Oct 1903 and was buried in Isabella, Ozark Co., MO. Hannah died of pulmonary tuberculosis at age 42 on 25 Jan 1917.

Children:

- 12 1 **Porter LANTZ** was born in 1892, and on 11 Jul 1915 in Pontiac, MO, married **Mildred WILLBANKS** who was born 11 Jul 1915 in Pontiac, MO. Porter died in 1954 in OK and was buried in Vernon Cemetery, Coweta, OK. Mildred was buried in Pontiac, MO.
+ 7 2 **Tesley LANTZ** was born on 25 Jan 1894.

- 13 3 **Laura Zona LANTZ** was born 12 Mar 1896, and married **Lawrence TAYLOR**. Laura Zona died on 18 Jan 1972 and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Oakland, AR.

- 14 4 **Oney LANTZ** married on 9 Jun 1917 **James A. HALE**. Family story says she was not married, but a marriage record was found showing her brother **Tesley**, listed as a guardian.

- 15 5 **Frona LANTZ**
It is reported that **Frona** died in Oklahoma

SIXTH GENERATION

(16) **Paton LANTZ**, son of Moses LANTZ and Zerisha GRAHAM, was born 2 Apr 1833, and married **Elizabeth TURLEY**. Paton died in 1902.

Payton is reported to have died as a result of a cat bite. He is believed to have been buried in either the Price Place Cemetery or at Isabella, Mo.

Children:

- 17 1 **Isaac N. "Ike" LANTZ** was born 10 Oct 1865, and on 26 Jul 1885 in Gainesville, Ozark Co., MO, married **Mary Elizabeth "Mollie" HILLHOUSE** who was born 18 Sep 1858 in Canton, GA. Isaac N. "Ike" died on 15 Apr 1935 and was buried in Centerpoint Cemetery, Gainesville, MO. Mary Elizabeth "Mollie" died on 12 Nov 1924 in MO and was buried in Centerpoint Cemetery, Gainesville, MO. At the time of his marriage to Mary they were living in Marion Co. AR He was the owner and manager of a girst mill, saw mill and cotton gin, at Fears, Arkansas. Mary served as Post Mistress and merchant at Fears, Arkansas, located near Oakland, Arkansas. "Ike" also married on 23 Jan 1926 in Gainesville, Ozark Co., MO, **Hattie BOWEN**.

- 18 2 **Benjamin F. "Ben" LANTZ** was born 24 Oct 1854, and married **Ida PRICE**. Benjamin F. "Ben" died on 7 Jun 1924 and was buried in Price Place Cemetery, MO. He also married **Mary Terry WAITS**.
- 19 3 **Mary Jane LANTZ** was born 30 Nov 1858, and on 16 Nov 1878, married **John TERRY** who was born 16 Feb 1858. Mary Jane died on 2 May 1947 and was buried in Pontiac, MO. John died on 22 Apr 1943.
- + 11 4 **Jesse LANTZ** (p. 53) was born on 14 Feb 1867.
- 20 5 **Sarah R. LANTZ**
- 21 6 **Elizabeth Ann LANTZ** was born in 1872, and on 24 Feb 1889 in Ozark Co., MO, married **John Rollin WILBANKS**, son of W. H. WILBANKS and _____ HILLHOUSE, who was born in 1871. Elizabeth Ann died in 1950 and was buried in Price Place Cemetery, MO. John Rollin died in 1925.
- 22 7 **Rose LANTZ** married **Newton LORD** who was born in 1883. Newton died in 1941. Newton was also married to Kelly MEFFORD.

Paton also married on 29 Sep 1892, **Mrs. Emaline STINNETT**.

SEVENTH GENERATION

(23) **Moses LANTZ**, son of George LANTZ and Anna, was born 6 Apr 1795, and married **Zerisha GRAHAM**. Moses died in 1867 in MO and was buried in Betsy Graham Cemetery, Theodosia, MO.

The Betsy Graham Graveyard was located on the Lige Friend Farm, opposite of Theadosia, MO.

(Three more children are shown as children and may not be children: Syntha Lantz, age 18 in the 1870 census, Laura Ann Lantz, age 3 in the 1870 census, and Mary Francis Lantz, age 13 in the 1870-possible granddaughter).

Children:

- 24 1 **Vandle Jefferson "Jeff" LANTZ** was born 13 Jun 1827, and on 10 Jul 1858 in

- Gainesville, MO, married **Sarah HOGAN**.
- 25 2 **George W. LANTZ** was born 22 Apr 1829.
- 26 3 **Miranda LANTZ** was born 1 Apr 1831.
- + 16 4 **Paton LANTZ** (p. 53) was born on 2 Apr 1833.
- 27 5 **Susannah LANTZ** was born 7 Sep 1835, and on 12 Feb 1856, married **Bob MAGNESS**, son of Jes MAGNESS.
- 28 6 **Elizabeth LANTZ** was born 4 Apr 1838, and on 7 Oct 1860, married **G. W. BASHER**.
- 29 7 **Marina LANTZ** was born 7 Sep 1840. (Her name is also found as Manan).
- 30 8 **Lucinda LANTZ** was born 23 Dec 1842.
- 31 9 **James K. P. LANTZ** was born 12 Jan 1844, and on 20 Jul 1865 in Marshfield, MO, married **Mary HOGAN**, daughter of Joseph HOGAN and Celia HOGAN, who was born 25 Nov 1844. Mary died on 15 Jun 1924 in Ava, MO. James served in the Civil War, enrolling on the 1st of November 1863 as a private in Company D., 16th Regiment, Missouri Calvary and was discharged at Springfield, Mo. on 20 June 1865.
- 32 10 **Malinda LANTZ** was born 28 Aug 1848, and on 19 Jan 1873 in MO, married **James H. "Cal" HOGAN** who was born 3 Dec 1846. Malinda died on 21 Apr 1905 in MO and was buried in Isabella, MO. James H. "Cal" died on 19 Jan 1935.
- 33 11 **Jesse LANTZ** was born 28 Aug 1848. Jessie may have died before the age of 2 (not shown in the 1850 census)

EIGHTH GENERATION

(34) **George LANTZ**, son of Vandle LANTZ, was born 20 Jan 1748, and married **Anna** who was born 22 Oct 1762. Anna died on 9 Jul 1820.

Children:

- 35 1 **Mary LANTZ** was born about 1783.
36 2 **Daniel LANTZ** was born 30 Sep 1784.
37 3 **Sussannah LANTZ** was born 13 Sep 1786.
38 4 **George LANTZ** was born 28 Nov 1789.
39 5 **Nancy LANTZ** was born in Oct 1792.
40 6 **Aaron LANTZ** was born 6 Apr 1795.
+ 23 7 **Moses LANTZ** was born on 6 Apr 1795.
41 8 **Elizabeth LANTZ** was born 17 Apr 1800.
42 9 **Jesse LANTZ** was born 23 May 1803.
43 10 **Vandle LANTZ** was born 27 Dec 1808.

NINTH GENERATION

(44) **Vandle LANTZ** was born in Germany, and married - spouse unknown.

Children:

- + 34 1 **George LANTZ** was born on 20 Jan 1748.

BAXTER BULLETIN, MAY 19, 1945

From the days of World War II, a yellowed copy of the Baxter Bulletin, dated May 18, 1945, was donated by member Imogene Lowe.

The 52 year old edition's articles were still urging several war-time measures. The call for more "fats" to be donated, and stressed the nation's need for 100,000,000 pounds of fat for the war effort. 2 "red point" ration stamps and up to 4 cents per pound for the fat will be paid. Another article reminded farmers that they must have an OPA (Office of Price Administration) permit to sell meat. Another articles tells of the County's quota for War Bond sales and that only a fraction had been met at that time. In an advertisement, "Old Tom Clark of the the Clark's Grocery on the South Side of the Square tells of his feelings after receiving a poster regarding the 7th War Bond Drive. He

quoted a letter from "Uncle Sam" which says, "Dear Tom, now that we have Germany licked like a yellow cur dog, we now turn our full might against our meanest enemy, Japan. Some people might think this world war was 1/2 over but it is only 3/8 over on account of the distance we have to travel and the heavy cost of transferring men from Europe, retraining, refitting and so far from our bases of supply that it is absolutely necessary that you boys at home furnish us more money to whip Japan. We can't do it on empty stomachs and guns. So put on a contest and see who can sell the most bonds and do it quick so we can get this over with and bring back what is left of our boys as soon as possible-your Uncle Sam.

Old Tom says, "Right now this 14th day of May 1945, I'm going straight to the postoffice and buy another bond and post it in my window. I want all who buys a bond on account of this ad so I can keep track and total of amounts I have helped to sell. Please don't let me down of this. LETS GO, SEND G.I. JOE TO TOKYO"

A large column carried news from the Men and Women in Uniform and contained the news "Capt. and Mrs. James L. Lowe of New Brunswick, New Jersey, are visiting Mrs. Lowe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Nelson" and "Pvt. George E. "Buddy" Baker is at Camp Hood, Texas, taking basic training". (Both Lowe and Baker are members of the Society)

Material for Red Cross sewing had been received. Material for 452 kit bags was received. Fifty pounds of refuge yarn to be made into men's and women's sweaters and mufflers are also ready to be made up. Help was urgently solicited for the sewing. A shipment of 100 girls blouses, 30 children rompers, four quilts, 12 army

sweaters, 15 helmets and 10 mufflers has been shipped.

30,700 pounds of scrap paper was shipped from Cotter following the recent paper drive in Baxter and Marion County. Of this amount, 15,700 pounds was collected in Baxter County and the remainder in Marion County.

The paper also cited the figure of \$46,372 as the amount of electricity sold from Norfolk Dam during the month of April 1945. This would have been about \$17,000 higher but the generators were shut down for eight days for repairs.

Concern was voiced and a warning issued for fishermen to stay clear of the large ferry boats. Rudolf Bodenhamer, manager of the ferrys, warned the fisherman of the danger of small boats that came too close to the ferrys and the danger of the wake to the small boats.

Fishing season had just opened and many visiting sportsmen were here for the event. Many others had to delay their visit due to lack of accommodations. Over 100 boats have been placed on the lake and cabins and other facilities were being built to accommodate the visitors during the season.

An obituary tells of the passing of Mrs. Lucilla A. Higginbotham, 78, lifelong resident of Baxter County, on May 10, just one month and a day after the death of her husband G. C. Higginbotham. She was born March 26, 1867 at Wesley Chapel, daughter of Samuel and Tabitha Lewis. She was married on July 13, 1904 and had two children: Mrs. Porter Weaver of Weiner and Clinton of Mountain Home. Burial was in the Mountain Home Cemetery.

Word was received that Pvt. Fred Lancaster was killed on Luzon.

A "Singing" is held every Sunday night at the Big Pond School House. The Gamaliel Church of Christ donated a number of seats to the new church at

Clark Ridge, Arkansas. On Saturday, May 19, there will be a "working" at the Thacker Cemetery, all were invited to come and bring tools to work with. Another "working" to take place at the Walker Cemetery on May 25th.

The Cotter Roundhouse was being landscaped to mend the damage caused by the flood.

---Thanks to Imogene for the old newspaper!



BAXTER COUNTY CEMETERIES

In it's Memorial Day May 26, 1997 issue, the Baxter Bulletin published a listings of the cemeteries located in the Twin Lakes area. The listings were coordinated and researched by the paper's reporter, Chyrle Ripple and others. Among the listings are several Baxter County cemeteries listed that were not included in the Society's book "Of Grave Importance" and are as follows:

Anderson Cemetery - Located in a pasture in Clarkridge.

Buck Horn Cemetery - Location is no longer known.

Buffalo City Cemetery - Located up and across the river (in Marion County) from the present Buffalo City

Dennis Cemetery - Contains 22 unnamed graves and was relocated along with Green Briar to Thacker Cemetery, from the Dam basin.

Gaither Cemetery, located in southeast Baxter County near Tablerock where the Hamby family is buried. There is a stone monument on the grave of G. G. Gaither, who was the father of Jane Gaither Hamby, which says he was born November 23, 1834 and died June 11, 1904. The other grave is his wife's but doesn't contain any information.

Hogan Cemetery, moved from the Bull Shoals Dam basin and is now

CROWD AT COTTER

By Mary Ann Messick

The visit of the Artrain to Cotter the last weekend in June, isn't the first time large crowds have gathered there. Far from it.

The first time was November 23, 1905, the official opening of the town of Cotter. By now the city had a population of over 1,000. The opening had been delayed because of an outbreak of Yellow Fever in the southern part of the United States and travelers crossing state lines had to carry a health certificate. Since the success of the grand opening depended on the size of the crowd present, the promoters of the new railroad boom town decided to wait until all quarantines were lifted.

1400 lots had been sold in the new town for \$25 each, but nobody knew where their property was located until a drawing was held to determine their location. Many arrived the night before and camped along the river. The morning of the drawing additional arrivals came by buggy, wagon, horseback and "footback". Free barbecue was served to over 4,000 people that day, provided by the developers of Cotter.

The second large crowd to gather at Cotter was January 31, 1906 when the first passenger train passed through Cotter. They came from all over the county - - young and old alike, and the crowd rippled with excitement as the first sound of the mournful whistle echoed down the tracks. The huge locomotive, belching a stream of black smoke, approached swiftly, especially when compared to their usual mode of transportation. Little children began to cry and hide behind their mother's skirts (an impossible task today). Even grown women trembled and bravest of men suddenly had weak knees. Then the crowd emitted a gasp of horror. One little tyke had broken loose from his mother's grasp and was heading down the tracks, straight into the path of the on-coming monster. Then a small, humped over man lit out in hot pursuit and snatched the toddler to safety in the nick of time. I know this story is true, because the toddler was my father, and the man who saved him was Uncle Henry Messick. Thus began my Dad's life long fascination with locomotives, but that is another story.

The next big crowd to gather at Cotter was on April 26, 1919, and this was estimated to be the largest crowd ever to gather in Baxter County. That day a big, bulky tank lumbered off a flatbed railroad car and up the muddy streets of Cotter. E. J. Loop, President of the Bank of Cotter, and the county Liberty Bond Chairman, introduced Miss Nell Horton of Mountain Home. Miss Nell broke a bottle of water from the Cotter Big Spring over the tank's turret to christen it "Miss Baxter". The right to name the tank was earned because Baxter County had sold more Liberty Bonds than any county in Arkansas, and Miss Nell's mother, Kate Horton, was the top saleslady in the county. The fact that the "war to end all Wars" had been fought and won didn't dampen the crowd's enthusiasm and pride in naming that weapon of war "Miss Baxter"

And the crowds at Cotter just get bigger and bigger. I suppose the granddaddy of all crowds gathered on November 11, 1930 for the dedication of the beautiful "Rainbow Bridge" over the White River. The parade was certainly the most ambitious Cotter and perhaps the entire county, have ever witnessed.

Having attended the Artrain Festival at Cotter this summer, and the dedication of the new bridge over White River on October 16, 1988, I can make this observation: Those folks at Cotter sure know how to stage a grand and glorious event. **Long live Cotter, Arkansas!**

The Baxter County Historical Society & Genealogical Society, Inc.
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