

Baxter County History



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

VOL. NO.

FEATURING:
*Communications in Baxter County
Family History:
John Wm. Hornaday Railsback*

**VOLUME 23 NO. 3
July, August & September 1997**

Published by

*The Baxter County Historical
& Genealogical Society, Inc.*

VOLUME 23 NO. 3
"The Baxter County History"

Published by

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

HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION IN BAXTER COUNTY

Introduction by Dr. James Lowe

Change occurred in man's culture throughout his existence on earth. Archaeological evidence reveals slow change over thousands of years. Apparently it required about one million years for man to learn to read and write. With the advent of writing and eventually printing with moveable type which occurred in the 13th Century, development and advancement of knowledge continued in a more rapid fashion.

Improvements in newspapers brought information to the mass of people. The typewriter was invented in 1867 by Christopher Sholes. By 1886, the linotype had been invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler. Other improvements such as rotary press, web press, and folding machines advanced printing of papers in a rapid manor

For a large complex society to exist, advanced communication is necessary. With growth of universities, advances in sciences such as chemistry and physics were made so that by the 19th Century enough progress was made to provide theoretical knowledge for the invention of the marvelous inventions we have today. Scientific studies by Michael Faraday, James Maxwell and Heinbrich Hertz led to the knowledge about waves or electromagnetic radiation which were later put to practical use. Telegraphy, sending messages by code over wire was produced by Samuel Morse by 1844. In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell, Professor of voice Physiology at Boston University, exhibited his telephone at the Philadelphia Exposition. People could now talk over wires.

The next step was not to use wires but to send messages in code over the air waves which Guglielmo Marconi accomplished by 1896. Finally came

the invention of radio to transmit voices over the air waves and then in television to send pictures.

The invention of radio is a good illustration of the process of change in recent times. The invention came after a long period of development with increments made at different times.

One of the persons credited with making a great contribution to making radio possible was Lee de Forest, who had obtained a Ph.D. degree from Yale. He used a light bulb similar to what Thomas A. Edison used to produce electrical lighting and added to it. The electric bulb had two elements, a filament and a base. De Forest added a third element, a wire, and called this invention an audion which became a key element not only radio but in all of electronics. It was the vacuum tube which amplified the sound so that it could be heard better.

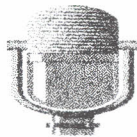
Edwin Howard Armstrong, who had a degree from Columbia University in New York, also made discoveries which form the framework for virtually all radio transmission and reception today. He invented a means for precise tuning and also frequency Modulation (FM) for developed radio and television. Early radios used amplitude modulation (AM) which means that the amplitude (height) of the wave varies but the frequency remains constant. In FM (frequency modulation) radio which means that the height of the wave remains constant while the frequency of the wave varies. Static caused a problem in early radios with AM. FM resulted in little or no static. Even though mathematicians asserted that frequency modulation was impossible, Armstrong persisted until he produced it.

Early Inventors such as Marconi, Edison and Bell in order to profit from

their inventions organized companies to sell their services or products. By the 20th Century large investments were required so corporations were set up to conduct the business. David Sarnoff became the head of RCA which was the pioneer in producing radios and in setting up a radio chain, NBC. Other radio chains were also established. Disputes over patents arose with many lawsuits being carried on.

Broadcasting stations spread across the United States first in large cities and then in smaller communities. It was said by some that the radio stations would wither and decline with the inventions of television. However, radio stations actually increased in number to become important centers for communication even in relatively small towns.

Bibliography for Dr. Lowes' introduction:
Ashley Montague, "Man, His first Million Year" the New American Library, 1960
Carlton J. H. Hays, "Modern Europe to 1870" the Macmilan Company, 1953
Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steel Commager, "The Growth of the American Republic", Oxford University Press, New York, 1950
Tom Lewis, "Empire of the Air - The men who made Radio" Harper Collins
The New book of Popular Science, Vol 6, 1987, Groliers, Inc.



RADIO IN BAXTER COUNTY

Radio came to Mountain Home and Baxter County when **KTLO AM** began broadcasting in 1953 and its FM station in 1971.

Originally Bob Wheeler, a broadcaster from Harrison Arkansas, set up KTLO in Mountain Home. About 1975 Monk Strickland bought the

station. Later a group assumed ownership of the station

Other stations followed in the County. **KPFM Country 105** and **KKTZ-FM 107** were started by Keith Baker. They are now owned by an out of town owner who also owns stations in Harrison, Arkansas and in Mississippi.

Christian Radio **KCMH** also broadcasts from Mountain Home. Earl Hager was instrumental in getting the station started.



TELEPHONE IN BAXTER COUNTY

Telephone service to Baxter County begin to make a showing when the **North Arkansas News** of April 29, 1898 edition, carried the following news:

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

The telephone poles are now being planted quite rapidly.

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."

The **Mountain Home Telephone company** became a reality and operated the phone service until **Southwest Bell** purchased the company from Don Casey in August 1899 for the price of \$200. At that time it was called the **Intra States Telephone Company**.

In November 1927 Price Harned bought the company. At that time it was serving 59 phones. Harned's daughter, Virginia Hirsch, began to assist her father in the business. She was later to assume the managership of the business.

The business was operated out of a home until a fire occurred. It was then ran for a brief time from the Court House. Service was expanded from Mountain Home by establishing a single line to Norfolk. The line was built by the customers that it served in Norfolk, including Charley Luther, Hutchison Store, Hutchison Hotel, Swearingen's Store and Dr. Sheid.

When the Henderson Bridge was being built, the company extended 2 lines to Henderson for the bridge contractor. Then a rural line was extended to Three Brothers.

With the construction of the Dams in Baxter County more lines were extended to the dam sites.

In 1946, the company was incorporated and renamed the Mountain Home Telephone Company. By this time it has grown to 152 phones.

Dial service came to Mountain Home during the early 1950s with dial service being extended to Gamaliel, Lakeview, Henderson and Norfolk in 1954. In 1954, 849 telephones were being served.

Western Union Telegraph service was also operated by the Mountain Home telephone company beginning in 1947 when a printer was installed in the Mountain Home exchange. Prior to that time Western Union was handled through Cotter.

Virginia Harned Hirsch operated the company until the company was bought by its present Owner, **Century Telephone of Mountain Home**. Virginia retired in 1961. Virginia is a member of the Baxter County Historical

& Genealogical Society. She recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

The **Yelcot Telephone Company, Inc.** also serves a portion of Baxter County. It was first owned by the Bell Company and was purchased by R. L. Thomas in the early 40's and was then known as the Standard Telephone Company. In 1957 it was sold to the Yelcot Corp. composed of Charles Czeschin, Virginia Hirsch and Mrs. and Mrs. Hubert Corke. Early in 1959 the system was converted from a crank style telephone to the dial system. (Yelcott information from *The History of Baxter County* by Mary Ann Messick)

The Telephone systems in Baxter County have been constantly being updated. Today the systems are still going through changes. Modern "Fiber Optic" lines and equipment are currently being installed to better serve the public. Both companies have joined the vast communication highway and offer computer Internet facility to its customers.



NEWSPAPERS IN BAXTER COUNTY

Newspapers have been a prime communicator in Baxter County. Within six years after Mountain Home became an incorporated town they began publishing.

In 1879 the "**Quid Nunc**" was published at Mountain Home by N. H. Biggers. The name means "What Now?" The paper was published bi-

weekley on a hand press. The paper was sold in 1880 to Professor J. H. Howard.

The "**Citizen**" came next and was published at Mountain Home by Professor J. H. Howard in 1880 after he had purchased the "Quid Nunc" and renamed it the "**Baxter County Citizen**". It was sold to A. C. Hull and edited by Hon. A. C. Hull, who later became Arkansas's Secretary of State. J. A. Carter became its editor and publisher for a number of years. It suspended operations in December 1937 with the death of it's then editor T. M. Davis and the subscription list was taken over by the **Baxter Bulletin**.

The Rev. T. W. Wright, editor, and Ben Love, Publisher began in 1890 to publish the monthly newspaper "**The North Arkansas Herald**".

The North Arkansas News, edited by J. A. Copeland, began publishing in Mountain Home in February 1, 1887 after purchasing the **North Arkansas Herald**, changing the name to **the North Arkansas News**.

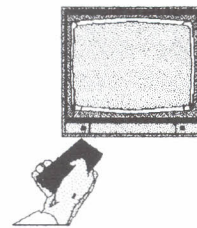
Mountain Home was not the only place in the county that had newspapers. The "**Clarion**" was published in 1912 at Three Brothers or Vin, Arkansas and the "**Enterprise**" was printed at Norfolk, published by Willis J. Moyer.

Cotter, became a reality, due to the Railroad construction and became a thriving city. J. G. Copeland, in 1903, saw the need for a newspaper in Cotter and began publishing the "**Cotter Courier**" H. D. Routzong became publisher. The paper was sold to Davis and Lovelace in 1909. C. E. Hopkins became its editor in 1914 and J. S. Goodman in 1916. Later it was published under the name "**White River Headlight**", edited by Mrs. Frances Thatch.

In 1911, H. D. Routzong began publishing the **Cotter Record**, and continued to publish through 1937.

The **Baxter Bulletin** was begun in Mountain Home in 1901 by J. G. Copeland and was sold to Joe Doering and ___ McNair in 1903. They were succeeded by Tom and Enness Shiras. Later they were joined in a partnership with Irl Paul and Rex Bodenhamer. Multi Media is the present owner of the **Baxter Bulletin**. The Bulletin, which published weekly for many years became a daily newspaper in 1985 and now has a circulation of over 12,000. The Bulletin moved into its existing building in 1985.

The "**Daily News**" began it's publication in Mountain Home in the 1990s and is edited by Joe Dodson. It is published daily. The Baxter County area is now served by two daily newspapers.



CABLE TELEVISION

A portion of Baxter County is served by franchisee TCA Cable Company with offices in Mountain Home.

In addition to the usual cable presentations, local broadcasts are presented. These include special events, local sports, Mountain Home City Board Meetings, etc.



**WORRY IS LIKE A ROCKING CHAIR-
YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO DO
BUT IT GETS YOU NOWHERE**

THE RELOCATION/RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SHADY GROVE SCHOOL.

The Relocation of the Shady Grove School Building is the final stage of the project that was brought before the Mountain Home City Council by the Historical Society in 1992. The group has successfully completed the reconstruct of the Leonard-Talbert Cabin and the relocation of the Shotgun House to the Cooper Park "Rapps Barren Pioneer Settlement" for the first two phases.

The schoolhouse new location is situated across the walking trail from the Leonard-Talbert Cabin near the duck pond. It is felt that when people see the schoolhouse in the park, they will remember all the small communities that existed when the area was sparsely populated - and especially Shady Grove.

The building is being donated to the Society by the owner, Stella Jackson.

When the building was new, it was ready for school to held in it in September 1927. Stella'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.

The house changed hands with the farm property several times, before the Jacksons bought it in 1961.

-- --From the Baxter Bulletin - April 25, 1997 issue, by Lisa Rooke

The structure was constructed in 1927 along the wagon road to Shipps Ferry, to replace the school building destroyed by a storm on Thanksgiving day in 1926. A porch had been added to the building by The Work Project Administration (WPA) in 1936.

The Society's Cabin Project Committee, after considering other schools in the area, decided that the Shady Grove School would be selected for inclusion in the Rapps Barren Pioneer Settlement. Its condition, location to Mountain Home and history warranted their decision.

The School building was donated to the Society by it's owner, Stella Jackson. This was accomplished early in 1997 and plans began for the relocation. The building has been vandalized. All the windows and doors have been demolished. The building is otherwise in fairly good condition.. Its location on a rocky knoll has kept its foundation solid and the building well drained.

The site in the Settlement has been selected. A small knoll across the trail from the Leonard/Talbert Cabin appeared to be the logical location. Bids from house movers were secured for the moving. Bids from \$2800 to \$6000 were received, with the Baugh Movers of Batesville being the successful bidder.

On July 17, 1996, 13 inmates and two guards from the Arkansas Department of Correction, under the direction of Warden Larry May, removed the roof structure and the porch from the School house in preparation for the moving of the school.

"Bill" Willett, a contractor living near the Shady Grove area, volunteered to remove the concrete stoop located on the porch area. This was accomplished on July 22.

On Thursday, July 31, Batesville House Movers brought their equipment and began work to prepare the school building for moving. By late Friday afternoon the structure had been moved from it's foundation and positioned for moving at first light on Sunday, August 3.

On Sunday morning, the movers began the trek to Cooper Park. Gregg Baugh of Batesville Movers, decided to move the building past the Shady Grove Store, down to Buford and then over to Highway 62E. This route will eliminate the need to negotiate two narrow bridges on the more direct route of Hwy 201. He brought the building up to the Ford dealer and then the Sheriff's patrol escorted the building down Rte 62 to Cardinal street, then to Spring and finally to the Park.. The small ditch near the Youth Center was then blocked up and at about 10:30 AM the building was finally in its final location across the walking trail from the Talburt/Leonard Cabin.

On Monday, August 4, the movers constructed the piers necessary for the final resting place for the school. By 2PM the building was lowered on to the foundations in its final position. The final cost, including an extra for necessary foundation work, was \$3,060.

New Windows and doors have been received and installed. The roof structure of the building has been reinstalled by members Larry Golden and Gene Garr. The metal roofing is being installed by Myers Roofing Company. Some scraping and paint priming has begun. Much interior work is required before the building is ready for exhibit and use.

The last school term in the old building ended on November 28, 1926 with only 55 days being taught due to the storm destroying the building. Earl Maynard was the teacher. The following is a listing of the students attending the school during this period.

(Pupils name, age, and parents name are shown)

Anglin, Goldie 10yrs	Frank Anglin
Cody, Blanche 10yrs	Will Cody
Cope, Herschel 15yrs	Henry Cope
Doud, Margaret 10yrs	Mr. Doud
Doud, Virginia 7yrs	Mr. Doud
Fawcett, Cleo 14yrs	A. E. Fawcett
Fawcett, Ermine 12yrs	A. E. Fawcett
Gullet, Nellie 11 yrs	H. Gullet
Jones, Harlin 12yrs	Charley Jones
Kunkle, Elmer 13yrs	Oscar Kunkle
Kunkle, Jack 9yrs	Oscar Kunkle
Kunkle, Kenneth 11yrs	Oscar Kunkle
Larsen, Linda 11 yrs	__ Larson
London, Edith 17yrs	J. N. London
Morton, Troy 6 yrs	Jane Morton
Null, Louis 10 yrs	Mr. Raper
Peace, Lowel 13yrs	Mr. Peace
Peace, Noel 11yrs	Mr. Peace
Pitchford, Claribel 7yrs	W. Pitchford
Raymond, Hiram, 16yrs	Effie Raymond
Raymond, lola 14 yrs	Effie Raymond
Smith, Blanche 9yrs	Arthur Smith
Smith, Paul 5yrs	Arthur Smith
Smith, Zilla 11yrs	Arthur Smith
Staples, Burnas 14yrs	H. R. Staples
Staples, Elizabeth 9yrs	H. R. Staples
Staples, Melvin 12yrs	H. R. Staples
Weatherford, Dallas 14yrs	S. Weatherford

Weatherford, Eby 8 yrs	S. Weatherford
Weatherford, Jasper 12yrs	S. Weatherford
Weatherford, Leonard 7 yrs	S. Weatherford

Teachers who taught in the Shady Grove School from 1927 thru 1943

Jerrell Smith
 Mary M. Huber
 Ray McClellan
 Mabel Maye Miller Brennicke
 Doyle E. Smith
 Mrs. Margie Holland
 Lyndell Norton
 Neva Whiting

The above listing is taken from the Society's new book "BAXTER COUNTY SCHOOLS - STUDENT ROLLS 1926-1943" now on sale by the Society. See notice of sale in this issue.

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**ASPIRE TO INSPIRE BEFORE
 YOU EXPIRE**

MOUNTAIN HOME PIONEER

Obituary:

On February 8, 1923, the spirit of Mr. R. M. Hancock, returned to the God who gave it. Seventy six years ago he first saw the light of day in Coffee County, Tennessee.

He was taken suddenly ill with pneumonia Sunday evening, passing away four days later. When the eldest son, Robert, was fourteen, his parents, William A. and Elizabeth (McCreary) Hancock, removed to Arkansas settling at Mountain Home on a farm. At the age of sixteen Robert entered the Cavalry, led by Scharell, in which he served until he was shot through the right lung and left for dead on a field of battle. Later in the day he was picked up and carried to a farm house with eight of his companions, all of whom died that night except Mr. Hancock and he was desperately wounded.

His mother and aunt, hearing of his condition, saddled their one remaining horse and rode and tried alternately for a hundred miles until they found him, now recovering and sitting on the porch eating.

After the war he farmed until 1874. For three years he carpentered near Ft. Worth where he married Miss Sarah Moody. There was born of this union eight children, of whom five are living. In 1877 Mr. Hancock returned to Mountain Home where he served as County Clerk and Sheriff for 27 years. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Hancock united with the church in Wheeler County, Texas, and was a charter member in Branson when organized five years ago. He was faithful in his attendance and support of the church and will be missed from his accustomed place on Sunday. Mr. Hancock loved his home and spent most of his time, when not in his store, with his family, to whom he was very

devoted. As Justice of Peace he sought to keep peace among his townsmen. He lamented the fact that there were divisions among the people and wished that we might be all friends. At the Methodist Church, Rev. Geo. E. Turrentine conducted the funeral service.

He leaves a wife, two sisters, Mrs. J. C. Lanon and Mrs. M. C. Elliott, one brother, Mr. W. N. Hancock, five children, Edgar, Windfield, Leolin, Andrew and Ruth Hancock, and a host of friends to mourn his loss. We have this comfort however, that we mourn not as others who have no hope.

Editor: This obituary was received from George Adams, a descendant of Robert Hancock, and was published in the February 15, 1923 edition of a Colorado newspaper (name of paper was not included).

Robert's father, William A. Hancock, husband of Elizabeth, died December 7, 1876 and is buried at the historic Talburt/Casey Cemetery in Indian Creek Subdivision in Mountain Home.



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.

Mrs. Virginia F. Settle, 60855 Raintree Drive, Bend, Or 97702-9546

Seeking info on brothers, W. C. and J. F. Gaither. sons of Jeremiah "Jerry" and Lucy P. (Settle) Gaither. Both brothers were shown on the 1880 Matney Township, Baxter County census with their father and mother. Any info would be appreciated.

**Ann Branum, 111 North 2000 West,
22 Glenwood Drive, Farr West, UT
84404**

Seeking information regarding C. A Davidson who died in a State Asylum in Little Rock in the early 1900s. He had become addicted to morphine after being treated for an injury. He was buried in a pauper's grave. His wife and several children survive. Seeking records of his death or burial and any information regarding the asylum, address, etc.

Editor: information was received indicating that the pauper's grave was destroyed and the location is now under an expressway ramp.

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CORRECTION

March 1, 1894

MARRIED: Oscar Luther of Mountain Home, Arkansas, and Miss Florence **Hooser** 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 license in Baxter County. But Oscar and Florence came to Missouri and were married at the Central Hotel.

Editor: The name, Florence Hooser, was reported, as Florence Hoover on page 39 in the "History" issue 23-2. and was also shown as in the newspaper, "Ozark County Times". Member Jay Baker pointed out that Florence Hooser was a daughter of his great, great grandfather Hooser and supplied the correct family name. Thanks Jay!

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Old time Home Remedies and Superstitions

Remedies

Before a trip or a call for a doctor, many of the following home remedies were used. Only when all else failed was the doctor called..

Baby colic - take a teaspoon of warm water, wet your finger and touch it in soda and sugar and give it to the baby.

Bed wetting - give a teaspoonful of honey before going to bed.

Bleeding cut - mix turpentine and water to stop the bleeding

Boils & Carbuncles - Use a poultice of homemade soap cut up and cooked with sugar. This would draw them to a head. Also the bark of the Slippery Elm (Red Elm) was put on boils.

Boils - Use a poultice of bread and milk. also apply "fatback" or "scraped raw potato

Chest cold - combine coal oil, turpentine, lard and one quinine capsule and heat in a pan on the stove, spread this on a heavy flannel cloth and pin the cloth around the chest. cold is usually gone by morning.

Chest Cold - skunk grease, also goose grease

Colds Prevention. A small bag, about the size of a dime, called the **asafetida bag** was worn about the neck. This contained various Oriental drugs of stinking gum resin.

Cough medicine - Chop an onion, add rock sugar and a little brandy and cook together to for a syrup.

Cramps - Ginger Tea

Ear Ache-blow smoke in ear

Hiccups - suck a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar-also good for sore throat

Nose Bleeds - Chew on a wad of paper vigorously.

Open cut - soak hand in hot water. A chew of tobacco placed on the cut was another remedy.

Poison Ivy - Make a paste of baking soda and rub it on the rash.

Puncture wound-apply turpentine

Rattlesnake bite - Kill a chicken and place it on a rattlesnake bite.

Stubbed toe - also apply turpentine

Sunburn - rub cream on it, it will take the burn out. (can cream will also work)

Toothache-Take the crust off the top slice of bread and soak it in milk. Lay this

along side the side of the gum, between gum and jaw.

Tummy ache - also use ginger tea

Wasp Sting - baking soda and water paste

Worms - For each year of age, take a drop of coal oil placed into a spoonful of sugar. Take in spring and fall.

Superstitions

If the second toe of a woman is larger than her big toe, she will henpeck her husband

If you see a star before dark, spit over your left shoulder and your wish will come true.

A sore on the tongue is the result of telling a lie

The finder of a four-leaf clover will marry within a year

If your head itches, you will get some money

A dirty sock worn around the neck when going to bed will cure a sore throat

Don't break a looking glass, it means seven years of bad luck.

Don't let a baby look into a mirror before the age of 6 months, or it won't live a year

Don't rock a rocking chair without someone in it, because it is bad luck

If you spill salt, throw a pinch over your left shoulder or have bad luck. By throwing it over your shoulder you threw it into the face of the devil standing there/.

Boys don't go where cobwebs grow

A mole on your back means you'll have money by the peck

If your initials spell a word, you'll be rich and famous

A rainbow in the morning means "sailors, take warning - A rainbow at night is a sailor's delight.

Steal a dishrag and bury it and warts will go away.

If a bird flutters at the window, it means a death message.

Dreaming about someone dead means you'll hear from the living.

Dreaming of muddy waters means trouble ahead.

If you dream of someone embracing you, it means someone is against you.

If you meet a funeral procession, it means you'll hear of a death in the family

Count the cars in a funeral and you'll hear of a death close to you.

If you sneeze five times early in the morning, it means you'll have company before the day is over.

Don't cut hair in the dark of the moon or it might cause baldness.

If it thunders in February, it will frost in May.

Don't thank anyone for flowers, or they won't grow.

Thunder sours milk and kills chickens while still in the shell so they won't hatch.

Don't sleep in the moonlight, it will cause you to go crazy.

Horse hairs left in water will turn to horse snakes.

Warts are caused by handling toads.

If you keep a mule shoe or horseshoe in the oven, it will keep hawks away from your chickens.

If your thumb itches, it means you will have company.

If your right hand itches, it means you'll get money.

If your left hand itches, you'll shake hands with a stranger.

If the rooster crows before going to bed, he will get up with a wet head.

If your nose itches, you will have company.

Carry a buckeye in your pocket - it will ward off pain from arthritis.

It is bad luck to sit down at a table with 13 place settings.

Tales of olden time cures

Many people went to Colorado and sat in mines. The minerals in the rocks were thought to relieve arthritis.

Mad Stones, taken from a deer's belly would cure rabies.

For a congested cold, sterilized feathers from the hen house were placed in the mouth to catch the phlegm in the throat

After breaking off two thorns in her heel, a lady reported that her mother placed cow manure on a cloth and applied it to the heel. The next morning they were easily removed

After a severe cut received by stepping on a piece of glass, a lady from a corner grocery store came out and placed a slice of raw potato on the cut, tying a white cloth around it. She said it would stop infection. It healed quickly without a scar

A story from the Civil War, tells of two brothers who were both wounded in the leg, soaked their gangrene infected legs in saw dust and they healed.

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MARION COUNTY FAMILIES SUPPLEMENT

The Historic Genealogical Society of Marion County Arkansas is now accepting corrections and additions to their book, "Marion County Families 1811-1900". for inclusion in their planned supplement. If your Marion County ancestors were not in the original "Marion County Families", now is the chance to get them recorded. They need your family records you have collected and information they didn't have access to when they prepared the original book. Your sources must be included. Your records will help other in their family search. This is a great way to preserve your family records. The information submitted for the supplement can be an item or a large collection of family info.

To get these records in the supplement, send to: Vicki Roberts or Mysty McPherson, HGSMCA, PO Box 554, Yellville, AR 72687.

Do you have a problem with researching your Marion County

ancestors? Help may be available by just attending a meeting of The Historic Genealogical Society of Marion County. They meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 6PM at the Marion County Library, in Yellville, Arkansas. The public is always invited to attend these meetings.

Did you miss getting the original Marion County Ancestors? The Society has taken delivery of more books and these are now available. The price is \$60 and may be ordered from either Vicki Roberts or Mysty McPherson, HGSMCA, PO Box 554, Yellville, AR 72687.

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HOW TO FIND THEM!

A regular feature of the "History". Have you found a unique way to add to your genealogy? Share it with our readers by sending it to the Editor

DETERMINING DATE OF BIRTH, DEATH

The following formula can be used to compute the birth/death date when the death record or tombstone inscription shows such as "aged 71 yrs 7mos 5 days:

THE CONSTANT 8870 FORMULA

To find birth date when birth date is known::

18890506 died 1889 May 6
- 710709 71 yrs 7 mons 9 days

18179797
- 8870 constant

18170927 born 1817 Sept 27
To find death date when date of birth is known - add the constant 8870 instead of subtracting.

MODERN WOODSMAN OF AMERICA

If you ancestor was insured by Modern Woodmen of America, information regarding his family may be available by writing to:

Modern Woodmen of America
Gail A. Levis, Historian
Mississippi River at 17th
Rock Island, IL 61201
Phone. Bus. 309-786-6481



BORN IN VIRGINIA?

If reference is made to an ancestor being born in Virginia as early as 1728 or as late as 1863, he could have been born in:

Any part of **Illinois** from 1781 to statehood in 1818.

Any part of **Indiana** from 1781 to Statehood in 1816.

Any part of **Kentucky** from 1775 to Statehood in 1792

Any part of **Maryland** from 1775 to Statehood in 1792.

Any part of **North Carolina** from 1728 to 1779.

Any part of **Ohio** from 1778 to Statehood in 1803.

Any part of **Pennsylvania** from 1752 to 1786.

Any part of **Tennessee** from 1752 to 1786

All of **West Virginia** from 1769 to 1863.



DO YOU LIVE IN A NEW 911 AREA?

If you mailing address has been changed, do not forget to advise our president of the change. Her address is on the inside cover.

FIRST FAMILIES OF TENNESSEE

The "First Families of Tennessee is now a permanent program.

A special heritage program, the First Families of Tennessee (FFT) is inspiring thousands to undertake the fascinating search to learn about their family's past. FFT is sponsored by the East Tennessee Historical Society and membership is open to anyone who can prove descent from a person living in Tennessee on or before statehood in 1796.

The program began in 1993 as a celebration of the Tennessee Bicentennial. Membership now exceeds 11,000, representing all fifty states and eight foreign countries.

Although charter membership closed at the end of the bicentennial year in 1996, response has been so enthusiastic that FFT is now a permanent program.

Applicants who qualify receive a handsomely-designed certificate featuring the applicant's name and the name of the pioneer ancestor. Information furnished as proof of lineage is housed in the McClung Historical Collection, Knoxville, Tennessee. The FFT Collection provides a wealth of research materials for present and future historians and genealogists. There is a one-time fee of \$25 for each application.

For more information on the FFT or to receive an application, please contact the East Tennessee Historical Society, P. O. Box 1629, Knoxville, TN 37901. Phone 1-(423) 544-5732.



**TO COMMUNICATE IS THE
BEGINNING OF UNDERSTANDING**

WILSON MURDER MYSTERY

By W. B. Wilson, 81, only son of Hunter Wilson

From The Internet: <http://207.17.131.33/baxhist/>

This article concludes the series on the Wilson Murder.

It was unique to be able to find two accounts, one from the victim's descendant and one from the accused descendant

The greatest murder mystery of North Arkansas which stirred sections of two states and involved six men, who at various times appeared to be guilty parties is still vividly recalled by the elderly residents of North Arkansas and Southern Missouri. It was on the night of December 18, 1893 about 7:30 p.m. that Hunter Wilson, a 52 year old farmer and stockman, living in the Northeast corner of Baxter County, Arkansas, was killed and his 51 year old wife shot down in cold blood. A trunk containing \$2,100 was taken from the house by two masked men.

Mrs. Wilson's statement:

"We had eaten our supper and gone in the living room. Two masked men entered pointed their guns at us and said "Hands up". my husband raised his hands and bade me do the same. The gunmen advanced toward us and shot my husband. I ran into the kitchen and was trying to open the north door to call Bob Rogers, a tenant who lived about 125 yards from us, when one of the robbers caught me by the hair and shot me in the left shoulder and neck. I rolled to the floor and under the dining table. While lying there I could hear my husband groaning and praying. When he hushed, I knew he was dead. When the robbers left the house I crawled to the east door, got a drink of water, then opened the door and fell out into the yard. I was too dizzy to stand up. I could smell cloth burning and knew something was on fire in the house. I began to crawl away from the house and got hold of a broomstick and using it as a brace, I got up. I started to

Bob Roger's house, got within about 40 yards of his house and fainted. When I regained consciousness I could hear the horses in Roger's yard snorting. Then I hear Rogers voice. He was trying to quiet them and I called to him. He and his uncle helped me to his house and I begged Rogers to go to my house and see about the fire. The robbers asked no questions. They just shot us."

Bob Rogers' statement:

"We had just eaten our supper when I heard my uncle's horses making a terrible noise in the yard. I went out to see what was wrong. Then I heard Mrs. Wilson's cry for help. When I got to her, I found her covered with blood all over and on her knees trying to get up. My uncle and I helped her up and got her to my house. I mounted a horse and went to a neighbor, Dow Bryant, for help. Anderson Carter was there and both men went with me to my house. Mrs. Wilson begged us not to let the house burn down on her husband. Anderson Carter said it was dangerous to go without a gun, that he would go home and get his son and some guns. When he came back with Bart we started to enter the house. Bart was in front with a 36 S. and W. revolver. We got into the house and the trunk was gone. Wilson's body was lying on the floor in a flame of fire. A large hole was burned in the floor under his body, and Wilson's clothes were burned off. Two boys started to West Plains to telegraph for Wilson's son who was in College in Steelville Missouri. By daylight 200 excited and determined men had gathered at the Wilson Ranch. They

began hunting for clues in all directions. The first clues found pointed to Bill McAninch and his nephew, Walter McAninch of Bakerfield, Missouri and an unknown man as the guilty parties. Later clues were pointing to Anderson Carter and his son Bart, living 3/4 miles east of the Wilson Ranch and an unknown man as the guilty parties”

The first Clue:

Early the next morning a sale tag with two cost marks on it was found in the hallway of the Wilson house and was identified at C. Rosser’s store in West Plains as belonging to a fascinator. Also a clerk recalled selling Bill McAninch two fascinators on the morning of December 18th.

The Second Clue:

Dr. Black of South Fork, stopped Wilson’s son on his way back home and told him he saw Bill McAninch and a stranger talking in a back alley in West Plains on the morning of December 18th. The stranger seemed to be very excited and acted like he didn’t want to be seen. He dodged behind something when anyone was passing nearby. Bill McAninch and his nephew left West Plains for home about 2 a.m. and got home about 6 p.m. About sundown that evening a stranger riding a bay horse was seen hesitating at the forks of the road one mile north of Bakersfield, Missouri. He pulled his hat down over his eyes and rode back a short distance and inquired of Mr. Cunningham the road to McAninch’s and went on that way.

The third clue

11:30 p.m. December 18th

News of the murder reached Bakersfield, Mo. and Dr. Sullivan, a resident of Bakersfield went to tell Bill McAninch, a stockman and farmer, also a former partner of Wilson’s in the stock trading business, about the murder. He failed to arouse McAninch by loud “hellos” from the gate. He dismounted

and started for the house, opening the wrong gate and got in the barn lot. There stood McAninch’s saddle horse hot and covered with sweat foam. At 12 p.m. Dr. Sullivan went on to the house and aroused the McAninch family and told them about the murder. McAninch seemed to be confused and acted queer. He refused to go with Dr. Sullivan to the murder scene.

The fourth Clue:

The two boys returning from West Plains reported they saw suspicious horse tracks as they came upon the old Sappington house on the Jacksonport road, one mile north of the Wilson Ranch. A deputy sheriff and a boy were sent to investigate. They found tracks of two horses coming south to the old house. One went on south to the junction of Salem Road and turned east on Salem Road. The other horse turned back over the same trail and was followed to McAninch’s barn lot. The returning horse was shod on three feet with flat shoes, but on one foot, the left hind foot, was a shoe with high toe and cork. McAninch’s saddle horse was shod this way. The man going east was a mystery.

The fifth clue:

Wilson and McAninch had formed a partnership in stock trading. In the agreement McAninch was not to drink anymore. When Wilson learned McAninch was drinking heavily he broke up the partnership. McAninch resented Wilson’s action. While trying to settle some unfinished business McAninch said some hard words to Wilson.

The sixth clue:

Wilson changed his money from a small trunk in which he always kept his money, into a larger trunk. It was thought McAninch was the only person who knew of this change except Wilson’s wife and son. As the robbers asked no questions about the money, it appeared they knew which trunk

contained the money. This fact caused suspicion against McAninch to become stronger. Bill McAninch and his nephew were arrested on December 24 and put in jail at Mountain Home, Baxter County, Arkansas. A 32 caliber Derringer pistol was taken off McAninch when arrested. The court ordered Wilson's body exhumed. A 38 caliber bullet was taken from the body. This created some doubt of McAninch's guilt.

The two McAninch's employed J. C. South to defend them. All the circumstantial evidence previously mentioned in the various clues was brought out at the preliminary trial. J. C. South stated his clients were innocent but offered little evidence in their behalf. McAninch refused to give the name of the stranger he talked with at West Plains or who the stranger was that inquired of Mr. Cunningham the way to his house. He also refused to tell how his saddle horse happened to be ridden to the Sappington house the night of December 18 or why his horse was hot that night at 12 p.m. He stated he did not know Wilson had changed his money from the small trunk to the larger one.

On the last day of the trial, McAninch asked for an interview with Wilson's son. After expressing sympathy, he said, "Billie, do you think I killed your Father?" Billie said, "I don't know, but the evidence is against you." McAninch said "I am innocent. Your father was one of my best friend and I am ready to help you find the guilty parties." Then he asked, "What do you think about Anderson Carter and his son, Bart?:" Billie replied, "Clues and suspicions are growing hard against them." With these frank statements and clues pointing to the two Carters, a doubt of McAninch's guilt began to form in people's mind. The Court held Bill McAninch but released his nephew.

Clues against the Carters:

In the meantime, other clues were found pointing to Anderson Carter and his son, Bart, and this unknown man.

The First Clue:

About 8:30 a.m. in the morning after the murder, the wrecked trunk was found in Wilson's field 1/4 mile from the house, the money gone. There was blood all over the trunk and contents. The track of the two robbers were measured and followed to the south fence. There, two fresh fired 38 caliber pistol shells were found. From the south fence the robbers went east and were tracked to one half mile of Anderson Carter's house and lost the tracks. The tracks of the robbers were too large for Bart Carter and Anderson Carter had a perfect alibi. Neither of the McAninchs or the Carter's had a cut hand. The man with a cut hand was a mystery.

The second Clue:

The morning after the murder suspicious horse tracks identified as made by a mare called "Marth" owned by Anderson Carter were found going from Salem Road to Anderson Carter's barn, returning to Salem Road. They were followed three miles and lost. Anderson Carter said the mare had been ridden to the Post Office the evening of the 18th. Later it was learned that the mare "Marth" was not at Carter's farm and had not been seen for a month. Where the mare was remained a mystery.

The third Clue:

The men who entered the house with Bart Carter to extinguish the fire recalled that Bart Carter had a 38 S. and W. revolver and also remembered that a 38 caliber bullet was taken from Wilson's body.

The fourth Clue:

The third day after the murder Bart Carter was missing. His father stated that he was gone to Viola to get two horses shod. Investigation showed that

he was not in Viola that day. No horses were shod for him at Viola, and also that he left home some time after midnight and did not return home until after dark the next night.

The Fifth Clue:

Anderson Carter, a state's witness in the McAninch case, got very angry when McAninch's attorney measured his boots and showed the court that his boot was the exact size of one of the robbers tracks at the wrecked trunk. Shortly after Anderson Carter and his son Bart went voluntarily to Mountain Home and asked the court to give them a trial to show and prove their innocence. The court told them to wait until the McAninch trial was over and he might give them one.

A few days after the McAninch trial closed, Tom Brown, a stockman living near Moody, Missouri, went on his way to Moody to get his mail. As he passed Tom Collins house, his wife, Mrs. Lizz Collins, hailed him and asked how the McAninch trial went. Brown said they were being held in jail, that they were guilty and would hang. Mrs. Collins said not to be too sure. Brown thinking over her statement, decided she knew something. On his way home he stopped at her house. After getting her to drink something, he said, "Lizz, what did you mean when you said not to be too sure about McAninch's guilt?" "Oh, you might be mistaken" she said. Brown looked at her a few minutes and said, "Lizz, you know something. You should tell it." She hesitated a few minutes and said, "It's death for me to talk." After Brown promised her protection she told him the story which began to unfold the story of the Wilson Murder Case.

She stated Anderson Carter, her uncle, and his son, Bart and Jasper Newton, her brother-in-law were the guilty parties. She stated Bart Carter and Newton did the killing and Newton

cut his hand wrecking the trunk and that his hand was still sore. Newton borrowed Carter's mare "Marth" and rode her to Carter's the night of the murder, and had all the day of December the 18th, hidden her in Carter's barn. That night after the murder, Bart came to Newton's in the night, pulled the shoes off the mare and hidden her in a thicket in Newton's field. Anderson Carter went to Bryant's so he could have an alibi. Some of this information she knew herself and other she got from her sister, Mrs. Newton.

For Mrs. Collins protection this was kept a secret for two weeks. After more evidence was obtained, warrants were sent Fulton County to the Sheriff.

A deputy was sent to watch Carter's while the sheriff and two deputies went to get Newton. After arresting Newton, he was taken to Vidette, Arkansas and left under guard. The sheriff and one deputy went on to Carter's and arrested the two Carters.

Anderson Carter, thinking this was the trial promised him by the court, boasted all the way to Vidette. "I can show my enemies that I am innocent". When he saw Newton, his boasting stopped and his face turned white. He could hardly talk, and his knees trembled. He then realized what he was up against. It was now night and the sheriff knew if he started to Mountain Home or remained at Vidette that night, a mob would take the prisoners away from him. He took them out into the woods and hid them in a gulch all night.

Next morning the three culprits were taken to Mountain Home and put in jail. News of their coming preceded them. While passing Oakland, Mrs. Claud Stone took a good look at the man called Newton. That night she described him to her husband. By daylight Claud Stone was at the jail door and asked the sheriff to let him see the jailbirds. When the door,

opened the man called Newton had his back to the door. Stone said, "Bud Montgomery, turn around". Newton turned and looked at Stone and after some talk admitted his name was Bud Montgomery. Stone told the sheriff his name was Jasper Newton Montgomery and had known him in Clay County, Arkansas, as Bud Montgomery. Stone stated that Montgomery was one of the worst outlaws he knew, that he was the leader of one of the outlaw gangs of Clay County. He had killed several persons, and he, Stone, had helped to arrest him for several murders in Clay County, and he had escaped from Clay County jail several years before.

Stone waned the sheriff he had better keep him chained. That evening the sheriff started to enter the jail and the inside door would not open. He motioned four guards to the door, then called to Anderson Carter to let the door open. When the door opened, Carter was on one side, Newton on the other side, each with a stick of wood drawn ready to strike. When they saw the guards with their guns drawn, they dropped their clubs. The sheriff had them chained at once and they remained chained. Their intention was to kill the sheriff and escape.

The night after the Carters and Newton were arrested, Tom Brown, Lizz Collins came to Dow Bryant's home and sent for Mrs. Anderson Carter. She refused to talk at first but after hearing Mrs. Lizz Collins statement and Tom Brown promised her he would help her save her son, Bart, from a mob, then she told her story.

Mrs. Carter's statement corroborated Mrs. Collins' statement and further stated that at supper the night of December 18th, her son Bart complained of being sick and said he was going to bed and went to his room. Mr. Carter said he was going to a turkey hunting with Dow Bryant and left. Mrs.

Carter went to her son's room and found he was gone. She knew they were up to something, but didn't know what. In about two hours Bart came in the front door and had on a different pair of pants and his father's shoes.

In a few minutes Anderson Carter came running in all excited and said someone had killed Hunter Wilson and shot is wife. They ran to the barn, caught their horses and left in a run for Wilson's ranch. Mrs. Carter knew then her husband and son were guilty.

The following night Bart was taken out of jail and questioned. After he saw his mother and Lizz Collins' statements he broke down and confessed that he and Newton had killed Wilson, stole his money and stated his father, Anderson Carter and himself had been plotting a robbery for a year. They had set two previous nights to do the job but each night someone came to say the night with them. He played sick to fool his mother. As he wore a smaller shoe than his father, he thought by wearing his father's shoes he wouldn't be suspected. He further stated that he joined Newton at the barn at 7:30, killed Wilson, shot his wife and took the trunk down into Wilson's field. There they wrecked it, got the money and started home. At the south fence they threw out their pistol shells, hid the money under a large white rock on a rock wall in their field. Newton hid the mare "Marth" and started home. Bart dug up the money, Newton took his share and they reburied the remainder. Bart further stated that his father had learned from McAninch where Wilson kept his money. His father threatened to kill him if he backed out. He told Newton at the barn in Bart's presence to kill him if he didn't do his part.

Next morning after Bart confessed, he was taken home. He dug up \$720 of the money and said he didn't know what his father had done with the

remainder. The guilt was now established.

That Evening about 3:30 armed men began gathering at Oakland Church 2 1/2 miles east of Mountain Home. While the mob was organizing, a man who had ridden bareback on a mule 30 miles to the church house, asked if he had found the men who were going to kill Carter and Newton. The leader told him he had and the man said he would like the pleasure of blowing Carter's light. The leader asked who wanted the pleasure of blowing Newton's light and one was picked from volunteers. These two men were given numbers "83" and "C".

Shortly after dark 200 or more men silently rode to the edge of town, dismounted, formed in line two abreast and marched to the jail. They formed a cordon around the jail and disarmed the guards. They forced the sheriff to give up the jail keys and furnished a reflecting light. The news of the mob coming preceded them and 2000 people were on the square and streets that night.

The jail door was thrown open. Carter and Newton were lying on a mattress on the floor in front of the door. They sat up and begged for their lives. They said, "We are innocent. If you aim to kill us, unchain us and we will stand against the back wall and die like men"

The mob leader said, "Wilson didn't get to pick his way or time to die, neither will you men." Attorney J. C. South got up on a box to make a stump speech. Guns were thrown into his face and he hushed. At a signal from the leader 30 or 40 shots were fired into the jail door. Carter and Newton fell back. Carter begged for water. The leader said, "Wilson might have wanted water when he was dying but you didn't give him any. South took water to Carter but he was dying and said to Newton, "Man, tell the truth. Don't die

with a lie in your mouth," Newton said, "I never killed Wilson".

The leader called "Number C" and a masked man, entered the jail with a 44 Winchester and shot Anderson Carter in the head. "Number 83" was called. Another masked man entered the jail and shot Newton in the head. The mob walked quietly away.

Next morning after an inquest Carter and Newton's bodies were put in a boot crate and buried in the Pauper's graveyard. Two hours after the execution, officers returned to Mountain Home with Bart Carter. The following morning he was taken into habeas corpus court brought to release Bill McAninch. He swore the \$720 was part of the money taken from Wilson and that he and Newton killed Wilson and that McAninch was innocent. Nothing was said about the circumstantial evidence against McAninch at this time. Later J. C. South gave a full explanation.

Bart Carter was indicted for murder in the first degree. His trial was to come up in September. Before the Bart Carter trial came up, J. C. South, McAninch's attorney, gave the following account of the mysteries in the McAninch case. The tag was probably dropped by a man named Phillips. The stranger seen talking to McAninch in West Plains was a boyhood friend of McAninch who had killed a man in cold blood in Northern Missouri. They met at a feed barn in West Plains and recognized each other. He begged McAninch to help him to elude the officers, so McAninch sent him in a round about way to his home. The man thought he had missed the way, then inquired of Mr. Cunningham the way to McAninch's house.

The night of December 18th, McAninch rode his saddle horse to guide his friend to Sappington house on Jacksonport Road and had just

Jacksonport Road and had just returned home when Dr. Sullivan called to tell him Wilson had been murdered. Aiding his friend to elude the officers was murder in the second degree with a penalty of 21 years in Missouri Penitentiary. That is why McAninch would not give information about the mysteries in his case.

The state attorney offered clemency to Bart if he would plead guilty and accept ten years in prison. His attorney refused and announced ready for trial. A jury was chosen from 134 men. The hardest fought murder trial of Northern Arkansas was on. Bart Carter repudiated his confession and swore he was scared of a mob and swore that every previous statement was false. His mother changed her statement and swore he was sick in bed the night of December 18th until his father came and told them that Wilson had been killed. The attorneys for Carter refused to accept any kind of instruction except the iron clad instruction for murder in the first degree with the death penalty. All motions for a new trial were overruled. The court refused the request of Wilson's son to send Carter to State Walls for safekeeping until the supreme court passed on the case. Bart Carter's relatives and friends made a deal with the sheriff to get him out of jail. Bart Carter broke custody and was never caught. The supreme court upheld the ruling of the lower court.

So ended the great murder mystery of North Arkansas.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS

In keeping with the Society's aim of holding meetings in various parts of the county, the past meetings of July, August and September were held away from the usual meeting place in Mountain Home.

In June the meeting was held in the Clarkridge Community Center. A great pot luck dinner was enjoyed and the program was presented by Clarkridge native and member Glenda (Coward) Bodenhamer. She with the aid of her father, gave a very interesting history of Clarkridge.

The July Meeting was held at the Salesville Community Center. Again a pot luck dinner highlighted the meeting. Juanita Stowers presented a program about the history of Salesville and Salesville Mayor _____ welcomed the Society and also told of its history as a town.

The August meeting was held at the Cotter City Hall/Community Center. The group enjoyed another great pot luck dinner and was then treated to a very colorful talk by a life time citizen and society member Hubert Marler. (See Dale Sharp's account of Mr. Marler's talk elsewhere in this issue)

The September meeting was held at the Day Service Center at Mountain Home. The group again enjoyed a pot lunch supper. The program featured Mary Ann Messick, who gave a very entertaining program about the 125th anniversary of the Pilgrim Rest Primitive Baptist Church. This is the oldest church in Baxter County and is in its second building which replaced a building which burned in 1939. A new native stove building was build in the next two years while the congregation met in the school house. The building was built by the community members. Mary Ann described the people and with the aid of her fan collection, told of the lady and their fans during the services. She told of her love for the old Church and the members. Her program ended with Evelyn Denton leading the group in singing "Amazing Grace", the special theme song of her church.

The members voted to change membership rules so that any new members will begin their subscription year at the time they join the Society. The new member will received quarterlies as they are issued during his subscription year. The new member's renewal date will be on the anniversary of the day they joined. Existing members will continue to observe January 1st as the due date for their renewal of subscription.

Another Baxter County Family

Descendants of John Wm. Hornaday RAILSBACK

(1) **John Wm. Hornaday RAILSBACK**, son of Jacob Tyrrell RAILSBACK and Joan Pauline MENDENHALL, was born 26 Feb 1877 in Marion Co., IN, and on 25 Oct 1899 in Harrisonville, Cass Co., MO, married **Ora Belle GREENLEE** who was born 1 Oct 1874 in Paolo, Miami Co., KS. John Wm. Hornaday died of acute pulmonary edema in the Veterans Administration Hospital on 21 May 1952 in Roseburg, Douglas Co., OR and was buried in Roosevelt Memorial Park, Los Angeles, CA. Ora Belle died on 25 Feb 1933 in Los Angeles, CA. John worked for the railroad as a firman when he married his first wife Ora Belle. They moved to Los Angeles Co. CA in 1916.

Children:

- 2 1 **Helen RAILSBACK** was born 31 May 1901 in Atchison, KS. Helen died on 19 Aug 1902 in AR and was buried in Orient Cem., Harrisonville, MO..
- 3 2 **Ralph RAILSBACK** was born 3 Oct 1903 in Kansas City, MO. Ralph died of a heart attack on 27 Aug 1974 in Provo, UT. He was a salesman. He belonged to the California National Guard He was a Morman.
- + 4 3 **Eileen RAILSBACK** was born on 18 Oct 1906.

John also married on 28 Aug 1934 in Norfolk, Baxter Co., AR, **Eustacia Belle "Stacy" CLARK**, daughter of James Frederick CLARK and Laura Belle LACKEY, who was born 10 Oct 1897 in Hopewell, Baxter Co., AR. Eustacia Belle "Stacy" died of Nephritis and Myocarditis on 29 Apr 1942 in Baxter Co., AR and was buried in Galatia Cem., Norfolk, AR. Eustacia Belle "Stacy" was also married to Mr. SNELLGROVE, John C. HAMMOND and UNKNOWN. During the great depression, After the death of his first wife,he moved to the Ozarks. He found work as a guard at the Norfolk Dam construction area. There he met his 2nd wife Stacy Belle Clark. After Stacy Belle's early death, he took his three girls to live with his brother, Ralph. Ralph adopted the three girls. He had served in both the Spanish American War and World War 1. John had little or no contact with his family and lived in seclusion in a Masonic Home in Oregon.

Children:

- 5 1 **Octavia June RAILSBACK** was born 10 Jun 1935 in Norfolk, Baxter Co., AR. Octavia June died on 3 Oct 1948 in Fillmore, UT.
- 6 2 **John Wm. RAILSBACK, Jr.** was born and died 10 Jun 1935 in Norfolk, Baxter Co., AR.
- + 7 3 **Lois Gaye RAILSBACK** was born on 25 Jul 1937.
- 8 4 **Thomas RAILSBACK** was born 3 Aug 1939 in MO. Thomas died on 12 Aug 1939 in MO and was buried in Galatia Cem., Norfolk, AR.
- + 9 5 **Laura Joan RAILSBACK** was born on 27 Dec 1941.

(4) **Eileen RAILSBACK**, daughter of John Wm. Hornaday RAILSBACK and Ora Belle GREENLEE, was born 18 Oct 1906 in Auburn, NE, and married **John SMITH**.

Children:

- 10 1 **John David SMITH** was born 2 May 1925 in Los Angeles, CA, and on 14 Feb 1950 in Los Vegas, NEV, married **Hazel Francis Reeves PEABODY**.
- 11 2 **Ora Jane SMITH**
- 12 3 **Priscilla Verne SMITH**

Eileen also married **Ira SHOCKLEY**. Ira died on 25 Apr 1943 in CA.

(7) **Lois Gaye RAILSBACK**, daughter of John Wm. Hornaday RAILSBACK and Eustacia Belle "Stacy" CLARK, was born 25 Jul 1937 in Calico Rock, Izard Co., AR, and on 29 Sep 1960 in Clear City, Iron Co., UT, married **Relden Prince HALL**.

Children:

13 1 **Janet HALL**

Lois Gaye also married on 14 Feb 1978 in Las Vegas, NEV, **Bill EVANS**.

(9) **Laura Joan RAILSBACK**, daughter of John Wm. Hornaday RAILSBACK and Eustacia Belle "Stacy" CLARK, was born 27 Dec 1941 in Mountain View, MO, and on 10 Sep 1962 in Fillmore, UT, married **Thomas Edward NICEWATER**. They were Mormans.

Children:

14 1 **La Verna Railsback NICEWATER**

Laura Joan also married on 2 Jan 1967 in Fillmore, UT, **James Ray PITTMAN**.

Children:

15 1 **Ralph Curtis PITTMAN** was born 4 Aug 1968 in Provo, UT.

16 2 **James Alon PITTMAN** was born 1 Feb 1970 in Provo, UT.

17 3 **William Edmund PITTMAN** was born 15 Feb 1972 in Provo, UT.

18 4 **Alice Marie PITTMAN** was born 16 Mar 1974 in Las Vegas, NEV.

19 5 **John Byron PITTMAN** was born 2 Aug 1976 in Las Vegas, NEV.

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Descendants of Eustacia Belle "Stacy" CLARK

(1) **Eustacia Belle "Stacy" CLARK**, daughter of James Frederick CLARK and Laura Belle LACKEY, was born 10 Oct 1897 in Hopewell, Baxter Co., AR, and married **Mr. SNELLGROVE**. Eustacia Belle "Stacy" died of Nephritis and Myocorditis on 29 Apr 1942 in Baxter Co., AR and was buried in Galatia Cem., Norfolk, AR.

Children:

2 1 **Myrl Clark SNELLGROVE** was born 8 Jan 1917.

Stacy also married on 28 May 1952 in Baxter Co., AR, **John Wm. Hornaday RAILSBACK**, son of Jacob Tyrrell RAILSBACK and Joan Pauline MENDENHALL, who was born 26 Feb 1877 in Marion Co., IN.

(SEE THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WM. HORNADAY RAILSBACK IN THIS ISSUE)

Stacy also married on 16 Apr 1926 in Norfolk, Baxter Co., AR, **John C. HAMMOND**.

The father of Stacy's following children is unknown. The children are all named Clark.

Children:

8 1 **Harold CLARK** was born in 1919 in Baxter Co., AR.

9 2 **Artie CLARK** was born in 1920 in Baxter Co., AR. Artie died on 4 Feb 1927 in Baxter Co., AR.

10 3 **Etolie CLARK** was born in 1922 in Baxter Co., AR.

11 4 **Edith CLARK** was born in 1927. Edith died in 1959 in OK.

Information regarding these families was submitted by Glenn A. Railsback, III, of 52 South Pine Street, Suite 306, P.O. Box 7226, Pine Bluff, AR. 71611-7226

Voice Fax 501-534-3912

THE LEGEND OF SPOOKY HOLLOW

By Mary Ann Messick

In respect to Mr. Ichobod Crane and his adventures or rather misadventures in Sleepy Hollow, I will call my story, "The Legend of Spooky Hollow" While based on fact, with several generations of telling and re-telling, I'm sure this story can be classified as a legend. Here's how it goes:

Just before Highway 178-also known as the West Road, intersects Highway 126N., you come down a hill, pass over a small creek, and up another hill to the road junction. To my knowledge, this creek, which is a tributary of Carson Creek, has no official name. It bisects "Spooky Hollow". It was along this creek, and up the hollow that years ago a mysterious light-about the size of a man's head, began to travel up the hollow - - searching, searching, searching. It was first reported shortly after the Civil War and with shaky voices and proper respect, folks declared it was "Old Man" Cooper's head - searching for his body.

You see, at the beginning of the War, the Cooper family lived up the hollow, near Lonon's Spring which is just south of the Midway Airport. In those days the area was sparsely settled and soon all the men and boys had marched off to fight with the Union or the Confederacy. Their battle stations were usually far, far from the hills of home, leaving the area pretty much unguarded. By 1864, neither the North or the South had this area under control, basically the women, children and old men at home were left to the mercy of the outlaw forces, known as Bushwhackers-if their sentiments were southern and Jay Hawkers, if northern. In June of 1864, Samuel Washburn Cooper took leave from the Confederate Army to come home and

see about his wife and children. The first night home they heard a large group of horsemen ride into the yard. Cooper told his family to hide and no matter what, not to come out until daylight. Then he stepped out onto the porch where he was greeted with a volley of gunfire. Their work done, the cowardly Jay Hawkers galloped away into the night. Mrs. Cooper obeyed her husband's orders and at daybreak, she and the children fearfully came out of hiding. Lying in the yard, near the edge of the porch, they found her husband's body exactly where he had fallen. His head had been blasted off. The grief stricken widow and the now fatherless children, managed to get his body up to the crest of a ridge, just west of the homeplace, which was located in the hollow. This was the beginning of the Cooper Cemetery, located just off Highway 126 - a cemetery that today is the final earthly resting place for many of western Baxter County's most illustrious pioneer families. Word of the tragedy soon spread throughout the area.

Shortly after the War, new settlers to the area began to spot the mysterious light that some nights would travel up the hollow from Carson Creek. Naturally this area was carefully avoided after dark, if possible. The light glowed a ghostly, eerie blue/green and was indeed about the size of a man's head. It traveled over the rough terrain as though it had eyes to see each rock and ledge - always bouncing the same distance upward. The old-timers would explain to the newcomers that it was "Old Man Cooper's head-searching for his body." Folks were deathly afraid of the light and the belief was held that anybody who touched the vaporous apparition would surely die!

The light was spotted often in those days when folks either walked or traveled openly on horseback or in wagons. One night about 1917, my Daddy was with a group of young people from the Monkey Run and Whiteville communities. They had walked to a singing at the Wesley's Chapel Methodist Church. By now most had paired off in couples. As they topped the hill leading down into the hollow, the mysterious light appeared on the slow searching journey up the creek. Girls began to cry and were immediately drawn into their partner's strong arms for comfort. As the group drew ever nearer to the fearsome sight, most of the young men began to suffer from weak knees. But not my Daddy. He tried to explain that the light was just a "will-of-the-wisp" - a pocket of gas that had formed in one of the many caves along Carson Creek and was by nature forced to seek higher ground. Alack, his companions were not convinced. Daddy always said that he was scared of no man -- and being a wise man, quickly added, "and very few women". To the group's surprise, Herbert Messick began to run toward the creek and planted himself firmly in the path of the approaching spooky ball of light. One girl fainted dead away. Several girls (and boys too) had to have dry undies when they got home. They watched in fascination horror as the light bore down on their friend. Despite their pleas to run, Herbert stood his ground. The light parted and passed on each side of his body. To the onlookers it appeared to have passed through his body and to their relief and surprise, he was still very much alive and unharmed as the light continued to bounce on up the hollow - - searching, searching, searching!

As a child I was very much fascinated by this story. We often went to the little creek to play during the daytime, but you couldn't have hired me for a million

dollars to go there after dark. Once while walking over the creek on a fallen log, I slipped and fell. Near where I landed I spied a skull and thought for sure I had finally found Old Man Cooper's head.

Why he is always referred to as old, I don't know because he was only 37 when he was gunned down. Mary Ann was scared stiff. Daddy explained it was only some varmint's skull, and that didn't help matters much because varmint was one word that struck fear in my young heart. I never saw the light as a child. However as an adult, many nights I have watched (from the safety of our living room) the light bouncing up the hollow -- searching, searching, searching!

The drought years of the mid 50s seems to have taken it's toll on the mysterious light. Only once in recent years has it been spotted. Or perhaps Mr. Cooper's head finally found his body!

And that, my dear friends, to the best of my ability, is "*The Legend of Spooky Hollow*"

Mary Ann Messick is now our special correspondent and now writes stories about the County for the "History" Mary Ann is a native of the area, a descendant of a Baxter County Pioneer family. She is a member of the Baxter County Historical Society and a well known historian and gifted story writer of the County's history, having authored "*The Baxter County History*". She also served as Editor of the Society's "History" in 1977. Watch for more Early Baxter County stories from Mary Ann!

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**TODAY IS A NEW CHAPTER
IN THE HISTORY OF YOUR LIFE**

**STRETCH THE TRUTH FAR ENOUGH
IT WILL SNAP BACK**

GASSVILLE HISTORY COMES ALIVE AT JULY MEETING

By Dale Sharp

The Baxter County Historical and Genealogical Society met at the Gassville community center on July 24, 1997. A packed house of members and guests enjoyed a wonderful potluck dinner; and Mr. Hubert Marler, longtime Gassville figure, provided an entertaining program of local history.

Using a blend of local history written by Mary Ann Messick with personal touches of his own recollections, he traced Gassville's roots from its early days known as "Turkey Neck" through the Civil War, the great depression, the boon provided by the shirt factory, to present day. Mr. Marler's folksy home spun style left no doubt that he is one of the pre-eminent storytellers of this region.

He established his own roots in Gassville from his birth near the old Rollins Hospital, in 1912. His father was born near there in 1888. His grandfather ran a blacksmith shop and general mercantile store in a building a short distance west of present day Gassville prior to the turn of the century. That building still exists today.

By 1840 early settlers had begun arriving in the Gassville area. In the true pioneer spirit, they traveled by covered wagons, which provided their first home until a one room log structure could be built. The location was considered ideal in that it was close enough to the prime river farm land for folks to market their crops, and far enough away to satisfy those who preferred to live away from the river bottom and the water. The early settlers called their community "Turkey Neck," due to the course of the river which essentially formed a peninsula around them. During the Civil War most settlers sympathized with the

South, and while the men were away those left behind suffered at the hands of bushwackers and other unsavory characters. Mr. Marler's grandparents told him about bands of horsemen who plundered the region with impunity. After the war those who returned worked the land with renewed hope. By 1868 farms were back in production and residents began to turn to other needs.

The Baptist Church was organized that year, and Rev C.A. Mayfield was the first pastor. The first school was held in the church building. In 1869 twenty-one families arrived from Cherokee County, Georgia. Col. James A. Coffee led the wagon train and established a cotton gin near a large oak tree that still stands on the old Gassville school ground. From his own recollection, Mr. Marler described three other cotton gins that eventually located in the immediate area. In 1876 the Cox and Denton store opened and carried a fine line of merchandise. Mr. Cox is credited by many for causing the name change of the community to its present Gassville. Mr. Marler related there is only one Gassville in the entire United States, an interesting distinction. He described Mr. Cox as an incessant talker. Locals began to refer to him as a "gasser." When the post office was established in 1878 with Mr. Cox as the postmaster, it seemed inevitable the name would become Gassville.

From 1879 to 1940 Gassville prospered as a trading center. Other general mercantile stores opened including the Johnsons, Marlers and Edens. Each usually bought all types of produce for shipment elsewhere. Frame buildings began to appear. The Denton Hotel opened, as did a blacksmith shop, a millinery store, a

theater (silent movie) and a rather unusual bank. One of the merchants would make small loans to customers. A small one room church building was constructed. Based on the fundamentalist beliefs of the initial membership, it was first a "Campbellite" church. Over the years as more people settled in the area the membership changed, and most folks who worshipped there were of the Christian beliefs. The church was changed to the Christian Church. As time progressed the membership included a majority of Methodists and the name was changed again, accordingly. Mr. Marler's father led the singing and his aunt played the old treadle organ. In 1912 a new bigger building was constructed in the east part of town, and that building remains today serving another denomination. The Methodist membership ultimately combined with those of Cotter, and the church is now located between both communities with a Cotter mailing address.

A two-story school house was built with the Masonic and Oddfellows lodges on the second floor, and classes were conducted on the first floor. The doors were never locked and, on one occasion, someone tried to whittle a small hole in the ceiling to try to see what was going on with the "goat" upstairs.

On Oct 1, 1908, E.W. Elijah "Lige" Owen was appointed the first rural mail carrier for the county. Mail was delivered by buggy and the carrier's uniform featured a double-breasted Confederate jacket with brass buttons. Owen lived a short distance from our meeting place and had a stable with several teams of mules. Every morning he would hitch up the team to pull the hack that day and come by the Marler house. Everyone came to know Lige Owen very well -- the first rural mail carrier in all of Baxter County.

In 1913 Stella Coffee, granddaughter of Col. Coffee, was appointed postmistress for Gassville; and for the next 45 years the town enjoyed having the prettiest postmaster in the state of Arkansas. She was in fact so recognized at a postmaster's meeting in Little Rock in 1935, perhaps Gassville's first formal recognition of any kind.

Early physicians in Gassville included doctors Lindsey, Covington, Martin, Denton, Ridley, Hackett and Morrow. Dr. Martin donated the land for the Methodist church. Dr. Morrow eventually moved to Cotter and became the doctor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Dr. Rollins came to Gassville around 1928 and first stayed in the Denton hotel until he could get an office. About ten years later he opened the sixty-bed hospital from a composite of four buildings. Dr. Rollins had an office on the north side of the street next to the old post office. He needed more room so he bought (from Mr. Marler's grandmother) a strip of land about twenty feet wide on the south side of the street and built his office. This was the first of the four buildings and later formed the west side of the hospital. The adjoining building (on the east side) was constructed by Harv Powell, a man from Independence. The next was built by a gentlemen named Hugh Grimmitt who operated a restaurant. The fourth building was built by Homer Horn and was for a time a silent movie. Dr. Rollins was able to acquire them all and the hospital was created. Patients flocked to the area for treatment and several boarding houses operated to accommodate visitors and those convalescing from their illnesses. In 1938 Dr. Rollins sold the first hospitalization insurance in the county.

Gassville survived the depression but had much difficulty during World War II. During the depression local merchants

granted unlimited credit and most survived. During the war, young men went into the service, ladies worked elsewhere in defense related endeavors and by 1944 Gassville was a town of older people. Many stores and rooming houses had closed.

In the 1950's retirees began to move into the area and helped the local economy with their social security checks. However, young people were forced to leave the town to find work. Mr. Marler joined the exodus as well. A much needed boost was provided when

the Capital shirt factory moved to Gassville. It was, at the time, one of the largest industries that had ever moved into Arkansas. Gassville was soon chosen as the first town in the country to receive funds for waterworks under a then controversial federal urban renewal program.

Gassville has again begun to prosper and the future is bright. !

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WHAT YOU PREVENT NEEDS NO CURE

A Baxter County Biographic Sketch

Owen Goodman Kendrick Sr.

Written 1947 for inclusion in a book by Hon. Karr Shannon of Little Rock, AR.

Owen Goodman Kendrick was born September 22nd 1880, at Melbourne, Arkansas. The old Kendrick home which still stands on the south bank of Hill Creek between the old Mill and the Powell Spring. He received very little education, only getting to the 5th grade in the Melbourne School.

In 1898 he volunteered his service for the Spanish American War. Along with a number of other young men of Melbourne and vicinity, joined Co. "M" 2nd Ark. Vol Inf. and was mustered into service of the United States Army May 10th 1898 at Camp Dodge, Little Rock, Arkansas. The Regiment was sent to Camp Thomas, Chicamauga Park, Georgia, and later to Aniston, Alabama, where it was in winter quarters, until February 25th 1899 when it was mustered out of service and the men sent home.

After his discharge from the Army, he returned to Melbourne and worked as a clerk for Mahlon Hill. He also rode the "old horse back mail route" between Melbourne and Calico Rock, via Newburg, Benbrook and Pineville. When work was started on the extension of the St. Louis Iron Mountain

and Southern Railroad, from Batesville, he obtained a job as "Tapeman" with an Engineering party, and was stationed for 14 months about three miles south of Sylamore on the Ray Hinkle farm. After termination of his service with the above railroad, he went to Little Rock and went to work for the old Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf, later a part of the Rock Island Lines. He went with the Engineering Department, and helped survey and build a part of the Midland Valley Railroad out of Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Knowing that his limited education would never permit him to become a Civil Engineer, he resigned his service with that department and hired again with the St. I.M. & S. Railroad as a Locomotive Fireman, at Van Buren, Arkansas. on October 10, 1904. Transferred to the White River Division May 1st 1906 and has lived at Cotter, Baxter County, Arkansas, since.

In 1922, while temporarily out of service with the Railroad Company, he studied law under the late Allyn Smith, and successfully passed the Bar examination, for all the courts of Arkansas, and was licensed February 5th, 1923. He then formed a

partnership with Judge Smith and was associated with him until June 8th, 1924, when he was reinstated by the railroad and went back to service as Locomotive Engineer. While engaged in the law practice, he obtained a license to practice in the Federal Courts of the State and in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in St. Louis, Mo.

He was promoted from Fireman to Engineer on September 22nd, 1907 and regularly assigned to the Engineers

extra Board in November 1907. He is still in active service on the White River Division of the Mo.Pac. Railroad, where he is known far and wide as "Happy" Kindrick. He is piloting the Southern Scenic, the Kansas City to Memphis fast passenger train, between Cotter and Newport. He is in 3rd place on the Engineers Seniority Roster, with nearly 40 years service as an Engineer.

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A Baxter County Biological Sketch

HON. MELVIN NATHANIEL DYER

Furnished by Member Mary Jane Pattillo

(The date this sketch was written is unknown)

Prominent in the ranks of the foremost of the brilliant circles of lawyers of Baxter County, Arkansas, stands the name of Melvin Nathaniel Dyer, who has a most thorough and practical knowledge of the complications of law. He was born near Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia in 1833, and reared in Walker County, Georgia, a son of Edwin Dyer, who was a native of Virginia and was reared on Blue Grass soil. His father, Wiley Dyer, made fifty-three moves during his lifetime and died in Texas. He was a farmer by occupation, was quite a nimrod in his day, and while in Kentucky, developed some salt wells, from which he netted a good income while boating up and down the Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers.

In 1839 he went to Texas, where he was called from life at the age of seventy years. Edwin Dyer was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, became well known as an eminent divine, and when the subject of this sketch was a boy, preached at Lafayette, Georgia; Rome, Georgia; and Chattanooga, Tennessee. He afterwards came to Arkansas and for

some time preached at Mountain Home, after which he removed to Texas and died at Breckenridge in 1876, at the age of seventy years.

His wife, Nancy Austin, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living and has attended to the advanced age of eighty-eight years. She resides in Rome, Georgia. There was born to her marriage with Mr. Dyer, five sons and three daughters, and four of these sons took part in the great Civil War as members of the Confederate Army. Edwin belonged to the First Arkansas Rifles, Churchill's old regiment, and was at the battle of Oakhill, but later died from exposure. He was a graduate of the Macon Medical College. Wiley, another son, was Inspector General with the rank of Captain of Reynold's brigade, was for some time a prisoner of war at Johnston's Island, he is still living. Simpson was a member of the Dalton Guards, served in the Army of Virginia and died during the war

In 1862, Melvin N., the subject of his sketch, joined that regiment one year, went into the Third Georgia Cavalry, which was a part of Wheeler's command, and saw some hard service.

At the close of the war, he surrendered at Kingston, Georgia. In 1856 he had graduated from Mercer University, at Penfield, Georgia, and after some preparation, he was in 1858, admitted to the bar, and from that time until the opening of the Civil War he was engaged in teaching school and practicing his profession. When hostilities ceased he located in Gordon County, Georgia, where he taught school and operated a sawmill until 1870, when he moved to near Salem, Fulton County, Arkansas. Since 1874 he has been a resident of Mountain Home and has since been a successful legal practitioner and farmer. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial District, when this district was among the largest in the State, and this position he filled with

marked ability until 1886. In 1861 he was married to Miss Annie Field of Georgia, by whom he has four children: Wiley M., who is an attorney and is associated with his father in the practice of law. Mr. Dyer is a Royal Arch Mason, has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State and also belongs to the I.O.O.F, in which he is a member of the Encampment and has served as Noble Grand. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and he was very active in the organization of the Baptist College of Mountain Home. He is an excellent citizen, a shrewd lawyer and a man of much intelligence and force of character.

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A Baxter County Biological Sketch

J. M. FIELD

Furnished by Member Mary Jane Pattillo

Date of sketch unknown

Captain J. M. Field was born in Gordon County, Georgia on April 30, 1843 and died January 18, 1926, having lived almost to his 83rd birthday.

In 1869, he was married to Miss O'Nolda Zaida Dyer at Fairmount, Georgia. They moved to Arkansas in 1870 and lived in Fulton County. Both lived to celebrate their Golden Wedding in Baxter County.

To them were born six children: three of whom are living. Frank Field of Monette, Arkansas, Bob Field of Henderson, Arkansas and Mrs. R. S. Hurst of Mountain Home, Arkansas. "Uncle Jim" as most people knew him, joined the Confederate Army in '61 and saw actual service the entire four years. He went out as a private in the 14th Georgia Regiment Jackson's Corps. After Jackson was wounded at

Chancellorsville and Hill commanded, he was detailed to command a battalion of sharpshooters in Virginia.

At the Battle of Gettysburg, he was promoted and transferred to Co. "G" 3rd Georgia Cavalry under Joe Wheeler. He was promoted to a captaincy on the death of his brother, Captain Frank Field, at the battle of Chicamauga.

This hardest and most daring service was under Joe Wheeler when left inside the lines to command a company of scouts just before the surrender.

"Uncle Jim" was a true confederate till the day of his death. Among his most prized keepsakes was a little torn and tattered Confederate flag. At his request he was laid away in the Confederate gray, which he always loved so much to wear.

"THE OZARK MOUNTAIN POET"

*By J. W. Quearry
Flippin, Arkansas
January 1948*

if I should die in another land
or far across the sea
I hope there'll be some friendly hands
To do this much for me.

Take me back to the Ozark Mountains
With their fertile valleys green
Their rivers, creeks and marvelous
fountains
So rich in all their natural scenes

Bury me there on a mountain peak
Where heaven is near to me
There to rest in eternal sleep
Till the Lord shall come for me

Where natures beauty yet remains
Where trees and flowers grow
Far removed from desert plains
Where dust storms never blow

Where balmy sunshine warms the hills
Where the pines will sing to me
The land of wonders, love and thrills
My eternal destiny

Please give me there, a little space
Marked thus, that all may know it
"This is the final resting place,
Of an Ozark Mountain Poet."

*Mr. Quearry was a section foreman on the
railroad - (furnished by Member Owen "Hap"
Boyd Kendrick)*



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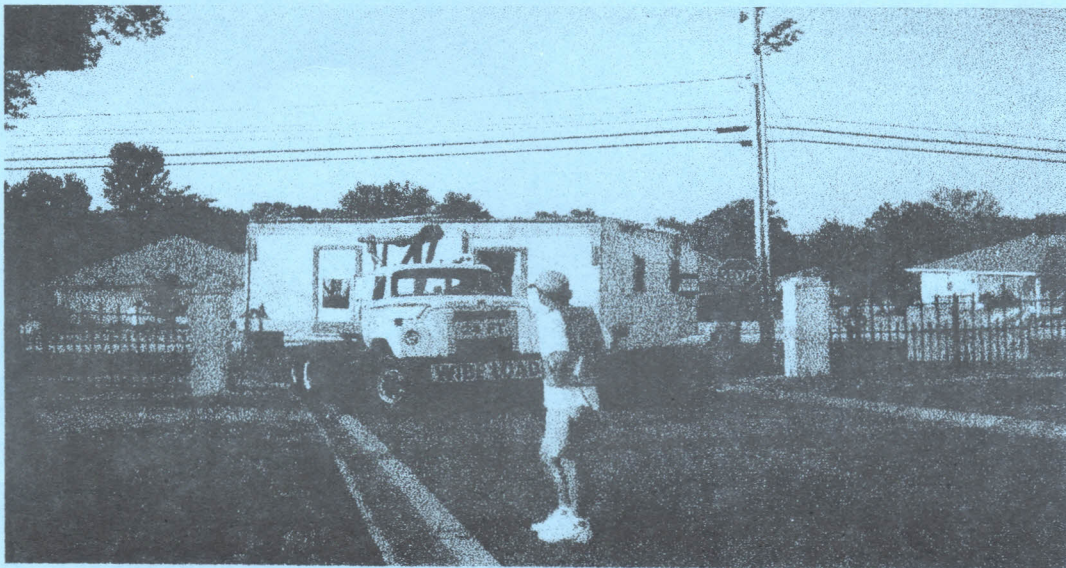
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